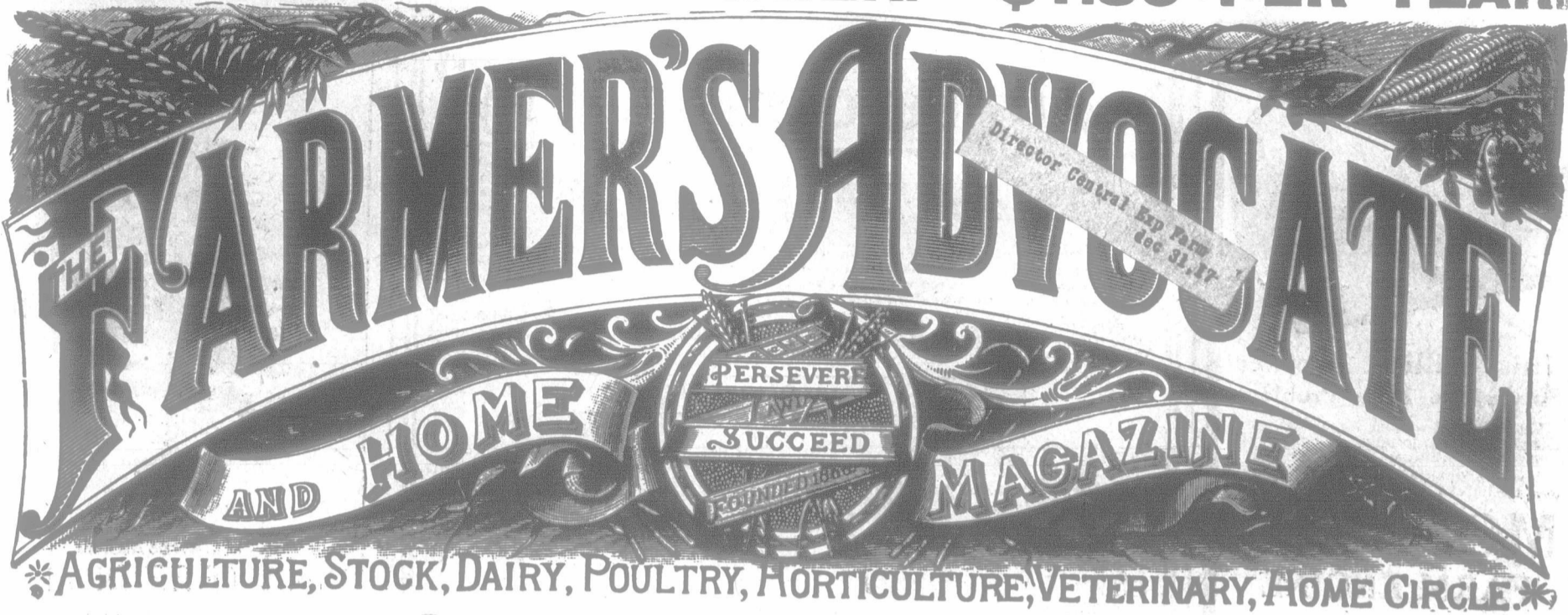


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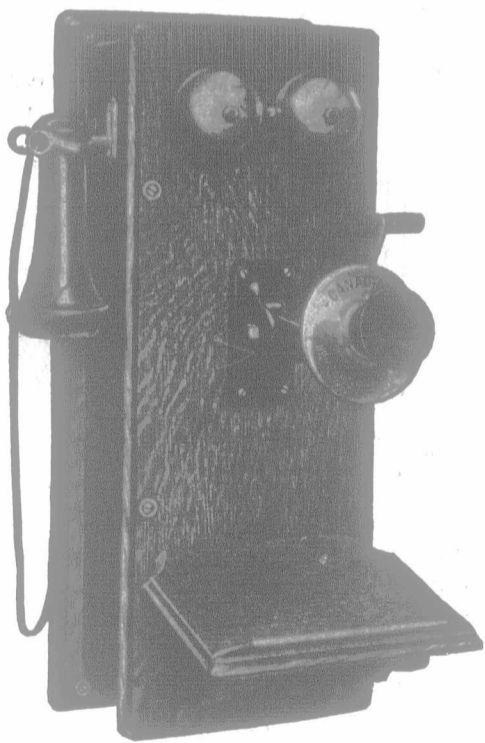
VOL. LII.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 15, 1917.

No. 1277

# TELEPHONES AND Construction Materials

We Can Fill Your Orders Promptly



## The No. 6 Free

Write for a copy of our latest bulletin—the No. 6—describing our rural telephones.

WITH the breaking up of winter near at hand, telephone systems will soon be requiring telephones and materials for the extensions they will be making to their lines this spring.

In spite of the scarcity of materials, we have been able to maintain the high standard of quality that has made our rural telephones famous for efficiency and durability. Our telephone materials are also, as in the past, guaranteed first quality.

We can fill orders promptly. But in view of the car shortage and congestion of traffic on the railroads, we advise placing your orders early in order to insure having the construction materials on hand when you require them.

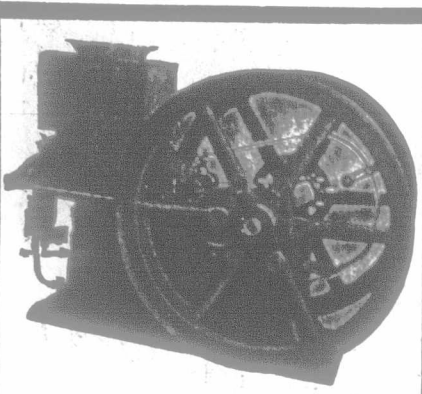
We thank the independent telephone systems of Canada for their patronage in the past, and confidently look forward to filling their wants this season. Our prices are right, and are the same in one province as in another.

Let us send you an estimate on telephones and materials for a complete new system or an extension of an old one.

## Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited

261 Adelaide Street West, Toronto





**This Willing Worker Solves the Help Problem**

Let this hard-working engine do your pumping, sawing, grinding, fanning, cutting, cream separating, etc.

You can "multiply yourself" by turning over the bulk of your hard work to a

**MONARCH FARM ENGINE**

Made by specialists. Can be run at different speeds for different purposes. Simple in build—you will have no trouble in understanding it; no fuss or bother running it.

The "MONARCH" is a perfect, willing worker in winter or summer; saving with fuel; strong in every part; easy to move; starts at a touch; will give you longer, better service than any engine on the market.

Hundreds of testimonials from pleased buyers. Sold cash or on terms. Write for free illustrated folder.

**Canadian Engines, Limited, Dunnville, Ontario**

**GILSON**  
This Engine will cost you nothing  
GET a Gilson on our new easy payment plan, it will pay for itself. Help is scarce and high-priced—save yourself a lot of worry, and enjoy that "Feeling of Security" with a staunch, reliable Gilson Engine.  
Write to-day for catalogue, price, and easy payment plan, stating what size you are interested in.  
Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd. 299A York St. Guelph (29A)

**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 (4)

**Nursery Stock AT WHOLESALE PRICES**  
Guaranteed first grade and true to name.  
No Agents. Send for Catalogue.  
**IMPERIAL NURSERIES RIDGEVILLE : : ONTARIO**

**Sarnia Fence First! Why?**

The QUALITY of Sarnia Fence is, we believe, unrivalled in the Dominion. We use full Government Gauge wire, and the best galvanizing obtainable. The best industrial experts pronounce our factory to be the best equipped, and most economical in America.

The PRICE of Sarnia Fence you will find by comparison with catalogue houses and your dealer's price, is considerably the lowest on the market. This, of course, does not apply to old, rusty fence which has been stored outside for three or four years, but refers to new fence such as shipped by us.

For prices delivered in Quebec, Maritime Provinces, and New Ontario, add 3c. per rod to the prices offered below, 25c. advance for gates and stretchers, and 10c. for staples and brace wire.

STYLE	No. line wires	Height in Inches	Stays per rod	SPACING	Wght. per rod	Price per rod Delivered in Old Ontario
4-34-O	4	34	9	11,11,12	5 1/2	25c
5-40-O	5	40	9	10,10,10,10	6 1/2	30c
6-40-O	6	40	9	9,7,7,8,9,9	7 1/2	34c
7-40-O	7	40	9	5,6,6,7,8,8 1/2	8 1/2	38c
7-48-O	7	48	9	5,6,7,9,10,11	9	38c
8-40	8	40	12	5,5,6,6,6,6	10 1/2	47c
8-48	8	48	12	4,5,6,7,8,8,9	11	49c
9-48-O	9	48	9	3,4,5,5,6,8,8,9	11	50c
9-48-OS	9	48	9	6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6	11	50c
9-48	9	48	12	3,4,5,5,6,8,8,9	12	54c
10-50	10	50	12	3,3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 8, 8	13 1/2	60c
18-50-P	18	50	24	1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 12 1/2	12 1/2	60c

ALL No. 9 7-48-O—38c. FREIGHT PAID

FENCE PUT UP IN 20, 30 AND 40 ROD ROLLS ONLY

Walk Gate, 3 1/2'x48'	each	\$2.75	Staples galvanized 1 1/4" per bag of 25 lbs	\$1.20
Farm Gate, 12'x48'	each	5.25	Brace wire, No. 9, soft, per coil of 25 lbs	1.20
Farm Gate, 13'x48'	each	5.50	Stretcher, dbl. draw single wire	9.50
Farm Gate, 14'x48'	each	5.75	stretcher and splicer	
Farm Gate, 16'x48'	each	6.25		

**GUARANTEE**  
We guarantee our fence to be made from the best galvanized hard steel wire both stay, line wire and knot, and to be the most perfectly woven fence on the market.

**The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited, Sarnia, Ont.**

**PINE TREE BRAND**

**IT STANDS ALONE**

**PINE TREE BRAND TIMOTHY SEED**  
GRADE NO. 2  
PURITY NO. 1 AND EXTRA NO. 1  
If your Dealer cannot supply you, write  
**THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.**  
SEED MERCHANTS  
CHICAGO, U.S.A. EST. 1855

**Rebuilt Portable, Traction Engines and Threshers**  
A number of good, rebuilt Portable and Traction Engines suitable for silo filling and threshing; also a few good separators for sale cheap.  
**The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Company, Limited**  
SEAFORTH, ONTARIO

**IRON AGE**  
Farm, Garden and Orchard Tools  
Answer the farmers' big questions. How can I grow crops with less expense? How can I save in planting potatoes? How make high priced seed go farthest? The IRON AGE Potato Planter solves the labor problem and makes the best use of high priced seed. Means \$5 to \$50 extra profit per acre. Every seed piece in its place and only one. Saves 1 to 2 bushels seed per acre. Uniform depth; even spacing. We make a full line of potato machinery. Send for booklet today.  
No Misses  
No Doubles  
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**Insure Your Crops with a Spramotor**  
It isn't a SPRAMOTOR unless we made it!

You find it good business to insure your life, your health, your home, then why not insure your crops, upon which your livelihood depends? A few minutes work with a Spramotor at suitable intervals will rid your crops of fungus diseases, and assure their arriving at maturity in that hard, healthful condition that secures first-grade prices. We have Spramotors adapted for every kind of spraying, in every part of the world. Let us quote you prices and terms to meet your own special needs. Meanwhile, write for a copy of our booklet, which describes the various styles of Spramotors and gives valuable information about the treatment of crop diseases.  
Made in Canada. No duty to pay.  
**B. H. Heard Spramotor, 3040 King Street, London, Canada**

**THE LIGHT-RUNNING GILSON FEED AND ENSILAGE CUTTER**  
The simple, scientific, carefully-worked-out construction of the Light-Running "Gilson Silo Filler" makes it absolutely impossible to clog throat of blower, no matter how fast the corn is thrown in. The Gilson is rightly called  
**THE KING OF FEED CUTTERS**  
because of its remarkable elevating powers, absolute safety, durability, strength and simplicity—it stands supreme. It has convenient and quick knife adjustment; solid steel-bound cutting wheel; patented safety reverse—and is guaranteed to cut and elevate MORE ensilage with the SAME power than ANY other ensilage cutter IN THE WORLD. Write to-day for catalogue and proof. Manufactured and guaranteed by  
**GILSON MFG. CO., LTD., 199 York St., Guelph, Canada**

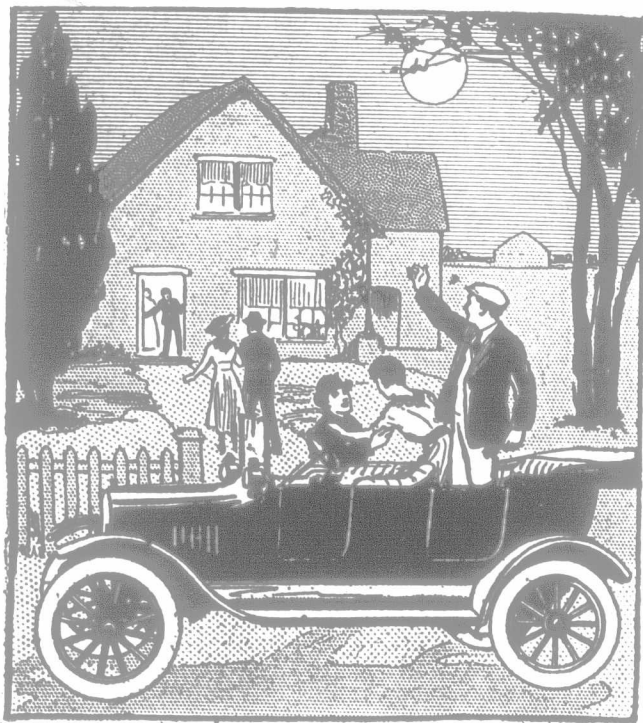
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Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free, at a nominal cost, are open for colonization. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to  
**H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, HON. G. HOWARD FLETCHER, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT. Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.**

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MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY  
FULLY WARRANTED  
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Chicago Office: 154 W. Randolph St. Established 1858

**"HANDY" LONDON CONCRETE MIXER**  
Capacity, 40 cu. yards per day. Price complete with gasoline engine, \$225. Pays for itself in fifteen days' use. Built to last a lifetime. Send for catalogue No. 1 K.  
**LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Dept. B, London, Ontario**  
World's Largest Mfrs. of Concrete Machinery

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

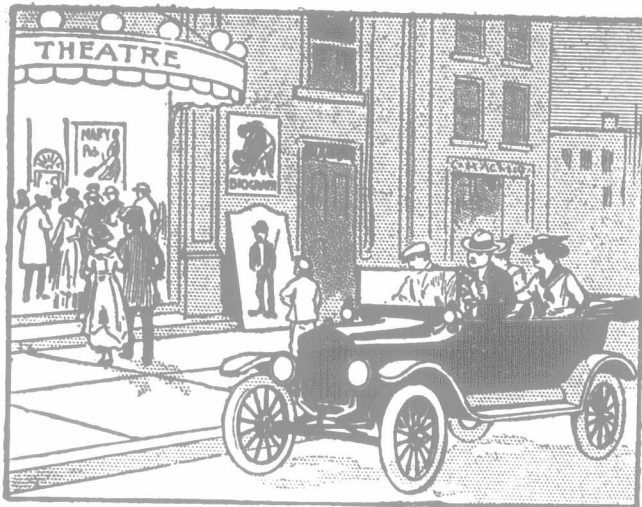




# Keeping the Boys and Girls Contented

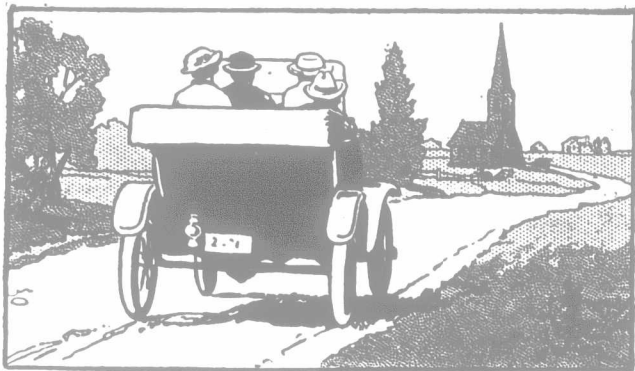
A Ford car will give your boys and girls so much additional pleasure and enjoyment that they will be more satisfied to remain on the farm. They may then enjoy all the pleasures of city life and still live at home.

For a trip to a distant house party, a quick run to the nearest town or city theatre, or a quiet ride to church—the Ford does it all.



Buy a Ford and note the new interest you take in life. You will find your Ford always ready for a spin on either business or pleasure.

If you have a "problem" in keeping your boys and girls at home, try to solve it the Ford way, you'll find life more worth living. Work on the farm will be easier, because you have more pleasure to go with it.



# Ford

Runabout - - - \$475

Touring Car - - - \$495

F.O.B. FORD, ONTARIO

## Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD - - - ONTARIO

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## Steel Rails

for Reinforcing Bridges and Barn Driveways  
**CUT ANY LENGTH**  
JNO. J. GARTSHORE  
58 Front Street West, Toronto

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

**Now!** is the time to ship **RAW FURS**

If you want **HIGHEST PRICES**  
Ship all your Raw Furs to us, as we pay highest prices, charge no commissions, pay express charges, repay parcel post charges and remit promptly.

**RAW FUR PRICE LIST, TRAPPERS GUIDE (in English or French) and TRAPPERS SUPPLY CATALOG sent free on request.**

**JOHN HALLAM, Ltd.**  
212 HALLAM BLDG., TORONTO  
The largest in our line in Canada

### FLAX SEED For Sale

Have choice fibre flax-seed for sowing. Blue blossom Dutch seed, testing 94%.  
J. A. McCracken, Mitchell, Ont.

### FOR SALE

One 8-16 Mogul Farm Tractor in perfect condition. Apply  
W. H. Littlefield, Brantford, Ontario



**THRESHERMEN, READ THIS!**  
The Improved Veteran Endless Canvas Drive Belts will give you better service than any other. You want the best. Order now. Sold only by  
**WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.,**  
57 Sandwich Street West, Windsor Ont.  
Headquarters for Suction Hose and all other Thresher Supplies. Write for catalogue, "Engineers' Bargains."





# Pratts POULTRY REGULATOR

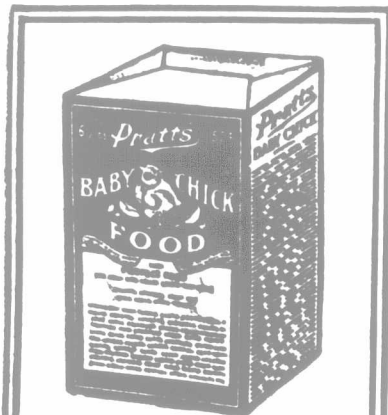
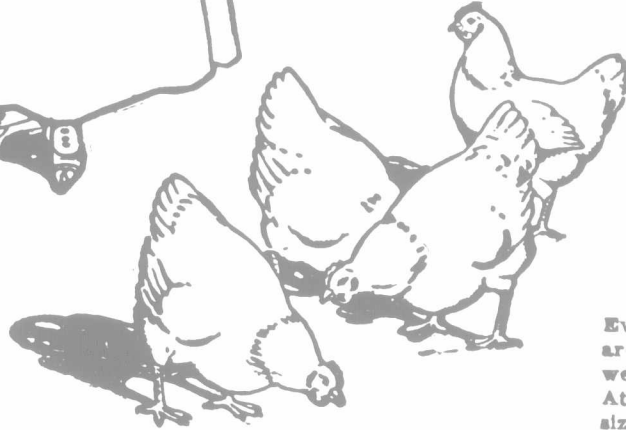
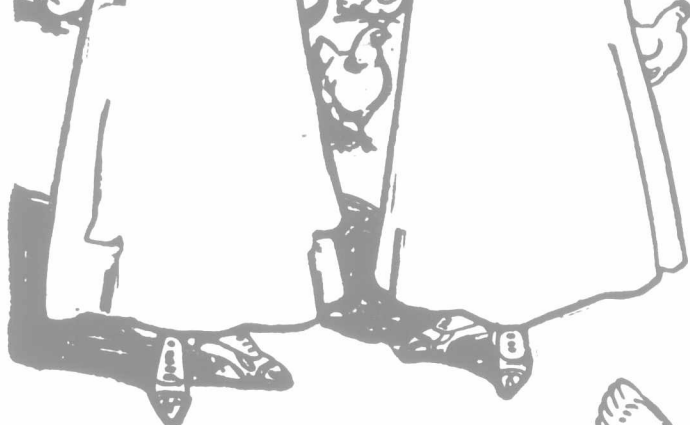
will put your flocks in prime condition and keep them healthy and vigorous at a cost of only One Cent a Day for Thirty Hens. Think of it! A small price, surely, to pay for the positive assurance of steady development and handsome profits! "PRATTS" is not an experiment. It has been on the market for 45 years, and is recognized by thousands of successful poultrymen as the one best egg producer and tonic in the world to-day for grown and growing birds. Pratts Poultry Regulator doubles the value of the regular feed, because it helps the birds digest it and turn it into eggs and flesh. Pratts Poultry Regulator is GUARANTEED to produce

## Fertile Eggs and Sturdy Chicks

It acts as a gentle but direct aid to digestion, tones up the entire system, turns the lazy birds into active layers and wards off disease. It regulates the blood, bowels and digestive organs produces firm flesh, bone and muscle, red combs and wattles brilliant feathers and fertile eggs

## Or You Get Your Money Back

Every "PRATT" dealer is authorized to refund your money if you are not absolutely satisfied that "PRATTS" will do all and more than we claim. You take no chances at all. Try it TO-DAY at our risk. At your Dealer's in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 pkgs.; and larger money-saving sizes, 12-lb. pails, \$1.25; 25-lb. pails, \$2.50; 100-lb bags, \$9.00.



### A Baby Food For Baby Chicks

Pratts Baby Chick Food is a perfectly balanced ration for baby chicks, supplying just the required nourishment and relieving the delicate digestive organs from useless strain. Costs but 10 to feed a chick three weeks. At your dealer's in 14-lb. bags, \$1.00; 6 1/2-lb. pkgs., 50c; 2-lb. pkgs., 25c; also 100-lb. sacks, \$6.00. Money Back if Not Satisfied.

### PRATTS POWDERED LICE KILLER

quickly rids the fowls of lice and mites. It is certain death to all kinds of poultry lice. Destroys fleas on animals, frees plants and vines from insects. Sifter top cans, 25c and 50c.

### PRATTS ROUP REMEDY

In powder or tablet form, will cure even an advanced case of Roup. May also be used as a preventive for the protection of healthy birds in damp weather. At your dealer's, 25c and 50c a box.

**FREE** Write now for a FREE copy of Pratts "Poultry Wrinkles," a new 64-page book of real live ideas, for use every day in the year. Don't put it off and forget. Tear off the coupon NOW, before you turn this page. If you have not yet received a copy of our famous "Poultrymen's Handbook" we will gladly mail you one on receipt of only 10c to cover cost of postage and packing. This book is well worth \$1.00. It contains 160-pages and 150 illustrations, and is the universally recognized guide to Poultry Raising on this continent. Sent, postpaid, to your address for only TEN CENTS.

### PRATTS POULTRY DISINFECTANT

Is the surest, safest and most economical liquid disinfectant and exterminator on the market. Use it for spraying roosts, nests and dropping boards. 50c qt., \$1.50 gal.

### PRATTS WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY

Is a sure protection against this dread disease. Give it to your chicks from the time of hatching, and prevent the possibility of White Diarrhoea. Will not upset healthy chicks. 25c and 50c pkgs.

PRATT FOOD CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED  
68J Claremont St. - TORONTO



68J :  
PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA LIMITED, TORONTO. Send FREE, "Poultry Wrinkles."



# The New Series CHEVROLET

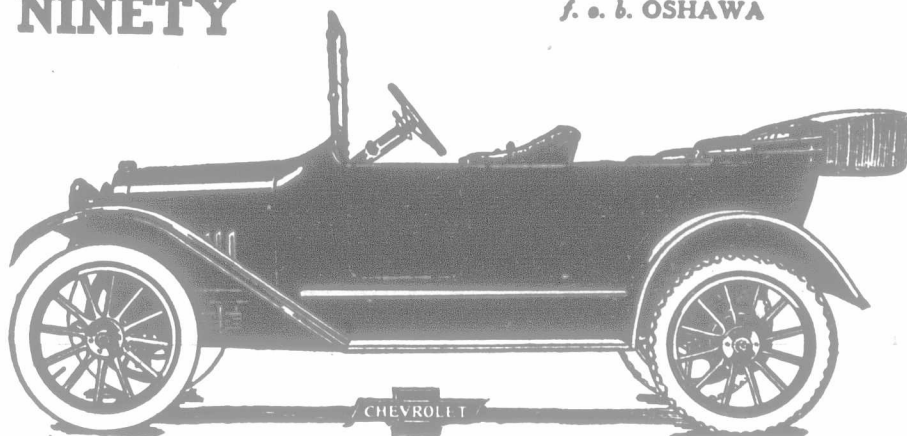
## FOUR-NINETY

### \$695

f. o. b. OSHAWA

#### STANDARD EQUIPMENT

- Valve-in-head motor.
- Electric lighting and starting system.
- Selective sliding gear transmission, 3 speeds forward and reverse.
- Staunch frame.
- New front and rear spring brackets.
- New front spring suspensions.
- New accelerator foot rest.
- Oil indicator light equipment.
- Ample road clearance.
- Cantilever Springs.
- Improved Upholstery.
- Mohair top.
- Non-skid tires on rear wheels.

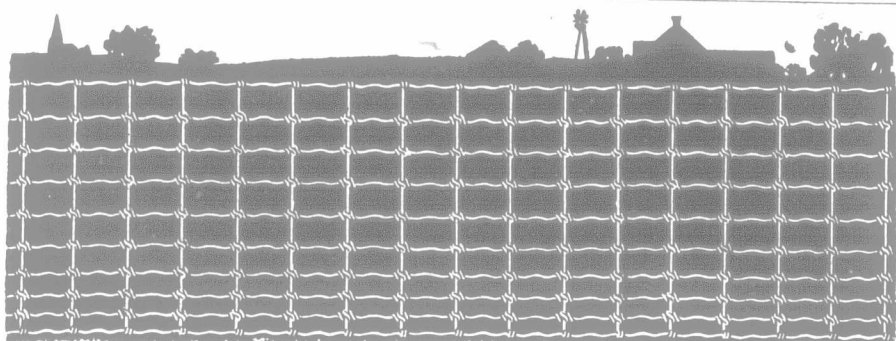


THE CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED  
OSHAWA, ONTARIO

WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH: REGINA, SASK.



Send for Descriptive Literature



## Well, Sir, that's some fence

Because of its simplicity and amazing strength, "Ideal" Fence excites the admiration of every practical mind. "Some fence" is right. Take a look at it—

### Ideal Fence

Notice how the Ideal lock takes a "grape-vine" grip of the upright and cross wires in a strong, even, uniform pressure. There are no sharp angular turns to break the surface of the wire and weaken the grip of the lock. Yet it grips, as you see, the wires in *five* places—twice on the upright, twice on the horizontal and again where the two wires cross. Thus, while it positively prevents either wire from slipping, it allows just enough play so the fence can be erected on hilly ground without kinking the line wires. At the same time, it keeps the uprights perfectly straight. You wonder why Ideal Fences are so free of broken or bent uprights; well, that's the reason.

May we send you a copy of our catalogue which tells the whole story in a factful interesting way? A post card will bring it promptly.

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ontario

21

# Big Ben

A Westclox Alarm



7 a.m.—

### For the Rising Generation

**B**IG BEN at his best—at seven a. m.—opening little folks' eyes—there's a race to hush him—a pillow battle—merry laughter—and mother to tidy the kiddies for school.

Big Ben's little men bubble health and cheer, and they feel as big as Daddy with a clock all their own.

You'll like Big Ben face to face. He's seven inches tall, spunky, neighborly—downright good.

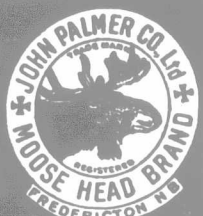
Big Ben is six times factory tested. At your dealer's, \$2.50 in the United States, \$3.50 in Canada. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your dealer doesn't stock him.

Westclox folk build more than three million alarms a year—and build them well. All wheels are assembled by a special process—patented, of course. Result—accuracy, less friction, long life.

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

Other Westclox: Baby Ben, Pocket Ben, America, Bingo, Slog-Meter, Lobout and Ironclad

# Palmer's Summer Packs

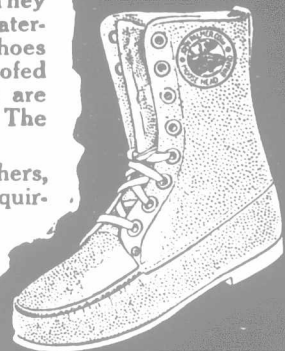


**G**IVE real foot comfort to tired, aching feet. They are made from oil-tanned Skowhegan water-proof leather. These summer packs or plow shoes are light, strong, durable—made with water-proof leather sole and heel and solid leather insoles are laced, have large eyelets and bellows tongues. The ideal shoe for working on the land.

They are also specially suitable for ranchers, trackmen, laborers, sportsmen and all others requiring extra strong yet comfortable footwear.

The style shown—No. 109, is nine inches high. Ask your dealer for Palmer's famous "Moose Head Brand" footwear—many styles and sizes to choose from.

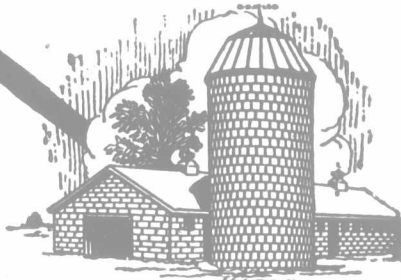
JOHN PALMER CO., Limited  
Fredericton, N. B. Canada.



30

## Settle the Silo Question

—and settle it for good. Do away with repairs, with tightening of lugs and adjusting of hoops. Know that your silo won't blow over. Be sure of perfect silage at all times. Build the worryless, efficient



Permanency and Prosperity! Note the Hollow Tile Barn and Silo. They will "Last for Generations."

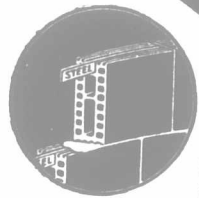
### Natco Imperishable Silo "The Silo that Lasts for Generations"

Its hollow, vitrified, clay tile are impervious to air and moisture—they preserve the silage sweet and juicy. The dead air spaces in the wall resist frost—making it the silo for severe climates. The continuous, reinforcing bands laid in the mortar hold it in a grasp of steel. It is a silo of efficiency, and a silo you'll be proud of. Send for our silo catalog describing it fully.

Also get our splendid new book, "Natco On The Farm," describing other farm buildings made of Natco Hollow Tile and just as efficient. Both books free. We have many farm building plans to submit, and will help you solve your building problems, free. What are you going to build? Let's hear from you. Write today.

**National Fire Proofing Company**

1202 Dominion Bank Bldg  
Toronto - - Ontario

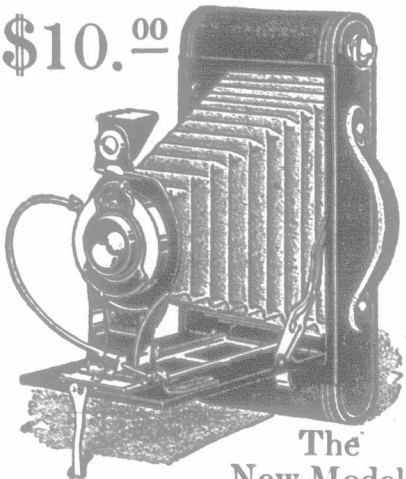


Natco Silo Wall. Note perforated shell, providing firm anchorage for mortar joints.



MADE IN CANADA

\$10.00



The New Model 3A Brownie

Here is a new camera for pictures of the post card size (3 1/4 x 5 1/2 inches). Manufactured under experienced superintendents by skilled mechanics with whom honest workmanship has become a habit, it has quality. Designed by the men who have helped to simplify photography, it has been possible, through quantity production combined with high efficiency, to produce this camera of real quality at a low price.

It has the new Brownie Ball Bearing shutter, with cable release, having both time and "bulb" actions and snapshot speeds of 1/25, 1/50 and 1/100 of a second and is equipped with Kodak Auto-time Scale as an aid to correct exposure.

Lights in daylight with ten, six or two exposure cartridges, has automatic focusing lock, reversible finder, two tripod sockets, genuine leather bellows, is constructed of metal throughout and is covered with a durable and attractive imitation leather of the finest quality. With its black enamel fittings it is a handsome as well as an efficient camera.

It is autographic, of course, all of the folding Brownies and folding Kodaks now incorporate this valuable feature by which you can date and title each negative at the time of exposure.

No. 5A Folding Autographic Brownie, meniscus achromatic lens, \$10.00 Do., with Rapid Rectilinear lens, 12.00

All Dealers'

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LTD. TORONTO, CAN.

VIKING Cream Separators of Quality



A VIKING CREAM SEPARATOR can be had from \$18.70 up to \$86.15. But whether

it is a one-cow separator or a fifteen-cow separator, you can depend upon it that the Viking will give you a better service for less than you would pay elsewhere. You save not only on the first cost but also on repairs. You get a larger capacity with fewer parts to wash, and fewer parts to wear out.

Write for interesting descriptive booklet, or ask your dealer.

SWEDISH SEPARATOR COMPANY 515 South Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS

Answer the gardener's big questions: How can I grow plenty of fresh vegetables with my limited time? How can I avoid backache and drudgery? Use

IRON AGE Wheel Hoes and Drills

Do the work ten times faster than the old-fashioned tools. A woman, boy or girl can push one. 38 combinations—easily adjusted. Light, strong and durable. Prices, \$3.25 to \$15.00. Will help you to cut the high cost of living.

Write us for free booklet today.



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

## PREPARING FOR A BOUNTIFUL CROP

Soil requires food just the same as live stock. You wouldn't starve your cattle when you were expecting them to fatten for the market, and you have no more right to starve your land when you are expecting a bountiful crop. Every crop takes some plant food out of the soil and the soil soon becomes exhausted, unless some means are taken to restock it. A fertilizer is absolutely essential to successful farming and the best results are obtained from

### Gunn's Shur-Gain Fertilizers

The scientific combination of ingredients that are rich in plant food makes Shur-Gain Fertilizers the most satisfactory to be had. They are perfectly balanced, and very finely ground, making possible an even and economical distribution and equal concentration. They are carefully blended so as not to sour or burn the soil and are very rich in humus.

There is a formula of Gunn's Shur-Gain Fertilizer for every crop. Our booklet, "Bumper Crops," explains these in detail and gives you general directions for their use. Customers may avail themselves of an additional service. Write to-day for your copy of this valuable booklet.

Gunn Limited, West Toronto 80 C

## PEERLESS PERFECTION

### Absolute Security

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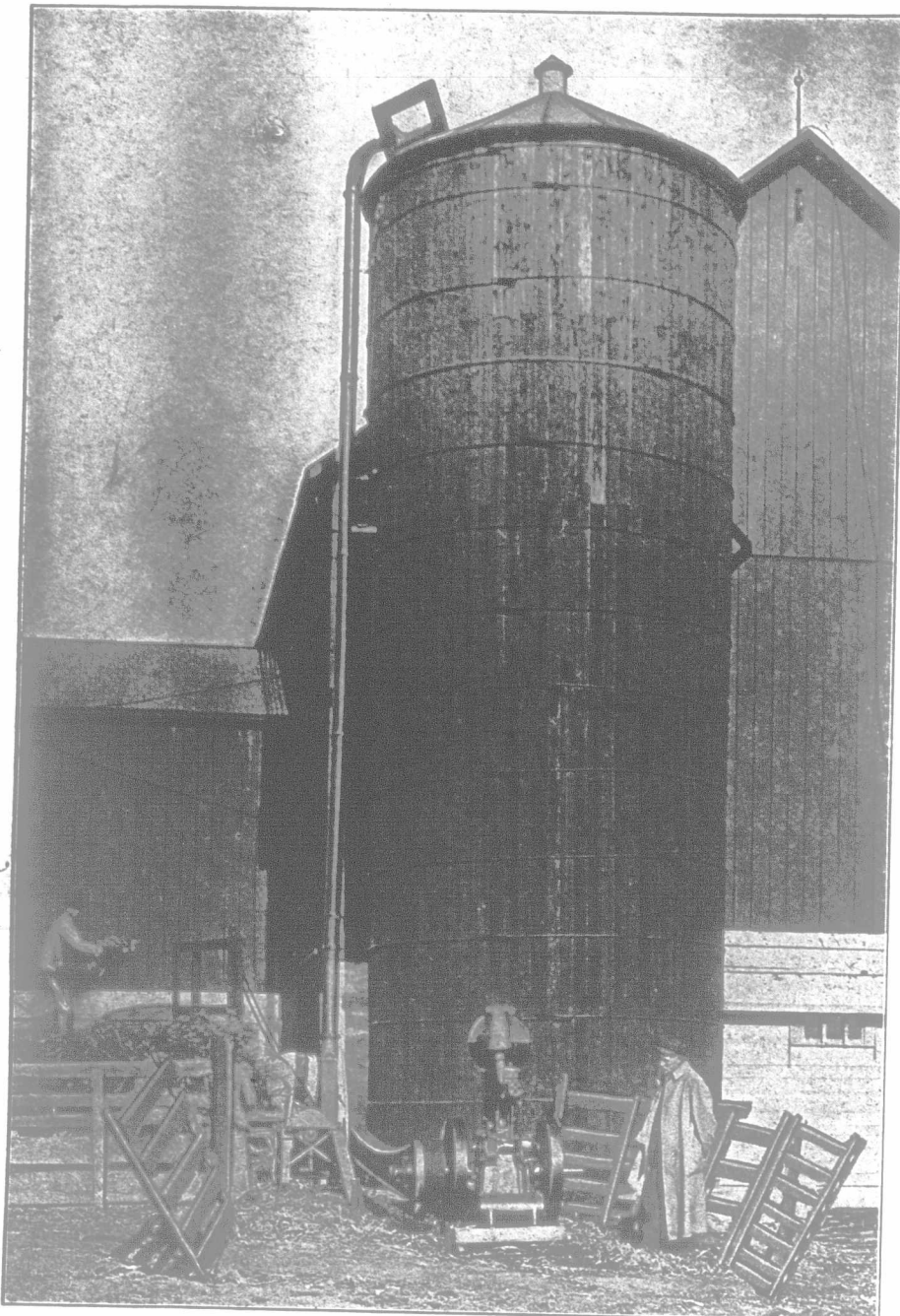
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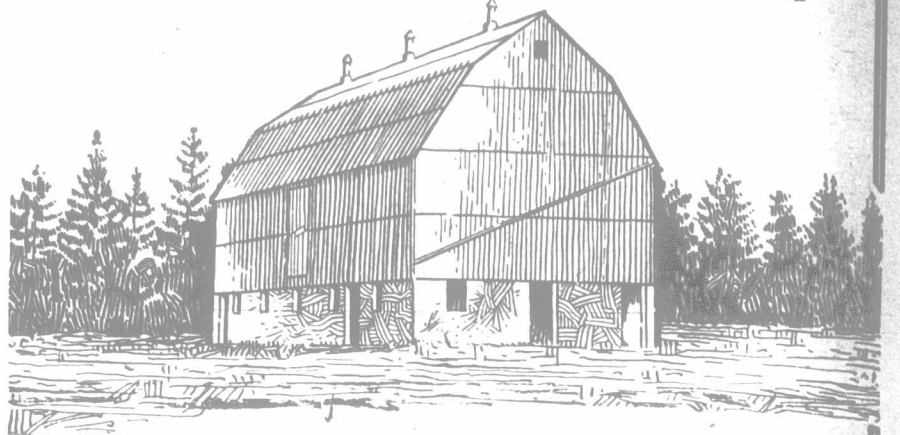
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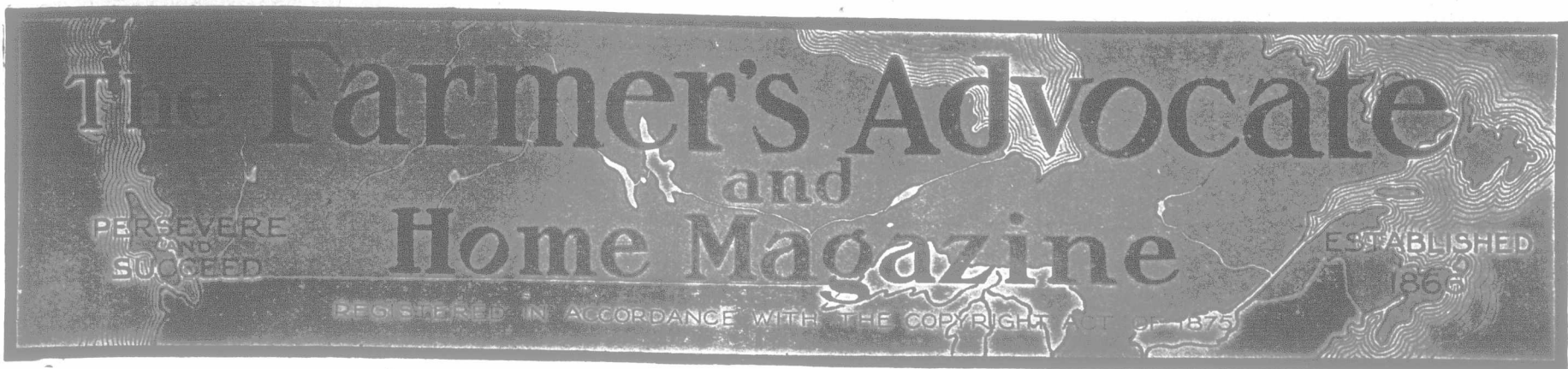
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LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 15, 1917.

1277

## EDITORIAL.

Let all those who ask for increased production help.

Now that women have votes the man of the house will have to vote right.

The German retirement may be a strategic movement but it is at least a going back.

Canada needs men for the farms. Could not the National Service cards be used to good advantage?

No one can accuse the farmer of being a parasite or a drone. He is engaged in necessary production.

When the farmer produces the wealth of this country it is no more than fair that he should get a fair portion of it for himself.

The Commission of Conservation advises that all who can lay in their fuel supply for next winter early this summer.

The man on the land is beginning to see that there is more in his business than merely growing crops for someone else to market.

Out of over 200 members in the Dominion House we are told there are 14 farmers. No wonder legislation has favored city enterprise.

There are plenty of people always ready to do the farmer's thinking for him. Do not let them. Do your own thinking. It will pay.

The people's representatives in parliament represent party not the electors. They are suggested and nominated by party and elected the same way.

Many will agree with the statement made at the U. F. O. convention recently held in Toronto that the biggest enemies Canada has to face are our own politicians.

Canadians should strongly object to any small group of financial fixers deciding upon the destiny of Canada without a popular expression of opinion by ballot.

If the farmer gets a price for his produce in comparison with its scarcity, someone in the city begins to complain, but they all keep mum about the high prices paid for munitions or any of the manufactured articles.

Those who have never tried farming still maintain that the men on the land are getting rich. They should stop grumbling about the high cost of living, buy a farm and learn something about the high cost of production.

The farmers' organizations in this country are working toward the day when every industry will get a reward exactly commensurate with services rendered. When that day comes more of our people will have an intimate knowledge of farming.

Let someone devise a scheme to send sufficient and efficient help to the farmer and he'll produce abundantly. He is ready and willing to do all he can and, as in the past, it looks as if he will have to make his own arrangements for help. Get the co-operative spirit and change work.

## The Seed Potato Supply.

The potato situation is interesting to some and altogether too critical to others to be pleasant. For the last six months prices have been gradually creeping up until now the good old "spud" which was once food for rich and poor alike has become a table luxury. The housewife is substituting rice, beans and starchy foods of all kinds, but the farmer can plant none of these and expect to harvest potatoes. While, from the viewpoint of living and eating, we can get along till the new crop comes on the market, yet a certain acreage must be planted or we shall experience a similar or worse predicament next winter. It is the shortage and high price of potatoes for seed rather than food, that is most disconcerting. From time to time the daily papers report Government Officials as saying that a considerable quantity of potatoes has been discovered in the country and that store-houses in the towns and cities contain surprising amounts. We cannot see how any unsuspected supply can be found in the rural districts of Ontario for they were not produced last season; they could not be held over from the year before, and it is not likely that they would be spirited in at a price ranging from \$3 to \$4 per bag. With regard to quantities in storage we have no authentic information, and apparently no one else has, except a few extensive potato dealers. Many dark corners, which we could not see around, have existed in the potato market these last six months, but there is sufficient evidence and facts at hand to warrant the Government of this country rescinding the good old law of supply and demand (as the dealers interpret it) and allowing the people at large to get a good fill of potatoes for once in the year. This would be a popular holiday declaration and much more gratifying than statements to the effect that there were plenty of potatoes. Such talk only aggravates the situation and makes our lot harder to bear.

The facts of the matter are not in accordance with official statements regarding the supply now in farmers' hands. The potato crop in Ontario last year was practically a failure so we must look elsewhere for stock this spring. Latest estimates in Prince Edward Island place their quantity, still held, at one million bushels or less. Eighty per cent. of these are McIntyres, a blue variety, thirteen per cent. are red and seven per cent. are white. There will be no white potatoes to speak of leave the Island this spring. The blues and reds will help to alleviate the situation so far as potatoes for food are concerned, but they are not popular in Ontario for planting. In Nova Scotia the visible supply is small. The Annapolis Valley is pretty well drained of potatoes, but there are still perhaps a few car loads throughout the province. The Secretary of Agriculture for New Brunswick writes: "There is still a quantity of potatoes to be moved in New Brunswick, but it is very limited. The price is running from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per barrel, f. o. b. cars here." Manitoba is communicating with provinces farther west in an effort to augment their own stores and Alberta is practically the only province of the Dominion with any surplus of white potatoes worth mentioning. These even now are not in the farmers' hands. Dealers have control of a very large proportion of the surplus estimated at around one and one-half million bushels or a few more, and they, no doubt, will exact "all the traffic will bear." British Columbia will probably have a few potatoes to spare and since some difficulty is being experienced in getting them across the line, the market of former years, the growers of that province may desire to take advantage of the Eastern demand. However, the volume coming out of British Columbia this year cannot do more than help a little.

In addition to the shortage in Canada, jobbers from the United States are prospecting here, so the whole situation looks as though it might be worse before it is

better. Now that production is of vital importance to the Nation it is very necessary that farmers get seed at a reasonable price if possible. If the Government know where any quantity is being stored they should uncover them in time for planting and do everything possible to facilitate their distribution.

## In Autonomy is Strength.

The wisdom of forcing upon the Canadian people at this time the issue of changed relations with Great Britain may well be questioned. The Empire is engaged in a life-and-death struggle and the most critical phase of that conflict is approaching. From first to last the overseas dominions have stood by the Motherland, and have made sacrifices, the magnitude of which has astounded the neutral world, and still these dominions are ready to do more, voluntarily. They have rallied by their own free will to far greater strength than ever would have been possible had a binding agreement been the cause of their entry into the war. The British Empire's growing strength has rested in the increasing measure of freedom enjoyed by the young nations developing over many seas. Freedom, autonomy, independence, unifies, solidifies; binding agreements, central control, autocracy, disintegrates, dismembers and destroys. There are those who never seem satisfied at what the overseas dominions do for the tight little island and there are others who believe that anything done no matter how little is too much. The rank and file of Canadian people realize that both classes are wrong and this same rank and file are ready to do all possible, voluntarily, for Canada, for Britain and for humanity, but they insist upon the right of deciding for themselves and so they will after this war and for all time. Those selected few who at this inopportune time are attempting to settle the destiny of all the overseas dominions and the Empire itself by some binding agreement which will settle all matters from the heart of Empire had better take second thought. In the first place this is no time to open the subject—the war must be won first—and in the second place the whole trend of events which made for the strength of the British Empire has been toward complete autonomy, the direct opposite of central control. It would be much more advisable for Round Table imperialists to forget their plans until after the war and then if they have a scheme which those in authority see fit to consider let it be fully explained and placed before the people for their approval or disapproval. The day of forcing is past. The Empire has grown and developed satisfactorily under the present system. Who wants a change? Not the common people and the strength of the common people is without measure in these days of stress. Let those who desire to force the issue and compel changes think and think seriously. In voluntary union is strength; in forced union through hard and binding rules there is danger.

## Convalescence.

It was gratifying to listen to erstwhile dyed-in-the-wool "Tories", and one-time party-blind "Grits" denounce partyism and stand true to agricultural co-operation, at the recent Convention of the United Farmers of Ontario held in Toronto. Men who have put party first at many an election, and even between elections, stood up in their places and admitted that they had never polled a "Grit" vote and others that they had never cast a "Tory" ballot, but that they were ready, not for a third party, but rather to elect real agricultural representatives to parliament. When Canada has fourteen farmers out of something over two hundred M. P's. at Ottawa, there is no wonder E. C. Drury, one of the founders of the farmer's move-



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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),  
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ment in Ontario, says: "Farmers of Ontario have a disease of the brain called partyism." The party has brought out its man and the modest farmers have listened to his platitudes about their being the real people of the country, have applauded his references to the backbone of the country and the basic industry of all, and have elected him to a seat from which he votes for everything which his party leaders with the city viewpoint bring up, and the city viewpoint is aided and abetted by the domination of parties by those money barons who represent the various branches of big industry carried on in trade and commerce. Yes, the farmers of Canada have suffered from the disease, partyism. Those who, in the past, have controlled parties had hoped that the disease had become chronic and they could go on pulling the wool over the eyes of the farmer to such an extent that they could get elected about nine-tenths of the representatives in parliament from professions and trades other than agriculture, even though one-half Canada's population does live on the land and all live from its supply of necessities. They hoped the city viewpoint would forever dominate and that partyism was incurable. But the Canadian farmer, sick of a costly disease to himself and to his country, has wonderful vitality and stability after all. He gives hopeful signs of convalescence. He begins to see partyism in its true light. He is starting to co-operate for his own and for his brother's good. He may yet shake off the insidious and perfidious pestilence of partyism "as a dog would shake his ears when leaping from the water to the land." We hope so. Two parties are enough, but the plain people should run the parties, not the reverse. When partyism is cured, farmers will occasionally be able to elect one of their number to parliament and legislation may be a little more favorable to agriculture. The convalescence may be slow. Set-backs will occur, but eventually a healthy condition will be reached if the men on the land will stick together in the big farmers' movement.

E. C. Drury says farmers of Canada have a disease of the brain called "Partyism". We are pleased to be able to state that most of them are on the mend.

### Getting Ready.

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

I was just going to ask a question, but as I sat down to write it I thought of the answer. Still, it is a question that will probably occur to others so I shall tell what it was. I was going to ask why the farmers who have seed oats for sale do not mention the price they want so that one can send the order and the money at once and save time. To write and ask the price first and then write again sending the money seemed like a lot of wasted time and effort, but, come to think of it, the farmer with seed oats for sale is probably guarding against any sudden change that might happen in the price. Very well. I shall write to all the nearby advertisers and get their prices and place my order when I get the necessary information. Now that I have made up my mind to do all the farming I can this year I want to put in practise everything I have learned since coming back to the land. Of the things I have learned one of the most important is to use the best seed that can be bought. If I am going to sweat in the fields I want that sweat to yield as much as possible. If there is one thing above another that I want to be saving about it is hard work, but I don't mind work so much as you might think if I get a decent return for it. And good seed helps to get that return. A few years ago I sent away and got good seed corn and I am satisfied that I more than got back the whole amount of the investment on each acre that I planted. I learned that it doesn't take any more labor to raise good long ears, with two ears to the stalk than nubbins with one nubbin to the stalk. It pays to get the best seed even if one has to borrow money at a stiff rate of interest to buy the seed.

Then there is the question of fertilizer. It doesn't take a bit more labor to work well-fertilized ground than ground that is starved. One year I had two acres of corn on ground that had been heavily manured and got a crop that was satisfying, even though I hadn't been wise enough to get the best seed. I got more corn and fodder from it than I did from over twice the amount of land that had not been manured. So the proper course seems to be to get the best seed possible and plant it in well worked ground that has been properly manured. Then if the season turns out to be a good one I shall probably get a decent return for the blisters and backache I shall develop while cultivating and hoeing. As we are short of barnyard manure I shall probably have to use a lot of commercial fertilizer, but I shall get after our District Representative and find out from him just what kind will be best for the various crops I intend to struggle with. This will also mean the spending of some money but I am satisfied that there was much wisdom in the words of the Scotch farmer who said to his son "Never borrow money unless it be to buy manure." I think he should have added "and seed grain", but they didn't know as much about the value of good seed in the old days as we do now. Besides I remember a prosperous farmer in this district who used to say, "Feed your land and it will feed you." His success proved the wisdom of his words, so I feel that I will be making no mistake in using the best seed for every crop and all the good fertilizer that the land needs. I have learned these two things by experience, and have no intention of wasting muscle on poor seed put in starved soil.

And there is another thing that I have learned by experience—the value of expert advice. I know that I have joked the scientists as much as anyone—it seems impossible not to take a dig at them once in a while—but they have shown me that their methods will help me to get the best returns for my begrudged hard labor and sweat. Some years ago they took charge of the old orchard on the farm and got results that were enough to convince anyone. Taking good years and bad years together they made that orchard net almost sixty dollars a year on each acre. I know it would be more convincing if I could give you an exact statement of the handling of the orchard, but I have lost the statement that was worked out for me by the "scientist" who had charge of the work. I know I should have kept books, but I confess freely that keeping books is not a strong point with me. I know I should do it, and if I didn't know the frailty of human nature I would announce that I am going to do it this year. However, I know that the man who looked after the orchard kept account and was able to show me that very few patches of land of the same size in this district yielded as much as those two acres. And I am going to tell you a rather pathetic little joke that developed out of his book-keeping. He said: "I sometimes think it is a good thing that so few farmers are able to keep books. If they kept books, they would get discouraged." There is a lesson in that, but this is not the year to teach it. As I told you last week, the important thing this year is to get products rather than profits so I am going ahead, even though I am not sure of my ability to keep books.

But I mustn't let the matter of farm book-keeping lead me away from the point I wanted to make. What I wanted to say is that the advice of the experts is worth taking and they are not only willing but eager to give it. They have prepared bulletins about the production of every kind of crop and you can get them for the asking. A few weeks ago I had a talk with Dr. Creelman, our new Commissioner of Agriculture, and he told me that the more people who wrote to his department asking for advice and such assistance as they can give the better pleased he will be. I intend to take him at his word and ask for pointers about everything

I have to do. The experts have been experimenting for years and have found out many simple ways of doing things better, that we can all take advantage of. Doing things "By guess and by gosh" may get results but it means hard labor and I regard hard labor as entirely too precious to waste in aimless effort. If I am going to work I want every tap of work to count and I shall put it right up to the District Representative and the Department of Agriculture to show me how. I have an uneasy feeling that this attempt to do things right will bring more visitors than ever to see just what kind of farming I do and that my mistakes and failures will provoke more laughter than ever, but I am getting toughened to that sort of thing. Lloyd-George has said that this is what we should all be doing and his word is good enough for me.

There is one point about farming for products rather than for profits that I forgot to speak about last week. When you stop to figure it out you will find that every farmer is interested in two farms—the little farm he is working and living on and the big, Dominion-wide farm that is looked after by the Government. This year our Government, as well as Lloyd-George, tells us that the welfare of the big farm is the most important. Looking at things from the point of view of the big farm we can see at once that individual profits are of no account, while the products of the country as a whole are all important. In normal times we are able to devote all our attention to our little farms and let the big farm take care of itself, but this year the big farm is the one that we must make prosperous. The way to do that is to produce as much as possible so that there will be a big surplus for the country as a whole. But though I have urged doing this without giving much attention to the profits I feel sure that there will be profits all the same. And just because we are working with a high purpose it will not be necessary to let the profiteers have all their own way. I have an idea that before the harvest is reaped we shall find "A Short Way with Profiteers" that will put them in their place and keep their greedy, unhallowed clutches off what they should not get. But in the meantime, the thing needed is products and perhaps before we are done we shall be able to organize some profiteer hunts that will furnish us with amusement and edification.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

In our last article we showed that the horse, Clever Hans, gave correct answers to all sorts of questions by taking his cue from the very slight, unconscious movements of the questioner's head. In the case of many animals which respond correctly to commands, and which thus seem to understand words perfectly, experiment brings out the fact it is the tone of the voice and not the words which are responded to. This I have clearly demonstrated in the case of a dog which I trained to carry out various actions upon command; if I gave a command with the inflection and intonation of another order it was the latter and not the former which was performed. At the same time it was interesting to see how quickly actions were understood (he evidently believed that "actions speak louder than words"), and after very little training he would go to a spot which I pointed out with my finger and even follow the direction of the glance of my eyes. Now just how much a dog does really understand is a question very hard to decide, perhaps those of us who love dogs are inclined to give them credit for a higher mentality than they possess, even though we guard against this tendency with rigorous scientific care. But we are nearer the truth than those who declare that even the higher animals are mere machines, and who can doubt that dogs, at any rate, have something akin to the feeling of sympathy when they see one of these animals come to him, lay his paw gently on his knee and look up in his face when the face is partially covered with the hands and the head bowed as in weeping?

We come now to the point where we have to compare the psychical development of the lower mammals with that of man, and we find that there are four main criteria which serve best in making our comparisons: the power of imitation, the use of tools, language, and the faculty of reason.

Experiments have shown that the power of imitation among animals is very little developed as compared with what it is in man. These experiments have been of four types—(1) by the experimenter showing the animal how to perform the act, (2) by allowing a trained animal to perform before an untrained animal, (3) by putting the animal through the act, that is by actually taking its paws, or other parts of its body used, and with them doing the act for it, and (4) by encouraging the animal when it performs a part of the act correctly and stopping it when it goes wrong. All four methods have failed to yield positive results of any magnitude, and it has been found that in the great majority of cases the "showing" has no effect whatever in hastening the learning of the animal, but that it learns just as rapidly by the "perseverance" or "trial and error" method. In the case of the higher apes, however, the power of imitation is better developed than in the lower mammals, but even here the development is not as great as is commonly supposed. With an animal agile, and as varied in its interests, as a monkey it is in fact, never possible to tell when a sudden burst of activity will lead to the solution of the problem by the perseverance method.

In regard to the use of tools we again find that the only animals which avail themselves of such aids are

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the higher apes and man. Even in the apes it is extremely doubtful if they ever make use of tools (sticks, stones, etc.) in their native state. They can however be trained to use sticks to pull objects within their reach, to push chairs into position, to use in climbing to some desired location, to drive nails with a hammer, to drive screws with a screwdriver, etc., and tame monkeys often, apparently spontaneously, acquire the habit of throwing objects at persons who annoy them. The matter of language requires but brief consideration, as it is commonly realized that this factor, which plays such a vital part in the life of man is practically non-existent in the lower mammals. It is true that they can, by different sounds, communicate to one another such fundamental things as warnings, a state of distress, a state of contentment, etc., and can probably indicate "follow me", but while we may term this the beginning of intercommunication we can hardly call it language.

When we come to discuss reason the conclusion as to whether it is possessed by animals other than man depends upon our definition of this faculty. If we define it as "the ability to draw inferences and make practical use of them" then some of the higher mammals, particularly the monkeys, possess it, since experiments clearly demonstrate this point. If we define reason as "the derivation of conclusions through the comparison of concepts" it is impossible to say if any species but man possesses this power, since concepts are entirely mental and no other animal is able to show us if its mind is able to form them or not. Taking the first definition as the most desirable, as it at least gives us something which can be investigated, we are safe in saying that the higher mammals are able to reason, and also in saying that in the animal mind we have the beginning of all those faculties which reach their highest development in the mind of man.

## THE HORSE.

### Federal Assistance to Horse Breeding Explained.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has been questioned re the proposed Federal aid to Horse Breeders' Clubs, and since this subject was not fully discussed at the breeders' meetings recently held in Toronto we thought it wise to have an explanation of the scheme from the Live Stock Commissioner. Accordingly Mr. Bright has sent us the following letter.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In reply to your enquiry as to the circumstances which led up to the adoption of our policy of "Federal Assistance to Horse Breeding", I beg to give you herewith the facts as they appear to us, and also a brief outline of the policy, together with a concrete example of how it works out. This should be of particular interest to many of your readers.

For a number of years owners of high class stallions, generally speaking, complained that they were unable to compete with the cheap, though inferior horses, and that there was no encouragement for a horseman to pay a high price for a good horse. While this would not apply in special districts it must be recognized that the owner of a valuable horse, after paying for maintenance, insurance, interest on investment and the expense entailed in the collection of his fees, has frequently little left from his outlay, particularly in districts where he has to compete with grade and scrub stallions standing for service at a very low fee. As a result, really high-class stallions can be maintained only in districts where the breeding of horses has been given serious and progressive attention. In view of these considerations it was deemed advisable to inaugurate a policy which would make for general improvement in the horse industry by encouraging districts to organize breeders clubs for the purpose of hiring good stallions. The liberal grant made to such clubs enables them to procure the services of really good stallions at a very nominal fee. At the same time it insures the stallion owner a definite and satisfactory return on his investment. The policy is one of particular interest to both breeder and stallion owner, and is one that is bound to give a permanent stimulus to horse breeding.

Stated briefly, the outline of the Federal Scheme is as follows:

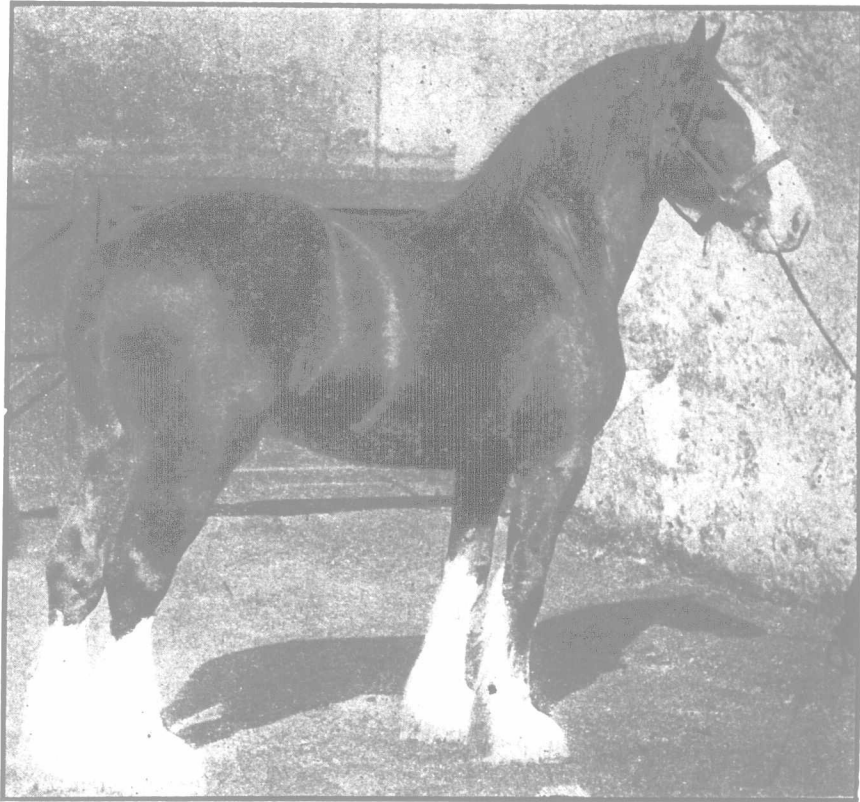
1. The Club shall guarantee the stallion owner a definite number of mares at a certain service fee per mare, said mares to be in good breeding condition, and not affected with any contagious or infectious disease.
2. All stallions named by Clubs for the purpose of securing Government assistance must be submitted to an examination by an authorized veterinary surgeon.
3. The Secretary of the Club shall forward to the Live Stock Branch, with the regular application, a list of its members, also a copy of the memorandum of agreement signed by both parties interested. This agreement shall not become binding until approved by the Live Stock Commissioner.
4. The minimum service fee shall be not less than Twelve Dollars.
5. All service fees shall be collected by the Club.
6. Payment of service fees shall be made as follows: one-third of the service fee for each guaranteed mare shall be paid by the Club to the stallion owner at the end of the service season.
7. The remaining two-thirds of each service fee shall be paid when the mare proves to be in foal. That is to say, the remaining two-thirds shall be paid for only such mares as prove to be in foal.
8. At the end of the service season the stallion owner shall furnish the Live Stock Branch with a sworn

statement setting forth the number of mares bred to his horse and the name of the owner of each.

9. The Live Stock Branch shall pay the Club an amount equal to 40 per cent. of the total amount paid at the close of the service season on the full number of guaranteed mares, on receipt of the stallion owner's statement and of a properly audited and sworn statement signed and declared by the President and Secretary.

10. The Live Stock Branch shall pay the Club a second grant equal to 40 per cent. of the amount paid to the stallion owner on the total number of mares that prove to be in foal, that is 40 per cent. of two-thirds the service fee paid for each mare that proves to be in foal, on receipt of a properly audited and sworn statement signed and declared by the President and Secretary of the Club.

As a concrete example of how this policy works out, let it be supposed that a club guarantees the stallion owner one hundred mares at the minimum service fee of \$12. At the end of the service season, the club must pay to the stallion owner one-third of the service fees or \$4 each on the hundred mares, making a total of \$400. The Live Stock Branch will pay the club 40 per cent. of this amount or \$160. The second payment to the stallion owner will depend upon the number of mares in foal. Let it be supposed that out of the hundred mares bred there are sixty in foal. The club will then have to pay the stallion owner two-thirds of the service fee, or \$8 on sixty mares, or a total of \$480, and of this amount the Dominion Live Stock Branch will pay the club 40 per cent., or \$192. Thus the Club would pay the stallion owner a total of \$880 while 40 per cent. of this amount or \$352 would be returned to the Club by the Live Stock Branch, which would reduce the actual fee paid by the club for each mare in foal to a very nominal amount indeed.



Few Appreciate the Value of a Good Stallion in a Community.

Parties interested can obtain booklets which fully explain the whole scheme, also application and agreement form by addressing the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa.

JOHN BRIGHT,  
Dominion Live Stock Commissioner.

### Likes the Trotters.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In your issue of February 22, you published an article headed "Horse Racing and Gambling Should Go". I presume it is published as an Editorial and therefore you are responsible for the statements made. Mr. Rancey's statements have been heralded far and wide by advocates of moral reform and I have no doubt but that when they secure legislation to prohibit everything they ask for that this country will be a model one.

I have had twenty-five years experience in horse racing and have owned and ridden running horses, also owned and raced harness horses both in the United States and Canada, and I don't think it fair to the harness horsemen to couple them in any discussion, or legislation, with the running horsemen. They are two separate and distinct classes and their patrons, I mean the owners of the horses and especially the people who go to see the races are not of the same class nor do they go to the races with the same object. The majority of the patrons who own or attend running meets do so with the object of taking a chance of winning or losing money, and the percentage of them who are real horsemen is very small and I don't think they are supporting it for their love of the horse, but more for the excitement that it creates. This is not so with the harness horsemen as they are in the sport for the pleasure they take from it and I know for a fact that very few of them make any profit from it. The running meets,

I believe, make a good profit on their investment, while it is a well known fact, that the promoters of trotting meets are more often losers than winners. The Thoroughbred horse in this country at present is of no use except as a racing tool, while the Standard Bred is one of the most useful animals we have, and their high standard is, without question, due to trials of speed or racing as it is called. The Standard Bred horse furnishes us with carriage horses, hunters, drivers, delivery horses, and for light land there is no better farm horse. There are still a small number of running horse owners who stick to the game for the sport it provides them, and I give those few credit for the manner in which the meets are conducted for I believe that if they dropped out that the balance would soon kill the sport with their dishonest methods. I felt it my duty to present these facts as I see them, and hope that in future articles that a distinction will be made between the trotting and running meets.

Kent Co., Ont.

FAIRPLAY.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Co-Operative Marketing of Wool in Nova Scotia.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In an Editorial in the February 22 issue of your paper reference was made to the best means of developing the wool-grading system in Ontario. Since this Editorial has undoubtedly set sheep breeders thinking as to the best way of selling their clip this spring, it occurred to me that a short explanation of how the

co-operative marketing of wool is carried on in Eastern Canada may be of interest to many of your readers. I might say that during the spring of 1916 I assisted in the co-operative selling of wool in a county in Nova Scotia, and hence to make this talk more practical I shall outline the work as it was carried on by the District Representative in that particular county. Early in the spring, by the holding of meetings in districts and by circular letters, this system was explained to the farmers of the county. The main points of the scheme were brought to their notice, such as how a higher price could be secured; how to properly tie and take care of the fleece, and other minor points. Shortly afterwards an approximate enumeration was made of the number of farmers who desired to market their wool in this way. In this particular instance the number justified the securing of the services of a grader from the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, whose expenses were borne by the Department. The grader having been secured, the farmers were notified to bring in their fleeces—unwashed and

properly tied—to the District Representative, who had secured a building suitable for the storing of the wool. As each individual farmer brought in his clip it was weighed and a receipt given him of the exact number of pounds. Generally three or four specified days were allowed for the collecting of the wool, and at the end of that time the grader came and graded the lot into the different grades. It was then packed into special bales with the quality of the wool marked on the outside. This being completed notices were sent to the leading woolen manufacturing concerns in Canada, stating the number of pounds of the different grades offered for sale, and asking them to send in a sealed bid for the lot. A certain number of days were allowed for the receiving of prices offered, and at the end of the time the wool was sold to the highest bidder. In the county in mention, 411-8 cents per pound was received, which, calculating from the shrinkage of wool from tub-washing and from the local price at that time, was an increase of practically 12 cents over what the farmers would have received had they sold in small lots to the local buyers. This exceptional price can be attributed to two causes, and these are: first, that the wool offered for sale was put up in the way the manufacturing companies are anxious to receive it; and second, the quantity, 60,000 pounds, was sufficient to induce competition.

Wellington Co., Ont.

A. B. MACDONALD.

### The Popular Paper.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Enclosed find \$1.50 for "The Farmer's Advocate" for another year. It's the popular paper in our family with both old and young. We get two daily papers, but if we have to cut any out it will not be the yellow backed one, although times are hard on account of the war and high cost of everything.

Lanark Co., Ont.

THOS. GARRETT.



# Care of the Farm Flock in Springtime.

It is in the spring of the year that shepherds must look most closely to their flocks. If the ewes and lambs have plenty of range, well watered, in summer, and sufficient feed and shelter in winter they will get along very well indeed and rear good lambs. However, there is a period in the spring when neglect will vitiate the results of a whole season and convert a thrifty, promising flock into a band of unproductive, vermin-ridden, unprofitable sheep. Much of the "bad luck" we hear and talk about is nothing but bad management. Many of the most successful stockmen of all time have been individuals who were fond of their animals, and would light their lanterns at midnight or in the wee small hours of the morning and make their round of the stalls, paddocks or sheepfold. Attention, and doing the proper thing at the proper time are what is needed most.

Realizing the great importance of successful sheep-husbandry this coming season, we have asked some well-known raisers of sheep to write on different topics connected with the flock. We commend these short articles to our readers for they have been written by men of experience with a desire for improvement along all lines of sheep raising in this country.

## Feed and Care of the Flock Before Lambing.

BY W. WHITELAW, WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

Good, careful treatment is required in handling the flock if good results are to be attained. Endeavor to have the ewes in a thrifty condition in the fall of the year, and if they are in good thrift they will keep in that condition during the winter months.

Late in the fall take a nice mild day, there are always some such days, and dip the ewes in some recognized dip as it does not pay to feed vermin. They will be more comfortable through the winter and the clip of wool will be greater in the spring. We used to, in former years, dip during the winter by shedding the wool and pouring, but we have found the other method more satisfactory. If dipping is attended to the battle is almost won in the care of the flock during the winter months.

In the matter of feed, ewes should be "well done" all winter. Feed good alfalfa or clover hay, and a moderate supply of roots. They should also have a dry, large, well sheltered yard to run in, with some roughage to pick through, such as pea straw, if one has any, and free access to salt and water. This should bring them up to lambing time in good condition. After having done this, I do not say there will be no losses. Freaks in nature will happen, and if the losses do come, one must needs not get discouraged, and the best way to look at these mishaps is, if you did not have them you would not have them to lose.

## Care of the Flock at Yeaning Time.

BY ROBT. MCEWEN, MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

In the female species, as Kipling terms it, approaching maternity is the most interesting and important period of its existence, and this is applicable just as much to the ewe as to others of her sex. She, at this time, requires special care and attention, more particularly if she is of pure breeding. She is specializing in the rearing of offspring by which sheep products are made more profitable to the producer and in accordance with the market demands, and her value is estimated not only by the quantity and quality of her wool and mutton, but also by her lambs. Amongst wild animals, in the struggle necessary to obtain a living, the weak and incompetent die off but in domestic life all depends upon the care and forethought the attendant exercises in supplying proper feeds in correct quantities with regularity.

The ewes at lambing time should be in fair condition; not too fat, arising from close confinement and too much grain, nor yet thin from lack of ample feed, or other causes such as ticks. Nothing worries a lamb more and prevents it basking in the sunshine than ticks which have a habit in spring of emigrating from the ewe to her little ones. The ewe, having had good winter care and plenty of exercise, notwithstanding her in-lamb condition, is strong, active and vigorous, as she needs to be in order to withstand the strain on her system at time of delivery, and also to nurse her one or two lambs to the very best of her ability. Ewes about due, should be looked at frequently during the day and the last thing before going to bed to see if any are in labor pains. If, in the course of 2 or 3 hours, a lambing ewe is unable to make delivery, the hand well oiled, should be inserted to ascertain if the forelegs and head are properly presented. After delivery, and the lamb is strong and active and has had a good pull at the dam, it needs, for a time, no attention except to see that its bowels are normal. If it begins scouring it should be get a small dose of castor oil, and the ewe should be milked out. Should the lamb come weak and helpless during cold weather, it can be wrapped in a sack and warmed up beside a stove for an hour or two until it is able to toddle about, but if, at the end of this time, it is unable to stand it should be given some spirits in its mother's milk. Sometimes a young ewe will not allow her newly dropped lamb to nurse, in which case she can be put into a small pen not much larger than herself and at frequent periods held until the lamb gets its fill. In the course of a few days she is usually reconciled and can be given her liberty. When lambs are about ten days old they should be docked, leaving about an inch of a stump in the down breeds, a little longer

in other breeds, and at the same time (this is very important) all ram lambs not to be kept for breeding purposes should be castrated.

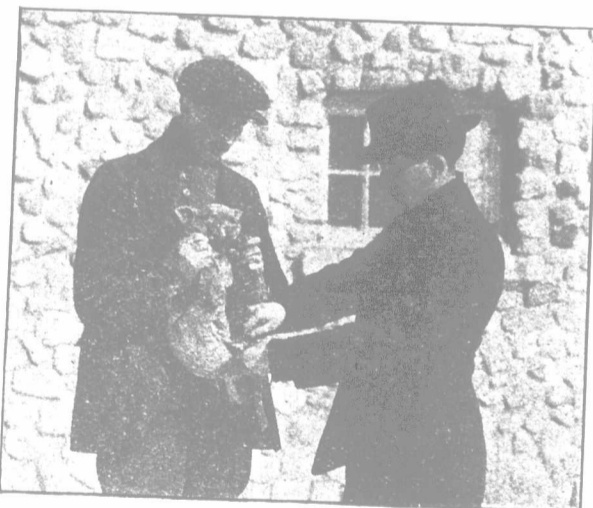
If the ewes are still being fed about the barn they should now gradually receive increased allowances of roots and grain, and the lambs should also have a little pen into which they can creep and get some finely pulped turnips and mixture of whole oats, bran and oil cake. The aim is to obtain the consumption of the greatest amount of feed with perfect digestion and in order to accomplish this the lambs and ewes must be watched closely to detect any ill results arising. It is important that only such quantities of feed be given as will be readily cleaned up, and anything left over must be removed from troughs before fresh is put into them. The extra feed given to the ewe is not of course with the view of fattening her, but of increasing her flow of milk that will fatten her lambs and, while this is being



Docking.

The knife is laid over the second joint.

done, an eye should be kept on the udder that may go wrong from exposure to cold biting winds. Teats also sometimes get cut with the sharp teeth of the lambs, and if the ewe refuses to allow the lamb to nurse the milk must be removed by hand. Ewes with only one good teat seem to have a faculty of dropping two lambs, one of which has to be provided for, either with a foster mother or raised on a bottle. If a ewe at this time happens to have lost her lamb, to transfer one to her is not a serious job. Perhaps the easiest way is to remove the skin of her dead one and to tie it on to the back of the one she is to adopt. But the pet lamb, (and who has not had one,) is the cause of much worry, and never worth, from a dollars and cents point of view, the attention which it demands; but we all have tender feelings towards newly-born, helpless creatures, and plaintive bleatings bring forth the bottle and nipple. The



Castrating.

Removing the bottom half of the scrotum.

youngster about the farm is given the ownership and the charge of feeding the orphan. In attending to this lamb's wants the lad has unconsciously developed certain instincts which cling to him and, as a grown-up, he is known about the pens at the shows as a stockman; the man of whom you hear people remark that he always seems to have "good luck", and that his flock had done well, simple evidence of the fact that he knows the details of his work, and ungrudgingly devotes himself to it. Such an one in the estimation of gadsabouts is behind the times. He can't whistle the latest popular song or do the newest two-step, but he can talk to you enthusiastically about the pedigrees of every animal in his charge, he can tell you the quantities and proper mixture of feeds they require, and he can pose an animal to every advantage. In this he has learned one of the greatest of lessons—how to grow an animal to perfection.

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## Feed and Care of the Flock after Lambing.

BY J. W. SPRINGSTED, LINCOLN CO., ONT.

I do not think that there is any animal that likes a change of feed better than the sheep. It should consist of early cut clover or alfalfa hay. Pea or oat straw is also relished for a change. It has been surprising the amount of oat straw, the sheep would eat, even when getting plenty of good clover hay. They should be fed hay or straw, morning, noon and night, and the racks should be cleaned out after each feeding. Ewes nursing lambs should be fed grain, night and morning. It should consist of one half bran and as many different kinds of grain as convenient, preferably oats, peas and barley. My plan in feeding grain is to give each sheep all I can hold in one hand and increase it in a few days to two handfuls. The more bran in the mixture, the more one can take up in the hand. I add to the mixture about one-tenth nut oil cake. A box filled with rock salt, placed in some convenient spot should be in every sheepfold. Wood ashes, salt and charcoal mixed are also good for the flock, when in winter quarters. I have obtained good results, in feeding silage to the ewes, after lambing. I think silage is a better milk-producer than roots, although either one is good.

Feed should never be carried over the sheep, but fed from the alleyway. If racks are made properly, hay, grain and pulped roots can be fed from the alleyway. As soon as the lambs are two weeks old, they should have a small pen, where they can be fed grain, bran and nut oil cake by themselves. Whole grain is best for either sheep or lambs. If possible, it is best to have a passage way about twenty inches wide, with a scantling at the bottom, another, two-and-one-half feet up and three upright. The lambs will soon learn to go in and the ewes cannot get through. They should be given all the mixed grain and bran they can eat, and it will be considerable.

As soon as the ground is dry and the grass has started to grow, the flock should be turned out in daytime, but put in pens at night and fed. It is surprising the amount of hay they will eat, for a few days, after they have been turned out to pasture. After the flock is turned out for good, they need little attention but they need that little badly. It is very important that they should have plenty of good fresh water and rock salt within reach.

## Docking and Castrating Lambs.

BY A. A. MACMILLAN, MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE.

Undocked and uncastrated grade lambs are always an indication of primitive methods in the handling of sheep, and no farmer who takes an interest in his flock will neglect the performance of these operations. Both are very simple and if properly performed at the right age there is little or no danger of loss. Moreover, docking adds to the neatness, comfort and appearance of the flock while castrating enables the farmer to hold his wether lambs for late fall sales when a heavier weight usually brings a higher price per pound. Ram lambs become troublesome about the middle of September, their gains are slower, they have to be separated from the rest of the flock or sold, and their value per pound is below that of ewe or wether lambs.

Docking and castrating should both be performed when the lambs are ten days or two weeks of age. Lambs under ten days of age are likely to be weak while those over two weeks have greater development of the organs and their removal is more of a shock to the system. It would be easier on the lambs to allow a few days to elapse between each operation. However, the farmer is usually rushed with work and a saving of time is effected if both are performed at once, and moreover, if the lambs are of the proper age, no serious results are likely to follow. When a few days are allowed to elapse between each operation, castrating is best performed first as the wound heals quicker, bleeds less and is better protected, not being so liable to injury when catching for docking. An assistant is necessary for castrating and although he may be dispensed with for docking, his services are useful and result in a neater and more uniform dock. A good sharp jack knife and a basin of water to which some disinfectant has been added is all the equipment that is required for the work, except that it is best performed in the morning of a bright clear day.

## CASTRATING.

The lamb is held by the attendant at the proper height with the underside of the body outward, rump downward and the front and hind legs held together. The scrotum is grasped with the left hand of the operator and pulled outward to its full length when it is severed straight across about one inch from the body, removing one-third to one-half. The testicles will now protrude and may be removed by the teeth of the operator or with small pinchers specially made for the purpose or by slitting the peritoneal covering with the knife and pulling the testicle with the finger until the cord breaks. The first method is most commonly practised in all large sheep raising countries. It is quicker and is seldom followed by complications of any kind. Removal with pinchers having claws that fit around the testicle is very similar to the first method except that the pinchers are substituted for the teeth. There is more danger of crushing the testicle and it is slower. Lambs which show any tendency towards rupture should not be castrated by either of the above methods as the removal of the peritoneal lining allows the intestines to protrude. The last method, namely, slitting

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the peritoneal lining with the knife and pulling the testicle free is commonly practised with small flocks. Care must be taken that the testicle is not crushed, otherwise the lamb will display male characteristics and will be troublesome in the fall. The peritoneal covering should be stitched in lambs that show any signs of rupture. In all three methods it is highly important that the lower part of the scrotum be removed. This permits of proper drainage for the wound and it does not heal too quickly. In no case should the testicle be removed through a small slit in the side of the scrotum leaving a pocket at the bottom in which the blood can accumulate causing the wound to fester. If festering does occur the wound should be opened at once and all pus squeezed out. Lambs having abnormal testicles should not be operated upon until they become normal, otherwise there is much greater risk and danger of loss.

**DOCKING.**

The lamb is held in the same manner for docking as for castrating. A tub of one and a half to two inches in length should be left. If severed at the second joint from the body the desired length is usually obtained. The joints may be felt with the thumb of the left hand, the knife being placed directly over the second joint when with one downward stroke the tail is severed from the body. When one man is docking alone the lamb is allowed to stand on its feet with its head between the legs of the operator when the tail is severed with one stroke from below upwards. The practice of severing the tail with a chisel is not to be recommended as the bone is very often splintered leaving a painful wound that takes a long while to heal.

It is very seldom that lambs bleed excessively if docked at the right age. However, occasionally a lamb will bleed to death if not looked after. The application of pressure just over the artery for a few moments will sometimes coagulate the blood. Tincture of iron is also used, but failing this a small cord may be tied around the stub and left for twelve to twenty-four hours when it should be removed, otherwise circulation is stopped and the part sloughs off. Cobwebs, puff balls, flour, etc., have been used with success, but many of these primitive methods, while effective in so far as stopping the bleeding is concerned, subject the lamb to danger from infection. The docking of older sheep is a much more serious matter than with lambs. A large sharp knife is the best instrument to use, the tail being severed at the second joint the same as with lambs. The most effective method of stopping the bleeding is to sear the artery with a red hot iron. Searing is recommended by some for lambs but its use is seldom necessary and the lamb is saved much pain. The docking shears are more costly, less practicable and have no special advantage over the use of the knife.

After operating, the flock should be turned into a dry pasture field where they can be watched during the day and any necessary attention given. There is seldom any danger after the first day, although it is advisable to watch the flock closely until the wounds are healed. Neither of the above operations should be performed in warm weather when the fly season is on, as maggots are almost certain to get into the wounds.

The importance of docking and castrating cannot be over emphasized. Both tend toward the production of greater profits and they go hand in hand with good practice in the management of the farm flock.

**Dipping.**

BY HENRY ARKELL, HALTON CO., ONT.

In summer we have a flock of from two hundred to as many as three and four hundred pure-bred sheep. We shear from the first to the fifteenth of May. Then dip a week afterwards, but we make sure that the sheep are dry when dipped. Then we dip again the first week in November, before bringing them into winter quarters, and by this method we keep them very free from ticks and lice, which I consider is half their feed. There are plenty of first-class dips on the markets, and there is another cheap dip which the United States Government compels us to use before shipping to the other side. It is made of twenty-four pounds of sulphur and eight pounds of lime, boiled in fifty gallons of water,

for six hours. This is supposed to kill ticks, lice and scab. I had an outfit made to suit myself fifteen years ago which cost me about twenty dollars. The dipping tank is made of the best inch-and-a-half pine, planed and grooved, six feet long on the top, four feet at the bottom, two feet wide and four feet deep. It is straight at the back but sloping from the top to bottom at the front where the sheep come out to the draining stand. This sloping end has cleats nailed across it for the sheep to catch their feet on when coming out. The tank is set two feet in the ground. The draining stand, which is attached to the tank so as to carry the waste dip back, is four feet high, six feet long, two feet wide, and has a galvanized bottom set on legs highest at the back in order to give it the slope required to carry the draining liquid back to the tank. There is a door at the front which closes, to hold the sheep in while draining. This stand is made with legs and is stripped with three-inch stripes. We have a pen with a runway which joins the tank; the pen is in three divisions in order to keep the sheep from crowding; the runway is about three feet wide up to the tank, so one sheep at a time comes up. One man pushes the sheep into the tank, one man stands at the tank to hold its head up and to assist it out, and another lets it out of the draining stand. In this way we can keep them going steadily at about two minutes to each sheep and some times less when we are very busy. We can dip from thirty to forty an hour. The strength of the dip is one gallon of dip to sixty

price was \$1,750, which bought the red bull, Imperial Grace. On February 23, at Hennepin, Ill., L. F. Boyle offered 59 head of Shorthorns which were cashed at fair values. The 14 bulls averaged \$222, and the 45 females \$350.

Owing to inclement weather the sale conducted by the Iowa Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association on February 8, was not attended by as many buyers as were expected. However, an average of \$325 was made on 62 lots. The 30 bulls averaged \$287, and the 32 females \$360. The top of the sale was \$1,110, paid for the show heifer, Lady Gay D. Bond.

**High Prices For Angus Cattle at Perth.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Renewed activity in Aberdeen-Angus pedigree cattle trade was shown by the satisfactory business at the Perth sales conducted by Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser & Company. The events lasted two days. South America, South Africa, and the United States were the chief countries to which animals were consigned. The costliest heifer was Sir G. M. Grant's Evax of Ballindalloch, sold to Mr. Grant of Mains of Advie for 430 guineas.

In all, 295 bulls were sold, and they realised a total of £18,932 11s., or an average of £64 3s. 7d., which is £18 18s. 7d., higher than the record average of last year. The proceeds of the two days' sale for males and females amounted to £24,780 for 415 head, the gross average showing an advance of £17 12s. 4d. compared with last year. J. E. Kerr headed the herd averages for bulls with £364 for six—an increase of £171 10s. on last year's average for three.

The highest price was 950 guineas, which was given for J. Ernest Kerr's champion April calf, Jolly Eric, by Prince of the Wassail, one of the nicest bulls seen at Perth for many years. He is a well-bred animal of the Trojan-Erica family, and a number of his top crosses were breed champions at the Highland Society's Show. There were no lack of bidders, offers of 500 guineas coming simultaneously from each side of the crowded arena. Latterly it was a contest between James M'William, Garbity, Orton, Morayshire and Leith Hay of Leith Hall, Aberdeenshire, but M'William, who was buying for a South American firm, had apparently a big purse behind him, and he prevailed at 950 guineas.

The two days sales resulted in the following averages:

295 bulls.....	£64	3	7
25 cows.....	44	16	3
33 two-year-old heifers.....	58	9	8
62 yearling heifers.....	45	2	4
415 Gross average.....	£59	14	2

ALBION.

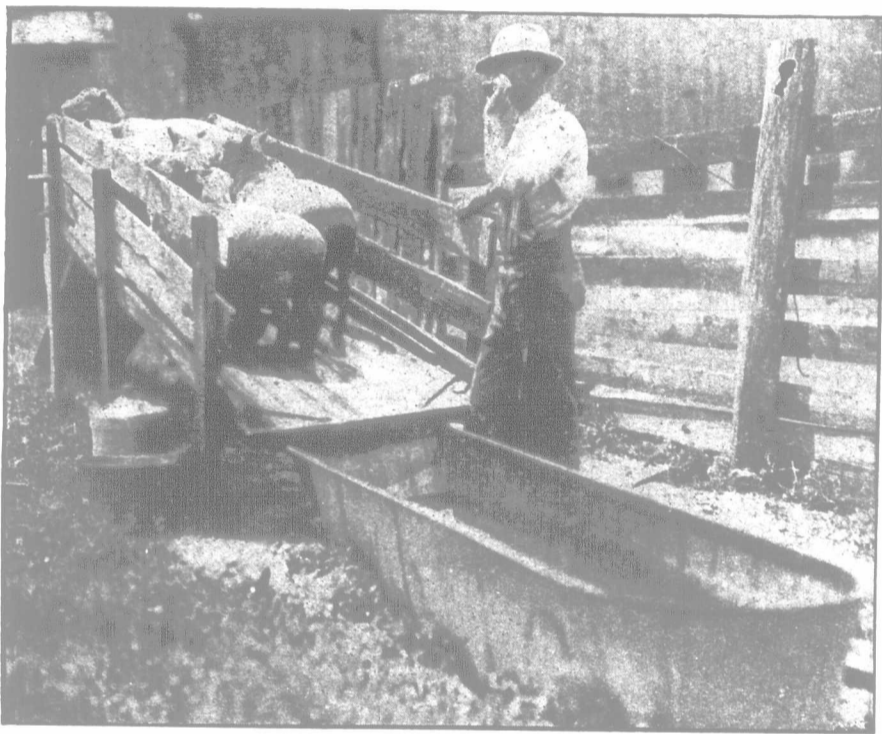
In "News Notes," published by the Colorado Agricultural College, there is a statement to the effect that a black-leg serum is now on the market which will give immediate protection, and, combined with the ordinary serum, will give lasting immunity.

**THE FARM.**

**Nova Scotia Farmers Told to Forget Party and ask for Just Legislation.**

At the thirty-first annual convention of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, held recently in that Province, R. J. Messenger, the President, outlined the work of the year and made some recommendations to the farmers of that Province concerning their future ideals and efforts. With regard to increased production, and enlistment, Mr. Messenger said: "The farmers of the country have tried, and partially succeeded, in accomplishing two ends almost diametrically opposed, a generous enlistment and an increased production. Newspapers, ignorant of the real difficulties of the producer, and Government officials and politicians, indifferent to little except the retention of their positions, have spent the past two years in urging the farmer to produce more, and at the same time to offer himself for service in the trenches of Europe. The farmer has, however, felt the strain of diminished labor and on the average is this year getting a smaller income with large expenses. Butter, eggs, pork, potatoes, and such staples are higher than ever before, but on the other hand the feeds necessary to produce them, as well as labor, are so much higher in price that the net value to the producer is no greater than in former years, while the other necessities of life are much more expensive."

The Halifax Exhibition was severely criticized by Mr. Messenger, who said in part: The Halifax Exhibition is supposed to be the child of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association; if so, it is a difficult matter to-day to recognize its parentage. It has almost lost its plain country appearance, and is now in the full dress of be-tinselled city vaudeville. If we cannot conduct the Fair on clean and educative lines, making education its outstanding feature and its amusements clean and pure, then for Heaven's sake abolish the Fair and thus remove what this year was a disgrace to the Province. The Agricultural College, at Truro, came in for some commendation. The work done by the different departments was referred to very favorably, but, said the President, "possibly one of the most important activities of the College is the dissemination of superior live stock,



**A Sheep-dipping Outfit.**

The equipment photographed on the farm of Robt. McEwen last season.



**Lambs Docked in February at Ten Days' Old.**

of water. Our tank holds about two hundred gallons of water, being not too full to splash over. In our regular dipping for ticks and lice I would recommend keeping the sheep in the dip one-and-a-half to two minutes and the man standing at the head of the sheep should hold his hand over the nose of the animal and push its head right under before coming out. When dipping in lime and sulphur we let them out a little more quickly when there is no scab; if any scab, we give them the full two minutes.

I would like to see compulsory dipping done twice a year. It would be a blessing to the animals. If we had that I think the United States would take off the embargo. It is a great hindrance to our business and it only lasts thirty days, and lime and sulphur makes the wool dry. I much prefer the dip.

**Some February Auction Sales.**

Shorthorn breeders watched with interest for the results of the Illinois Shorthorn sale, held at Galesburg, U. S. A., February 20-21. No record prices were paid, but the consignments were so uniform throughout that a fair average was made. The 145 head consigned by 30 breeders averaged \$206, while 90 bulls made approximately \$200 each. On February 27 the Lespedeza Shorthorns made an average of \$424 on 46 head, the top



increasing in excellency every year. This is not only of direct benefit to the Province, but it is also a stimulant to the improvement of private herds.

"The farmer is a political football," said Mr. Messenger. "In the Government of his country he has no voice." After the speaker had described the situation of the farmer and his manner of voting and submitting to the will of the interests, he outlined a policy or remedies for the betterment of rural life and thought in the East. These follow in the speakers words:

"In my humble opinion there are three principal conditions or lines of action necessary to improve the farmer's position: (1) Education; (2) Co-operation; (3) Co-operative or associational effort to obtain legislative recognition. My maximum general education for the man who intends to obtain his living from the soil would be the first two years in our Maritime universities. This would develop his mind and enable him to grasp intelligently the economic and industrial questions that are constantly demanding his attention as a citizen. Two years at our Agricultural College would give him the necessary theoretical knowledge of his own calling, and not least should be a business training. This develops clear thinking and clear thinking leads to accurate and wise action. A business training teaches one to count the cost of operations and reject those showing a loss, if conditions are against possible profit. A mind trained in business is never satisfied with guesswork. He should know business law and the elements of the law of contracts, etc., and for this reason I have often wished that our Agricultural College at Truro could put on a business course for farmers, not of course as elaborate as those of our business colleges, but embracing the teaching of knowledge necessary for the farmer as a business man.

"Co-operation is being attempted as a factor in improving the farmer's condition, and so far is only partially successful, owing to outside opposition and inside greed and suspicion. Theoretically it is good, and its efficiency will depend on the honesty and ability of its administrators.

"As long as the farmer is a blind partizan at the beck and call of political jobbers, just so long will he have no influence in making laws favorable to his prosperity and advancement. The Western farmer is showing what can be done by united effort and the politicians are taking heed. These farmers have adopted a political platform calling for improved legislation, equitable legislation and clean legislation. If the organized farmers of the West succeed in influencing parliament sufficiently to obtain laws favorable to their interests, it will be a boon to farmers all over the Dominion and encourage them to place the call of party second to their own interests. May the day soon come when the farmer will be as shrewd in dealing with Parliament as the manufacturer and banker are to-day."

### Chinook.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

"Chinook coming!" exclaimed the writer one morning in early February as he entered the house holding his ears.

It had been cold on the Prairie—three days of stormy weather with the thermometer never higher than twenty below and as far down as minus fifty-two. At some points the shy fluid hid itself in the bulb. It was the coldest dip for many years.

One does not mind this severe weather so badly as the unsophisticated might suppose. I have suffered more from zero weather following a thaw than from twenty-five or thirty below in the middle of a period of settled cold. Nevertheless, forty or fifty below gets on one's nerves after a while. So it was with a buoyant sense of welcome and relief that the family filed out to see the sign that had prompted our opening remark.

Away to the southwest, sixty to a hundred miles distant, the long range of mountain peaks and the sky above them were shrouded in a blue haze—sure sign of approaching Chinook. That was Saturday. Friday night it had been thirty-four below. Saturday afternoon the mercury began rising significantly. By Sunday afternoon it had reached forty-two above, a rise of seventy-six degrees in about thirty-six hours. (We have seen it rise that much in twenty-four). Followed ten days of beautiful balmy weather with the quicksilver never lower than four at night and sometimes not touching the freezing point at all. Snow settled; roofs ran water till dry; ponds filled; woodpiles had a rest; stables warmed up; manure heaps thawed out; cattle roamed the prairie and poultry basked in the sun. Such is the miracle of the Chinook.

What is a Chinook? I don't know. I might consult an Encyclopedia and say that with impressive diction calculated to convince the reader that I did know but that the subject was too abstruse for him to follow readily. I have read such explanations but in the capacity of simple reader failed to really grasp the idea and retained a private doubt whether the exponent had done so either. I did go the length of looking up Webster's Imperial just now and read with mild, incredulous surprise:

"In Montana and neighboring territory on the Eastern slope of the Rockies, a warm dry wind from the West or North, probably so called because coming from the region of the Chinook country."

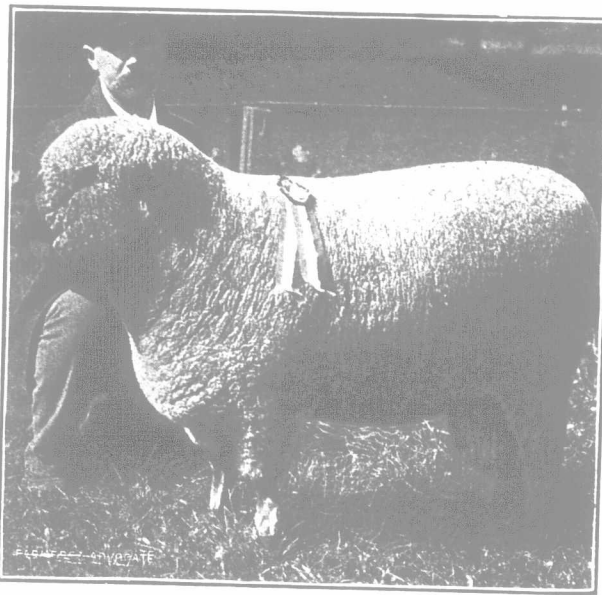
Which convinces me that the author of Webster's Imperial does not know much more about the subject than the rest of us. He may be correct as to the origin of the term, Chinook being the name of a tribe of Indians once inhabiting the Northwestern states. But as to the cause, he is silent, and as to the direction—well, all our most pronounced Chinooks come in from the southwest.

Locally the incidence of Chinooks is attributed to the direction of the mountain passes. At all events, Chinook influence is far more pronounced in some localities than in others and in a general way decreases rapidly as one recedes from the Mountains. Often the snow in the Red Willow valley is gone while there are still several inches in the Beaverlodge neighborhood, ten or fifteen miles northeastward and a foot or so on the open prairie thirty miles farther on. We attribute its balmy breath to the warm Pacific currents. Its capacity for spiriting away the snow is attributed to the fact that in crossing the mountains the moisture is precipitated, leaving the air dry and ready to absorb moisture again. And that is about as deep as I care to go into the subject. Perhaps it is a step beyond my depth.

Mountaineers say the Chinook rushes through the passes with a roar. I can quite believe it, for the approach of a sudden wind here on the Prairie is accompanied by just such a sound, which may sometimes be heard miles in advance. And yet I have never seen a wind here as strong as several experienced in Ontario around Easter time about five years ago—in fact nothing to approach it.

My first experience of a genuine Chinook I shall never forget. We were on our way into the country in late October. After driving for days across the plain north of the Peace against a strong westerly wind, with quite a few degrees of frost each night, we descended at eventide into the vast, deep-trough-valley of the Peace at the historic old trading post of Dunvegan, with its white-washed store and factor's residence approached through an avenue of Manitoba maples. From the west the broad, deep, placid river flows down through a narrow gap, hemmed in by precipitous six-hundred-foot cliffs. The tall, grizzly old French-Canadian ferryman, Joe Choquette, who was to conduct us across the stream next morning and with whom we stayed in the deserted Catholic mission that night, showed us some remarkable cobs of squaw corn, and kindly initiated us into the mysteries of bannock-baking, after sampling the product of which culinary achievement we went out to attend the team. Great was the surprise on stepping outside to feel our cheeks bathed in a soft, warm zephyr which June in Ontario could not surpass.

"It's a Chinook," said Joe nonchalantly as one who had experienced hundreds of them.



Lloyd-Jones' Champion Shropshire Ram.

See sale ad. page 473.

Down through the canyon it wafted gently from the West, growing stiffer through the night until by the next forenoon it was almost as heavy, though not so cold as the wind on the preceding day.

I have seen many Chinooks since then. Some are warm and soft as the summer breeze; some strong and chill to face even though they are mysteriously licking up the snow and daily settling it beneath the flaky crusts of ice that form by night on its surface. When the Chinook blows in force it is uncomfortable to face, especially in summer attire, for the summer Chinooks are sometimes scarcely warmer than those of mid-winter. "Hudson's Bay Chinook" is an ironical term applied to northeastern winds or storms.

Some people profess to prefer a steady winter un-interrupted by the Chinook. But to most of us it is as welcome as April showers. It breaks and greatly modifies the rigor of the winter, affording opportunity for many chores that are none too comfortable in cold weather. It saves feed and fuel and brings pleasure and respite for man and beast. It is a phenomenon of the climate on the Eastern Rocky slopes.

Peace River District.

W. D. ALBRIGHT.

### The Flax and Fibre Industry in Canada.

A convention of the Flax Growers of Ontario was held at London on February 28 and March 1. There was a good attendance of flax manufacturers and much information was secured by the exchange of ideas relative to the different methods of handling flax from the time the seed is sown until the fibre was ready to be spun. The flax industry is one of the earliest in the country and it reached quite large proportions at one time, but of late years there has been a gradual decline in the acreage devoted to the growing of flax. This has

partly been caused by shortage of labor, and partly by the fact that other crops that could be grown on the farm were more remunerative. There has been little improvement in the machinery for handling flax. The methods employed fifty years ago are to a large extent in vogue at the present time. It was pointed out that flax is a twenty-five year cycle crop. It drops steadily for a few years and then gradually increases again. The consensus of opinion was that a new era of flax growing was being ushered in, and flax men were optimistic regarding the future of the industry.

In 1916 it was estimated that 5,000 acres of flax was grown in Canada for fibre purposes and this was handled by thirty flax mills, practically all operating in Western Ontario. In a good season, on fertile soil, an average of two tons of flax is considered a fair yield. The price varies from fifteen to twenty dollars a ton. A large expense in handling flax comes in the pulling. A fair estimate of the cost of pulling an acre is from eight to ten dollars. A lot of hand work is necessary before the flax straw is converted into fibre. In an ordinary season one acre of average flax will produce about 400 pounds of fibre and 12 bushels of seed. Some of the growers present at the meeting claimed that flax was as profitable as other farm crops, and the reason given why there was not more of it grown to-day was the lack of machinery for handling it. In discussing flax growing from the farmers' standpoint, William Leach, of Alvington, claimed that he grew flax primarily to prepare the soil for the wheat crop. He seldom has a failure of wheat after flax, and yet he does not fertilize the ground previous to sowing the wheat. His method is to select the best field on the farm, which is in sod, plow it in the fall and put the soil in good tilth before seeding in the spring. Practically no weeds grow with the flax when the land is well prepared, and a stroke with the cultivator after the flax is harvested leaves the ground in excellent condition for fall wheat. Mr. Leach strongly favors flax being purchased on the tonnage basis, as the man who prepares his soil will then be paid according to the crop which is produced. Purchasing on the acreage basis offers no incentive for a farmer to devote his best field to flax or to give the crop proper attention.

The early history of the flax industry in Canada was discussed by William Forrester, of Mitchell. A resume of the growing of flax in the pioneer days of this country was given, dating back as early as 1855. In those days the land was new and flax was a crop which could be grown and harvested among the stumps. Right up to the present time the rough fields have been largely devoted to flax, while the level fields where harvesting could be done with machinery was sown to a cereal crop. Flax mills were erected in different parts of the country to handle the raw material, and several factories were also built to spin the fibre into thread and linen. However, they were rather short-lived, and Canadian growers were forced to depend on American spinners to handle their fibre. Some were of the opinion that prices were kept down on account of a combine of American spinners, but others claimed that there was a tendency for Canadian fibre to be lacking in uniformity of quality. This was partly attributed to the fact that the bulk of the flax is "dew retted". With the introduction of "water retting" there is no reason why the fibre produced in Canada should not compare favorably with that grown in the European countries. In the early days mill owners did not have to contract with farmers for flax, but now in order to secure a supply the land must be leased and the mill men do practically all the work, with the exception of preparing the soil. The cost of harvesting the flax and converting it into fibre has greatly increased during the past few years. As yet hand labor is employed to handle the flax, but it is believed that in the near future suitable machinery will be placed on the market for pulling flax and also to facilitate the work in the mills. Regarding the question as to whether or not flax is hard on the land, the answer was that it is not, that flax has been grown three years in succession on the same soil followed by an exceptionally good grain crop.

A. L. McCready, of St. Mary's, discussed the cause of the decline of the flax industry in Canada, and claimed that it was primarily an economical one. Efficiency of management and "water retting" will make the flax industry more profitable. With the "dew retting" system there is a tremendous expense for labor, production of uneven fibre, and in fact a waste all the way through. It was explained that the water for retting flax would in most cases have to be specially prepared, as it must be softer than that found in most springs in Ontario. However, it is believed possible to effect a remedy. Canada is not the only country in which the flax industry has declined. Statistics given showed that in most countries there has been a gradual reduction in fibre from 1863. The introduction of cotton goods has tended to cause a decline in prices. Mr. McCready explained his method of leasing land. It is on a tonnage-acreage basis. In this way the grower who produced a heavy crop was paid for it, while the man who had a failure also received something for the use of his land. In the St. Mary's district where Mr. McCready operates a mill, this system is apparently satisfactory to the farmers. The grower prepares the soil and draws the flax to the mill and is given so much per acre based on a one-and-one-half-ton crop, and thirty cents per hundred is given for all over a ton and one-half.

Considerable discussion took place relative to the paying for flax, and it was pointed out that in order to encourage the industry and meet with the greatest success it was necessary for the farmer to share the increased price received by the mill men. Naturally, mill men endeavor to secure their flax as cheaply as possible, and in so doing have offered little encourage-

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ment to a man to grow this crop which requires a good deal of labor. As has been previously mentioned, little improvement has been made in machinery for handling flax. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa intimated that the Dominion Department of Agriculture would do all in its power to encourage this industry, and an endeavor is being made to introduce improved machinery for the use of Canadian flax growers. The question of hemp growing was also discussed. Last year an experiment was tried on the Ottawa Experimental Farm and also at Forest, in Western Ontario, and the results proved that it can be grown satisfactorily in Ontario and that good quality fibre can be made from it. It grows anywhere from seven to fifteen feet high and requires special machinery to handle it in the mill. This crop will be grown on a larger scale this coming year, as delegates of the Convention indicated their willingness to grow anywhere from five to ten acres, making a total of about forty-five acres in Ontario. It requires about one bushel of hemp seed to sow an acre, and it can be drilled in with the ordinary seed drill. H. Fraleigh, of Forest, who grew several acres of hemp last year, claimed that by setting the seed drill to sow one bushel of wheat per acre about the right amount of hemp would be sown. If hemp can be grown on a large scale in this country and machinery installed to manufacture it into fibre and twine, it is believed that a profitable industry can be built up that

will work somewhat in conjunction with the flax industry.

The utilization of the waste products of flax was explained by Dr. H. E. Howe, of Montreal, and it is remarkable the number of products which can be made from what hitherto has been considered waste material.

The London Board of Trade and Canadian Club entertained the delegates to the Convention at a banquet on the evening of Wednesday, February 28, at which the chief speakers of the evening were Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who spoke on "Production and Development", and Dr. H. E. Howe, whose subject was "The German Alarm Clock." Besides addresses from several local men, J. H. Grisdale, and W. B. Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, gave optimistic addresses. Sir George Foster emphasized the fact that production is the basis of interchange, but that too few were engaged in the actual work of producing things. The activities of the city are largely the passing of something from someone to someone and taking a toll. This, claimed the speaker, is not production. People have grown rich by speculating, but that has done nothing to make an extra blade of grass grow. No man has the least idea of the natural riches of Canada and the thing to do now is to produce, not speculate. The war has made men's minds clearer, the world has been thrown together, and every part knows every other part better than it did before. This will have a tendency to make business different when the

war ceases. Many things will be changed, and the speaker urged business men and manufacturers to forget petty jealousies and bickerings and to unite. Every man is a part of the nation itself and it is necessary that there be more humanism in business. The lord and his gardener, the employer and the employee have fought and died side by side in the trenches, so it is necessary for the employer and employee in this country and in every country to get together so that when this war is over we may not plunge into another war.

Dr. Howe in his address referred to the commercial warfare carried on, and showed how the Germans had established themselves in every country. Particular attention had been paid to education, organization and scientific research. It was left to the German to perfect many of the inventions of men in other countries. Consequently, when the war broke out things essential to the protection of Great Britain were manufactured only in Germany. The war has been a big alarm clock which has awakened the allies collectively to the trade dangers which threatened them, and the speaker trusted that now that the alarm had been sounded that all would remain awake.

The Flax Growers' Association elected A. Tippling, of Wingham, as President; F. J. Lockhart, Parkhill, Vice-President; A. L. McCready, St. Mary's, Secretary, and William Forrester, Mitchell, Treasurer.

## Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

### A Four-Year Rotation.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

On a Western Ontario farm at the present time, and under present conditions, I would grow wheat, rye and hairy vetch mixed, corn, oats or oats and barley mixed, and clover hay, in a four-year rotation in the order named.

The rye and hairy vetch are grown after the wheat for pasture and to plow under for corn the next year. This keeps the ground covered and adds to it both in fertility and humus; more so, too, if the rye and vetch mixture is top-dressed with from three to six loads of manure after it freezes up, or early the next spring. I would pasture this rye and vetch crop, if I needed it; if not, I would plow it under for corn the last week in May in this locality and then cultivate and hoe the corn thoroughly until it begins to tassle. If for the silo, I would plant a mixture of Wisconsin No. 7, or Whitecap, and Longfellow or Bailey, a dent and a flint mixed, a peck to the acre, in hills 3 1/2 feet apart both ways, being careful to have the rows as straight as a string for easy cultivating and harvesting.

The corn stubble is fall plowed and sown to oats or oats and barley the next spring, seeding down with this crop with 10 or 15 pounds of common red clover and 3 pounds of timothy.

The soil for oats must be thoroughly double disked, cultivated, then levelled and firmed down with harrows and roller. Two bushels of oats to the acre are sown, seeding at the same time with clover or clover and timothy as stated above. After the oats are harvested, top-dress the young clover with manure put on with a spreader, at the rate of three loads to the acre, or more if your spreader will thoroughly pulverize and put it on very evenly. This helps the young clover greatly. Take off the first crop the next year for hay, and the second also, if you need it. If not, plow it under for fall-sown wheat. After taking off the first crop for hay, top dress again with as much manure as is available, letting the second growth grow up until it is time to plow for wheat, which, in this locality, is best sown about September 10. The soil should be worked down very firmly before sowing with wheat at the rate of two bushels per acre. After the wheat is harvested, the ground is plowed, rather shallow, and sown in August with rye and hairy vetch, one bushel and one peck respectively, mixed; this to plow under for corn, as stated.

The amount of seed used will vary as much as stated according to the quality of your soil. By feeding all the barnyard manure to the legume crops in this way, we get double value from it, as it makes the clover and vetch grow so much ranker, that larger quantities of potash and phosphate are brought up by the roots which go below plow depth, and more nitrogen is gathered from the air.

For years before the war began we had a three-year rotation, corn, oats and clover; but, as our land is much more fertile than it formerly was, we have added wheat, in order to "do our bit" to our utmost during the war period. Twelve years ago, when we bought it, we tried wheat, but got only seven bushels per acre in a good year; last year we averaged thirty-five bushels per acre. The first few years we kept three horses and four cows and had to buy hay and grain, or millfeed, every year. This year we are wintering thirty-two horses and cattle in good condition, and a year ago we sold over four hundred dollars' worth of fat stock in the spring. This farm had been mined by two generations of one family as renters growing grain for sale. It was an abandoned farm in the hands of a real estate speculator when I bought it. We have had a hard fight, but are winning out in good shape now.

I forgot to say that before we began growing wheat, we allowed our second growth of clover to make seed, then our corn was grown on the clover sod plowed just before planting. Having our own clover seed, we seeded down with every grain crop.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

WM. G. BROWN.

### A Partnership of Cows and Pigs.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I would prefer a 150-acre farm, clay or clay loam, slightly sloped to the south for natural drainage, and would like to have a farm on the county road, close to a village or town, and not more than fifty miles from a good city; although I would rather have a good farm two or more miles out than a poor one close by. I seem to me there is only one way of successful farming in Ontario, and that is by keeping all the stock possible and feeding all one grows, putting all the manure possible on the land. Farmers have been too late in a great many cases realizing that the land must be fed to get good results. I would keep about twenty or thirty good cows, and ship my cream and have lots of skim-milk for hogs, as there is no better combination to-day than cows and hogs, and one can keep his land always in condition to grow crops. I would use a Babcock tester, and only keep cows that paid—not boarders. I would veal all my calves, except what heifers I wanted to keep for cows. I like the Holsteins, but believe there is good and bad in all breeds. I would pasture about thirty acres each year and would rotate with grain, etc. I would have two silos and grow plenty of clover hay, corn, turnips and mangels. I would take one or more farm journals, and always be looking out for the latest and best ideas.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

H. OTTER ROBINSON.

### The System on a 75-Acre Farm.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Our farm is 75 acres, there being 47 acres arable and the rest woods and pasture, part of which is rocky and part first-class grass land, with running water. The worked land is part sandy loam, part clay mixed with gravel, and eight acres of heavy clay which is low but well drained with open ditches. No two fields are the same size, which makes it rather more difficult to work in rotation. This being a dairy section, cows and hogs appeal to me more than any other class of stock, there being a factory close by and a fair market for hogs either for town trade or for shipping.

I buy my pigs from four to six weeks old; Yorkshires are my favorites, for they are good feeders and strong on their feet. There is a fair demand for a long and not too fat hog for town trade, and the Yorkshire fills the bill. I find that it is easy to keep twenty head of cattle on the place, giving them all the feed they can eat, and generally have some hay to sell. There are ten cows, two horses, and the rest young stock. The milk is weighed twice a day, no cows giving less than 5,000 lbs. are kept; they have to do this with their first calf. Heifers calve when from twenty-four to twenty-eight months old. The cattle are turned out to water twice a day all winter; it takes longer to do the chores, but I think it pays, as we milk all winter and they do not gorge themselves with cold water and then come to the stable and shiver. I feed green feed when the grass begins to fail, buying very little meal except in the early spring.

I try to follow this rotation of crops as nearly as possible: corn, grain, hay, hay. No roots are grown, and only enough potatoes for our own use. The corn is planted on fall-plowed sod (plowed twice if there is time) and is planted about May 20, in hills 3 feet each way, cultivating as often as possible till about 6 feet high. I plant about eight acres as a rule, as it gives the most feed of any crop grown. In the fall I cut by hand but do not tie it. Having no silo I let it lie about a day, then draw it to the end of the field and stand it up in a long rack, good and thick. It will stay green all winter, and very little is wasted. I seed in the spring with oats, sowing 3 bushels to the acre, 6 to 8 lbs. of red clover, 10 lbs. of timothy on the high land and 6 to 8 lbs. of alsike, with a good sprinkling of red-top mixed with the timothy on the low clay. This generally gives a good cut of hay. I never seed down unless the ground is in first-class condition, preferring to sow grain two years,

manuring the second year with a light coat and then seed.

The manure from the cows, horses and pigs is all thrown in the same pile and drawn out about every four weeks and spread on the snow. I think I lose a little this way, but consider the loss counter-balanced by the time saved in the spring, when time for a fellow single-handed is a big factor. I always try to get the plowing done in the fall, both light and heavy land, and get the wood cut ready to draw with the first sleighing, and get the grain fanned and do the other necessary odd jobs in the winter, for I find that if I get behind with the work it seems impossible to catch up. The farm tools and implements are put away as soon as they are finished with. I follow this outline as nearly as I can and find that a farm of this size can be handled by one man with very little hired help; my bill for help being \$30 last year, not including threshing or sawing wood, which was changed with neighbors. We keep about 50 hens, Barred Rocks, as they are the best all-round hens for eggs and table purposes. The roosters are sold at six weeks old as broilers.

Grenville Co., Ont.

L. S.

### Make the Farm Better for Having Lived on it.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have purchased, quite recently, a 100-acre general stock and grain farm, in one of the banner counties of Ontario, soil ranging from light sand to heavy clay. Of the fences and buildings it may be said that some are in good repair, others in various stages of collapse or decay. A choice wood-lot is standing thereon, of five acres, with many trees showing signs of decay on account of the woods being used as a pasture field.

What should be my ideal as a young, married man of twenty-five, starting on this new venture? Should it be thus: Money—the mighty dollar; to squeeze every cent out of this old farm and put it in the bank, or let it out on seven per cent. mortgages? What care I in what condition I leave the old farm fences, buildings and land; I can get enough money out of it in a few years to keep myself and wife in comfort the remainder of our days in town. Nothing else matters. This sad picture is not far-fetched. We have only to drive through portions of good old Ontario to find occasionally just such cases; a ruined, abandoned farm, an eyesore to any community and a disgrace to the farmer (?). No, not farmer, but robber, who destroyed its beauty and productiveness.

But to return to my subject, I can explain it in just one word—"Progress." Each year I shall work and aim for some improvement along the different lines of my farm work; better buildings, fences, farm stock, and increased fertility of the soil. I may never in my short life-time accomplish all I have planned, still, I should have satisfaction in the thought that I had at least toiled honorably and faithfully.

In looking over the farm, I have decided on many improvements to be made year by year, as I get the opportunity. Those old zig-zag rail fences, choked full of weeds and brush, must be taken down and good wire ones erected. At the same time many of them can be disposed of altogether, making the fields larger and consequently more cheaply worked. Then that wood-lot must be fenced around to keep the cattle out, and many of the dead and dying trees cut down for firewood, giving the more valuable ones a better chance. Also, the barn should have a cement wall under it, providing the live stock with a comfortable stable for winter. A silo is needed, and the house should have a coat of paint. All this I have figured on doing as I can afford the necessary cash and have the spare time. I must have the soil in different parts of the farm analyzed to ascertain its richness, and what kind of grain, roots, hay or market produce it will grow to best advantage; and, at the same time, find how much and what kinds of



fertilizers or manure certain parts are most in need of. I must also interview my nearby neighbor farmers as to what kind of a market the nearest town or city is for certain articles of farm produce.

As regards live stock, I shall aim to have the best I can afford. It takes no more feed for a good, well-bred horse, cow, sheep, hog or hen, than for an indifferent or poor one, and profits in some cases would be

double or treble. I do not mean choice, pedigreed stock, with show records, but intend to improve my present farm stock by each year breeding the best females to pure-bred sires (known producers of good, typical stock). This should in time give me choice, high grades, a credit to the farm and the community in which I will be situated.

To sum up briefly: "Progress" shall be the watch-

word, and I hope with good health and His help to make this old world, or at least a small portion of it, just a trifle better for my having lived in it. And in years to come, long after I have found my last resting place, may it be truthfully said of me, "He was an ideal farmer and a good neighbor."

Northumberland Co., Ont.

UNCLE ELL.

## Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

### Advantages of a Six-Cylinder.

What are the advantages or otherwise of a six-cylinder over a four-cylinder auto? Which has the most power, and which is the most economical on fuel?

J. Q.  
Ans.—The throws of the crank shaft in a four-cylinder motor are set to operate at 180 degrees. Any other arrangement would be impossible, because the power impulses must be timed evenly and accurately. Consequently, in a four-cylinder motor, each cylinder completes its power stroke before its successor commences a new one. This means that the power regularly drops to zero in a four-cylinder and runs on momentum. In a six-cylinder motor, the crank shaft throws are set at 120 degrees, so that one power impulse overlaps another. The six-cylinder has, as a result, a continuous stream of power. A single cylinder engine can have more power than a six or a twelve because power depends upon the piston displacement. There are single-cylinder gas engines which develop 200 h. p. and there are six-cylinders which only develop around 30. It is the bore and stroke that determine the amount of power developed and gas used, not the number of cylinders.

AUTO.

### Buggy vs. Auto.

Is there any reason in the world why a farmer should not give to his automobile the same care and attention that he accorded the buggy and the cutter? The answer is distinctly and positively in the negative. We could say a thousand nos and still not be too emphatic. The writer has visited Canadian farms from coast to coast, and upon innumerable occasions seen farm machinery out in the open, unprotected from rain, wind, snow and all the various atmospheric changes. Invariably, however, no farm was found where neglect could be charged against the buggy and the cutter. These seem to be personal things, with very intimate associations attached to them. They were used for such interesting social purposes that if the farmer himself did not accord them affectionate attention, the boy around the place saw that they did not suffer. You all know the pride with which you took an outfit to church or to a wedding or to a courtesy call. When you returned, the buggy was

cleaned from the front end of the shaft to the farthest part of the rear tire. We want to bespeak for the automobile, the same studious attention and the same kind regard, rather than let your car suffer depreciation because of your lack of pride in its appearance. Maybe we can arouse your sympathy by saying that the automobile is under greater stress and strain than your buggy ever dreamed of. The motor car of the present day possesses a body that was first washed with acid, in order that every indication of rust might be removed, and also, that ever incipient cause of rust might also be effectually taken away. After the acid bath, at least four or five coats of rough paint are applied, and these are, in turn, rubbed until the surface is so smooth that the reflection of a light is even and uniform throughout. The final painting and varnishing operations are carried out in rooms of fixed temperature, and under the most exacting conditions. No buggy or cutter was ever given the same minute service in its manufacture that is constantly accorded the automobile, and so, if for no other reason, your automobile should be well looked after, because in the first instance, it is of gentler birth than the buggy. Then you must remember that horse-drawn vehicles never travelled at great rates of speed. They never struck obstacles with the same force, nor did they have dust, dirt and grit flying against them with anything like the same energy. If you expect strenuous services, you must give strenuous care. We know we can appeal to your pocketbook by stating that there is no reason in the world why the glossy finish of the car should not be retained for a very long time, if you are at all thoughtful and tidy. Here are a few simple rules that you can follow without any outlay of money.

The top, if made of mohair or any rubberized material, should be cleaned with pure soap and water, but be careful that all the soap is rubbed out. The upholstery, no matter whether it is tufted or pleated, should be gone over thoroughly with a brush. Dirt will not hurt genuine leather unless it is allowed to become clogged so that if you remove the dirt after each trip, your leather will constantly retain its original appearance. The carpets in the car will be much improved by the use of turpentine for cleaning purposes. On the body of the machine, we suggest warm water, applied so that every particle of foreign matter is removed before any polish-

ing with chamois or soft cloths takes place. If you cannot get warm water, cold water serves almost as well. The nickel parts of the top and engine and body, and also of the accessories, can be given an extremely beautiful lustre with any polish used on your household table ware. A clear, bright windshield is a joy forever, and all that it is necessary to secure this lasting happiness is a chamois leather and pure soap. You will find a number of products advertised for the cleaning of glass. The motor of your car is best handled with a gasoline spray. There is no occasion at all for getting your hands dirty, if you will wipe off the engine with waste, the best quality of which can be secured from factories turning out hosiery. Water will remove all dirt from the cuts and abrasions of your tires, and there are a great many cements that will close them up. If for any special reason you desire a particularly spick and span appearance, we would suggest the use of a tire paint compounded from any materials productive of a grey color. A small amount of expense in the purchase of carriage fasteners, will make your top tighter and firmer for all winter and summer purposes, and incidentally will prevent tearing and ripping. If, however, any of the curtains should become torn, a small patch, quickly applied, may be the prevention that spells a pound of cure. Perhaps you know that wind has been responsible for destroying a great many side curtains in places where a split or a tear has been neglected.

We did not intend in this article to jump from body care to mechanical care, but we have been asked to say something about self-starters. In most of the electric cranking motors the current goes through the brushes from the storage battery, and sometimes these brushes cause inefficiency through failure to make a good contact. If your electric motor seems to be wanting in power, you had better examine the brushes carefully and see that the point of contact is sufficient for the transmission of energy. Of course, sometimes one of the cells becomes weak and the other ones find it impossible to develop enough power for turning over the motor. This condition calls for the services of an expert repairman. There is one other difficulty that may arise, and that is a particle or two of dust between the contact points. I suppose this would seem like a very trifling fault, but it has infinite possibilities in so far as the creation of trouble is concerned.

AUTO.

## THE DAIRY.

### Prices at Public Auctions.

Holstein sales in Canada compare favorably with those across the line. The well-bred, heavy-producing animals command a good price. At a Philadelphia sale, 64 Holsteins brought an average of \$168. The top price was \$400 for a bull calf born July 5, 1916. At the Alleghany County Breeders' sale 24 animals were sold for an average of \$191; the top price being \$550 for Emma Segis De Kol. The Sissons' Consignment sale held at Poughkeepsie, New York, early in February, was considered a success although the average price was not particularly high. Eighty-one animals were offered and brought a total of \$9,372. The top price was \$350 for the bull King Ormsby Pontiac Korndyke. The New York State College sale of Holsteins was held about the middle of February and the average price was \$371. Choice Model Glista brought \$1,500. At Lincoln, Neb., 80 animals were sold at an average of \$132, and at St. Jacobs, Ill., 50 Holsteins averaged \$157. At I. N. Howe's sale, Morsley, Ont., the average price was \$162.85.

### Good Cows Plus Fifty Per Cent.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The man familiar with cows may make a fairly close estimate of what any one in a given herd will give, possibly per day, per month or per year. Does it follow she is the "best" cow? It depends somewhat on what the owner is after; he may look for a large flow of milk, he may require plenty of cream, or, wisely, he may expect a substantial profit above the cost of feed. So your cows, as a herd, may "average" 6,000 pounds of milk and 200 pounds of fat, but is each one earning a good profit? Cow testing, checking up each individual, will answer this and many other questions. It will also help, as it has helped many dairymen, to add at least fifty per cent. to their income from the same number of cows, because they keep those that are known to be efficient. Your average may be 7,000 pounds, but in three years perhaps you can make it over 10,000 pounds, but it won't be unless each one is up to a good standard. Write the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, for milk record forms. Your letter does not need a postage stamp.

C. F. W.

## HORTICULTURE.

Plan your garden first, and then procure the required amount of seed from some reliable source. Be particular about the seed, so much depends on it.

It will pay to spray and spray well again this season. It will also be wise to buy the spraying material early and have it on hand. Rush orders cannot be depended on this year; delivery is too uncertain.

Orchardists should be busy pruning now on every occasion when the weather is favorable; there will be little opportunity for such work when the spring opens up, and the brush should be drawn away before it is time to apply the dormant spray.

Under certain conditions Prof. L. Caesar, Provincial Entomologist, recommends postponing the dormant spray until the buds are bursting; this is to more effectively combat scab. Read the article on this subject in the issue of March 1.

Start as many kinds of vegetables as possible in boxes and flats in the house or purchase the young plants from gardeners. It will pay well indeed to have plenty of vegetables for the table this season and it will pay better still to have them early.

Perhaps the "Johnson" method of orchard cultivation can be advantageously applied on many farms this spring. This system consists in cultivating every alternate space between rows of trees and leaving the remaining areas in grass. It saves in labor and seed for cover crop.

Gardens on the farm are seldom too fertile or too well prepared. A small garden well looked after will yield more than a larger though neglected one. Put on plenty of well-rotted manure if it is available and if not horse manure will do all right. Make the soil fertile, work it deeply, plant the seeds early, hoe and cultivate frequently and keep down the weeds; in these respects the farm garden is frequently neglected.

In spite of all the pessimism that prevailed among fruit growers at the beginning of the war, prices have remained as high as usual for most classes of fruit and have mounted higher for others. It has been thus for the last thirty or forty years. There have always

been those who could see ruin ahead, but to the good, careful growers the impending disaster is like the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow—always receding.

### Mosaic Disease of Tomatoes.

The Mosaic disease is seen in tomato leaves when the plants are about a foot high or later. It is not a leaf spot or blight, but consists of a general unhealthy condition of the leaves, indicated by light or yellowish-green areas with dark green, normal areas between. Since the lighter parts are not so vigorous, the normal, healthy areas often grow faster, thus producing an irregular or blistered effect. Diseased plants are weaker than healthy plants and set less fruit. This is not a serious disease generally, but it is prevalent enough in a number of cases each year, and sometimes causes considerable damage.

The disease appears to pass the winter in two ways: (1) in the field, in the soil or in old plant remains; (2) in the seed bed. The first does not seem to be of serious importance, but it is not advisable to grow tomatoes on land where the mosaic disease has been bad during the previous year. Seed-bed infection, on the other hand, seems to be responsible for all the bad cases of the disease yet seen. The common practice of adding new soil to that of the old tomato seed bed is what causes the trouble, since the disease germs still linger in the soil. Danger from this cause can readily be avoided by completely changing the seed bed soil as soon as the disease appears in the field. This discarded soil is apparently harmless for other plants.

A more extended account of this disease has been given in the Central Experimental Farm Reports of 1915 and 1916.—Experimental Farm note.

### How We Grow Strawberries.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

We have had success with both spring and fall planting of strawberries, but we prefer spring planting generally, for a year from the following June we have the bumper crop.

We prepare the ground by having it a rich summer fallow, and then we plant rows four feet apart; and, though some prefer them two feet apart in the row, we do not like them so far apart, as closer, they form in a body sooner. The patch should be kept well hoed and cultivated free of weeds, both before and after the crop is harvested, but it should never be disturbed after the buds are formed. After the ground has frozen



in the fall, we cover the berries with straw to protect from frost. If the patch has been kept free of weeds in the fall less hoeing is required in early spring, and the straw may be kept on the plants to hinder their growth until there is less danger of frost to kill the blossoms. Still, as a rule, it is wise to cultivate soon after the ground has dried up. We first remove the straw to between the rows, allow two or three days for the ground to dry, and then we hoe the berries. After this we return the straw and cultivate with a horse between the rows. We then finally put the straw between rows for a mulch. There is the objection to cultivating first that winds have already blown part of the straw between the rows necessitating its removal. Then, too, the cultivator makes a ridge along the rows which causes great inconvenience when hoeing afterwards.

If after berries are in blossom there comes a frosty night, they can be covered with this same straw until the weather is warm. We like to set out a new patch each spring, ploughing it up after the second crop. Then we have a good yield every year. We like also to have both an early and late variety so as to lengthen the season.

Leeds Co., Ont. THE GORE.

## POULTRY.

### Cotton Fronts in Cold Climes.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Abundant evidence has accumulated as to the efficiency of the cotton-front for poultry housing, but that a house with as much as half or three-quarters of its whole south side or end, protected by nothing but one thickness of factory cotton would be satisfactory for laying stock in a climate where the mercury sometimes runs down to forty, fifty or sixty below zero would have been hard for me to take in, had I not come to Grande Prairie and seen and tested it for myself.

The first winter I was in the country I was surprised to hear that one of the neighbors was getting dozens of eggs right through the January cold snap. The next winter was a mild one and without much chance for special preparation we got eggs every month of the year though in small numbers. The third winter was a ringer for long-continued cold and storm, and our own quarters were not equipped for such a siege so that we got no "cackleberries" from December to the latter half of February. This present winter we were still not in the best of preparation and the weather has proven in the main as bad as a year ago. Nevertheless we have had eggs pretty regularly through the latter half of January and February to date, with temperature outside ranging down to fifty-two below on one occasion. The grain this year is below par too, nor do we have all the poultry knick-knacks available in the East. The house is of logs with cracks plastered, roof sodded and with a false ceiling of straw on poles. Front facing south is about 18 x 8 feet, of which a space 5 x 8 feet is cotton. During the early winter this was covered with open burlap instead of cotton and at a few places imperfect plastering left chinks in the walls. Thanks to these two facts some of the cockerels and a few of the hens had their combs nipped. Later when all was complete they sustained the severest weather without further comb injury, and the flock of sixty hens and pullets averaged five or six eggs a day. With better feed and more care in early winter they would have done much better.

A neighbor with a similar house, only better plastered and with a much larger proportion of cotton front, has obtained eggs all through January and February to date of writing, averaging about two dozen a day in the cold snaps. This flock is plentifully supplied with skim-milk and is under the special care of a member of the family who can give it close attention. Last winter this flock did equally good work throughout the worst January ever known on the Prairie.

That such results can be obtained from cotton-front houses in mid-winter of two of the worst seasons in the Peace River country is strong recommendation for their suitability under general conditions, though I intend next winter to brighten the interior of my house by substituting a small proportion of glass. Cotton alone is rather too dark but I would much rather have all cotton than all glass.

Peace River District. W. D. ALBRIGHT.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Guelph Winter Fair Association Meet.

The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair was held in the Secretary's office, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Thursday, March 1. The following officers were elected: President, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Hon. President, William Smith, M. P., Columbus; Vice-President, J. I. Flatt, Hamilton; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Toronto. Executive Committee: John Boag, Queensville; Peter Christie, Manchester; John Gardhouse, Weston; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; John Kelly, Shakespeare; J. I. Flatt, Hamilton; William McNeil, London; A. McKenney, Amherstburg. Superintendent, J. H. Saunders, London; Assistant Superintendent, A. Leitch, Guelph.

### The Guelph Shorthorn Sale.

The Thirteenth Annual Sale of Shorthorns under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club was held in the Winter Fair Buildings, Guelph, Ont., March 7th. In many ways it was one of the most successful sales of pure-breds this season. The attendance was equal to that of any year since the beginning of the Club, and the average of \$168.55 for the 52 head sold was quite up to any previous record; 43 young bulls brought \$7,152.50, average of \$166.33 each while the 9 females sold averaged \$180, making the grand total for the 52 head sold \$8,765.00.

The top price of the sale was paid by O. H. Patrick, of Calgary, for the 10 months bull calf, "Crown Reserve", from the Jas. Douglas consignment. He a thick, mellow, well-grown fellow, of straight Boyne Lady breeding, by Roan Chief (Imp.) The highest priced female was the 16 months heifer "English Lady 45th", which went to Gerald Kean of Guelph, at \$425. She was consigned by Jno. Currie, Rockwood, Ont. A list of all animals selling for over \$100 follows:

Rosemary Chief, O. H. Patrick, Calgary, Alta.	\$180.00
Ramsden King, Robt. Miller, Stouffville.	150.00
Sittytton Wonder, Geo. Martin, Paris.	205.00
Victorious, J. Wood, Preston.	140.00
Roan Rover, Alex. Farquhar, Elora.	212.50
Silver Lustre, R. D. Ferguson, Port Stanley.	202.50
Signet Ring, O. H. Patrick.	122.50
Canada First, Alex. McIntosh, Elora.	155.00
Crown Reserve, O. H. Patrick.	440.00
Balaclava, John Lean, Cameron.	400.00
Charming Lad, O. H. Patrick.	180.00
Wimple's Jewel, E. Hales, Guelph.	110.00
Collynie Ringleader, A. McMillan, New Hamburg.	230.00
Gloster Stamp, Robt. Watt, Elora.	160.00
Ringleader Hero, F. E. Barker, Guelph.	152.50
Oxford Ringleader, Robt. Miller.	160.00
Blythwood King, Wm. Marritt, Keswick.	330.00
Fragrant Commander, S. H. Pugh, Milverton.	190.00
Red Wing 2nd, O. H. Patrick.	110.00
Village Nonpareil 4th, O. H. Patrick.	225.00
Grey Knight, G. Newman, Essex.	207.50
Lavender Duke, Robt. Heron, Ashburn.	125.00
Mina Prince, John Miller, Ashburn.	145.00
Red Royalist, H. Manley, Grand Valley.	200.00
Diamond King, H. Hanlon, Guelph.	115.00
Gallant Marquis, Geo. Judd, Caledon East.	127.50
Mina Geraldine, G. W. Pritchard, Elora.	162.50
Matchless Hope, Wm. Sutton, Erin.	137.50
Matchless Guard, Chas. R. Blyth, Guelph.	170.00
Prince Victorian, J. W. Henry, Thornton.	175.00
English Lady 45th, Gerald Kean, Guelph.	425.00
White Chief, E. W. Glennie, Britton.	150.00
Colonel Ramsden, A. Smith, South Woodlee.	160.00
Victor Ramsden, A. Turnbull, Galt.	127.50
Ramsden Chief, Donald McKaig, Puslinch.	107.50
Prince of Eden, A. Swackhamer, Acton.	162.50
Eden Duke, E. W. Graham, Carp.	145.00
Mina Chief, A. Carey, Britton.	167.50
Countess Grey, R. D. McClelland, Fergus.	130.00
Beauty's Pride, W. E. Turner, Streetsville.	127.50
Telluria Duchess 26th, G. L. Smith, Meadowdale.	105.00
Hill Crest Wonder, Frank Smith, Port Burwell.	230.00
Right Stamp, Jas. Kennedy, Campbellville.	100.00
Cranright, A. Barber, Guelph.	197.50
Lucy White, F. W. Buforth, Waterdown.	112.50
Ramsden Chief, R. R. Rudd, Guelph.	127.50
Prince Royal, Robt. Miller.	155.00

### The U. F. O. to Push Their Work.

The directors of the United Farmers of Ontario decided at a meeting held since the convention, to cable the Honorable Sir Robert Borden, now in England, the resolution passed by the annual convention, March 2nd, dealing with our Imperial relations. Resolution passed reads as follows:

Whereas it has been widely stated that some change in Canada's relation to the Empire has been rendered necessary by our participation in the present war, and whereas there are many indications that this question will assume definite shape in the near future, and whereas the destiny of the Canadian people will be profoundly affected by any change which may take place—

Therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of the convention the whole question should be fully and freely laid before the Canadian people before Canada is in any way committed in this matter, and that we hereby ask the Canadian Council of Agriculture to transmit this resolution to the Canadian Government.

The committee appointed at the annual convention to interview the Department of Agriculture re the proposed bill relating to co-operative companies and associations, reported that they had placed the views of the U. F. O. strongly before the Department, emphasizing the fact that when legislation affecting other industries is proposed the industries affected are consulted, but when agriculture is interested the same courtesy is not extended. Consideration was promised.

It was also decided to continue the local conventions the same as last summer and to increase the number from five to nine, thus conventions will be held in each of the nine districts in accordance with the divisions of the Province now outlined.

A series of articles of an educative nature, dealing with the platform as adopted by the convention and other matter deemed expedient, will be published in the weekly farm journals as the executive may direct.

Pamphlets dealing with various phases of the movement and an extended campaign of education and organization by means of meetings, where wanted, and the introduction of certain books dealing with our rural problems are to be pushed.

To finance this extension of the work, plans are now being prepared which will provide the funds required, and communicated to the members in a way that will strengthen confidence.

### Glenwood Stock Farm Holsteins Bring Good Prices.

On March 1, I. N. Howe, of Mossley, disposed of his herd of registered Holsteins by public auction. The stock was well fitted and brought out in good form. The bidding was keen throughout the entire sale, but was especially brisk with the two-year-olds. While there was a good crowd in attendance the unsatisfactory railway service to the farm prevented a number of outsiders from attending. None of the animals, other than the 1917 calves, sold for less than \$100. The average price of the calves was \$60, and of the older stock \$162.85. The following is a list of the animals, together with the price and the name of purchaser:

Canary Helbon De Kol, Wm. Cochrane, Niles-town.	\$130.00
Glenwood Princess De Kol, Wm. Cochrane.	160.00
Glenwood Princess Colantha, R. J. Bird, Cobalt.	180.00
White Bessie De Kol, R. J. Bird.	160.00
Lady Houwtje Colantha, Wm. Jones, Zenda.	170.00
Houwtje Pauline Colantha, Wm. Copp, Woodstock.	100.00
Easter Queen, Peter Campbell, Lawrence Station.	165.00
Belle of Whittaker Pride De Kol, R. J. Bird.	175.00
Helbon Colantha De Kol, F. W. Miller, Lawrence Station.	160.00
Houwtje Queen Colantha, H. G. Nicol, Wilton Grove.	100.00
Princess Jean of Bayam, R. J. Bird.	155.00
Glenwoods Daisy Belle, R. J. Bird.	145.00
Houwtje Maid De Kol Pietertje, W. A. Scott, Galt.	180.00
Glenwood's Maid De Kol, J. Smith, Tillsonburg.	197.50
Glenwood's Daisy Corinne, J. Smith.	160.00
Glenwood's Pietertje Teake, Wm. McKie, Cobalt.	190.00
Colantha Beauty Pietertje, Wm. Copp.	200.00
Glenwood's Colantha Princess, F. W. Miller.	150.00
Glenwood Beauty Colantha, Peter Campbell.	180.00
Glenwood's Houwtje Pietertje, R. J. Bird.	145.00
Colantha Leilla de Kol, Peter Campbell.	200.00
Houwtje Pledge Butter Girl, Wm. McKie.	165.00
Pledge Helbon Colantha, R. J. Clifford, Putnam.	152.50
Glenwood Pietertje Colantha, Wm. Jones.	165.00
Colantha Belle De Kol, R. J. Bird.	157.50
Glenwood's Colantha Belle, Geo. Ellery, Mt. Elgin.	165.00
Glenwood's Belle Colantha, Geo. Ellery.	147.50
Glenwood's Queen Colantha, D. G. McLellan, Atwood.	172.50

### Duty on Seeds.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the February 15th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate", was a very timely and common sense article headed, "Why a duty on Seed Beans" at the end of which a note appears presumably by the Editor giving the information that according to the Canadian Almanac the duty on beans from the United States is 25 cents per bushel. Now as a matter of fact the present duty is not only 25 cents a bushel, but 7½ per cent. Ad Valorem added to the 25 cents, therefore beans costing, we will say, \$8.00 a bushel in Michigan, would cost for duty 25 cents and 7½ per cent. of cost added which would make the duty 85 cents a bushel, an increase in duty of about 300 per cent. The same increase applies to peas, potatoes and all other commodities rated by the bushel, as well as eggs and some other articles rated by the dozen, before the tariff increase the duty on eggs was 3 cents per dozen, now 3 cents plus 7½ per cent. on the cost in the country from which they are imported. About four weeks ago I received six bushels of garden peas from New York city costing there \$31.00, the duty is 15 cents a bushel plus 7½ per cent., making the duty including the entry charge of 50 cents, \$4.08. If the farmers of Canada but knew the amount they contribute yearly in revenue on the seeds imported from other countries they would, to say the least, be surprised as the amount is certainly considerable. If a farmer sends across the line for a bill of garden seeds and does not purchase more than a pound of each kind he pays 32½ per cent. duty, whereas a seedsman or dealer who, of course, buys more than a pound of each kind pays 17½ per cent. duty, a discrimination in favor of the dealer of 15 per cent., and as a matter of fact nearly all kinds of garden seeds including peas, beans and sweet corn can be purchased in the States from wholesale houses from 30 to 100 per cent. cheaper than the same seed can be bought from wholesale firms here in Canada. Now the question is this, who pays the duty and who reaps the benefit?

Brome, Co., Que. J. RAYMOND BALL.  
[Note.—We were perfectly aware and believe every-one else is that there was 7½ per cent. added to the former tariff as a war-tax measure.—EDITOR.]

### New Hereford Cattle Values.

Still another record in Hereford cattle values was made at the annual sale of O. Harris & Sons, at Harris, Mo., on February 28 and March 1. At that time 144 head in their annual auction sold for \$184,440, or an average of \$1,281. The crowd were looking for bulls and 47 head sold at an average of \$1,945. Gay Lad 40th, by Gay Lad 6th, was very much in demand, but he went to the bid of Frank Collicutt, Crossfield, Alta.; \$11,900 was the amount of the bid that brought this young bull to Canada.



Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

Capital Authorized - - - \$ 25,000,000  
 Capital Paid Up - - - 12,900,000  
 Reserve Funds - - - 14,300,000  
 Total Assets - - - 270,000,000

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Accounts of Farmers Invited  
 Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all Branches

**Toronto.**

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, March 12, consisted of 94 cars 1,040 cattle, 108 calves, 1,488 hogs, 45 sheep and lambs. Market strong, fifteen to twenty five cents higher on butcher cattle, cows and bulls. Stockers, feeders, milkers and springers steady. Sheep, lambs and calves steady. Packers bid \$15.40 for hogs, fed and watered; \$15.65, off cars. No sales at noon.

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

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	45	503	548
Cattle.....	506	4,762	5,268
Calves.....	85	902	987
Hogs.....	505	13,412	13,917
Sheep.....	247	675	922
Horses.....	18	1,379	1,397

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1916 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	41	427	518
Cattle.....	470	4,613	5,083
Calves.....	31	64	635
Hogs.....	210	6,396	6,606
Sheep.....	101	595	696
Horses.....	74	1,914	1,988

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 30 cars, 185 cattle, 352 calves, 7,311 hogs and 226 sheep and lambs, but a decrease of 591 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1916.

With over 2,200 cattle on sale at the Union Stock Yards, trade opened Monday with butcher steers and heifers selling slow and prices ten to twenty-five cents lower, at the close of the day's trading about 400 cattle were left unsold. The highest price paid was \$12 for 8 steers, average weight 1,505 lbs. The next price paid was \$11.25 for 17 steers, average weight 1,240 lbs. Another lot of 20 steers, average weight, 1,230 lbs., at \$11.15 per cwt. Butcher steers and heifers for the balance of the week were slow and draggy and lower in price, especially the common and medium class. For the week's trade in butcher cattle—choice to good were from 15c. to 25c. lower, and common to medium 30c. to 40c. lower than the previous week. Bulls remained steady all week, choices selling at from \$9.50 to \$10; a limited number selling all the way from \$10.25 to \$10.75 per cwt. Cows of quality were steady throughout the week, but common and medium grades were easily 25c. lower. Canners and cutters steady at \$5.25 to \$5.75. The demand for milkers and springers was steady at \$85 to \$110 for best cows; a few choice selling as high as \$125 each. Trade in stockers and feeders was strong, choice feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., selling at \$8.75 to \$9.25; a few loads of extra choice short-keep feeders sold at \$10 to \$10.50 per cwt. Choice yearlings 650 to 750 lbs., sold at \$8 to \$8.75. Common steers and heifers, 500 to 600 lbs., at \$7.50 to \$7.75, and common steers, 600 to 700 lbs., at \$7.75 to \$8.25. Sheep, lambs and calves were steady all week at prices which follow. Hogs—The hog market opened Monday with fed and

watered selling at \$15.25, by Wednesday they were selling at \$16 fed and watered, and \$16.25 weighed off cars. A few decks of selects selling at prices from 15c. to 25c. higher. On Thursday trade was very irregular, fed and watered selling all the way from \$15.75 to \$16, and weighed off cars at \$16 to \$16.25.

Live Stock Quotations.—Heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11.50. Butcher steers and heifers, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; good, \$9.50 to \$10; medium, \$9 to \$9.25; common, \$8 to \$8.75. Cows, choice, \$8.75 to \$9.25; good, \$8.25 to \$8.50; medium, \$7.25 to \$7.75; common, \$6.25 to \$6.75. Canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Bulls, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; good, \$8.75 to \$9.25; medium, \$8 to \$8.50; common, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Stockers and feeders, best, \$9 to \$9.75; medium, \$8 to \$8.75; common, \$7.50 to \$8. Milkers and springers, best, \$85 to \$110; medium, \$65 to \$80; common, \$50 to \$60. Lambs, choice, 14c. to 15½c. per lb.; culls, 9c. to 12c. per lb. Sheep, light, 10½c. to 11c. per lb.; heavy, 8½c. to 9½c. per lb. Calves, choice, 13c. to 14c. per lb.; medium, 10c. to 12c. per lb.; grass and common, 6c. to 8½c. per lb.; heavy fat, 7½c. to 9c. per lb. Hogs, weighed off cars, \$16 to \$16.25; fed and watered, \$15.75 to \$16; f. o. b., \$14.50. Less \$2.50 off sows, \$4 to \$5 off stags, \$1 to \$2 off light hogs; one-half of one per cent. government condemnation loss. Hogs weighing 150 lbs. and under are called light.

**Breadstuffs.**

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, winter, new, per car lot, \$1.84 to \$1.86; No. 3, winter, per car lot, \$1.82 to \$1.84, (according to freights outside). Manitoba, track, bay ports—No. 1 northern, \$2.05½; No. 2 northern, \$2.02¾; No. 3 northern, \$1.96¾; No. 4 wheat, \$1.85¾.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 65c. to 67c., nominal; No. 3 white, 64c. to 65c., nominal. Manitoba oats, (track, bay ports)—No. 2 C. W., 74½c. to 75½c. Barley.—Malting barley, according to freights outside, \$1.22 to \$1.24.

Peas.—According to freights outside; No. 2, \$2.50.

Buckwheat.—According to freights outside, \$1.28.

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), No. 3 yellow, \$1.21½, subject to embargo.

Rye.—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.42.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents, in jute bags, \$9.70; second patents, in jute bags, \$9.20; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$8.80. Ontario, winter, according to sample, in bags, \$7.65, track, Toronto; \$7.25 bulk, seaboard, export trade.

**Hay and Millfeed.**

Hay.—Track, Toronto, extra No. 2, per ton, \$12 to \$12.50; mixed, per ton, \$9 to \$11.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9, track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$38.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$42.

Good feed flour, per bag, \$2.70 to \$2.80.

**Hides and Skins.**

City hides, flat 20c.; country hides, cured, 20c.; country hides, part cured, 18c.; country hides, green, 17½c.; calf skins, per lb., 25c.; kip skins, per lb., 20c.; sheep skins, city, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$3; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.50 to \$2; horse hair, per lb., 42c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; wool, washed, 44c. to 47c. per lb. Wool, rejections, 35c. to 38c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, 34c. to 37c. per lb. Tallow, No. 1 cake, 9c. to 10c. per lb.; tallow, solids, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

**Country Produce.**

Butter.—Butter of all classes eased slightly in price on the wholesales during the week, selling as follows: Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, 44c. to 45c. per lb.; creamery solids, 42c. to 43c. per lb.; dairy, 32 to 35c. per lb.; separator dairy 38c. to 40c.

Eggs.—Eggs also declined; new laid selling at 40c. to 42c. per dozen wholesale.

Cheese.—June, 27c. to 28c. per lb.; new, 26½c. to 27c. per lb.; new twins, 27½c. to 28c. per lb.

Honey remained stationary in price with an active demand. Sixty-lb. tins selling at 12c. per lb.; one-lb. sections, \$2.40 to \$3 per dozen.

Poultry.—Receipts continued to be quite light, and prices firmed somewhat. They now bring the following live-weight prices: spring chickens, per lb., 20c.;

spring ducks, per lb., 20c.; fowl, 18c. to 22c.; squabs, per dozen, dressed, \$3.50 to \$4.

**Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.**

Potatoes simply did not sell at the five-dollar mark, and have gradually declined in price during the past week. The New Brunswick Delawares now selling at \$3.75 per bag, and Ontarios at \$3.25 per bag.

The other vegetables remained quite firm in price—carrots selling at \$2.25 per bag, beets at \$2.25 per bag, parsnips at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bag, and turnips at \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bag.

Cabbage still keeps high priced; the new Florida variety selling at \$7 per crate.

Celery is very scarce; the small quantity of California variety being offered bringing \$1.75 per dozen bunches.

Onions came in a little more freely, but still keep up in price; the Spanish selling at \$10 per large, and \$5.50 per half case; Reds going at \$7.75 to \$8 per 75-lb. bag, and Yellows at \$9.50 to \$10 per 75-lb. bag.

Beans advanced, the Limas selling at 12½c. per lb., and Prime Whites at \$6 per bushel.

Sweet potatoes have firmed, selling at \$2.90 to \$3 per hamper.

Oranges are selling well. In fact the supply has not satisfied the demand; the California Navels selling at \$3.25 to \$4 per case, and Floridas at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per case.

Hot-house rhubarb has not been shipped in quite so heavily; the choice quality selling at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per dozen bunches; some not as good selling at \$1 per dozen.

Pineapples are back again—the Cubans selling at \$5 per case, and Porto Ricans at \$6 per case.

Florida Tomatoes also came in the six-basket crates, selling at \$6 to \$6.50; the hot-house variety selling at 30c. and 25c. per lb. for No. 1 and No. 2 grades.

**Montreal.**

Small as is the demand for live stock of various kinds during the Lenten period at the local cattle market, the supply last week seemed even smaller than the demand. As a consequence, the market continued very firm in tone and the outlook is rather for higher than lower prices, in the near future. There is every prospect that the fine stock for the Easter trade will touch new high record prices. At the present time, the quality of the offerings is anything but first class. Common to medium steers were quoted from 8½c. to 10c. per lb. Cows were 7½c. to 8½c. per lb., and bulls 1c. above cows. There was an excellent demand for canners cattle and the supply of these was moderate. Bulls sold at 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb., and cows at 5c. to 6 cents per lb. New spring calves are beginning to arrive and as the season is yet early, the quality of the offerings continued very poor. Some milk-fed calves sold at 11c. to 12½c. per lb., but the bulk of the stock ranged from 4c. to 7c. per lb., covering low-grade offerings. The market for lambs continued firm at 13½c. to 14½c., while sheep ranged from 9½c. to 10c. per lb. Offerings of hogs were not very large, but there were some select lots in the market which sold at 15½c. to nearly 16c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Carters continued to pick up horses for the spring business. The bad roads just now call for the use of more horses than usual. Nevertheless, prices showed no change, being as follows: heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light draft horses, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each; small horses, \$100 to \$125 each; culls, \$50 to \$75 each; choice saddle and carriage horses, \$200 to \$275 each.

Poultry.—Very little poultry is now changing hands, but demand was fairly steady. Turkeys were 26c. to 30c. per lb.; chickens, 22c. to 25c. per lb. for best; and around 20c. per lb. for ordinary; fowl, 15c. to 20c. per lb.; geese, 17c. to 21c. per lb.; ducks, 19c. to 23c. per lb.

Dressed Hogs.—There was a stronger tone in the market for dressed hogs last week, and prices were quoted at an advance of about ½c. per lb. over those of the previous week. Demand from packers continued good and abattoir, fresh-killed hogs changed hands freely at 22c. to 22½c. per lb., while country-

dressed, light weights sold at 21c. to 21½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Although the movement in potatoes from the country is still limited, there is a likelihood of freer deliveries. Supplies, however, are constantly becoming lighter, so that prices were steady at \$3.30 per bag of 80 lbs., ex-store, for Green Mountains, while Quebec potatoes were \$3 to \$3.25 per bag.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—The market is getting into shape to accept the offerings of new maple syrup which will not now be long delayed. Eight-lb. tins continued to sell at 95c. each; 10-lb. tins at \$1.10 and 13-lb. tins at \$1.25 to \$1.50 each. Maple sugar was 16c. per lb. Honey was steady, at 15c. per lb. for white clover comb; 12c. to 12½c. per lb. for brown clover comb and white extracted and 11c. per lb. for brown extracted. Buckwheat honey was 10c. per lb.

Eggs.—Owing to the mild weather and larger offerings, prices came down rapidly. Canadian fresh gathered were 44c. per dozen, and American, 43c. per dozen. As receipts were fairly large, the trade runs entirely upon these, although held selects were around 40c. per dozen.

Butter.—During the Lenten period there is generally a good demand for butter and prices are generally strong. This was the case last week. Finest fall creamery sold at 43½c. to 44c. per lb., with next quality at 1c. per lb. under. Winter made creamery was 42c. to 42½c. per lb., and undergrades about 1c. per lb. less. Dairy butter ranged from 36c. to 38c. per lb., according to quality.

Cheese.—The market for cheese is not attracting much attention and showed very little change. The price ranged around 24c. to 26c. per lb. for best.

Grain.—The market for oats held firm at 77c. to 78c. per bushel for car loads of No. 2 Canadian Western, ex-store. No. 3 were 75c. to 76c. per bushel; extra No. 1 feed, 75c. to 76c. per bushel; No. 1, feed, 74c. to 75c. per bushel, and No. 2 feed, 73c. to 74c. per bushel.

Flour.—The price of Manitoba spring wheat flour advanced 20 cents in sympathy with the stronger market in wheat. First patents were \$9.80 per barrel, in bags; seconds, \$9.30, and strong bakers', \$9.10. Ontario flour was steady, 90% patents being \$8.50 to \$8.80 per barrel in wood, and \$4.10 to \$4.25 per bag.

Mill Feed.—Mill feed continued very firm with bran selling at \$36 to \$38 per ton; shorts at \$39 to \$40 per ton; middlings, \$41 to \$42 per ton; mixed mouille, \$44 and pure grain mouille, \$48 to \$50 per ton, in bags.

Baled Hay.—Prices were unchanged at the recent advance. No. 2 was \$13.50 to \$14 per ton; No. 3, \$12 to \$12.50 and \$11 to \$11.50 for clover mixed.

Seeds.—Demand continued active and prices were steady at \$7 to \$12 per 100 lbs. for timothy, covering Govt. standards, No's. 1, 2 and 3. Red clover, \$20 to \$25; Alsike \$16 to \$25.

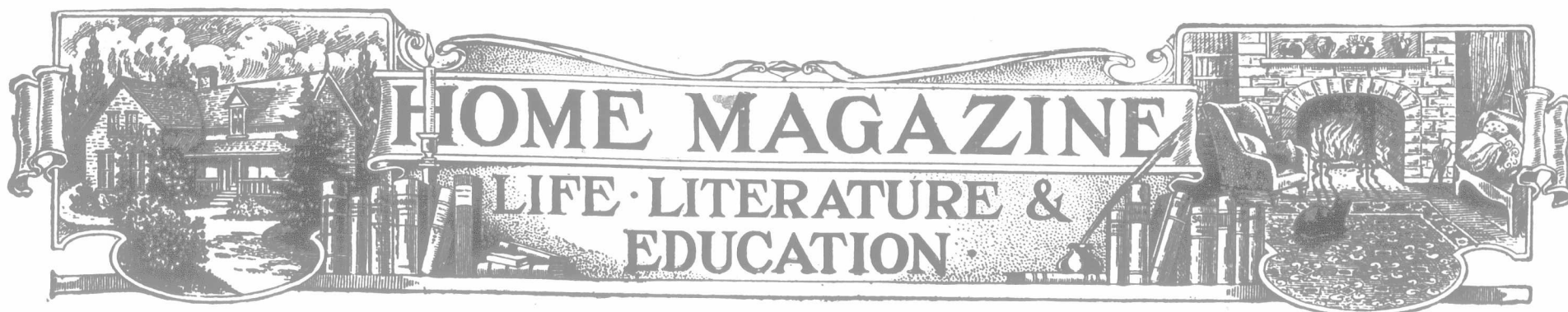
Hides.—The market for calf skins advanced sharply, and quotations were from 40c. to 44c. per lb., according to quality. Beef hides were up, being 26c. 25c. and 24c. per lb. Lamb skins were steady at \$3.90 each, and horse hides at \$7.50 each; tallow was 3c. to 5c. per lb. for rough and 8c. to 9c. per lb. for rendered.

**Buffalo.**

Cattle.—Values on good shipping steers were higher here last week, by a dime to fifteen cents and the demand was strong, regardless of the fact that the dressed beef trade has shown weakness, and that holidays are being observed. Runs in the West were light and this contributed to a stronger market here. Best shipping steers sold up to \$11.50, three loads bringing this price, eastern killers taking their steers at a wide range of from \$10.50 to \$11.50. In the handy butchering line, best kinds ranged from \$10 to \$10.75, with heifers selling up to better than ten cents and the best kinds of fat cows up to \$9 to \$9.50. Supply was very light of stockers and feeders and these went mostly for slaughter. Bulls sold at good, strong prices, best ranging up to \$9 to \$9.50. Milk cow and springer trade was unchanged. There is every reason to believe that the demand

Continued on page 461.





**The Sweet O' the Year.**

Get your summer smocks on, ye little elves and fairies!

Put your winter ones away in burrows underground—

Thick leaves and thistledown.

Rabbit's-and missel-down,

Woven in your magic way which no one ever varies,

Worn in earthy hidey-holes, till spring comes round!

Get your summer smocks on. Be clad no more in russet!

All the flow'rs are fashion-plates and fabrics for your wear—

Gold and silver gossamer,

Webs from every blossomer,

Fragrant and so delicate (with neither seam nor gusset),

Filmily you spin them, but they will not tear!

Get your summer smocks on, for all the woodland's waking,

All the glades with green and glow salute you with a shout,

All the earth is chousing

(Hear the Lady Flora sing!—

Her that strews the hyacinths and sets you merry-making),

Oak and ash do call you and the black-thorn's out!

Get your summer smocks on, for soon's the time of dances

Soon's the time of junketings and revelers' delights—

Dances in your pleasancess

Where your dainty presence is

Dangerous to mortals mid the moonlight that entrances,

Dazzling to a mortal eye on hot June nights!

—PUNCH.

**Some Canadian Artists and Their Art.**

BY EDITH M. LUKE.

In a comparatively young country like Canada, where there have been vast forests to clear, thousands of miles of railway to build, limitless tracts of land to place under cultivation, and where confederation dates back only fifty years, he would be a captious critic who would find fault with us for not yet having achieved a national reputation in art. The forces of nature must first be conquered, material wants must first be satisfied, schools must be founded, before there is the culture or the leisure that begets the artist and the musician. So we go back only to 1880, for the founding of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art. His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General of Canada, and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, on being requested to become the patrons of the Ontario Society of Artists in February, 1879, expressed the hope that it might not be long before a Royal Canadian Academy of Art would be established, to be composed of Canadian Artists. On May 28th, of the same year, the old building of the Art Association of Montreal, was opened by His Excellency and her Royal Highness, and on this occasion allusion was again made to the prospects of forming a Royal Canadian Academy. We read that in the month following, Mr. O'Brien, President of the Ontario Society of Artists, received a letter from His Excellency, setting forth his scheme, providing for the formation of a Dominion Art Association, having for its object the exhibition of pictures, architectural drawing, designs for manufacturers, and all kinds of useful things for household purposes. Further, it was suggested that these exhibitions be held in Ottawa, Halifax, St. John, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. It was later

resolved that academicians be selected from among the men and women of the Art Association of Montreal, and the Ontario Society of Artists, and that associate members should be elected by them. The exhibitions of the Academy were to consist of oil and water color pictures, sculpture, architectural drawings and decorative designs. Thus briefly, we have the beginnings of Canadian art on a national basis thirty-seven years ago—now let us see what the intervening years have brought us.

One of the first aims of the Royal Canadian Academy was to establish a National Gallery at Ottawa, to which end the members, known as academicians, deposited their diploma pictures, in the hands of the Hon. Minister of Public Works, at the time of their election to the Academy. From this beginning the National Gallery of Canada has

sociation here in Montreal. I understand that other cities may have them, if they are prepared to defray the expense, and, pending the erection of a gallery in Ottawa, surely no better arrangement could be made; for in this way Canadians all over Canada would have an opportunity of seeing some of the choicest art treasures that we as a nation, yet possess.

I remember an occasion long ago, when one of our dear old Canadian pioneers was presented with a picture by his niece who had been studying art at College. He looked at it and then remarked naively, "Very pretty, my child, but you can neither eat it nor drink it."

It is perhaps inevitable in a young country, that the material should appeal to us first—the things we see, hear, touch, taste, and smell. But the nation, as well

galleries of pure white marble with their stately Corinthian columns, that form one of the beauty spots of our City. This new building was opened in December 1912, by T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the occasion was marked by a loan exhibition that surpassed anything in the history of art in Canada.

Among those who loaned from their private galleries were: Lord Strathcona, Lady Clouston, Lady Drummond, Sir William Van Horne, Dr. William Gardner, Lady Forget, Sir Herbert Holt, James Reid Wilson and R. B. Angus.

Among the pictures then shown were six Raeburns, six Rembrandts, three pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and four by Turner. There were two by Van Dyck and two by George Frederick Watts, while the place of honor at the head of the grand staircase, was given to Rubeen's masterpiece, "Lot Leaving Sodom with His Daughters." There were six examples of Romney's work, as well as five by Monticelli, two by Murillo, five by Anton Mauve, three by Israels. Other artists represented being Greuze, Franz Hals, Hogarth, Holbein, Moris, Goys, Cuyp, Corot, Constable and Boticelli. I have referred to these pictures in some detail, for I do not believe it is known how very well Montreal compares with other big centres, in the number of famous pictures privately owned. I wish it could be said that the permanent collection of the gallery were equally good. It should be stated here, that the old gallery on Phillips Square owed its existence to the liberality of Benaiah Gibb, who bequeathed to the Art Association of Montreal the land upon which the old building stood, eight thousand dollars in money, over ninety oil paintings, and eight valuable bronzes.

The Montreal Art Association has also profited by the Learmont Bequest and the Tempest Bequest, both containing examples of great merit. In addition to its galleries for the exhibition of pictures, it provides reading rooms for its members, conducts art classes and provides lectures on subjects connected with art. Among recent lecturers, we have had Mr. William Brymner, President of the Royal Canadian Academy, whose subject was "Modernisms in Art," in which he dealt with Futurism, Impressionism, and Cubism. We have also had Sir William Peterson, whose subject was "Ancient Athens," and Prof. Stoughton Holborn of Cambridge, who gave us a delightful and most instructive lecture on "The Need of Art in Life." All these lectures are illustrated by lantern slides. It will thus be seen that the Montreal Art Association plays a very important part in the life of our city and I am glad to be informed by Mr. Brymner that "The Grange", Toronto, will be ready by autumn for the exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy. Would that we had similar galleries in Winnipeg and Vancouver on the West, and St. John and Halifax on the East. They will come if we long for them, and work for them. Those of us who have had the great pleasure of visiting the wonderful collection in the Glasgow Gallery, or the Royal Scottish Gallery at Edinburgh, the Walker Gallery at Liverpool, or the National and the Tate Galleries in London realize how privileged the people of the Old Land are in this respect. When one sees, too, the vast numbers of people passing daily through these galleries, one realizes what an important part art plays in the development of national character, and the great desirability of our progressing along those lines. The Royal Canadian Academy was founded for this purpose—it has no fixed home, but goes from city to city with its exhibitions, its aim being to foster a love of art, and in particular to stimulate Canadian art.



"Carita."

By William Brymner, C. M. G., President Royal Canadian Academy.

grown by means of the annual grants voted by the Dominion Parliament for such purpose, and by means of gifts from the Royal Canadian Academy and from private individuals. It is a matter of regret that no building has yet been erected to house the National pictures at Ottawa, and it is ardently to be hoped that in the near future we shall have a home for them that will compare favorably with the beautiful gallery at Washington—a building commensurate in dignity with our great country. In the meantime, the pictures of the National Gallery are on tour, and we have recently had the privilege of viewing about forty of them at the galleries of the Art As-

as the individual, passes through that stage, and we come gradually to realize that "Man liveth not by bread alone,"—that there is a real need of art in life. The deep spiritual craving for the good, the beautiful and the true, surely marks the real birth of a nation, for without that we are dead, though still walking about in the flesh. Realizing these things one can hardly overestimate the influence of a good picture, or a majestic building, or a fine piece of statuary. So it was a joy to study the National Gallery pictures, when they came to us in December, and it was gratifying to see them so well hung in the lovely Galleries of the Art Association of Montreal,—those





"Sad Memories."

By William Brymner, C. M. G., President R. C. A.

Among the pictures of the National Gallery of Canada, admired here, were "In Suffolk," by Arnesby Brown; "The Connoisseur," by George Henry; "Waterloo Bridge," by Claude Monet; "L'Encore," by Arthur Crisp; "The Peasant," by Louis Mettling and "A Woodland Path," by David Muirhead. "The Lilac Gown," by Chas. W. Furse, "The Unrelenting Past," by Annie Swynnerton, "The Morning Prayer," by Philpot, were also much admired. "A Venetian Bather," by Paul Peel, "The Green Feather" by Laura Knight, "Dieppe Harbour" by Barnsley, and "The Smiths," by William Blair Bruce are all very beautiful, and I only wish that they might be seen and enjoyed by all Canadians. To this end I hope that many other cities will arrange with the National Gallery (Ottawa) for a loan of the pictures.

After admiring a picture very much, one feels it a privilege to meet the artist who painted it, so it was just after he had painted "Melodies," that I had the pleasure of visiting the studio of A. Suzor Coté, R. C. A. Mr. Suzor Coté is typically French, that is "Canadian Français"—debonair, joyous, enthusiastic. "Melodies" represents the nude figure of a young woman in a woodland scene, listening to the harmonies of nature. Mr. Suzor Coté told me that the poetry of Tagore had inspired him to paint it—"Thou hast breathed through it melodies eternally new." (Tagore). Mr. Suzor Coté began as a house decorator, and one day an order came to paint some figures for the interior of a church. He undertook the commission and was hailed as a genius, thereafter making \$5 a day, with which he saved up money enough to take him to Paris to study.

It is said that Sir Joshua Reynolds painted all the great ladies of his day and painted children in his leisure hours for recreation. A similar statement might be made in regard to Gertrude Des Clayes, who has, during the last few years painted many of the Four Hundred of Montreal, and some of its most beautiful children. The Des Clayes studio, Beaver Hall Square, is a most interesting place to visit, for here we find three gifted sisters expressing themselves in art,—Gertrude in portraiture, Berthe in landscape, and Alice (like Rosa Bonheur) in painting animals. Their father was Parisian French, their mother Scotch, and they themselves

were born near Edinburgh and reared in London. I felt as I chatted with them, how much richer our life is for the advent of such women among us, with their talent, their lofty ideals, and their devotion to their work. Laura Muntz is also a favorite painter of children here.

A couple of weeks ago I had the pleasure of spending an hour with the President of the Royal Canadian Academy, Mr. William Brymner, C. M. G., at his studio, 255 Bleury. On the afternoon of my visit, Mr. Brymner was much interested in a volume of verse by John Ed. Logan (Bary Dane) that had just been published by the pen and pencil Club. He pointed out some of his favorite passages to me, and then brought a volume of Archibald Lampman. Mr. Brymner, in addition to all his other work, is an enthusiastic teacher of art and numbers among his pupils some of the most successful of our younger painters. He is a great believer in allowing the individuality of the pupil full sway, so that each artist may most truly express his own soul and personality, the highest that is in him.

When we had chatted for some time, Mr. Brymner took me upstairs to the studio of Mr. Edmond Dyonnet, whose beautiful pictures I had often admired, among others, "Old Sailor's Leisure Hour" (Pastel). I was informed that it is in Mr. Dyonnet's studio that the Pen and Pencil Club meet every Saturday night, and where Bary Dane had read his poems from manuscript, before publication.

On the ground floor, below, I found G. W. Hill at work on a beautiful group of figures. Mr. Hill is perhaps our best known sculptor, except Philippe Hebert, and it was a great pleasure to see him at work. Among the splendid things in the studio was a bronze bust of the late Mr. Berthisume, of La Presse. Mr. Hill also did the monument to the Strathcona Horse in Windsor Square, one of the finest things we have in Montreal.

It is quite impossible for me, in the space at my disposal, even to name the many Canadian artists whose work is worthy of commendation and whose pictures are a joy to the eye and a delight to the soul. Mr. John Hammond of Sackville, N. B., sends us many delightful things, and Mr. Brymner pointed out to me the excellence of the work of Ivan Neilson of Quebec, and of Curtis Williamson of Toronto. I enjoy F. M. Bell-Smith's

London scenes very much, as well as the portraits and mountain scenes of G. Horne Russell. Then there is the splendid work of T. Mower Martin, G. A. Reid, E. Wyle Greer, J. C. Franchère and Maurice Cullen.

The more one studies beautiful pictures the more one loves them, for they rank with books and music, as a solace to the soul in its hours of weariness.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### The Joy of His Friends.

The friend of the bridegroom, which standeth and heareth him, rejoiceth greatly because of the bridegroom's voice: this my joy therefore is fulfilled. He must increase, but I must decrease. —S. John 3: 29, 30.

Some of the disciples of John the Baptist came to their Master lamenting the fact that the crowds, which formerly flocked about him, were now following Christ. Instead of showing any sign of disappointment their Master exultantly declared his delight. He had not been seeking popularity for himself, but had been trying to prepare the way for Him who should come after him. He had done his appointed work faithfully, and could not fail to rejoice when many of his disciples left him to follow Jesus.

Compare this joy of the great Preacher with the disappointment of the prophet Jonah, when his preaching had been marvellously successful. Jonah told the Ninevites that (because of their great wickedness) their city should be destroyed. As a result of his bold preaching there was a tremendous revival. From the king of Nineveh down to the poorest citizen, everyone fasted and prayed. The king and his nobles sent out a demand that all the people must give up their evil ways, as that was their only hope of escape. "Who can tell," they said, "if God will turn away from His fierce anger, that we perish not."

Jonah was not overjoyed at the unexpected success of his mission, he was not pleased when wicked men repented and were forgiven; but was very angry because the destruction he had foretold did not come. He chose a comfortable position from which he might watch the ruin of Nineveh—and then he was angry

because his own physical comfort did not continue. Just think of it! God had used him as an instrument to turn many thousands of sinners from their evil way, and yet he was angry and miserable because the sun beat unpleasantly upon his head. If there is joy among the angels when one sinner repents, how strange it was that one of God's prophets could find us joy when thousands of sinners repented.

Do you remember how our Lord felt when He reached the heart of a poor, ignorant, sinful Samaritan woman? He had been weary, hungry and thirsty; but in His great joy of spirit the claims of His body were forgotten. The disciples were astonished, and asked each other: "Hath any man brought Him ought to eat?" but He explained the matter by telling them that His meat was to do His Father's will, and to finish His work.

In the case of Jonah, personal ambition blinded his eyes to the beauty of the Father's love for His penitent children. He was like the elder brother, who complained because his long-lost brother was joyously welcomed home and no particular notice was taken of him.

If our hearts are set on our own honor and glory we shall miss the joy of the Bridegroom's friend. Are we going to stay out in the gloomy dark—like the envious elder brother—when joy is waiting for us inside the open door of our Father's house? Perhaps others are doing great things in the world and are winning admiration and renown, while your path of duty is never likely to lead out of the hum-drum of the commonplace. Can you not—as a friend of the Bridegroom—rejoice wholeheartedly because many are nobly following Him up the hill of self-sacrifice?

Yesterday I saw a photograph of some women in England, who were enthusiastically shouldering their pails of whitewash and going out to whiten any objects which might prove obstacles to progress in the darkened streets of their city. They were joyously determined to "do their bit," even though the people they were trying to save from stumbling might never know who had made their way easier.

Our Friend is the Light of the world and, if we face towards Him, we cannot help catching and reflecting some of His light of joy. Dr. Jowett says he has noticed that when a soldier lad has come home, and is met by one or two of his old comrades, "as they walk down the streets together, with the hero in the



"Forest Melodies."

By A. Suzor-Cote, R. C. A. This painting was exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, last year.



middle, the two mates unconsciously seek to throw off their slouch, and attempt the step and the dignity of their much-drilled and well-disciplined friend. We, too, shall strive after a finer carriage if we hold company with our Lord."

St. Paul told his friends at Corinth that he was "glad" when he was weak and they were strong, and he prayed that they might be blameless, not—as he said—"that we should appear approved." He was not seeking his own glory but their good.

When we try to help forward the cause of Christ by teaching a Sunday-school class, and find that the attendance is not up to our hopes, are we disappointed because we have failed? Were our efforts only intended to further our own success? Then it is not surprising if we miss the joy of the Bridegroom's friend. Sow prayerfully and He will give the increase.

Those who—like John the Baptist—rejoice greatly because they hear the voice of their Divine Friend, have a well-spring of joy within them that never fails in the worst earthly conditions. Listen to the amazing words of the Bridegroom:

"Blessed are ye, when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate you from their company, and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil, for the Son of man's sake. Rejoice ye in that day, and leap for joy."

We might think that no one could obey that command, if it had not been fulfilled over and over again. We might think that earthly success and pleasure could satisfy a human soul if, through all the ages, any soul had found real and lasting joy in earthly riches.

If anyone has found rest and lasting satisfaction in earthly possessions he is very greatly to be pitied. His object in life must be very low. Perhaps God, in order to teach him to use his higher powers of soul, may shatter his comfortable rest and force him to use his folded wings. There is a dangerous condition of painlessness which comes from freezing to death. God loves souls too well to permit them to settle down and sleep away their life. We are safe in the hands of the Divine Lover. We can rejoice in His presence, whatever comes.

A few days ago I was reading to one of Christ's friends—one who is quite blind and so crippled that she can only, with difficulty, move her left hand a little. I was reading about a French soldier in hospital who wrote to his "Marie", that he was glad when night came and the ward was so quiet that he could think of her undisturbed. I said: "I suppose you are like that, and welcome the quiet hours when you can think of your betrothed without interruption."

She lifted her blind eyes smilingly and answered: "I don't think of him so very much. I think of Christ."

The candle-flame of earthly love is not quenched, but is scarcely seen in the glory of the sunshine. She is able to echo the words of the blind poet:

"O Light that followest all my way,  
I yield my flickering torch to Thee;  
My heart restores its borrowed ray,  
That in Thy sunshine-blaze, its day  
May brighter, fairer be."

The friends of Christ are not like oriental fatalists, submitting hopelessly to the inevitable. It is not dull submission, but an ever-fresh joy, a triumph in the midst of pain, that is the Bridegroom's daily gift to my blind and crippled friend. Although she may be constrained to say: "I lay in dust life's glory dead," yet her bright smile and happy voice declare her to be a victor

"And from the ground there blossoms red  
Life that shall endless be."

A French peasant was accustomed to step inside the church every morning, on his way to work, and kneel there in silence. One day his pastor said: "My good son, what do you say to our Lord in these long visits you pay Him every day."

The peasant replied: "I say nothing to Him. I look at Him, and He looks at me."

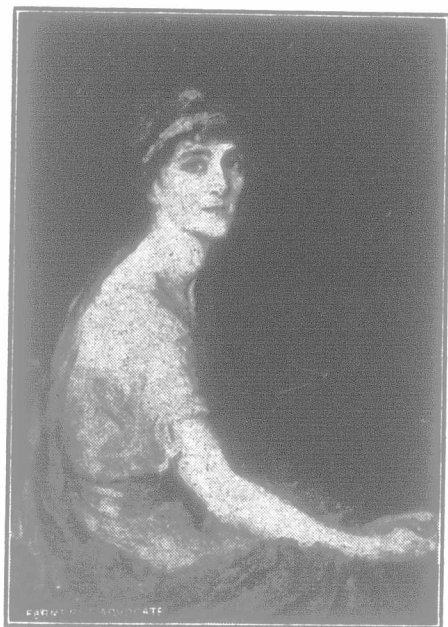
Those whose eyes are lifted to the face of the Bridegroom find themselves sharers of His joy, and can echo the words of St. John: "This my joy is fulfilled."

DORA FARNCOMB.

**Gifts From Readers.**

A stream of dollars flowed through the "Advocate purse" this week. A "Reader" in Woodford sent \$5, "M. O. D." and "Puslinch Friend", \$2 each, and "R. C.", \$1.

The gift "for some little ones" went out the day it reached me, to buy necessities for four little children (quarantined with diphtheria) whose father has not been allowed to work. Five families have benefited by our readers' kindness this week, and send their thanks with mine. Though wages are good prices are high, and when sickness enters a home it is often difficult to provide sufficient food and fuel.



Portrait of Mrs. Fred Beardmore.  
By Gertrude des Clayes.

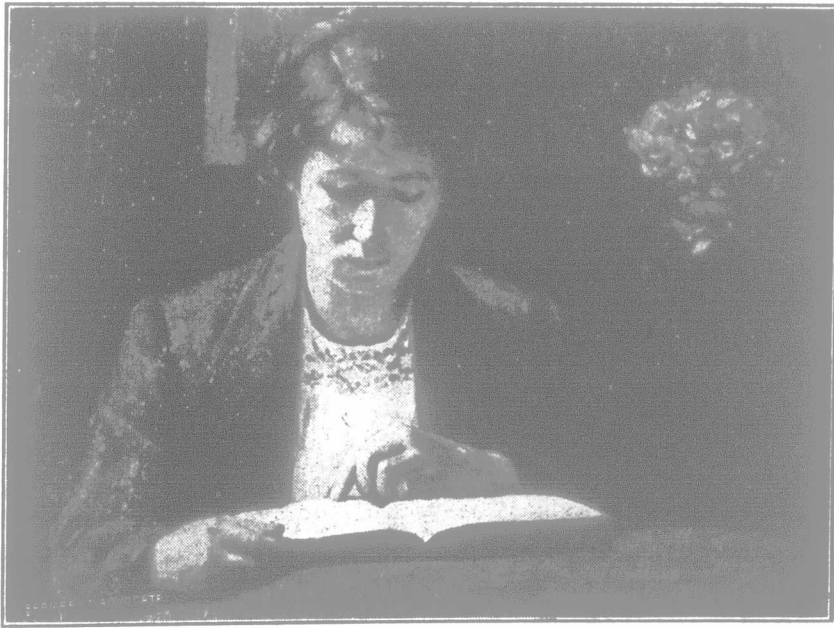
The zeal of "Country Woman" hath provoked very many.—2 Cor. 9: 2.

DORA FARNCOMB,  
52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

**The Windrow**

Peace with victory will be attained this year says Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

A Children's Library has been opened in Toronto on Annette St.



Girl Reading.

By E. Dyonnet, R. C. A.

A measure permitting women to practice as solicitors was introduced into the British House of Lords by Baron Buckmaster of Cheddington.

"I know positively that in one British port there are 85 captured submarines and the Deutschland is one of them."—Nicholas Murray Butler.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, who on March 5th took her seat, with 434 men, in the U. S. Congress, receives a salary of \$7,500. She is the first woman to

sit in Congress, and was educated in the University of Montana.

Mr. Roosevelt has offered to raise a force of volunteers in case the United States actively enters the war.

In its annual meeting in Toronto on March 2nd the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds decided to ask the Government to establish Bird Sanctuaries at Point Pelee, the Island of Bonaventure and Perce Rock, the step being taken in view of the fact that birds are "one of our most valuable resources." It was also determined that Jack Miner's place near Leamington be protected at all times and seasons.

A remarkable University—The Lincoln Memorial University of the Tennessee mountain country—recently celebrated its twentieth anniversary. It was founded by Gen. O. O. Howard, a warm friend of Lincoln, and since its establishment many young men and women have walked over the mountains scores of miles to reach it, their baggage tied in a handkerchief, some even hatless, but strong in the determination to beg for a chance to earn an education. In this university character-building holds equal place on the curriculum with the dissemination of knowledge.

China's splendid crusade against opium is to-day winning the admiration of the world. By a sweeping edict issued last year. All opium plantations had to be swept away from September to November, and all trading in opium stopped between December 1916 and March 1917. It was also decided that the smoking of opium must entirely cease by June 1917. Up to the present it could be imported from India under the treaty with Great Britain signed in 1911, which expires this month, March 1917. The Shanghai Opium tried to bribe China by the offer of \$16,000,000 to extend the agreement, but the Government of China bluntly refused.

Moving pictures have spread over the world like an epidemic. There are moving-picture theatres in Japan, China, and everywhere in Russian Central Asia, even in exclusive Moslem Bokhara and Tashkend. "At the cinema shows," says a traveller from this region, "long lines of turbaned figures may be seen in the Auditorium."

will mean better factory conditions for a time to come.

**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.]

Dear Ingle Nook Folk.—There seems nothing in particular to talk about this morning, and, even if there were, I want to leave room for some "practical" stuff that is on hand (you never can make an editor call articles anything but "stuff").

In passing, did you notice an item in the papers lately which stated that England has ordered 2,000 American tractor plows to be used in cultivating the land?—What an upheaval in Britain!—American farming methods, American "hustle", every available foot of land cultivated, scientific farmers in charge of operations everywhere! Of course the exigencies of the time have demanded the change, but the effects will be permanent.—And it all amounts to this, that once more agriculture is being raised to its rightful place. Little by little, now here, now there, it is becoming recognized as a scientific profession. This also is clear, that the farmers of the immediate future will, more and more, have to be scientific in their methods. Some of them are sure to be, and they are the ones who will forge ahead. The mere mechanical workers must drop behind.

By the way, someone has faulted me because I am not giving more "fancywork" designs in the Home Department.—But surely this is no time for fancywork! Any woman who can crochet or embroider can knit or make pajamas and shirts for soldiers, and just now nothing else outside of the housework that one must do should be thought of. The boys in Europe are giving up lives, and legs, and arms, and eyes for us; how could we crochet if it meant that one of them must do without anything that we can provide?—Oh no; there will be no fancywork in these pages until the war is over.

When I was in Toronto a few weeks ago, in the dim light of 6.20 in the morning I stood at the "lower gate" of the Union Depot waiting for a war-nurse, returned after two years absence, to get off a train that had just come in. She was so long in appearing that I was about to turn away disappointed, thinking she had missed her train, when I saw two or three Red Cross men come running off, get something, and return hurriedly; then I knew, what proved to be the case, that there were wounded men aboard, who required attention.

In a few moments they appeared, seventeen of them, three carried on stretchers by Red Cross men, the rest hobbling along, some without an arm, others—seven or eight I should say, on crutches, with but one leg. Ambulances were waiting, and they were all hurried off to the hospital for further treatment. There, in the gray light, it seemed as though the War struck one fair in the face.—Oh, those khaki-clad lads! What they had been through! What they must face in life—maimed, unable, for the most part, to go back to the work which they had learned to do!—Very few of them looked over twenty-two years of age.—And the thousands upon thousands going forth in Europe to meet what they met!

Ah, no, there will be no printing of fancywork in these pages until the war is over.

Just here, however, is something that I should like to ask. Since the health of the nation depends chiefly upon the proper cooking of five varieties of food—meats (or meat substitutes), porridge, vegetables, fruits and bread—and since bread has been well called "the staff of life", it has occurred to me that a few good methods of bread-making, sent for publication by winners of prizes for it at fairs would be much appreciated.

Of course I know that there are some people who are queerly selfish in this way—they wouldn't give you



## WAR LOAN

# DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$150,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st March, 1937

Payable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st MARCH, 1st SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

### ISSUE PRICE 96.

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;
30 " 16th April, 1917;
30 " 15th May, 1917;
26 " 15th June, 1917.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the April instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.

a recipe for the world—but we'll take it for granted that they don't read the IngleNook. If, then, any unselfish "bread prize-winners" should read this—women who would like to see good, sweet, nutritious bread in homes where, perhaps, only

the heavy, dry or sour variety has been before, we shall be pleased to hear from them. It is a time to conserve health and life, and good bread means perhaps more than we know to the men and women—and the little children.—JUNIA.

### Helps on Hyacinth and Geranium Blooming.

The other day a neighbor called me by phone and asked, why it was that her hyacinths bloomed on such short stalks,

while mine were always tall and showy. This seems to be a common fault in the growing of hyacinths, however, one easily overcome.

The pots in which the bulbs are planted should be kept in a very dark place, until



the crocks are well filled with roots. One can tell this by the little rootlets that will grow out from the drainage hole in the bottom of the crock. Then gradually bring the plants to the light, keep plenty of water in the saucers and water at the top as well.

A mistake is often made by putting the plants in the window too soon and forcing the blossoms open before the buds have grown to the proper size. It is a better way to keep the hyacinths on a table not too near the light. You will find the flowers will be large and perfect and the stalks will grow to a good height.

Another question that has often been asked me is how I treat my geraniums that I have so many blooms, summer and winter. In the fall of the year I always put a box of rich earth in the cellar for my spring slips. I slip the plants about the 1st of March, place them in the kitchen window near the stove, where there is always plenty of heat. (I often set them on the heater and reservoir of the stove to warm the earth a little.) The slips will soon root. The plants seem to do better by watering a little every other day than by soaking occasionally.

These slips will bloom well in the summer and prove to be most satisfactory bloomers for winter. Try this method and you will enjoy abundance of bloom.

**A SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.**

Middlesex Co., Ont.  
Than you very much, "Subscriber's wife".

**Seasonable Cookery.**

**Calf's Liver.**—Cut a liver into slices, roll them in flour mixed with salt and paprika or pepper, then cook in hot fat till lightly colored. Remove the liver and keep it hot. Slice fine two onions and cook in the pan, then add 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls butter and when melted add 3 tablespoonfuls flour and cook. Add some gravy, also a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley and reheat.

**The Scrap Bag.**

**Care of Gowns.**

The appearance of dresses depends greatly on the care given them when not in use. In regard to this the following hints from "American Cookery" may be of use.

When a garment is removed, it should be hung on a hanger and placed in the open air or in a closet with an open window. Each garment should be hung so that the air can penetrate all parts of it. The gown should remain in the fresh air until all traces of dampness have disappeared. Careful airing avoids the musty odors so frequently found in closets. Each dress must be hung with a two-fold view: First, so it will be well aired; second, so that it will retain its desired shape.

Skirts should not be hung by the loops that are supplied by the factory or dress-maker, but on hangers that will support the sides evenly and not draw the material out of shape.

Waists should be hung on heavily padded hangers. Princess gowns get stringy when hung on hangers. These should be packed away in boxes, if they are not worn every day.

Delicately colored dresses should be packed away in blue tissue paper or encased in blue bags. The case will protect the garment from dust and keep it from fading. Coats, etc., should be hung on padded hangers and covered with cases or a curtain.

A pole set across one end of the closet, high enough to lift the garments at least a foot from the floor, will accommodate all one's clothing, provided it be on hangers.

For cotton waists, shirt waist boxes are desirable, I might almost say indispensable. Lace waists should be stuffed with tissue paper and laid in boxes. Hats should be carefully brushed and kept in paper bags or hat boxes.

Colored gloves should be aired, mended and stretched into shape and placed between folds of tissue paper. White gloves should be cleaned and then packed away in blue paper.

Veils should be stretched into shape and placed on a roller.

Belts should be wound on spools or kept in a box, which is at least fifteen inches long.

Shoes and slippers must be brushed

and put into cases and not thrown into a corner in the dark closet or under the bed. In short, never place anything on the floor in a closet. Suspend it from the ceiling in bags, if need be, but keep the floor clean and dust free.

Whenever a garment is not to be worn again the next day, it should be carefully examined before putting it away. If it needs hooks, buttons or a few stitches, supply the need. Washable gowns and skirts should be examined, to see if they need laundering. The best laundry rule is as follows: If the garment is clean, pack it away; if it needs pressing, press it; if there is any question about the cleanness, send it to the laundry; a slightly soiled garment looks much more soiled after having been packed away for a time. Stockings must never, never be packed away partly soiled.

**Something About Milk.**

"Clean milk, obtained from clean cows kept in clean stables, collected in clean receptacles, and distributed in clean vessels, is the choicest of all the infinite products of the laboratory of nature.

"Dirty milk, corrupted with gleanings from sources of pollution, is a veritable poison-cup, and is doubtless responsible for the loss of at least nine-tenths of the three hundred thousand infant-lives that every year are sacrificed to ignorance and neglect.

"For it is a well-known fact that the germs associated with putrefying filth are the most prolific source of the intestinal disorders which annually carry off so many thousands of infants during the summer months.

"These same putrefactive germs are likewise the cause of colon-poisoning. Entering the body through the medium of milk, they take up their abode in the colon, where they grow and multiply to the extent of hundreds of billions daily, producing poisons which, when absorbed into the blood, give rise to an almost infinite number of distressing symptoms, and to serious and even fatal diseases.

"Milk must be free from the germs of disease. In addition to the common germs that give rise to putrefaction, milk may contain germs of various specific diseases, such as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, sore throat, etc., diseases originally derived from human beings suffering from the above-named disorders and with the germs of which the milk, by direct or indirect contact, becomes contaminated.

"Milk may also communicate to human beings various disorders that originate in cattle, but which may be communicated to human beings by making use of the milk of sick animals, such as foot-and-mouth disease, gastro-enteritis, anthrax, and rabies. Modern research has shown that bovine tuberculosis is communicable to human beings. According to Rosenau, it must be conceded that not less than 5 to 7 per cent. of all cases of human tuberculosis is due to infection from the use of infected milk or the flesh of tuberculous animals."

"Man has been defined as a 'cooking animal,' and for ages the culinary art has been highly cultivated and made the means, not only of utility, but of harmful luxury.

"Through modern scientific research, we are coming to know that notwithstanding its great service to the human race, the art of cookery has associated with it many perils, one of the greatest of which, though the most recently recognized, is the destruction of certain vital elements, which so modify the food as greatly to impair its nutritive value.

"Milk, fresh from the bovine font, with its rich store of vitamins and enzymes, with the finest quality of protein for brain- and muscle-building, salts to stiffen the bony frame-work and to brighten the vital fires of the body, is a natural product.

"Not only is it not improved by the art of cookery, but it is actually damaged by it and rendered incapable of supplying in the highest degree those subtle elements which are essential to good nutrition.

"A word should also be said about how to take milk. It should be eaten, not swallowed as a beverage.

"All foods need to be masticated. The calf and the nursing infant chew milk. The movements of the jaws and the sucking movements executed by an infant in nursing induce an abundant flow of saliva, which, mixing with the milk, properly dilutes it, and to a high degree promotes its digestion.

**P**URE as its whiteness suggests — refreshing in its cleansing qualities — there is more than ordinary satisfaction in the use of

**FAIRY SOAP**

*for toilet and bath*

Skillfully made of the choicest materials, Fairy Soap offers *quality* which cannot be excelled at any price.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY  
LIMITED  
MONTREAL



"Have you a little Fairy in your home?"

**PURITY FLOUR**



"Mother, that's the flour Mrs. B.K.D. said was so good. Let's try it."

More Bread and Better Bread

**LIME IS BEING USED MORE AND MORE**

If crops are not up to the mark, likely your soil needs Lime. Look back to article in this paper, January 13th, 1916, pages 46 and 47.

At a time like this, when potash materials are so scarce and costly, lime has a double value. It helps to bring the potash and phosphoric acid in the soil to an available form, and results will show in your crops very quickly. Our lime stone is the highest quality in Canada. Write for free folder giving facts of value to you.

**Beachville White Lime Co., Ltd.**  
Beachville, Ontario



# BRITAIN— CALLS TO CANADA—

THE FACTORY THE FARM

*She must have Food—*

for her Armies in the Field—for her Workers in the Factory—in the Munition plant—in the Shipyard—in the Mine.

## THERE'S DANGER IN SIGHT—BUT YOU CAN HELP

### DO YOU KNOW—

that the rapidly rising price of food stuffs means that the World's reserve supply is getting small?

### DO YOU KNOW—

that a world-wide famine can only be averted by increasing this supply?

### DO YOU KNOW—

that a "food famine" would be a worse disaster to the Empire and her Allies than reverses in the Field?

### YOU CAN—

help thwart Germany's desperate submarine thrust on the high seas.

### YOU CAN—

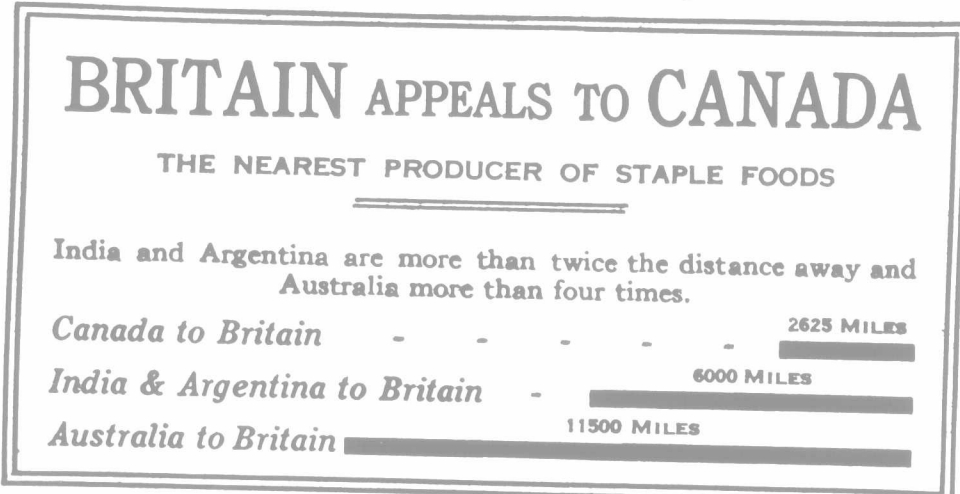
do this by helping to make every bit of land in Canada produce—the very last pound of food stuffs of which it is capable.

### AND REMEMBER—

that no man can say that he has fully done his part—who having land—be it garden patch, or farm, or ranch—fails to make it produce food to its utmost capacity.

THESE FARM PRODUCTS ARE NEEDED FOR EXPORT

WHEAT, OATS, BEEF, BACON, CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY, BEANS & PEAS, WOOL, FLAX AND FLAX FIBRE, DRIED VEGETABLES



"No matter what difficulties may face us, the supreme duty of every man on the land is to use every thought and every energy in the direction of producing more—and still more."

Martin Burrell—Minister of Agriculture.

The Department invites every one desiring information on any subject relative to Farm and Garden, to write—

INFORMATION BUREAU  
**DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
 OTTAWA

"Milk when swallowed rapidly as a beverage is likely to form in the stomach large and hard curds, which are very slowly digested. Many persons who suffer from taking milk in this way imagine themselves to be unable to take milk, and so abandon its use.

"Milk should be sipped slowly and with a sucking movement of the throat, so as to secure a liberal admixture of saliva. By this means the formation of hard, indigestible curds may be prevented.

"Milk also must be taken in right quantities and in right combinations. It cannot be denied that milk digests better when taken by itself or in very simple combinations than when mixed with a large variety of other foodstuffs.

"In some instances a large quantity of milk is more easily digestible than a small quantity. When the stomach produces a large amount of highly acid gastric juice, the curds formed when a small amount of milk is taken will be large and tough whereas if a larger amount of milk is taken, the curds formed will be smaller and also softer.

"It is, of course, impossible for the stomach to make gastric juice that is at once suited for the digestion of meat and for the digestion of milk.

"When milk is largely used as a nutrient, the rest of the diet should consist chiefly of fruits and vegetables, for the reason that milk contains an excess of lime and is deficient in potash and soda, which are necessary for perfect human nutrition. The last-named elements are abundant in fruits and vegetables, and particularly so in the potato.

"A diet consisting exclusively of milk

## Will it be a Dry Season?

You don't know—nobody knows. But if you take the precaution of proper tilling you will have as little to fear from insufficient moisture as hundreds of users of Peter Hamilton Cultivators last year.

Good seed deserves better treatment than simply planting it haphazard. Work up your soil with a

### Peter Hamilton Cultivator

and you'll get improved results. All teeth cultivate to the same depth and thoroughly work up every inch of the ground. Every tooth reinforced, each section of heavy steel. See this splendid implement before investing in any cultivator.

The Peter Hamilton Company, Ltd.  
 Peterborough, Ont.

Agents wanted in open territory

Choice Registered O. A. C. 21 BARLEY in sealed bags \$1.90 per bushel, same barley un-registered \$1.75 per bushel. Yield, 1916, 1,000 bushel off twenty-acre field.

H. H. Howell, R. R. No. 1, Cainsville, Ont. J. R. BLACK, 1,000 pounds, 1,000 nuclei, 100 colonies, 2,000 Queens. MEADOWVALE, ONT.

and cereals is less satisfactory. Such a diet often gives rise to scurvy in infants. Cereals are deficient in the alkaline elements that are needed to neutralize acid-products developed in the body."—Dr. John Kellogg, in "Good Health."

### Smiles.

Child—Father, what is a vacuum?  
 Parent—Vacuum; why, ain't you never learnt that at school? It's where the I-ope lives.—Passing Show.

Wife (whispering to her husband in church)—"Wake up!" Husband—"It's only the cat trying to get in, Jane. There's nobody in the house but us."—"Judge".

Ruined the Ruin.—An English nobleman was about to set out for India, and, fearing that in his absence vandals might destroy a picturesque ruin on his estate he said to his steward: "I want you to build a wall here"—he drew a tiny furrow with his stick around the ruin—"a stone wall five feet high."

On his return home the nobleman started for the spot. When he reached it he rubbed his eyes in amazement. There was the new stone wall, but he could see nothing towering up inside of it. He turned excitedly to his steward:

"Look here, where's the ruin, man?"

"The ruin, my lord?" replied the steward. "Oh, that ould thing! Sure, I used it to build the wall with."—Boston Transcript.

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# NOTE THESE PRICES ON SEEDS

**CLOVERS and TIMOTHY**

Red Clover, Govt. Stand. No. 1	\$13.50 per bush.
Mammoth Clover, Govt. Stand. No. 1	15.00 " "
Alsike, Govt. Stand. No. 1	13.50 " "
Alfalfa, Northern Grown, Govt. Stand. No. 1	12.00 " "
Grimm Alfalfa, Genuine	.70 " lb.
Sweet Clover, White Blossom Hulled Fancy	11.75 " bush.
Timothy, Govt. Stand. No. 1	5.00 " bush.
Timothy, Extra, Govt. Stand. No. 2, (Purity No. 1)	4.00 " "
Timothy, Govt. Stand. No. 2, (Purity No. 1)	3.75 " "

**SEED GRAIN**

<b>CORN—</b>	Per Bush.
Wisconsin No. 7, in bags	\$2.40
Wisconsin No. 7, on the cob	2.85
Bailey, in bags	2.25
Bailey, on the cob	3.00
White Cap, in bags	2.45
White Cap, on the cob	3.00
Longfellow, in bags	2.75
Longfellow, on the cob	3.15
North Dakota, in bags	2.75
North Dakota, on the cob	3.15
Compton's Early, in bags	2.75
Compton's Early, on the cob	3.15

**OATS—**

O. A. C. No. 72	1.35
Banner	1.20

**BARLEY—**

O. A. C. No. 21	1.70
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**ROOTS**

<b>TURNIP, SWEDE, (purple top)—</b>	1-lb. pkgs.
Elephant, per lb	43c
Canadian Gem, per lb	41c
Magnus Bonum, per lb	38c
Hall's Westbury, per lb	38c
Imperial, per lb	36c
Champion, per lb	36c

**Green and bronze tops—**

Hartley's Improved bronze top	38c
Haszard Improved	38c

**TURNIP, WHITE and YELLOW, (for fall feeding)—**

Mammoth Improved Greystone, per lb	31c
Cowhorn, long white, per lb	36c
Aberdeen, yellow purple top	31c

**MANGEL—**

Yellow Leviathan or Intermediate, per lb	25c
Mammoth Long Red, per lb	26c
Giant Half Sugar Rose, per lb	24c
Ideal Yellow, per lb	25c

**BEET, SUGAR, (for stock feeding)—**

Royal Giant, packages only	28c
White, Danish, Giant White Feeding	24c

**CARROT, (for the field)—**

Large White Belgian, per lb	\$1.10
Long Red Surrey, per lb	1.40
Improved Short White, per lb	1.10

Assorted orders of \$25.00 or more delivered free at your station. Allow 30 cents to cover cost of bags.

**TERMS—**B/L attached to sight draft, or cash with order.

**QUALITY—**Our clover and grass seeds are stamped with the Government Standard and Government Test Number, and all our seeds are reliable in every respect.

Further information cheerfully furnished.

**Canada Grocery Co.**  
32-34 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont.

## The Beaver Circle

### Lost on Great Pond.

BY HUGH KAVANAGH.

For many summers Philip had spent his vacations on his grandfather's farm, but never before had he seen the place in the winter. At last his parents had allowed him to go for a week at Christmas, and it seemed to him that he had never had so good a time. With sleighing, coasting and skating during the days, and pop-corn and nuts before the great fireplace at night, he was dreading the time when he must go back to the city and his books.

For the last day of his visit he and his cousin Henry had planned a trip to Great Pond, to fish through the ice. They started early, with a pail of luncheon, another pail of live minnows for bait, an ax and many hooks and lines.

The ice was so thick that it took nearly half an hour to cut through it. When at last a hole had been made, Henry told Philip to lie down with his face over the hole. Then Henry took off his coat and threw it over Philip's head, to shut off the light. Looking down into the clear water, Philip could then see fish, both big and little, swimming about, some slowly and lazily, some darting away like a flash. It seemed strange, too, to see plants on the bottom as fresh and green as if it were mid-summer. It was all new and wonderful to Philip.

When a second hole had been cut a little way off, for Henry, the boys began to fish. It was cold work, but they had such good luck that they forgot all about the weather, and did not feel the cold. Indeed, they became so interested in their fishing that they did not even see that it had begun to snow, and when they did notice they gave no thought of it. Why should they care for a little snow?

But at last, when the wind had become so strong as to drive the hard snow in their faces like sand, and the cold began to bite their ears and noses and fingers, they felt that it was time to go. They made the fish into two strings, picked up the ax and the pails, and started.

"Why, Henry," cried Philip, "where is the shore?"

Henry looked. Where the shore had been a little while ago was now only a blur of whiteness, and all about them was the smooth surface of the ice, with no mark upon it except the holes they had cut and the long, thin lines of snow sliding, sliding away before the wind.

"Well, it must be over here," said Henry, pointing to the right; and together they started. The snow, driven by the wind, which seemed to grow stronger every minute, cut their faces like bits of glass. They bent before it, and even then could hardly keep their feet; and walking against it was very slow.

At last, when they had been going what seemed a long time,—long enough to have reached the shore if they had gone in the right direction,—they saw something on the ice a little to the left. They turned and went toward it. It was one of the holes they had cut. They had made a circle, and had come back to the place from which they had started.

Both boys now began to be frightened. Great Pond, they knew, was five miles long and nearly four miles wide, and to be lost on that immense, white, wind-swept plain on such a night as this was going to be might mean freezing to death. But they knew they must keep moving, and so they started again, hoping that this time they would find the right way.

The short winter day had come to an end, and darkness was closing in. They could see only a few feet ahead, and now, from under their very feet, came frightful rumblings and a deep booming. The fierce cold was taking hold of the ice, and the ice was groaning at the touch.

Then suddenly, far off to the left, there came a faint report, and then another and another. Someone was firing a gun. They shouted at the top of their voices, but the wind whisked away the sound so quickly that no one could have heard it. They began to run, taking hold of hands, so that they might not lose each other.

Again they heard the boom! boom! boom! of the gun, this time a little nearer, and they thought. Again they shouted, and all the time kept running.

At last, when it seemed as if their last breath was gone, and they could not run another step, a great black shape came rushing down upon them and leaped about with joyous barks. It was Don, the big

## You may be deceived

some day by an imitation of

# "SALADA"

and possibly you will not detect this imitation until the tea-pot reveals it. Demand always the genuine "Salada" in the sealed aluminum packet, and see that you get it, if you want that unique flavour of fresh, clean leaves properly prepared and packed.



## APPLE TREES

THE best varieties, all Government inspected trees, at rock-bottom prices, delivered at your nearest railway station. You will never again, we believe, have an opportunity to buy selected trees at these low prices. Nurserymen and growers predict next year an advance of from ten to fifteen dollars per hundred. Place your order now, while we have a general assortment on hand.

**E. D. SMITH & SON, LIMITED**  
NURSERYMEN  
WINONA, ONTARIO

## Ladies!

### How to Help Your Church

**RAISING FUNDS** for country churches is always more or less of a problem.

We have a method whereby our subscribers can not only build a considerable fund with ease, but will benefit everyone who assists in raising the money.

Write us for full information to-day.

### Raise Red Cross and other Funds this way!

A few whole-souled, energetic ladies can do wonders in raising funds by this method. The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine will contribute to the success of your efforts.

Let us give you all particulars. Just use the coupon.

**COUPON**

DATE.....

Fund Dept., THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, London, Ont.


Please send me particulars of your method of fund-raising. I am interested in raising funds for..... and can get..... other ladies to assist me.  
(State purpose of fund) (State number)

NAME.....  
(State whether Miss or Mrs.)

ADDRESS..... R. R. No.....

Are you a Subscriber?..... If a relation subscribes, state so.  
(State Yes or No)





## FLYING TIME

**"TIME flies,"** and this means money where life insurance is concerned!

For example: a life premium is only \$17.80 for \$1,000.00 of protection at age 18; at age 35 this same policy would cost \$27.80; at age 45, \$38.80, etc.

So that, as time flies, the amount of protection for one's family that could be purchased with a given sum of money steadily decreases and therefore insurance taken early in life is a splendid economy.

As time flies, the uncertainty of life increases rapidly. The probability of death is 50% greater at age 35 than at age 20. We do well to protect our future years by buying insurance in early life.

As time flies health usually deteriorates and the man who is insurable to-day may be rejected to-morrow. Hundreds of thousands of applicants are "turned down" every year.

Yesterday is no longer ours; of to-morrow we know nothing. It is therefore good, sound sense to dispose of the big question of life insurance.

Write us to-day for rates at your present age.

## The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada

Waterloo, Ontario

Newfoundland. A moment later they caught sight of a glow through the blackness, and found themselves in their grandfather's arms, beside a great roaring fire built on the edge of the shore. And back a little, in the shelter of the trees, stood old Robin, well blanketed and hitched to the big box sleigh, with plenty of robes. For the first time they realized how tired they were.

### Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—It is a long time since I have written to you, but nevertheless I have been reading your interesting letters. I have not had much time to read or write either. I am now going to High School, which is much better than public school except for one thing, and that is that I have six miles to go, and it is not always pleasant now at this time of the year.

I would like to know if going to High School prevents me from being a Senior Beaver. I hope that this war will soon quit, for it is affecting everything so much now. I will close with a poem of my own composing.

#### Like Many of Others.

Somewhere in France,  
Across the broad sea,  
Sleeps a brave laddie  
Who died there for me.

Foemen and comrades  
Who tread o'er his grave  
Know not that beneath them  
Sleeps one of their brave.

His grave is unmarked  
By either headstone or cross,  
But soon like the others,  
Will be covered with moss.

"If" foemen should rule us,  
Why little he'd care,  
For he's done his duty  
And is now sleeping there.

He fought for his country,  
His red, white and blue,  
Fought for his fireside,  
And loved ones true.

While by his empty place  
Saddened friends weep,  
Far in a foreign land  
Their hero's asleep.

Like many of others,  
Whose homes they'll ne'er see,  
This bonnie laddie  
Died there for me.

CAMERON K. K. SMITH.

R. R. 1, Welland, Ont. (Age 14.)

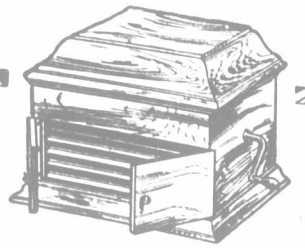
Going to High School does not bar you out of the Beaver Circle, Cameron. Your poem is quite creditable.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I wrote to your Circle about a year ago, so I thought I would write again. I like reading the Beavers' letters very much. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about ten years. I live on a farm of about a hundred acres just out of the village of Appin. I have about one mile to go to school. Our teacher's name is Mr. Page, and we all like him fine. There are about fifty scholars going to our school. At our school fair here last year I took one first prize and one second and one fourth. Our school took first prize on collection of apples. I made about one dollar and sixty cents. It was a greater success than a year ago. We are going to try to make it a greater success every year now since it was better this year. Well, as my letter is growing long I will close. I hope the waste-paper basket is full. Yours truly,

RONALD MACFIE.

S. S. No. 13 Appin, Ont.  
(Age 10, Sr. 3rd Class.)

Dear Puck and Readers,—I have been a silent reader of your paper for some time, but also have been a very interested one. When we get "The Farmer's Advocate" I always read the letters, then I think sometimes of writing myself. My teacher's name is Miss Petty; I like her fine. We have a large school for the country; there are fifty-seven on the roll. I am in the senior 3rd and am 11 years old. My older brother is in England training. He went across with the 161st Huron Battalion, our home battalion. Well, as



Model "B" \$45

Compare the Tonal Values, the Cabinets, Mechanism, Conveniences and the Price of the



with any other sound-reproducing machine on the market and then render your verdict. The Phonola is a superior instrument—Canadian made—plays all disc records—and is priced at from

**\$15 to \$250**

Write to-day for free illustrated Catalog, and name of nearest dealer.

DEALERS: We have a fine proposition for dealers in unrepresented towns. Write for details.

The Pollock Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
Kitchener, Ontario. 15

### Upstairs, Downstairs, in my Lady's Parlor

A hundred uses for a light, compact

#### Peerless Folding Table

Bring it out from behind the piano or bookcase. Set it up where you wish. Portable—weighs but 11 lbs. You need one in your home.

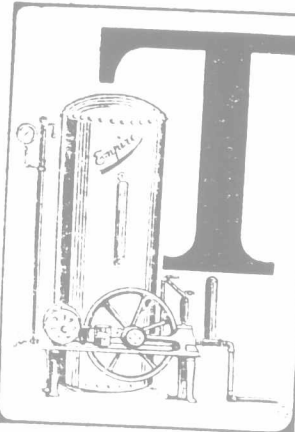
Your dealer has the PEERLESS, or will get you one. Ask him.

MADE IN CANADA  
Write for free booklet "G," describing our "PEERLESS" and "ELITE" Tables

HOARD & CO., LTD.  
Sole Licensees and Manufacturers  
London Ontario



## Running Water for Country Homes

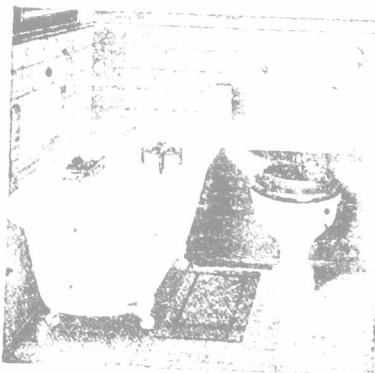


**T**HIS electrically-driven pump and storage tank will supply every building on your property with running water at good pressure.

EMPIRE Systems are neat, compact and comparatively inexpensive. They are operated by hand, gasoline engine or electric power.

## Empire WATER SUPPLY System

The engine, pump and pressure tank are placed in the basement. There is no danger of leakage, and all EMPIRE Systems are easily operated, powerful and durable. Your home needs one.



Send to-day for our Information Blank. Fill it in, return it, and we will select a system suited to your needs and estimate its cost. Free of charge.

**The Empire Mfg. Co., Ltd.**  
East London, Canada

Branch Office: 119 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

## Farmers of Ontario

We are now in a position to offer a very special price on all cement ordered before March 29. After that date we expect a slight change. Do not delay—get our quotations at once.

If our coal estimate is large enough, we hope to quote most attractive prices on this commodity for delivery during the summer. It is up to the farmers to let us know, as near as possible, just how much they will require.

Owing to the abnormal condition of the crude oil market at the present time, we look for gasoline to advance. Coal oil prices are firm, but it is impossible for us to predict anything in regard to market changes under existing conditions.

If you have any butter or eggs for sale, write for our quotations before disposing of same elsewhere. We are now in a position to handle your produce.

Farmers having seed grain or potatoes for sale may forward samples to this office, stating varieties, price and quantity.

Write us for quotations on anything you may require. We are always anxious to serve the farmer in any way that we can.

**The United Farmers' Co-operative Co., Limited**  
"The Ontario Farmers' Own Organization"  
110 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

## City Hospital School of Nursing

Registered by the University of the State of New York. Course, 2 years and 6 months, including three months' preparatory term. Hospital bed capacity 1,000, affording exceptional opportunities for study. Minimum Requirements—One year of High School or equivalent. Allowance—\$10 per month first year, and \$12 per month remainder of course. Uniforms are furnished. Nurses' Residence—Most desirable location, homelike atmosphere. For information, address:

Principal, City Hospital School of Nursing  
Blackwell's Island, New York City.



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I made it with my same old recipe  
but I used

# Lantic Sugar

On account of its Fine granulation it  
dissolves instantly making a clear jelly.

108  
2 & 5 lb. cartons, 10, 20 & 100 lb. sacks



# SOW SIMMERS' SEEDS

Established 1856  
Our handsome Spring Catalogue now ready. A copy will be mailed free on request.

J. A. SIMMERS Limited  
Bulbs, SEEDS, Plants  
Toronto, Ont.

## HELP WIN THE WAR

by Investing in

# Canada's Victory War Loan

It is a patriotic duty on the part of everyone to invest in this loan,  
and  
Such an investment not only yields a high rate of interest—nearly 5½%, but gives a security of unsurpassed character,  
and  
When normal conditions return, the market value of your security will, undoubtedly, advance very greatly.

Your subscription, large or small, will help to make this Loan an outstanding success, intimating to the world Canada's determination to see the War through to a satisfactory conclusion.

Great Britain's wonderful Victory Loan of over Five Billions of Dollars was made possible because the people there invested their savings, no matter how small the amount. We feel sure that our people will make Canada's Loan successful and do proportionately as well as the Motherland.

Send your subscription through us. Telegraph it at our expense if you wish, or fill out and mail the coupon below. We will attend to all the details of your subscription, and forward your bonds without charge.

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Toronto - Canada

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SIR JOHN C. EATON, Vice-Pres., SIR JAMES AIKINS, Vice-Pres.

CANADA BOND CORPORATION, LIMITED  
59 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario

Gentlemen,—You may enter my subscription for \$.....  
of the new Dominion of Canada War Loan, subject to terms and conditions of Government Loan announcement.

Full Name.....  
Address.....

my letter is long I will close wishing the Circle every success. I remain,  
MINNIE GRAHAM.

Gorrie, R. R. No. 1.  
P.S.—I would like to correspond with Cora McIntyre.

Honor Roll.—Bessie Turnbull, Howard Anderson, Zella Durham, Frank Howe.

**Beaver Circle Notes.**

Della Karn, R. 3, Woodstock, kindly sent the "Language of Flowers," but as this has already appeared elsewhere it is not published. Della is now going to the Collegiate Institute, and "likes it fine."

The competition results will be announced next time if possible.

**Riddles.**

Why is a dead hen better than a live one? Ans.—Because she will "lay" wherever you put her.

Why is a baker a foolish man? Ans.—Because he sells what he needs (kneads).

Why does a lady look at the moon? Ans.—Because there is a man in it.

Why does a hen lay eggs only in the day-time? Ans.—Because she is a rooster at night.

Why are girls like an old musket? Ans.—They use lots of powder, but won't go off.

Sent by Melvin Carter, Sr. IV, Port Lock, Ont.

Flour from Canada, fruit from Spain' all rolled up in a bundle of rain, put in the closet and tied with a string, if you guess this riddle I'll buy you a ring. Ans.—Plum pudding.

From Bessie Turnbull, Ayr, Ont.  
Why is a cat's tail like a voyage around the world? Ans.—Because it is "fur" to the end.

Sent by Howard Anderson, Aylmer.

**Junior Beavers' Letter Box.**

Dear Editor,—My little brother Cleason wants me to write to your Circle. We always read your letters for him and he is greatly interested. He is seven years old and cannot write yet, but some day he will be an active member of your Circle. I will now write just as he tells me to.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. For a pet I have a dog, his name is Sport. He is a very wise dog. He can open our outside door, and goes all over the house. I live in the country and have about half a mile to go to school. I started last fall, and haven't missed a single day. I think it is great fun paddling through the snow. But my letter is getting long and I do not want it to go in the waste-paper basket. I will close. Your little friend,  
CLEASON BURBAKER.  
(Primary Class, age 7.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my third letter to your charming Circle. It is two years past since I wrote last. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember. For pets I have a dog and a colt. The dog's name is Bob. We can hitch him to the sleigh. The colt's name is Bessie. She is very tame and wants to be petted. I go to school every day I can. My teacher's name is Miss Sullivan. I have four sisters and two brothers. One of my sister's birthday was on the fourth of January. My birthday will be on the eighteenth of January. As my letter is getting long I will close with a few riddles. Hoping the w.-p. b. is not hungry when this arrives.

Hick-a-more, hack-a-more, on the king's kitchen door; all the king's horses and all the men couldn't drive Hick-a-more, Hack-a-more off the king's kitchen door. Ans.—Sunshine.

MADELENE BROHMAN.  
R. R. No. 2, Ariss, Ont.  
(Age 9, Jr. III Class.)

Junior Beavers' Honor Roll.—Helen Alexander, Hattie Usher, Harold Peterson, Clara Aitchison.

**Junior Beavers' Notes.**  
Helen Alexander (age 9) R. R. 5, Brantford, Ont., wishes some of the Beavers to write to her. Also Harold Peterson (age 10) R. R. 2, Kingsville, Ont.

# FEED YOUR LIVESTOCK

## "MAPLE LEAF" LINSEED OIL CAKE

### THIS WINTER

It is a Profitable Food

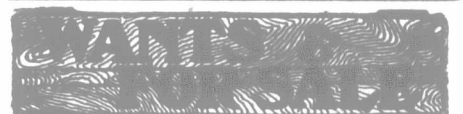
For years the leading graziers and live-stock men in Great Britain and Europe have been feeding Linseed Oil Cake.

It contains over 35% protein, and is a safe, natural food for

**HOGS SHEEP CATTLE HORSES**

Write for our free booklet, "Facts to Feeders."

**THE CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS LIMITED.**  
TORONTO & MONTREAL



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.

"EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, no washing, good wages. Mrs. J. E. McConnell, P. O. Box 505, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, 2 STOREY BRICK house, bank barns, never failing springs, orchard and small fruits. G. L. Armstrong, R. 2, Ilderton, Ont.

MEN WANTED—PLOWMAN AND CATTLE man must be good character. Yearly engagement, month with board or house. Apply stating age, experience, etc. to Malcolm T. McNabb, Unionville, Ont.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED FARM HAND (single) for general farm work and stock feeding for a term of 8 months or 1 year. George D. Fletcher, Erin, R. R. 1, Ont.

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE FARM HAND, good milker and teamster. Yearly engagement. Give reference, nationality, wages expected. Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.

WANTED—FARMER'S ASSISTANT, PREFERABLY unmarried. No milking. Apply stating wages expected to Major General Lessard, 206 Dominion Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

PATENTS AND LEGAL FETHERSTONHAUGH & 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.

PATENTS, Trade Marks and Designs. Special attention given to Patent Litigation. Pamphlet sent free on application. RIDOUT & MAYBEE, Crown Life Bldg., Toronto, 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.

FOR SALE  
400 bushels of White Oats, grown on my farm; free from mustard, wild oats or smut. Sample on request. \$1 per bushel. Sacks free; delivered at La Salette station. Joseph Gibbons, La Salette, Ontario.

Choice Seed Oats for Sale  
O. A. C. No. 72, winning first prize in field competition. Write for prices.  
E. BARBOUR & SONS,  
"Tower Farm" R.R. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.



# COCKSHUTT LIGHT TRACTOR PLOW

NEW—yet already well tried and a splendid success

## Just a Few of Its Remarkably Good Points

Ideal for two or three furrows.

You can turn it into a two or three-furrow plow at will.

Just a pull on a cord lifts the bottoms from the ground to avoid an obstruction.

Just a pull on the same cord lowers them and the bottoms dig straight to their work like a walking plow.

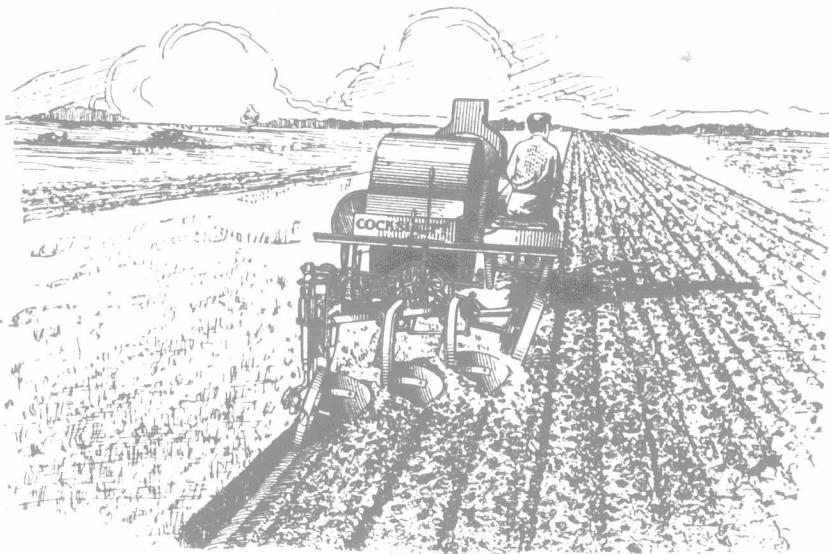
The land wheel and an exclusive eccentric and clutch "do the trick" —easy.

Change the depth of work by easily handled levers — without stopping or slowing up the plow.

Staggered front wheel ensures absolutely true running with furrows always even—and high clearance to avoid trash.

Cockshutt light draft and high quality materials.

If you're going in for a light tractor, don't forget the "better half" of the partnership—a suitable gang plow. We have it in the Cockshutt Light Tractor Plow, made in two and three-furrow sizes. It represents a lot of hard work on the part of our engineers, and has stood the hardest tests in actual use—far stiffer, probably, than you'll ever give it. We're so satisfied with it that we say: "Save time, go right out and buy the Cockshutt Light Tractor Plow; the 'experimental work' is all done and we'll stake our reputation it will do everything claimed for it."



We have a handy, descriptive, plainly worded circular on this Plow. Write for it to-day.

**COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED**  
BRANTFORD

Sold in Eastern, Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces by

**THE FROST & WOODS COMPANY LIMITED**  
Smith's Falls, Montreal, St. John

## LONG WIRES

THE nightmare of the fence manufacturer is the problem of turning out fence with horizontal wires of even length—each wire having exactly the same tension as the one next to it.

While mechanical improvements in fence weaving machinery have helped, still, accuracy in product is the result only of eternal vigilance on the part of operators and expert overseers. This improved machinery and expert supervision costs much money. But we prefer to pay the price, so that we can build our trade on the reputation for accurately-made fencing, and consequently satisfied customers. We could turn out cheaper fencing, if so minded, but we won't. We know such fencing would not be right, and we are pretty sure it would not pay in the long run.

Be careful in selecting your fencing. When you are ready to hear from us, ask for our 1917 printed matter.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

WALKERVILLE

TORONTO

MONTREAL

ST. JOHN

THE MARTIN  
**DITCHER AND GRADER**  
DIGS YOUR DITCHES  
GRADES YOUR ROADS

EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY

REVERSIBLE ADJUSTABLE

PAYS ITSELF IN ONE DAY

DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN  
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

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

## "CREAMO" BRAND Cotton Seed Feed Meal

20% to 25% Protein, 5% FAT

Large quantities of "Creamo" are being sold to Feeders and Dairymen instead of Bran and Shorts.

With shorts at \$42.00 per ton, "Creamo" is well worth looking into as a substitute, and will give better results.

ASK YOUR DEALER

Car lots or less. Prices on application

FRED SMITH

32-34 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO



### 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.

Practise thrift by removing the stumps from your land. Send for full particulars of the

**Kirstin Stump Puller**

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN COMPANY

5190 Dennis Street  
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

## 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 March 2nd to March 9th:

"F. C.," Mindemoya, Ont., \$2; Elmer J. Miller, Smithville, Ont., \$1; A Friend, Summerstown Sta., Ont., \$5; "Subscriber," Mt. Brydges, Ont., \$5.

For Byron Military Hospital: "Mollie," St. Mary's, Ont., \$1; A Friend, Summerstown Sta., Ont., \$5; Mrs. J. H. McCully, St. Mary's, Ont., \$5; "Old Reader," R. 2, Belmont, Ont., \$4; Jas. Capes, Bickford, Ont., 50 cents; "Kinnoul Hill," Thurso, Que., \$3; Mrs. A. B. Rose, Cainsville, Ont., \$3.50; F. Weaver, Meaford, Ont., \$1; "Reader," Mt. Brydges, Ont., \$2.

Previously acknowledged.....\$3,992.76

Total amount to March 9th.....\$4,030.76

The total amount for Byron Military Hospital received up to March 9th was \$136.50, leaving \$363.50 to be gathered by April if the Farmer's Advocate Readers' Ward is to be established.

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

The following letter from a wounded soldier has been very kindly sent to us by Mrs. A. T. Edwards of the Serbian and Belgian Relief Committee of this city, who has been privileged also to send assistance to the hospital at Royamount.

Royamount, 24-11-16.

Very Dear Madam:

It is a pleasure for me, wounded, to write a few words to you to thank you for all you have done for this hospital where I am cared for with great devotion by English ladies who will see to my certain and complete recovery.

I was wounded at Maurepas in the Sommes, on August 24th, 1916, in the upper (?) right arm, and I was sent to Royamount where I was put into the bed where your name was written.

Dear Madam, you will perhaps be surprised when I tell you that I am from the invaded territory of the North, but I hope that one day our bravery, we French soldiers and Allies, will retake from the invaders our dear departments.

Please accept, madam, my best thanks and gratitude and also my respectful salutations.

Poivre Gustave,

1st Regiment of Infantry

Auxiliary Hospital 301,

Royamount near Amiere (?),

(Seine-et-Oise).

## Current Events.

Lieut.-Col. Beckett and Lieut.-Col. Kemball, of the Canadian forces were killed in France.

On March 9th, President Wilson ordered the arming of all American merchant ships, and on the basis of what he called "an extraordinary occasion" summoned an extra session of Congress to meet April 16th.

Herr Hofer, a Socialist, stated recently in the Prussian Diet that lack of food among civilians in Germany is causing great mortality, the food being sent chiefly to the army.

Count Zeppelin, inventor of the famous Zeppelin airships, died at Berlin.

During the week war conditions on the Western front have changed but little. The Canadians made several raids, meeting with some success, and in the Champagne region the French, assisted by Russians, have made gains. The offensive opened on March 5th by the German Crown Prince north of Verdun has also been effectively checked. In the far East events have moved more quickly. General Maude's forces have taken Bagdad and will probably unite with the Russians under Grand Duke Nicholas who are advancing from the north west. Everywhere startling events are expected with the opening of the spring.



### 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 BARGAIN PRICES FOR QUICK SALE**—Black Spanish, and Partridge Wyandotte cockerels. Fox Terrier male puppies. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

**BARRED ROCKS—GRAND LAYING** strains. Cockerels, pullets, eggs. Prices right Central Poultry Yards, Colborne, Ont.

**"BEAUTILITY" WHITE ROCKS**—LAST season's best layers; proven by trapnest to be worth-while pullets. These are mated to a son of 1st Ontario cock '16.—A splendid pen with showroom and trapnest in its make-up. Eggs at \$2 per 15. J. A. Butler, M. D. Newcastle, Ont.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—WHITE WYANDOTTES**—From winners and layers. 9 chicks guaranteed. Prices \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 per fifteen. Write for my mailing list. Frank W. Read, Sydenham, Ontario.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—BUFF ORPINGTON,** and S. C. Black Minorca, prize winners, good laying strain \$1.50 per fifteen. Jas. Fiddler, Norval, Ont.

**FOR SALE, "SNOWFLAKE" SINGLE-COMB** White Leghorns. Cocks and cockerels, two dollars. E. W. Burt, Paris, Ont.

**FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMAS, PEKIN** ducks. Eggs in season, \$3 for setting. Joseph Walker, Wardsville, Ont.

**LEGHORNS—MONEY IN THIS COMMERCIAL** Poultry Business? Yes, if you have a laying strain. We admit our "Money-Making-Strain" of Single Comb White Leghorns the greatest commercial poultry success in Canada. Circular of facts free. Eggs for hatching, with 100% fertility guaranteed. Birchcliffe Poultry Farm, Box 8, Birchcliffe, Ontario.

**"REGAL" DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES** champions eleven years at New York State Fair, also wonderful records in laying contests. Stay white Utility Cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Pullets, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. Hatching eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Send for free illustrated catalogue. John S. Martin, Drawer F Port Dover, Ont.

**RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—PURE-BRED** trap-nested, heavy winter layers. Beauty and utility combined. Settings, \$2.00; 100% fertility guaranteed. Also few splendid, large cockerels for sale. Book order now. Particulars—F. Coldham Barriefield, Kingston, Ontario.

**SILVER CAMPINES AND PARTRIDGE** Rocks. Campines were winners this year at St. Thomas and Detroit. Have some good Cockerels. Eggs, both Campine and Rock that will hatch. H. E. Edcombe, Tilbury, Ont.

**S-C WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS 14c, EACH** under 100, 13c, each per 100. Barred P. Rocks and White Wyandottes 15c, each under 100, 14c, each over 100. Eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Indian Runner Duck eggs \$1.50 per 12. Ducklings 20c, each. These are bred for size and egg production. C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

**S-C WHITE LEGHORNS, DAY OLD CHICKS** from vigorous heavy winter stock, \$15 per hundred. Order now. Live chicks guaranteed. Wm. Adcock, Denfield, Ont.

**WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED STOCKMAN,** single, or a young man desirous of learning. Apply to Robt. McEwen, R. R. 4, London, Ont.

**WANTED—FOR RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN** students, a good plain cook. Country woman preferred. Good wages. Apply to Miss Elliott, Annesley Hall, Queen's Park, Toronto.

**YOUNG MARRIED MAN OPEN FOR POSITION** on farm, life experience, good stockman and ploughman, or can take charge. J. Ogilvie, 48 Samson Ave., Todmorden, Ont.

**25 ROSE-COMB BROWN LEGHORN** Cockerels for sale. Bred from our heavy laying strain, winners at Chicago, Detroit, Ottawa. Prices reasonable. We need the room. Galloway & English, Box A, Ingersoll, Ont.

**SEED PEAS**  
for Sale

Solo Peas, especially adapted for soil and feeding purposes; also a quantity of garden peas, handpicked stock.

W. P. NILES, Ltd.  
Growers and Exporters of Seed Peas  
WELLINGTON, 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)

**NONE SUCH SEED CORN**

MY GUARANTEE

If not satisfied, within ten days, return Corn at my expense, and money will be refunded.

Golden Glow, White Cap, also a little Wisconsin No. 7, and Leaming.

R. A. JACKSON, R.R. No. 1  
Cottam, Ont.

### Buffalo Markets.

Continued from page 450.

will continue strong right along for the better kinds of steers and heifers. Not as many of the well finished steers are coming to market, as are wanted both in the shipping and handy line. The past week there were around twenty loads here and fully thirty to forty cars could have been placed and eastern order buyers took some handier weights than they usually buy. With hogs selling at unprecedentedly high prices, and lambs soaring in price, sellers are of the opinion that beef prices will remain high, for a time at least. Offerings last week totaled 4,125 head, as against 4,075 for the preceding week and 4,150 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

**Shipping Steers.**—Choice to prime natives, \$11.00 to \$11.50; fair to good, \$10.60 to \$11.00; plain, \$10.00 to \$10.50; very coarse and common, \$9.50 to \$9.75; best heavy Canadians, \$10.75 to \$11.00; fair to good, \$9.75 to \$10.50; common and plain \$9.00 to \$9.50.

**Butchering Steers.**—Choice heavy, \$10.75 to \$11.50; fair to good, \$9.75 to \$10.50; best handy, \$10.25 to \$10.60; fair to good, \$9.50 to \$10.00; light and common, \$8.00 to \$9.00; yearlings, prime, \$11.00 to \$11.50; fair to good, \$10.00 to \$10.75.

**Cows and Heifers.**—Best heavy heifers, \$9.00 to \$9.75; best butchering heifers, \$8.50 to \$9.00; fair butchering heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.25; light and common, \$6.50 to \$7.50; best heavy fat cows, \$7.50 to \$8.50; good butchering cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; medium to fair, \$5.75 to \$6.50; cutters, \$5.25 to \$5.50; canners, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

**Bulls.**—Best heavy, \$8.50 to \$9.25; good butchering, \$7.75 to \$8.25.

**Stockers and Feeders,** \$7.50 to \$8.50; common to fair, \$6.25 to \$7.00; best stockers, \$7.00 to \$7.50; common to good, \$6.00 to \$7.00.

**Milchers and Springers.**—Good to best, in small lots, \$90.00 to \$110.00; in car loads, \$75.00 to \$85.00.

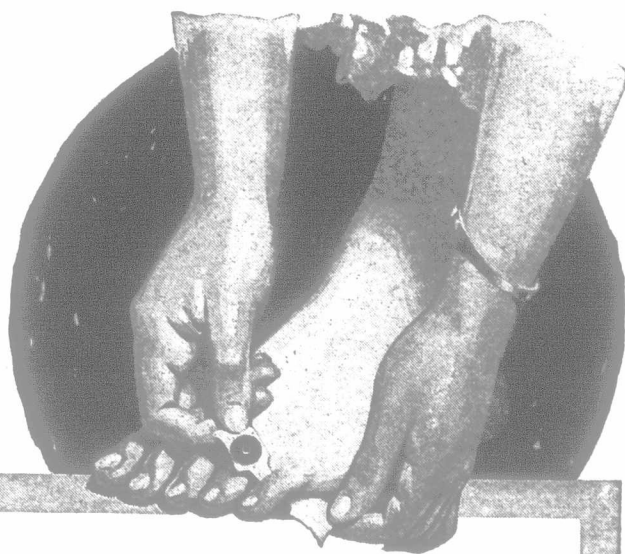
**Hogs.**—Buyers were unable to check the upward trend in hog values last week, the sharp advance from day to day being caused by continued light receipts. Last week started with a \$14.85 top and bulk selling from \$14.60 to \$14.70 and before the week was out or on Friday the best grades were bringing from \$15.25 to \$15.50. Light weight stuff was more plentiful than good hogs and on pigs the market from day to day was little changed. Strictly pigs as a rule landed mostly at \$13.25 and some strong weight ones, kinds weighing from 115 to 120 pounds, brought from \$13.50 to \$13.75. Roughs were stronger as the week advanced, selling from \$13.25 to \$13.50 on Monday and from \$13.75 to \$14.00 on Friday. Stags also rules higher, bringing up to \$12.50. Last week receipts were 17,000 head, as against 14,696 head for the week before and 22,800 head for the same week a year ago.

**Sheep and Lambs.**—Handy lambs are getting the most urgent call these days and the result is that prices are showing a wide range, there being a difference of as much as \$1.00 per cwt., between 100-lb. lots and the handier kinds the past week. Prices were generally lower on the first half of the week and a reaction was noted on Thursday and Friday.

Monday best desirable lambs sold at \$14.75, Tuesday best brought \$14.75 and \$14.85, with one load \$15.00, and Wednesday prices dropped back to \$14.75. Thursday a \$15.00 top was scored and Friday the bulk brought \$15.25, with two loads \$15.30. Ninety-pound lambs as a rule, undersold the handy weights by from a quarter to fifty cents and prices on culls stood about \$1.00 per cwt., under the tops. Sheep were scarce and the few here sold as high as any previous time in the history of the yards. Receipts last week totaled 18,300 head, being against 17,475 head for the week previous and 17,000 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

**Calves.**—Top veals the first three days of the week sold generally at \$14.50, Thursday prices were up fifty cents and Friday the market opened with a few at \$16.00, but majority moved at \$15.50. General range on the cull stuff was from \$12.00 down. Receipts last week numbered 2,750 head, as compared with 2,588 head for the week before and 2,300 head for the same week a year ago.

## The Simplest Way to End a Corn



Decide now to master your corn forever. Let to-day's corn be the last. Blue-jay will free you from the most painful corn. Apply one of these soothing plasters to-night. Pain ends. In 48 hours the corn disappears. Only Blue-jay gives this insurance. Paring is temporary. Harsh liquids are dangerous.

Millions of corns are ended the Blue-jay way. Most corns require but one application. An occasional stubborn one, two or three. Try the gentle, simple Blue-jay way to-night. You will never be the victim of corns again.

BAUER & BLACK, Chicago New York Toronto  
Makers of Surgical Dressings, Etc.

Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters

### Blue-jay

Stops Pain—Ends Corns

15c. & 25c. at Druggists

**KEITH'S SEEDS** FIFTY YEARS SERVICE

1866 1916

Those who delay ordering their seeds for spring planting may be disappointed—the supply is limited, the demand is extra heavy. We therefore urge you to

**SEND IN YOUR ORDER EARLY**

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

SEED CORN	Rack Cured	Crib Cured	Per Bushel
Ontario Crown	in Crates in Bags		
Wisconsin No. 7	\$3.15	\$2.50	
Golden Glow	3.15	2.50	
Bulley	3.15	2.50	
White Cap	3.15	2.50	
Longfellow	3.25	3.00	
N. Dakota	3.25	2.75	
Comoton's	3.25	3.00	
Rack cured in bags, at 15c. per bus. less than in crates.			
O. A. C. No. 3 Oats	\$1.75		
O. A. C. No. 72 Oats	1.35		
Banner Oats, registered (in sealed bags of 2 1/2 bus.)	1.50		
Banner Oats, unregistered	1.20		
Yellow Russian Oats	1.30		
Amber Sugar Cane	7c. lb.		
White Intermediate Carrot	60c. lb.		

Gov't Standard No. 1 Red Clover.....\$14.00 to \$14.50  
No. 2 Red Clover..... 12.50  
No. 1 Alsike.....\$14.00 to 15.00  
No. 2 or 3 (No. 1 for purity).....\$13.00 to 14.00  
No. 1 Timothy..... 5.50  
No. 2 (Extra No. 1 purity).... 4.50  
ALFALFA  
Montana Grown No. 1..... 15.00  
Ont. Variegated No. 2 (almost No. 1).....\$23.00 to 25.00  
Lyman's Grimm..... 80c. lb.  
North-West Grimm..... 75c. lb.  
O. A. C. No. 21 Barley registered.....\$ 2.00  
Marquis Spring Wheat..... 2.40  
Goose Wheat..... 2.45  
Early Britain Peas..... 3.00  
Rape (Dwarf Essex).....11c. lb.  
For Clover and Timothy allow 30c. for each cotton bag required. Grain sacks free.

Send for our 1917 catalogue, brimful of information; free.

We are buyers of Alsike, Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sweet Clover, Timothy and Seed Grain. Send samples. We are especially in need of Rye, Buckwheat, Spring Rye, Emmer, O. A. C. No. 21 Barley, O. A. C. No. 72 Oats, Black Oats, Black Hullless Barley and Pearce's Tree Beans.

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



### Apples Selling at \$6 and \$7 per Bbl.

Wouldn't you rather grow them. We have as fine trees as can be grown. Beautiful root system, sure to grow. Also other SHRUBS, ROSES and TREES, from a berry bush to a shade tree. We ship direct from Nurseries to Customers (no agents). Nearly 40 years at it and know how. Send for our priced catalogue to-day before placing spring orders. Will also sell first-prize Partridge Wyandottes, cockerels and eggs for sale.

**CENTRAL NURSERIES, A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, Ont.**

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



**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Beeves, \$8.50 to \$12.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.60 to \$9.60; cows and heifers, \$5.60 to \$10.50; calves, \$9.50 to \$13.25.

Hogs.—Five cents higher; light, \$14.30 to \$14.95; mixed, \$14.55 to \$15.50; heavy, \$14.50 to \$15.10; rough, \$14.50 to \$14.65; pigs, \$11.40 to \$13.75.

Sheep and lambs.—Lambs, native, \$12.40 to \$15.05.

**Sale Dates.**

March 15.—Elias Snyder, Burgessville, Ont.; Holsteins.

March 15.—Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Ont.; Horses.

March 21.—Jacob Leuszler, Bright, Ont.; Holsteins.

March 26 and 27.—J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; Shropshires, Southdowns and Jerseys.

March 28.—Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club, Woodstock, Ont.; Holsteins.

March 28.—Western Ontario Consignment Sale Co., London, Ont.; Shorthorns.

April 4.—Belleville District Holstein Breeders' Club, Belleville; Holsteins.

April 5.—Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club, Woodstock, Ont.; Ayrshires.

April 10.—A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont.; Swine and Shorthorns.

May 9.—The York County Holstein Friesian Breeders' Club, at Richmond Hill; Holsteins.

**A Dispersion Sale of Sheep.**

In this issue on page 473 will be found the advertisement of J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ontario. Mr. Lloyd-Jones' name has been intimately associated with good sheep for a number of years, but now he is selling out sheep, horses, some Jersey and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, 300 bushels of seed oats, and farm implements. See the advertisement and write for particulars regarding this dispersion sale.

## Oxford District's Seventh Annual Holstein Sale

At RUDD'S SALE STABLE, in the City of WOODSTOCK, ONT., on  
**Wednesday, March 28th, 1917**

Commencing sharp at 10:30 a.m., the Oxford District Holstein Breeders Club will hold their 7th annual sale of selected and approved Holsteins, consisting of 80 head—19 bulls and 61 females. This is the best lot of cattle we have ever sold. There are more official records. There is a higher standard of official backing. There is a higher quality of individual merit than we have had at any previous sale. Watch this space in future issues, and write to W. E. THOMPSON, R.R. No. 7, Woodstock, Ont., for catalogue, and note the big amount of 30-lb. blood we are offering.

TERMS: Six months' credit on bankable paper; 6% per annum off for cash.

**MOORE & DEAN, Springfield, Auctioneers.**

**M. L. HALEY, Springford, Manager.**

## FARMERS—Your Big Chance—NOW

The Provincial Government is about to spend \$25,000 to induce people to grow vegetables on all spare land this season, to help avert the danger of insufficient food supply. Food scarcity is threatening even now. EVERY FARMER IS VITALLY INTERESTED. Have your fields been fertilized? Are YOU going to produce BIG CROPS? There will be BIG PRICES, too. This year will be the greatest opportunity to make money the farmer ever saw. The unusual combination—BIG PRICES—BIG CROPS. The big prices are assured, but the big crops are only certain if you use

# "Best-by-Test" FERTILIZERS

These fertilizers are scientifically and honestly made, guaranteed to contain full strength of chemicals as per formula. We supply any quantity of the right fertilizer for any crop and for any soil. Please let us quote on anything you need, and freely consult us regarding any of your fertilizing problems.

We sell a bag or a carload. Write for prices.  
Local Agents Wanted.

**Canadian Fertilizer Co., Limited**  
12 Market Chambers, Chatham, Ont.

## CALDWELL'S

### Save Money by Feeding CALDWELL'S Cream Substitute CALF MEAL

Its rich protein and fat content furnishes a very complete substitute for whole milk and a valuable addition to skim or separated milk.

Prof. E. S. Archibald, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, contributes the following article to a recent issue of the "Canadian Countryman":

"Generally speaking, it costs to rear calves on whole milk to six months of age, from \$14 to \$18 per hundred pounds of gain where milk has a valuation of \$1.75 to \$1.90 per cwt., whereas had the same calves been fed on skim-milk or buttermilk with a CREAM SUBSTITUTE, gains might have been made at \$3 to \$5 per hundred pounds. For the rearing of good stocker two-year-olds, the latter method is the only one, under average farm conditions, which will leave a profit."

Mix Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf Meal with skim-milk, separated milk or water, and your calves will gain rapidly, and at a minimum cost per 100 pounds.

Order a 100-lb. sack or a larger quantity from your feed man the next time you are down town, or write us direct.

**The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co., Limited - Dundas, Ontario**

Makers also of

Molasses Meal, Molasses Horse Feed, Dairy Meal and Poultry Feeds of all kinds.

## STANDARD FEEDS

**Gossip.**

Allan B. Mann, of Peterboro, writes that he has made several good sales recently. A red bull of good quality was sold to David Christie & Sons, of Ancaster, and Frank Scollard, Innismore, purchased a red heifer and a roan cow, which are both smooth, typey individuals. The cow has proven to be a good milker. A heavy-boned, thick bull was sold to Daniel Crough, Innismore, and Peter Christie & Sons, Manchester, secured a fine animal to place at the head of their herd.

## Questions and Answers.

**Miscellaneous.****Material for Wall.**

How much cement and gravel will be required to build a barn foundation 2 feet high and 1 foot thick? Building is 35 feet wide, 60 feet long. Would you advise building foundation on top of the ground?

Ans.—It will require about 14 cubic yards of gravel and 12 barrels of cement. A foundation set on top of the ground would be liable to be broken up by the

frost. It is advisable to start the foundation below the average frost line; possibly 2 feet would be sufficient. In this case it would require double the amount of material.

**Periodic Ophthalmia.**

I have a driving horse which is in good condition but has a scum over one eye. The other eye seems all right. One morning when I went to water him I noticed one eye was closed, the next day it was open but covered with a scum. He is fed mixed hay, a half gallon of oats and a handful of oil cake. What treatment do you advise? A veterinarian examined the eye and pronounced the trouble periodic ophthalmia, and claimed he could help the trouble but could not cure it. I have only had the horse three weeks. Can I collect damages for the horse not being sound, as the man from whom I purchased him said he was all right.

Ans.—The veterinarian was correct in his diagnosis. There are two forms of ophthalmia, the simple form being caused by an irritation, but the periodic is a constitutional disease and appears periodically, without apparent cause, and a few attacks frequently result in blindness from cataract. Treatment in either case consists in administering a laxative as 1½ pints of raw linseed oil. Keep the horse in a comfortable stall excluded from drafts and direct sunlight. Get a lotion made of 10 grains sulphate of zinc, 20 drops fluid extract of belladonna and 2 ounces of distilled water. Bathe the eyes well three times daily with hot water, and after bathing put a few drops of the lotion into the eye. Recovery is slow, so it is necessary to have patience and continue the treatment. Unless you had a written guarantee that the horse was sound in every way and not subject to any ailment you will have difficulty in collecting any damages.

He Comes.—"Where do we find the most miserable of men?" exclaimed the exhorter fervently.  
"You don't have to find him," responded the man in the fourth row, center, "he hunts you up and tells you all about it."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## Seventh Annual Consignment Sale

OF THE

### Belleville District Holstein Breeders' Club

Will be held in the City of BELLEVILLE, at the Albion Hotel Stables, on

**Wednesday, April 4th, 1917**  
**75 HEAD**

For High-class Holsteins, come to Belleville—The Home of Champions and Hundred-pound Cows.

Listen, there will be sisters—and many of them, of the world's record cow, May Echo Sylvia, 152 lbs. of milk in one day. How could this offering happen? Her sire stood at service for eight years in this district of champions.

There will be daughters and gr. daughters of the 100-lb. sire, Count Segis Walker Pietertje, whose 5 two-year-old daughters average over 23 lbs. butter in 7 days. Daughters of a son of the great foundation cow, May Echo, who for 5 years was champion in the R.O.P. Her nepotency in the stamping of hundred-pound quality stands unequalled still. There will also be daughters of the 30-lb. sire, Fairview Korndyke Pontiac, and out of a sister of the 30-lb. cow, Victoria Burke. Several other cows with records up to 25 lbs., and sisters galore, to 30-lb. cows. Our 1917 females are overflowing with quality and production.

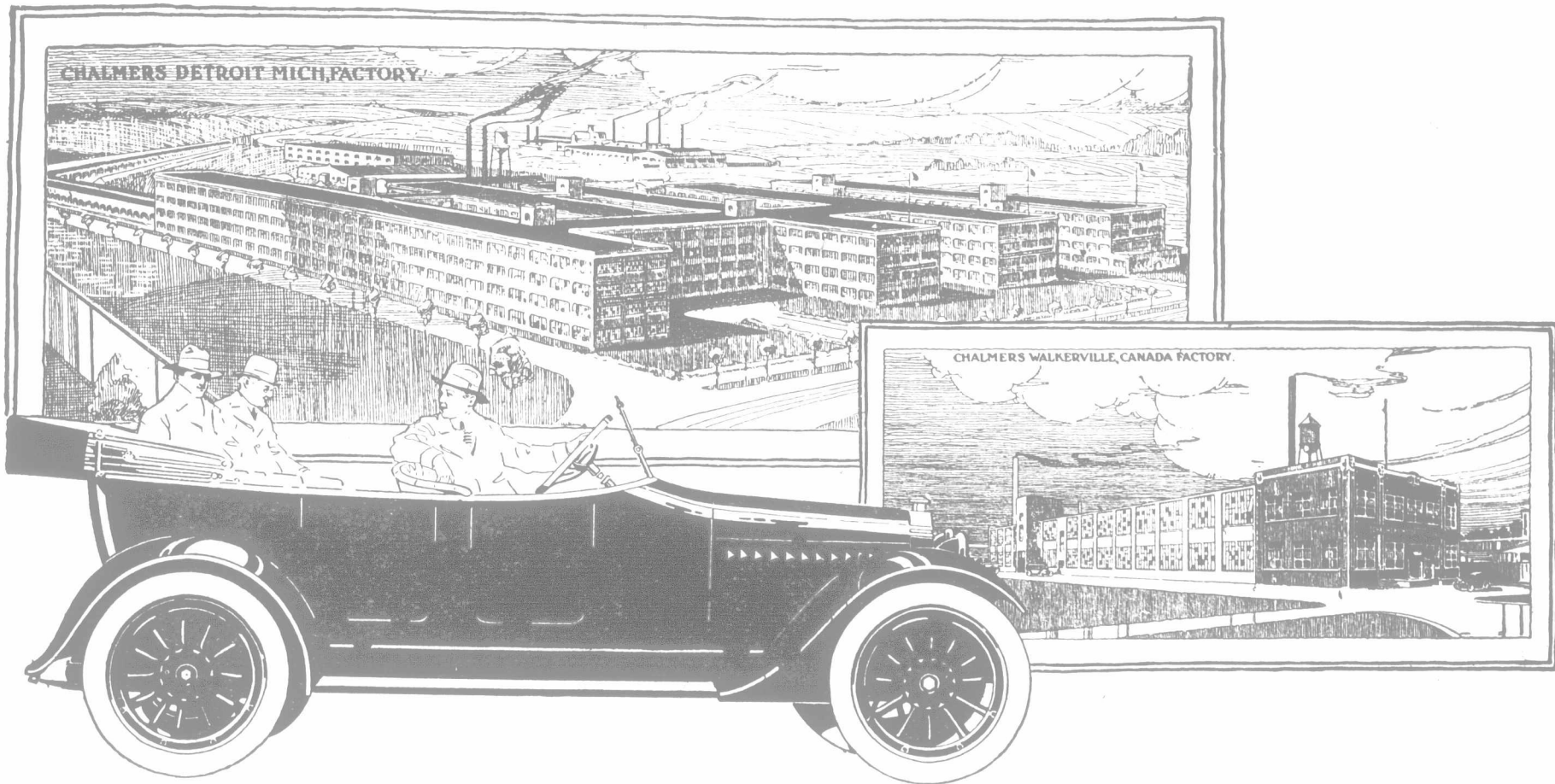
In bulls, the offering is extraordinary, the majority being sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford, a son of the \$50,000 sire, and from the high-record cows of the district. There are bulls whose two nearest dams average over 29 lbs. One of these is by the same sire as Lady Perfection Korndyke, 40.43 lbs.

Our Motto: "A square deal to all." No by-bidding. Let us see you at Belleville. Apply for catalogues at once to:

**F. R. Mallory, Sec.** **Jas. A. Caskey, Sales Mgr.** **R. Parks, Pres.**  
Frankford, Ont. Madoc, Ont. Napanee, Ont.

**When Writing Please Mention Advocate**





### Chalmers is a car, a man, an institution

Success drives to business in a Chalmers.

For,

Chalmers is a symbol of success that attracts successful men.

Chalmers is a car, a MAN, an INSTITUTION.

The world knows this institution.

All men know this mounting Chalmers success to be the living product of an ideal. They know the man who had the energy, the will, the integrity, the honesty of purpose, AND the capacity to turn his ideals into reality.

Among business men, as among owners of cars, Chalmers is a name vibrant with action.

Where employers of labor study "Welfare" plans, Chalmers methods are adopted. Factories are built in every land—like the Chalmers factory. Wherever efficiency is the topic—Chalmers is the example familiar to all. In sales conventions, men are inspired by the sound business philosophy of Chalmers.

The Chalmers success is broader than motordom. It stands a beacon among the world's great industries. It is to

be expected that business men should drive cars from the Chalmers institution.

Courage attracts. The pursuit of the Ideal is a magnet for leaders of men.

Other men with ideals, men of action, names to conjure with in the motor industry joined with Chalmers in carrying on his work.

Now to say of a man, "He is a Chalmers man," marks him for a big man. Skilled workmen came to Chalmers keen to produce the ideal car. The Chalmers ideal placed them in surroundings that breed a healthy ambition to excel.

The factory, planted in what was then the sunlit prairies of Michigan, grew a monster plant, with floor space a million feet. Around it was built a city peopled by master car-builders and their folks—30,000 or more.

Ever growing, ever succeeding, this giant industry rose a pattern for all industries, a landmark in motordom. The very bricks are alive with the power impulse of the Chalmers ideal. Far afield this force is felt.

In every city local success joins hands

with Chalmers success. Big men in every territory represent Chalmers.

Men with the good sense to serve well their customers, are linked to the Chalmers organization. The Chalmers spirit of service to the public reaches out through these men.

#### NOW, CHALMERS CREATES A CANADIAN FACTORY

The institution bridges the boundary. The Canadian Chalmers is made in Canada. Chalmers owners in Canada are served by a Canadian organization. The Canadian factory is cast in the Chalmers mold. It is one with the Chalmers institution.

Chalmers in Canada—Chalmers in Detroit—one institution—one ideal. There lives in both the high purpose that conceived, created and maintains the Chalmers organization.

In Canada the custom grows to speak with pride of "my Chalmers." Here, as throughout the world, Chalmers stands a name to be envied. Not only among motorists, not only among business leaders, but in the entire field of industrial activity.

Chalmers is a car, a man, an institution.

Chalmers 6-30 5-passenger	- - -	\$1625.
" 6-30 7-passenger	- - -	1775.
" Cabriolet	- - - -	1995.
" Sedan	- - - -	2555.

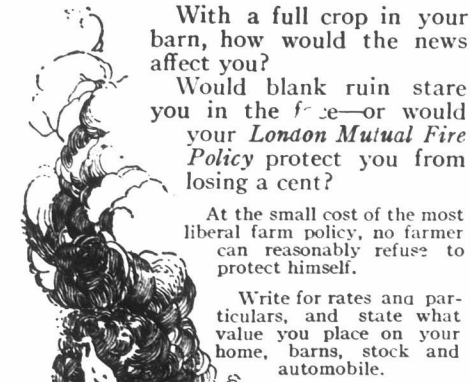
THE CHALMERS MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED  
Walkerville, Ontario

# Chalmers





**"Your Barn's on Fire!"**



With a full crop in your barn, how would the news affect you? Would blank ruin stare you in the face—or would your *London Mutual Fire Policy* protect you from losing a cent?

At the small cost of the most liberal farm policy, no farmer can reasonably refuse to protect himself.

Write for rates and particulars, and state what value you place on your home, barns, stock and automobile.

**LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
F. D. WILLIAMS, MANAGING DIRECTOR  
HEAD OFFICE - 33 SCOTT ST. TORONTO.

**The Deacon SHIRT**

**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

*"I earn \$2 a day at home"*

You may say that, too—if you want more income. Easy to learn. Steady work at home the year round. Write Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Ltd. Dept. 302 F 257 College St., Toronto

**DO YOU NEED FURNITURE**

Write for our large photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7—It's free to you.

**THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited**  
Toronto, Ontario

**TREES & SHRUBS BROWN BROTHERS Co.**  
NURSERYMEN LIMITED  
BROWNS NURSERIES, ONT.

**Why not make your own Will?**

Many people have the erroneous idea that only a lawyer can make a legal, binding will. You can use a *Box Legal Will Form*, which can be filled out at home. Follow instructions and specimen will form, and make as legal and binding a will as any lawyer. Don't delay. Do it now. Sold by druggists and stationers, 35c., or by mail (3 for \$1).

**BAX WILL FORM CO.**  
Room 191D, 163 College St. Toronto

**The Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano**

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

has every standard feature, yet costs \$100 less. A 4' Don't let this chance pass!

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

**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.**

**Circumference of a Wheel.**

What is the circumference in inches of a wheel 34 inches in diameter? How many cogs three-quarters of an inch to one inch at the base of the cog can be set in a wheel of the diameter mentioned?

J. H. McO.

Ans.—The circumference will be 106.85 inches, and using seven-eighths inch cogs 122 could be put in the wheel.

**Lump on Calf's Jaw.**

I bought a calf at a sale and five days after a lump came on the side of its jaw. It continued to enlarge, but was soft at first. It has now got much smaller, is hard but does not seem sore. Another calf in the stable has also had lumps come on both sides of its jaw. The calves seem dull and shake after they drink their milk. Is this lump-jaw contagious with calves only, or will cattle over six months of age take it? Is there any treatment for such young calves?

A. K.

Ans.—It is doubtful if this is the regular lump-jaw disease which affects more mature cattle. The lumps may be tumors and should be dissected out, the wound stitched and then dressed three times daily until healed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. If when the cut is opened pus is found, flush the cavity out three times daily with the carbolic acid solution until the wound is healed. It is advisable to have a veterinarian operate. This trouble is not common with calves, and it is not believed to be transmitted to older cattle.

**Hiring Help by the Month.**

1. A boy under 18 years old hires with a farmer for 8 months at \$15 a month. There is no writing, only a verbal agreement. Can boy tell employer that he will not work for him and then hire to another man at \$20 a month?

2. Could first farmer compel boy to work for him, and if so could the boy claim higher wages, work not starting till first of April.

3. If he gave boy \$1 on bargain would it make a difference?

H. B.

Ans.—The employer or employee may terminate the agreement by giving a month's notice. If a boy entered into an agreement and then deliberately broke it, his honor would be at stake.

2. The farmer cannot compel the boy to work for him, but the boy is honor bound to try the work unless he has a valid reason for not doing so.

3. Paying one dollar down would make a difference, but it would only necessitate the giving of a month's notice for either party to terminate the bargain.

**Scraping Trees—Whitewashing Trees.**

1. Is it advisable to scrape apple trees in the winter?

2. Is whitewashing any use for keeping lice off trees? If so please give recipe that will not wash off readily.

3. Is agricultural lime beneficial for turnips?

J. D. M.

Ans.—1. The rough bark may be scraped off at any time, but it comes off most easily after a heavy spring rain.

2. Whitewash tends to kill various scale insects. Slaked lime without any additional material to prevent it from rubbing off, is preferable for applying to trees. The recipe for the wash for buildings is: slake one-half bushel of lime, strain the liquid through a sieve; add a peck of dissolved salt, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a paste, half pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of glue. To this mixture add 5 gallons hot water and stir well. Let it stand a few days before applying.

3. Soils deficient in lime or that are a little acid are improved by addition of lime in some form. If the land needs lime the turnip crop will benefit by an application of the same.

**Even a Dollar earns interest**

when deposited with us. We pay 4% on daily balances.

And when you have \$100 on deposit you can purchase a **Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation Debenture** that will pay you 5% interest.

A \$1000 Debenture for five years, pays in interest (if compounded), \$280, or a gain of 28%. It is one of the safest, if not the safest investment, for never a dollar has been lost in these Debentures.

Write for copy of our book, "PROFITS FROM SAVINGS." It tells you how to become a debenture owner.



**STANDARD RELIANCE MORTGAGE CORPORATION**  
Head Office, 82-88 King St. E. Toronto

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**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



**When writing please mention Advocate**



Produce More Feed—Sow

### CANADIAN ALBOTREA CLOVER

The Best of all the Sweet Clovers

When other clovers fail, it succeeds. When common clovers are winter killed, it lives. When they are heaved out by the frost, it stays; and when they give their maximum yield, it doubles them. Live stock like it better, thrive upon it better, and their condition will show it. At the same time it is the greatest nitrogen gatherer of all the legume plants; the greatest agency for fertilizing and mellowing the soil and for choking out and eradicating noxious weeds.

#### CANADIAN ALBOTREA

has been grown as a domesticated crop for years. It has been improved by selection, and its merits fully tested by experience. There is only a limited quantity of seed available, so write us early for descriptive pamphlet and full particulars.

Canadian Albotrea Clover Co., Limited

Toronto 154 Bay Street Canada

## CLOVER SEED

- Red Clover No. 1.....\$14.00 (extra fine)
- Red Clover No. 2..... 13.00
- Alsike No. 1..... 13.50
- Alsike No. 2..... 12.50
- Timothy No. 2..... 4.00 (No. 1 for purity)
- Alfalfa No. 1..... 13.00 (Northern Grown)
- Silvermine Oats for Seed.. 1.10
- Cotton bags, 30c. Freight paid on lots of \$25.00 and over.

CALEDONIA MILLING CO. Caledonia, Ontario

### RAW FURS

We Want

## Spring Rats

Write for our Price List We Pay Express and Postage

E. T. CARTER & CO. 84 Front St. East, Toronto

### FISH NETS



GUNS, TRAPS, SPORTING GOODS JOHN HALLAM, Limited 425 HALLAM BUILDING. - TORONTO

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Book on Shorthorn Cattle—Handling Manure.

1. Where can I secure a book entitled "History of Shorthorn Cattle," and what is the price of same?
2. I have secured some tobacco seed and would like a little information regarding planting and cultivating the crop.
3. Could you give me a recipe for tanning a cow hide for harness?
4. Do engineers who run gasoline engines require to have a license in the Western Provinces?
5. What variety of corn would you advise growing where there is no silo on the farm?
6. What is the best method of handling manure in the winter? Do you advise drawing it direct from the stable and spreading it on the land, or putting it in small piles and spreading it in the spring?

Ans.—1. The book entitled "History of Shorthorn Cattle," by Sinclair, can be secured through this office for \$5.50, postpaid. Also, the book entitled "Shorthorn Cattle," by Sanders, may be secured for \$2.25 postpaid.

2. One of the most important requisites for success in tobacco growing is to get good plants. To secure these at the proper time, it is advisable to plant the seed in hot beds or in cold frames covered with glass. Care must be taken to get good soil and to have it free from weed seeds. It is claimed that leaf mould from the woods makes an excellent surface for the bed, especially if it is taken from a spot where a brush heap has been burned. About the first of May seed can be sown. Some make a practice of soaking the seed for a short time previous to planting. In this way time is gained. When danger from frost is past the plants are set in the field. The sooner this can be done the better. When the leaves are about four inches long is considered to be the proper time for planting out. Growers set the single plants at varying distances, depending on the strength of the soil. From 3 feet 6 inches each way to 3 feet 8 inches one way and 2 feet 8 inches the other are common practices. Cultivation begins as soon as plants are set and continues until the growth of leaves interferes. After this the hand hoe should be used. The tobacco plant responds to thorough cultivation.

3. It would be unwise for an amateur to attempt the process, as it is doubtful if he could make a satisfactory job of it and the material would cost considerable. Send the hide to a tannery where they have equipment for doing the work. The following recipe has been used for tanning hides of small animals. Soak the hide well in soft water for three days, then scrape off the flesh and fat. When thoroughly clean put into a mixture composed of equal parts alum and salt dissolved in hot water, the proportions are 7 to 12. Leave the skin in the brine for two days, then hang up and scrape. Afterwards put the hide back in the brine for a few days, then hang up to dry and scrape again. Apply a coat of oil, roll up in sawdust and lay away until dry. A good coat of soft soap is then applied and the hide is again laid in sawdust. Scraping is the main operation in softening the skin; however, without equipment it would be found almost impossible to work a cow hide into leather suitable for harness making.

4. The matter of licenses for engineers is under provincial jurisdiction. While a license must be secured before a man is allowed to run a steam engine in the West, we do not think a license is required for running a gasoline engine. Write the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, at Regina, for information regarding this matter in Western Provinces.

5. Corn which will suit one district may not prove satisfactory for another, but where corn is not ensiled we would prefer a variety which grew rather fine stalks. Longfellow gives a fairly good yield and is an early-maturing variety. White Cap and Golden Glow, of the dents, give very satisfactory results in many sections. Leaming and Wisconsin No. 7 give a large yield of fodder, but are hardly as early maturing as the varieties mentioned.

6. It depends a good deal on the nature of the land and the crop which is to be sown in the spring. On fairly level, well-drained, not too stiff a clay soil, we like to haul the manure direct from the stable

Our bakers select these choice ingredients—high-grade flour, fresh rich milk, Jersey butter and pure shortening in the making of McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas.

Sold fresh everywhere in different sized packages 60



## McCormick's Sodas

JERSEY CREAM

So good that butter seems unnecessary

### Mr. Farmer!

Get your bricks in now during sleighing. We have a large stock of the famous Milton Red Pressed Brick on hand and can give you immediate delivery.

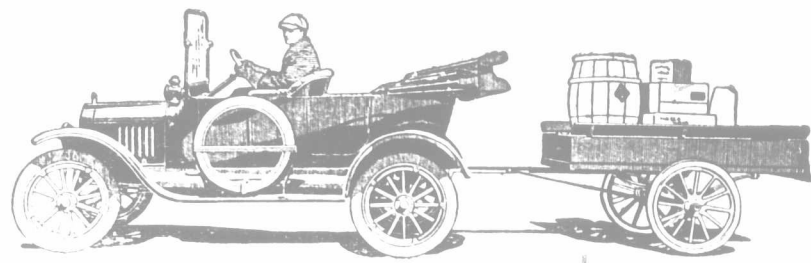
Owing to the coal situation, later deliveries will doubtless be advanced in price, so secure yours at once.

## MILTON BRICK

For 25 years Milton Brick has been the standard of quality and durability—and still leads. Write to-day for samples and prices.

MILTON PRESSED BRICK CO., LIMITED., MILTON, ONT.

## Real Economy



### In Motor Car Service

With the

THE FOX TRAILER converts your pleasure car into a more serviceable vehicle that can be used for hauling purposes.



Especially adapted for hauling farm produce, cans of milk, crates of poultry, crated pigs, sheep or calves.

It carries from 1500 to 1800 lbs. at a load, and the gasoline outlay is very low, because your car does the pulling on reserve power, which goes to waste in ordinary driving.

The FOX TRAILER—the best of its kind made in Canada to-day—is built on automobile specifications, and lasts just as long as your car or longer.

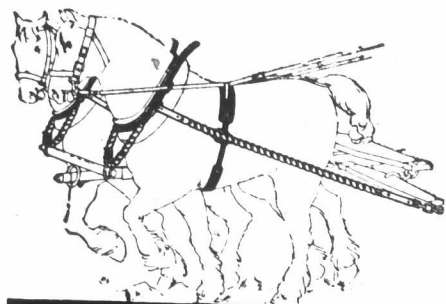
It is equipped with all-steel chassis, adjustable ball, cup and cone type bearings, and solid rubber cushion tires, guaranteed for 7,000 miles. The wheels are interchangeable with Ford wheels.

It is made in two sizes, with rack or closed body, as desired, and it is reasonably priced.

Ask your local automobile or implement dealer, or write for catalogue and prices to:

FOX BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED WINDSOR, ONTARIO





**\$13.00 Buys the Griffith Team Outfit**  
 (\$14.00 west of Fort William)  
 Giant Rope Traces, Giant Yoke Ropes, Hames, Hame Straps, Plow Pads, Belly Bands and Billets

Where can you find value to equal this? The business end of your work harness for less than half the usual price of such an outfit in leather. Hard, tested rope has proved an excellent substitute for leather. It gives equal wearing qualities and costs much less. The Griffith Team Outfit is steadily gaining favor with the farmers. It has been a great boon to them, in face of the increasing high cost of leather.

Griffith's Giant Rope Traces, per set of four with heel chains, \$4.50 (\$5.00 west of Fort William).

Griffith's Giant Yoke Ropes, per pair with snags and shies, \$1.00 (\$1.25 west of Fort William).

Nearly all dealers carry Griffith's Specialties. If you have any difficulty in getting them, order direct. We will send an interesting booklet on request.

**G. L. GRIFFITH & SON**  
 68 Waterloo St., STRATFORD, Ont.

**Make Money This Year From Your "Sugar Bush"**

Hundreds of farmers to-day make more profits from their "SUGAR BUSH" with less time and labor than they do from any other crop on the farm.

The demand for Maple Syrup and Sugar is greater than the supply, therefore, prices are good and there is always a ready market.

If you have Maple Trees on your farm which you are not tapping, you are losing good money. Maple Trees always produce a fair crop. They need no care of any kind, yet each year produce more, and are tapped at a season when you cannot do any other kind of work.

WRITE TO-DAY, and let us tell you how to make the most out of your Maple Trees with the least time and effort.

Write Now for FREE Information.

**The Grimm Mfg. Co., Ltd.**  
 40 Wellington Street MONTREAL

Champion Evaporator

**Paint Without Oil**

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it "Powderpaint." It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint, weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, manufacturer, 192 North Street, Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

**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.

and spread it on the land, especially if the spring crop is to be corn or roots. This saves a good deal of labor in the spring when time means more than it does in the winter, and it is generally believed that greater value is secured from the manure. If the land is rolling so that there is considerable wash, there might be a little waste from this method. However, even then we believe it would be offset by the saving in time. The next best method would be putting it in small piles in the field, rather than leaving it in the barnyard for spring drawing.

**Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.**

**Pasture Crops Sweet Clover.**

1. What kind of seeds should I sow on the flats of a creek or river to give good pasture, as the wild grass dries up so early?
2. I have a patch of ox-eye daisies; how can they be eradicated? I have pulled them but still they grow.
3. Do you advise mixing chop with the milk for young pigs, or is it better to feed the chop dry and give the milk afterwards?
4. Is salt good for pigs? How much should be fed?
5. Is white sweet clover a profitable crop to grow for hay or pasture?
6. I have a pasture field which has not a very thick bottom. I want to leave it for a few years yet. Would sweet clover sown in the spring on the snow be of any value for pasture?
7. How much cottonseed meal should be fed per day to fat cattle?
8. I have a turkey hen and her head is swollen below the eyes. There is a discharge from the nostrils. What is the cause and cure for the trouble?
9. Is fine gravel and sand as good for laying hens as grit?

Ans.—1. Red top grass and alsike clover would give as fresh a pasture the season through as any crop that could be grown. Orchard grass gives an early and late pasture but it makes a bunched sod.

2. Ox-eye daisies are a pasture and hay-land weed. They are seldom found growing in a cultivated crop. It is very difficult to eradicate them from permanent pasture or sod. If the field could be brought into a regular rotation it would be the quickest and most satisfactory method of getting rid of the weed. Otherwise, preventing it from going to seed will in time reduce the number.

3. For young pigs, where only a limited amount of grain is fed, we prefer mixing it with the milk. There is less waste in this way.

4. Pigs require a little salt, the same as other animals. There is no definite amount which should be fed, as it will depend on the pigs. An occasional handful in the feed proves satisfactory, or the pigs might be given access at all times to a mixture of salt, sulphur, charcoal, etc.

5. Cut at the right time, sweet clover makes very good hay, but if allowed to get too woody, it is rather unpalatable. It gives splendid results as a pasture and continues growing through the heat of summer.

6. The sweet clover, if sown this spring, will no doubt give a certain amount of feed in the fall, but will give best results the following year. There will doubtless be enough plants to seed in the pasture to save applying seed each spring.

7. Two or three pounds of cottonseed in combination with other concentrates is very good feeding.

8. This is evidently a case of roup. Bathe the head in a solution of commercial roup cure or a 5-per-cent. solution of potassium permanganate. Isolate the diseased bird from the main flock; keep the pen well ventilated and free from draft. It is advisable to disinfect the houses occasionally to prevent spread of disease.

9. A gritty gravel and sand would possibly be as good as the grit which you buy for hens, but particles of sand and gravel which are rounded do not serve the purpose as well.

Anyone in need of a Clydesdale stallion would do well to look up the advertisement, in this issue, of J. Sackett & Sons, Rockwood, Ont. They are offering two. One is imported and the other is from imported sire and dam.

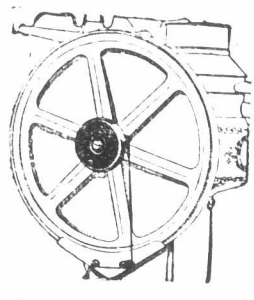
**See the Difference BETWEEN THE NEW DE LAVAL AND OTHER CREAM SEPARATORS**



YOU can see the difference between a NEW DE LAVAL and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, the manner of oiling, the tinware and the frames, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship.

Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for fifteen minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.



Every New De Laval is now equipped with a Bell Speed-Indicator, the "Warning Signal" which insures proper speed and uniform cream.

Speed Indicators can be furnished for use on old style De Laval machines at a cost of \$3.00 each.

And if you will run the two machines side by side in practical use, as any De Laval agent will be glad to have you do—the De Laval one day and the other machine the next—for a couple of weeks, you will see still greater difference in the work of the two machines.

There is a De Laval agent near you who will be glad to explain all the improvements and advantages of the NEW De Laval, and who will set and start a machine for you on your farm and let you prove the difference for yourself.

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

**THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.**  
 LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos, Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butter-makers. Catalogues of any line mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
 50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over



1916—A RECORD YEAR—1916  
 Increase in New Business Over 50 per cent

**EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

A STRONG CANADIAN COMPANY

Assets for policyholders over four million dollars

Head Office, Toronto

**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 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., KINGSTON, ONT.

For Sale by Auction, at Lot 32, Con. 6, Elma, on March 21st, Imported Percheron Stallion, Mirliton (3585); grey, foaled Feb. 20, 1901. The following registered Shorthorns: one bull, 3 years old; two cows, 3 years old; one yearling heifer; also farm stock and implements. Wm. Fischer, R.R. No. 1, Atwood, Ont. 1 1/2 miles from Britton Station.

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**Gossip.**

**The London Sale of Shorthorns.**

In drawing attention to the advertisement of the big sale of Shorthorns, to be held by the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Co. at London on Wednesday, March 28, a line or two regarding a few of the individual animals that will be sold might be of interest. For the most part the information given is gathered from the catalogues, although in several cases the writer had the privilege of inspecting a number of those mentioned, which without exception all compared favorably with the information given out by the sales' manager.

Among the females one of the most popular things in the sale will, no doubt, be the Rosewood heifer from the Waldie herd, Athelstane Rosewood 7th by Newton Friar (imp.). Her dam is Trout Creek Rosewood (imp.), and she herself is a choice heifer, full of quality, and due about sale time to the Roan Lady bull, Hillhead Chief (imp.). A fourteen-months Butterfly calf and a fifteen-months Emma, both by the Orange Blossom bull, Prince of Orange, are two extra good young bulls from the Edwards & Co. consignment; while the Secretary has also a March calf by a son of the champion bull, Ben Wyvis, that has a promise of going up well. There are also three heifers from this consignment, all sired by the noted sire at Springhurst, "Blarney Stone," that are show material that may well be remembered, while the twenty-two months heifer, Village Melody, is one of the choicest things that an Ontario sale ring has seen for some time. Still another, that has promise of helping bring up the average, is the fourteen-months heifer from the consignment of E. Brien & Sons. She is got by Sea Foam, while her second dam was Rosemary 205 (imp.). This heifer has been a prominent winner at many of the local shows throughout the season of 1916. Another good fourteen-months heifer by Sea Foam, and a very promising heifer, is also in Capt. Robson's contribution. R. S. Robson & Son have two first-class Countess heifers, both sired by a son of Proud Hero (imp.), and among T. W. Douglas & Son's lot is a choice, good breeding matron by an extra breeding son of Sittyton Royal. G. & H. W. Nicholson are putting in several thick, growthy, well-developed young bulls, all sired by their noted herd bull, Best Boy. Two other twelve-months calves that will be well worth their place among the good ones are the two sons of Archer Sultan, consigned by F. McDonald & Son. Archer Sultan is a grandson of the noted bull, Whitehall Sultan, and these two calves are, we understand, in every way equal to their breeding. There are other sons and daughters of such noted bulls as Bampton Mandolin (imp.), Royal Sultan, Clipper King, Prince Augusta, and others which space will not permit us to mention individually; all can be obtained from the catalogue which will be mailed to all on request. Address all correspondence to Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., and mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

**Questions and Answers.**

**Miscellaneous.**

**Registering a Calf.**

B, a breeder of Shorthorns, sold A a bull calf which is not registered but is eligible for registration, but nothing was said as to who would pay for the registration. B now refuses to pay the registration fee. Who is legally bound to pay for having the pedigree recorded?

W. E. E.

Ans.—As nothing was said about having the calf registered at time of sale the purchaser would have to bear the expense if he desires to have the animal registered.

**Barbed-wire Fence.**

1. Is there any certain specifications regarding a barbed-wire line fence, such as height and distance between strands, and how many strands?

2. Is it lawful for a bull to be running at large on owner's pasture?

C. R. I.

Ans.—1. The Municipal Act empowers municipal councils to deal with matters pertaining to fencing. Consult your local township clerk regarding the matter.

2. The owner is liable if any damage is done.

GREAT SPRING  
**Sale of Shorthorns**

90 HEAD 50 BULLS 40 FEMALES

The strongest lot of Breeding Cattle we have ever offered.  
At our Semi-Annual Sale, FRASER HOUSE STABLES, King St.

**London, Ontario, Wednesday, March 28th, 1917**

50 BULLS and 40 FEMALES, Consigned by Leading Breeders.

There are sons and daughters of such noted sires as Bampton Mandolin (Imp.), Blarney Stone, Newton Friar (Imp.), Senator Lavender, Sea Foam, Regal Sultan, Gold Drop, Clipper King, Archer Sultan, Prince Augusta, Prince of Orange and others.

The families are: Mysie, Clipper, Rosewood, Marr Flora, Nonpareil, Marr Emma, Cruickshank Butterfly, Lavender, Secret, Wimple, Bruce Mayflower, Mina, Jilt, and others of equal popularity.

Among the bulls offered are a number of prizewinners at different fall fairs throughout Western Ontario, and every one is guaranteed a breeder. The same holds true with every female consigned; those of breeding age must be sure and regular breeders. "Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Fair Prices and Fair Treatment" has always been our motto.

No matter whether you are in search of high-class herd-bull material, a couple of young heifers, or a few cows heavy in calf, it will pay to attend this sale. Come and see them sold.

**The Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company, Limited**

FOR CATALOGUES WRITE

**HARRY SMITH, Manager, HAY, ONT.**

Capt. T. E. Robson, J. W. Laidlaw, Auctioneers

**TO INVESTORS**

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

**DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK**

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,  
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER BOTH FOR \$14.50**

**130 Egg INCUBATOR**  
**130 Chick Brooder**  
BOTH FOR  
**\$14.50** Freight and Duty PAID

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$14.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$14.50 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.



**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 228, RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.**



**THE BEST LINIMENT**

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

**Gombault's  
Caustic Balsam**

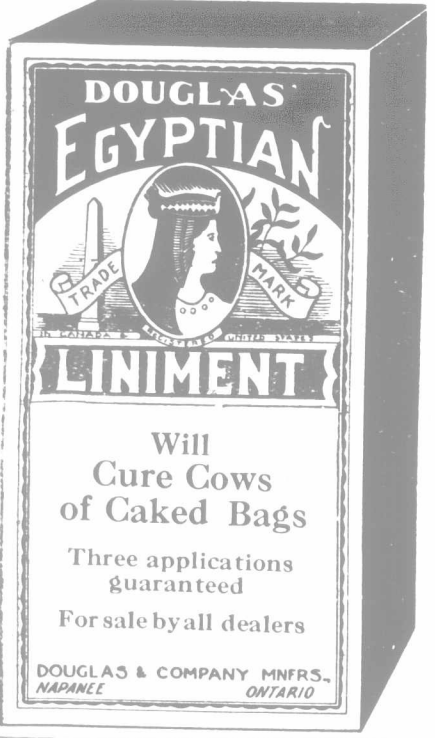
IT HAS NO EQUAL

**For Human Body**

It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions. CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

**A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints.**

**REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES**  
Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$100.00 paid in doctor's bills."  
OTTO A. BEYER.  
Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for Booklet B. The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.



**DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT**

Will Cure Cows of Caked Bags

Three applications guaranteed

For sale by all dealers

DOUGLAS & COMPANY MFRS., NAPANEE, ONTARIO

**Be Safe!**

Don't take too many chances with spavin, spint, ca. h., ringbone, bony growths, swelling and lameness. Use the oldest and best remedy—

**KENDALL'S Spavin Cure**

In the hands of horse-men, veterinarians and farmers for 33 years it has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases.

ST. FERDIEUX, Dec. 4th, 1915.

Will you please mail to my address a copy of your *Treatise on the Horse*. I have been using your valuable remedies for some time, and found them safe and reliable.

JOSEPH L. BATZINGER.

\$1 a bottle—\$1 for \$5, at druggists—or write for copy of our book "Treatise on the Horse" free.

**Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY**  
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A. 118

**You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but**

**ABSORBINE**

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Cysts, Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F. 254, Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

**Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.**

**Fox-tail Seed.**

Could you kindly give me information regarding the above, regarding its qualities for feed? What stock is it advisable to feed it to? I have been told it contained a certain amount of oil.

R. C.

Ans.—Fox-tail seeds contain a certain amount of value. They run a little higher in fat and protein than some of the grains. However, they are not so palatable as the grains commonly used for feed, and must be mixed with other feeds to get stock to eat them readily. Cattle will eat the ground fox-tail seeds as readily as any farm stock.

**Side-bone.**

have a mare with a side-bone. She is very lame. What would you advise? Can the lameness be cured and enlargement removed? Will it be necessary to have her remain idle while lame or after lameness has disappeared?

M. B.

Ans.—Apply a blister of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days, then apply sweet oil. As soon as the scale comes off blister again. In all probability the lameness can be cured but the enlargement cannot be removed. In some cases the lameness is hard to check. Rest the mare while blistering and for a while afterwards.

**Seeding Down Wheat Land—Mixture for Green Feed.**

1. I have ten acres of fall wheat which I am going to seed down this spring. Owing to the dry weather last fall it is very rough. How would you advise me to go to work to get the best result in a catch of clover? Would you sow the seed first, then roll and harrow, or roll first, sow seed and then harrow, or how?

2. My term expires on this place at the end of the year, and I have to sell stock to dissolve a partnership and then move on a smaller farm. I am going to try and stay on until spring, and as this is my first move from one rented farm to another I am in doubt as to what would be a fair rent for the place for the extra three months, we have a stock of about 35 or 40 head and there would be a big pile of manure by spring, we now pay \$550 a year. Perhaps some one who has had the same experience could help me out.

3. I have a small piece of land about three-quarters of an acre close by the barn; I want to sow it to some kind of a grain mixture for green feed, I like vetches as they come again. What would be a good mixture, and how much?

W. S.

1. It depends a good deal on the nature of the land. If the soil is loose there is danger of the harrows pulling out considerable of the wheat. On the other hand a stroke of the harrow sometimes helps a field which is smooth but hard. It is just possible that rolling will fine the ground without the use of harrows. In this case the clover should be sown first. It would get sufficient covering without the harrows. Many consider that clover seed should be sown on fall wheat before the frost is all out of the ground. Some sow it on a light fall of snow early in April. In this case it would not be advisable to use the harrows. When the crop is up there is not the same loss of moisture from leaving the surface rolled as with bare ground. If the seed is not sown until the land is fit for harrowing it might be sown and then the harrows used to break the lumps.

2. Local conditions would have to be considered. It might greatly inconvenience the incoming tenant for you to stay on the extra three months, and the landlord would naturally want more rent than he would if the next tenant was not particular about moving until spring. From a tenant's standpoint we would not want to pay much more than house and stable rent.

3. A mixture of one bushel each of wheat, oats and barley, sowing 3 bushels per acre in the spring makes an excellent summer pasture. Sown in April it will be ready for pasture by the last of June. Stock must be turned on before the grain heads, and feed will be furnished during the remainder of the summer. Vetches are sometimes used, and about 1½ bushels per acre sown. If clover is sown with the grain mixture mentioned it usually gets a good stand.

**No More Sore Shoulders**



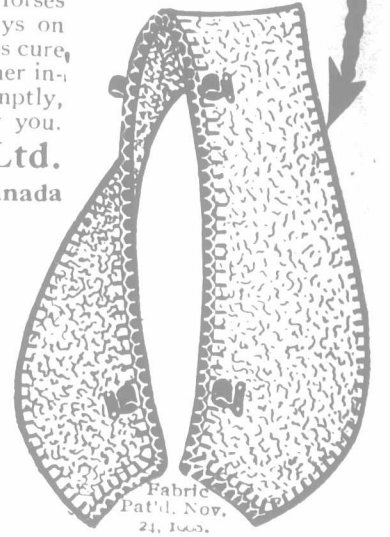
**More Horse-power**

with the same number of horses is what every farmer can enjoy, if they read this message and then act.

**VENTIPLEX PADS**

prevent sore shoulders, and as every agriculturist knows, horses when being hard worked, are so troubled. Horses equipped with "Ventiplex Pads" are always on the job, and give 100% service. These pads cure gall sores by removing their cause. Further information in booklet form gladly mailed promptly, at your request. Your dealer will supply you.

**Burlington Blanket Co., Ltd.**  
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**"Empire" Corrugated Iron**

The original brand with a 30-year reputation behind it. Every sheet true and uniform and heavily galvanized. A post card will bring you particulars.

**Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, Manufacturers, Toronto**

**CLYDESDALES FOR SALE**

We are offering for sale the imported stallion **Kirkland Chief**, also a number of imported and Canadian-bred mares and fillies. These are large, strong mares, with splendid breeding, and two are in foal at the present time. Here is an exceptional opportunity to get good foundation stock at a reasonable price. For full particulars, write or visit

**Stoneycroft Stock Farm,** St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.  
H. M. MORGAN, Owner, L. C. MCOUAT, Manager.

**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.

**Highest Quality Hillsdale Clydesdales Richest Breeding**

I am now offering a number of in-foal young mares from imp. sires and dams, bred from Scotch and Canadian winners and champions for generations. They represent the highest standard of the breed's quality and breeding. B. Rothwell, Ottawa, R.R. 1, L.-D. Bell 'phone. Farm 3 miles from city.

**ABERDEEN ANGUS**

We have a number of young bulls to offer at reasonable and attractive prices. At the recent Canadian National Exhibition, with 15 animals shown, we won 24 prizes, among which was Grand Champion and Gold Medal for best female of the breed. To insure prepotency of the right kind in your next herd bull, buy him from **SHROPSHIRE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP LARKIN FARMS QUEENSTON, ONTARIO** Twenty-minute trolley ride from Niagara Falls.

**ELM PARK ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS**

OUR SPECIAL OFFERING (Three of our prize bulls.) At Toronto and London 1916 shows, out of a possible five champion prizes and a possible ten first prizes, our bulls won all the championships and nine of the ten first prizes. The bulls we are offering are all proved breeders.

**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.

**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

**Spruce Glen Shorthorns** of such popular strains as Minas, Famed, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emlys, etc. Present offering, our stock bull, Earl Derby 2nd, 5 yrs. old, a show bull, hard to beat. Also a few young, thick, mellow fellows, fit for service.

**JAMES McPHERSON & SONS, DUNDALK, ONTARIO**

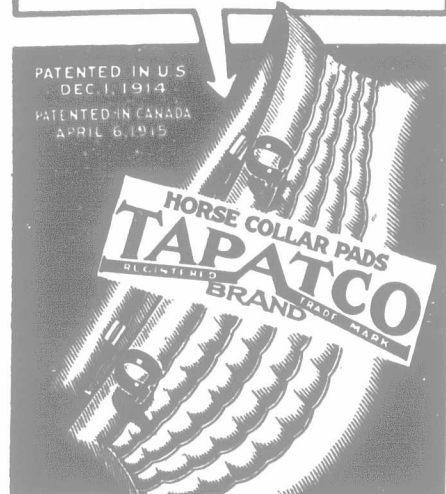
**ONE 7-MONTHS' ROAN BULL**

from a heavy milking dam, and another red bull the same age. These are the dual-purpose kind, and will prove their worth; also females. In Clydesdales, 1 filly rising three years, and 1 stallion colt, one year. Yorkshire pigs, either sex. Everything priced to sell.

R. NO. 4, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO



# HOOKS MADE TO STAY ON LONGER



Our new patented staple and felt reinforcing device gives a larger, firmer hold than is possible by any other form of attachment—hence hooks do not pull off easily. This adds to life of pad. This form of attachment is

**Found Only on Pads Made by Us**  
Ask your dealer for free Tapatco booklet. Shows pads in colors and contains valuable horse remedies. If he hasn't it, ask him to write us.  
**The American Pad & Textile Co., Chatham, Ont.**  
Main Office and Plant, Greenfield, Ohio, U. S. A.



## SAVE-THE-HORSE

Is the best and cheapest horse insurance.  
SUPPOSE your horse goes lame and can't work. With SAVE-THE-HORSE you cannot lose. It is sold with a signed Contract-Bond to cure SPAVIN, Ringbone, Thoropin and ALL Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon Diseases.  
No blistering—no firing—horse works as usual.  
Our 36 page FREE BOOK tells how to treat 68 kinds of lameness. It's our 21 years' experience. Expert veterinary advice. Sample Contract and Book. ALL FREE. Address: **TRON CHEMICAL CO., 145 Van Horn St., (Made in Canada) Toronto, Ont.**  
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post, or Express Paid.

## Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE

Shawano King (imp.) (15708) Brown, with star and white hind feet; foaled, May 31, 1913.  
Baron Knight (14176), Chestnut, stripe, legs white; foaled June 29th, 1909. Imported sire and dam. Both inspected and enrolled, form one.  
**J. SOCKETT & SONS,**  
Rockwood, Ont., R. R. No. 5

### 4 YOUNG

## Angus Bulls

For Sale; 6 to 9 months old.  
**Forster Farm, Oakville, Ont.**  
**Alloway Lodge Stock Farm**  
Angus—Southdowns—Collies  
SPECIAL this month:  
**CHOICE BULLS**  
**ROBT. McEWEN, R.R. 4, London, Ont.**

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, beef 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.

**Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus bulls, from 18 to 24 months; cows, with calves at foot, and bred again; females all ages. Rose-comb Rhode Island Red cockerels from good winter laying strains, \$2.50 each. Write ALEX. MCKINNEY, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont. L-D. phone.**

### For Sale

**GOOD CLYDESDALE MARES, Registered and in foal, and Fillies. Write me your wants.**  
**R. T. CARSON,** Atwood, Ontario  
Bell Telephone. Perth County.

## Gossip.

B. Armstrong & Son, Codrington, Ont., write that they were particularly successful last year in disposing of their surplus stock. They now have a litter of Yorkshire pigs from their old stand-by "Avonhurst Mayflower," which has farrowed fifty-nine pigs in her last three litters, and has never raised fewer than twelve at one time. This time she is raising fourteen. One of her daughters is raising twelve beauties out of a litter of fourteen.

## Mr. Farrow's New Importation of Shorthorns.

Shorthorn breeders throughout the Dominion will all be pleased to learn that the much-talked-of importation of Shorthorn cattle bought by A. G. Farrow, through M. Isaacs, of Cobourg, are now safely home from quarantine at Mr. Farrow's farm, Oakville, Ontario. In all, the importation consists of 22 head, 19 females and three young bulls. The latter are all of serviceable age, while the former are made up of three heifers, under two years, one calf at foot and fifteen young cows. The cows are all under eight years, and with the exception of the one that has the calf at foot are all calving between now and May 1. They were less than a day off the train when our representative called at the farm but all were in excellent condition, being in good flesh and showing very little signs of travel. In both individuality and breeding they are easily one of the best importations that Canada has seen for some years, and Mr. Farrow was more than fortunate in getting so uniform a lot in these times when Shorthorns are selling at almost prohibitive prices in the Old Land. In mentioning a few of the families represented in the importation, space permits only the mention of one or two individuals in each. Clementina 17th, as her name indicates, is a straight-bred Clementina. She is got by Nonpareil Hero, and is one of the smoothest big cows that has ever crossed the water. She was due, at the time of our visit, to Wm. Anderson's herd bull, Dictator. The Roan Ladys are represented by a nice, red, 6-year-old cow by a son of Royal Crown, a champion winner at the Royal, and her 2-year-old daughter which is also in calf to Dictator. Among several good Rosemary cows is Shethim Rosemary 9th by Proud Conqueror. Her last year's heifer was sold in the recent Illinois sale for \$750. She is due again in March. The Clarets, Dairymaids, Broadhooks, Marr Bessies and Marr Floras, are families that are represented by one or two cows each, and the majority of them are due to freshen within the next three weeks. Several other Koras of Wm. Barclay's breeding of Old Meldrum make up the entire list of females. In bulls there is a 10-months roan Butterfly calf by Lord Advocate; another of the same age is a choice bred Jilt by Proud Master, while the third, a 14-months calf, has four of the choicest breeding bulls in Scotland at the top of his pedigree. All are choice, well-grown youngsters, and any one of them good enough individually to head the best herd in the Dominion to-day.

We have taken up about all of our space without mentioning those that were in the stables before the new lot came; but a great many of our readers are already acquainted with the herd, which has for the past two years been headed by the noted, young, imported sire Dalesman, a thick, good bull which is proving himself one of the best breeders in Ontario and has one of the best Roan Lady pedigrees in Canada. The females, with the exception of the Victoria cow by Superb, a son of Superb Sultan, are all Canadian bred, but in every case are direct descendants of imported sires and dams. The Victoria cow has just dropped a nice bull calf which is sired by Royal Silver, the \$4,000 grandson of Whitehall Sultan.

## Questions and Answers.

### Miscellaneous.

### Engineering.

Where can I get books for studying engineering, both steam and gasoline? What is the price of the same? Can a person get his papers by writing examinations at home or do you have to go some place and run an engine first? G. A.  
Ans.—Write the School of Practical Science, Toronto, for information regarding the books advisable to use for studying this subject. They will also inform you regarding the examinations.



# Over a Million Users!

P. M. Sharples made the first separator in America (38 years ago). Sharples has been the foremost and highest-class American separator ever since. The Sharples Separator factories are the largest and longest-established in America. Sharples machines are found in every dairying country of the world. The reason for this popularity is that Sharples separators have invaluable patented advantages found on no other make.

## SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

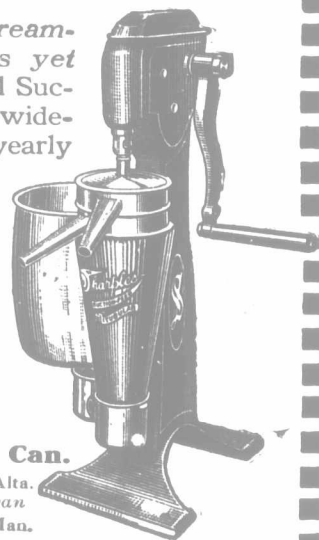
- the only separator that will skim clean at widely-varying speeds
- the only separator that gives cream of unchanging thickness—all speeds
- the only separator that will skim your milk quicker when you turn faster
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- the only separator with knee-low supply tank and a once-a-month oiling system

The Sharples has entered a new field of cream-saving which no other separator has yet touched. This is owing to the wonderful Suction-feed, which enables clean skimming at widely-varying speeds—which saves \$100 yearly (sometimes more) on the average farm, over every other separator.

The Sharples is not only capable of doing good work, but will always automatically do good work under the most unfavorable conditions. We have spent years of experiment in perfecting a separator that is an Insurance Policy against Carelessness. That ideal has been realized in the Sharples Suction-feed. Write for catalog to Dept. 78.

### Sharples Separator Co. - Toronto, Can.

The Buckeye Machine Co. - Calgary, Alta.  
Distributors for British Columbia, Alberta & Saskatchewan  
The Mitchell & McGregor Hdwe. Co. - Brandon, Man.  
Distributors for Manitoba



## SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—T. L. Mercer, Markdale Ont.

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.

### IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

Have just received from Scotland some very superior Shorthorns. All cows and heifers have either calves at foot or are close up to calving. Also four imported bulls and a number of good Canadian-bred cows. These cattle will strongly appeal to the most exacting. Visitors can be met if notified.  
**A. G. FARROW,** OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

**Creekside Farm Shorthorns** We have for sale at present a number of young 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 Stn., C.P.R., G.T.R., Salem, Ontario

**WILLOWBANK STOCK FARM SHORTHORN HERD**  
Established 1855. This large and old-established herd has at the head the two great bulls: Imported Roan Chief =60865=, a Butterfly, and the prizewinning bull, Brown Dale =80112=, a Mina. An extra good lot of young stock to offer of either sex. Splendid condition. Good families of both milking strain and beef.  
**JAMES DOUGLAS,** Caledonia, Ontario

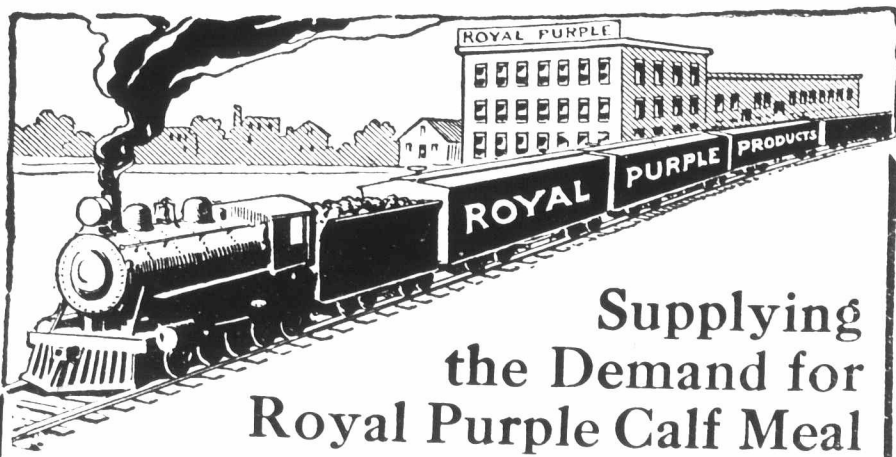
**A Choice Offering Shorthorn Bulls**—We have several good, thick, low-set bulls that are now just ready for service, all reds and roans, and mostly of Booth breeding. We would like to have you see these. **THEY ARE PRICED TO SELL.**  
**GEO. E. MORDEN & SONS,** Halton Co. Bell Phone. Oakville, Ont.

## BURNFOOT STOCK FARM

Breeders of high-record, dual-purpose Shorthorns, with a splendid conformation for beef. Visitors welcome.  
**S. A. MOORE, Prop.** CALEDONIA, ONT.

**Pleasant Valley Herds**—For Sale: Several good young bulls, reds and roans, of the very best breeding; also females of all ages; all the leading families represented; 100 head to select from. Inspection invited. Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C. P. R., 1/2 mile from station.  
**Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont.**





### Supplying the Demand for Royal Purple Calf Meal

This baby food for young animals is partially pre-digested, and can be fed to the youngest animals with perfect safety. It WILL NOT cause stomach or bowel trouble, which are serious ailments in young animals. Royal Purple is a sure preventive for scouring.

#### Calves Gain Rapidly Without Milk

When the calves are 3 or 4 days old they can be fed Royal Purple Calf Meal and raised just as well without one drop of milk. What prominent breeders remark: "Gentlemen,—In regard to your Calf Meal, I think you have the best on the market, as people who have bought it give it great praise. Some have taken their calves off sweet milk, and feed them nothing but your Calf Meal and water, and say they are doing as well on it as they did on the whole milk."

To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that I have secured your "Royal Purple" Calf Meal from the highest terms. I have used other calf meals, but this one is the best I ever tried. I never saw a calf gain more rapidly and thrive better than mine did while using your "Royal Purple" Calf Meal. I can cheerfully recommend it to all our stockmen who wish to raise large, healthy calves.—Stanley W. Croxall.

Note—The above Mr. Croxall keeps a large herd of pure-bred Holstein cattle, and is an excellent authority on Calf Foods. Royal Purple Calf Meal is equally good for young colts, lambs and young pigs. Put up in 25-lb., 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags. Secure it from our dealer in your town.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, Can.

Usbridge, Aug. 5th  
our druggist, Mr. T. C. Nicholls, of Uxbridge, and can speak of this meal in the highest terms. I have used other calf meals, but this one is the best I ever tried. I never saw a calf gain more rapidly and thrive better than mine did while using your "Royal Purple" Calf Meal. I can cheerfully recommend it to all our stockmen who wish to raise large, healthy calves.—Stanley W. Croxall.

**FREE BOOK**  
Send for our 80-page book which describes the common diseases of stock and poultry; also methods of feeding and our many products. Get a copy to-day.

### SHORTHORNS

Some of the best cattle in America can be bought from us at reasonable prices. Visitors welcome.

**A. F. & G. AULD** (A. Gordon Auld, Owner)  
R. 2, Guelph, Arkell Station, five miles from Guelph

### Escana Farm Shorthorns

FOR SALE—Two imported bulls, proven valuable sires; 12 bulls, 10 to 20 months old, all by Imp. sires and from high-class dams; also for sale, 20 heifers and young cows, several with calves at foot, all of very choicest breeding and especially suitable for foundation purposes.

Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**MITCHELL BROS.**, Burlington P.O., Ont.  
Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm, 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

### ROBERT MILLER Pays the Freight on his Shorthorns

I have six Lavender bulls over a year old, two Duchess of Gloster bulls over a year four other bulls from good families, all have good bone and good feeding qualities and they are naturally thick fleshed, but not highly fitted in some cases. They are half reds and half good roans. I have some heifers in calf, and some to be bred soon. You can get the right kind from me at reasonable prices.

**ROBERT MILLER** STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

### Oakland Shorthorns

Fifty-eight to select from. Twenty breeding cows and as many choice heifers, many of them bred; also a lot of choice bulls from 9 to 14 months old. The grand roan bull, Crown Jewel 42nd, heads this dual-purpose registered herd. No big prices.

**John Elder & Sons**, Hensall, Ont.

### SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

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

**KYLE BROS.**, DRUMBO, ONT. Phone and Telegraph via Ayr

### IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS

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

### SALEM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Gairford Mars (Imp.), undefeated in England and Canada. Sire of the winning group at the National, 1914, 1915 and 1916. Can supply cattle, both sexes, at all times.

**J. A. WATT**, ELORA, ONT.

### Imported Shorthorns

35 imported cows and heifers forward in calf to service in Scotland. Our 1916 importations are all home-bred. Have also some fine bulls and females. Farm, half mile from Burlington Junction. Write, or call an 18-18.

**J. A. & H. M. PETTIT**, Freeman, Ont.

### IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

Cows, 10 to 18 months, with calves at foot. Yearling bulls and bull calves. One of the best Imp. sires in the West. You will be surprised when you see them.

**WILL A. DRYDEN**, Maple Shade Farm, BROOKLIN, ONT.

### Glengow Shorthorns, Cotswolds

For the present we will sell all those cows who wish to see their calves. We have a number of young bulls to be sold. For more particulars, write to the Glengow Shorthorn Farm, 1/2 mile from the purple W.M. SMITH, Columbus, Ont. M. 101, 102, 103. Be ready to show you 100-100.

### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS (SHOW MATERIAL)

Both sexes. Young bulls and cows. For more particulars, write to the Scotch Shorthorn Farm, 1/2 mile from the purple W.M. SMITH, Columbus, Ont. M. 101, 102, 103. Be ready to show you 100-100.

**W. R. S. STATION**, Grand Valley, Ont. **GEO. GHR & SON**, R. M. B. Waldemar, Ont.

### Gossip.

#### The Morden Shorthorns.

While Shorthorn cattle and Shire horses are both specialties at Pleasant View Farm, the property of Geo. Morden & Sons, Oakville, Ont., the chief interest as yet centers around the Shorthorns. The herd, although not large, has already become one of the best established in Ontario, and since our visit of a year ago, upwards of twenty head have gone out to strengthen a number of herds throughout the province. The noted Mayflower bull, Chief Brant by Diamond, is still the chief sire, and has some exceptionally nice young things among the 1916 and 1917 calves. Most of the present offering, in males in particular are by this sire. The majority, too, of the mature cows are in calf to him; many being due to freshen within the next two months. Next in service Mr. Morden is fortunate in having a choice grandson of the noted champion, "Gairford Marquis". This young sire is got by Gairford Ideal, and his dam, English Queen, is still in the herd and is one of the choicest of big thick cows in the country to-day. The first calf to arrive from the junior sire is now only a few weeks old, but has every promise of developing into the strongest youngster that has been raised on the farm. The breeding of the cows is almost too well known to need further comment. All of the more fashionable old country families appear all down the line in the majority of the pedigrees and what Mr. Morden says pleases him better still—every cow in the herd will give a sufficient flow of milk to feed her calf well, while a number of them will, for a considerable time after freshening, run around fifty pounds per day, at the pail. Those in need of a change in sires should write for particulars regarding the youngsters from these cows, or if an older sire is required, Mr. Morden is also pricing Chief Brant, the senior sire mentioned above, which will be sold with a full guarantee. A letter mentioning the Farmer's Advocate will bring you full particulars regarding the entire offering.

#### Leuszler's Sale of Holsteins.

The entire herd of pure-bred Holsteins, owned by Jacob Leuszler & Son near Bright, Ont., are advertised elsewhere in this issue to be sold at the farm by public auction on Wednesday, March 21. The herd numbers around 60 head, and while there are only three cows in the stables over six years of age a large percentage of the milking females are now just freshening at three years, after making some excellent two-year-old semi-official yearly records. Johanna Fairmont Hengerveld Colantha Tehu, Samantha Hengerveld, and several more that are again near freshening, all have qualified in the R. O. P. as two-year-olds, with records all the way from 11,239 lbs. up to 13,879 lbs., and 612 lbs. of butter. Lydia Komdyke De Kol, now a mature cow, produced over 14,000 lbs. in each of her four, five and six-year-old forms and dropped her third calf within 25 months. Anna Belle Colantha, a big, deep show cow, has 25.33 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and looks better than many 30-lb. cows. The present herd sire in use and the sire of all the 1916 calves is the noted sire and show bull, Correct Change. He is sired by Changeling Butter Boy, the sire of Changeling Tidy Abbekerk Wayne, 41.29 lbs.; Previous 2nd Changeling, 33.21 lbs., and a dozen others ranging from 25 to 29.99 lbs. For dam, Correct Change has a 30-lb. daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince and Jewel Pauline Wayne De Kol 30.13 lbs. You will like this bull, which is also going to the highest bidder, and you will also like his offspring. He is being used on the daughters of the two former herd sires, King Lyons Hengerveld and King Lyons Colantha. There are 8 two-year-old daughters of the former and 1 yearling heifer from the latter bull. King Lyons Colantha is the son of King Lyons, with King Lyons Hengerveld is a son of King Lyons and Blanche Lyons Hengerveld. Both these sires are owned by the "Loyalist Breeders' Society" and have a whole lot of good daughters all through the Grand Valley. Those that are in this ad will most certainly be a feature of the year especially as they are all bred to Correct Change. Look up the advertisement, and when writing for catalogue kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate".

### H. Fraleigh, Forest

LINSEED MEAL  
FLAX SEED  
OIL CAKE  
COTTON SEED MEAL  
Write for Prices.

### GLENFOYLE SHORTHORNS

Seven bulls, big, straight, smooth, fleshy fellows, some from cows milking 40 to 60 lbs. a day. Also a few outstanding heifers that are bred. Three young cows. Prices right. Bell phone.

**Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.**

### Scotch Shorthorns

FOR SALE—1 extra good young bull of breeding age, with best Scotch breeding; also bull calves and females of different ages. Write your wants.

**Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, Ont., R.R. 1**  
Erin Stn., C.P.R. L-D. Phone.

### "Maple Leaf Farm"

Shorthorns; Shropshires; both sexes. Mail orders satisfactorily filled.

**J. BAKER, R. R. 1, Hampton, Ont.**

### Shorthorn Bulls for sale, by Mina Boy 18th

Imp. sire of first prize calf at Guelph. Also one imported Clydesdale stallion.

**GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Teeswater, Ontario  
Mildmay, G.T.R. Teeswater, C.P.R.

### MARDELLA SHORTHORNS—Bulls; females;

size, quality, breeding, dual-purpose cattle; over 40 years. The Duke—dam gave 13,589 lb. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat—at the head. **THOMAS GRAHAM, PORT PERRY, ONT. R. R. 3.**

### Shorthorns

We have some young cows with calf at foot or to calve, by the Augusta bull, Augustine (Imp.) = 201804. Also 2 red and 3 roan bulls, smooth and fleshy. We invite inspection. **JOHN SENN & SONS**, Caledonia, R. R. 3, Haldimand Co., Ont.

### Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Plaster Hill Herd—Five young bulls, seven to fifteen months old. A number of cows in our herd with high records. Visitors always welcome.

**F. MARTINDALE & SON**, Caledonia, Ont.

For Sale—Three good bulls, ten to twelve months, red and roan, well bred, at reasonable prices. Write, or come and see them.

**N. A. McFarlane**, No. 2, Dutton, Ont.

### SHORTHORNS

Full-bred for sale. Young bulls 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.

### Foaline

Given to the pregnant Mare for sixty days before foaling

#### PREVENTS Navel Disease and Joint Ill in the Foal

Price \$3.00 Per Bottle (Delivery Charges Prepaid)

One bottle required for each Mare treated

GUARANTEED EFFECTIVE OR MONEY REFUNDED

**Foaline Laboratory of Canada**  
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

### Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

#### FLEMING'S FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; 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 particulars 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 illustrated.

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75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

### H. Fraleigh, Forest

LINSEED MEAL  
FLAX SEED  
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### What's on the Fertilizer Bag?

Does your manufacturer print on the fertilizer bag, how much immediately available nitrogen (viz., Nitrates) it contains? Many do not. Home mixing is the safe, economical method. Mix your own fertilizers and know what you get.

My book "Home Mixing" free. Send post card for it, today.

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GLOVES OVERALLS



Known from Coast to Coast  
**R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED**  
TORONTO ONTARIO

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### Interprovincial Pressed Brick

They are made of heavy shale, natural colors and have fine-cut edges and a very smooth surface—the ideal facing brick.

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Guaranteed Genuine  
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Produces plants with large branching roots which resist winter conditions. Leafier, outyields other varieties, and is of better feeding value. Booklet, "How I Discovered the Grimm Alfalfa," and sample free. Will also send testimonials from patrons in your locality.

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or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

**THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE**  
KITCHENER, - CANADA

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Muskkrats.

What is the season for muskrats?  
H. G.  
Ans.—Section 11, sub-section 2 of the Ontario Game and Fishery Law is as follows: No muskrat shall be hunted, taken or killed or had in possession of any person in that part of the Province lying south of the French and Mattawa Rivers, except from March 1 to April 21, and in that part of the Province lying north of the French and Mattawa Rivers except from April 1 to May 21.

#### Lump on Sow's Neck.

What should I do for a young sow that is about seven months old and pregnant? She has a large lump, about the size of a man's fist, along the lower side of her neck. It seems hard but loose. She does not act as if it pains.  
H. W. P.

Ans.—If the lump is loose it might possibly be dissected out without much trouble. However, if it does not appear sore and is not increasing in size, it is advisable to deter operating until after she farrows. Try bathing it frequently, but if it does not become reduced in size call in your veterinarian.

#### Lame Mare—Snow for Hens.

1. I have a driving mare that took lame last summer. She was all right when I turned her out on pasture, but on driving her again I found she was very lame on left hind leg. Veterinarian has been unable to discover any trace of the trouble or any soreness. She was on pasture for two or three months, but became no better; I then blistered her on both sides of the hock, and about New Year's she was all right, and was again given short drives but became lame again. I have driven her without shoes during the winter. She is not as lame as she previously was. What treatment would you advise?  
H. J.

2. Is snow injurious to hens? I have a number of laying hens that are not allowed to run out, but they are fond of snow.

Ans.—1. Evidently you applied the right treatment when you blistered the hock. Some diseases of the joints do not yield to treatment. If you have located the seat of the trouble and a blister does not effect a remedy it is doubtful if the lameness can be permanently cured. Give the horse a rest and try blistering again.

2. Not particularly so, but they will not eat much snow if provided with sufficient clean drinking water. It requires energy from considerable food to heat up snow or icy water taken into the system, consequently some poultrymen find that giving the birds warm water to drink tends to increase egg production.

#### Ducks During the Breeding Season.

1. How should a hen-house be kept? Should it have any straw in it? Could you give hens too much water in winter?

2. When is the natural time for ducks to lay? How should their pen be kept? What kind of water should they have, warm or cold? Should I build them a box on the floor for a nest or let them build it themselves? Should I keep them in their pen all day?  
Wm. H.

Ans.—1. Dryness, cleanliness, sunlight, good ventilation and freedom from drafts, are some of the essentials of a poultry house. It is advisable to have a deep layer of straw on the floor for the birds to scratch in. The morning feed of grain should be fed in the straw. Hens are not likely to drink more water than their system requires.

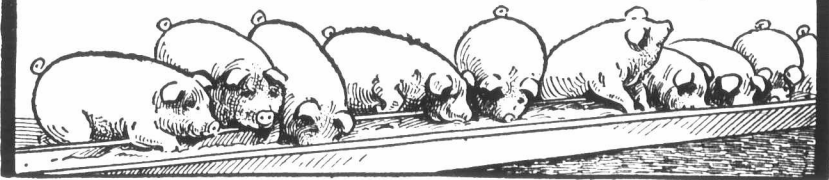
2. Ducks lay in the spring as a rule, although the Indian Runners have a tendency to lay almost any season and are claimed to be heavy layers. Their pen should be kept clean. They do not require a very expensive building. Paddling around in ponds, streams or marshes is to a duck what scratching is to a hen. Warm water is not necessary. A duck may use a nest, but more often they will lay anywhere on the floor, and if allowed their freedom a large number of eggs will probably be found at the bottom of streams frequented. Keep the ducks housed until after they have laid; as a rule this will be before nine o'clock in the morning.

### Not a Runt in the Lot because they've been fed on GARDINER'S PIG MEAL

From the day they were weaned, Gardiner's Pig Meal with skim or separated milk is the best possible substitute for mothers' milk. It suits the digestion of the little pigs, and carries them over the weaning period and up to the fattening-off stage without a hitch in their growth.

That's what makes hogs profitable. Gardiner's Pig Meal is put up in 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags. If your dealer hasn't it, write us for prices—also for information about Gardiner's Calf Meal, Sac-a-Fat, Ovatum and Ontario Feeders' Cotton Seed Meal.

**GARDINER BROS., Feed Specialists, SARNIA, Ont.**



### A Son of King Segis Alcartra Spofford

For sale (see illustration of this sire page 391, March 1st issue) out of a 21½ lb. Jr. 3-year-old, her sister made 41 lbs. butter in 7 days. On her dam's side there are 40 and 33-lb. records. He is a straight young fellow, with lots of quality, and bred along the same lines as are Canada's big producers of milk and butter. We also have other sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford, bred from official record dams. It will pay you to buy here. Send for extended pedigree.

**B. R. LEAVENS, BLOOMFIELD, ONTARIO**

### 19,753 lbs. milk, 762 lbs. butter

in one year as a 4-year-old, is the official record of "Helena Hengerveld Keyes 3rd" (12254). We are offering her son, born Oct. 15, 1916—a real beauty. His sire is "May Echo's Prince", a son of "May Echo" and a ¼ brother of the great "May Echo Sylvia", 41 lbs. butter, 1,005 lbs. milk in 7 days, 153 lbs. milk in one day.—World's Champion. This is the kind of breeding you want in your next herd sire. Write us about this fellow—he is priced right.

**Joseph O'Reilly, R. R. No. 9, Peterboro, Ontario**

### SILVER STREAM FARM HOLSTEINS

Special Offering:—2 bulls, fit for service.

Ages, 11 months and 29 months; good individuals, straight in top with excellent backing. Their sire is King Lyons Colantha, whose 3 nearest dams average 26.87 lbs. butter, including his dam, a 21.19 lb. 2-year-old. The dam and granddam of above bulls gave 11,000 lbs. at 2 yrs., and 17,500 lbs. milk at 4 yrs., respectively. Average per cent. fat, over 3.6. If you want bulls of this breeding, write, or better, come and see them.

**Jacob Mogk, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ontario**

### ROYCROFT FARM HOLSTEINS

FORMERLY THE HET LOO HERD

We have a few exceptionally nice, straight 9, 10 and 12-month heifers, principally all from high-record cows we have purchased in both Ontario and United States. They are all from good record sires, but as our stabling is limited we are offering these at prices away below their value, so we may keep only those of our own breeding. They will not remain with us long. Write quick if you want them.

We are at present offering the services of King Segis Alcartra Spofford to a limited number of approved cows. Write for particulars.  
**W. L. SHAW, Prop. Gordon S. Manhard, Supt., Newmarket, Ont.**

### 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, 50.68; ar. 4-yr.-old, 46.84; jr. 4-yr.-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 males or females.  
**R. W. E. BURNABY, Farm at Stop 55, Yonge Street Radial JEFFERSON, ONT.**

### Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

The choicest lot of young bulls we ever offered

is the best description we can give you of the half-dozen we are now pricing—from our Korndyke bull and R.O.P. dams, testing 4.08 per cent. butter-fat. Ages range from three to twelve months. No females offered.

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 fifty 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**

### HOLSTEIN BULLS READY FOR SERVICE

Two are by King Korndyke De Kol, a son of the great Pontiac Korndyke. One is from a 25-lb. three-year-old, and the other from Queen of Oxford, dam of Queen Butter Baroness. We have others younger, by King Walker Pride, a 24.36-lb. son of King Walker. Write us also for females.  
**COLLYER V. ROBBINS, BELL PHONE, WELLANDPORT, 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 343 L. Ingersoll Independent.**

### EVERGREEN STOCK FARM—High-class Registered Holsteins

To breeders who wish to make secure their future success we are offering some extra choice bull calves at living prices. Two of these are from daughters of a son of Lulu Keyes, 36 lbs. butter 7 days, and 21 lbs. milk per day, and sired by Prince Colantha Abbeok, whose dam made 32 lbs. butter 7 days, and 104 lbs. milk per day.  
**A. E. HULET, NORWICH, ONT. Bell Phone 48-r. 3**

### 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—as the others did.  
**GRIESBACH BROS., COLLINGWOOD, ONT.**

### 2 ONLY ORCHARD LEIGH HOLSTEINS ONLY 2

We have only 2 young bulls fit for service left. No. 1.—Born November 7th, 1915. His dam was first-prize mature cow at Guelph Dairy Test, 1915, R.O.M., 7 days, 27.96 lbs. butter and 514 lbs. milk. Price \$200. No. 2.—Born October 18th, 1915. His sire's 7 nearest dams average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam, at 3 years, made 25.81 lbs. butter and 559.5 lbs. milk in 7 days. Price \$175.  
**JAS. G. CURRIE & SON, (Electric car stops at the gate) INGERSOLL, ONT.**



## Cost and Service

The two factors considered before a purchase is made.

## Steel Truss Barns

measure up to every requirement. They are as sturdy as a skyscraper. They have no cross-beams to hinder unloading or mowing away. They are fire and lightning-proof. They have metal-clad, roller doors, lift roof-lights, sliding side windows and "Acorn" ventilators. The cost will compare favorably with a wood frame barn.

Send for a copy of new book, "The Steel Truss Barn."

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited

Preston, Ont. Montreal, Que.

**Big Money**  
Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$15 to \$50 a day when farm work is slack. Other men have done it for years with an **Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine**. Same rig bores through any soil at rate of 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. One team hauls and operates machine. Engine power if wanted. Easy to operate—no experts needed. Small investment; easy terms. Note machine pay for itself in a few weeks work. There is a big demand for wells to water stock and for irrigation. Write for free illustrated circulars showing different styles. **Lisle Manufacturing Co.** Box 972 Clarinda, Iowa

**Order** now before it is too late, because of the car shortage.  
**Harab-Davies**  
Fertilizers  
mean bigger and better crops—more profits. Order Now  
**ONTARIO FERTILIZERS LTD.**  
Toronto, Ontario

**CREAM WANTED**  
We hesitate to quote prices, because the figures for to-day may be too low for to-morrow.  
Our guarantee is:  
Prompt Service  
Accurate Records  
Highest Prices  
Write for particulars—it will be worth your while.  
**TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Ltd.**  
9 Church Street, Toronto

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

**CREAM WANTED**  
Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit weekly. We guarantee highest market price.  
**Ontario Creameries, Limited**  
London, - Ontario

**18 HOLSTEIN BULLS**  
FOR SALE  
Eleven 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**

## Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

### Book on Angus Cattle.

I noticed in your columns some time ago a book entitled "History of Angus Cattle," by Sinclair, offered as a premium for a number of subscriptions. What are the leading features of this book, and what is the cash price? G. C.

Ans.—The price of this book, postpaid, through this office is \$5.50. The book discusses fully the origin and history of the breed, describes leading animals in the Old Country and in Canada, and gives general information regarding Angus cattle.

### Binding a Bargain.

1. A buys a pair of oxen from my son at so much per pound and pays \$5.00 down. Does paying \$5.00 on a \$200.00 bargain make it legal?

2. Is it advisable to continue feeding turnips to a cow due to freshen? R. McK.

Ans.—1. The bargain would be considered legal.

2. Turnips are a succulent feed and are good for pregnant animals.

### Lump on Jaw.

I have a cow with a lump on the right side of her jaw. It came on about two weeks ago, and is very hard. It does not appear to interfere with her eating. Is there any remedy? W. H.

Ans.—The lump may be caused by an injury or a bad tooth. However, if from the latter it no doubt would interfere with mastication. If the lump is not attached to the bone it may be dissected out and the wound carefully dressed. The treatment to arrest lump jaw is to give iodide of potassium three times daily. Commence with one-dram doses, and increase the dose by one-half dram daily until the animal refuses food and water, fluid runs from eyes and mouth and the skin becomes scruddy. When any of these symptoms become marked cease giving the drug. If necessary repeat treatment in three months.

### Veterinary.

#### Unthrifty Mare.

1. We bought a lousy mare. We clipped her and washed with dip without results.

2. She swelled in right hind leg up to hip. Then she sometimes would tremble, then lie down, stretch and groan. Get up and paw, or sit on haunches. We treated her successfully, but after a week or so she had another attack.

3. How do horses that are troubled with bots act?

4. Are wood ashes good for horses?

5. Has she kidney trouble?

6. She has an abscess on the elbow and another below her shoulder. R. F. Q.

Ans.—1. Give her a thorough washing with a warm, 5-per-cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics every 10 days until fresh lice cease to hatch out.

2. The swelling was due to standing without exercise for a day or two. Some horses are subject to this (it is called lymphangitis). The painful symptoms were due to indigestion. Have her teeth dressed by a veterinarian, as while she eats sufficient food it is probable that she does not masticate properly. Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with a heaped tablespoonful, three times daily, of equal parts powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nuxvomica and bicarbonate of soda. Feed a reasonable quantity of good hay and rolled oats. Give a couple of carrots or a turnip daily, and twice weekly give a feed of dampened bran. Give regular exercise or light work.

3. Bots do not trouble horses except where there are large numbers which let go of the stomach at once, form a ball and occlude the passage out of the stomach. Then death occurs in a few hours, despite treatment.

4. Some claim they are effective in case the horse has worms.

5. The symptoms do not indicate kidney trouble.

6. Make a free opening with a sharp knife and then flush out the cavities three times daily until healed with a 5 per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. V.



## MANOR FARM



### KING SEGIS PONTIAC POSCH

SENIOR SIRE IN SERVICE AT MANOR FARM

Sire King Segis Pontiac Alcartra (the \$50,000 Sire)

Dam Fairmont Netherland Posch (32.59 lbs. at 4 yrs. old)



You know Manor Farm has a real reputation for cattle dealings.

Now, Mr. Breeder, no matter where you live, if you are in the market for a young sire of choice breeding to head your herd, just let me hear from you.

I can take care of your needs, whether you want a high- or low-priced fellow.

Now is a good time to buy.



**GORDON S. GOODERHAM**  
CLARKSON, ONT.

## Sixty Head of Pure-bred HOLSTEINS

In a complete dispersion sale THE ENTIRE PLEASANT RIDGE HERD will be sold at the farm, near BRIGHT, ONT.

Wednesday, March 21st, 1917

Owing to illness, which has compelled the senior member of our firm to spend most of the last six months in the hospital at Woodstock, we have decided to disperse our entire herd by public auction on the above-mentioned date. We have only five cows in our herd above four years of age. Eight of these have qualified in the R. O. P. in their two-year-old form with records from 9,500 to 13,879 lbs. Our mature cows run as high as 14,470 lbs. for the year, and over 25 lbs. of butter in the R. O. M. There are daughters of King Lyons Hengerveld, King Lyons Colantha, Correct Change, and other noted sires. The 1916 and 1917 calves are all by Correct Change. There are several young bulls among these, and these are the best lot we ever had. Their sire is also included in the sale. Look up his breeding before you come. In writing for catalogues, write your name plainly and mention this paper.

Terms: Cash; or 6 months' credit will be given on bankable paper, with interest at 7% per annum.

Trains.—All G. T. R. trains will be met at New Hamburg and Ratho Stations on day of sale. C. P. R. connections with east and west can be made on morning and evening of sale with G. T. R. at Drumbo.

(Moore & Dean, Auctioneers)

**JACOB LEUSZLER & SON, Bright, Ont., R. R. 1**

### AT SERVICE

## May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia

"The most perfectly bred bull of the breed," and a perfect individual. Sire, Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia, a son of the 44.18-lb. cow, K. P. Pontiac Lass. Dam, May Echo Pontiac, a daughter of the great May Echo Sylvia, champion milk cow of the world. The butter records of his two grandams average 42.59 lbs. in seven days, and 170.5 lbs. in thirty days, being also another world's record.

Apply early, as only a number of approved cows will be accepted. Terms, a matter of arrangement.

Owners—W. F. Elliott, A. J. Camplin, C. R. Dyke, L. M. Kennedy, G. Brownsberger.  
**W. F. ELLIOT, Sec., (Bell Phone) Unionville, Ont.**

## Dumfries Farm Holsteins

175 head to choose from. We have on hand at present about 20 young bulls. Visitors always welcome. Can also spare a few fresh cows.

**S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, St. George, Ont.**

## 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 your herd? We have them. Would a grandson or a great-grandson of this famous cow improve your herd? Write for particulars.

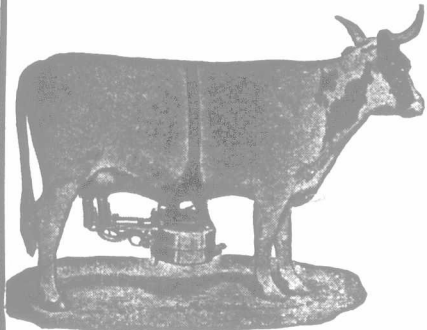
**JAS. BAGG & SON,**

Woodbridge, C. P. R., Concord, G. T. R.

**EDGELEY, ONT.**



# THE OMEGA Milking Machine



has been installed in the private dairy of H. M. King George V. at Windsor Castle, and also at His Majesty's private estate at Sandringham. The OMEGA, in a 17-day test on ten cows (against 17 previous days) at the O.A.C., Guelph, increased the milk flow 206 lbs., or 3 per cent.

## Cleanly and Efficient

The OMEGA is the only machine that draws the milk from the teats through stiff transparent celluloid tubes to the pail which is suspended from the cow. (See cut.) The pail cannot be kicked over and the teat-cups cannot fall to the floor and suck up straw or manure. There are no rubber tubes in the OMEGA to crack and harbor germs. The OMEGA is simple in design and easily cleaned.

## Write to-day

for free booklet describing the many exclusive and desirable features of the OMEGA.

**C. RICHARDSON & CO.,**  
St. Mary's, Ontario

# 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.

# 16<sup>95</sup> Upward ON TRIAL American FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$16.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary material, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy

## Monthly Payment Plan

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont. and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**  
Box 3200 Bainbridge, N. Y.

## City View Ayrshires

for April—One R.O.P. cow, fresh; two bulls fit for service, and a few choice bull calves.

**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.

**Geo. A. Morrison,** Mount Elgin, Ontario

## Glencairn Ayrshires

Herd established 41 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 Stn., G. T. R.

**LABELS**  
Live-stock Labels for cattle, sheep and hogs, manufactured by the **Ketchum Manufacturing Co.**  
Box 501, Ottawa, Ont. Write for samples and prices

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Book on Bees.

1. Where can I secure the bee book entitled "A B C of Beekeeping"? Where can I secure bee supplies and Italian bees?

2. Do you know of any breeder raising Suffolk hogs?

**Ans.—1.** "A B C of Beekeeping" can be secured through this office for \$2.25 postpaid. Write **M. Pettit, O. A. C. Guelph,** for information regarding securing bee supplies and Italian bees.  
**2.** We are not in touch with breeders of Suffolk hogs, although we understand there are a few in the country.

### Threshing Beans.

I recently saw an article in "The Farmer's Advocate" relative to the threshing of beans. I will give you my method, which I have found to work quite satisfactorily. I take the ordinary cutting box and remove the knives, and put a half-inch mesh screen under the part which slopes downward so that the beans will fall through and the straw pass over. In this way the beans and straw are separated and can easily be made marketable by the use of a good fanning mill. This method does not crack or split the beans, and we are able to thresh the bean crop with very little trouble.

**J. H.**

### Debating Rules.

1. In conducting a debate in a literary society should both affirmative and negative be allowed a reply, or only the affirmative?

2. If sheep have access to a field in which potatoes are growing are they apt to eat the tops?

**G. W.**

**Ans.—1.** The affirmative only has the right to reply. A stated time is usually made, say three or five minutes, in which the leader has an opportunity to refute arguments brought up by the speakers on the negative side, but he is not supposed to introduce any new argument.

**2.** We doubt whether sheep would eat potato tops, but they would do a certain amount of damage in tramping through the field. It might be all right to leave them for a short time to clean the fence corners, but it is only natural for them to cross the field in search of new fodder.

### Building a Hen house.

Does the open-front hen-house give satisfaction? Is the small room built at the east end of the pen described in the issue of March 25, 1915, of much value? When the roof on the north side is raised above the south side to permit of putting in the windows, how is it supported? What is the 6 x 6-inch material used for, and why is 2-inch lumber required?

**N. P.**

**Ans.—**The house described in the issue of March 25, 1915, is the one in use on Weldwood farm, and is giving entire satisfaction. The four-foot alleyway at the end of the pen is very handy for storing feed and for setting hens. The rafters on the south side extend through and are nailed to the rafters on the north. This will hold the roof if all the rafters on the south side extend through and are nailed. A post may quite easily be put in the centre to give additional support. The 6 x 6-inch material is used for sills, and the 2-inch lumber is used in the roof, where the north side is raised above the south side.

### Cracked Heels—Feeding Rolled Oats.

1. Are ground oats good feed for a horse that is taking the heaves?

2. I have a young mare which I have been feeding heavily and working a little. One of her heels has cracked. She is not hairy or beefy-legged. What treatment do you advise?

**L. W.**

**Ans.—1.** Good, clean rolled oats are satisfactory for a horse with the heaves. It is advisable to dampen all feed with a little lime water, and particular care should be taken that only small quantities of first-class hay should be fed. When working feed liberally on grain and avoid too much bulky fodder.

**2.** The trouble is possibly due to over-feeding and lack of exercise. Keep the mare in a dry stall. If not in foal purge with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and give 1½ ounces of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Dress the heel three times daily with one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead to a pint of water. Do not wash under any consideration, and if the heels accidentally get wet, rub them dry.



# Cases of Eggs Winter and Summer

Keep your fowl healthy, active and vigorous by feeding Royal Purple Poultry Specific in their mash, once daily, and you will certainly get eggs, winter and summer.

**Mrs. W. Jackson, Saskatoon, writes:**  
"Gentlemen,—I tried feeding your Royal Purple Poultry Specific last winter. I had fresh eggs all the time. Sold eggs from January to the 1st of March, and I know it was the Specific did it, and the hens looked healthy after using it. I started feeding them again this fall, and got eggs in less than a week."

## Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Manufactured from roots, herbs, minerals, etc., is a complete substitute for the grasses, seeds, herbs and insects the hen picks up during the summer, necessary in making hens lay. Royal Purple Poultry Specific tones up the whole system, keeps the stomach and bowels right—prevents diseases, such as Cholera, Roup, Rheumatism, Typhoid and kindred diseases.

**Mr. J. Brandon, Ayr, writes as follows:**  
"Dear Sirs,—Kindly send me one of your booklets. We didn't have an egg all winter until we started using your Royal Purple Poultry Specific, and it is the best thing I have ever used. We are getting eleven to twelve eggs per day now on account of feeding them the right food."

Sold in 25 and 50c. packages and large \$1.50 air-tight tins. Send for our FREE 80-page book on the common diseases of stock and poultry.

**W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Limited**  
London, Canada



# TWO DAYS Great Dispersion Sale of Shropshire and Southdown Sheep TWO DAYS

Other pure-bred live stock and farm implements; 300 bushels seed oats, Early Surprise and O. A. C. 72 varieties. The property of **J. LLOYD-JONES, Burford, Ont.**

**MONDAY and TUESDAY March 26th and 27th, 1917**

Implements and cattle will be sold Monday. Sheep, ponies and horses on Tuesday.

Sale to commence 10 a.m., Monday. Farm one mile from Burford Station, G.T.R. Phone connection, Machine phone 24.

**J. LLOYD-JONES, Proprietor, Burford, Ontario**  
**WELBY ALMAS, Auctioneer. F. MILES, Clerk.**

# FOURTH CONSIGNMENT SALE OF 50 HEAD PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE CATTLE

FROM THE HERDS OF THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' CLUB

to be held at Dr. Rudd's Sale Stable, Woodstock, Ont.

April 5th, 1917, at 1 p.m.

In this sale will be found representatives of the greatest producing strains of Ayrshires in Canada. **JEAN ARMOUR**, ex-world's champion; **LADY JANE**, Canadian R.O.P. champion cow; **SCOTCH THISTLE**, Canadian R.O.P. champion 3-year-old; and **LENORE**, 2nd champion butter-fat producer in 2-year-old class, were all bred by members of our club. In this sale, we believe we have the best lot of cattle yet offered at any of our sales. There will be a few choice young bulls, including **Snow King**, champion at London last fall.

Write the secretary for a catalogue, with full details of the sale.

**W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont. John McKee, Norwich, Ont.**  
**President Sec.-treas. and Sale Manager**  
**MOORE AND DEAN, AUCTIONEERS**



**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.**

**THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS**  
LONDON, ONTARIO  
**Jno. 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 writing.  
**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.P. records, save one. Females, all ages, also for sale. **B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**



All cows give some  
**MILK**  
Well fed cows of course give  
**MORE MILK**  
but cows fed COTTON SEED  
MEAL give the  
**MOST MILK**  
and do it at less cost per pound.  
**COTTON SEED MEAL**

when carefully selected, such as our BRANDS are, is the most economical and most satisfactory concentrate on the market. It is rich in protein, and offers it to the animal in a highly palatable and digestible form, and cows need protein to produce the maximum amount of milk. A scientific dairyman will always include in the ration sufficient cotton seed meal. More natural farm roughage and less grain products can be used. Ask your Experiment Station.

**OUR BRANDS:**

Owl Brand	Dove Brand	Jay Brand	Fox Brand
41-43% Protein	38 1/4-40% Protein	38-38% Protein	Feed Meal 20-22% Pro.

All selected quality—Cotton seed meal is our specialty and has been for forty years. Come to headquarters.

**F. W. BRODE & CO.**  
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**TAMWORTHS**  
FOR SALE  
Large number of choice males and females. All ages.  
**HEROLD'S FARMS, Beamsville, Ontario**

**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

**Meadow Brook Yorkshires**  
I am offering a splendid choice of sows bred for May and June farrow. All bred from prize-winning stock. Prices reasonable.  
G. W. Miners, R. R. 3, Exeter, Ont. Huron Co.

**Yorkshires** Sows bred and younger; boars 2 and 3 months' age. Our Champion, winner of 12 firsts and 5 championships in 2 years' showing at Toronto and Ottawa. Bronze turkeys from prize-winning stock.  
WM. MANNING & SONS Woodville, Ont.

**TAMWORTHS**  
Young sows bred for April and May farrow, and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write:—  
John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

**Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns.** Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Tamworths, both sexes, 140 to choose from. Shorthorns, 5 bulls, from 5 to 10 months old, reds and roans, dandies. Females of the best milking strains, CHAS. CURRIE, MORRISTON, ONT.

**Polands, Durocs and Berkshires**  
Young stock at all times, both sexes and all ages. Can also supply anything in Dorsets or South-downs. Everything priced to sell.  
CECIL STOBBS, Leamington, Ont.

**AVONHURST YORKSHIRES**  
A large number of choice pigs. February farrowed. One of our sows farrowed 59 pigs in three litters. Correct bacon type. Pairs not ak n. We guarantee satisfaction.  
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 ak n, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.  
Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

**Cloverdale Berkshires and Shropshires**—In Berkshires I can furnish boars or sows, all ages, pairs not ak n. 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.

**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.

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE**  
My herd won all the champion prizes at London, Toronto and Windsor, 1916. Young stock for sale, pairs not ak n. Come and see them, or write. Trains met by appointment.  
Culbert Mialott, R. R. No. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Holding Two Clerkships.

Is it legal for one person to hold the position of Township Clerk and County Clerk?  
S. B.  
Ans.—Yes.

#### Rape for Feed.

1. Will rape sown in early spring make good pasture after harvest?
2. I have a corner in a 20-acre field separated from the main field by a ditch, over which I have no bridge. I want to seed this down. Could I seed it with rape, clover and timothy? Would the rape get too hard for the cattle to eat?
3. What is the best time to sow rape for after-harvest pasture, and to get a good catch of clover and timothy?
4. I have a two-months-old calf which slobbers a good deal when it chews its cud. At present I am feeding skim-milk. It apparently is healthy but is not able to handle oats and hay.
5. Would you recommend sowing salt on root ground? If so, how much to the acre. The ground was fall plowed and well manured.
6. Where would you advise building a water supply tank, inside or outside the building? Do cement tanks give good satisfaction outside?
7. I put a bath-room in my house last fall and dug a cesspool about 8 feet deep. Is there any danger of it filling up?
8. Do you think the bran which we purchase now is valuable for milk cows? I am feeding one-third bran and two-thirds rolled oats. Would the cows do just as well without the bran?
9. How thickly should barley be sown as a nurse crop for sweet clover? How much sweet clover should be sown per acre?
10. Are turnips more satisfactory feed to keep up the milk flow than mangels?
11. Do you consider mangels to be profitable for feeding hogs?  
E. B.

Ans.—1. Rape makes an excellent fall pasture when sown on well-prepared soil. A very satisfactory method is to summer-fallow the land up until the first week in July, then sow the rape in drills 21 or 28 inches apart. Cultivate once or twice through the season. This will tend to destroy weeds, and if the season is at all favorable there will be an abundance of feed by the first of September.

2. We doubt the advisability of sowing rape early in the season for after-harvest pasture. If the rape was sown at all thickly, or even if it were sown thinly and made a luxuriant growth, there would be a tendency for it to smother out the clover and timothy.

3. Clover and timothy should be sown in the spring; rape the first week in July.  
4. At two months of age a calf does not take readily to oats and hay. It may pick a little, but we doubt whether there is much cause for alarm with a calf at that age. If there is nothing wrong with its mouth or teeth there is little that can be done to prevent the slobbering.

5. Salt is sometimes sown on root ground, especially for mangels. About 200 pounds per acre would be sufficient.

6. Concrete water tanks give good satisfaction when built outside. We have known them to be built in the approach to the barn where they are completely covered, but they are also built right out in the open, and, while they freeze a little on the inside and on the top, it is not sufficient to cause inconvenience, provided the pipe leading to and from the tank is protected from frost.

7. Provided the ground is porous there is not much danger of the cesspool filling, although it may be advisable to clean it out occasionally.

8. Bran is considered to be an exceptionally good concentrate for milk cows. If you are feeding all the legume hay the cows will consume besides a fair quantity of rolled oats, the cows should do fairly well without the bran. However, bran can be safely fed and has a laxative effect.

9. Sow about one bushel of barley to the acre when using it as a nurse crop. From 18 to 20 lbs. of sweet clover is the customary seeding.

10. Some feeders claim that they secure a larger flow of milk from feeding turnips than from mangels, but if equal weights are fed they are almost the same in feeding value. Mangels are preferred for dairy cows, owing to the absence of any taint.

11. Yes.

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First Laid  
in 1898

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ROOFING

Same Roofs  
Still in  
Service

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.

8 permanent colors—Red, Grey, and Green. For your home, use Neponset Twin Shingles.

Look for the Neponset dealer and get genuine satisfaction.

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The Largest Manufacturers  
of Roofing, Wall Board  
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Makers of Neponset Wall Board



### More or Fuller Cans



Those who use Royal Purple Stock Specific secure from 3 to 5 pounds more milk from each cow per day. Figure the increase on even a small herd. It will pay you to feed Royal Purple to your cows, and steers can be fattened a month earlier by its use.

### Royal Purple Stock Specific

is a digester, tonic, an animal conditioner. It aids digestion and assimilation and enables

stock to get the maximum amount of good from the food eaten. Greater gains are secured from less grain, and the cost of the Royal Purple fed is very trifling. It will improve the condition of the worst, most run-down animal on your farm. If you have a poor, miserable, run-down, hide-bound horse in your possession, try it on him first and be convinced.

Royal Purple Stock Specific is put up in 50c. packages and \$1.50 and \$5.00 tins.

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London, Canada

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Write for FREE 30-page booklet on the common diseases of stock and poultry and our other products. It tells how to raise calves without milk, also how to build hen-houses.

### Duroc Jersey Swine

Just home from quarantine; Brookwater Principle sired by that great sire, The Principle 4, that has proved 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 ak n.  
L. A. PARDO & SONS, R. R. No. 1, CHARING CROSS, ONTARIO

**BERKSHIRES**  
ADAM THOMSON

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallies, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.  
R. R. NO. 1, Stratford, Ontario  
Shakespeare Station, G. T. R.

### LYNNORE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE—Young stock of both sexes, bred from imported animals, high-class in type and quality. Also, we are now offering for sale highly-bred imported stock boar and sows. Write for particulars.  
F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT, BRANTFORD, ONT.  
Lynnore Stock Farm—English Dairy Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs.

### DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE

In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys, we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.  
MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, 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 Radial.

### TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS

Young sows due to farrow within a month. Young pigs, both sexes, all descendants of Imp. and Silver Medal Stock. Ten young heifers and cows, grand milking strain, in calf to Broadlands No. 87903.  
A. A. COLWILL, R. M. D. No. 2, NEWCASTLE, ONT.



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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.

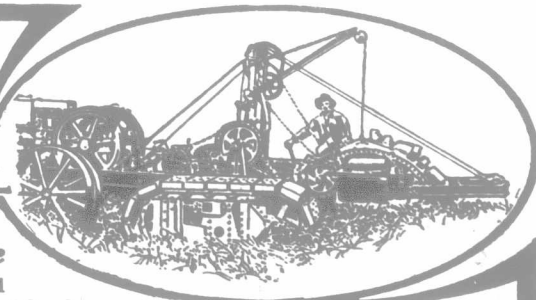
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Giving part, or full time to contract tile ditching. You can do the same thing! An ideal occupation for farmers, threshermen and all others seeking a business of their own. Thousands of wet acres need scores of miles of tile drains to make them profitable. Hundreds of these acres lie within your easy reach. There's ditching a-plenty you can obtain if you but go after it, and the Buckeye Traction Ditcher is the machine that will do it economically and return you a better profit than a 75 acre farm. The

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**BUCKEYE**  
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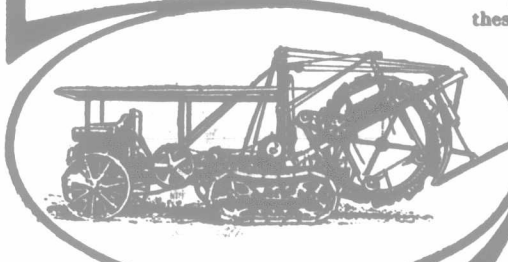
will do more ditching in a day than 15 men and at a fraction of the cost. Operates successfully in ordinary winter weather. Cuts a perfect ditch, true to grade, ready for the tile immediately.

Here's a couple of letters, one from a man who made almost \$50 a day with a "Buckeye."

"The machine I bought of you is a money maker. Will average 125 to 200 rods per day at 35c a rod. My operating cost is about \$10 per day leaving me a net profit around \$50."  
 L. I. FAIRMAN, Broadhead, Wis.

"Last year I dug 11,071 rods of ditch for which I received \$2254.00. Labor, oil, repairs and shipping expenses were \$544.72 leaving a net profit of \$1710.28. I had only one helper."  
 ROY E. JOLEY, Merrill, Mich.

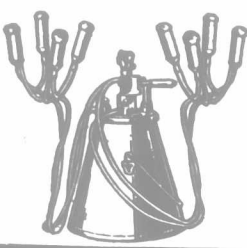
Naturally soil conditions vary and prices per rod are not always the same: but there's no doubt about your making good money with a "Buckeye."



Write for "Book of Facts," telling what these ditchers have actually done and earned for many owners. Give your soil conditions and size ditches you wish to cut—we'll tell you the size machine to do this work. Our service department will gladly help you, as it has others, to get started right in the highly profitable field of contract tile ditching.

**THE BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER CO.**  
 2017 Crystal Ave. Findlay, Ohio

**"I could not have done without it this Summer, as help is so scarce"**



Here is the experience of one of the scores of dairy farmers for whom the

**EMPIRE**  
 Mechanical Milker

is taking the place of the farm help they can no longer get, and enabling them to keep their herds together and take advantage of the prevailing high prices.

R. R. No. 3, INGERSOLL, ONT.

Gentlemen:—

I have used one of your "Empire Milkers" since early last April, on from 30 to 45 cows continually, and can find no injurious effects on the cows. They seemed to like it from the first time, and I think gave rather more milk than with the best hand milking. Easy cows seemed less inclined to leak, and hard ones gradually became easier.

I have sent the milk a number of years to the Borden Condenser Company, and have had no complaints. I have just followed the instructions for keeping it clean.

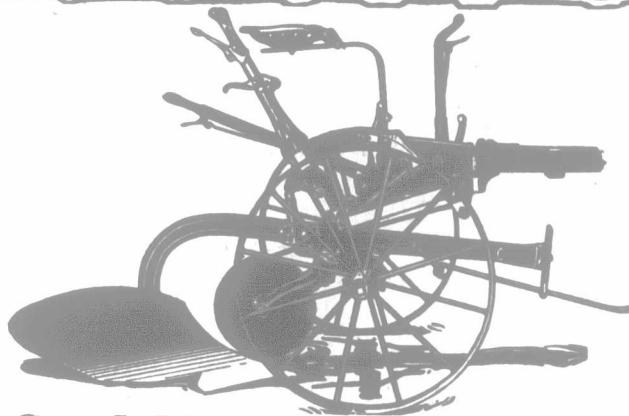
I could not not have done without it this summer, as help is so scarce. I may say further that I have been milking cows for over 50 years, and have been in the milk business nearly that length of time. I have had no previous experience with milking machines, but have had very little trouble or expense for repairs. I have used it on heifers never milked before, with perfect satisfaction, no matter how small their teats were.

The Milker has been of more practical value to me than I ever expected.

WILLIAM COLYER.

We will be glad to send you Booklets showing exactly how the Empire Mechanical Milker works, and telling the experience which dozens of prominent dairy farmers have had with it. Address Dept. C

**The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited,**  
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TAKE a simple type of two-wheeled sulky plow like the **Oliver 26**, equip it with a suitable bottom, and put it into the hands of an Eastern Canadian plowman. There is an unerring recipe for good plowing. The **Oliver 26** sulky handles like a two-wheeled cart. It has a pole shift that changes instantly the landing of the beam, making it as easy as can be for the operator to straighten crooked furrows, to turn short corners or to plow side hills. The land wheel has a range of lift that insures good work on rough ground, around dead furrows, and in finishing out a land. No plow made works better on rough, uneven land or can be backed more easily. It has a horse lift that eases the work of the plowman without tiring the horses. There is no handier plow than this sturdy **Oliver 26**.

Other **Oliver** plows from engine and riding gangs down to walking plows, complete a line in which you can find any particular plow you may happen to need—a plow that will help your reputation as a good plowman and good farmer—at a price you can afford to pay. May we send you our folders telling all about **Oliver** plows for Eastern Canada? Write to the nearest branch house.

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FOR SALE

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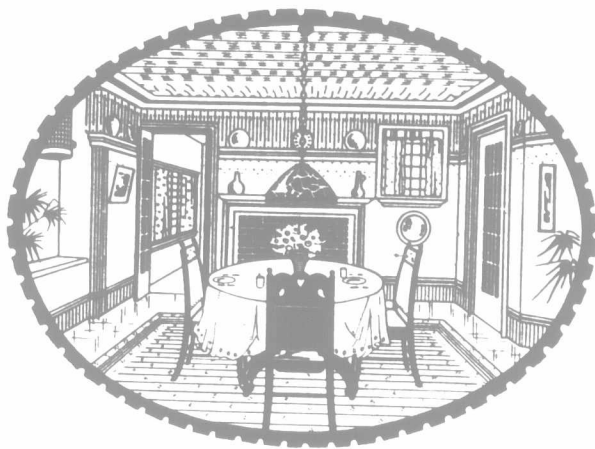


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"PERFECT" METAL

# CEILINGS

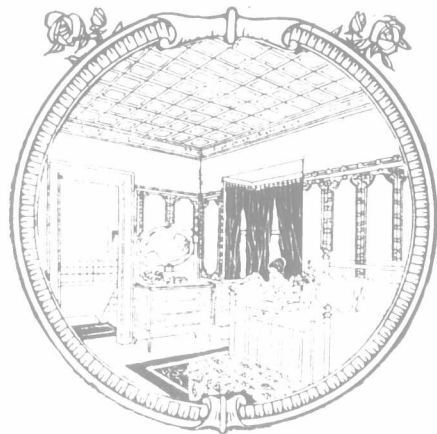
## AND WALLS



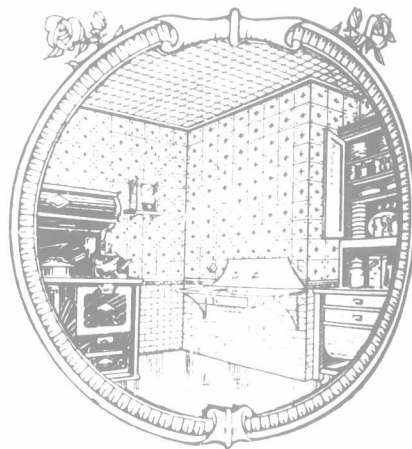
COMING Spring will soon be freshening up the world out-of-doors. To you she leaves the brightening up of all within the house. Get in tune with the spirit of freshness, newness and beauty.

Make the old home a happier, brighter place to live in. Change those dreary rooms and shabby corners to cheery nooks of lasting comfort and delight, with Pedlar's "Perfect" Metal Ceilings and Walls.

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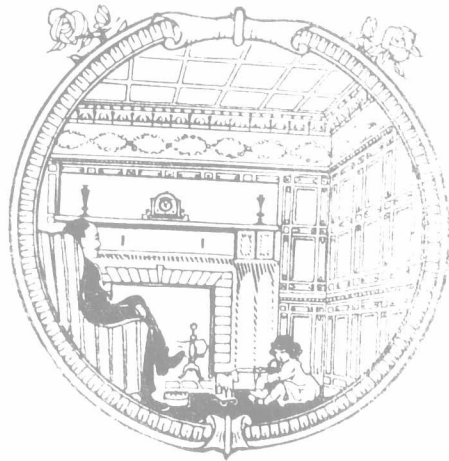
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