

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

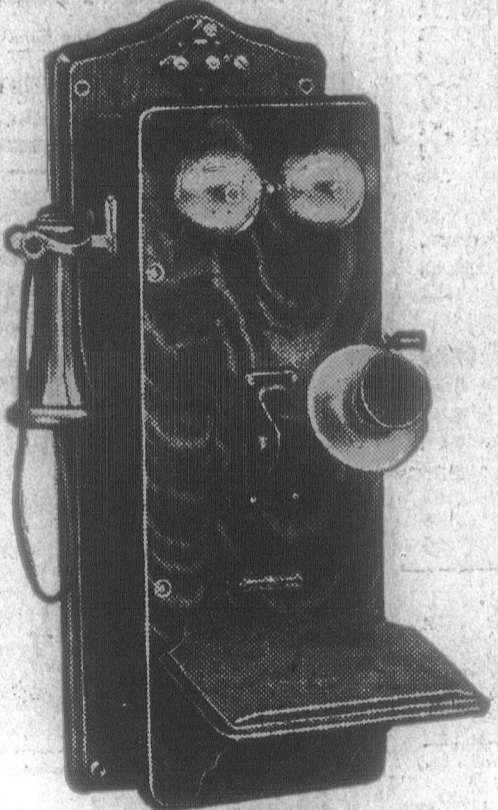
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRC

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Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 30, 1914.

Dept. of Agriculture
and Cold Storage
Commissioners Dec 31, 1913



Compact-Type Bridging Telephone.

Telephones and Switchboards

In almost every advertisement of ours on this front cover page we emphasize the "quality" of our telephones and equipment. Our reason for talking "quality" so persistently is because "quality" is our strongest talking point. It was on the foundation stone of "high-quality" that this business was built—a business that has grown to be the largest independent telephone industry in the Dominion. We've not the space here to go into particulars about the "quality" of our guaranteed products, but if you'll send for Bulletins Nos. 3 and 4, you'll get the whole story.

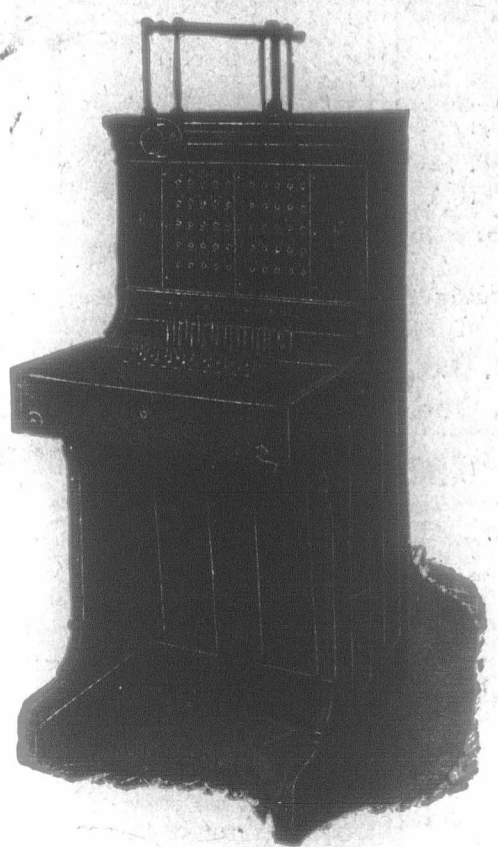
Now is the Time to Write Us

This is the season of the year in which rural telephone systems are organized, and plans completed to begin work. We have assisted the majority of independent local and municipal systems in Ontario to get started under conditions that insure success. Our experience is worth money to any new company entering the field. Write and let us know your local conditions, and we will tell you how we can best be of service to you.

It will pay you well to get our prices before placing any orders.

Canadian Independent Telephone Company, Limited

20 Duncan Street, Toronto



The Most Up-to-date Switchboard Made.

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Limited
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When The Corn Is Ready To Harvest For Your Silo you want an ensilage cutter that saves as much labor and time as possible—a cutter that does not require a powerful engine to operate nor clogs when feeding either green corn or dry fodder fast. The machine you need is the

PAPEC Pneumatic Ensilage Cutter

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

Write For Free Book

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

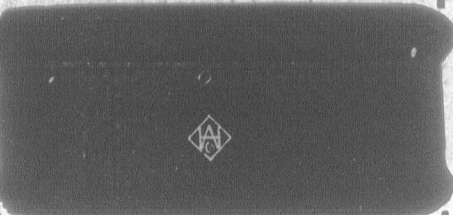
GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED
1809 York St., Guelph, Ont.



"It Throws and Blows!"

GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS

91 to 1,218 gallons



Our trade mark appears on all our tanks, guaranteeing the quality and workmanship.

If your dealer does not handle the H.-A. Co.'s, write for catalogue No. 24, showing over 700 different styles and sizes for ALL purposes.

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Windsor Ontario

FREE LAND for the settler in NEW ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free and at a nominal cost, are calling for cultivation.

Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario a home awaits you.

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

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| | | | | | Spacing of Horizontals in Inches. | Old Ont. per rod. | New Ont. and Que. Prov. |
| 4 | 30 | 22 | 10, 10, 10 | | \$0.16 | \$0.18 | \$0.19 |
| 5 | 37 | 22 | 8, 9, 10, 10 | ..... | .18 | .20 | .21 |
| 6 | 40 | 22 | 6 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9 | ..... | .21 | .23 | .24 |
| 7 | 40 | 22 | 5, 5 1/2, 7, 7, 7 1/2, 8 | ..... | .23 | .25 | .26 |
| 7 | 48 | 22 | 5, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 9, 10, 10 | ..... | .23 | .25 | .26 |
| 8 | 42 | 22 | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | ..... | .26 | .28 | .29 |
| 8 | 42 | 16 1/2 | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | ..... | .28 | .30 | .31 |
| 8 | 47 | 22 | 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9 | ..... | .26 | .28 | .29 |
| 8 | 47 | 16 1/2 | 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9 | ..... | .29 | .. | .. |
| 9 | 48 | 22 | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | ..... | .29 | .31 | .32 |
| 9 | 48 | 16 1/2 | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | ..... | .31 | .33 | .. |
| 9 | 51 | 22 | 4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9 | ..... | .29 | .31 | .. |
| 9 | 51 | 16 1/2 | 4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9 | ..... | .31 | .. | .. |
| 10 | 48 | 22 | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7, 7 1/2, 8 | ..... | .31 | .33 | .. |
| 10 | 48 | 16 1/2 | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7, 7 1/2, 8 | ..... | .33 | .. | .. |
| 10 | 51 | 22 | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9 | ..... | .33 | .. | .. |
| 10 | 51 | 16 1/2 | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9 | ..... | .31 | .33 | .. |
| 11 | 55 | 16 1/2 | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9 | ..... | .36 | .. | .. |

MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE

No. 9 Top and Bottom, and No. 12 High Carbon Horizontals between; No. 12 Uprights; No. 11 Locks (Maritime Provinces prices of Medium Weight and Special Poultry Fences include painting.)

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|--------|---------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 5 | 36 | 16 1/2 | 8, 8, 10, 10 | ..... | \$0.18 | \$0.19 | \$0.22 |
| 6 | 36 | 16 1/2 | 6, 7, 7, 8, 8 | ..... | .20 | .21 | .24 |
| 6 | 42 | 16 1/2 | 7, 7, 8, 10, 10 | ..... | .20 | .21 | .24 |
| 7 | 42 | 16 1/2 | 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8 | ..... | .22 | .24 | .27 |
| 7 | 26 | 8 | 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6 | ..... | .23 | .25 | .28 |
| 8 | 48 | 16 1/2 | 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9 | ..... | .26 | .28 | .31 |
| 9 | 36 | 12 | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6 | ..... | .27 | .29 | .32 |
| 9 | 50 | 16 1/2 | 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9 | ..... | .28 | .30 | .33 |
| 10 | 54 | 16 1/2 | 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9 | ..... | .30 | .32 | .35 |

SPECIAL POULTRY FENCING

No. 9 Top and Bottom, Intermediates No. 13, Uprights 8 inches apart.

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 18 | 48 | 8 | Close bars | | \$0.42 | \$0.44 | \$0.46 |
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PAGE "RAILROAD" GATES

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|----|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 48 | 10-ft. | op'ng | | \$3.80 | \$4.00 | \$4.00 |
| 48 | 12-ft. | op'ng | | 4.00 | 4.20 | 4.20 |
| 48 | 13-ft. | op'ng | | 4.25 | 4.45 | 4.45 |
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WALK GATE, 48 in. high, 3 1/2 ft. opening..... 2.35 2.35 2.35

STAPLES, 25-lb. box..... .75 .80 .85

BRACE WIRE, 25-lb. rolls..... .70 .75 .80

STRETCHING TOOLS, Complete outfit..... 8.00 8.50 9.00

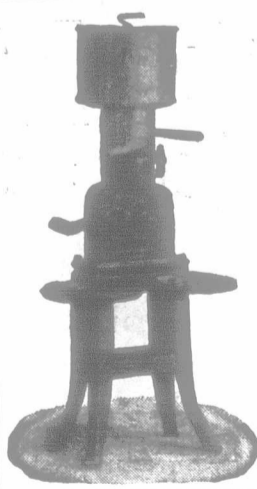
Mail Your Order with Cash Money Order, Express Order, or Personal Check to our nearest branch.

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.

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ST. JOHN WALKERVILLE 88 Church St.
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WRITE FOR 80-PAGE FREE CATALOG

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"



\$15 and Upwards

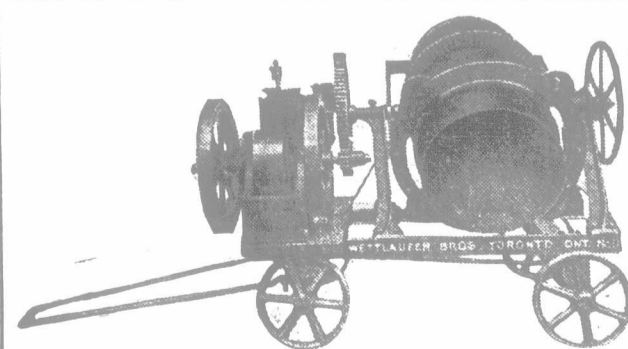
Whether you have but one cow, or if you have fifty cows, we have a high-grade Cream Separator, suitable for your requirements, at a price you can afford to pay.

We send you a machine, on FREE TRIAL, anywhere in Ontario or Eastern Canada, and prepay the freight. Thoroughly guaranteed. LOW PRICES. EASY PAYMENTS. You take no risk whatever, for you settle for it only if satisfied.

Send for Circular "A" to-day, giving particulars of our Free Trial Offer, prices, etc. Agents wanted.

NATIONAL MACHINE CO., Brighton, Ont.
DOMO SEPARATOR, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

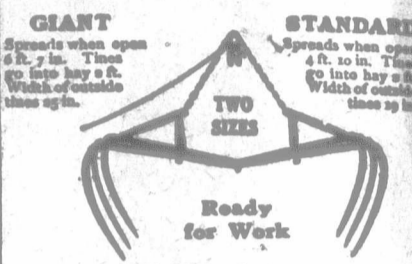
This is THE FAMOUS LITTLE WETTLAUER POWER MIXER



The Wetlauer Concrete Mixer is especially adapted for all Farm Concrete Work—Brick, Block, Barn Floors, Foundations and Silo building. The Wetlauer Concrete Mixer mixes quickly and thoroughly, and Government test has proven that it makes a concrete that is absolutely impossible to make by hand. This Mixer will save you money on your own Cement work and You Can Earn Money by doing work for your neighbors.

We specialize in the manufacture of all kinds of Concrete Machinery
WETTLAUER BROS. 178 SPADINA AVE. TORONTO, ONTARIO

LOUDEN Balance Grapple Fork



For All Kinds of Hay

In alfalfa, timothy, loose grain or straw, there is nothing to equal it. There can be no disappointment to the user of a Louden Fork. Build your loads without special care, by hand or with a loader, it does not matter, the fork goes right after it, and handles it right.

Not difficult to work

Our Patent Arch Support insures a perfect balance, and swings the fork true open or closed. Handled as easily as a harrow fork, and gives much better service.

REMEMBER, there is not another fork just as good. Insist upon a Louden. Write for catalogue covering our complete line.

"Everything for the Barn"

The LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.
Dept. 71 GUELPH, Ont.

Johnny-on-the-Spot

"Johnny-on-the-Spot" on skids or on truck, will take care of all your chores—pumping, separating cream, pulping, churning, washing, etc.

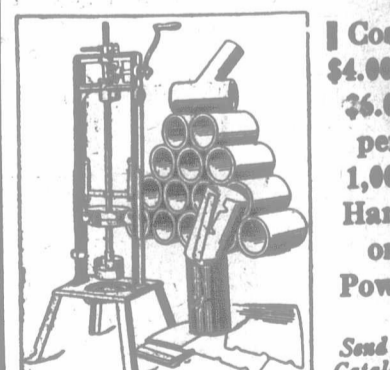
Stop wasting your time and energy in useless drudgery. Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot" do it—one of the famous Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Line—a high quality engine at a low price. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS. ALL SIZES.

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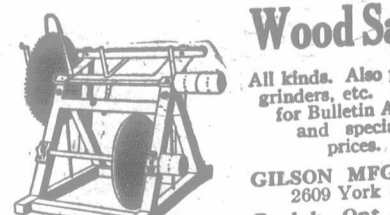
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Make Your Own Tile



Cost \$4.00 to \$6.00 per 1,000 Hand or Power

Send for Catalogue
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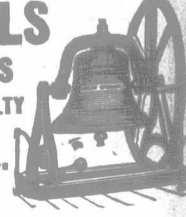
Wood Saws

All kinds. Also pumps, grinders, etc. Write for Bulletin AC-1 and special prices.

GILSON MFG. CO.
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CHIMES AND PEALS
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Established 1866





Paint that protects farm equipment

Some farmers neglect their vehicles and implements—fail to keep them well painted—and they are "worn out" before their time.

Every year such a farmer has to buy a "new binder," a "new wagon," or new something else.

It will pay you to keep your wagons and machinery painted with **Lowe Brothers' Wagon Paint**. It is especially adapted to resist the severe action of the elements and insures the maximum life and service from your equipment.

Lowe Brothers' Carriage Gloss gives a hard surface with perfect gloss, requiring no varnish to finish. Paint your buildings with



and you will have the best possible protection at most reasonable cost, for it works easier, goes further and wears longer than other paints. It is "the paint that gives best results."

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Let us send you our valuable illustrated books, "Homes Attractive From Gate to Garret" and "Guide to Farm Painting," showing how to secure best results with vehicles, barns, house and interior decoration. Sent free on request. Write today.



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Toronto, Can.

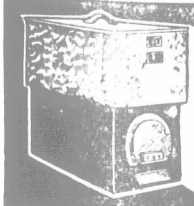
PEASE "ECONOMY" FURNACE

Stands for Simplicity

It distributes the heat evenly and steadily from every register. Extracts and uses the greatest quantity of heat from the fuel used. Specially constructed cup joints absolutely prevent dust getting into the house. Lasts a lifetime with a minimum of repairs. The easiest to handle and the cheapest to use.

"Pays for itself by the Coal it saves"

PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO 1235



YOU NEED A FEED COOKER!

Strong, galvanized steel tank, sits right over fire. Cooks quickly. Easy on fuel. Three sizes. Write for catalog. The Steel Trough and Machine Co., Ltd. Saeed, Ont.



Saves Money Saves Labor Saves Time

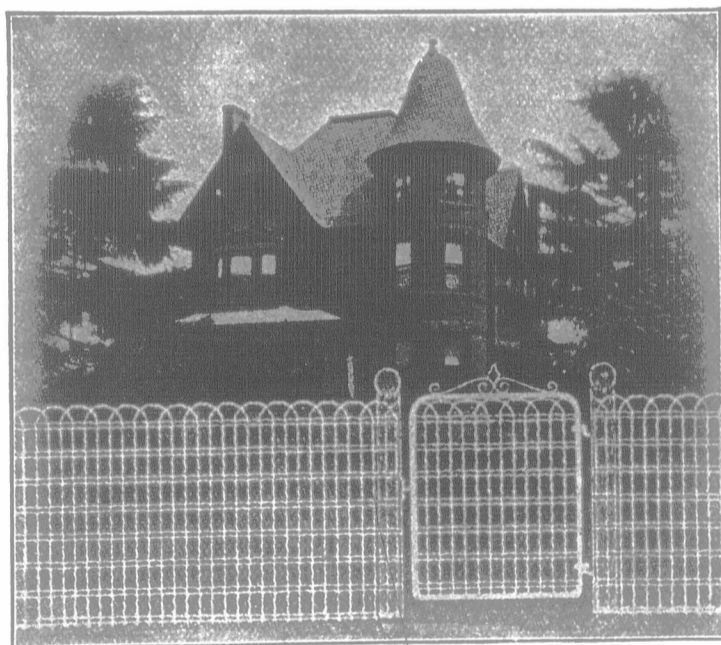
THESE are three strong reasons why it pays to use Bishopric Wall Board and Sheathing.

"Bishopric" makes for a warm house in winter and for coolness in summer. As a substitute for lumber sheathing, Bishopric Sheathing Board will give the very best results. Nail to the outside studding of your building, with lath side exposed, then nail on weather board. This affords double protection and gives insulation between sheathing and siding.

"Bishopric" is strong, rigid and impervious to all weather conditions.

If your dealer does not handle our product we will gladly send you samples and a booklet showing houses built of our materials—together with full details as to cost delivered at your home. 51

BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD CO., LIMITED
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, - - OTTAWA, Ont.



"The Home"

"As pretty as a picture." That's what one said of a home enclosed with "IDEAL" LAWN FENCE

And with good cause, too, for surrounding a magnificent house was a beautiful garden and lawn, unmarked by the rampages of small animals, yet bathed by the glorious sunlight. "IDEAL" LAWN FENCE casts practically no shadow, which gives the flowers along the border the direct rays of the sun.

Well-kept lawns, surrounded with "IDEAL" LAWN FENCE AND GATES, not only add to the appearance of "The Home" and the value of the property, but they make "The Home" more attractive, more artistic. "IDEAL" is not expensive, and can be erected by anyone. It's cheaper than iron or wooden fences, and better than either. We will gladly send you Catalogue No. 136 on "IDEAL" LAWN FENCE and other "IDEAL" LAWN ACCESSORIES.

THE MCGREGOR BANWELL FENCE CO., LTD.
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

WE WILL GLADLY GIVE INFORMATION REGARDING THE USE OF

Lime

on your soil. The soil must be sweet to produce good crops. Where sorrel, horse tail, moss, etc., appear, the soil is sour, and you cannot expect the maximum yield of hay, cereal or fruit without correcting this acid condition. Lime Carbonate (Caledonia Marl) will do this. In many instances it has more than doubled the yield. We furnish blue-litmus paper free with directions for testing your soil. Write us for further information. Agents wanted.

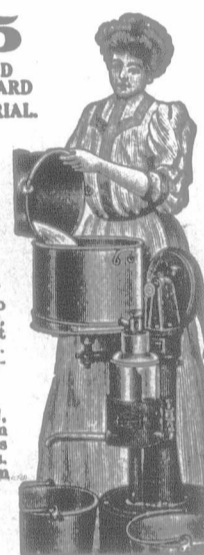
INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION
Caledonia Marl Branch 827 Marine Bank Building, Buffalo, N.Y.

Buchanan's Self-Compressing Long Sling

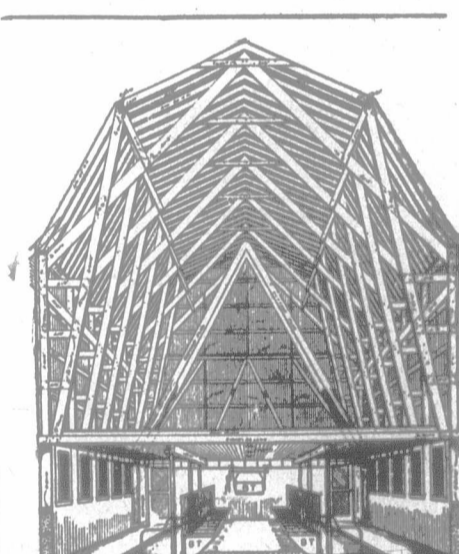
—the result of 33 years experience in making Pitching Machines. Consists of three slings and sectional pulley for drawing ends together. Easy to operate, quick to work, and exceptionally strong. We make all kinds of Pitching Machines—Swivel Carriers and Tracks, Slings, Harpoon Forks, etc. Write for catalogue. C. M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., INGERBOLL, Ont. 2

We also manufacture Steel Cow Stalls and Positive Lock Cow Stanchions.

15.95 AND UPWARD ON TRIAL AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR



A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Absolutely on Approval. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1200 BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



A Barn You Can Build Yourself

YOU can build or remodel your stable yourself if you equip it with BT Galvanized Steel Cow Stalls and accept the barn plan service we offer. No high-priced carpenters to hire and board for days. Your barn will cost less to frame, yet have greater storage capacity and more accommodation for stock.

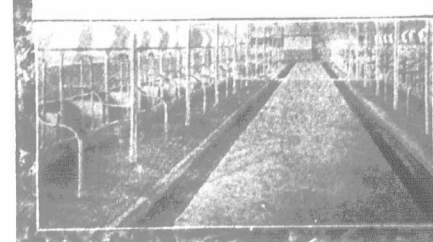
BT STEEL STALLS EASY TO INSTALL

We send you blue-print plans and cross sections, showing best layout for your stable, best widths for cattle-stand, passages, gutters, etc. You can install the BT Steel Stalls in two hours, with only a boy to help, for they come ready to set up from our factory.

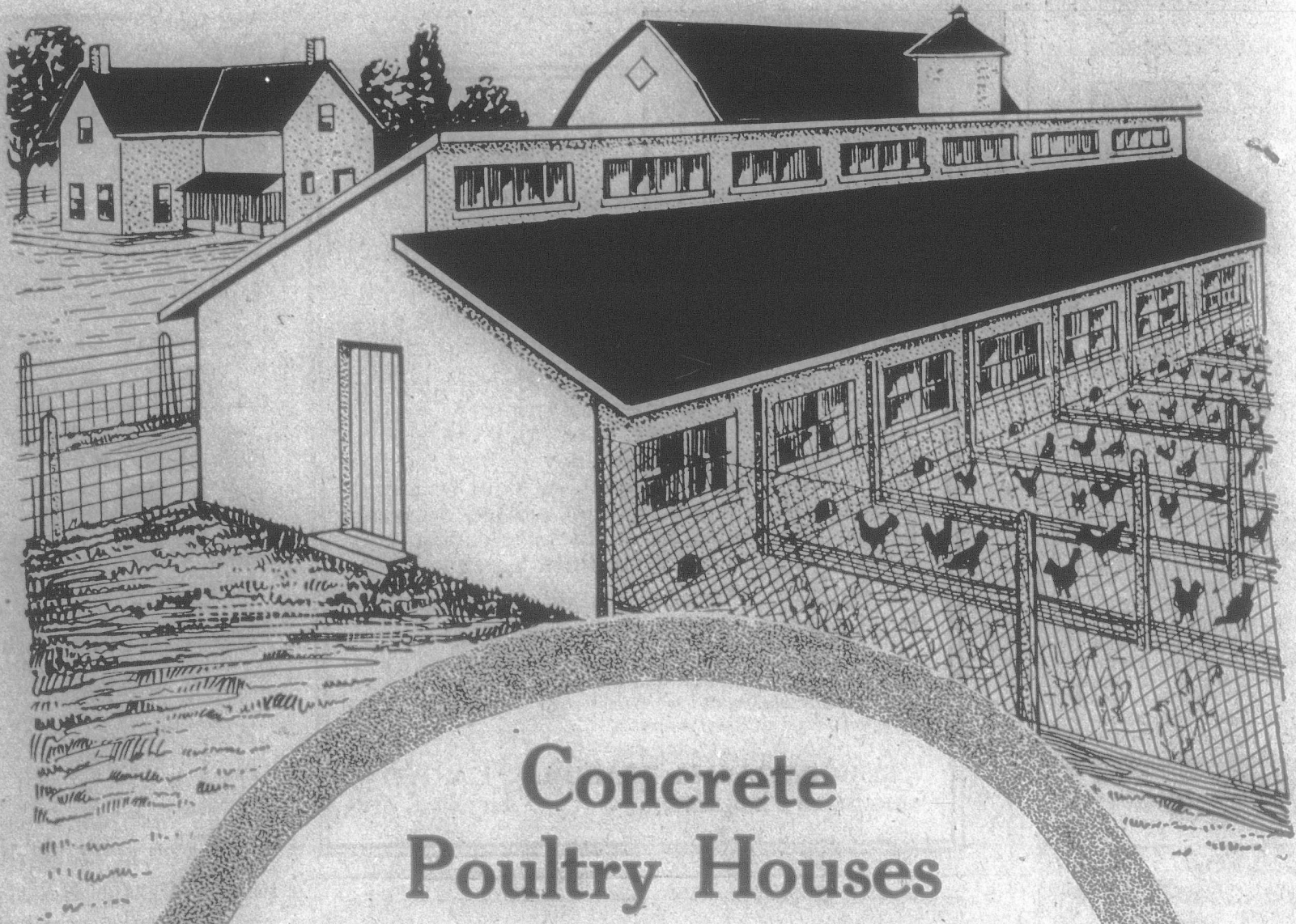
We'll Make the Plans

Write to-day for full details of this valuable service. Also get our valuable book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn," and Book No. 21, about BT Galvanized Stable Equipment. Either or both sent free for your name and address on a postal. Write to

BEATTY BROS., Limited
1341 Hill St., FERGUS, ONT.



When writing advts. please mention The Advocate.



Concrete Poultry Houses

are the most economical of all poultry houses. They are easily cleaned, sanitary, and have no cracks to harbor vermin. They keep your hens warm, comfortable and healthy, which induces them to lay more eggs in cold weather. Build your new poultry house of concrete; feed your hens green food and you will find that this procedure will

Increase Poultry Profits

The first cost of a concrete poultry house is the only cost, for they are everlasting and never need repairs. They are proof against rats, mice and vermin

Send for this free book, "What the Farmer can do with Concrete." It shows modern concrete poultry houses and tells how to build them and how to build every other farm building in a way that will save money.

Farmers' Information Bureau

**Canada Cement Company
Limited**

565 Herald Building

Montreal

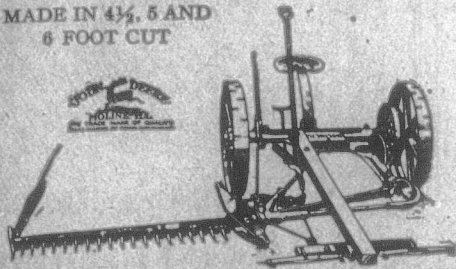


JOHN DEERE FARM IMPLEMENTS

John Deere reputation has been built up through the policy of putting high-class material, honest workmanship and improved design into John Deere Implements. The idea of making out of every purchaser a satisfied customer has paid. John Deere Implements have a reputation all over the world for honest value and high-grade service. When you buy a John Deere Implement you may be assured you are getting that which you want above everything else—SATISFACTION.

CUT YOUR HAY CLEAN WITH A DAIN VERTICAL LIFT MOWER

MADE IN 4½, 5 AND 6 FOOT CUT



IT CUTS THE HAY

Has the power to do high-grade work—and does it. Practically every bit of horse-power is transmitted from ground wheels to knife without waste from friction.

Keen cutting obtained by the use of compensating gears, which are arranged in pairs, each pair keeping the other in mesh so that no power is lost in transmission.

A BOY CAN OPERATE IT

The vertical lift enables the machine to be operated easily. Steel lever with spade-handle grip conveniently located.

Large lifting spring with coils of liberal size, combining strength and flexibility. Convenient foot lever gives best service with least difficulty.

LIGHT DRAFT

Has adjustable hitch—power of team is applied to the drag bar by draft links.

Almost entire weight of cutter bar supported by main axle by means of a large spring, eliminating ground friction.

GREAT DURABILITY

One-piece frame—solid iron. Hard-pressed bearings. Especially shaped and tempered knife sections. Long pitman shaft does away with vibration.

THE SPEIGHT WAGON

Careful attention is given to the construction of the Speight Wagon. Only well seasoned, carefully selected materials are used.

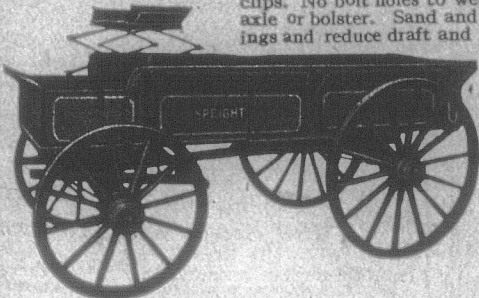
Hubs are barrel-shaped—that is, instead of being trimmed down as on other wagons, they are of large diameter. This eliminates pores for moisture to work in and rot the hub. Hubs are well ironed and boxing is accurately set. Wide spokes add to the strength of the wheels and give a greater bearing. This prevents spokes from sinking into the feloes.

Barrel-shaped hub permits using larger boxing, which increases the diameter of the bearing surface. This makes the wagon pull with minimum draft.

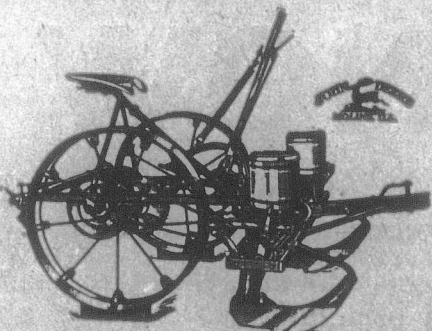
Deep oak rims, slightly oval, keep wheels from loading up when used on muddy roads.

CLIPPED GEARS AND DUST-PROOF SKEINS

The Speight front gear is equipped with angle steel hounds. Well re-inforced rear axle and bolster are held together with clips. No bolt holes to weaken the axle or bolster. Sand and dust-proof skeins keep dirt out of the bearings and reduce draft and wear.



JOHN DEERE No. 999 CORN PLANTER



Good seed is not the only requisite of a good stand. Accuracy in your corn planter is also necessary. The more accurate your corn planter, the larger will be the yield at harvest. A planter that is not accurate is not a good planter—you can't afford to use it. In getting a corn planter insist on accuracy.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ACCURACY OF THE JOHN DEERE No. 999 CORN PLANTER

The "oblique-selection" drop used on the No. 999 Planter is accurate because the seed plate has a sloping wall which terminates in the cells.

The seeds lie in the bottom of the hopper in exactly the right position to enter rapidly and fill the cells.

Corn does not bridge. Cells are so shaped that seeds are easily carried along to the cut-off.

THE REAL VARIABLE DROP PLANTER

You can plant two, three, four, five or six kernels per hill as desired, by shifting foot lever. Drilling distances are easily varied as well.

A JOHN DEERE No. 999 CORN PLANTER WILL HELP YOU RAISE A BIGGER CROP

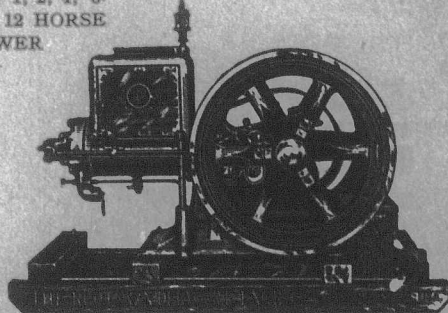
the machine or correct mistakes. Does rapid work.

Disc covers are large and can be adjusted to any desired width or angle so as to cover the seed shallow or throw up a high ridge. These covers work well

on uneven land and dead furrows, up or down hill. Feed is simple and easily adjusted to insure steady flow of seed from hopper to magazine. Both feed and cover tension regulate from the seat. No removal of bolts—simply turn a thumb screw. Fertilizer attachment can be furnished. Deposits the fertilizer where it will do the most good and will not injure the seed.

R&V "TRIUMPH" GASOLENE ENGINE

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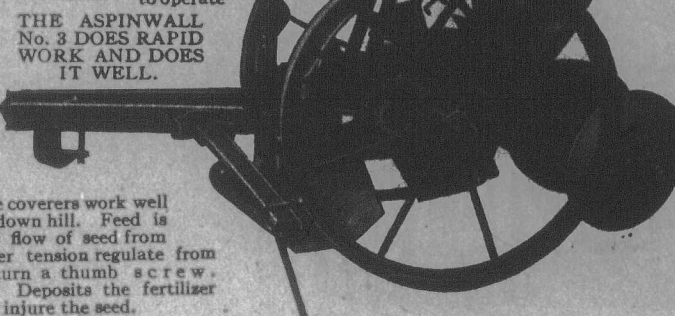
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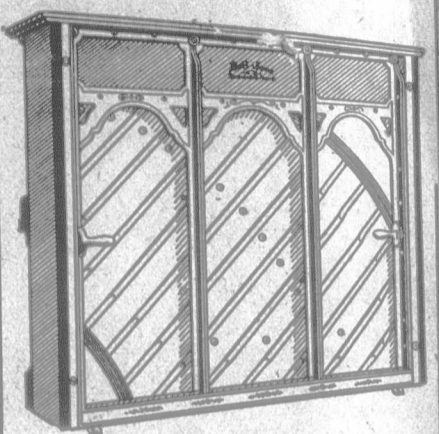


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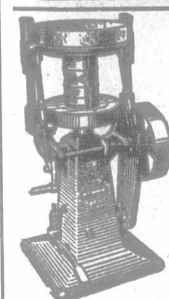
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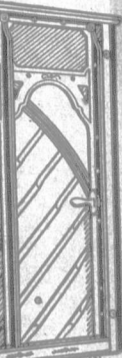
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Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 30, 1914.

No. 1127

EDITORIAL

The final warning: Test the corn before planting.

What should be one of the most important parts of the spring seeding is yet to do—putting in the corn and root crops.

If pasture is likely to be scarce this summer, now is the time to plan supplements. Soiling crops may be relied upon.

When State control of public utilities becomes a successful reality, all the folks—not one or two will own and control the State.

An extra cultivating or two before the corn is sown may mean tons to the corn crop. Prepare the land before planting, not after.

In the "slack" season, which some farmers have after seeding, would be a good time to put a few loads of gravel on the lane.

Non profit-making co-operative bodies may incorporate, as such, in some States of the Union. Why not in all Provinces of the Dominion?

Sow some mangels and watch the calves grow next winter. Nothing is relished more by the growing stock than crisp, juicy mangels.

A difference of five dollars in the service fees of a stallion may mean a boost of fifty or one hundred dollars on the value of the colt when mature.

Over 50,000,000 farmers scattered over the civilized world have, for years, maintained successful co-operative associations. The movement is no new thing.

Declare war on weeds early in the season. They are much more easily destroyed while young than after a wide-spread root system entrenches them firmly.

True co-operative associations cannot be in restraint of trade when their profits are divided in proportion to patronage and the doors are always open for new members.

The Danish producer gets 92-1-2 per cent. of the consumer's dollar. Let us in our twentieth-century wisdom learn the methods of our organized superiors in the marketing game.

The term "profit" is a misnomer as applied to true co-operation. Any earnings or surplus resulting from the operations should ultimately return to those who created them and put them there.

If you have not enough confidence in your neighbor to co-operate with him; how do you expect a purchaser, who may be thousands of miles away to have confidence in you or your product?

A good name is greatly to be desired. We hear that some of those interested in adulterated and imitation maple products still think they should not be deprived of the use of the good name "maple", but it is altogether too good to be longer associated with such products.

Better Protection for Pure-bred Stock.

For some time those familiar with conditions in many country districts have seen the necessity for more stringent regulations governing the running at large of male animals of certain breeds of live stock. A justifiable agitation, with a view to securing the necessary legislation, came to a head when, at several of the breed society meetings held in Toronto last February, strongly-worded resolutions were passed favoring the placing of strict rules and regulations on the statute books, and making provision for the necessary machinery to enforce the new Act when passed. Representatives of these breed societies laid the matter before the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario (and no doubt similar resolutions were presented to the various legislatures in other Provinces) with the result that a new Bill, as mentioned in our last week's issue, was brought in by the Hon. Jas. Duff. This Bill is a good one so far as it goes and is a step in the right direction, but it might well have taken into consideration certain classes of farm animals other than cattle. It says nothing about boar pigs or rams. One of the most dangerous, as far as human life is concerned, of all the domestic farm animals is the boar pig. He cannot be relied upon, and if he turns ugly at any time may cause painful or fatal injury to man or beast. He is just as worthy of safe confinement as is the bull. Even a cross ram should not be allowed to roam at large, for no one knows when he may seriously injure children on the way to or from school, or may even attack a grown person. He is not so hard to fence against as the bull and the boar, and, therefore, is not so likely to get off his owner's premises, but so many careless, and some good sheep breeders, run their sheep on the public highways during all or a part of the summer season that there should, for the safety of the public, be some regulation to make them keep their rams at home.

The danger to human life is the first consideration. No bull, boar or ram should be trusted too far. No one cares to meet any of these (especially either one of the former two) on the road, and parents are fearful for the lives of their children when they know they must pass and repass such dangers going to and from school. But the risk to human life is not all. Thousands of dollars have been lost through the negligence of the owners of scrub sires, who, by allowing them to roam at large, made it possible for them to gain access to the herd and flocks of their neighbors, there to work the mischief which the crossing of pure-breds does, or even worse damage when the pure-bred female conceives to the scrubbiest of the grade or cross-bred sires in the district. Telegony has never proven to be a factor in animal breeding, but even though a service, by a sire of a different breed, has an influence on the offspring of that service only, such accidental breeding, or breeding the result of wanton carelessness, may upset the calculations of a stockman, may injure his chances to improve his herd or flock, may unload on him a calf, a litter of pigs or a pair of lambs utterly worthless for breeding purposes, and due to their miscalculated breeding, mere scrubs which will not pay for developing may result. It is no more than right that the owner of females so damaged should have means of redress. We would back up the Bill for the protection of pure-bred cattle, and would add

extra clauses for the protection of pure-bred pigs and sheep, and make it possible for the owners of sows or ewes, which have conceived to a chance service of a boar or ram, to recover damages from the person responsible, as under clause three of the new Act. Nothing is more discouraging than to have the best cow in the herd mated to a bull of another breed, or the best sow in the field served by a little, spotted runt of a boar, or two or three of the best ewes mated with a black ram with horns. If it is wise to protect pure-bred cattle and it is, it is equally wise that this protection apply to other classes of live stock with which there is any danger.

Dominion-Wide Rural Credit.

Quebec leads the Provinces in the rural credit movement, but there is now a project on foot in Saskatchewan to furnish agricultural borrowers with money on the co-operative mortgage plan, which has never been a part of our Canadian banking system. The Quebec system provides funds through the sales of shares, and liability is altogether abolished. In Saskatchewan farm mortgages will act as security for the bonds sold by the institution. In addition to this they will have the indorsation of the Provincial Government which will render them doubly safe. The security of no bond is based on the mortgage of one farm alone, but the whole community or the total number of mortgages stand as security for each and every bond.

In the United States there is now a bill before Congress called the Moss-Fletcher Bill, which has been recommended by a United States Commission studying rural credit institutions in Europe. This bill provides for the establishment of either joint-stock companies or co-operative national farm land banks, leaving it optional with the incorporators which shall be organized. It provides for the issuing of national bank bonds based on the farm mortgages held as securities for loans. In this case the bill, as recommended, provides that every bank shall issue its own bonds, and the question very properly arises as to whether it would not be better to have one central bank for each State and have all bonds issued through and by the central bank of the respective States. The Moss-Fletcher Bill, as it now lies before Congress, has its advocates and its critics, but all are agreed for the time that it will be instrumental in placing monies in the hands of agricultural borrowers who have heretofore suffered from a dearth of funds.

The Dominion Government is being urged to Legislate in favor of this movement, and when in the initial stages rural credit should be encouraged in the proper direction. One Dominion-wide system will ultimate in a stronger institution for the Canadian farmer than a number of Provincial systems different in character though sincere in motive. Whether it be the sale of bonds secured by mortgages or the sale of shares is a matter for decision, but the fact remains that provinces are not so different as to require different systems. Let the provinces co-operate at the beginning and set the example.

Still the farmer calls for men, and still the immigrant and out-of-work idler turn their deaf ear to the call. What is wrong? Does the farm offer too much work, or is being out of work to become the regular occupation of a portion of our people?

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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Book Learning and Book Farming.

We hear a good deal in these days of the cry of "back-to-the-land", and read much in over-drawn stories of the unparalleled success of some city dweller who has heeded the call, and getting on a small or perhaps a larger farm he has with the knowledge learned from books been able to attain such success as has caused the practical men in his locality either to admire or ridicule according to their various dispositions. His success they attribute to "book learning." What then is wrong with the intensely practical man? Has he too much practical knowledge, or is it that he has not enough of the business knowledge from "book learning" and keen observation to make a well-balanced practical man? We do not believe that a man can get too much actual practical experience in the business in which he is engaged and above all farming requires this to no limit but with the practice it is well to get some of this "book learning." There is some good in it, and common sense based on practical experience will enable the reader to pick out the meat and cast the hulls to the winds. But is there not a tendency now-a-days to push theory and "book learning" ahead of practical knowledge based on experience? It looks easier to delve in the pages of books, than to dig in the kitchen garden or cultivate the back ten acres, but it would take a big library to make a successful gardener or farmer.

There are a good many places to put the blame for the thirst for knowledge from books and the school has recently been getting its share. "The Saturday Evening Post" recently made some startling statements from a survey of country schools in a large region in the Middle Western States: Here is what they found: "In all the schools linear measure is taught, yet in only one-fifth of them are tapelines found; they all teach avoirdupois weight, yet less than one-

tenth of them have scales; they teach liquid measure, but only one-fifth have any measures. In a third of the schools geography is taught without maps, and in more than two-fifths without globes. All of them seek to teach children things about this fruitful and wonderful earth, yet more than two-thirds of the teachers never stir outdoors to vitalize a point by the fields, flowers, woods, rocks and streams near at hand." And this is how the editor sums it all up "That is the blessed old educational recipe: Get everything out of a book; reduce it as far as possible to a parrotlike exercise of memory; make it all as dry and repulsive and remote from actual life as possible."

It may be that an investigation of some of the schools in Canada would reveal some conditions almost as ridiculous as those cited. One of the greatest problems as recognized by our educational authorities is to make the rural schools efficient. Children should be taught more by observation and practical work, and given less memory work from books. The "book farmer" after all learns by experience much of which is generally costly and the intensely practical farmer is greatly aided in his work by good reading. Canada's young people should have every chance to be practical and by their practical work be encouraged to read more not as a mere memory exercise but to aid them in the affairs which really count.

Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M.A.

In the woods are many voices, and among them all few are sweeter than that of the White-throated Sparrow. The Indians called the White-throat, Killolet—the sweet voice of spring, and this bird is beloved by all who sojourn in the woods of the north.

Whenever we hear the song of the White-throat Sparrow it calls up visions of camps in the forest, of the rush of the rapid rivers of the north, of campfires, of sunny days and cool nights. When Killolet sings from a fence along the road we are no longer in the land of civilization, but are transported to the wilds of the northland. Such is the power of a bird song to call up visions of by-gone days.



Spring Beauty.

Writing of the birds of the north Stewart Edward White, a forest lover to the backbone, says, "The north speaks, however, only in the voices of three—the two Thrushes, and the White-throated Sparrow. The White-throated Sparrow sings nine distinct variations of the same song. He may sing more but that is all I have counted."

The song of the White-throat is a clear minor whistle—first two long notes, the second pitched higher than the first, then three sets of triplets. This is the type song of the species, but just as White says it is varied in a great number of ways, and I have heard birds which uttered four, five or even six sets of triplets. In the fall it is interesting to hear the young males learning to sing. They usually get the first two notes correctly, but after that their song wanders very much.

The White-throated Sparrow breeds from Labrador to Alberta and northwards to Hudson Bay and the MacKenzie River. The nest is placed on the ground, in a low bush, or in the roots of an up-turned tree-stump. It is built of grass, lined with finer grass and hair.

The White-throat is a common migrant in spring and fall throughout Canada except in

the extreme west. The white throat is present in adult birds only, but the yellow spot in front of the eye is characteristic of this species in all plumages.

During the summer the food of the White-throated Sparrow consists of insects and berries, among the latter its favorites being those of the Strawberry, Blueberry, Elder, Wild Black Cherry, Wild Sarsaparilla, Dogwood, Smilax, and High-bush Cranberry. In the winter, when it is in the middle and southern States it feeds largely on weed-seed.

A springtime plant which has a grace and daintiness quite at variance with its somewhat ludicrous common name is the Dutchman's Breeches. The white, yellow-tipped, spurred flowers swing gracefully from the stem, and the leaves exhibit a delicacy of cutting which is exceeded by very few of our plants. This plant is also termed White Hearts, a name which is quite as expressive of the form of the flower as the appellation mentioned above and is at the same time far more euphonious.

This flower is pollinated by Bumblebees. Two canals lead into the spurs, in which the nectar is held, and as the bee presses into the flowers to reach the nectar her hairy underparts come in contact with the stamens of the younger flowers, and with the later-maturing stigmas of the older flowers to which she carries the pollen. The flower-stalks and leaves spring from a cluster of little tubers, crowded together to form a scaly bulb, and which contain the nourishment stored up for their development.

A plant which at first glance resembles the White Hearts very much is the Squirrel Corn. The leaves of the two plants are exactly similar, but the flowers of the Squirrel Corn have short, rounded spurs instead of long, divergent ones, they are pinkish instead of white, and they have a delicious fragrance which is lacking in the White Hearts. The tubers are entirely different from those of the White Hearts, being rounded and yellow like grains of corn, whence the common name of the species.

Another dainty little plant which comes into bloom early in the spring is the Spring Beauty. It grows from about six to eight inches in height, and bears flowers which are large considering the small size of the plant. The petals are white or pink, with darker pink veins. The underground part is a fleshy tuber, from which spring numerous roots.

We have heard of men who could get "American" and "Canadian" coal oil out of the same barrel, by having a tap in each end, but when it comes to getting four varieties of mangel seed out of one bag of bulk seed, with opening one end only, it seems very nearly the limit.

Bonds secured by farm mortgages and the indorsation of the Government should sell readily and furnish farmers with money that could be repaid in four, six or ten years on the amortization plan. No skyscrapers would be necessary to domicile this modest institution which, as a result, could advance money on reasonable terms.

THE HORSE.

A getter of good foals is a pretty safe horse to breed to. It pays to go out of one's way to find him if necessary.

When the horse has been deprived of the clothing which nature gave him, do not neglect to protect him from the wind and cold.

Try the bran mash on Saturday night and Sunday morning. When so fed there will be no Monday morning troubles with the team during spring work and heavy feeding.

The stallion's number on the Enrolment Certificate, furnished by provinces having such a law, should dissipate all incredulity on the part of the breeder. It must be bona fide.

When navel-ill is prevalent, eternal vigilance is the price of a foal. Take every precaution and so far as disinfectants and skill will assist, forestall the fatality which is too common during the foaling season.

Regular normal labor will be beneficial to the pregnant mare, but it is cruel to the dam and detrimental to the offspring to put her at once into the harness after foaling. Her physical condition is temporarily impaired through parturition, and she must provide for the new-born foal.

For Better Horses.

Readers who followed carefully our last week's issue would notice that the Stallion Act amendment has been brought down in the Legislature of Ontario by the Hon. Jas. Duff. While this amendment says nothing of grading stallions 1, 2, 3, as some radical advocates of compulsory inspection asked it goes farther than many expected it would in stating that no grade stallions of the scrub variety shall be allowed to travel or stand for service after August 1st, 1914 and that after the same date in 1918 no grade stallion of any kind shall be allowed to travel.

The Act if the amendment passes should in time drive the inferior horse out of business. The original intention when the Stallion Enrolment Act was first mentioned, was to have something on the statute books to aid the horsemen in eliminating the scrub horse. The Act as it now stands did not seem to meet with the approval of the stallion owners neither were the farmers strongly in favor of it. It did not go far enough. Compulsory inspection will likely serve to drive the inferior pure-bred stallion off the road. There is no doubt but that there are some pure-bred sires which are of very little value as breeders and are almost useless and as much deserving of elimination as grades or cross breeds.

Right now would seem to be a good time for breeders to make a little increased effort with a view to increasing the size and quality of their horses. Mare owners should do all in their power to drive the grade horse and scrub stallion whether he be pure-bred or grade out of business in 1914. He has no place in the right kind of horse breeding. Get rid of the inferior animals and there will be more room for the better class. Make geldings of all entire colts not up to the mark, and aid in the uplift of Canada's horse-breeding. And just a word to intending importers. Would it not be better to leave all the culls in the homes of the breeds from now on, and for the good of our horse industry bring out the best? We can breed enough of the every-day kind.

The Horse Market Situation.

There has been a good deal of pessimistic talk about the horse market situation during the past winter. Many men, particularly the smaller breeders, have been prophesying a distinct falling off in demand for horses, and in fact some have gone so far as to foresee a market glut, and a period of depression almost equal to that of a decade or so ago.

True it is that the demand has not been as keen this winter as during the past few winters and fewer horses have been changing hands, but prices still are not too low to pay a breeder for raising the animals. The time is far distant when the horse will not be the mainstay upon which the farmers rely to get their work done, and notwithstanding the fact that automobiles and motor trucks are being used in thousands, the horse still has his place in the cities and is meeting with fairly ready sale at good substantial prices.

Breeding stock has not sold as readily this winter as formerly, but we believe that most of the larger breeders have pretty well disposed of all their good sires, and females of the right kind are still none too plentiful. It is a hopeful indication when horses are selling, as they are at present, at the top price of their history in certain parts of the Old Land. Drafters in Great Britain are in keen demand, but they must have size and quality.

The market in the United States is holding up very well. There is a very good demand for the big gelding weighing 1,600 pounds or upwards, and such sell on city markets very close to \$800 each, and many bring \$250 to \$260. Farm geldings reach very near the \$200 mark, and many of these weigh only about 1,200 to 1,300 pounds. Our own markets stiffened a little when spring opened up and drafters were reported as selling on Toronto market as high as \$240 each, with general-purpose horses going up to \$225 each, and the light kind of express horses from \$150 to \$200. These are not bad prices, and will admit of lowering considerably before colts will be raised at no profit under favorable conditions.

We believe it is safe for most farmers on the general farm or even on a farm where specialized agriculture is carried on and where horses are necessary to do the work, to keep a few brood mares and to breed them every year. The life of a horse is uncertain and short at best, and it is necessary if one is lost and no colts are coming on to take his place to go out and buy, and to get a good class of animal which will do the work required of him and keep in fairly good condition a fairly long price must be put up. It is our belief that the man who must feed the horses to do his work might just as well keep mares and have them raising colts, as under most conditions it is quite possible for the mare to raise a foal and do all the work that is required of her. When this is considered colts are

raised at much smaller cost than where the mare does nothing else but suckle her offspring.

It may be that it is a good time to go a little more steadily in the wholesale production of horses, especially of certain types. The market for the biggest kind of drafters is not likely to be overcrowded for some time, and the real good express horses and general-purpose animals, according to market reports, are still in demand. For the farmer, however, we would pin our faith to the grafter. If for no other reason than just to be safe in case of accident it would be generally advisable to have a young horse coming on to step into the gap which would result if one of your working horses should happen to meet with an accident or disease should prove fatal.

We would not, therefore, notwithstanding the pessimistic beliefs of many of those who are almost too ready to see disaster ahead, restrain breeding operations very much during the coming season, but in view of the fact that the demand is slackening somewhat and that only certain types of horses are going to top the market and meet the most ready sale, we would advise that all mare owners pay more careful attention to the kind of sires they use this season than ever before. With the slackening demand there is no place for the scrub horse, and this same carefulness should apply to the mares as well as to the sires. If the owner has three or four females and is at all afraid that there will be difficulty in selling the offspring and decides that one or two of these mares shall not be bred, he should in each case discard the poor individuals and use the best available. In fact there are many cases where a man gets a poor foal from a good horse, and in which he blames the horse when the real cause of the failure is a nondescript dam. Play safe and breed the best.

breeds, conformation and style for a medium-sized horse are derived from the coach type, while the weight must be the outcome of blood of draft character. Indiscriminate mating is a gambler's game, and the sources of error are more numerous than where the crossing is confined to breed lines.

The market for "misfits" is dull indeed at this stage of the horse-breeding industry, and any system of breeding which will tend to eliminate the number of undesirables and produce a recognized stamp or horse to fit each of the different market demands is in the right direction.

LIVE STOCK.

The Bacon Imports of Britain.

Time was when Canada supplied a considerable portion of the pork products imported into Great Britain, but of late there has been a decided falling-off. In the month of March this year Great Britain took from the Netherlands 550,020 hundred weights of fresh pork, more than two and one-half times what she sent in the same month in 1913 and nearly four times as much as she sent the same month in 1912. Of bacon Denmark supplied Great Britain with 237,435 hundred weights in March of this year as against 177,552 hundred weights in March, 1913. The United States stands second in supplying bacon sending over 154,191 hundred weights in March, 1914, as compared with 197,776 hundred weights in March, 1913. Canada sent in March 1912, 42,494 hundred weights of bacon to Great Britain. This fell off in March, 1913, to 27,643 hundred weights and again showed a shrinkage in 1914, when only 18,512 hundred weights were sent. During this same month the imports from other countries were 44,296 hundred weights or nearly twice as much as for March 1913. In hams the imports from Canada also showed a falling-off being only 7,148 hundred weights in March as against 8,128 hundred weights in March 1913. Other countries increased from only 70 hundred weights to 1,010, this not including the United States which sent this year in March 69,554 hundred weights of hams.

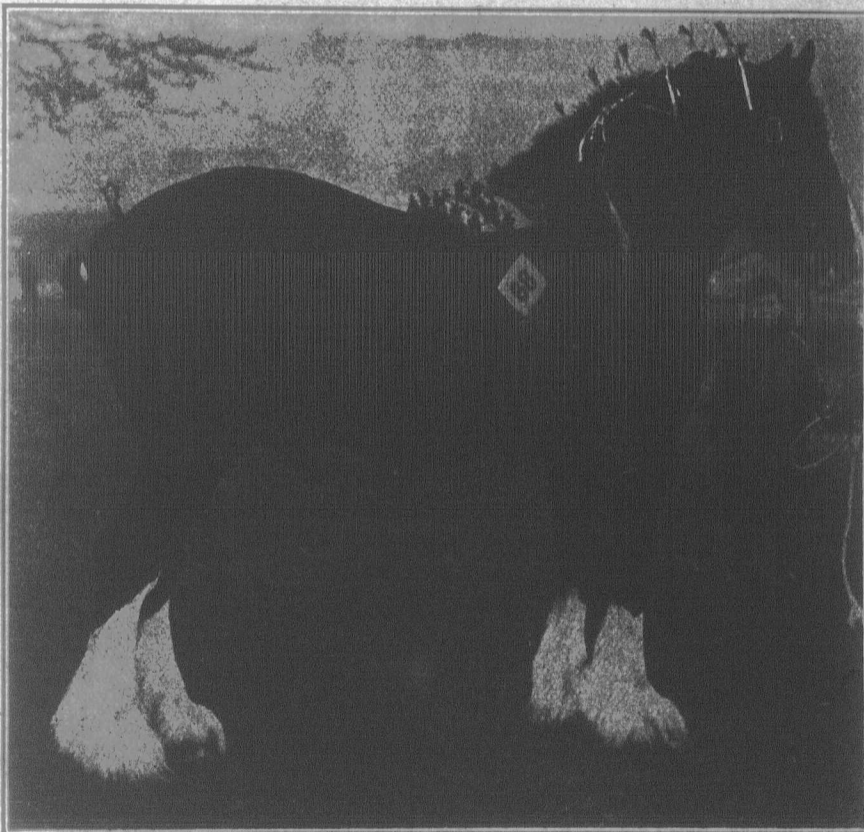
Docking Lambs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I saw in last week's paper a letter on docking lambs. I think Mr. Underwood or any other farmer can do this much more easily. When in the Old Country I used to cut over 150 lambs' tails every year, and the only thing we ever did

was to take the lamb, when seven days old, and have a man hold the lamb with its four feet on the ground with its head between the man's legs. The other man takes the tail and with a sharp knife cuts it, leaving always an inch or inch and half. Let the lamb go and it will not leave any blood to speak about. This should be done in the middle of the day without hard frost, and never castrate an animal while any frost is about. We used to do castrating of lambs in April, and about ten o'clock in the morning commence and get it over before dinner, even if you put dinner on one side for an hour. Should you find any lamb losing blood catch it and tie with string for 24 hours. During eight years at this game I only lost one lamb.

A FARMER.



Another Clydesdale Winner at the Glasgow Show.

Stopping Kicking.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I saw in your paper of April 16th, page 189, a request for a remedy for a horse that kicks in the stall at night. We had one of the worst. We tried every remedy advised by experienced horsemen, but nothing would stop him until one of my boys just put his manger back far enough in the stall so that the horse could not reach the partition or the post. When he found out he could not strike anything he gave up the kicking. This is worth a trial.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

JOSEPH POOLE

Be Careful.

Breed societies, through advancing the interests of their own particular type of horse, have eliminated a few of the chances of procuring a serviceable light horse by cross-breeding. Every stamp of horse has been developed along special lines which the advocates of the breed consider of paramount importance. Consequently, from sharp crosses the outcome is often problematical. This does not imply that a general-purpose horse may not be obtained by intelligent crossing, but the breeding must be intelligent and based upon a knowledge of what really constitutes a general-purpose horse as well as the different characteristics contributed by the breeds represented in the matings. Speed, stamina and road or saddle qualities are attributes of two of the lighter

Live Stock, a Valuable Asset.

Few people realize the value of the live-stock industry to a country. Besides maintaining the fertility of the soil for the benefit of generations yet unborn, this industry is the prime contributing factor to enterprises of pretentious proportions located in our industrial centres. It is estimated in the city of Chicago alone that 400,000 people obtain employment, directly or indirectly, through the operations of the Union Stock-Yards' Company, and at the yards alone an annual business is transacted that amounts to one and a quarter million dollars for each working day in the year.

According to the report of the Union Stock-

Yards' Company, of Chicago, for 1913 the total receipts of live stock numbered 16,452,807 head, with a valuation of \$409,134,674. This immense consignment was divided in the following manner:

| Head. | Kind. | Valuation. |
|-----------|--------|---------------|
| 2,513,074 | Cattle | \$208,883,429 |
| 275,382 | Calves | 5,004,969 |
| 7,570,938 | Hogs | 146,507,470 |
| 5,902,798 | Sheep | 31,798,494 |
| 90,615 | Horses | 16,990,312 |

The heaviest trading in cattle was done in 1892; in calves, 1911; in hogs, 1898; sheep, 1912; and horses, 1905. Whether it be due to a decreased birth rate or an altered system of feeding and rearing among stockmen, the receipt of calves at this market in 1912 exceeded that of 1913 by 130,019. This is one of the large markets of the world, but there are many others in the United States and Canada which act as a trading place in these commodities, and with this great quantity of live stock at her disposal the North American Continent does not yet supply the demands of her own people. In the month of January, 1914, alone the United States imported 8,935,797 pounds of Argentine meat. With the increasing population at home and the foreign demand for prepared articles, there are as yet no visible limits to the industry in this country.

A Record of Champions.

The crowning event of the International Fat Stock Show, held annually at Chicago, is the placing of the award on the grand champion steer. It brings glory to the feeder, exhibitor and breeder, and is watched with intense interest. For the last two years Canada has carried off the trophy, but one never knows in what corner of North America a steer is being nurtured and reared that may some day secure the much coveted prize. Following is the record of winners since 1900:

| Year | Name | Breed | Price per lb. |
|------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1900 | Advance. | Angus. | \$1.50 |
| 1901 | Wood's Principal. | Hereford. | .50 |
| 1902 | Shamrock. | Gr.-Angus. | .56 |
| 1903 | Challenger. | Her.-Angus. | .26 |
| 1904 | Clear Lake Jute 2nd. | Angus. | .36 |
| 1905 | Blackrock. | Gr.-Angus. | .25 |
| 1906 | Peerless Wilton 39th Defender. | Hereford. | |
| 1907 | Roan King. | Gr.-Short. | .24 |
| 1908 | Fyvie Knight. | Angus. | .26 |
| 1909 | King Ellsworth. | Gr.-Angus. | .18 |
| 1910 | Shamrock 2nd. | Angus. | .60 |
| 1911 | Victor. | Angus. | .90 |
| 1912 | Glencarnock Victor. | Angus. | .50 |
| 1913 | Glencarnock Victor II. | Angus. | (not sold) |

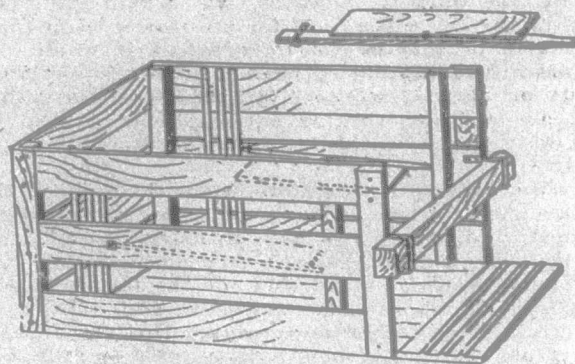
Glencarnock Victor II., Shamrock II., Roan King, and Advance were yearlings; Peerless Wilton 39th Defender was a calf; Shamrock and Clear Lake Jute II. were three years of age, and the remainder two years old.

Breeding Crate for Pigs.

A short time ago we received an enquiry re the making of a breeding crate for swine. This is almost indispensable where all sorts and sizes of sows are to be bred to a large heavy boar. It greatly facilitates matters where the sows are small or weakly. A breeding crate is built the same as an ordinary shipping box with the top left off and the rear left open. It is best to have the corner posts 2 x 4 scantling and the side boards good solid material six or eight inches in width. Good dimensions are four feet ten inches in length, by two feet wide and two feet nine inches high. Board up the front closely and at intervals of six inches near the front end nail slats on the sides into which may be slid a false front to shorten the box for small sows. Nail a strong iron staple or keeper on each rear corner scantling into which may be slid a 1 x 4 inch slat to keep the sow up in the crate. Place this from fourteen to sixteen inches from the bottom. Where it is necessary to use a very small boar or a very large sow a platform must be supplied behind the crate for him to stand on. This platform may be made of two-by-four scantlings with inch boards placed crosswise and inch slats on top of these to prevent slipping of the boar's feet. If it is required to be higher, it may be easily raised by laying pieces under it.

One of the most important and essential parts of the crate are the foot-rests to be placed along the sides of the crate upon which the boar rests his feet and relieves the sow of the weight. One of these is shown at the top of our illustration. A piece of stout tough wood is necessary for these each to be made two by two inches and two feet eight inches long. Round these off at the rear ends to fit into holes in the rear posts: of these holes there should be three in each post at intervals of four inches. Leave the front ends of the strips square and fit them with a square staple to go through the middle side boards at a

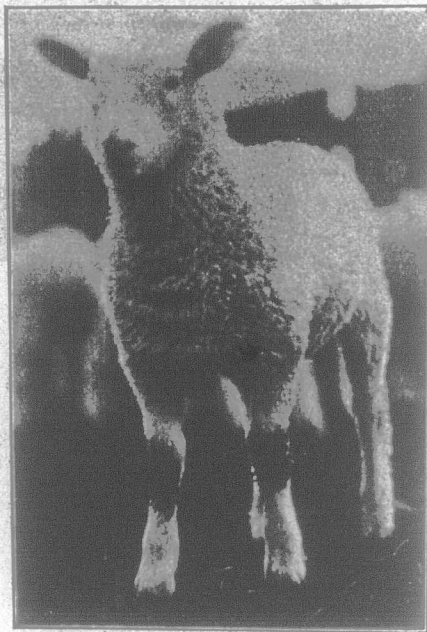
distance of two feet eight inches from the rear post and be fitted by nuts on the outside of the board. On top of this may be nailed a five or six-inch board a few inches shorter than the strip leaving the strip extending at both ends. This board is a good foot-rest and also prevents the sow moving sideways. If the sow is large and all the space is required turn down the side



Breeding Crate for Swine.

rests. To do this, simply loosen the nuts on the front staples, pull out the rounded end and change the square of the front end to allow the shelf to fall down. Use thumb nuts such as are used in the tail rods in wagon boxes.

Some make larger crates five and one-half or six feet long by two feet four inches wide and three feet high. It is well to nail cleats crosswise of the floor to prevent sow slipping. A good firm foot rest and a very handy one is made by nailing two-by-four scantlings to either side of this type of crate placing them about the height of the sow's head in front and slanting them down to the floor of the crate behind. These are permanent and require no adjusting, but of course cannot be made meet the requirements of so many different sizes of sows. To keep the sow up in the crate some use a stout, round hardwood pole, as a good strong shovel handle. This they slip through holes bored at intervals in each of the second boards composing the sides. From this description any reader should be able to build a suitable crate.



Nothing Wrong with this Fellow.

THE FARM.

Farm Engineering.

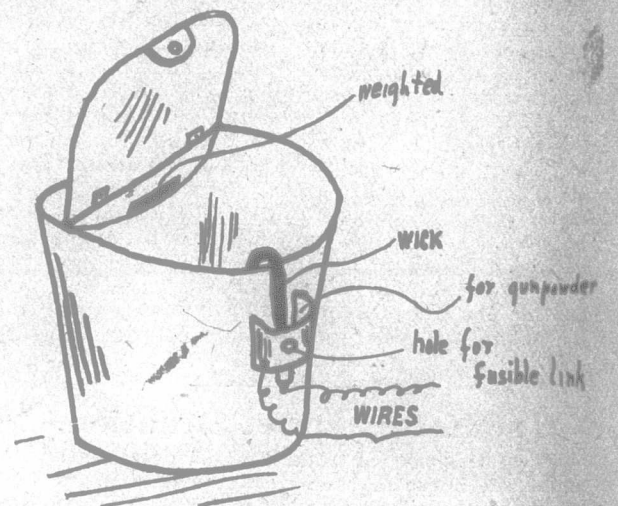
THE WORKING PRINCIPLES OF ORCHARD HEATERS.

Many of the Eastern farmers have found out that orchard heaters are not as satisfactory in one orchard as in another, and wish to know the principles of operation in order that they may be used with the greatest efficiency. Others have tried them but once, and without success. Full stories of experiences are hard to get without prejudice.

The plan of orchard heating has been tried for years in the Western United States with great success. Eastern fruit growers in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts have taken it up for the last two years. Few orchards in Canada are so protected. The idea is to start a multitude of small fires in various parts of the orchard when the temperature goes so low as to give a possibility of injuring the crop, particularly at blossom time. The usual fire is a can of burning oil which gives off a dense smoke.

Sometimes soft coal is used, but it is less satisfactory because of the time it takes to start, and the fact that it cannot be readily quenched without dumping. The oil heaters, on the other hand, smoke up well and burn from the beginning, and, if there is a cover on the container, they may be readily put out by closing the cover. As many as three or four thousand of these small cans are used in some of the orchards.

The protection afforded comes largely from the great cloud of smoke which hangs low over the orchard, holding in the heat from the fires. If a strong wind gets at this cloud and dissipates it readily, the heaters will not be satisfactory. If the orchard is located high and unprotected, in order to get good air drainage the probabilities are that this form of heating will be difficult to arrange. The best location is one that is somehow sheltered, as, for example, one where there has been a windbreak erected or where there is a natural windbreak. Particularly in valleys surrounded by small hills, this method of frost fighting is successful. In such places as these the cold winds are prevented from driving in and making a cold air pocket around the trees. Many of the farmers in setting out new orchards arrange windbreaks against the winds found to be most commonly damaging with the idea of utilizing the orchard heaters when the trees come into bearing.



Orchard Heater.

The particular type of burner is, of course, immaterial so far as effectiveness goes. Heaps of any burnable material, if it smokes well, may be used. Small fires of brushwood or sawdust, sometimes with a little soft coal thrown on, have been used in the early days of experimenting and are still retained by some growers. One man built his fire on a portable arrangement and dragged it in and out through the orchard very slowly with reasonably good results, but, of course, at the expense of a great amount of labor. The difficulty of starting such a large number of heaters in a short time has been solved by a simple electric arrangement that any farmer can make. The oil can, built something like a milk pail, has a hinged cover with a weight tied to it tending to throw the cover up. (See sketch). A piece of fusible metal holds it down. In a little pocket alongside of this fusible link there is a small amount of gunpowder and a wick leading from the inside of the oil can. There is the ordinary spark plug of an automobile engine arranged close to the powder. If a spark plug is too expensive, just the bare ends of the two electric wires held securely a tiny distance apart will do. When the electric spark jumps the space it ignites the gunpowder, and in that way lights the wick. The burning wick melts the fuse and the weights pull up the cover, the burning wick igniting the oil within. By opening the cover a small amount or a large amount, as desired, the fire may be regulated.

Nova Scotia.

R. P. CLARKSON.

Advantages of Factory-Mixed Fertilizers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was surprised to read in a recent issue of your paper a letter from a correspondent criticizing a fertilizer advertisement of the company with which I am connected. It seems to me that before a man writes letters, or at least before he should ask to have them published, he should know what he is talking about. This is a simple proposition, yet what are the facts; in the first place your article was headed "Believes in Home-mixed Fertilizers," and very severely and most unfairly criticises a graduate of the Agricultural College whom he claims stands "Sponsor" for a fertilizer experiment. I am at a loss to understand whether this letter was prompted by ignorance or malice. We all understand what a fertilizer "experiment" is, and I challenge any man to read the advertisement in question and find in it a reference to any experi-

ment or any suggestion that any college graduate or District Representative stands "sponsor" for any experiment. The advertisement does state what is entirely different—that a competition was carried out, as reported in the press some few months ago, by the Department of Agriculture and under the District Representative, and it also gives what is likewise public knowledge the fertilizer method of two contestants. One man used a "home-mixed" and realized a profit of \$33.15, and the other man used a "factory-mixed," 3-6-10, and got a profit of \$135.25. No one is expected to attribute the entire difference to the fertilizer, but I think it is a reasonable conclusion that a considerable portion was—which is another way of saying that with proper treatment the profits of the first man would have been vastly greater. There was, therefore, nothing misleading about the advertisement except your correspondent's interpretation and his grossly unfounded reference to the District Representative. Now, as to the general question of "home-mixed" vs. "factory-mixed" fertilizers, I may say, before proceeding further, for the particular information of "Jas. Hunter," that I am a graduate of an Agricultural College and "know something of the principles of fertilizing." I sincerely hope that the following remarks will not prove an insult to his intelligence, but that they will serve to enlighten him and the very few other "unbelievers" in the superiority of "factory-mixed fertilizers." I am confident that it does not pay one farmer, with the average farmer's knowledge of chemistry, to try to assemble the proper fertilizer ingredients and mix two or three tons. Further, if dry mixing with nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia became general, the acidulation of low-grade goods would cease and these high-grade ammoniates would soar in price under the enormously increased demand and limited supply beyond profitable use by anyone. In point of fact, at present, probably not one ton in 100 used is home-mixed. "Too much fuss" is the explanation. The history of home mixing is about the same in every part of the continent. A farmer or group of farmers decide that they can buy their materials and mix their plant food cheaper than they can buy the factory-mixed. The materials are purchased, the barn floor, sand screen, and shovel are brought into use, a quantity mixed, according to their ideas of a formula, and applied in the usual way. As a general thing the results are unsatisfactory, the fields show irregular growth, and some of the advocates begin to lose faith in their theory. The following year will find a smaller quantity of raw materials purchased by that particular section, and in three or four years the entire group are again buying factory-mixed goods. It has been my observation that a farmer who has tried home-mixing once or twice never touches it afterward. It is too much work, there is an uncertainty about the production, and he lacks confidence in his own mixing. If any farmer believes that he can mix raw fertilizer materials and have the finished product anywhere near the equal of factory-mixed goods, let him try it and then draw several samples from different parts of the fertilizers and have them analyzed.

If, as some theorists contend, commercial fertilizers can be mixed at home with crude appliances, why is it that the manufacturers of commercial fertilizers spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in plant equipment. One of the very best arguments against home mixing is the fact that fertilizer manufacturers spend a vast amount of money for the most expensive machinery so that the best results can be secured by the farmer. It is estimated that about 95 per cent. of the commercial fertilizers used in this country are complete or factory-mixed goods. Home mixing is an absolute impossibility in order to secure the maximum results, and when the farmers learn this to their entire satisfaction it will be better for the agricultural industry of this country. It is to the ultimate interest of the agriculturist that this mistaken idea of the home mixing of commercial fertilizers be corrected, for the proper results are very seldom, indeed, I may say, are never secured—and then the home mixer is added to the list of those who decry the use of commercial plant food.

The purchase of fertilizer materials at general quotations in small lots to suit individual needs is not always practicable, but for the sake of explanation, assume that such purchase may be made. Let us suppose that the farmer wants the fertilizer for spring application, the ammonia of which will be progressively available throughout the growing period of the proposed crop. He must figure out his needs in, say, broken lots of organic nitrogenous matter, and one or more of the nitrogen containing chemicals. To these the acid phosphate, potash, etc., must be added; for, to enable an even application per acre, by means of hand or machine distribution, the mixture must be made up to definite weights. The drill will apply evenly and accurately, say, 210 pounds per acre, therefore, the "home-mixed" fertilizer must be so proportioned as to contain in 200 pounds the amount of plant food desired to apply per acre. All this detail having been worked out, the mixing on, say, a barn floor or

in a mortar bed, is apparently simple enough, except that the time lost will cost the farmer many times the cost of the same work in a fertilizer factory. But the mixing is a more difficult matter than it would seem. Fertilizer materials are almost always in a crude state, and the fertilizer manufacturer must mill them before or during mixing in order to secure a homogeneous product. Not only must the ingredients of the mixture be all evenly distributed throughout the mass, but the final product must be dry and granular, and must remain so in the machine distributor. Many of the crude fertilizer materials are lumpy and more or less hard. These must be all thoroughly broken up before the mixing begins, and a shovel and a plank floor will serve as a very inefficient means to this end. As a result, most "home mixtures" are a pretty crude mixture indeed.

And now comes absolutely the most important part of "home mixtures." When applied to the soil these mixtures are ineffective, as a rule, unless used in excess. A farmer uses commercial fertilizers in accordance with his observed means, he does not use it in excess. With an evenly-mixed fertilizer applied, say, at the rate of an ounce per foot of soil, representing one plant or stool, suppose the nitrogenous fertilizer in the mixture chanced to be lumpy, and one plant got the small lump while the two adjacent plants got nothing. The result would be that only one-third of the plants would be fertilized with nitrogen, and the one which did receive nitrogen fertilizer would probably get so much that its growth (if a tuber or grain crop) would be all top and no seed. This is a more or less extreme case, but is still a very practical one. Now, suppose the above accident occurred to only 10 plants of 100, the crop loss would be exactly 10 per cent., of course, but this 10 per cent loss has been paid for in fertilizer, seed, soil preparation, tillage, rental, etc. That is the loss of 10 per cent. means the loss of all the profits in that particular crop that would have been received had the fertilizers been properly and intimately compounded. Even with the most painstaking supervision and costly machinery, the exact mixing of commercial fertilizer compounds is difficult enough; how much more difficult the rough fining and manipulation without machinery or trained supervision?

The farmer who attempts to mix fertilizers with a shovel on a barn floor during the busy period will pay exorbitantly for his fertilizer in labor if he would but add this expense to the cost of raw materials. It is far too costly to do with the hand in a retail manner what should be done wholesale with an automatic machine. All commercial fertilizers must be carefully and intimately mixed to secure results, and this can only be done at the factory with the automatic grinders and mixers. One agricultural writer, who is an advocate of "home mixing," in an article in which he recommends the "home mixing" of fertilizers, states, "that the objection, of course, is the difficulty and labor of accurate compounding." That's the whole story. Between the lines of this statement, one who runs may read that this agricultural writer really recognizes the fact that it is impossible to properly mix commercial fertilizers on a barn floor with a spade and a sand screen. After all is said and done "results speak louder than words." I strongly advise farmers to give a good brand of "factory-mixed" goods a fair trial, and not to be stampeded into buying "raw materials" for home mixing. I say this even though we would as gladly sell them as our 3-6-10 and other "factory-mixed" brands.

Robert Davies Co., Toronto. R. INNES.

The Sweet Clover Situation.

From letters which we have received at this office, and from statements made to our representatives when going about the country, it would seem that some of our readers have gathered false impressions from reading articles on Sweet Clover in "The Farmer's Advocate." We have published some articles written by correspondents, and which have praised this crop to such an extent that many have been led to buy sweet clover seed and prepare to sow it. We have also published articles from correspondents who call the plant a noxious weed, which they state becomes a perennial nuisance. We wish it strictly understood that we have never advised the extensive sowing of this crop, neither have we condemned it. Our advice to enquirers has been that if they try it at all to be rather careful and sow only a small plot at first to decide for themselves whether or not it should replace red clover and alfalfa as a pasture and hay crop. Acting on this advice we are sowing one acre of it at "Weldwood" this spring, and hope to be able to give our readers the benefit of our experience. We have little faith in it as a crop for good soil, and do not expect to see it take the place of the old stand-bys, alfalfa and red clover, but from experience we hope to be in a better position to judge.

The Beef Ring for Fresh Summer Meat.

With the coming of the summer season the old problem of supplying fresh meat for the farm table is renewed. It is a comparatively easy matter for the farmer to cure pork or corn beef himself, but even where a goodly portion of either one or both of these materials is on hand it is necessary to have fresh meat for the table, and so far no better means has been devised than the beef ring.

We believe that beef rings are destined to become more popular than ever before, seeing that there is likely to be such a scarcity of good

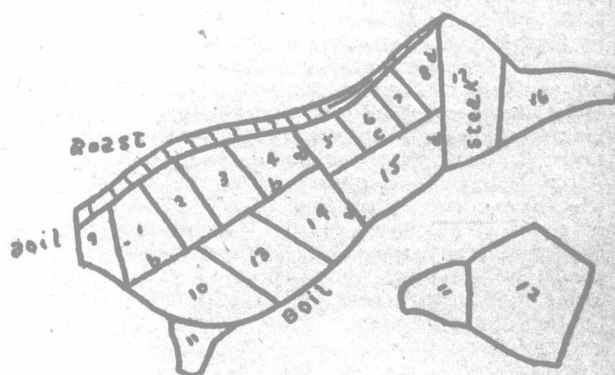


Chart No. 1.

beef cattle in the country, and with this scarcity comes the increased difficulty of obtaining suitable meat from the country butcher. It is getting near the time now when beef rings will commence their summer work. It is not too late yet to organize, but it might have been better had the work of organization been carried on a little earlier. Many of the best rings in the country do not kill their first beef until the first or second week of June. This permits of the twenty-share ring running on fairly late in the fall until after the threshing is done, silos filled and root crops harvested. This is an important consideration, as extra labor is needed for these different jobs, and it is necessary that plenty of good meat be available. The beef ring helps out greatly.

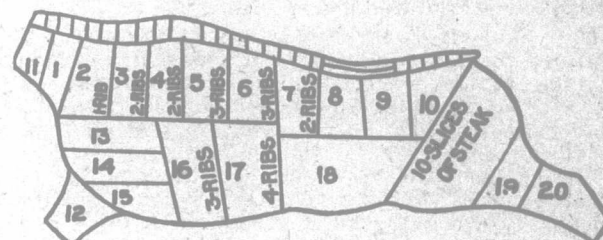


Chart No. 2.

There are different forms of organization, some preferring sixteen members, some twenty and some twenty-four. Taking everything into consideration, keeping in mind the size of the families on the farm, we believe that the twenty-share ring is about as satisfactory as any. All that is necessary to organize a ring is for two or three of those interested to go around among the farmers in a locality and get enough of them to signify their intention of joining such a ring, call a meeting and talk the matter over. It is necessary to hire a butcher or some competent person to do the killing. In a good many localities it is possible to rent an old barn conveniently located very reasonably. If this is not possible it does not require much out-lay to

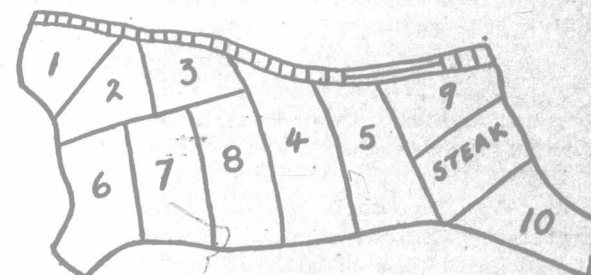


Chart No. 3.

build a small slaughter house. Every member of the ring agrees to furnish a two-year-old animal to dress 400 pounds, and subject to the inspection of a committee composed of two members of the ring. One of the best methods of determining the time at which each individual's animal should be killed is to have them draw the numbers. Place cards in a hat, numbered one to twenty, representing the twenty weeks, and each man draws his number and puts his animal in the week corresponding to the number. The animal is delivered to the butcher the day previous to killing, and is killed and cut up early on the following morning. It is necessary to agree up-

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on a certain price per pound to pay for any shortages which may occur from animals being under weight. The owner of the animal generally takes the hide and such parts as the head, liver, heart, etc. The hide is very often conveniently disposed of to the butcher who kills the animals, and generally will a little more than pay for the killing.

A number of hooks are put up in the building and are numbered to correspond with the numbers drawn from the hat by the members, and each member's cut is found on his hook. If desired two members may take a share, each getting half the twenty pounds which comprises a full share. During the twenty weeks which the ring is running each member gets a whole carcass of meat, fresh each week, and the very best meat which it is possible to obtain.

Cut No. 1 illustrates a sixteen-share beef ring chart. It represents one-half of the beef lying on a table ready for the saw. Before the half is let down it should be divided in the middle by running a saw across at "A" between roasts 4 and 5, leaving two ribs on the hind quarter. After laying both quarters on the table divide the four quarters at line "B." After this half of the beef has been cut up it is divided between the first eight members, giving each person a roast, a boil piece and a slice of steak, then the other half of the beef is taken down and cut up in the same manner. The other eight persons get the same cuts from the other half.

Illustration No. 2 shows a side of the beef divided for a twenty-share ring. The numbers one to ten inclusive are roasts. They are arranged as follows:

| Roast. | Boil. | Steak. |
|--------|-------|--------|
| 1 | 14 | 1 |
| 2 | 13 | 2 |
| 3 | 19 | 3 |
| 4 | 16 | 4 |
| 5 | 17 | 5 |
| 6 | 18 | 6 |
| 7 | 15 | 7 |
| 8 | 12 | 8 |
| 9 | 20 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 10 |

This chart practically explains itself. Chart No. 3 shows one side of the beef cut for a twenty-share ring. The first ten patrons getting the cuts shown, with a piece of steak. The other side would be cut the same, and divided exactly the same as shown in this cut.

The beef ring has become one of the essential features in many districts, and where it has been worked out satisfactorily the patrons would not do without it under any consideration. Members may change works, so to speak, in getting their meat home, the whole time employed being very little in the early morning, and the quality of meat is usually far above the average quality offered by a country butcher, and it is fresh and from healthy, young animals. We would advise districts so situated that a beef ring could be economically worked out to lose no time in organizing one of these good means of supplying fresh meat for the table during the hot summer months.

Plain Concrete Steps.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Plain concrete steps are steps which are not strengthened or re-enforced, by iron, wire or steel. In the ordinary residence steps, unless of great number and width, re-enforcement is not necessary, because the concrete is laid directly upon the ground and is not subject to the same strain.

The natural slope of the ground should be taken advantage of; if great enough slope, earth steps can be cut out but otherwise the grade must be built up. This is done by packing a fairly stiff clay for a sub-grade and finally putting on a lighter soil, or gravel, to aid in the drainage, because there must be some drainage for steps. Do not quite finish the grade before placing the forms as it is much easier to finish the grade by throwing sand between the steps and packing with a shovel. It is not necessary to have the soil very hard under the concrete because the strain upon steps is not so constant as that upon walks and roadways. The important consideration is to have the soil level with the bottom of the side forms.

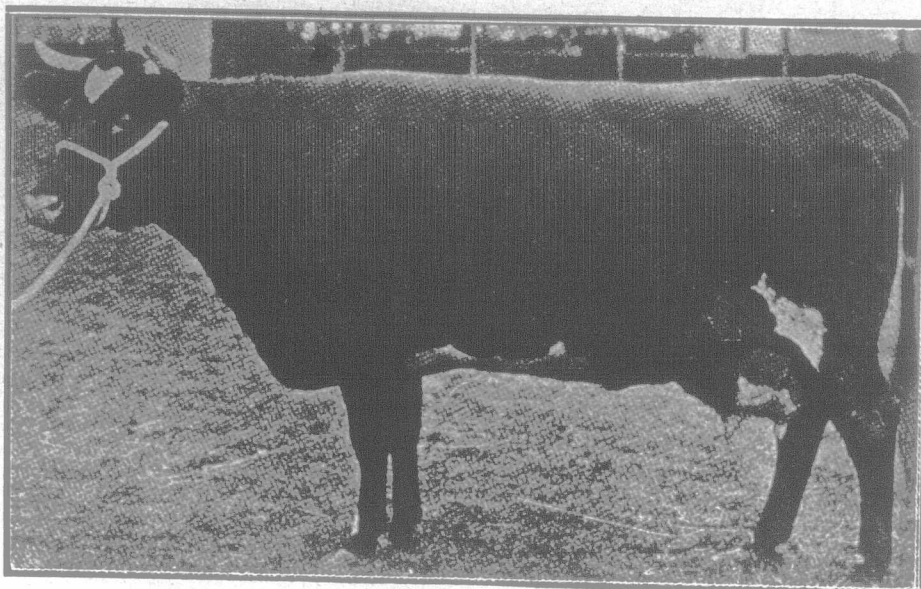
In building step forms, first select a good piece of lumber of some wood, dry enough so as not to shrink and be sure that it is perfectly straight and free from knots. This is of the utmost importance. Steps are usually built with a twelve inch tread and a seven inch riser. To get this take a steel square and lay the angle upon the edge of the board so that the seven and the twelve on the sides of the square are both on the opposite side of the angle and are just touching the edge of the board. The end slopes

are cut in the same way. It will be found that when these boards are in a position that it is possible to rest the riser boards evenly upon them. It is of the greatest importance to have the side boards cut straight; otherwise the concrete steps will slope towards the back. One-inch lumber is thick enough for ordinary forms, but it should be dressed on one side. Tread boards are not placed in these ground-supported steps; the riser boards keeping the concrete in place. If the resting place of the forms is well prepared it is simpler to nail the risers onto the side boards before placing and then to place the whole. Care should be taken not to put too great a slope on the ends of each side board because this is one of the causes of the steps sloping backward.

The mix for steps should be reasonably rich, about one to six, and for this kind of step clean pit gravel is satisfactory. These steps are often laid in one; that is laying the concrete as a whole without using top and rough as separate units and for this reason too large stones should be avoided because it is difficult to keep them from showing. If possible, finer gravel should be pushed down with a spade next to the riser boards and also on the top of each step. In laying, start from the bottom and work up, using care so see that the concrete is tamped down upon the earth and to have the concrete level with the top of the riser. In heavy traffic steps, rough and top are used and stone dust is a necessary part but this is not necessary in light steps.

The quantity of water is worthy of note. There should be enough water so that the mass will quake a little if struck a fairly hard blow with a shovel but not so much as to cause the concrete to run. Before placing, this can be determined by letting the mix rest for a few moments; if there is too much water it will spread out from the mix.

Concrete steps crack very easily when 'green' and therefore the concrete should be kept moist and protected. The forms should not be removed until the concrete has set about four days and



One of the Heaviest-milking Shorthorns in England,

the steps should not be used for a week. In this, as in the quantity of cement, allowance is made for the fact that the inexperienced man has to use more cement to get a proper job.

Steps are finished almost the same as walks, but it is necessary to straightedge the mix even with the top of the riser boards and to see that the concrete is about one-quarter inch to the foot higher in the back than in the front. This can be done with the wooden float. A good way to round the edges, thus preventing breaks, is to take a bent piece of tin and draw it along just inside the riser. Steps need not be rolled, but it will be found that when the forms have been removed that the surface is rough. To remedy this mix one of cement and one of sharp sand to the thickness of thick cream and simply paint with an ordinary paint brush, drawing the brush with straight strokes from one side of the step to the other without pause. Treating the top in the same way will give a finish that is fairly smooth without being slippery. If there are any holes in the concrete, fill with richer concrete and let set before brushing. If it is possible to get any cheap oil its use on the forms will tend to prevent these holes, because the forms are not so likely to stick.

If it is possible to place concrete steps next to a wall, do so because the wall helps to support the concrete. Should side walls be desired, take four straight boards and cut the end slopes as in steps and place them two on each side to the desired height and breadth.

If care is taken concrete steps are the most permanent of any but if carelessly placed they will break up faster than any other steps it is possible to build.

York Co., Ont.

CHAS. L. PITTS.

THE DAIRY.

Is The Dairy Cow to be Supplanted For Milk Production?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For some time there have been rumors in the dairy press that artificial milk has been made, and very recently an announcement has reached us that the process is now perfected. An English paper of a short time ago makes the following observations: "A discovery which should prove of great interest to housewives and mothers has recently been brought to perfection in a London (Eng.) chemical laboratory. This is a process of manufacturing synthetically a pure and wholesome milk of high nutritive value, possessing all the virtues of the original article, none of its many dangers."

This has been a dream of chemists for many years. Whether or not the dream has been realized, remains to be seen. Dr. Wiley, in a recent article, says: "A study of the digestive excretions of the infant shows that they are deficient in hydrochloric acid, the presence of which is important in the digestion of protein. The human infant, therefore, should not be called upon to digest as much protein in proportion to its diet as the young of other mammals. . . . The protein of milk is probably more completely digested than that from any other source, especially by infants, invalids, and the aged. Milk must be regarded, therefore, as the fundamental source of protein for the human animal, and especially for its young."

According to Dr. Wiley, it would look as if there need not be any cause for worry among dairymen owning cows, because of artificial milk. However, those who are pushing the substitute have a great deal of confidence in its merits. The English writer goes on to say of this newest rival of the lacteal fluid from a cow: "The fluid, as far as its appearance is concerned, is quite indistinguishable from rich cow's milk. It is de-

lightfully smooth on the palate. On the other hand, the taste seems, to some persons, slightly different from that of ordinary milk. It is said that even this slight 'taste' can be removed at will." This question of "taste" is an important one. So far as known, chemists have not been able to imitate the special flavor of cow's milk. All sorts of concoctions from chemical laboratories have been put on the market to imitate the products of the cow's laboratory, but the chemists have never been able to successfully compete with the dairy cow for discriminating human tastes. There are

organic compounds manufactured by the cow, out of such simple things as grass, hay, silage, roots and meals, that no chemist with all his science and learning has been able to make. His knowledge of compounds, elements, molecules, atoms, and ions, has not enabled him to produce milk fat, milk casein, or any combination which will satisfactorily meet the requirements of the human need, like that substance we know commonly by the name of milk, whose origin and method of manufacture is largely a mystery—one of nature's secrets not yet fully learned by man, but we are getting a little nearer to the solution of the question each year.

METHOD OF MAKING ARTIFICIAL MILK.

A description of the method of manufacture of this latest rival of the dairy cow reads: "The new milk has been built up from a basis of casein obtained from the soy bean. Casein, of course, is likewise the basal constituent of cow's milk. The beans are treated by a special process whereby all oil and waste matter are removed and only the pure casein left. To this basis are added in exact proportions fatty acids, sugars and salts, and emulsification is carried out."

It is at this point one begins to suspect that either the writer or the chemists are not so well posted as they might be. So far as known "casein" is found only in the milk of mammals. Beans, peas, and all leguminous plants contain "protein" compounds which resemble "casein" in that they contain the element nitrogen, but we doubt if any plant, including the soy bean, contains milk casein. However, this is a question for the chemists, rather than the dairymen to settle.

Another "limp" in the description occurs when

the writer says: "The difficulty of producing a perfect emulsion (milk is one of the most perfect emulsions known) has been completely overcome, the new fluid satisfying every test in this direction, even to the extent of refusing to 'cream.' The article goes on to say that milk is more than a food substance, containing a definite strain of bacteria which assist in digestion, and that these lactic acid (sour milk) bacilli are introduced to the new fluid, 'and permitted to act upon it until it reaches exactly that state of what may be termed maturity at which fresh cow's milk is obtained. That it is indeed a real milk is proved by the fact that excellent cheese and 'butter' can be made from it." This latter statement appears inconsistent with a previous one which says, this new milk refuses to 'cream.' How can butter be made if it refuses to 'cream'? We are aware that whole milk can be churned, but it is a laborious process and usually means an excessive loss of fat in the buttermilk, because the fat globules are so diluted with the skim milk that it is difficult to bring them together in the form of butter. If the new milk refuses to cream how is it proposed to make butter, except by churning the whole milk which is not practicable as a rule?"

The advantages of the new milk are summarized: "It is, of course, free from all suspicion of being contaminated with milk-borne diseases like tuberculosis, scarlet fever, or diphtheria. It can, moreover, be made up in any proportions desired, that is, with more or less casein, fat, sugar, or salts, and this can be supplied to children and invalids according to a medical prescription. Finally, the new milk can be produced more cheaply than ordinary milk, and should thus prove a real boon to the poor."

It seems to the writer as if two important practical lessons should be learned by dairymen from the foregoing. One is, that there are a great many persons who are trying to place substitutes for genuine products of the dairy before the consuming public, hence dairymen need to keep their eyes open all the time that imitations are not sold for the real thing. The second lesson is, the need for great care in the production and sale of cow's milk, that there shall be no reasonable ground for complaint in lack of cleanliness, and especially that there shall not be any chance for disease-producing organisms to contaminate milk sold for human consumption. We are hearing altogether too much, with or without cause, about typhoid, diphtheria, etc., being traced to the milk supply. Our dairymen should see that there is no cause for complaint on this score. The greatest safeguard is scientific pasteurization of milk. It looks as if it would be in the interests of all dairymen to require that all milk sold for human consumption shall be properly pasteurized.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

Silage and Soiling in Summer.

In these days of increased effort on the part of dairymen to produce more milk, summer silage and soiling crops, are topics read with great interest. For three successive summers the Experiment Station, Madison, Wis., has carried on experiments with cows from their dairy herds on these two different classes of feed. Feeding either one of these materials in the summer, when there is very often a lack of sufficient moisture to keep pastures fresh and growing, makes it possible for the dairyman to maintain a larger herd throughout the year, keep up a normal milk flow through the summer and take his cows into winter quarters in better condition, thus enabling him to increase his income in profits on the year's operations.

From the work in connection with the experiment to test out the comparative values of soiling crops and silage, it was evident that it required less labor to plough, fit and plant an entire field of corn for silage than to plough, fit, and plant at different times a number of small plots, to furnish a variety of crops for soiling purposes. The daily harvesting of soiling crops in all kinds of weather and in limited quantity is the most expensive system of harvesting. It took from one to two hours daily for a horse and a man to cut and haul the green feed in the experiments, making an expense of from \$12 to \$15 per month and no adequate increased returns in milk were obtained over that secured from silage. Corn is harvested for silage at much less expense by an organized force of men and machinery to fill the silo at a single operation. The labor required daily to throw out enough silage for the cows used in the trial did not exceed twenty minutes, which was a short time compared with one to two hours required in preparing soiling crops. It was estimated that the loss incurred from corn put into the silo did not exceed ten per cent. of dry matter; the experimenters believing that a much greater loss, all things considered, usually was associated with the harvesting of soiling crops.

The difference between the yields of the corn for silage and soiling crops is not great. Corn for silage is slightly more mature than that ordinarily fed for soiling purposes. The amount of feed to supply a cow daily in summer necessarily depends upon the condition of pasture, the size of the cow, the stage of her lactation, and her milk production. Cows in this experiment varying from 950 pounds to 1,250 pounds in live weight were supplied silage or soiling crops in quantities ranging from 20 to 40 pounds per head daily. In a few exceptions the largest cows consumed from 40 to 48 pounds per head daily. On the average the silage lot of cows received approximately 30 pounds, and the cows fed soiling crops 35 pounds per head daily. In 1910 and 1911 pasture was very poor, and both lots of cows received on the average about 5 pounds of mixed hay per head daily. In 1912 the pasture was comparatively better than in the two previous years, making the feeding of hay unnecessary. In addition to other feed, all of the cows received from one-fourth to one-third as many pounds of grain daily as they produced pounds of milk, which is the same amount of grain ordinarily fed during the winter. It may appear unnecessary to feed cows this amount of grain during the summer, but in order to prevent a drop in the milk production, especially of cows which are in the early part of their lactation, and a loss of body weight, it is believed that the dairyman is justified in feeding a small amount of grain. Only during the early summer when grass pasture is most abundant is grain feeding discontinued in this dairy herd.

Comparatively few farms are organized at the present time to have silage available for summer. A silo for summer feeding should preferably be of smaller diameter than the average silo, for the reason that it is more difficult to feed silage in summer in quantities sufficient to keep it in good condition. A silo that is too large in diameter incurs waste, even if only a portion of the surface is cut down and fed at a rate to prevent silage from spoiling. In order to minimize the loss from moulding, at least two inches of silage should be removed daily. Feeding a cow at the rate of 30 pounds and removing silage two inches in depth daily requires four square feet of surface. A silo ten feet in diameter has a surface area of 78.5 square feet, and is, therefore of ample diameter for a herd of twenty cows. With a herd of ten or twelve cows it undoubtedly will be necessary to cut down and feed only one-half of the surface of a silo ten feet in diameter. The advantages of silage for summer feed are greatest in a herd of twenty or more cows. In providing silage for summer use a silo of small diameter and as much depth as possible is recommended.

A liberal, careful, and uniform system of feeding the dairy cow is of prime importance in maintaining a large and profitable production of milk. This system of feeding is often neglected in summer. Unless an abundance of pasture is a certainty, the dairy farmer should provide silage or soiling feed for summer, and feed it in such quantities as cows will eat without waste. If grass pasture is very limited it appears necessary to follow practically the same system of feeding with reference to supplying hay and grain in addition to silage or soiling feed as would be followed in winter. Good pasture, in addition to either silage or soiling feed, will save hay and grain, and encourage a large production of milk. Soiling crops of good quality yield approximately a similar production of milk as does corn silage. The relative expense, however, of producing and feeding soiling feeds is considerably greater than that of producing and feeding silage. This is due to the greater amount of labor expended upon the soiling crops, and to the unpalatability and the waste of such crops caused by storms or drought, and conditions which are difficult to control.

Years in which the rainfall is below normal, and the pastures therefore poor, are also the years when soiling crops are likely to be scant or fail. The carrying over of the corn crop from one year to the next by means of the silo tends to equalize the quantity of feed available from year to year; hence insures against losses in milk production, due to a scarcity of feed.

From all observations it appears that dairymen will find it a matter of greater convenience, saving, and profit to feed corn silage to cows in the case of scant pastures than they will to feed soiling crops.

Must Pasteurize Milk.

All milk and cream sold in Toronto after June First, 1914, excepting that class of milk known as "certified" must be pasteurized. The Board of Health for the Queen City passed an ordinance recently to this effect. This also applies to milk and cream used in the production of ice cream, butter or any of the milk products. Dr. Hastings, Medical Officer of Health, used as the basis of his arguments in favor of pasteurization reports from other cities which showed that where this system was compulsory there had been a falling-off in the rate of tuberculosis.

POULTRY.

Incubation and Brooding.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

When should we commence to prepare for the hatching season? Now! This may be taken as the correct answer to the question at any season. We cannot commence too soon. The foundation should be laid by producing or building up the right kind of stock from which to obtain such eggs as may be reasonably expected to produce strong vigorous chicks, which are bound to thrive with anything like fair treatment, providing the hatching operations have been properly conducted. Supposing that we have good birds and they have gone into the winter house in first-class condition, which is of the very greatest importance; then we must conserve their health and vigor by properly housing, feeding and generally caring for them. We must realize the value of our breeding stock and be unremitting in our care and attention, insisting upon regularity in every detail. Healthful surroundings, in which must be included a sanitary, well-ventilated house, and good feed, correctly fed.

The cotton front house, dry feeding principally, abundance of pure water, green food, hard grit, and charcoal, and a dust bath are some of the most important essentials. In addition to the dry meal feed in hoppers, a moist mash may be given, say, three times a week, and this should be composed of the best of the table scraps and a few small potatoes boiled, mixed with just warm water or milk, and dried to a crumbly consistency with the same meal as fed dry. Feed this always at noon sparingly, not as much as the birds will eat. By the middle of March or even earlier the birds to be bred from should be mated up, and arrangements made to give them the very best possible condition, so far as exercise is concerned. These are the birds which should be let run, as they are the most valuable, but if it can be arranged to let all the birds run and still keep the breeders separate, so much the better.

In mating be careful to observe that none of the hens have any defects which may be similar to defects in the male bird, no matter how slight, and bear in mind that a good male bird is of the greatest importance. The prepotency of the male is so great that he may be said to constitute two-thirds of the flock, so do not be afraid to pay a good price for a male if you know you are getting him from a reliable source. Breed only from your best, and then you will obtain more chicks from fewer eggs. Select for hatching normal eggs, true to the type of the breed, discarding weak shells, rough or ribbed shells, eggs that are very small, abnormally large, long or very round. In selecting hatching hens choose those that are in the best condition, and quiet, so that they will nestle on the hand when placed under them in the nest. Set as many hens at one time as possible, and having selected them see that they feed well in the afternoon, and remove them at night to nests specially prepared in some perfectly clean place as far as possible away from the other birds as they must be secluded. Be careful to thoroughly dust the birds with insect powder or ordinary sulphur powder before placing them on the nests and dust them again in a week's time, and just before the chicks hatch. Test the eggs on the seventh or eighth day, taking out the infertile and dead germ eggs, then probably a smaller number of hens can cover the remaining good eggs, and some more eggs can be set at once.

Feed the hens on whole grain during the hatching period, giving them plenty of green food, pure water, and a dust bath. Do not worry the hens while the chicks are hatching, but clean out the broken shells when the hatching is about completed and then leave them quiet for a day or even more, as nothing will strengthen the little chicks so much as a complete rest and quiet; and they should on no account be fed for at least forty-eight hours after they are hatched or even longer.

Good nests can be made by taking a twelve-inch board and cutting it into three equal lengths, using one four-foot piece for the top, one for the back, and one for the bottom. A piece of the same material can be cut into one-foot lengths for the ends and partitions. Along the front is a four-inch strip to keep the litter in, and a slatted door is hinged on the front so that when it is opened it forms a platform to the front of the nest. This is arranged by using wedge-shaped cleats to hold the slats, the thick end of the wedge being at the bottom of the door which opens downwards, and this thick end will butt onto the four-inch strip.

The hens are well fed before being placed on the nests, and the slatted door should be closed and buttoned up to keep the hens imprisoned until next afternoon at feeding time, when they should be let out and fed and imprisoned again till some time next afternoon.

Artificial nest eggs can be placed under the

hens for the first three days, and then any of the hens that will return to the nests after feeding, may be trusted, and it is a good plan to make them return to these nests for as many as four days. It will be quite safe all through the hatching time to allow the hens to return to any one of the nests after being careful that only one hen is on each nest. Better results are often obtained by hens changing nests in this manner. When the chicks are ready to be taken from the nests the best mothers can be selected and each given charge of from 15 to 25 chicks, according to the weather conditions, and the remainder of the hens broken off their broodiness.

P. E. I.

T. W. BENSON.

The Colony House and Its Advantages.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Just at this season it might be well to bring to the attention of poultry raisers the colony house, which is not as yet commonly used amongst farmers at least. It is quite popular with poultry raisers who have large poultry farms; but it is just as beneficial to the farmer with a flock of fifty to one hundred hens. It seems quite safe to say that all farmers have a flock of hens to which they look for at least a small part of their income, while, unfortunately the colony house is a very rare sight on even our best-kept Ontario farms.

It is well in building to take a pattern from houses which are used on the experimental farms. Illustrations are shown from time to time in our agricultural papers or could be secured through any of the District Representatives or miniatures may be seen in their offices which give a perfect idea of how they may be built.

Let us now consider the situation for the house. So many things have to be considered to make it comfortable for the fowls and convenient for those who attend to the work: Unless one is in possession of certain knowledge it is difficult to imagine anything more annoying than a flock of hens or chickens in a colony house. In the first place, fowls must be moved to these houses after night and at such a distance and to such a place as to lose all connection with former quarters for if they by chance find their way back to the winter hen-house, a habit will be established that will be almost impossible to break and will lead to daily trouble. If fowls have never been moved out to the fields or orchard in this way before, and therefore do not recognize the place, it is wise to leave them closed in for two days and when they have laid and gone to roost once or twice they will naturally turn thither when given their freedom.

When fresh grounds are required, move the house the length of itself, keeping it facing the south so that the sun may purify and sweeten the soil. Consideration must be taken to having access to good water and shade in extremely warm weather.

The nests and roosts must be kept perfectly clean, for while we may not think so, mites and other vermin will infest these places as well as winter quarters, covering the roosts in hot weather, thus driving the birds to roost on fences and in trees. Then they will be exposed to their enemies such as owls which surely kill them on moonlight nights and foxes which are out early in the morning in some localities. After they have formed this habit of roosting outside it is very, very difficult to coax them in again, and when the fall rains and frosty nights come, and birds are often none too well feathered it is not well for their health that they should be exposed. It is quite possible for a moulting hen to perish in one night in a cold storm.

It saves a great deal of work to have a large box, covered with any water-proof material in which several bags of grain may be placed and also other feed which may be required daily. It is very handy to place upon the wall inside, directly over the nests a small curtained box in which eggs may be placed to cool when taken from the nests at the mid-day gathering. The clean, fresh soil and the great range are most beneficial to health, and egg-production is increased by it. Laying hens are a great nuisance about the farm house, lawn and stables. Nearly every man who takes care of stock, dislikes hens about the mangers, etc. We all know how destructive they are about the flower-beds and vegetable garden. The entire neatness of a bed of vegetables or the beauty of a bed of flowers may be destroyed in half an hour when one is not looking. A very small piece of ground will grow enough vegetables for a family for the entire year, and the impossibility of having this where fowls are kept is no small consideration.

The water which stands about barn-yards in the spring and early summer is most injurious to fowls and the cause of some of the most contagious diseases, and strange to say it is often preferred by them to clean fresh water. The removal from these places is wonderfully productive of vigor, activity and health.

After harvest the fowls may be placed in fields of stubble where quantities of grain will be gathered by them that otherwise would be lost entirely, and in this season many eggs are gathered at a very small outlay. Then when we consider the hen as a bird of the air, there is no other place where she lives so close to her natural haunts or where she appears as well and happy as in the colony house.

Durham Co., Ont.

M. H.

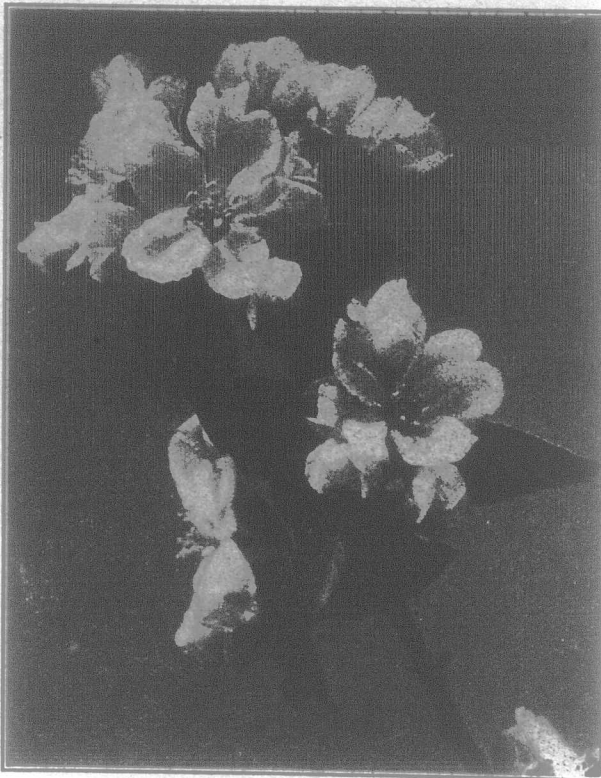
HORTICULTURE.

A Difference of Opinion.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed a letter in your issue of April 9th, from a believer in home-mixed fertilizers, and it reads to me as if it was just possible the writer is interested in the sale of what he recommends for "home-mixing".

I would like to refer to a few points in connection with this subject, but not wishing to appear under "false colors" I want to say to my brother farmers that I am interested in selling fertilizers either factory-mixed or for home-mixing, as the purchaser may prefer. Now, instead of criticising the District Representative who simply sent in the facts as he found them to the Agricultural Department, let the writer of the article tell us of some incident where the mixture he recommends has been used and has produced results as good as those produced by the 3-6-10 factory-mixed that he refers to on any soil. Personally I would not use his mixture at all if I wanted good potatoes. Nor would I use any mixture with nitrate of soda alone as the source of nitrogen, as it would all be available at once and would make, in my opinion, a rapid growth of vine at the start, but no nitrogen would be



Apple Blossoms.

"The flowers anew returning seasons bring."

left to sustain growth at the time it would be most needed, that is, when the tubers are being formed. Nor do I think the three elements he recommends would mix in a way to be easy of application so as to obtain an equal proportion all over the acre.

Then as to price, no doubt home-mixing is cheaper from a dollar and cents valuation of the "ton", but it is never so well mixed nor so finely ground and will not produce the best results. In any case as the 3-6-10 would cost, I believe, \$9.50 for 500 lbs. the saving would not be more than \$2.00 per acre taking Mr. Hunter's figures. This on 296 bushels is less than one cent per bushel. Now, it seems to me, if 296 bushels of potatoes can be grown to the acre by the use of 3-6-10 mixed fertilizer, we need not worry about the extra cost, but will leave it to Mr. Hunter and his friends to experiment with their own mixing till they are able to tell us of as good results, I know of farmers who bought raw materials last year intending to do their own mixing, but in the rush of spring work, put off the mixing and have it in their barn to-day, unused. As to European practices, I am not familiar with them to-day, but I was in the business in Scotland many years ago and there was no such provision as "guaranteed analysis" there as there is in Canada to-day to make sure the farmer gets what he orders. Any manufacturer of fertilizer has to register his brands at Ottawa, furnish a

sample and can be held responsible if his goods are not what the analysis, which must be on every bag, calls for.

I have been using factory-mixed fertilizers on my raspberries, and last year's crops yielded me over \$400.00 per acre after paying for fertilizer, crates and picking. I used it on tomatoes and got 332 bushels from one thousand vines and I am going to use 3-6-10 on potatoes this year as well as repeating it on raspberries and tomatoes. I invite any one to come and see the results. Results speak louder than words.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

PETER BERTRAM

Strawberries and Lime.

One important function of lime in soil is to assist in the conversion of inert plant food into available nourishment for the crop but further than this, questions may arise as to the adaptability of different crops for thoroughly limed soils. Some crops we know would be dependent upon the lime content, such plants as the legumes are lime plants in the extreme, but there are others which seem to do tolerably well and in fact best when only a very moderate amount of lime is present or when the soil may be said to be neutral.

One experiment carried on with strawberries, and other small fruits reveals this fact in the results. In this particular experiment three plots were used—plot one was given 2,500 pounds hydrated lime; plot two, 1,500 pounds and plot three was used as a check with no lime. Taking these plots individually and comparing them relative to the number of plants wintered and the dates of bloom we find a noticeable difference. In plot one, the number of plants at time of mulching was 223 while those living throughout the winter and healthy when the mulch was removed amounted to 149. The date of the first bloom was May 10th and they were in full bloom on May 23rd. In plot two given 1,500 pounds of lime, 251 were mulched and 212 were alive when the mulch was removed. The first bloom was noticed on May 3rd and they were in full bloom on May 18th. Plot three where no lime was used had 238 plants at time of mulching, and 234 were alive and healthy when the mulch was removed. On May 3rd the first blossom appeared and they were in full bloom on May 16th.

A resume of these figures reveals the condition that where no lime was used a larger number of plants survived the winter and that the bloom was earlier in the season.

The results of another experiment show the same condition relative to time of bloom but in addition to this there is a difference in the fruit and plants. The individual fruit on limed plots weighed 3.43 grams and unlimed plots 3.01. The relative weight of total fruit was in the proportion of 100 to 119 on limed and unlimed plots respectively, while the plants showed a relative total weight of 100 to 127, under the same conditions. This experiment shows the unlimed plants to be more vigorous and healthy while those on the limed plots produced a heavier berry. The reason for this is attributed to the fact that a larger number of berries were produced on plants on the unlimed soils.

Referring to natural conditions it is common to see a profuse crop of berries on plants situated on low land or hill-sides and associated with ferns, wintergreens and other plants which naturally prefer acid soils. The cultivated berry is not a direct off-spring of the wild plant but their habits of growth and general characters are so similar that the same conditions of soil and climate are preferred by both.

If an excess of lime is liable to depreciate the chances of wintering or decrease the total quantity of fruit produced, such an undesirable condition of the soil might be remedied by an application of acid phosphate. But first the grower must ascertain by experiment the relation of his soil condition to the crop to be produced and govern his operations by that information. No one or two experiments should hasten a grower into action that would be altogether unwise under his particular conditions.

Spray Early for Peach Leaf Curl.

If peach growers neglect to spray on the dormant wood with winter strength of lime sulphur the one opportunity of controlling the peach leaf curl has been neglected. This disease is a fungous growth which finds a home beneath the epidermis of the skin of the leaf and spraying subsequent to the coming out of the leaf will have no beneficial results. In order to control the disease they must be sprayed prior to the unfolding of the leaf from the bud and if this spraying can be timed as near as possible to a day or two before the young buds burst the best results will be obtained from the application of spray mixtures.

In some districts the disease has caused material waste but where a thorough system of spraying is practiced or where peaches have not been grown to any extent in the past, the orchards

may be practically free. However, even where the disease has not yet been noticed it is a wise precaution to spray and prevent the introduction of peach leaf curl and other injurious diseases.

Gum Diseases.

Careful observers in the orchard have, no doubt, noticed the exudations of gum surrounding cankerous growths on the cherry trees. These are known as "gummosis," and do considerable damage to the trees as well as disfiguring the appearance of the orchard. Steps should be taken to eliminate this undesirable condition, and, as the procedure is very practicable, nothing should intervene to delay operations. This disease is due to the cankerous growth on the bark, the organisms of which live through the winter, and spread the disease during the spring. With a sharp knife or other instrument carve the unhealthy wood back to healthy growth, and disinfect the treated area with some disinfectant, such as corrosive sublimate, which may be procured at the druggist's. After the area has thoroughly dried, paint it over with a mixture of white lead and raw linseed oil mixed to the consistency of ordinary paint. All affected areas or blighted twigs and limbs should be treated as soon as seen. One does not need to wait for the appearance of the gum as evidence of the disease.

H. P. Barss, in "Better Fruit," claims this treatment to be the most satisfactory of any yet tried out, and advises in the planting of new orchards to confine the varieties to disease-resisting kinds. However, our varieties are pretty well marked in their adaptability to our conditions, so we must plant the proper kinds and depend upon care and intelligent treatment to guard against loss from disease.

Crown Gall.

Planters should use a watchful eye when setting young trees in the spring in order to evade an introduction of diseases that will ultimately create waste in the orchard. Such diseases as scale and some insect eggs are destroyed by fumigation or treatments enforced by legislation for nursery stock. Often times diseases of the roots or branches that are not controlled by such fumigation creep into the plantation. Crown gall is often introduced in this way. It will be noticed as a small rough swelling of the roots near the ground line and although it may be very small at time of planting it may develop, after the tree is set, sufficiently to destroy it.

Often times when dead trees are taken up this swelling may be noticed on the roots, but it is usually found where soil location or soil conditions are not favorable for a healthy growth of the trees. The cause of this disease is not definitely known but it is possible that where conditions are unfavorable that this organism, whatever it may be, finds more ready foothold on the tree.

The new bulletin "Fruits of Ontario" reviewed in a recent issue may be had by those actually interested in fruit growing and who will use it to good purpose.

FARM BULLETIN.

Amazing Credulity.

A well-to-do farmer named Geo. Cretesinger, of Williamsville, N. Y., near Niagara, was a short time ago fleeced out of a snug fortune. He had taken his first holiday and became acquainted with a stranger at a hotel in St. Augustine, Florida, to whom he evidently disclosed a good deal of his affairs. He returned home and soon afterwards his new "friend" turned up and they met in a Buffalo hotel. The confidence man unfolded to the man from Williamsville a plan of buying old racing nags to be raced or doped and sold as the case might be. There would be a fat salary for a manager, but money was needed to start the game. The old man was cautioned not to disclose to the local bank cashier when drawing out his money what he was going to do with it, and to bring it in bills as gold was too heavy. "He just seemed so sincere and right that I believed he would double my money for me as he promised, and I let him have it." The stranger went to Rochester, but did not return "in a few days" as he promised. The amount as Mr. Cretesinger told the jury and the Buffalo police was \$26,000. He has a farm and \$200 left, but is broken hearted. A more graphic illustration of the Scriptural proverb "He that maketh haste to be rich falleth into a snare," could hardly be imagined, and for Simon-pure credulity by a man who had been able to accumulate so much money the New York farmer must be awarded the prize.

Nova Scotia Agricultural College Doings.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":-

The closing exercises of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College held at Truro, on Thursday, April 16th, last, were of a noteworthy character. Those in attendance were the graduating class and faculty of the Agricultural College, the students and members of the faculty of the Theological College, at Pine Hill, Halifax, the faculty and students of the Provincial Normal College, as well as citizens of Truro and the surrounding country. Addresses were delivered by Judge Longley, of the Supreme Court, the Honorable Mr. MacGregor, representing the Nova Scotia Government, Principal MacKinnon of the Theological College, Halifax, Dr. C. C. James Agricultural Advisor to the honorable, the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, and Principal Cumming. And so town and gown, the Church, the Bench, the teacher and the laity, Provincial and Federal Government representatives met in the common interests of education for the farmer, in whose welfare all citizens are compelled to show such a profound concern in these days of financial crises and high living.

Most significant of all was the presence of some twenty of the theological students accompanied by members of the faculty who came all the way from Halifax (over sixty miles) to inspect the College and join in its closing exercises. The interest which these men of the church who stand out as leaders in the rural communities, are taking in agricultural matters augurs well for the improvement of rural conditions. Already there are outstanding instances in Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces of clergymen who have been the prime movers in many phases of rural improvement and it only requires the multiplication of these instances to effect a still greater development.

The presence of Dr. C. C. James, Agricultural Advisor to the Honorable Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, was highly appreciated and his address on "The Romance of Agriculture" was most inspiring. These were the first formal closing exercises held in the history of the institutions and it was significant of the good results which are already following the Federal appropriation for the aid of agriculture in Nova Scotia that the exercises were held in the new Assembly Hall, the cost of the erection of which was paid out of this Federal appropriation and that one of the principal speakers should have been Dr. James who has taken such a prominent place in Federal and Provincial Government co-operation.

The graduating class numbered forty-four, of whom thirty-eight were awarded diplomas, the remainder being conditional until they have satisfactorily completed the course of instruction.

The session just finished has been the most successful in the history of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. The number of students in the regular course was 102 and in the January Short Course 351, making a total far in excess of any previous year. The outlook for next year is still brighter, a considerable number of applications having already been received and plans being under way for the erection of a new science building which will add much to the effectiveness of the work which is being done at this Maritime institution.

M. CUMMING.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":-

The weather during last week was quite wintry. A heavy fall of snow Tuesday evening provided good sleighing till Saturday, and although the season looks late the farmers are rejoicing over the prospect of a good catch of clover, and the breeders of foxes are also pleased with the cold weather as many claim the warm days of last spring had to do with the unusually high mortality. The House is now nearly over. The most important measures as far as farmers are concerned were the incorporation of the Egg and Poultry Association and the incorporation of the Sheep Breeders' Association. The former makes the "circle with the numbers in it" the Trade Mark of the Association, and so gives them control of it. All stamps are owned by the Association and merely loaned to members. The Sheep Breeders' Association is made responsible for compensating members for losses arising from the killing of sheep by dogs. It is to receive an annual grant from the Treasury equal to the fees collected for membership. The membership fee shall not exceed two cents per sheep for any member. On Friday the meeting of the Central Seed Fair Committee was held. The business of the past year was concluded and arrangements completed for the Fair to be held in March, 1915.

The market in Charlottetown was small Friday. The principal feature was the large number of Wild Geese on sale. They brought about \$1.25 a piece. Other commodities retailed as follows: Butter 30 to 32c per lb., Eggs 20 to 22c per

doz., Fowl \$1 to \$1.50 per pair, beef 12 to 20c, mutton 12 to 16c. Potatoes brought 28c per bushel, White Oats 28c and Black 30c.

T. R.

The Country Clergyman and Agriculture.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":-

The editorial "The Pulpit and the Farm," in your issue of April 16th, is pointing in the direction of greater rural satisfaction, and is to be highly commended. Far from multiplying the tasks of the rural minister, a course in agriculture would enable him to more easily reach those with whom he comes in contact. He should know more of what Jesus knew, and of what Zavitz, Howitt, Dean and the Days know of plants, flowers, cattle and soil, if he is to understand and sympathetically live the daily life of those with whom and for whom he works.

Now, since Ontario is receiving liberal grants from the Federal Government for agricultural instruction, it would seem that the time and the opportunity have come when some instruction of this kind could advantageously be extended to ministers in rural districts. A short course of lectures and demonstrations could be established at O. A. C., especially designed for these men in Ontario. Their railway fare could be paid, and their board at the college furnished without a very great outlay by the Government. It might not be possible to reach all in one year, but a start could be made. Some time ago the "Ottawa Valley Journal" sent out several hundred letters to rural ministers in Eastern Ontario, asking their opinions regarding some steps being taken to develop a closer bond of sympathy and relationship and a clearer understanding between the rural clergyman and the farmer. Nearly every minister written to replied, and, without exception, they expressed themselves as heartily in favor of a move in this direction. Logically, Ontario is the Province towards which to look for leadership in this matter, and it is hoped that the Ontario Department of Agriculture will favorably consider making provision for the inclusion of rural ministers among those who participate in the benefits of agricultural instruction as given at O. A. C.

F. C. NUNNICK.

Agriculturist, Conservation Commission.

Assistance in Marketing Wool.

The Live Stock Commissioner of the Dominion, John Bright, has sent out the following notice of interest to sheep breeders:

The Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is prepared to offer practical assistance this year to associations of wool growers in the preparation and display of their wool clips for market. Associations, in order to receive this aid, must be organized in accordance with the regulations of the Branch, and membership is limited to actual owners of sheep. West of Fort William an Association must contain at least 3,000 sheep, or sufficient to comprise one carload of wool; east of there, a relative number. The services of expert wool classifiers, who will take charge of and perform the grading, classification and preparation of the wool, will be provided.

This proposal represents much more than a mere continuation of the work undertaken last year, when two wool classifiers, in the employ of the Live Stock Branch, visited the Western Provinces and gave practical instruction and advice to sheep raisers upon wool growing. Rather it means the introduction of a definite scheme whereby wool producers may be actually assisted in preparing and presenting their wools upon the market in the most acceptable fashion, and thus be in a position to cater more directly to the requirements of the market. Moreover, it should prove effective in developing and improving the general status of sheep raising, and in creating an impetus to the production and preparation of an improved grade of wool and indirectly a better class of mutton.

The Branch will also provide the means for the establishment of a central bureau for the distribution of current information respecting domestic and foreign markets for wool, so that the Associations may be constantly in command of complete knowledge concerning the source of the demand and the ruling prices of all grades. Reliable information of this nature will serve as an excellent asset to an Association in directing its policy and placing it in closer relationship with the demands of the trade.

Sheep raisers desirous of taking advantage of this offer and of forming an Association should write, for detailed information and application forms, to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, has been appointed one of the inspectors under the Stallion Law of Ontario to assist in the carrying out of the Enrollment regulations.

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Spring Work.

By Peter McArthur.

This afternoon a little boy came home from his first day in school. He submitted gravely to the eager greetings of his mother, and replied briefly and with new-found dignity to a storm of questions about what he had seen and done and how he liked it all. When the excitement finally subsided he announced with a touch of pride:

"My name is to be Shorty."

Right there I renewed my youth. The first day in school, forty years ago, came back with a rush, and I realized that no other day in my life was so vivid or so epochal. To most of us the first day in school was the first real contact with the big world. We made our first acquaintance with the teacher and his "tawse," and the apple-snatching school bully was pointed out to us, so that we might keep out of his way. Right here I could do some beautiful moralizing—comparing school with after life and all that sort of thing, but it seems to me I have heard something of the kind before. Instead of trying to improve the occasion I stopped writing long enough to ask one of the older boys if he knew what a "tawse" is, and he said he thought it was something used on a ship. All of which goes to show that the educational system has changed since I went to school. The "tawse" was the Damoclean sword of our educational feast, and we all knew what it was—oh, yes we knew. The very memory of it makes me stop to rub my hands on a cool spot of my trousers to cool my palms. I can still feel the sting and hot tingling. But the boys of this age do not know what a "tawse" is. And I am glad of it. I would not want the little boy whose "name is to be Shorty" to be as much in fear of the "tawse" as many little boys used to be. As for the nickname that has been conferred on him, I refuse to join in the protests that are being made against it. It is a title of honor that any thinking man would prefer to a knighthood, costing fifty thousand dollars and upwards. It means that he has been accepted into the mysterious chivalry of boyhood, and having received it on his first day in school he is, like a hero receiving the accolade on his first battlefield. Besides, he will outgrow it before long, and that is what other titled people cannot do. Sir Jingo McBore will be Sir Jingo to the end of the chapter, no matter how unfashionable knight-hoods may become.

Yesterday we boiled lime-sulphur wash, and I am free to own that I know more about it than I did. The first year we made it Representative Clement superintended the job as a demonstration, and the hired man did the work. I think I said when describing the work in the papers that making lime sulphur was really no harder than making a bran-mash. You see, the only part of the work I did was the looking on and observing. Last year I arranged with a neighbor to have him boil my supply when he was boiling his own, but this year I had to do both the superintending and the hired man's work myself. We managed all right and the brew was successful, but I am forced to admit that making a bran-mash is both easier and pleasanter. The boiling tank was placed near a building, and there was a shifting wind that played peek-a-boo with us around one corner and then around another. This kept the smoke and the fumes whirling in all directions, so that there was no escape from them. Like Hosea Bigelow "I fussed and fumed and sorrered." I also coughed and choked and rubbed my eyes, but I kept that mess stirring all the time. Before I got through I was quoting Burn's address "To the Deil" with new found appreciation.

"O thou! whatever title suit thee,
Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Cloutie,
Wha in yon cavern grim and sootie,
Closed under hatches,
Spairges about the brunstane cootie.
To scaud poor wretches!"

I was spairging about the brunstane cootie all right, and later on I shall scaud poor wretches of microbes with it. We followed the directions in the bulletin very carefully, besides taking advantage of all the hints we had received at the demonstration, and I think the boiling was a success. I have tested the fluid with the hydrometer and it marks 1,290, which seems pretty strong, but it looks all right. I know it has considerable vim, for when we were handling it a drop struck me in the eye, and for a few wild minutes I thought that organ would never be of any use to me again. By the way, I found a trick for getting the stains of lime sulphur off my hands. I noticed that the bulletins said that vinegar would clean the hydrometer after it had been used, so I tried a little vinegar on my hands and it worked like a charm.

We are a little late with our dormant spraying this year, but there is a reason. A dealer offered to supply us with spray so cheaply that it would not be worth while undertaking the job

of making it ourselves. An order was placed with him by the association, but we have not heard from him since and he has not answered any letters of inquiry. Now, at the last minute we are all doing our own boiling. At the time of writing the buds are just beginning to swell—on the early harvest trees the leaves are beginning to show—but I understand that it is not too late for the dormant spray. Anyway it is the only thing we can do, and we all will be ready for the next sprayings. I have not examined the trees carefully, but a neighbor tells me that he has found swelling buds that were already covered with aphids. Last year these insects were almost a pest in this district. I tried two sprayings of kerosene emulsion on several trees, but they were badly affected and it did not even discourage them. If they put in an appearance this year I shall get "Black Leaf 40" and try that. We must save our apples somehow.

With three hundred apple trees and two hundred cherries heeled in and awaiting time for planting, and five hundred pines coming for the wood-lot, I foresee considerable digging to be done. But this year will complete both the wood-lot and the orchard, and I will have one thousand fruit trees and four thousand forest trees to my credit. The little trees in both the orchard and the wood-lot have wintered well, though the rabbits got five trees in the orchard. I am sure it was the rabbits, for the snow was well tramped all winter, and at no time did it lie more than six inches deep. The bark has been gnawed off the little trees for a height of a foot and a half, and the damage must have been done

ing Light, by Loyal Hero, the property of H. S. Curry, Castor, Alta. Dawning Light eventually won the championship from Torr's Choice, the winning three-year-old owned by W. W. Hunter.

Eight stallions competed for the Canadian-bred championship, out of which five were very close in quality, size and type, but they showed considerable difference in the character of their action. General Mac, by Gen. Murray, and Charming Baron, by Baron Gerie, took the championship, and reserve championship for J. G. Clark, of Irma, Alta.

The female classes were not so strong as those including stallions, but there was a very good display, and considerable quality prevailed in these classes. In the culmination of the judging for championship Throck Ruby, the winner of the three-year-old fillies, and owned by Wm. Sims & Sons, was awarded the ribbon. She displayed very good feet and hoof heads, while her nearest competitor, Lady Chattan, had straighter action and a more nicely developed top. Of the Canadian-bred mares Isabelle, owned by N. A. Weir, was considered worthy of championship placing.

Our English Correspondence.

Deptford, as the place where Canada and America used to send oxen and sheep, is now a thing of the past, practically speaking. The past prosperity of the Deptford market may be judged from the statement that since 1879, 3,174,345 oxen and 330,540 sheep from the United States, 652,606 oxen and 301,630 sheep from Canada, and 306,982 oxen and 1,528,728 sheep from Argentina have been sent there. For many years

past the importation of animals from Argentina has been prohibited for fear of foot and mouth disease. But, according to the annual report of F. H. Millman, clerk and superintendent of the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford, only 8,367 animals arrived there in 1918 as against 30,702 in 1912, and 99,078 in 1911. The receipts from warfage, etc., dwindled to £1,673 from £6,495 and £19,991 in the two preceding years. There have been some receipts in respect of cold storage, i.e., £6,658, as against £17,771 and £63,328 in the two previous years. The superintendent thinks that the introduction of cheaper beef and mutton as dead meat into the United States must tend to make American live stock values easier, and should mean that it will again become worth someone's trouble to ship cattle to England.

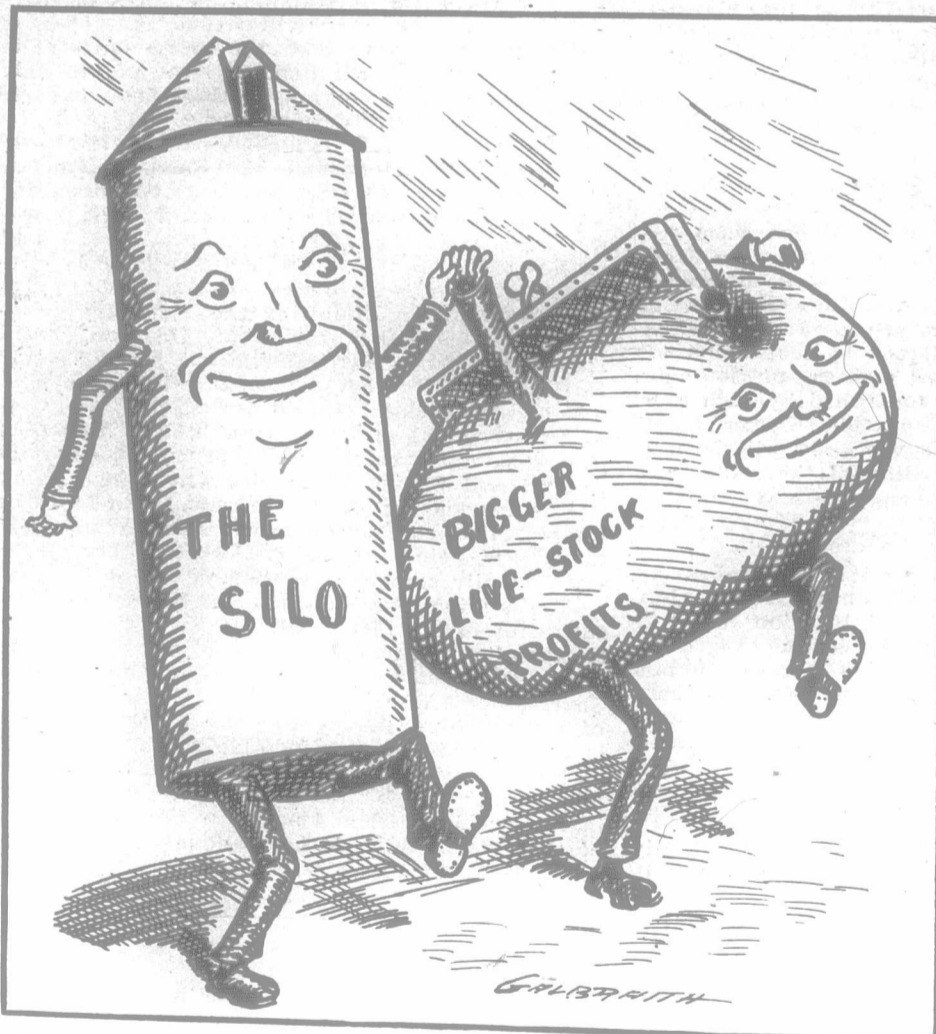
The English President of the Board of Agriculture has been given £28,000 for a laboratory, to in-

quire into the origin of foot-and-mouth disease and swine fever, and £3,000 a year is added to those funds to get some of the best of our younger scientists to devote their whole time to the solution of these problems. The Minister hopes that before long these diseases will be dealt with on lines more scientific and less costly and irritating than at present.

According to the statistical returns there was a shrinkage in 1913 of over 83,000 cows and heifers in England and Wales, following a loss of 45,000 in the previous year.

Alfred Mansell tells us that the best type of Shropshire sheep should possess a well-developed head, with clean and striking expression of countenance, a muscular neck, well set on good shoulders, the body symmetrical and deep, placed as squarely as possible on short, strong legs, due regard being paid to grandeur of style. The face and legs should be a nice soft black (not sooty), and the head should be nicely covered. The wool generally should be fine, and of great density and length of staple.

Three hundred and seventy-eight pounds were paid for a Shorthorn dairy cow, sold at the Duke of Devonshire's estate the other day. Her calf realized £100, and 27 head averaged £70.17.1., which fact still proves that there is a considerable money in cows of this description. The



They Go Together.

since the snow went away. The wounds are quite fresh, and the marks of the rabbit's teeth can be seen plainly. If the work had been done by the mice we would have seen it when tramping the snow. Next season I hope to get a supply of veneering in time so that the little trees can be protected properly. There would be altogether too much tramping to do, and a few rabbits may escape me this summer.

Edmonton's Horse Show.

From April 7th to April 12th the Edmonton Horse Show Association opened their magnificent new auditorium, recently erected, and carried on one of the most successful horse shows in the history of that city.

The entire show is not given over to horses, as the name implies, for all kinds of stock are represented, and the dairy cattle and beef brought out in these contests were of no mean order. Like most shows of this kind horses are the long suits and of these Clydesdales surpassed all others in quality and numbers. Coming second and on a par were Suffolk Punches and Percherons. Belgians and Shires were also represented, but supplied only medium lineups. In the aged Clydesdale stallion class, sixteen candidates were led into the ring and first place was given to Dawn-

cow in question was Darlington Cranford 24th, and she gave 10,896 lbs. of milk from October 1st, 1910 to September 20th, 1911. The sum of £232 was paid for the milking Shorthorn bull, Wild Heir, by Salmon's Heir out of Wild Anna, his third grand dam being Wild Queen 2nd. Salmon's Heir was purchased by Ellis Potter, a Lancashire expert, for 100 guineas at the Cranford sale 1911. Wild Anna gave 773 gallons of milk with her last calf. Wild Queen 2nd won second prize in the Shorthorn Dairy Class, and the £15 milking prize at the Oxfordshire Show at Henley-on-Thames, and second at the Bath and West Show 1896. She was afterwards sold to Lord Rothschild and won first prize in the milking trials at the London Dairy Show 1898 and third in 1899; she also won first at the Hertfordshire Show and second at the Royal Counties Show at Windsor 1899. During the three years ending September 29th, 1900 she gave 30,638 lbs. of milk, averaging 10,212 lbs. per annum. London, Eng. G. T. BURROWS.

Agricultural Legislation in Prince Edward Island.

The Third Session of the 27th General Assembly of Prince Edward Island closed on April 22nd with the usual interesting ceremonial and impressive military display. It was an ideal Spring day, with plenty of April sunshine and the closing ceremonies were witnessed by large crowds of people.

The Royal Assent was given to sixty-three bills, of which thirty-five were the incorporation of Fox Companies, representing a Capital Stock of about \$8,000,000. At the same time there were incorporated by Letters Patent twenty-five Fox Companies, so that up to the present time there have been incorporated 130 Fox Companies with Capital Stock totalling over \$26,000,000 in Prince Edward Island.

The most important Bills as far as agriculture is concerned were those incorporating the Prince Edward Island Co-Operative Egg and Poultry Association and the Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association.

The former has for its objects:—The encouragement of the production and marketing of eggs and poultry, and all matters connected therewith. The supervision of and encouragement in such commercial enterprise as may be deemed advisable by the Association in order to facilitate the more profitable production and disposal of the produce of the individual circles. The encouraging of the purchasing, breeding and distribution of improved strains of high-producing stock. For all the purposes of the Association the members thereof are to be grouped into separate branches known as Egg Circles. The Association shall have a stamp for its exclusive use which shall be the trade mark of the Association described as follows:—A double-lined circle with the letters "P.E.I." printed at the top and in the centre two numbers. Each stamp shall be identically the same, except that the numbers shall be varied. The lower one to designate the

number of the circle and the upper one the number of the individual in the Circle. These stamps are the property of the Association and are only loaned to the Circles for the use of their members. They may call them in at any time from any Circle that refuses to comply with the regulations of the Association or that neglects to enforce its own regulations.

The objects of the Sheep Breeders' Association as set forth in the Act are:—(a) By co-operating with the Department of Agriculture of Prince Edward Island and of the Dominion of Canada to interest and instruct the farmers in the breeding and improvement of sheep.

(b) By co-operating with the exhibition Association to improve the judging of sheep at the agricultural and live stock exhibitions.

(c) By keeping a record of pure-bred sheep of the several breeds owned by each of its members.

(d) By encouraging the exclusive use of pure-bred rams.

(e) By taking such steps as may be deemed necessary to enforce the Law in regard to the running at large of rams.

(f) By encouraging the importation of pure-bred sheep.

(g) By co-operating with the government of Prince Edward Island in insuring members of the Association against loss from sheep being killed by dogs and in compensating such members for such losses.

The Association is to receive from the Provincial Treasury annually a sum not to exceed the amount of subscription or membership fees paid in, in any one year to assist in the carrying on of its work.

When a claim has been made that dogs have killed the sheep of any of its members it is the duty of the Association to investigate and determine the loss sustained and the President of the Association has the power of summoning witnesses before him and of taking their evidence under oath.

The loss is to be paid for from the Treasury and from the funds of the Association in the proportion fixed by the By-Laws of the Association, which By-Laws are to be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The By-Laws also provide for the admission of members and for all other matters concerning the management of the Association's business.

Among other important Acts are the School Supply Act, which authorizes the Education Department to purchase and distribute school supplies of all kinds for all the Public Schools in the Province; the Motor-Truck Act, which allows the Intercolonial Railway to operate motor trucks for the carriage of freight and passengers on public roads, approved of by the Government of this Province; and the Appropriation Act which generally occupies a large place in the public mind.

The Department of Agriculture, for the year ending December 31st, 1914, is to get \$18,397, as compared with \$17,055 for the same period 1913.

There is a slight increase in expenditure in almost every Department. The officials who enjoy the increase in salaries are the Clerk of the Crown, the Deputy Phronothary for Queens County, the Court Stenographer, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Superintendent of Education, the Superintendent of Falcolnwood Hospital for the Insane, the Librarian, the Provincial Auditor, and the Road Masters.

In the Department of Agriculture the appropriations are practically the same as last year except for exhibitions, which this year are receiving \$2,000 more than formerly. It is intended to establish local exhibitions at Souris in Kings County, and at Alberton in Prince County. Each of these receive \$500, and the Provincial an additional \$1,000. The grant from the Agricultural Aid Act will be quite sufficient to carry on and develop the new lines of work that were undertaken last year.

The features of the session were: the number of delegations that waited upon the Government; the large number of fox companies incorporated; and the lack of divisions taken.

The New Tariff Applies to Corn Binders.

At the time the budget speech was brought down in the House of Commons by the Hon. W. T. White, the statement of the reduction of 5% in duty on binders, reapers and mowers did not make it clear whether or not corn binders would be admitted at the lower rates. It is now believed that these machines will be considered as binders and that the duty on them will be lowered from 17½ to 12½%.

It is predicted in horse-market centers in the United States that even though war is finally averted between that country and Mexico, the contingency which has already arisen will cause a strengthening of the demand for horses in the country to the south. This applies especially to saddle horses and horses suitable for army work. The largest horse dealers in New York city are expecting much better prices, and believe that the stiffening of the demand for saddle horses will extend to all other types. According to the reports from the Department of Agriculture, the United States has at present 24,000,000 horses, and with this number and other normal conditions of supply and demand prices have been maintained up to a high average. This would seem to indicate that there is no over supply of horses in that country, and experts place the estimates of horses needed by the United States War Department at 10,000, and that this will have the effect of increasing the price about \$10.00 per head.

The Dominion Government have issued circulars emphasizing the fact that parcels may now be mailed by Parcels Post up to eleven pounds in weight. Complete organization was accomplished in shorter time than was expected, thus the six-pound limit has been raised to eleven.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

At the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, April 27, receipts numbered 64 cars, comprising 1,181 cattle, 779 hogs, 30 sheep and lambs, and 98 calves. Trade in all classes of live stock was active, the market being cleaned up before the noon hour. Fat cattle sold at an advance of 25c per cwt. Choice steers, \$8 to \$8.25; baby beef, 850 lbs. each, \$8.50; good steers and heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; medium, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common, \$7.25 to \$7.50; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; common to good, \$3.50 to \$6.75; feeders, \$7.35 to \$7.60 for choice steers; stockers, \$5.75 to \$7; milkers and springers, \$6 to \$9.5; calves, \$6.25 to \$10.50 per cwt. Sheep, \$5 to \$7.50; yearling lambs, \$8.75 to \$9.75; spring lambs, \$7 to \$10. Hogs, \$9 fed and watered; \$8.65 f. o. b., and \$9.25 weighed off cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

| | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars | 5 | 325 | 330 |
| Cattle | 45 | 4,598 | 4,643 |
| Hogs | 92 | 7,442 | 7,534 |
| Sheep | — | 196 | 196 |
| Calves | — | 1,041 | 1,041 |
| Horses | 56 | 81 | 137 |

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

| | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars | 18 | 841 | 859 |
| Cattle | 247 | 4,705 | 4,952 |
| Hogs | 330 | 7,182 | 7,512 |
| Sheep | 188 | 890 | 1,078 |
| Calves | 81 | 978 | 1,059 |
| Horses | 2 | 123 | 125 |

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week show a decrease of 29 cars, 309 cattle, 332 sheep, and 18 calves; but an increase of 22 hogs, and 12 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Supplies of cattle were quite equal to the demand; in fact, the receipts were large enough to cause a decline of about 35 cents in all classes of fat cattle during the week. Buyers from outside points took about 300 for beef purposes, and several dealers who were looking for feeders, bought about 500 more of the steers and farrow cows, to take back to the farms, at prices equal, in many instances, to those paid for butchers'. There was a downward tendency all week, and from what we can hear of there being plenty of cattle still in the farmers' hands that have to be marketed, the probability is that prices have not yet reached rock bottom. In small meats, the receipts have not been equal to the demands, and prices have continued very firm, excepting for hogs, which sold a little lower.

Butchers'—Choice heavy steers sold

up to \$8, and only a very few brought that figure. The bulk of the choice cattle sold from \$7.75 to \$8; good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common, \$7; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common to medium cows, \$5 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.75; bulls, \$6 to \$7.25.

Stockers.—There was a strong and active demand for stockers and feeders, so great that, when prices began to decline for fat cattle, dealers commenced to buy steers and farrow cows at prices greater, in many instances, than could be obtained for beef purposes. Choice steers, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$7.35 to \$7.50; steers, 600 to 700 lbs., \$7 to \$7.15; farrow cows, \$4.50 to \$5.25; rough, Eastern, ill-bred steers, 400 to 500 lbs., sold at \$5 to \$5.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts of milkers and springers were not equal to the demand, and prices were firm. Good to choice milkers and forward springers sold at \$60 to \$100 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of calves were larger, but the quality, as a rule, was not very good, too many of the common, Eastern class. Choice calves, \$9 to \$10 per cwt.; good, \$8 to \$9; medium, \$7.50 to \$8, and the bulk of the offerings were of this class; common, \$6.25 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were light all week, and prices very firm. Sheep, ewes, \$6.50 to \$7.50; rams, \$6 to \$6.50; yearling lambs, \$8.75 to \$9.50; spring

lambs, \$5 to \$10, and \$10.75 each, was paid for some during the week.

Hogs.—Liberal receipts of hogs from the Northwest Provinces has caused the market to be easier. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$9; \$8.65 f. o. b., and \$9.25 weighed off cars.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

At the Union Horse Exchange, Union Stock-yards, trade in horses was reported to have been fairly good, about 150 horses having changed hands. Buyers from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces took the bulk of those sold, although quite a few were taken by farmers from various points in Ontario. The local city trade took their usual quota. Drafters sold at \$200 to \$250; general-purpose, \$175 to \$200; expressers, \$160 to \$225; drivers, \$125 to \$175; serviceably sound, \$80 to \$75.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 97c. to 98c., outside; \$1, track, Toronto. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 96½c., track, bay points; No. 2 northern, 94½c.; more at Goderich.

Oats.—Ontario, new, No. 2 white, 37c. to 38c., outside; 40c. to 40½c., track, Toronto. Manitoba, No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 40½c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 68c. to 64c. Corn.—American, No. 3 yellow, 73c., all rail, track, Toronto.

Barley.—For malting, 57c. to 58c., outside.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - \$ 25,000,000
 Capital Paid Up - 11,560,000
 Reserve Funds - 13,000,000
 Total Assets - 180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers
 Invited.

Sale Notes Collected.

Savings Department at all Branches.

Peas.—No. 2, 98c. to \$1.
 Flour.—Ontario, ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, new, \$3.80 to \$3.85; seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.60; in cotton, 10c. more; second patents, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.60, in fute.
 Buckwheat.—No. 2, 73c. to 75c., outside.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$12 to \$13 per ton.
 Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8.50 to \$9.
 Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$25 in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$26; Ontario bran, \$24 in bags; shorts, \$25; middlings, \$28.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts were liberal, and prices unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 31c. to 32c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 29c.; store lots, 24c. to 25c.
 Eggs.—Receipts large; market steady, at 21c. to 22c.
 Cheese.—Old, large, 15c. to 15½c.; new, 14½c. to 15c.
 Honey.—Extracted, 9c.; combs, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.
 Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.25 per bushel; Canadians, hand-picked, \$2.25; prime, \$2.10.
 Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontarios, per bag, track, Toronto, 90c. to 90c.; New Brunswick Delawares, 90c. to \$1.10, track, Toronto.
 Poultry.—Receipts light, and prices very firm. Turkeys, dressed, 22c. to 25c. per lb.; geese, 18c. to 20c. per lb.; ducks, 20c. to 22c.; chickens, 20c. to 24c. per lb.; hens, 16c. to 18c. per lb., dressed.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices wholesale seed merchants are quoting to the trade: Red clover, No. 1, \$19 to \$21 per cwt.; red clover, No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alsike, No. 1, \$21 per cwt.; alsike, No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.50; timothy, No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9.50 per cwt.; timothy, No. 2, \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt.; alfalfa, No. 1, \$14 to \$15 per cwt.; alfalfa, No. 2, \$13 to \$13.50 per cwt.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, No. 1 inspected, steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2, 13c.; city butcher hides, flat 13c.; country hides, cured, 15c. to 16½c.; green, 12c. to 12½c.; lamb skins and pelts, \$1 to \$1.50; calf skins, 16c.; horse hair, per lb., 38c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50 to \$4.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples of choice quality are scarce. Spies are selling at \$6 to \$7 for No. 1; No. 2 Spies, \$5 per barrel; Yellow Globe onions, 100-lb. sacks, \$4.25 to \$4.50; turnips, 60c. per bag; carrots, 100-lb. sacks, fancy, \$2; parsnips, \$1.50 per sack; beets, \$1.50 per sack.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.15 to \$9.35; Texas steers, \$7.10 to \$8.20; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$8.15; cows and heifers, \$3.70 to \$8.50; calves, \$6 to \$8.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.55 to \$8.77; mixed, \$8.50 to \$8.80; heavy, \$8.30 to \$8.75; rough, \$8.30 to \$8.45; pigs, \$7.25 to \$8.45; bulk of sales, \$8.65 to \$8.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.20 to \$6.65; Western, \$5.35 to \$6.75; yearlings, \$5.70 to \$7.40; lambs, native, \$6.15 to \$8.10; Western, \$6.20 to \$8.35.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Supplies of live stock on the local market have shown some improvement of late, and as prices are very high and demand somewhat restricted, a slightly easier tone manifested itself. Cattle have declined about ¼c. in price, and choicest steers on the market were available to-day at 8c. to 8½c. per lb.; fine were 7½c. to 8c., and good, 7½c. to 7¾c. Medium ranged from 6½c. to 7½c., while common sold down to 5c., with common cows and bulls about ¼c. less, and prices of these are ranging up to 7c. and 7½c. Spring lambs were changing hands quietly at from \$3 to \$6 each, and sheep were traded in at 6½c. per lb. There was a slight easiness in the market for cows, and sales were being made at \$3 to \$8 each, according to quality. There was a fair demand for hogs, and an active trade was done in Ontario selects, at 9½c. to a fraction higher, while Manitoba stock sold at 9½c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Carters have now purchased practically all the horses they need for the opening of the season. Purchases, however, are still being made, and some shipments are taking place to country points. Horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$275 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; broken-down, old animals, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$400 each.

Poultry.—The market showed no change, quotations being as follows: Turkeys, 22c. to 24c. per lb.; ducks, 16c. to 18c.; chickens, 19c. to 21c.; fowl, 16c. to 18c., and geese, 14c. to 16c.

Dressed Hogs.—Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs have been in very steady demand for weeks past, and the price has shown almost no change, and was still 13½c. to 14c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Supplies of good stock showed a considerable reduction, and as a consequence prices were very firm, being higher than the previous week. Green Mountains, in car lots, were quoted at 90c. to 95c. per bag of 90 lbs., while Quebec stock was quoted at 80c. to 85c. In a smaller way, prices ranged from 15c. to 20c. a bag higher.

Honey and Syrup.—New syrup was changing hands freely. The price was about 7½c. per lb. in wood, and 7½c. to 8c. in tins, making prices of tins 65c. to 70c. for small, and \$1 for large. White-clover comb honey was 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 10½c. to 11½c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 7½c. to 8½c. per lb.

Eggs.—Receipts were a little lighter, and packing went forward briskly. Quotations were moderately firm, at 22c. to 22½c. for wholesale lots of straight-gathered eggs, and 25c. for selected stock, with No. 1 stock at 21c.

Butter.—The supply of new-made, creamery continued to increase, but was not sufficiently large to occasion any very marked decline in price. Quotations of choicest stock were in the vicinity of 25c. to 26c. per lb., while next grades were about 1c. below these figures.

Cheese.—Offerings of cheese were beginning to show a slight increase, and while the quality was by no means very acceptable, the price was fairly firm, at 12c. to 13c. per lb. for colored. White brought about 1c. less, and was not in good demand.

Grain.—The tone of the market for oats was firm, but prices showed little change. No. 2 Western Canada oats were quoted at 43½c. per bushel, ex store, in car lots; No. 3, at 42½c. to 42¾c.

Flour.—The market for flour showed no change. Manitoba first patents were quoted at \$5.60 per barrel in bags; seconds being \$5.10, and strong bakers', \$4.90. Ontario winter-wheat flour was firmer, at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for patents, and \$4.70 to \$4.90 per barrel for straight rollers, in wood.

Millfeed.—Demand was still active for all sorts of millfeed. Bran sold at \$23 per ton, and shorts at \$25 in bags, while middlings were \$28, including bags. Mouille was \$30 to \$32 per ton for pure, and \$28 to \$29 for mixed.

Hay.—Shipments have been taking place to the United States of late, and prices

were consequently firm. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, track, \$15.50 to \$16 per ton; No. 2 extra good, \$14.50 to \$15, and No. 2, \$13.50 to \$14.

Seeds.—Merchants were very busy shipping. Prices were: Timothy, \$10 to \$11.50 per 100 lbs., Montreal; red clover, \$22 to \$24 per 100 lbs., and alsike, \$20 to \$24 per 100 lbs.

Hides.—The market for hides was unchanged. Beef hides, 13c., 14c. and 15c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins, 16c. to 18c. for Nos. 2 and 1; sheep skins, \$1.20 to \$1.25 each, and lamb skins, 13c. each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1½c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6½c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—One of the worst markets of the year last week, shipping steers proving especially weak sale. The reason—too many cattle at all markets, both on this and the other side. Buffalo had something like 75 to 80 loads of shipping steers, and buys by Eastern—order demand was exceeding light. Some sales of better weight steers were made 10c. to 15c. lower, but most transactions were 25c. to 35c. lower than the previous week, and at the close some sales looked even lower, resulting in most of the sellers declining to accept the bids offered, winding up with 50 to 60 cars of shipping steers going over unsold. Chicago was unusually heavy, and some of the Eastern killers bought quite a few heavy cattle at Lancaster, Pa., a large feeding county, the past week. From Boston killers, it was learned that the Argentine beef was still coming, and it proved very hard competition. Big end of the supply here the past week was steers, there being over 150 loads of these. Females were rather scarce, and these sold about steady, demand being good for butchering heifers and all kinds of fat cows. Stockers and feeders sold strong to a shade higher, and the demand was far from being met. A rather unusual situation prevails as regards feeding and stock cattle. At times, when the market on fat cattle is weak, these feeding cattle are selling stronger. Prospects for good grass are very favorable, and the demand for all kinds of stockers, feeders, and young grazing cows could hardly be better, there being orders for a large number of cars that cannot be filled. Bulls sold generally weak, kinds that have been bringing \$6.50 to \$7, selling now from \$6.25 to \$6.50. Fresh cows and springers about steady. The break in values the past week places the market on good cattle from 40c. to 60c. under three weeks ago. Some sellers expect a reaction, but it will require lighter runs, as excessive supplies will undoubtedly cause a continued weak trade. With the market somewhat demoralized, it was demonstrated again that choice, handy cattle, show excellent results. A load of Canadian butchering steers, averaging around a thousand pounds, sold at \$8.60, and some light heifers went up to \$8. There are few of the well-finished heifers or steers on the handy order coming; more are needed. Heavy steers on the prime order, sold the past week from \$8.75 to \$9.15, two loads selling Friday at the high quotation. In a short time, southern distilled cattle will begin to run, and the rangers from the south-west will begin to come, resulting, it is thought by some authorities, in plenty of grassy cattle being offered for the demand. Strictly dry-fed cattle, however, will not be in such abundance later on, and around June are picked for high prices. Quite a few loads of Canadian cattle here the past week, the steers selling all the way from around \$8 to \$8.60, some of them being very good. Receipts for the week were 5,950 head, as against 3,500 head for the previous week, and 4,850 for the corresponding week last year. Prices, as compared with last year, were about the same, top cattle last year fetching \$9. Quotations:

Best 1,350 to 1,450-lb. steers, natives, \$8.75 to \$9.15; best 1,200 to 1,300-lb. steers, natives, \$8.35 to \$8.60; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. steers, natives, \$8 to \$8.40; coarse and plain, weighty steers, natives, \$7.65 to \$7.85; fancy yearlings,

baby beef, \$8.25 to \$8.50; medium to good, \$7.75 to \$8; best Canada steers, 1,350 to 1,450, \$8 to \$8.25; best Canada steers, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.10; extra good cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; butcher cows, \$5 to \$5.50; cutters, \$4.35 to \$4.50; trimmers, \$4 to \$4.25; best heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; stock heifers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; best feeding steers, dehorns, \$7.50 to \$7.85; best stock steers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; extra good bulls, \$7 to \$7.25; stock bulls, common to good, \$5 to \$6; best milkers and springers, \$75 to \$100.

Hogs.—Hog prices were held within a ten-cent range the past week. Top day was Monday, bulk selling at \$9.25, and the low day was Thursday, majority moving at \$9.15, general price Friday for best grades being \$9.20. Most of the pigs sold around \$9. Two decks of Canadian hogs that were on the Friday market sold, with the roughs out, at \$9.15. Receipts the past week were 28,640, as against 22,640 the previous week, and 28,320 for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Good, strong, active market on sheep and lambs the past week. Wool lambs reached a new high mark for the year, three decks selling Friday at \$9. Best shorn lambs, on the handy order, sold up to \$7.65 to \$7.75, while weighty ones, kinds weighing around 85 lbs., undersold the handier ones, as a rule, by from 15c. to 25c., while 100-lb. clipped lambs showed a difference of seventy-five cents from grades averaging around 75 lbs. Best clipped wethers showed a top of \$6, it taking a very desirable kind to sell at \$5.75 to \$5.85; shorn ewes, \$5 to \$5.50. Receipts the past week figured 28,800 head, as against 27,800 head for the previous week, and 25,600 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

Calves.—Heavy receipts the past week resulted in a drop in prices nearly every day, Friday's trade, which was \$1 lower than Monday, being on the lowest level of the year. The week started with a \$10 market for top kinds, and on Friday, buyers got the bulk of the best veals down to \$9.

Butter.—Firm and steady. Creamery, prints, 27c.; creamery, prints, firsts, 26c.; dairy, choice to fancy, 24c. to 25c.; dairy, fair to good, 22c. to 23c.

Cheese.—Demand fair; steady. Fancy, old, 18c. to 19c.; fancy, new, 14c. to 15c.

Eggs.—White, fancy, 22c.

Gossip.

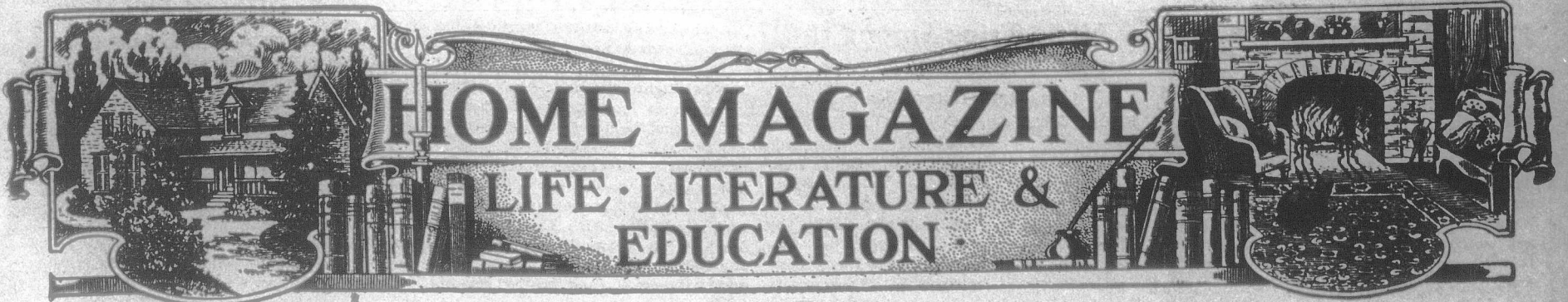
The dates chosen for Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition, at Sherbrooke, Que., have been changed to Sept. 5 to 12.

In Jos. J. Totten's advertisement of seed corn in this issue, he omitted to state the price. It should read \$1.25 per bushel.

In another column is advertised the sale by auction of pure-bred Clydesdale, Percheron and Arabian horses, and registered Holstein cattle, the property of Lucine Cloutier, Chrysler, Ont. Look up the advertisement and attend the sale.

Attention is called to the change of advertisement in this issue of R. W. Walker, Port Perry, who writes that enquiries have been numerous for stock, and he has sold eight young bulls. One is still on hand. In the advertisement, owing to a typographical error, Mr. Walker's initials are given as J. W., instead of R. W. The new address is Port Perry, R. R. No. 4, rural-mail delivery having cut Utica off.

Look up the advertisement of Grandy Bros., of Springville, Ont., in this issue. This firm has recently imported four stallions of the best Clydesdale blood of Scotland. Glassford Pride, by Casa-bianca, is a big, strong, clean-limbed horse, eight years of age. Kells Rover, a grandson of Baron of Buchlyvie, is a very nicely-moulded horse, of good size, and the best of quality. He is five years old. Prince Palatine, sired by the renowned Baron of Buchlyvie, is a four-year-old, the pick of the lot, and one of the best to come to Canada. Craigie Consul, a three-year-old, by the champion, Oyama, is a great colt, and a prizewinner of note. Do not fail to see the advertisement.



The Voices of Earth.

(By Archibald Lampman.)

We have not heard the music of the spheres,
The song of star to star; but there are sounds
More deep than human joy or human tears,
That nature uses in her common rounds;
The fall of streams, the cry of winds that strain
The oak, the roaring of the sea's surge, might
Of thunders breaking afar off, or rain
That falls by minutes in the summer night.
These are the voices of earth's secret soul,
Uttering the mystery from which she came
To him who hears them grief beyond control,
Or joy inscrutable without a name
Wakes in his heart thoughts buried there, imperaled
Before the birth and making of the world.

Travel Notes.

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)

Wiesbaden, March 18, 1914.

I have been to Parsifal. Everybody has been to Parsifal. Parsifalitus is as prevalent as the influenza, and just as catching. Since the copyright of this last great opera of Wagner's expired, a few months ago, there has been a regular outbreak of Parsifalitus in Europe, especially in Germany. Although it was Wagner's express wish that this wonderful music-drama should never be given any place but in Bayreuth, the musical public so clamored for it that his wishes were disregarded, in spite of the strenuous opposition of his widow and her adherents. Hitherto, Bayreuth has been a sort of musical mecca, visited every year by thousands of ardent Wagnerites and music-lovers. Wagner considered Parsifal entirely unsuitable for presentation in city opera houses because of its extreme length, its sacred character, and the difficulties and expense connected with the staging of the play. As presented in Bayreuth, Parsifal was an all-day affair. The intervals between the acts were several hours long. During these periods the entire audience left the theater, and invaded the restaurants for refreshments, rest, and relaxation. Parsifal, as given in city opera houses, is compressed into six hours, with two half-hour intermissions. In Germany, the opera is usually given on Sunday, because on that day people are free from business and can go earlier. In Wiesbaden, it began in the afternoon at four o'clock. As early as three the streets were thronged with people in evening dress going towards the opera house. By a quarter to four we were all in our seats in the darkened auditorium. For perhaps ten minutes we sat there in absolute silence. Then, in low, solemn tones, the orchestra began the "bon-

spiel." When it was finished, the curtains slowly parted, revealing a marvelously beautiful forest scene. No applause is permitted in Parsifal, because of the solemn and religious character of the drama. It is the story of the Holy Grail—the sacred cup from which Christ drank at the Last Supper. According to the legend, this chalice was carried to Monsahat, in Northern Spain. King Titurel build for it there a sanctuary, and provided for its service a number of pure and stainless guardians known as the Knights of the Holy Grail. The greatest enemy of the Holy Grail is Klingsor, a magician, who has set up a Palace of Magic and surrounded it by an Enchanted Garden in which dwell lovely sirens who lure the Knights of the Grail from their duty. Kundry is the most beautiful and dangerous of these witch-maidens. The drama is really an allegory depicting the conquest of Good over Evil. Klingsor represents the source of

connected with the revealing of the Sacred Chalice. This was very beautiful and very impressive—the dim chapel, the low chanting, the music—it was all so realistic one could hardly believe it was not a real ceremonial in a real sanctuary. But the solemnity of the audience was soon dissipated during the half-hour pause. As soon as the first act was over, and the doors of the darkened auditorium opened, the people rushed pell-mell out into the brilliantly-lighted halls, and dashed with all possible speed towards the refreshment-rooms. All was noise and hurry and confusion. In the regular restaurant the tables were reserved ahead, and the confusion there was not so great, but in the grand foyer, which had been turned into a temporary buffet, the scramble for food was riotous. Men in swallow-tails were standing ten deep around the counter, shrieking for sandwiches like a lot of starving picknickers. There were very few

side her stood a corpulent, bald-headed old gentleman, evidently her husband, with a large slab of brown bread in one hand and a mug of beer in the other, which they shared between them—but I think the man got the most of it. In front of us a group of beautiful young ladies in gauzy draperies and sparkling jewels, were actively employed in boiling bread and hard-boiled eggs. The entire foyer was jammed with people, and the crowd easily fell into two divisions: the fortunate ones who had something to eat, and the unfortunate who were still scrambling to get something. Everybody was hungry. Everybody was in a hurry. Everybody was talking. Except for the fact that the people were in evening dress, the scene might have been in a quick-lunch-room in a railway station.

When the gong sounded for the second act, there was a general rush back to the auditorium, and in five minutes the same solemn quietness prevailed as before.

At the end of this act there was another wild dash for food, the audience seeming to be in the same famishing condition as during the first intermission.

The last act of Parsifal is particularly impressive—especially the last scene. The Knights of the Holy Grail have again assembled in the sanctuary for the sacred ceremonial. Parsifal himself has assumed the office of King, and performs the ceremony of revealing the Holy Grail. As he stands in his white robe holding the Sacred Chalice in his uplifted hands, it becomes a deep crimson and suffuses the dim hall with a soft, warm glow, while a white dove slowly flutters down and hovers over the head of the rapt Parsifal.

The curtain closed on this beautiful picture; the audience sat quietly and reverently in the darkened auditorium for what seemed about fifteen minutes, then the ushers flung open the doors, and the people filed slowly out.

March 29.

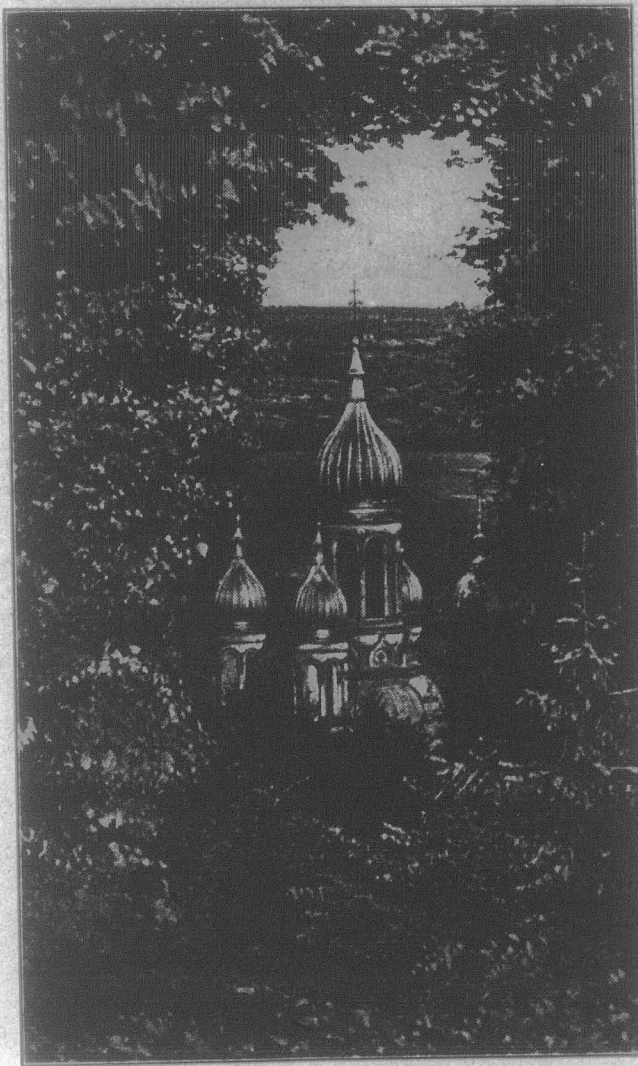
Wiesbaden grows more beautiful each day. Spring is tinting the landscape with tender greens and delicate pinks; the trees are waking up, and regiments of little yellow crocuses are peeping up through the grass.

Walking parties are the popular pastime now.

"Let's go for a walk!" says someone. "Where shall we go?" asks another. The answer is always the same: "To the woods."

These forest walks are one of the unique features of Wiesbaden. Just outside of the town lie great stretches of wooded land owned by the city, and used exclusively for pleasure and recreation. These forest-parks are very beautiful and restful. The trees are mostly beeches and oaks. Footpaths and carriage roads lead in every direction. There are said to be forty miles of footpaths! One can find any sort of path desired—steep or level, broad or narrow, sequestered or open, easy or difficult. Comfortable benches are placed along the way; there are shelters for refuge in case of rain, and always at no great distance away, a restaurant where one may dine under the beeches. Fat, elderly people usually toddle along on the gentle slopes, or on the level stretches, but the younger and more energetic pedestrians make for the high points. The Neroberg is the most frequented hill, for two reasons: It is the nearest one, and there is a cable railway running to the summit. This makes it especially popular with the heavyweights—they can get up there without losing their breath or bursting their blood-vessels.

Yesterday we had a glorious walk in the woods. Four of us started in the



The Greek Chapel.

As seen from the summit of the Neroberg. The trees have been trimmed away so that they form a frame for the five gilt domes.

all Evil; Kundry is his instrument, and represents Temptation; Parsifal himself typifies Christ the pure and blameless One, whose pity and love for humanity brought salvation to all. The stage setting of the Wiesbaden performance was magnificent. One scene faded into another in the most mysterious manner. One of the most artistic scenes is the one in the sanctuary where the Knights of the Holy Grail file into the vaulted chapel in slow processional, and solemnly perform the sacred rites

available seats, so nearly every one had to eat standing up, or walking about. Two hands are quite inadequate for a stand-up lunch; one needs three at least, and four are better. The only thing to do is to borrow some other person's hands, and that is what everyone was trying to do.

There were some very amusing and ludicrous sights. Just near us a fat old lady with thin hair and three chins was sitting on a spindle-legged chair, munching a substantial German sandwich. Be-

morning intending to go as far as the Platte—the highest hill in the neighborhood. But we dallied so much along the way, and explored so many fascinating side-paths, that we never reached our objective point. But that didn't make any difference, that is part of the fun—to have a plan and then do something else. The main thing is to walk, and explore, and have a good time. You always see something interesting, and you always get somewhere, and what particular spot it is doesn't vary much matter.

We had a jolly lunch at a quaint little wayside inn, and after resting for a while, resumed our woodsey walk under the budding beeches. About four o'clock we saw the gilt domes of the Greek chapel glittering through the trees, and we were filled with joy at the sight, because we knew we were near another restaurant. The Greek chapel is on the Neroberg, just near the summit, and the summit is capped with a huge restaurant and a terrace with a fine view. The Greek chapel is one of the most visited places around Wiesbaden. It is really a mausoleum—the tomb of a Russian princess, but in summertime church services are held there on Sundays. The interior is entirely of marble, and very richly decorated. The exterior is conspicuous for the five golden domes, each surmounted by a Russian cross. The highest cross is 180 feet from the ground. When the sunlight falls full upon these domes, they make a very brilliant spot in the landscape, and can be seen from any part of Wiesbaden.

There is one thing in Wiesbaden no visitor can escape—the kurtax. Five days of untaxed freedom are graciously allowed by the authorities, but after that one must either pay up or get out. If you do not leave town on the sixth day, the Kurtax Collector is on your trail. If you should decide to remain a few days longer, you are obliged to pay the kurtax from the date of your arrival. Payments must be made in advance. The rate is ten marks for ten days, but the tax is less for a longer stay. Most of the people who come for the cure remain three or six weeks. Those who absent-mindedly forget their due dates are promptly reminded of the fact by a call from the Kurtax Collector—an appallingly officious-looking person in a blue uniform thickly sprinkled with brass buttons. He always arrives at the most inopportune time—usually very early in the morning before you are quite awake.

A gentleman who was taking a course of treatment in one of the eye clinics here, was having one day what they call a "pack," when his majesty, the Kurtax Collector, came for his dues. The patient wrote these touching verses describing his feelings on this tragic occasion:

The sweat was falling thick and fast,
As through my chamber door there passed
A man who cried in foreign tongue,
Words which my heart in terror wrung—
"The Kurtax!"

"One hour!" I yelled out in my fright,
"You see I'm in such a plight,
I cannot use my sweaty hands
To pay you what the law demands—
The Kurtax."

He then let out a string of Dutch,
Of which I understood not much,
But this I plainly heard him say:
"You've got to pay, you've got to pay—
The Kurtax."

An hour passed by. Right on the dot,
The man was back on the same spot,
And as I passed him o'er the fee,
I said to him: "What benefit me
The Kurtax?"

And then he said: "Why, see our land,
And woods, and parks, and German band.
When you come here some cure to get,
You've got to pay already yet—
The Kurtax."

For you can go to concerts fine,
And hear the music so divine,
And see the flowers in the parks
When you have paid your thirty marks
For Kurtax."

And so each day I feel I must
Attend a concert if I bust;
And walk the woods all roundabout,
To try and work a little out
The Kurtax.

Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Canadian History Series.

FRONTENAC'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

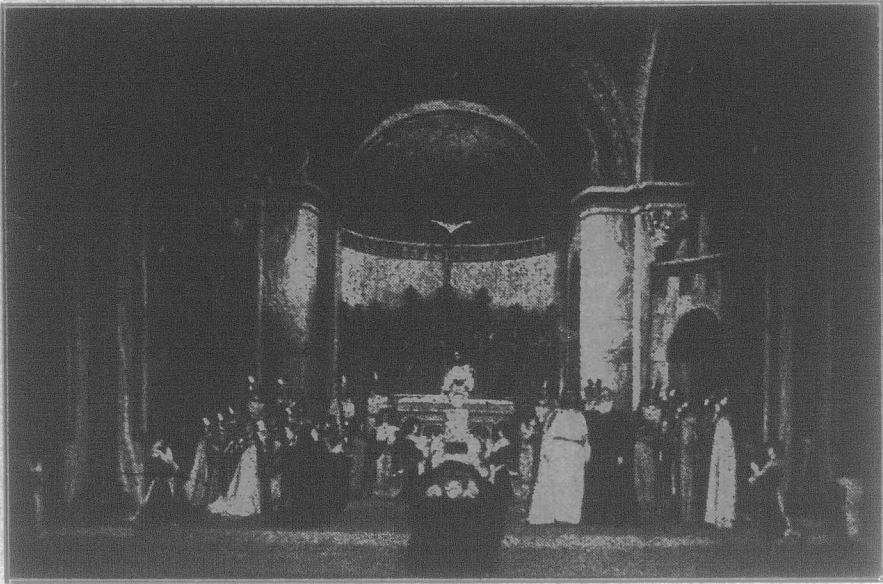
When Count Frontenac returned to Canada in 1689, to confront the desperate muddle into which the incapacity of the last two governors had permitted the affairs of the country to drift, he was sixty-nine years of age, but keen, fiery and energetic as at thirty. There promised to be need of all his powers, for, to add to internal complications, Great Britain and France were again at war, and there was no knowing what veer of front this might cause in New York.

making away with a considerable quantity of stores and provisions.

For the moment, however, but a single ray of light appeared—the destruction of a party of Iroquois on the Lake of Two Mountains, by Du Lhut.

Frontenac now turned his attention to the arduous tasks of quieting the Iroquois, whose depredations still continued, and of dealing with the English of New York. To accomplish anything, he saw that the colony should have time to rest and recuperate, and so he set his wits to work.

He had brought back with him the thirteen Iroquois who had survived the galleys, and, on the way over had managed to cement a friendship with a chief,



The Closing Scene in Parsifal
The revealing of the Holy Grail.

At Isle Percee, he learned of the massacre at Lachine. At Quebec, the entire populace came to meet him. He had left the city six years before in humiliation, and with none but a few personal friends to bid him godspeed. He was welcomed now with torchlight processions by a people wild with joy at his return.

It was not his purpose, however, to waste many hours in this happy atmosphere. With all the speed possible, he hurried on to Montreal, and so to Lachine, where he learned that De Denonville had sent an officer to blow up Fort Frontenac in order that the guards might be withdrawn from it.

Ourehaoue, who was one of the number. Now he despatched three of the captives to their homes in the Iroquois country, with a message from Ourehaoue requesting that a party was to be sent for him. In this way, Frontenac hoped to have an opportunity once more to use his influence over some of the leading men of the tribes, and to noise the news abroad the more that the "great Onontio" had come back.

Things did not, however, turn out quite as he expected. A council was held at Onondaga, the coming of the great Onontio discussed, and the counsels of an English envoy, who advised them to close their ears to the overtures of the



A Path in the Beech Woods.

At once, Frontenac despatched three hundred men in canoes with counter orders, all the more anxious because he had learned that an Iroquois envoy had demanded that the step be taken.

The expedition was too late. On the way, the dull sound of explosion after explosion was heard, and presently the returning French were met, who told how they had mined the walls and sunk the three vessels in the harbor. In reality, as was found out later, the destruction was not so complete as Frontenac feared. One of the bastions had escaped, some of the fires had ceased to burn, and the Iroquois had had the joy of entering and

gust at the failure to punish the marauders at Lachine, and the tameness with which De Denonville's expedition against the Senecas had ended, in the mere cutting down of corn.

He determined, then, to reduce the country to order, no matter what ruthlessness was required to do so. Indeed, the charge of cruelty has often been brought up against Frontenac, but, in estimation of his actions, something may be conceded to the necessities of the situation, and the general insensibility to suffering of the time in which he lived.

In the spring, he sent a party under command of Nicolas Perrot, to Michillimackinac, to hold the fort and impress the Western Indians. On the way up the Ottawa this party met a number of Iroquois hunters whom they routed, and so sailed into Michillimackinac with a fine array of scalps in evidence, and a captured Iroquois in the van. This poor wretch, it may be remarked, was burned, soon after, the French lifting no finger to save him.

Frontenac now organized three parties to strike at the English, one from Montreal to descend upon the vicinity of Albany, one from Three Rivers to advance upon the settlements of New Hampshire, and one from Quebec to push down into Maine.

One would fain draw a veil over the scenes that followed, the more horrible because waged by white man against white man.

On snow-shoes the first division set off. It was a horrible march, often through slush to the knees, with a howling snow-storm, turning steadily colder, to add to the discomfort. Late at night on the 9th of February, the invaders reached the first town, Schenectady, inhabited by Dutch, who were so unsuspecting of danger that they had left the gates of the palisades open and not a single watchman on guard. For two hours the massacre continued; men, women and children rushing out unarmed to learn the cause of the uproar, were cut down, and the end of the carnage showed sixty persons killed outright, and over eighty captured. In the morning the invaders set fire to the town and withdrew, leaving about sixty old men, women and children behind.

One wounded man had, however, escaped with the news to Albany, and a pursuing party was soon on the way, and succeeded in killing many loiterers, too weary to keep up with the rest, almost within sight of Montreal.

Similar onslaughts took place at Salmon Falls (Mass.), and at Port Loyal (Portland). The settlers had paid the penalty of England's friendship with the Iroquois, but Frontenac's object had been gained. He had revived the hopes of his countrymen and restored their confidence and that of their Indian allies. He had, too, impressed the Five Nations again with the power of the "great Onontio," and somewhat aroused their suspicions of the strength of the English.

Time must not be left for the grass to grow, however, and Frontenac's next step was to look to the fortifications. The fortress at Quebec was strengthened by strong palisades and companies of regulars were sent to the stockade forts at the settlements. It was necessary, too, to regulate the fur trade, which had been drifting more and more through the English settlements to the impoverishment of the people of New France, but this last difficulty was nearing a somewhat spectacular end.

In July, 1690, fearful of a rumored attack by the English, Frontenac went to Montreal, the chief point of danger. Shortly after his arrival a messenger from Lachine came running through the gates, crying that Lake St. Louis was "all covered with canoes." Immediately the town was thrown into consternation, but fear rapidly gave way to joy when it was learned that the canoes were only those of the Indians from the upper lakes, laden to the water-line with beaver skins. News of the descent upon Schenectady, and the torture of the Iroquois prisoner at Michillimackinac had made them despair of the English market, and so they had come, 500 of them, with over 100 canoes, to trade with the English at Montreal. A little later La Durantaye arrived with 55 more fur-laden canoes, and soon all Montreal was busy in trading.

THE ENGLISH ATTACK ON CANADA. Truly, there was little monotony if

much peril in those stirring old days. Even when the trading was at its height, an Indian came who stated that an had seen near Lake George a large party of Iroquois making canoes with which to join the English in an attack on Montreal. Immediately Frontenac called the Indians from the west to a conference, and induced them to stay for a while, calling upon them to join him in a war against the Iroquois. He himself, brandishing a hatchet in the air, led a war-dance, and so roused his audience to enthusiasm. Afterwards there was a feast. "Two oxen and six large dogs had been chopped to pieces for the occasion, and boiled with a quantity of prunes. Two barrels of wine, with abundant tobacco, were also served out to the guests."

Before many days the English expedition came down the well-travelled route of the Richelieu, 172 fighting men, including about 40 whites, under Captain John Schuyler, but it did not attack Montreal. Instead, it fell upon La Prairie when the soldiers and all at that point were reaping the grain, made nineteen prisoners, took six scalps (four of women), killed 150 cattle, burned the houses, and departed. Schenectady was avenged.

On the 10th of October more startling news came,—that a fleet had sailed from Boston—thirty-four ships in all—to attack Quebec.

Frontenac set out immediately in a small boat which proved so leaky that before long he had to take to a canoe, and on the next day met a second messenger, who stated that the fleet was within thirty-eight miles of the city. On this Frontenac sent Captain de Ramezay back to Montreal with a request that he send all possible help to follow him, then he himself hurried on once more, and on the 14th of October, in a pelting rain, landed at Quebec, where he was greeted with "shouts, cheers, and the waving of hats." Already, he found, the men were flocking in from the surrounding settlements.

On the 16th, at daybreak, the English squadron, under the daring yet untrained Sir William Phipps, was in sight, four large ships, with thirty smaller craft of all kinds. Slowly the vessels glided into the basin below the fortress, and presently a small boat bearing a flag of truce shot out from the Admiral's flagship.

The envoy landed, was blindfolded, and led before the Governor-General in the Chateau St. Louis, where the bandages were taken off to reveal to him the haughty and dignified Frontenac, surrounded by his officers in all the splendor of gold lace, perukes, and powder.

He presented to Frontenac a letter from the commander which demanded surrender of the forts, stores, and persons, the answer to be given within an hour.

Frontenac scarcely glanced at the message. "Tell your general," he said, "that I in no way recognize King William. The Prince of Orange is a usurper. King James is the only sovereign of England whom I recognize. It is by the cannon's mouth and by musket-shot that I will send my answer."

Blindfolded again, the emissary was despatched to the strand of Lower Town, and thence made his way to the fleet. Uncertain as to the actual forces within the town, Phipps delayed his attack, and in the evening a shouting and roll of drums in the Upper Town drifted across the water. Phipps asked a Frenchman whom they had taken what it meant. "Ma foi, messieurs," he said, "you have lost the game. It is the Governor of Montreal with the people from the country above. There is nothing for you now but to pack and go home."

Callieres had, indeed, arrived with seven or eight hundred regulars and coureurs de bois from Montreal.

Fortune seemed to favor the French. The next day was stormy, and the troops of the English could not be landed. On Wednesday, however, about 1,200 men disembarked on the Beauport shore, and a skirmish ensued with 300 French sent out from the fort, who, after shooting from cover like the Iroquois, retired.

Phipps' vessels now moved up, but "the first shot came from the rock." The ships returned the fire, but it was inadequate, many of the shots striking the cliff. At daybreak the cannonade began

again, but with no better success on the part of the English, and finally, with his flagstaff gone and his ships torn and riddled, Phipps drew off, taking on board the soldiers from Beauport, who, though they had conducted themselves bravely enough, hurling taunts at the French for cowardice in not coming into the open, could not make any definite move without better management. In the hurry of re-embarking, five guns were left on shore, and were speedily taken by the French and given voice in the salvos of rejoicing that followed.

The rejoicing, however, was tempered by much suffering for want of food. It was known that three French ships were on the way, laden with supplies, and there was much uneasiness lest Phipps should capture them on his way down the St. Lawrence. But again fortune favored the French. A small boat sent with warning managed to pass the English vessels in the night; the supply ships, which were found at St. Paul's Bay, went up the Saguenay where snow and fog gave them protection, and so all reached Quebec in safety.

Quebec's bold front had saved her, for there had been no supplies to withstand a siege, and now she gave herself up to a great celebration of victory. There were processions, and Te Deums, and services in all the churches, feasting, and the firing of cannons and ringing of bells. Even to-day a monument of the general rejoicing may be seen in the fortress city—the quaint old church in Lower Town known as the church of "Notre Dame des Victoires," dedicated upon that occasion as a memorial of the protection of Heaven.

In the meantime, Phipps' fleet, scattered by storm, was making its weary way back to Boston. One of the vessels, under Captain Rainsford, was wrecked on Anticosti where more than half of the sixty men on board died of cold and want of food. Two of the ships were never heard of, while smallpox broke out on some of the rest, causing much loss and distress.

(To be continued.)

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Trust the Leader.

Yet in this thing ye did not believe the LORD your God, Who went in the way before you, to search you out a place to pitch your tents in.—Deut. i: 32, 33.

Browning, in a very lovely poem, describes a mill-girl singing her way through a day's holiday—the only holiday in her toilsome year. Her innocent gladness is an inspiration to all the people she passes. Why is she so glad? Let one of her own songs tell us:

"The year's at the spring,
And day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hillside's dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn:
God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world!"

Who but Browning would have thought of mentioning the snail on the thorn, in such a song! And yet, if God cares for the sparrows and clothes the lilies, is it possible that He can despise the lowly snail? Has He not provided for it in its helplessness, giving it a house of refuge always at hand?

Moses, in our text, was reminding the Israelites how God cared for them in the wilderness journey, even going before them—in the cloudy, fiery pillar—to seek out their best camping-place. He wanted them to learn the great lesson of Trust—not an easy lesson, nor one quickly learned. What a difference it would make in our lives if we could master this lesson and win the prize of daily peace and gladness. We do trust God very undoubtingly about some things. When the sunlight dies each night, we trustfully look forward to the new day that lies ahead. When the spring is slow in coming—as it has been this year

—we may venture to find fault with God's appointment, but we do not lose hope of the summer. We know that "the earth is turning round all the time," and that every hour we are moving forward towards the daylight and the sunshine. We know—why? Only because it has always been so, as long as we can remember. So the young Israelites, who had been for twenty years or so in the wilderness, must have been quite sure each morning that there would be enough manna on the ground for their day's needs. We accept daily miracles very carelessly.

We can trust God to keep the sun burning, and the earth hanging safely in space. These are big things, which we have no power to influence. But when the things are small, and we feel that the burden of responsibility rests partly on our own shoulders, we are apt to try to shoulder it all. A small boy prayed that God would take care of him at night, but in the daytime he felt quite able to take care of himself. We are apt to face life in that fashion.

When the desolating tragedy of our Lord's crucifixion was drawing very near, He tried to inspire trust by showing the disciples how every little incident was part of His plan. He sent two of them to bring a young ass for His use, explaining exactly where it would be found and what the owner would say. He sent two disciples into Jerusalem, telling them they would meet a man carrying a pitcher of water, showing that He knew whose servant this man was and what the master of the house would do.

Nothing is unimportant in the eyes of God. Look through a microscope and you will find marvels of beauty and orderliness in things so tiny that we cannot see them at all unless they are magnified. The great stars and planets swing on their ordered way, with such exactitude that astronomers can calculate their movements a thousand years ahead. Think of the mighty power of God, which keeps them unsupported in space, and gives them force to move with unslackening speed! But these are big things. Does God also attend to small things?

We used to talk about an "atom," as if it were a speck of unorganized matter. Now scientists are telling a wonderful story about this "atom." They say each atom is a universe in itself, and in it swing millions of electrons, like the stars in the sky, each in its ordered course. If God goes before, to plan out the way for each of these electrons, which are almost too small for us to imagine, why should we doubt His care for us? Are we of less value than they?

Now let us bring our everyday lives into the sunshine of trust. There are little vexations and trifling disappointments to be met, as well as the great troubles which we usually try to bear bravely. We have to attend to business which is irksome or unpleasant, we have to make headway against an almost overwhelming stream of work. Don't let us waste our strength and peace by anxiety and distrust. The Leader—Who has proved His love to the uttermost—has planned our day. Nothing can meet us which He did not know about beforehand. This day, which seems so ordinary, is crowded with opportunities for gaining courage, patience, love and trust. The hillside is dew-pearled, and so is every commonplace duty. Take it willingly, as a gift from God's hand to yours, and your soul will be fed with bread from heaven, your spirit be adorned with the pearl of great price.

Heaven is so near—why, we search all around us
Till it leans with its ear to our hearts to sound us,
And here in our own dear lanes it has found us!"

Let me read that verse again, substituting "GOD" for "Heaven." His ear is against my heart, noting its every beat. He detects the slightest token of disease,—any hardness to others' troubles, my hunger for worldly praise, my grasping after selfish comfort and inglorious ease. He searches out the way before me, providing me with needed food, medicine and discipline. What a catastrophe it would be if He allowed me to choose for myself! Then I should be pretty sure to choose the easiest and most pleasant road; and come out at

the end of this wilderness journey, cold-hearted, lazy and weak.

We say sadly: "Thy Will be done." Why do we say it with such sad resignation? Our God is not a harsh Master, but our loving Father. His Will is always for our happiness—lasting happiness—and for our eternal good. Look around you—you who live in the country, especially—and count up, if you can, all the things He has showered down on you for your everyday pleasure. Count up the beauties of sky and water, of flowers and trees, of the green grass studded with golden dandelions. Drink in the spring scents, the music of rustling leaves, of the birds and creeks; rejoice in your power of seeing, hearing, and walking, thank God for the common, sweet fellowship with relations and neighbors. When we have thanked Him for all the pleasant gifts, and thanked Him also for the wise discipline He has lovingly provided, perhaps we shall feel ashamed to murmur when we fail to understand our Leader's choice. He proves His love in thousands of ways, and calls on us to trust Him in one or two mysterious matters. How else can we learn trust or prove our love?

Life does not come to us in patches, it is planned out carefully by One Who has "gone before" to search out the way for us.

"How often, Master, I have lagged behind,
And feared to follow, when Thy voice so kind
Has called me on, bidding me trust in Thee,
However dark the pathway seemed to me.
Afresh to-day I put my hand in Thine,
With childlike trust would all to Thee resign;
Just lead me where Thou wilt and guide me still,
Fulfilling in me all Thy blessed will."
DORA FARNCOMB.

News of the Week

During the past week the situation in Mexico has driven all lesser news into the background. Notwithstanding the fact that the United States has from the beginning been averse to hostilities, collision occurred almost as soon as the American navy reached Vera Cruz on April 21st. The first act of the marines was to seize the Customs House, this to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition; the Mexicans opened fire, which was returned, and as a result four Americans were killed and twenty-one wounded, the Mexicans being repulsed with a reported loss of over two hundred killed and wounded. War was not, however, formally declared. General Villa declared that he would not enter into hostilities with the United States; Carranza, on the other hand, declared the movement inevitable, yet to him, on April 24th, representatives of the Mexican Constitutionalists at Washington sent a telegram strongly advising him to remain neutral, on the ground that the United States was willing to withdraw her forces from Mexico as soon as satisfactory reparation should be made by Huerta. . . . In the meantime the conflict between Federals and Constitutionalists was going on, and, after a five-days' battle, Monterey fell into the hands of the Constitutionalists. Meanwhile, also, the United States continued to take every precaution. The embargo on arms forwarded to the Mexicans was restored, troops were despatched to the Texas border, and to reinforce the American navy, and Vera Cruz was placed under martial law, Rear-Admiral Fletcher being thus constituted absolute ruler of the shore for the enforcement of order. . . . At time of going to press, however, some prospect of peace seems in sight. On April 26th, President Wilson announced that he had accepted an offer from Brazil, Argentina and Chile, to use their influence to bring about a peaceful settlement. Upon the same day, General Huerta also accepted the offer. . . . In the meantime, pending negotiations, ships of all nations still remain in Mexican waters to safeguard the interests of their subjects in Mexico. These at present consist of two French war vessels, two German, one Japanese, one Spanish, and five British.

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
8064A Coat with Kimono Sleeves,
34 to 44 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7987 Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years.



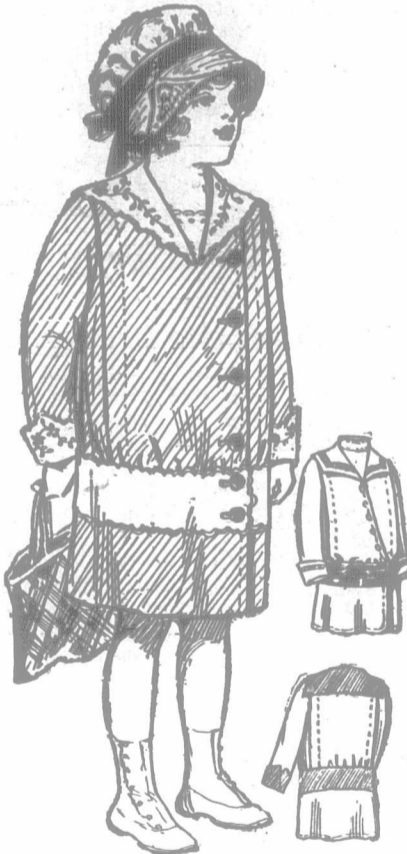
7962 Cutaway Coat with Vest for
Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18
years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7658 One-Button Semi-Princesse Dress,
34 to 44 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
8041 Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses
and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
(7869 Child's Low Belted Coat,
4 to 8 years.



8228 Boy's Box Plaited
Suit, 2 to 8 years. 8223 Plain Guimpe,
34 to 42 bust.



8208 Girl's Long
Waisted Dress, 4 to 8
years.



8229 Semi-Princesse
Dress for Misses and
Small Women,
16 and 18 years.

8218 Semi-Princesse
Gown, 34 to 42 bust.



8209 Guimpe with or
without Sleeves for
Misses and Small
Women,
14, 16 and 18 years.

8205 Short Coat,
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8210 Tucked Blouse,
34 to 42 bust.

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Shipping weight of hat is 2 lbs. The above popular trimming on any of our Catalogue shapes allow \$1.65 extra.



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Regular 3.75 for **2.95**

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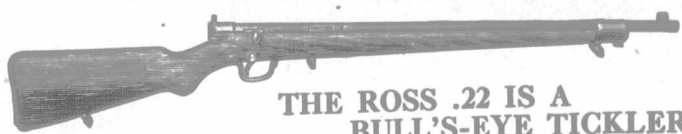
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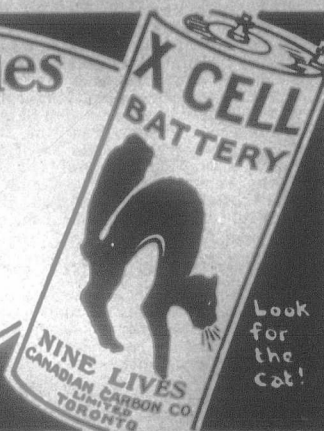
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Diamond Dyes

"A child can use them"

Simply dissolve the dye in water and boil material in the solution.

MISS JOSEPHINE CAMPBELL writes:

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"DIAMOND DYES certainly are little wonder workers and surely have been Fashion's helpers for me. When I re-colored the gown I took some waterproof malinge and dyed it the same color. I used it to trim a hat to match the gown. All my friends think the combination is stunning. I am so happy about it that I thought I would write you and send you a photograph. You may use it for advertising if you wish."



Pink Silk Poplin Dyed Dark Grey.

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Pauline Johnson.

Dear Editor,—Will you please publish in this interesting magazine "the history of Pauline Johnson" next week if possible? I have been an interested reader of your paper for many years. Thanking you in advance.
Halton, Co., Ont.

"APPLE JELLY."

I am very sorry that it was impossible to print the reply to your request at the date mentioned. The Home Department matter for that week was all set in type before your letter arrived. However, it is not too late to give a little information in regard to Pauline Johnson, Tekahionwake, the quite remarkable Indian woman who for so many years was undoubtedly the most romantic figure in the Canadian literary world.



Pauline Johnson.
(Tekahionwake.)

Indian woman indeed was she,—in appearance, in passions, in sympathies a true scion of the long line of Six Nation Indians, of whom in later days her father was chief,—yet she was half English, too, for her mother was Emily Howells, of Bristol, England, a relative of William Dean Howells, the noted American writer, and it was probably due to this strain in her blood that Pauline Johnson became a writer of verse.

She herself was born at "Chiefswood" on the Brant Reserve, near Brantford, Ont., and so it was that her earliest associations were Indian. Little wonder was it that engrained with them grew up the passion for winds and streams and forests that inspired the best of her poetry, and made her more expert with a canoe than any other woman in the world.

At an early age she began to contribute short poems to the magazines, the mere fact that they had been written by a chief's daughter adding to their lustre and bringing to her a ready eminence. In 1891 she began her public career as a reciter, making her first appearance before the Canadian Society of Authors in Toronto. Immediately in this role she was a success. Gifted with a thrilling voice, graceful gestures, and a striking personality, she found no trouble in holding her audiences, while the fact that she recited only from her own compositions lent the last touch of romance and interest. Such engagements, too, pay better than does the publication of poetry in this most material age, and for a number of years fortune led the clever Indian girl along a rosy, if somewhat strenuous, path. Indeed during 1893-94 she gave as many as one hundred and twenty-five recitals, in fifty different places. A

trip to England, too, gave her much pleasure and profit. In London she was received as an Indian princess, and more than ever before was everywhere lionized.

During the year of her visit to England, 1894, her first volume of poems, "White Wampum," was published. Nine years later appeared "Canadian Born," a collection, and in 1912 "Fruit and Feather."

But the last-named volume, with a companion, "Legends of Vancouver," her only prose work, emerged from troubled days. Consumption, the scourge of the Indian peoples, had fallen upon Tekahionwake, and with it had come poverty, a poverty so proud that it would scarce accept assistance. The closing years were passed in Vancouver, and there on March 7th, 1913, the proud, passionate spirit slipped quietly away.

According to her wish the body of Pauline Johnson was cremated, and the ashes were deposited on Siwash Rock, where the winds and waves, glad free spirits of the Nature which she loved, sing a ceaseless requiem over all material that is left of Tekahionwake.

Perhaps her poems, separated from her living personality, do not impress as when they fall from her lips, yet undoubtedly Pauline Johnson had the spirit of a poet, and often that spirit expressed itself in verse of strength, and beauty and sweetness. Among the more popular are "As Red Men Die," "In the Shadows," "In April," "The Song My Paddle Sings."

After her death her unpublished poems were collected and taken in hand for publication in two volumes entitled, "The Shaggnappi," and "The Moccasin Makers." I have not seen either of these as yet, but probably in one of them is to be found the last poem she wrote, "The Story of Yaada," one of the sweetest that ever left her pen. It tells the tale of "Yaada, lovely Yaada," the "winsome basket-maker," who first "taught the stream its sighing," so that "throughout the great forever it will sing the song undying, That the lips of lovers sing for evermore;" of how she conquered by her winsomeness the "chief of all the Squamish," so that instead of again making war upon her people in the far-away Charlotte Islands he followed her to the "canyon where the Capilano rolls." . . . But her kinsfolk followed and took her away from him, far from the inlet and the canyon where hangs like a scarf the smoke from the "fires from Lulu Island." She pines, she dies, as does he, and then she escapes once more to her chief of all the Squamish.

"For her little lonely spirit sought the Capilano canyon,
When she died among the Haidas in the land of Totem-poles.
And you yet may hear her singing to her lover-like companion
If you listen to the river as it rolls."

By the way, did you not read the article on Pauline Johnson, by Clayton Duff, in December 25th issue of this paper? I have much pleasure in referring you to it.

THE COWBIRD.

May I ask you to publish in the near future a description of the cowbird and its habits, in order that the boys and girls may recognize it and do their part towards its extermination? They are very plentiful in this locality; several eggs were found in smaller birds' nests last season. Thanking you in advance for the favor, I am,

Yours truly,
Lambton Co., Ont.

M. M.

The cowbird is somewhat smaller than the robin, and the male is of iridescent black, with head, neck and breast a glistening brown. The female is of a dull grayish-brown above, somewhat lighter below, and streaked with paler shades of brown. We quote you from Neltje Blanchan: "The cowbird takes its name from its habit of walking about among the cattle in pasture, picking up the small insects which the cattle disturb in their grazing. The bird may often be seen within a foot or two of the nose of a cow, walking briskly about like a miniature hen, intently watching for its insect prey.

Its marital and domestic character is thoroughly bad. Polygamous and utterly irresponsible for its offspring this

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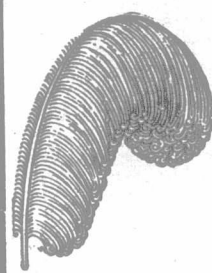
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bird forms a striking contrast to other feathered neighbors, and indeed is almost an anomaly in the animal kingdom. In the breeding season an unnatural mother may be seen skulking about in the trees and shrubbery, seeking for nests in which to place a surreptitious egg, never imposing it upon a bird of its size, but selecting in a cowardly way a small nest, as that of the vireos or warblers or chipping sparrows, and there leaving the hatching and care of its young to the tender mercies of some already-burdened little mother. It has been seen to remove an egg from the nest of the red-eyed vireo in order to place one of its own in its place. Not finding a convenient nest, it will even drop its eggs on the ground, trusting them to merciless fate, or, still worse, devouring them. The eggs are nearly an inch long, white, speckled with brown or gray.

"Cowbirds are gregarious. The ungrateful young birds, as soon as they are able to go roaming, leave their foster-parents and join the flock of their own kind. In keeping with its unclean habits and unholy life and character, the cowbird's ordinary note is a gurgling, rasping whistle, followed by a few sharp notes."

An important item omitted by Blanchan is the starving of the other birds in the nest that almost invariably results when a cowbird's egg has been deposited within it. To begin with the young cowbird, when it is hatched, is larger than the little vireos or sparrows, and it grows rapidly, stretching up its neck and appropriating the greater quantity of food brought by the parent birds, who, strangely enough, seem to regard the ugly duckling as one of their own legitimate brood.

Boys and girls should be taught to remove a cowbird's egg from a nest in case they happen to find one. It is scarcely safe, however, to trust children with destroying these birds by shooting, a duty that should be undertaken only by grown-ups who know their business. Young boys are, as a rule, not careful about distinguishing marks, and are very likely to kill a number of useful birds in mistake for cowbirds. To put a gun into the hands of a boy is usually, too, an invitation to him to blaze away indiscriminately at every furtive feather that he sees.

I am glad you brought this subject up. Mothers may do much towards creating in their children love for the birds (excluding, of course, the pirate in question) and love is the first step towards the protection of these dear little friends who are not only one of our joys, but also one of our greatest sources of help in agriculture. For the sake of the insects and weed seeds that they eat, if for no other reason, birds should be encouraged and protected.

PICTURES AND PICTURE-FRAMING.

Dear Junia,—Can you give us some suggestions as to pictures suitable for home decoration? Are lithographic copies in colors as good as black and white copies? We should also like advice as to framing such pictures. Some hints along these lines would be very much appreciated by some of us who cannot afford more than reprints.

ONE OF THE NOOKERS.

Grey Co., Ont.

I am very glad to be able to help you in regard to pictures. Occasionally very fine colored prints are to be bought, but they are usually quite high in price. Lithographic copies are, as a rule, an abomination, hence it is safe to pin one's faith to black-and-white, or, still better, sepia (brown) reproductions. Several firms, the "Brown" and "Cosmos" picture companies of New York, and the "Copley" and "Perry Pictures Company," of Boston, Mass., make a specialty of this work, and sell really fine prints at prices ranging from five cents to a dollar each. Better write to them for their catalogues, in which miniature representations of the pictures are given; then you can make your own choice.

As you have surmised, there is quite an art in picture-framing, and perhaps the first principle to remember is that the frame must never obtrude. "What a beautiful picture!" must be the first exclamation of the onlooker, not "What a handsome frame!" Otherwise the framing must be an absolute failure.

It goes without saying, then, that, unless for large rich paintings, heavily embossed or ornamented gilt frames are a mistake. For ordinary parlor oils or water-colors, very simple, dull-gilt frames are sufficient. One need not, however, confine oneself to gilt for paintings, especially for those in water-color, which often look well when surrounded by an unobtrusive border of wood,—dark oak, walnut, mahogany, or even white or cream enamel. A pretty conceit, too, is to have the tone of the frame that of the leading tone of the picture. At an art exhibit given last year by the Canadian artist, St. Thomas Smith, one whole wall was covered with pictures whose frames were of a steely blue-gray tint, softly stained, resembling much the beautifully silvered shade of unpainted wood which has been exposed to the weather. The pictures were chiefly marines, for which St. Thomas Smith is so justly famed, and the effect of blue and gray and green and silver, carried even into the framing was very fine.

For black-and-white and sepia prints quiet frames of plain wood are best, say "Early English," or "Flemish" stains for the black-and-whites, and fumed-oak for the sepias. Great care must be taken with the "mats," which are really as much of the setting as the frames. You will find it wise to try several with both frame and picture, choosing the one that looks best.

TO CANDY PEELE.

Mrs. J. G., Que., wishes recipes for making tomato figs and candying peel. Will someone who has it kindly send us the recipe for the figs?

To candy peel (orange and grapefruit are good) cut the peel into quarter sections, then remove in perfect pieces. Weigh and let stand over night in cold, salted water to cover. Use a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of water. In the morning drain the peel and set to cook in fresh water. When the water boils drain and add a fresh supply, then let cook until tender. Take the weight of the peel in sugar and half the weight in water. Let these boil, skimming as needed, to a syrup; add the peel and let simmer until the peel takes up the syrup. Spread on plates to dry.

NUT LOAF.

"Sweet Princess," Durham Co., Ont., kindly contributes the following:

Nut Loaf.—1 egg, 1 cup milk, 2 cups flour, ½ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, little salt, ½ cup chopped nuts. Beat egg and sugar, add milk, then flour and nuts. Let stand 20 minutes, then bake 30 to 35 minutes in a moderate oven.

Cocoa Cake.—1 cup sweet milk, 1½ tablespoons cocoa, 1 egg, 1 cup white sugar, ½ cup butter, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Boil ½ cup milk and cocoa till thick. When done stir in egg; let cool, then add sugar, butter and other half cup of milk, also soda dissolved in a little warm water. Add flour and flavoring and bake in a long pan. Ice with any icing.

ANGEL CAKE.

Kindly contributed by Mrs. G. E. W., Brant Co., Ont.: Whites of 8 eggs, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, ½ cup flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 cup sugar, ½ teaspoon vanilla. Beat the whites until frothy; add cream of tartar, beating until whites are stiff. Add sugar gradually; fold in flour mixed with salt and sifted four times.

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If hot-water bags, when not in use, are blown full of air and the top screwed on tight they will last much longer. It prevents the sides from sticking together.

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A small pan of water placed in the oven while baking bread or cake will improve them by keeping them moist. If the oven is too hot, setting a dish of cold water in it will lower the temperature more effectually than opening the doors.

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The Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co. 129 Sandwich Street Walkerville, Ont.

WINDSOR

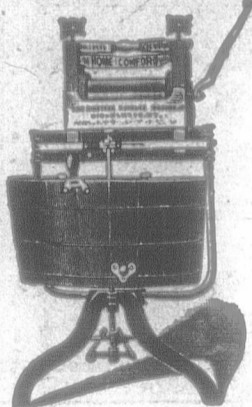
Windsor Dairy Salt dissolves evenly and gives a delicious flavor to the butter.

DAIRY

Practically every big prize at the big fairs was won by Butter made with Windsor Table Salt. 119

SALT

Prove it Yourself Without Cost



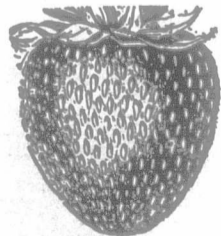
I will send you a "1900" Gravity Washer for 30 days,

Free Trial
—not a cent of cost to you—I pay freight. Everybody who has used this washer says it is the "best ever." Write me to-day personally for booklet and particulars.

"1900" Gravity Washer H. H. MORRIS, Manager, "1900" Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

FOUR BIG STRAWBERRIES

Dunlap, Uncle Jim, Arnout and Williams. These four popular varieties ripen in the order named, and are adapted to practically all soils and conditions. The plants are exceedingly vigorous and productive. Berries large and richly colored. Shipping, canning and table qualities excellent. Price post paid,—100 plants, 25 of each if desired, for \$1.00; 100 Dunlaps, 100 Williams, 25 Uncle Jim and 25 Arnout, \$2.00. Gibraltar—hardest and best Black Raspberry, 12 for 50c.; 25 for 90c. Special—100 Dunlaps, 100 Williams and 12 Giblartars for \$2.00. As an acknowledgment of your order we will mail "Important Pointers on Berry Culture." Send for list.



N. E. MALLORY, BLENHEIM, ONTARIO

R. R. No. 2

LOOK OUT FOR

The Imperial Life Assurance Company's

big advertisement, which is due to appear in next week's issue, entitled "Some Fine Day, Bill." It will certainly interest you.

PAINT ON WINDOWS.

To remove paint from windows moisten the edge of a silver coin and rub the spot of paint. It will quickly disappear.

TO CLEAN FEATHERS.

To clean a white or light-colored feather, lay it on a plate and pour over it a little warm water, then with a toothbrush and a little white soap brush it gently. Rinse it well, and dry it by shaking it in a dry, warm place.

RENEWING GILT FRAMES.

To clean gilt frames take a piece of fresh bread, pour a few drops of ammonia on it, and rub over the frames very carefully.

JAVELLE WATER.

Javelle water for bleaching white articles is made as follows: Take bicarbonate of soda 4 lbs., chloride of lime 1 lb. Put the soda in a kettle over the fire, add 1 gallon boiling water and let boil 10 or 15 minutes, then stir in the chloride of lime, avoiding lumps. Strain into jars. Put a cupful in the boiler when boiling white goods.

DYE FOR CURTAINS.

White lace or net curtains may be dyed to a pretty cream by dipping in a dye made of powdered ochre and water boiled together, a tablespoonful of the ochre to a quart of water, or less ochre if a light cream is desired. If any starch is needed use the ochre water mixed with it. Very little starch, however, is used in curtains nowadays.

Recipes.

Currant Drop Cakes.—Use 4 cups flour, 1½ cups sugar, ½ cup shortening, 1 egg, 1 cup milk, 6 level teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup currants, 1 teaspoon salt. Wash and dry the currants. Mix sugar and shortening, then put in the flour, salt and baking-powder, sifted together. Mix well. Beat the egg and add the milk to it. Add the currants and flour, then add the liquid gradually and mix with a knife to a stiff batter. Drop by spoonfuls in a pan and bake in a moderate oven 15 or 20 minutes.

Salmon Mousse.—Moisten a can of salmon with a tablespoonful of cream and put twice through the meat-chopper. Season with salt and cayenne and add a cup of stiffly whipped cream. Put into a well-buttered mould and steam or bake in a pan of water in the oven. Turn the mousse on a hot dish, surround by potato croquettes, and put on top of the salmon a mixture of 3 tablespoons melted butter and 1 of chopped parsley. Put sprigs of parsley and slices of lemon around the edge of the dish and serve at once. The salmon should cook slowly and steadily.

Mocha Frosting.—Work one-third cup butter until very creamy, using a wooden spoon, and add 1½ cups confectioner's sugar mixed with 1 tablespoonful of cocoa, very gradually, while beating constantly. Add strong coffee, drop by drop, until the mixture is of the right consistency to spread.

Graham Muffins.—1 cup white flour, 1 cup of graham flour, 2 rounding teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon molasses, 1 tablespoon melted shortening. Add milk to make like rather stiff cake batter.

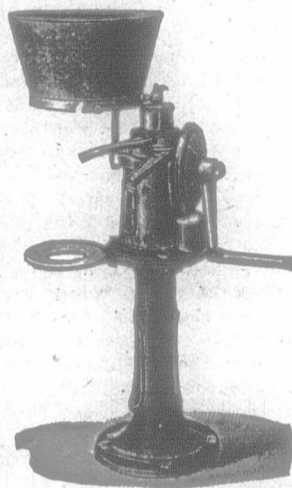
Scones.—1 coffee cup flour, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon cream of tartar, ½ small teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon sugar. Mix all the dry ingredients together, then stir in enough buttermilk to make a soft dough; about ½ coffee cup will be required. Turn the dough on a well-floured board and roll lightly to about ¼ inch in thickness. Cut in eighths—pie fashion—and put on a hot griddle. Do not grease the griddle. Bake until brown on one side, then turn over and bake on the other. Turn only once.

Maple Cake.—Sift 2 cups flour with 1½ teaspoons baking powder. Rub in 1 tablespoon butter and add 2 well-beaten eggs, ½ cup milk and 1 cup maple syrup. Mix and add ½ cup chopped raisins and 1 cup chopped English walnuts. Bake in buttered and floured cake tins in a moderate oven.

The Premier

CREAM SEPARATOR

Made throughout in the largest and best equipped Separator Works in the British Empire.



Only the highest grade of material and workmanship employed in its construction.

All wearing parts renewable and interchangeable.

All revolving parts enclosed.

Machine-cut gearing.

Working parts easily accessible.

Bowl easily and quickly cleaned.

Simplest construction.

Skims Cleanest.

LASTS LONGEST.

Descriptive Catalogue on application to

THE PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
Winnipeg TORONTO St. John

E W I N G S

Try Something New In Your Garden Next Spring

Have you ever grown Asparagus—Pole Beans—Cress—Kohl Rabi—Salsify? Get the new Catalogue of

Ewing's Reliable Seeds

and study up some of these uncommon but delicious vegetables. Plant them along with some of your regular "stand-bys"—they'll add interest to your gardening and pleasurable variety to your meals.

Ewing's Seed selections are strictly up-to-the-minute, and at the same time they are backed by a reputation of over 40 years of sterling satisfaction on Canadian farms and gardens.

Write at once for our Illustrated Catalogue, and if your Dealer hasn't Ewing's Seeds, buy Direct from us.

THE WILLIAM EWING CO., LIMITED,
Seed Merchants,
McGill Street, MONTREAL. 31

S E E D S

Auction Sale, at Lucien Cloutier's Farm, 1-4 Mile East of Crrysler Tuesday, May 5th, 1914

One grey Percheron registered stallion, 8 years old, weight 2,000 lbs., will be sold one-third cash, balance in two payments to suit purchaser; 1 bay registered Clyde mare, imported, weight 1,600 lbs., in foal; 1 registered Clyde mare, Canadian bred, 4 years old, weight 1,600 lbs.; 2 2-year-old registered Clyde stallions; 1 1-year-old Clyde filly; 1 mare, 7 years old; 1 Arabian mare, in foal; 4 work horses; 1 1-year-old colt; 1 2-year-old Arabian colt; 2 registered Holstein cows; 26 high-graded milch cows; 8 heifers; all machinery of a well-equipped farm; all household furniture. Pedigrees of horses and cattle will be produced day of sale.

Terms: Six months' credit on approved joint notes, or 3 per cent. off for cash.

JAS. CURRIE,
Auctioneer.

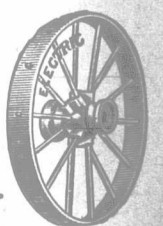
LUCIEN CLOUTIER,
Proprietor.

ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS

WITH GROOVED TIRES

\$18.00 per set, f.o.b. Toronto 28-inch and 32-inch diameter 4x½ tire. Write for catalogue.

NORMAN S. KNOX, 47 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.
ELECTRIC WHEEL COMPANY, 8 Elm Street, Quincy, Illinois.



The Beaver Circle

[For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.]

Calling the Hens.

By Delia Hart Stone.

When Neighbor Dobson calls his hens,
He scatters forth the grain,
And then he drums upon a pan
With all his might and main.
And you should see them fly and run,
To watch them is the greatest fun.

When Mr. Mason feeds his flock,
He strews the seed around,
And then he clucks as to a team,
A very cheerful sound.
And how the chickens fluttering fly
I can't half tell you if I try.

When grandma goes to feed her chicks
She doesn't need to call,
For as she passes on her way
They gather, one and all.
With cackle gay they scurrying come,
Without a whistle or a drum.

And when she stoops among her pets
They light upon her head,
Upon her shoulders on her arms,
They've naught to fear or dread.
Her flock is always tame, we find,
She is so gentle and so kind.

FUNNIES.

Obedient Willie.—Willie was struggling through the story in his reading lesson. "No," said the captain," he read, "it was not a sloop. It was a larger vessel. By the rig I judged her to be a-a-a-a-"

The word was new to him. "Barque," supplied the teacher. Still Willie hesitated. "Barque!" repeated the teacher, this time sharply. Willie looked as though he had not heard aright. Then, with an apprehensive glance around the class, he shouted: "Bow-wow!"—Detroit Free Press.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Well, Puck, may I join your charming Circle? I like reading the letters fine. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about two years, and we wouldn't be without it for anything. I go to school every day, and like it fine. I am in the entrance class. I live about two miles from Norwood, which has about 1,000 of a population. There are a public and high school there. My brother and I walk to school every morning. Do any of the Beavers go to Stoney Lake for the summer vacation? It is a most beautiful place. I saw a letter in print from Englehart written by Victor Woolings. I wish he would write again and tell us about the wild animals of Northern Ontario. This is my first letter to your Circle, and I hope it will escape the hungry w-p-b. I will close hoping to hear from you soon. I will welcome any of the Beavers' letters, and would like to correspond with Victor Woolings. I will close wishing you all success and happiness.
Norwood, Ont. JEAN EDWARDS.
R. R. No. 1. (Age 14, Entrance.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I had nothing to do this afternoon I settled down to make a puzzle, and with my sister's help we completed it, and will you and the Beavers please try it? It is as follows:
My 8, 9, 10 is a drawing lesson;
My 3, 6, 11 is the same thing as going for a boat ride;
My 1, 7, 3, 3, 2, 11, is something in a ploughed field;

My 10, 8, 9, is something black and sticky.
My 15, 16, 8, is a girl's name.
My 3, 8, 13, is the name of a wild animal;
My 14, 16, is a pronoun;
My whole consists of 16 letters, and is part of a verse in the 23rd Psalm.
Hespeler, Ont. ELLA ELLIS.
(Age 11 years.)

Dear Beavers,—This is my second letter to your Circle. I am one who got one of the sets of staghorn carvers given for two subscriptions for "The Farmer's Advocate." I am very much pleased with them.

I wonder how many of the Beavers have the pleasure of fishing in the summer? The fish I catch are pike, carps, sunfish, suckers, pickerel. Early in the spring I catch them in the ditches, and later on fish with a hook and line in a river two miles from where I live. The most I catch in the river are catfish. I go to school nearly every day, and am in the fourth book. We have a nice teacher here at our school.

In the summer I pick wild strawberries and raspberries. I will close now asking some of the Beavers to write me a letter. Here are some riddles:

Who whistled the first tune, and what was it? Ans.—The wind. Over the hills and far away.

What is it that no one wishes to have, and yet when he has it he does not wish to lose it? Ans.—A bald head.

Where did Noah strike the first nail in his ark? Ans.—On its head.

What is a cigar? Ans.—A roll of tobacco with fire on one end and a fool on the other.

South Woodlee, Ont., R. R. No. 1.
DONALD TOTTEN,
(Age 14.)

A CHICKEN QUERY.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my first letter to your charming Circle, I will ask but one question. On the 30th day of November I bought one hundred chickens, supposed to be young pullets. I expected them to lay eggs by New Year's day. They have just started to lay within the last three weeks, and the most I have got a day is eleven or twelve. Dear Puck, will you advise me what to do with them? Hoping this short letter will escape the hungry wastepaper basket, I will close.

INEXPERIENCED POULTRY BUYER.

Our "poultryman," little girl, gives you the following answer:
Ans.—"Your hens are no doubt laying by this time, and perhaps some information regarding buying would be as valuable to you as how to make them lay. In order to have pullets lay early in the season, they should be hatched in April or early in May, and should be fed well throughout the summer. Furthermore, be sure that they come from egg-laying parents. Egg production depends upon stimulating nourishment, regularity, comfort, constitution, exercise, and cleanliness. Anything which will contribute to these will do much towards encouraging the young pullets to lay. Cracked corn, wheat and oats, make a very good mixture to feed as a dry mash, or scattered in the litter. Crushed oats should always be available for their use, and green foods of all kinds should not be withheld. Meat foods will encourage laying to a large extent, but for hatching, it is wise to limit the amount, as the hatchability of eggs produced from meat foods is very much decreased.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Verona Bowes, Concord, Ont., sent a very good drawing of three cats. If this is "original," Verona—not copied, you know—you should practice drawing.
Marguerite Maguire, R. 1, Clandeboye, Ont., sends thanks to the Owen Sound Beaver who sent her an Easter card.
Hazel Leggett, Rainham, Ont., has sent a picture postcard to be forwarded to the Owen Sound Beaver who sent her a card. If this Beaver will kindly send her name the card will be forwarded.

"CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO VALUE"

Ask yourself this question: Why should any piano be called "CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO VALUE"? Now think! That claim must be either true or not true. Twelve hundred Canadian families proved its truth to their own satisfaction last year. They wrote direct to us for the proof. They made a thorough investigation, and they satisfied themselves beyond any reasonable doubt that the

Sherlock - Manning 20th Century Piano

was one of the world's few great instruments—by all odds the world's best piano at the price. So they endorsed our claim in a practical manner by buying 1,200 Sherlock-Manning pianos. If you are thinking about buying a piano, why not investigate our claims for yourself? Just write, asking us to prove two points to you: First, that the Sherlock-Manning is "Canada's Biggest Piano Value." Second, that the Sherlock-Manning is one of the world's best pianos.



Important—We'll prove these claims true and show how you may own this superb instrument and save \$100. Write to-day. 42

SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO.
LONDON, (No street address necessary) CANADA

As standard as a stone arch



70% B.B. Genuine White Lead 30% White Zinc

Quality is THE big thing in paint and the paint that is full of quality is Brandram-Henderson's "English" Paint

Examine the buildings in your neighborhood that have been painted with it. Compare it in beauty and endurance with other paints, and you will buy it the next time your house needs painting.

Its great feature is endurance: 70% Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead and 30% White Zinc for all paints that can be made on a white base make up its 100% of purity, 100% of durability, 100% of cover capacity, 100% of satisfaction. Our free booklet on paint and painting is one of the most beautiful things of the year. Send for a copy.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON
Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg

Measure Paint Value by its Length of Service

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine
Published Once a Week. \$1.50 per Year in Advance.

Give Me a
Chance to Prove
My Flour



Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

For several months we have been selling flour direct from our mills to the farmers of Ontario. Have you taken advantage of our splendid offer? If not, you will find it profitable to do so now. Read our prices:

GUARANTEED FLOURS

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Cream of the West Flour [for bread]..... | Per 98-lb. bag. \$ 2 90 |
| Queen City Flour [blended for all purposes].. | 2 50 |
| Monarch Flour [makes delicious pastry]..... | 2 50 |

CEREALS.

| | |
|---|------|
| Cream of the West Wheatlets [per 6-lb. bag].. | 25 |
| Norwegian Rolled Oats [per 90-lb. bag]..... | 2 50 |
| Family Cornmeal [per 98-lb. bag]..... | 2 25 |

FEEDS.

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| "Bullrush" Bran..... | Per 100-lb. bag. \$ 1 35 |
| "Bullrush" Middlings..... | 1 40 |
| Extra White Middlings..... | 1 50 |
| "Tower" Feed Flour..... | 1 60 |
| "Gem" Feed Flour..... | 1 75 |
| Whole Manitoba Oats..... | 1 50 |
| "Bullrush" Crushed Oats..... | 1 55 |
| Manitoba Feed Barley..... | 1 35 |
| Barley Meal..... | 1 40 |
| Oil Cake Meal (old process, ground fine).... | 1 75 |
| Chopped Oats..... | 1 55 |
| Feed Wheat..... | 1 65 |

Prices on Ton Lots: We cannot make any reduction on above prices, even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reduction from the above prices would be on carload orders.

Terms Cash With Order: Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags, we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

Any One of These Books Free When You Buy Three Bags of Flour

The Dominion Cook Book has 1,000 recipes and large medical department. The books by Ralph Connor, Marian Keith and J. J. Bell are full of absorbing interest. Start now to build up your library with these books. You may choose a new book each time you buy three bags of guaranteed flour from us (any brand). If you buy 6 bags, you get two books and so on. Enclose 10 cents for each book to cover postage. To get a book remember that at least three bags must be flour.

- Dominion Cook Book**
Books by Ralph Connor:
Black Rock
Sky Pilot
Man From Glengarry
Glengarry School Days
The Prospector
The Foreigner

- Books by Marian Keith:
Duncan Polite
Treasure Valley
'Lisbeth of the Dale

- Whither Thou Goest
By J. J. Bell

The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Ltd.
(EST) TORONTO, ONTARIO

RIDDLES.

What is the difference between a milkmaid and a swallow? Ans.—One skims the milk and the other skims the water.

When is a door not a door? Ans.—When it is a jar (ajar).

When is a sailor not a sailor? Ans.—When he is a board (aboard).

Why do we buy clothes? Ans.—Because we cannot get them for nothing.

Where did you go on your twelfth birthday? Ans.—Into your thirteenth year.

Sent by Norman Reid, Erin, Ont.

Our Junior Beavers.

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

What the Lambs Say.

Said the little shepherdess,
"Many wise folks cannot guess
What the lambs say when they cry,
Or what the old sheep do reply."

"Can you tell?" I asked. "Oh, yes!"
Said the little shepherdess:
"All the young lambs say, 'Ma-a! Ma-a!'
All the old sheep answer, 'Ba-a!'"

"If a stranger comes this way,
Or the young ones, in their play,
From their tender mothers stray,
And go searching all around
Every stone and bushy mound,
Then the young lambs cry, 'Ma-a! Ma-a!'
Just to shame them when they cry,—
But their mother answers, 'Ba-a!'
Silly lambs to be so shy!"

—Edith M. Thomas.



Mr Blinky Aloft in the World.

Piggy's name is
"Mister Blinky,"
'Cause his eyes
Are very, winky,
And his skin
Is very pinky,
And his tail
Is very kinky—
So we call him
"Mister Blinky."

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about two years and I enjoy reading the letters. I go to school every day. Our teacher's name is Miss Effie Cassidy. I have one dog and a little white kitten. My dog's name is "Jack." I read a few books last year, "Beautiful Joe," "Phil the Fiddler," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and last Christmas I got "Black Beauty."

As my letter is getting long I will close with a few riddles:

Why are sailors poor horsemen? Ans.—Because they ride on the (mane) main.

What are the best fields for dancing? Ans.—The hop fields.

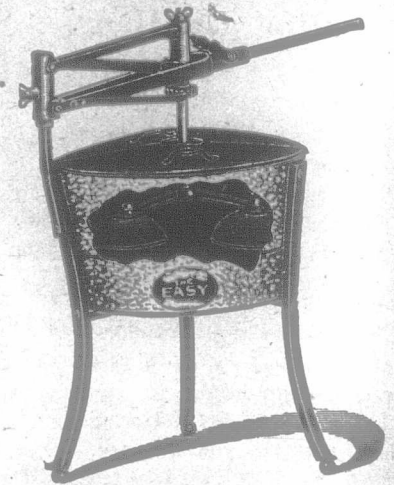
What is the difference between a bottle of medicine and a bad boy? Ans.—One you take before you shake, and the other you shake before you take.

WILLIE GLOVER.
(Age 10, Jr. II. Class.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your jolly Circle. I saw my first one in print so I thought I would try again, hoping the w.-p. b. will not be hungry for this one. I go to school when it is nice, and I have about two miles to walk. But father bought a farm in Millbank: then I will only have a little piece to go, which will be much nicer. We have taken

THE Easy Washer

Is different and better



The Principle is Right

Two vacuum basins force the air and suds through the clothes. Simply press handle. No wear, no tear. The Easy washes quickly, easily and well. Will not dry out and fall to pieces. It's all steel galvanized, sanitary and durable.

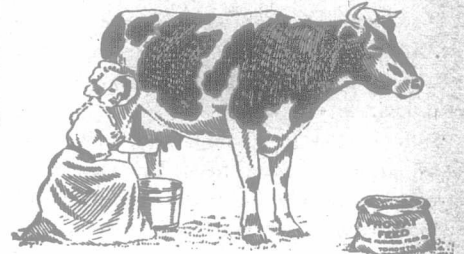
GOOD AGENTS WANTED

Easy Washer Co.
4 Clinton Place, TORONTO

Feed Pro-Fat Brewers Grains

And Watch the Milk Flow

TRADE MARK "PRO FAT" I. E. PROFIT



FEED DRIED BREWERS GRAIN! AND WATCH THE MILK FLOW INCREASE.

When buying Brewers Grains or Brewers Grains and Molasses ask for the

Pro-Fat Brewers Grains and see the that you get them. They are rich in Protein and Fat and will produce a larger quantity and quality of Milk than any other feed that you can buy at the same price. Leading Dairymen stand by and recommend it.

For Hogs try our Malted Corn Feed

Write for samples and Booklets which will give you further information

The Farmers' Feed Co., Ltd.
108 Don Esplanade, - Toronto

Harab FERTILIZERS

Write for Free Fertilizer booklet and prices
THE HARRIS ABATTOIR CO., LIMITED
Strachan Ave., Toronto

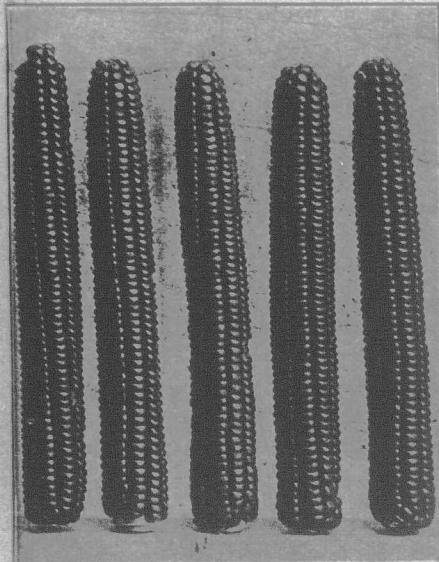
FOR SALE

Power Spramotor (London make), slightly used.
T. S. SHANTZ, - Baden, Ont.

Berkshires, Minorcas, Games—Some sex. choice young Berkshires, either sex. Rose- and Single-comb B. Minorcas, Pitt Games. Eggs from either \$1 per 15.
W. A. MARTIN & SON, Corbyville, Ont.

SEED CORN

We pay freight in Ontario and Quebec if you order 10 bushels or more.



Longfellow

George Keith & Sons, 124 King Street East, Toronto
(Seed Merchants Since 1866)

OUR GUARANTEE

You are given 10 days after arrival at your station in which to test any corn purchased from us; if you find it unsatisfactory return it to us within the above limit and we will refund purchase price—the reason for this guarantee is that we know specifically that the corn will germinate 85% or better—we have tested it.

OUR PRICES

| | On the Cob per bus. of 70 lbs. bags free. | Shelled per bus. of 56 lbs. bags free. |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Early White Cap | | |
| Yellow Dent | \$1.60 | \$1.55 |
| Early Improved | | |
| Leaming | 1.60 | 1.55 |
| Wisconsin No. 7 | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| Compton's Early | 2.00 | 1.90 |
| North Dakota | 2.00 | 1.90 |
| Longfellow | 2.00 | 1.90 |

Improved Yankee Sheller.—We think there is no better small machine made. Regulating thumb screw enables machine to be set for large or small cobs. Guarded wheel prevents scattering. Weight 30 lbs. Price \$2.00.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Livingston Brand [Pure Linseed] Oil Cake Meal

A food to make cattle fat. Tones the system. Makes more butterfat. Try either pea size or coarse ground for sheep. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for prices.

The Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Limited
BADEN, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

When writing advertisers mention The Advocate

have nine horses, sixteen pigs, twenty cattle, one sheep, fifty hens, five geese, and 1 duck. The pigs killed the drake. My father makes maple syrup every year, and we have great fun in the bush. He makes it with an evaporator. I guess I will have to close this time, hoping to see this in print. Good-bye.

GORDON MULVEY (age 9, Book II).
Wroxeter, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I like to read the letters of my Beaver friends. My father had very bad luck last year; the barn was burned down, and we lost three very good horses; in fact, everything was destroyed, even the poor chickens, about 170 of them.

I have a few pets, three cats, and a dog named Toby; also two canaries.

I haven't been able to go to school because I have been sick for two weeks, but we like our teacher very much; her name is Miss Bicknell.

I wish some of my Beaver friends would write to me. ERNEST MASON.
Jordan, Ont. (Age 11 years.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." My father has taken the paper since New Year's, and I love reading the letters in the Beaver Circle. I have a great many pets. My dog's name is Fanny. She is a very nice dog. She will jump up to you and sit down. I had another one named Shep, but he was killed by the train. I have one little calf; she is white, with a little red on her face. I go to school every day, and I like my teacher. I am in the Second Class. I guess I will close now with two riddles.

When was beef the highest? Ans.—When the cow jumped over the moon.

What goes up and down stairs on its head? Ans.—A nail in your shoe.
FRED McLEOD.
Dalhousie Sta., Que., R. R. No. 1.

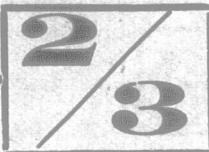
Riddles.

What goes over the water and under the water, yet never touches the water? Ans.—A woman walking over a bridge with a pail of water on her head.—Sent by Margaret Dunlap.

An Irishman who was tortured with toothache walked into a dentist's surgery one evening and inquired:

"How much do you charge for pullin' out wan tooth?"
"One shilling; five shillings with gas," replied the dentist.

"Five shillings with gas!" replied Pat. "Begorra, then I'll come round agin early in the mornin' when it's daylight."



Two-thirds of all rural barn claims settled by forty insurance companies in Ontario in twelve years were due to lightning. If your buildings are rodged you cut off two chances out of three of fire.

LIGHTNING RODS

properly installed are almost absolute protection

Some day you will rod. Why not this year?
Would you like to see our new catalogue?

THE UNIVERSAL LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY
HESPELER, ONTARIO
The Rod with a LOCK JOINT

GRANDY BROS.

OFFER FOR SALE

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

FROM SUCH NOTED SIRES AS BARON BUCHLYVIE,
OYAMA, DUNURE JAMES, LAIRD OF ERSKINE.

Grandy Bros.

Springville :: :: :: Ontario

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Round trip tickets to points in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan via Chicago, St. Paul or Duluth, on sale each TUESDAY until October 27th, inclusive, at low fares.

Through Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars to WINNIPEG on above dates, leaving Toronto 11 p.m. No change of cars.

RETURN LIMIT TWO MONTHS

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton, with excellent through service to Regina. Trains now running into Calgary.

Berth reservations and particulars at all Grand Trunk ticket offices, or write C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit sample 1914 Hyslop Bicycle with coaster brake and all latest improvements.

We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS' TRIAL. DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair of tires, lamp, or sundries at any price until you receive our latest 1914 illustrated catalogue and have learned our special prices and attractive proposition.

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write us a postal, and catalogue and full information will be sent to you Free Postpaid by return mail. Do not wait. Write it now.

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. 9 TORONTO, Canada

Hen Thomson says his new farm man is a natural-born actor. To look at him sometimes, you would actually think he was working.

A newspaper funny man thinks the Ben Davis apple has put everything red under suspicion.

Sandy was having his first taste of life in African forests. Borrowing a gun, he set off one day in search of game. Not long after his companions spied in the distance Sandy running at full speed, making tracks for home with a huge lion behind him, gaining on Sandy at every step. "Quick, quick, Jock!" he cried; "open the door; I'm bringing him home alive."

The Professor, who was very popular among his students, was entertaining a group of them at his residence one night. Taking down a magnificent sword that hung over the fire-place, he began to brandish it.

"Never will I forget the day I drew this blade for the first time," said he. "Where did you draw it, sir?" asked an awestruck freshman.

"At a raffle," was the reply.

Donald was an old Scots beadle who officiated in a Highland kirk, where the minister, never a bright star at any time, believed in giving full value for the money, as it were, in his discourses. A stranger once asked him his opinion of the sermons. "Ah, weel," replied Donald, "you'll no get me to say anything against them, for they're a' verra guid, but I'll just remark this much—the beginning's aye ower far frae the end, an' it would greatly improve the force o' it if he left oot a' that cam' in atween."

Sir Archibald Geike, the recipient of the Order of Merit, once told a story which illustrates one view of keeping the Sabbath in Scotland. Donald was mending a wheelbarrow at the bottom of the garden, and the noise shocked the Sabbath calm of the neighborhood. His wife came out with protestation. "Donald, mon, ye're makin' an awm' row. What will the neebors think?"

Donald went on nailing the barrow. "I maun get ma barrow mendit," he replied.

"Oh, but Donald," returned the good wife, "it's very wrang to work on the Sabbath. Ye ought to use screws."

Good-hearted old English Farmer Giles, in accordance with old-time custom, had decided to give his farm-hands a dinner. He had, however, been impressed lately by reading about some up-to-date course dinners, so he ordered the feast to start with soup, to be followed by goose, roast beef, and plum pudding ad lib. The farm hands duly assembled, and, having fasted for twenty-four hours in view of the occasion, there was a keen edge on their appetites. When the first course was placed before one sturdy son of the soil, he eyed it in blank dismay. Then he became righteously indignant. "Hi! Wot's this 'ere?" he called out. "Give Oi a bit o' goose! This be all gravy!"

22^c PER ROD HEAVY WIRE FENCE PER ROD 22^c

48 INCHES HIGH-ALL BIG WIRES

FREIGHT PAID

Mr. Farmer, you cannot afford to overlook these prices for Wire Fence which include the freight charges to your nearest railroad station in Ontario. The quality of our fence is unsurpassed and is sold to you under the EATON Guarantee, "Goods satisfactory to you or money refunded including shipping charges. NO EXCEPTIONS." Think of the cash saving which our low prices afford you, but don't stop there—make out your order and send it to us to-day.

POPULAR FENCE 38c PER ROD

These Fences are a splendid value, and excellent general purpose fencing. They will turn either poultry or animals. Read below the close spacing of line wires and uprights, and by stretching single strands of wire above can be made as high as desired.

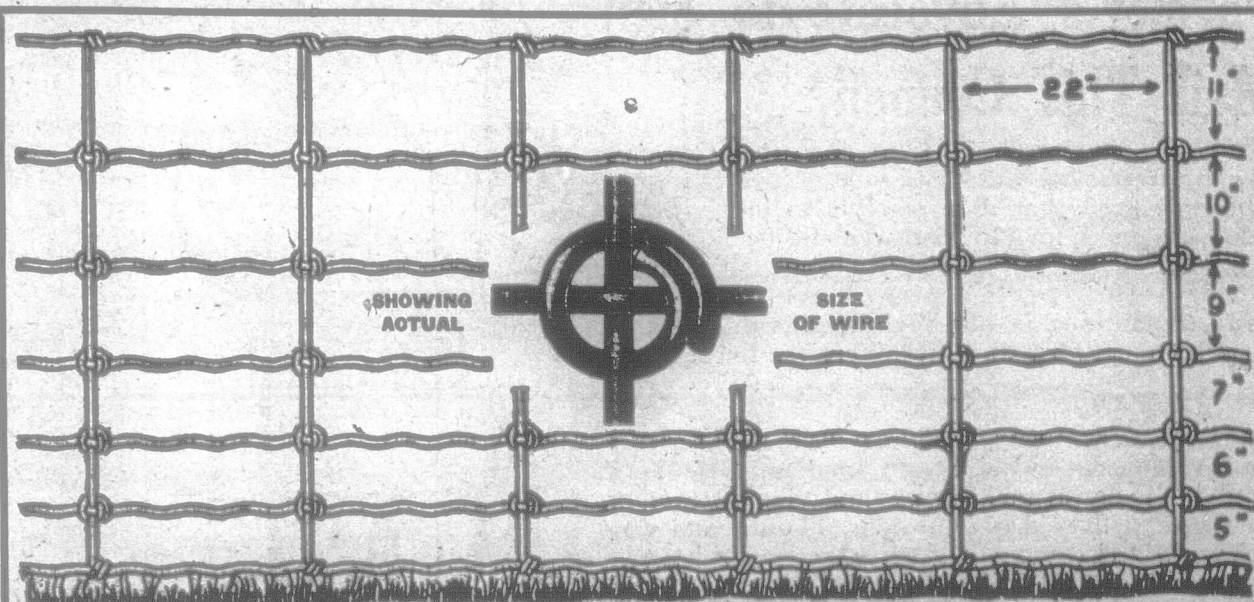
70-384. Height 48 inches, 14 line wires, uprights 8 inches apart, top and bottom wires No. 9, line wires No. 12, stays No. 12. Price, per rod, freight paid... **38c**

70-385. Height 36 inches, 10 line wires, uprights only 6 inches apart, or 33 to the rod, top and bottom wires No. 9, line and stay wire No. 12. Price, per rod, freight paid... **32c**

HOG AND SHEEP FENCE 23¹/₂c PER ROD

It is a hog-tight fence, with the upright stays 12 inches apart. Height of fence is 34 inches. It has 8-line wires. Top and bottom wires are No. 9, with No. 12 filling, heavily galvanized. Sold in 20, 30 and 40-rod rolls.

70-360. Price, per rod, freight paid... **23¹/₂c**



22c PER ROD FARM AND STOCK FENCE 7 LINE WIRES 48 INCHES HIGH

A strong and serviceable fence, a popular height, and easy to erect. Is made of No. 9 hard steel wire, fully galvanized and tightly interlocked. This fence is heavy enough for general purposes, and tight enough to turn the worst animal. Stays are rigid, and 9 to the rod, being 22 inches apart. Sold in 20, 30 and 40-rod rolls. **22c**

70-367. Price, per rod, FREIGHT PAID ANYWHERE IN ONTARIO:.....

STEEL FENCE POSTS

They save digging holes. You simply drive them in the ground. They are made of stiff, tough steel, and are pointed. A splendid line post, taking the place of cedar posts, and will last longer. They make a strong, neat job of farm fencing, also a line post for garden fence. They have holes punched 2 ins. apart to fit the spacings of any fence, and are painted. Wires are fastened by a loop of soft wire put through holes and twisted back of post.

70-399. 1 1/4 x 1 1/4 x 5/8 inch, 8 feet 3 inches long. Price **33c**

70-400. 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 3/16 inch, 7 feet 2 inches long. Price **47c**

Freight paid in lots of ten or more.

18c PER ROD 42-INCH HEAVY FARM FENCE

An extra heavy and strong fence. It is high-grade, reliable fencing at a very low price. The knots lock the stays so tightly to the line wires that they cannot slip or spread, and the line wires cannot move up or down. This fence will turn the ugliest and strongest animals. Wire is all hard steel, No. 9, and heavily galvanized. Stays are 22 inches apart, or 9 to the rod. Read fence information below. Sold in 20, 30 and 40-rod rolls.

70-355. 6-line wires. Height 42 inches. Per rod... **18c**

70-356. 8-line wires. Height 47 inches. Per rod... **27c**

70-357. 9-line wires. Height 51 inches. Per rod... **32c**

70-358. 9-line wires. Height 51 inches. Per rod... **30c**

70-359. 9-line wires. Height 47 inches. Per rod... **35c**

70-359. 9-line wires. Height 51 inches. Per rod... **35c**

FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR STATION ANYWHERE IN ONTARIO.

MEDIUM WEIGHT CLOSE FENCE, 20¹/₂c PER ROD

This is a most serviceable and popular style of fencing. It is thoroughly and completely galvanized, and we use a No. 9 wire for top and bottom lines, with a No. 12 wire filling. There are 15 stays to the rod, being only 13 inches apart, making it a close mesh for general use. A durable and tight fence. Sold in 20, 30 and 40-rod rolls.

70-371. 6-line wires. Height 40 inches. Per rod, freight paid... **20¹/₂c**

70-372. 10-line wires. Height 50 inches. Per rod, freight paid... **32c**

Staples, 1 1/2 ins., galvanized. About 65 in a lb. Sold only in bags of 10, 25 and 50 lbs. **3 1/2c**

70-368. Price, per pound... **3 1/2c**

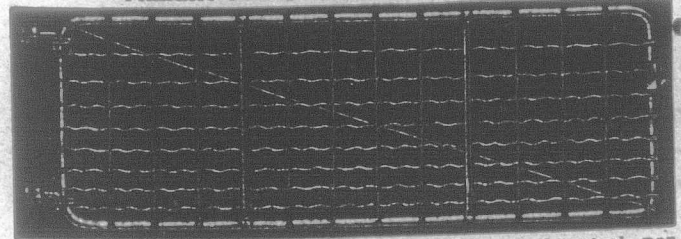
Brace Wire of soft, pliable steel, galvanized, No. 9 size, sold only in 25 and 50-lb. coils. **1.70**

70-387. 25 lbs. **85c** 50 lbs. **1.70**

FREIGHT PAID ON STAPLES AND BRACE WIRE IF BOUGHT WITH FENCING.

12-FOOT STEEL GATE, 3.65

FREIGHT PAID ANYWHERE IN ONTARIO



Strong Farm Drive Gate, the frame is heavy tubular steel, perfectly welded by electrical process, and the filling is No. 9 galvanized wire. The frame is rigidly braced, and painted black. Latch and hinges are supplied with gate. Freight paid to your station.

70-362. 8-foot Walk Gate, 48 inches high. Price... **1.95**

70-363. 8-foot Walk Gate, 48 inches high. Price... **2.20**

70-364. 12-foot Drive Gate, 48 inches high. Price... **3.65**

70-365. 12-foot Drive Gate, 48 inches high. Price... **4.20**

70-368. 14-foot Drive Gate, 48 inches high. Price... **4.80**

IMPROVED FENCE STRETCHER

A "Dreadnought" Fence Stretcher, a heavy duty steel stretcher for all kinds of woven wire fencing. Stretcher has clamp, chain and tightening device of latest type. The pull is positive and to the limit.

70-374. Each, freight paid to your station... **6.90**

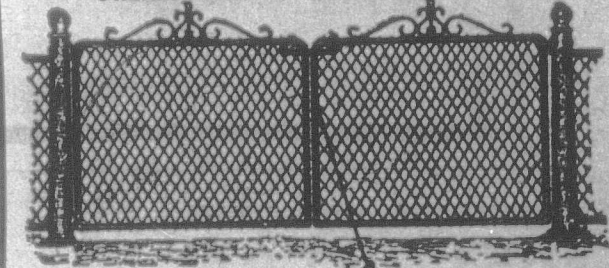
70-408. Lighter, but powerful Stretcher, for average use. Price, freight paid... **4.85**

* READ THIS *

Wire is made in sizes such as 8, 9, 10, 11, etc. These gauge numbers run higher as the size of wire is smaller. For instance: A No. 10 wire is smaller than No. 9. Most of the wire used in this country is imported from the United States and England, and the gauges are different in each country. These gauges vary enough to confuse the sizes of wire, though hardly noticeable unless measured with a micrometer. An English No. 9 is smaller than American wire of same gauge, and an American No. 10 is equivalent to No. 9 1/2 Canadian size, the Canadian No. 10 being smaller. But no half sizes are stated on the outside gauges, and half sizes are not recognized by the customs officials. There is no uniformity in wire sizes. The conditions of manufacture also are such that the dies through which wire is drawn are made smaller when new to allow for wear, and the wire varies in size as the die wears. We mention these facts to show that an exactness in fence wire does not exist. We insist on our fence wire being as uniform as possible, and not smaller anywhere than half the gauge size, and we do not use any No. 10 wire at all difference, and we do not use any No. 10 wire at all in our heavy fence. We use what is known as No. 9, and we stipulate that this must not be smaller than No. 9 1/2 at any point. This makes a firm fence that is heavy and very strong in every part of it, and up to a definite standard. The strength is in this heavy, hard, steel wire, and the life of the fence is in the galvanizing on the wire. Our fence is thoroughly galvanized with an even coating. We will send a sample piece of wire upon request.

4.75 DOUBLE DRIVE GATE

FREIGHT PAID ANYWHERE IN ONTARIO



A very attractive and strong steel frame gate, with a filling of 2-inch diamond mesh No. 13 galvanized wire. They are substantial and chicken-tight, as well as attractive gates. We supply hinges and fasteners, complete with hook for holding centre, so that one gate can be used at a time if desired. Each gate has artistic iron scroll on top, painted black.

70-389. 8 feet wide, 3 1/2 feet high, freight paid... **4.75**

70-390. 8 feet wide, 4 feet high, freight paid... **4.95**

70-391. 10 feet wide, 3 1/2 feet high, freight paid... **5.75**

70-392. 10 feet wide, 4 feet high, freight paid... **6.50**

70-393. 12 feet wide, 3 1/2 feet high, freight paid... **6.95**

70-394. 12 feet wide, 4 feet high, freight paid... **7.45**

ALSO WALK GATES TO MATCH

70-395. 3 feet wide, 3 1/2 feet high, freight paid... **2.45**

70-396. 3 feet wide, 4 feet high, freight paid... **2.55**

70-397. 3 1/2 feet wide, 3 1/2 feet high, freight paid... **2.60**

70-398. 3 1/2 feet wide, 4 feet high, freight paid... **2.75**

Fence and Gate Prices Freight Paid in Quebec or Maritime Provinces in our Catalogue.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED TORONTO CANADA

Low Prices on Cream Separators and Farm Implements in our Spring and Summer Catalogue.

Mail
This
Coupon
Now

MESSRS. CATESBYS, LIMITED (of London),
Dept. "A", 119 West Wellington Street, Toronto, Ontario
Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces
of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit—overcoat.*

Full Name.....

Full Address.....

*If you only want overcoat patterns, cross out
the word "suit." If you only want suitings, cross
out "overcoat."

London Farmer's Advocate, Coupon No. 4.

We Want Every Reader of The Farmer's Advocate to Sign and Mail This Coupon

Mail it and get a free set of Catesbys' suit or overcoat patterns, and be convinced that it is possible to buy a better suit in London, England, for \$13.25 than could be bought in Canada for \$25.00.

You've heard that clothing is much cheaper and better in England—you know that English fabrics are the finest in the world.

Think, then, of the advantage of securing a suit made of the best English woollens, cut in the latest Canadian, New York or London style (whichever you prefer), and tailored to your individual measure, delivered to your door, all duty and carriage charges prepaid, for about half what you would have to pay if you bought it in Canada.

Isn't it worth while, then, to get our patterns and see what there is in this offer? You can't lose anything by it, but you may save a whole lot.

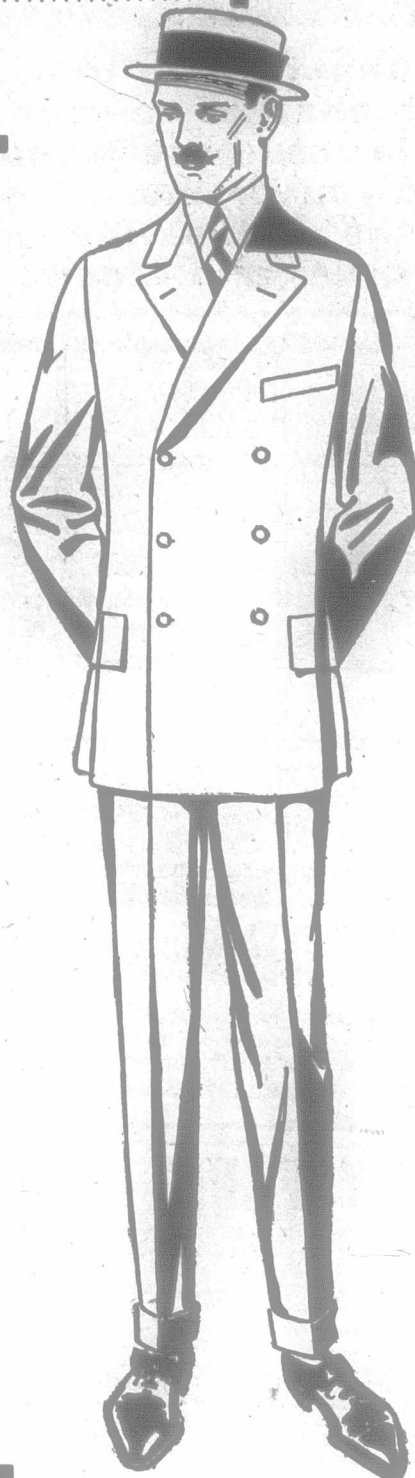
All you need do is to fill in the coupon and mail it to our Toronto office. By return we'll send our latest Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of fine English suitings, a letter explaining our system of doing business, and a self-measurement chart that is so simple you can't go wrong in taking your own measure.

We will also send you testimonials from Canadians who at first were as sceptical as you may be, but who are now satisfied and regular patrons.

Write now. If you don't want to cut this paper, send a post-card or letter. We'll mail book and patterns anyway. But to get them you must mention London Farmer's Advocate.

CATESBYS LIMITED
(Of Tottenham Court Road, London, England.)
119 West Wellington Street,
TORONTO

The "CARRINGTON." A very
dressy model. Full three-button,
double-breasted style, in tweed or fine
serge. \$13.25. All duty and carriage
charges paid by us.



Helpful "I Wills" and "I Will Nots."

The following rules are conspicuously posted in a certain training school for nurses, to be a constant reminder that spirit service, heart service, is as vital as hand service in their life. And since we, too, are called to service of one sort or another, may not these ten "I wills" point a clear way ahead to us as well?

- 1.—I will not permit myself to speak while angry. And I will not make a bitter retort to another person who speaks to me in anger.
- 2.—I will neither gossip about the failings of another, nor will I permit any other person to speak such gossip to me.
- 3.—I will respect weakness and defer to it on the street-car, in the department store, and in the home, whether it be displayed by man or woman.
- 4.—I will always express gratitude for any favor or service rendered to me. If prevented from doing it on the spot, then I will seek an early opportunity to give utterance to it in the most gracious way within my power.
- 5.—I will not fail to express sympathy with another's sorrow, or to give hearty utterance to my appreciation of good works by another, whether the person is friendly to me or not.
6. I will not talk about my personal ailments or misfortunes. They shall be one of the subjects on which I am silent.
- 7.—I will look on the bright side of the circumstances of my daily life, and I will seek to carry a cheerful face and speak hopefully to all whom I meet.
8. I will neither eat nor drink what I know will detract from my ability to do my best work.
- 9.—I will speak and act truthfully, living with sincerity toward God and man.
- 10.—I will strive to be always prepared for the very best that can happen to me. I will seek to do the noblest work, to rise to the loftiest place which God and my abilities permit.—The Continent.

Remarkable Challenge.

ENGLISH CLOTHING FIRM
OFFERS MAN'S SUIT FOR \$4.50.

A well-known English Clothing company, H. Thomas & Co., 142 Grays Inn Road, London, W. C., Eng., seems bound to become as highly popular in the Dominion as they are in Great Britain. Everybody knows H. Thomas & Co. in England for the remarkable prices they quote in Gents' wear. On page 878 readers should note the firm's advertisement, "Gents' Suit (Jacket, Vest and Trousers), \$4.50 delivered free to you; no more to pay." Look up the advertisement on page 878, and write for free patterns and fashions to their Toronto branch.

The Ivory Snuff Box.

By Arnold Fredericks.
(Copyrighted.)
Chapter XIII.
OFF GUARD.

Grace Duvall went to her rooms at Dr. Hartmann's after her husband's departure with feelings divided between joy at his success—for she felt that his departure with Seltz meant success—and sorrow at seeing him leave her without so much as a single glance. She felt certain that she would hear from him during the course of the afternoon, and after eating her luncheon sat down to read a book.

The afternoon seemed interminable. When at last she could bear the inaction no longer she rose, put on her hat, and started down the stairs. As she reached the hall one of the attendants came up to her.

"Some one wishes to speak to you at the telephone, Miss Ellicott," the woman said.

Grace hurried to the phone, which was placed in a small recess half-way

FORTY YEARS REPUTATION

is something that is of incalculable value.

It is plain that we have to be just as careful of the quality of our goods now, to keep up that reputation, as we have been in building it.

And that is your surest guarantee of the uniform excellence of—

**GUNNS
SHUR CROP
FERTILIZER**

We have an interesting book about fertilizers—it is yours for the asking.

Gunns Limited, West Toronto

POLICIES

Old Age Comfort

Can in no other way be so definitely and safely provided for as through a policy of life insurance.

The Instalment Privileges in a Life Rate Endowment Policy guarantee an income for life to either the Beneficiary or the Insured and the **Guaranteed Instalments** are subject to increase from profits. A consideration worth some present sacrifice, is it not?

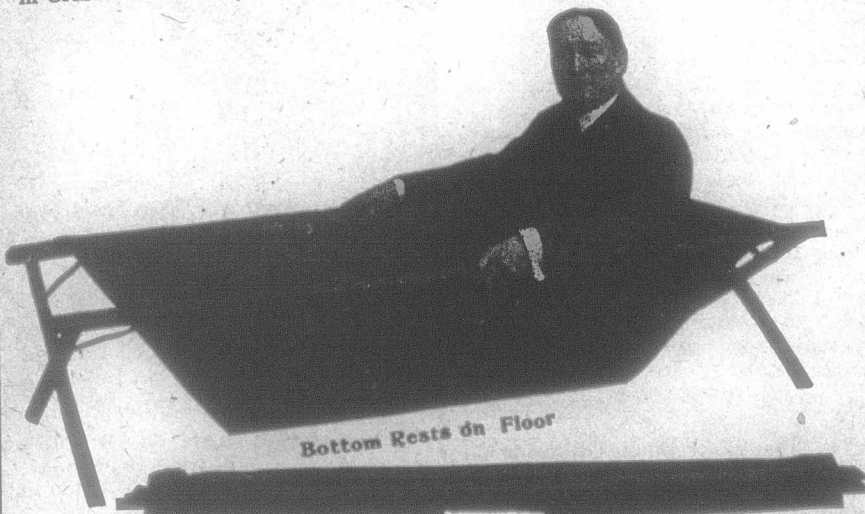
ISSUED ONLY BY

The LONDON LIFE Insurance Company
LONDON, CANADA

"GOOD AS GOLD"

Contest No. 3

We have been requested by many readers of The Farmer's Advocate to run another of our Contests, and we are going to make this the biggest prize winner of any, and give you perhaps your last chance to install one of our bath tubs in your home free of charge but with an additional prize of \$2.50 in CASH.



HERE ARE THE CONDITIONS

Send us \$7.50 and we will immediately ship you one of our regular Adult Folding Bath Tubs, which affords all the advantages of the stationary equipment, is the same size as the standard enamel bath and carries a guarantee for FIVE YEARS; every sixth letter which we receive will entitle the writer of that letter to one of our regular Adult Bath Tubs; and we will not only send back the \$7.50 remitted us, but will also send the winners additional Cash Prizes of \$2.50, so that you are not only entitled to a chance of getting the bath tub free, but your \$7.50 will be returned to you together with an additional \$2.50 in cash, making ten dollars in all.

Should there be any cheques outstanding in connection with our previous Contest they will still be accepted in part payment of a bath tub UNDER THE CONDITIONS GOVERNING THAT CONTEST, but they will not entitle the holders of said cheques to compete in this Contest unless they send the full \$7.50. Everyone competing in this Contest No. 3 must send the full price of the bath tub in CASH, namely, \$7.50.

Write to-day as this Contest will only appear in two issues of The Advocate, namely, April 23rd and April 30th. Mark all letters Contest No. 3 on outside of the envelope, so that we can keep them separate from our other mail. Contest will close May 9th, 1914, and names of prize winners will be published in The Advocate May 21st, 1914.

In joining this Contest we wish you to keep in mind the fact that we guarantee to give you the fullest value for your money by installing in your home one of the greatest needs of modern times, and a bath tub which is being used in thousands of Canadian homes to-day with the utmost satisfaction.

ADDRESS:

THE FOLDING BATH TUB CO., LTD.

Agents Wanted GANANOQUE, ONTARIO Agents Wanted

Flour trial is essential but— it is not your work!

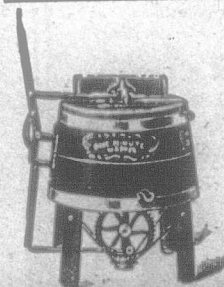
Flour varies from time to time in baking quality. This is because wheat continually varies according to soil conditions, etc.

Therefore, if baking results are to be constantly high, baking tests are essential. It is unreasonable to expect you to make these tests at your expense.

So from each shipment of wheat delivered at our mills we take a ten pound sample. This is ground into flour. Bread is baked from the flour. If this bread is high in quality and large in quantity, we use the shipment. Otherwise we sell it.

By simply asking for flour bearing this name you can always be sure of more bread and better bread.

"More Bread and Better Bread" and
"Better Pastry Too" 396



One Minute Washer

Best Machine Made—Easy to Operate
Washes Clean—Moderate in Price

Write to-day for Catalogue

ONE MINUTE WASHER COMPANY, Toronto

down the hall. The woman accompanied her, and stood near by as she took up the receiver. Clearly she was listening. Grace determined to speak with caution. It was undoubtedly Richard calling.

When she at last made out that it was the American minister, Mr. Phelps, who was speaking, she felt a keen sense of disappointment. She learned that he and his wife wished her to come in and dine with them.

At first she refused, fearful lest by going into Brussels she might miss some word from Richard. Mr. Phelps was insistent. They counted on her. He would not take a denial.

The thought occurred to her momentarily that possibly Richard had taken this means of communicating with her. The idea seemed far-fetched, and yet—she heard Mr. Phelps' voice, urging her to come, and rather half-heartedly she agreed to do so.

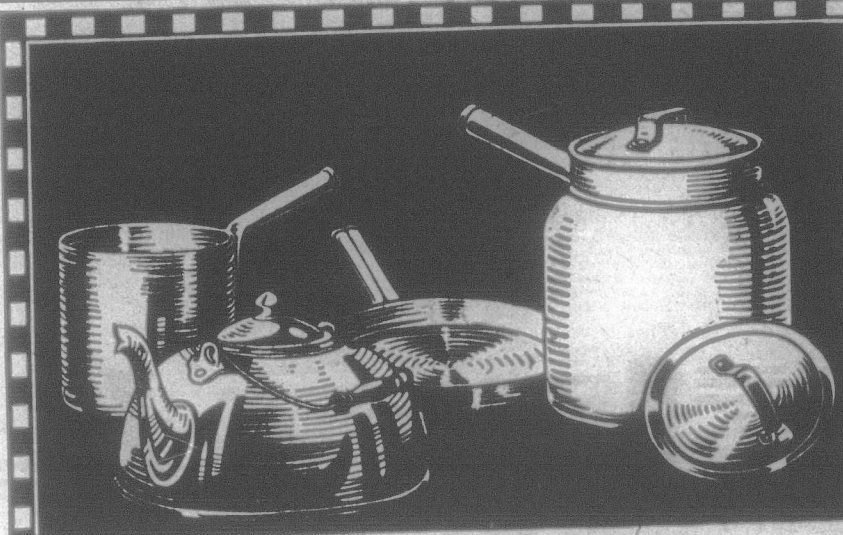
"The United States minister, Mr. Phelps, and his wife have asked me to dine with them to-night," she said to the attendant. "Will you be so good as to have a cab here for me at half past seven?"

The woman bowed. "Certainly, mademoiselle," she said, and moved aside as Dr. Hartmann came along the hall.

Grace thought that he looked both puzzled and angry. He assumed a pleasant expression as he saw her, however, and when he spoke she knew he had overheard what she had just said.

"Dining at the minister's to-night?" he remarked as he paused for a moment. "A charming man, Mr. Phelps. I may look in later myself and bring you home." He passed on, his face at once resuming the angry scowl which Grace had marked as he approached her.

She returned to her room and began



Pots, Pans and Dishes!

Panshine really has no equal in the kitchen. You should not trust to hot water and soap to remove grease and all traces of the last meal's cookery. It isn't safe. Use Panshine—it makes pots clean and sweet, tin like silver, paint like new.



PANSHINE

is a pure white powder with no disagreeable smell

Sold in Large Sifter Top Tins, 10c. At all Grocers

P-6

her toilet for the evening. The small trunk she had brought from Paris contained but a limited wardrobe. She had not expected anything in the way of social engagements in this work that M. Levevre had assigned to her.

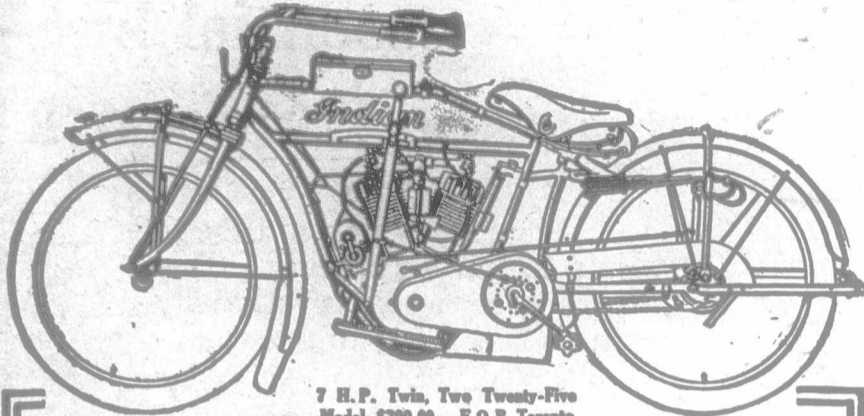
She had put in at the last moment, however, a gown of black satin, trimmed with silver. It was very becoming—Richard had never seen her in it—she hoped he might come to her before the evening was over.

She half made up her mind to speak to Mr. Phelps about it—to ask him to telephone to the hotels and attempt to locate Richard for her. Then the thought came to her that she had represented herself to the minister as Miss Ellicott. Clearly it would never do to let Mr. Phelps know that she had deceived him.

She arrived at the house early, and, after being introduced to Mrs. Phelps, went to the latter's room to remove her wraps and to talk over their mutual acquaintances. None of the other guests had as yet arrived.

Grace talked to Mrs. Phelps as brightly as she could; but her mind was intent upon Richard, and she wondered when and how she would hear from him. Duvall, meanwhile, had been engaged in changing his clothes. When he at last put on the white waistcoat of his evening suit he took up the one he had worn during the day and removed from it the ivory snuff-box which had been the cause of his interrupted honeymoon.

He glanced at the thing carelessly before placing it in his waistcoat pocket, and as he did so he fancied he detected a slight noise in the corridor without. In a moment he had thrown open the door which led to the hall. A man, evidently one of the hotel servants, was



7 H.P. Twin, Two Twenty-Five
Model, \$290.00. F.O.B. Toronto

Any point within a 25 mile radius reached in an hour's time—and reached comfortably and at small expense upon an Indian Motorcycle.

Indian MOTOCYCLES FOR 1914

retain the famous Cradle Spring Frame and Folding Footboards, the great comfort features which made Indian Models the sensation of the 1913 season.

In addition, the new Indian line is improved at 38 points. 38 Betterments—refinements in design, in working parts and in equipment—make a truly remarkable group of motorcycle values.

All standard Indian Models are equipped with electric headlight, electric taillight, electric signal, two sets storage batteries and Corbin-Brown rear drive speedometer.

Longer wheel base, trussed handle bars, internally reinforced frame loop and increased power are but a few of the betterments described in detail in the new Indian catalog. They are features that command the careful consideration of every prospective motorcycle buyer.

Write for illustrated catalog. It will help you to form a correct idea of the improvements and equipment to which the buyer of a 1914 motorcycle is entitled.

HENDEE MANUFACTURING CO., 10 Mercer St., Toronto
Main Office and Factory, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.
(Largest Motorcycle Manufacturers in the World)

FROM LONDON ENGLAND. **SUIT \$4.50** DELIVERED FREE

\$1,000 IF UNTRUE WE SEND A GENTS SUIT DUTY & CARRIAGE PAID FOR \$4.50.

This marvellous but perfectly honest offer of a Gents 3 piece suit, delivered free (nothing more to pay) for \$4.50 (backed up by testimonials from the British Police) has never been equalled in Canada. The biggest advertising offer made! Our Suits have reached every Village in Great Britain. Our name is known and respected in every corner. Our Postal business is enormous. Now, Sir, we are going to make that same big business in Canada. **WE'LL DO IT AT ALL COSTS!** Honest dealing and rock bottom prices **MUST** win through.

We want your Trial Order, simply as an advertisement for us in your locality. We want you to talk about us to your friends, so we offer a Gents stylish well-fitting London-cut made-to-measure 3-piece sample suit in genuine fine quality English Tweeds and Blues, direct from London to you, for \$4.50, absolutely free of further charge. Our styles, materials, cut and finish are absolutely unbeatable. Raincoats from \$6.50.

MAIL CARD TO TORONTO FOR FREE SAMPLES
Send postal card for free Cloth Cuttings, fashions, and easy self-measure chart. They cost you nothing. We send also higher price samples.

ADDRESS FOR SAMPLES: H. THOMAS & CO. (Dept. 17)
Dominion Bank Building, Cor. College and Spadina, Toronto, Ont.

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just rising from his knees, a small brush in one hand, a dust-pan in the other.

Duvall looked at him sharply. The man bowed, smiling in a stupid way; then began to withdraw, explaining that he was cleaning the hall and hoping that he had not disturbed "monsieur."

The detective closed the door, uncertain whether the man had been watching him or not. He remembered Dufrenne's warning, and realized that in going out alone this night he ran some chances of having the snuff-box taken from him. Of course it was unlikely that Dr. Hartmann had any suspicions of him; yet it seemed advisable to put the box in as safe a place as possible, at least until he was once more across the French frontier.

Yet where could he put it? To secrete the thing in his room was out of the question. The place might be searched, for all he knew, within half an hour of his leaving it. To conceal it successfully about his person seemed equally impossible.

Where, indeed, could he hope to hide an object of this size so as to defy a search in case one should be made? His eyes suddenly fell upon the opera-hat which he had taken from his portmanteau. He took it up and gazed at it with a smile, then quickly whipped out his knife and began with great care to detach the inner lining of the crown for a distance of perhaps three or four inches.

Carefully drawing back the lining, he slipped the thin ivory box beneath it and pushed it back into place. The lining was of heavy black silk, stiffened by the label of the maker which was glued to it. The space between it and the crown was considerable.

When Duvall had once more fastened the silk in place with the aid of a needle and thread, which he drew from his dressing-case, it would have required a very careful inspection indeed to have discovered that the lining had been disturbed or that there was anything unusual about the hat. Even the added weight of the box was not perceptible—its lightness prevented that.

Having completed his task, the detective suddenly threw open the door and glanced into the hall.

It was vacant. Evidently he had not been observed.

There were to be but four guests at the minister's that night, of which Duvall and Grace were two. The other two were a Mr. and Mrs. Haddon, friends of Mrs. Phelps, who were making a short stay in the Belgian capital on their way to their home in London.

With the exception of Duvall, the party had already assembled in the drawing-room, and were awaiting his arrival. Grace found the Haddons charming and cultivated people who had travelled all over the world, owing to Mr. Haddon's connection with the English consular service.

Mr. Phelps had told Grace that they were expecting an American, a friend of his, whose name was Brooks; but she did not exhibit much interest in the matter. She was becoming more and more worried about Richard, and wondered if he could by any possibility have left Brussels without communicating with her. The thought seemed unbelievable.

Dinner was set for eight. As the hour was striking, the butler announced Mr. Brooks. Grace glanced up carelessly as the latter entered; then her face went white, and she started forward with a glad cry. Mr. Phelps, who was mumbling an introduction, did not, luckily, observe her agitation.

"Good evening, Miss Ellicott," he said, bowing. "I am delighted to meet you."

The shock of the thing almost unnerved her.

"Mr. Brooks!" she managed to gasp, her face crimson. In a moment she became calmer as she observed her husband's warning look, and began to chat with him nervously, as though he were the chance acquaintance he pretended to be.

In a moment they were all seated about the dinner-table. He had, however, been able to say to her without being overheard as they left the drawing-room:

"I will ask permission to escort you home."

She nodded, with a twinkle in her eyes. All her nervousness and anxiety

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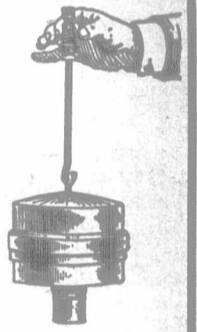
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had left her now, and in their place came a delicious feeling of happiness at Richard's presence and a keen sense of adventure that made the blood tingle through her whole body. "Mr. Brooks!" She laughed inwardly at the thought that no one at the table but themselves knew that they were husband and wife.

She proceeded to enter into the spirit of the occasion with huge delight, questioning Mr. Brooks about his business in Brussels with a keen sense of mischief.

It was along toward the middle of dinner that one of the servants came in and handed Mr. Phelps a card.

Duvall, engaged for the moment in conversation with Mrs. Haddon, did not perceive it; but Grace, who sat next to their host, experienced a sudden feeling of alarm.

She observed the minister's puzzled face as he excused himself and left the table, and for an instant she thought of warning Richard. A moment's thought, however, convinced her of the uselessness of the attempt, nor did she indeed know what she could say to him.

She remembered Dr. Hartmann's remark that he might look in at the minister's after dinner, but had attached no importance to it at the time. Now the thought came to her that the doctor was in the reception-room without, and that his coming at this time meant some impending disaster.

In a few moments Mr. Phelps reentered the room, followed by Dr. Hartmann. The latter was in evening clothes, and his face seemed peculiarly forbidding and grim.

"Dr. Hartmann has consented to join us," he said to his wife. "Phillips"—he turned to the butler—"lay another place."

Then he proceeded to introduce Hartmann to Mr. and Mrs. Haddon and to Duvall.

The latter looked at the doctor calmly.

"I think we have met before, doctor," he said in an even voice.

"Quite so," Hartmann's face showed not a trace of emotion of any sort. "I hope your serpent is better."

"He's still asleep," laughed the detective, then explained to the others in a few words his adventure of the morning. He saw that the minister was puzzled; but the latter said nothing at the time, and in a few moments the matter was forgotten.

Only Grace showed any sign of alarm. Duvall went calmly on with his dinner as though nothing had happened. He spoke to her occasionally, and then addressed her with the formal politeness of a total stranger.

Dr. Hartmann was observing him intently under cover of a spirited conversation with Mrs. Phelps. It was clear to Grace that he could not quite understand why Duvall, or Brooks, as he supposed him to be, was dining here at the minister's.

It was quite late when the party rose from the table, and a little while later Grace, anxious to get away from the place and be alone with Richard, announced that she must return home.

"Mr. Brooks has kindly offered to escort me," she said quickly, fearful that Dr. Hartmann might suggest that she return with him.

The latter smiled coldly, his eyes fixed on her with a gleam of suspicion.

"I think I shall be going myself," he said as he took leave of the remainder of the party.

As they reached the sidewalk Duvall observed the taxicab he had ordered to be in readiness standing in front of the door. He helped Grace inside, then turned in some hesitation to the chauffeur.

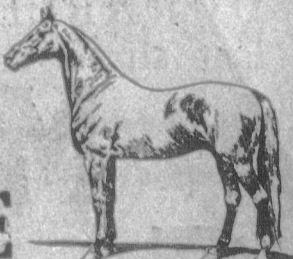
He dared not tell the fellow to drive to the railway station, since Hartmann, who stood beside the cab chatting with Grace, would inevitably hear him. He, therefore, instructed the man to go to Dr. Hartmann's with the intention of countermanding the order a little later, as soon as they were out of ear-shot.

He threw open the door, entered the cab, and was about to pull the door shut after him when he felt his wrist seized from behind in a powerful grasp. Before he realized what had happened Dr. Hartmann had stepped into the cab and closed the door.

The chauffeur at once started off at a rapid pace.

"I'm sure, Mr. Brooks," said the doc-

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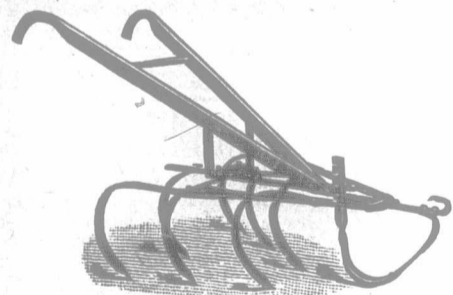
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tor suavely as he sat down in the forward seat, his right hand still grasping Duvall's wrist, "that you will not mind talking me home with you. It is a long walk, and I fear there are no other taxicabs in sight."

Duvall looked at him sharply, then attempted to draw away his hand.

"What do you mean, monsieur, by detaining me in this manner?" he asked harshly.

He again tried to free his wrist, but the doctor was too strong for him.

Hartmann smiled pleasantly.

"I feared, Mr. Brooks," he said, "that you might be tempted to use the revolver which you have in the pocket of your coat."

He reached over quickly with his other hand and drew the revolver from the detective's pocket.

Grace, through all this, had said absolutely nothing. She realized how fatal any interruption by herself might be.

She did not know of her husband's intention to leave Brussels that night. She had heard him order the chauffeur to drive to the sanatorium. Perhaps he wished her to return there. In that event it was imperative that Dr. Hartmann should not know the supposed Mr. Brooks and herself where anything but chance acquaintances.

"Doctor," she cried out, "what are you doing?"

"It seems that Dr. Hartmann had suddenly lost his senses, Miss Ellicott," exclaimed Duvall angrily.

"Quite so, my friend," said the doctor sarcastically. "Just as our poor friend Seitz lost his. Don't try anything like that," he snarled suddenly, as Duvall attempted to release his arm with a sudden twist. "I have a few questions I desire to ask you, Mr. Brooks."

"Questions? What are they?" queried the detective.

"I cannot possibly ask them here, in the presence of Miss Ellicott. Perhaps you will oblige me by stepping into my office for a few moments, when we arrive at our destination."

"I can spare you five minutes," said Duvall bitterly.

He could not help remembering Duvall's advice, and regretted bitterly that he had not followed it. He had been prepared for almost any contingency.

As he left the minister's house his hand clutched a revolver in the pocket of his coat. There seemed no way in which Hartmann could prevent him from taking Grace to the railway station. He felt so sure of this that he became overconfident. One moment only had found him off his guard—the moment when, with his back to Hartmann, he had stepped into the cab.

And the latter, seizing upon that instant's slip, had turned the tables upon him so completely that he cursed himself in his chagrin.

Here he was, headed for Dr. Hartmann's house, on the outskirts of the town. Once there, the latter's attendants could easily overpower him and carry him into the place helpless. There seemed no possible means of escape. He determined to brazen the matter out, and meet Hartmann on his own ground. Resistance at this juncture would be useless.

He congratulated himself that by her cleverness Grace had not shown her hand. The doctor evidently did not suspect, at least not very strongly, that she was anything other than she seemed—a patient. He knew he would be searched, and hoped that the place of concealment of the snuff-box would defy even Hartmann. After that he would demand his release, and rely upon Mr. Phelps to get it for him.

He lifted his head and saw that they were at the house. Without loosening his hold upon Duvall's arm, the doctor called to the chauffeur:

"Ring the bell."

The latter did so.

In a moment a servant appeared.

"Send Max and Rudolph here," cried Hartmann, and presently two husky young Germans came out of the house.

Hartmann spoke a few quick words to them in their own language, and they ranged themselves on either side of the cab door. Then the doctor threw it open and released the detective's wrist.

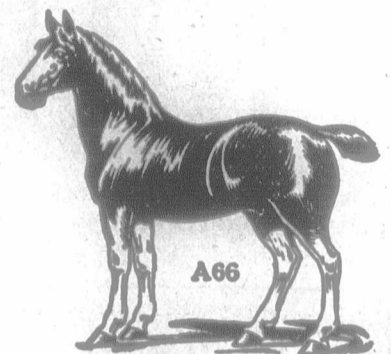
"Step out, if you please, Mr. Brooks," he said with a sardonic smile.

(To be continued.)

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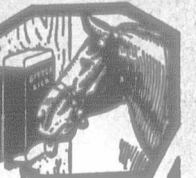
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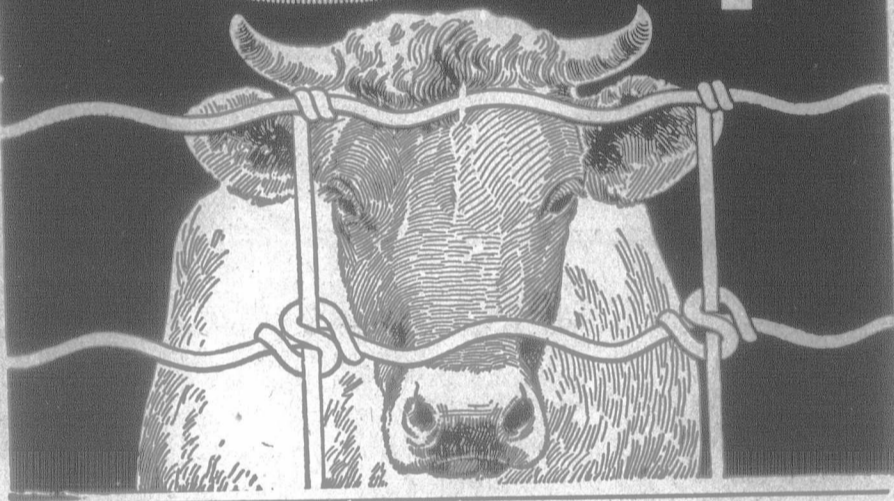
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Belgian, Hackney, French Coach, and Standard Bred Stallions We have a better bunch of stallions and mares in our barns at present than ever before, and are in a position to sell cheaper than any other man in the business. We raise our own feed, do our own buying and selling. No commission agents to share profits with. We have nice, big, stylish blacks and greys with right kind of bone and feet and good, straight, true action. Every stallion guaranteed a foal getter. Every mare a breeder. List of prizes won: Sherbrooke and Ottawa on 16 head, 15 firsts, 6 seconds, 4 thirds, 3 fourths and six championships. This speaks stronger than words as to the quality of our stock. J. E. ARNOLD, GRENVILLE, QUEBEC
Grenville is midway between Montreal and Ottawa, C. P. R. and C. N. R. Three trains run daily from each of these cities.

Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ontario

HAVE STILL A NUMBER OF GLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES of that rare selection made in 1913. They are a combination of size and quality, with a good many of the mares in foal to noted sires. A visit to our stable will be money in your pockets, as we have the goods and prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Myrtle, C.P.R. Brooklin, G.T.R. Oshawa, C.N.R.

Mount Victoria Clydes and Hackneys

When in need of a high-class Clydesdale stallion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Quebec. T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor. Hudson Heights, Que. E. WATSON, Manager.

STALLIONS & FILLIES CLYDESDALES PRIZE-WINNERS & CHAMPIONS For this season's trade we have Clyde Stallions and Fillies that were up to championship honors in Scotland, and the same honors in Canada. Breeding characters, quality and action unsurpassed. Visit our barns if you want the best. ROBERT NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC

Imported CLYDESDALE Stallions

Yes, they are here, our 1914 importation, and if you want a big young stallion with the best legs, ankles, feet, action, breeding and character you ever saw at a price a poor man can pay, come and see our lot. BARBER BROS. GATINEAU PT., QUE.

BREEDING AND QUALITY There never was a better bred lot imported, and their standard of character and quality is the highest and my price the lowest. Clydesdales G. A. Brodie, Newmarket, Ont. L.-D. Bell 'Phone

STALLIONS AND FILLIES Imp. CLYDESDALES and PERCHERONS Imp. The Season is advancing, select your horse now. I can show you Clydesdale Stallions with size, quality and breeding, second to none in Canada for about half the usual price, and the same in Percherons. T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ontario, G. T. R. 'Phone.

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.

Veterinary.

Result of Fracture.

Colt, now four years old, had leg fractured near the shoulder last October. He has recovered from the fracture, but the back tendons of the leg seem to have become shortened, I suppose, on account of the leg being flexed so much during treatment of the fracture.

J. S. L.

Ans.—It is probable that if you can allow him a run on grass for a few months that an improvement, and possibly a cure will result. Applications will do no good. An operation, which consists in severing the tendons, can be performed in case improvement does not take place, but the advisability of operating is doubtful.

Swollen Leg—Worms.

1. About a week ago my horse's hock became swollen, and the swelling extended down to the fetlock, and the swelling has not disappeared.

2. Same horse has pinworms.

H. W.

Ans.—1. Give him a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with a teaspoonful of nitrate of potassium twice daily for a week. Hand-rub the leg frequently, and keep a woollen bandage on when he is in the stable. As soon as the purgation ceases to act, give daily work or exercise.

2. Take 2 ounces quassa chips and add a gallon of water and bring to a boil, then set back on the stove and allow to simmer for two hours. Strain, and add to the liquid sufficient water to make a gallon, and inject into the rectum. V.

Cows Fail to Conceive.

I have trouble getting some of my cows to conceive. Some show oestrus every three months for two or three times, and then every three weeks regularly, and while some of them have been bred several times, they have not conceived. Those that conceive carry their calves to full term. I am afraid this trouble is contagious abortion.

J. H. P.

Ans.—The symptoms do not indicate abortion. Simply failure to conceive. It is probably due to closure of the entrance to the womb. When in oestrus, oil hand and arm, insert hand through vulva and vagina until the fingers reach the neck of the womb. Then, with a rotary motion, force a finger through the opening into the womb. In some cases the finger has not sufficient power, and an instrument is necessary, in which case it is necessary to employ a veterinarian. Breed in about an hour after operating. The trouble may be due to bacilli in the vagina, in which case the "yeast treatment" often is effective. It consists in adding to an ordinary yeast cake sufficient warm water to dissolve it, and allowing it to stand in the vessel for about 12 hours, then adding warm water to make a pint and injecting this into the vagina about an hour before breeding. V.

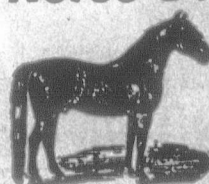
Gossip.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of an auction sale to be held by Gordon Gooderham at his farm, Bedford Park. Choice Holsteins comprise the offering. Remember the date, May 26.

At a contribution auction sale of Hereford cattle at South Omaha, Nebraska, April 8th, the highest price reached for a bull was \$550, for the yearling, Donald Fairfax, from the herd of C. T. Bailey & Son's, to J. W. Van Natta. The highest price for a female was \$425, for the three-year-old, Metaphor, consigned by George Leigh. The 22 bulls averaged \$210, and the 41 females \$194.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Painless Cure The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from HORSES and CATTLE. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto Ont.



for a Horse



Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprains or Lameness. Spend one dollar for a bottle.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work, even after they have been given up. Over 35 years of success have proved its value.

Mr. J. M. Grondin of St. Lin, Que., writes: "I have been using your Spavin Cure for many years, always with excellent results. Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist. Price, \$1.00 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. "A Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists or from Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A."



Heaves

AND HOW TO CURE—A Standard treatment with years of success back of it to guarantee results is

Fleming's Tonic

Heave Remedy

Use it on any case—No matter what else has been tried—and if three boxes fail to relieve, we will refund full amount paid. Further details in Fleming's Vest Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Best Ever Used.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed find \$1.00 for 1 package of Tonic Heave Remedy. I used a package last year and completely cured a case of Heaves of some 3 years standing. H. B. BURKHOLDER, Lillooet, B.C. Per Box \$1.00, 5 for \$4.50

FLEMING BROS., Chemists

75 Church St. Toronto



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

ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.

Book 3 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 258 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all descriptions

We are the only firm in Great Britain who make this their sole business, and therefore offer advantages not obtained elsewhere. When our Mr. A. J. Hickman started this business seven years ago, he did not know a single foreign breeder. This year we have exported more stock to order than any other firm in Great Britain. This is a fact which talks. The frequency with which we buy stock from English breeders means that we can do business with them on more favourable terms than can be done by anyone else. No one should import draft horses, beef or dairy strains of cattle, or mutton breeds of sheep, without first getting full particulars from us. Highest references on application.

CANADIAN-BRED GLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND HOLSTEIN BULLS

One stallion, rising 3 years, a show horse; 3 stallions rising 2 years and 2 rising one year. Would trade one or two for Holsteins. Five bulls, under 7 months, from R.O.P. and R.O.M. dams, milking up to 84 lbs. per day and 16,000 lbs. in 11 months. A few ponies.

R. M. HOLTBY R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont.; Manchester, G.T.R., and Myrtle, C.P.R. Bell 'Phone.

The Horse This

Works... isn't any affection that can't be cured. We want Horse Sense!

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\$1,000 Spavin... Bog Spavin... gphin, Sprung... Sprained and... oulder or Hip... eness affecting... One Thousand... our guarantee... no blemish, no... with Mack's... 't in stock... n it. Address... G CO. Y. ronto, Ont. rade.

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attle's... can get 2 to 6... our stallion or... d and so-called... e your profits... 55c to \$3.00.

PLIES... lds, Supports... Forceps, Files... es, Dehorners... ca, Syringes... e Books, etc.

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efficient profits

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Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Lump in Udder

Cured by Sample Bottle of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

It is not much wonder, that Mr. Allan Schiedel, of New Hamburg, Ontario, is a staunch friend of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment. Here is what he writes about its work for him.

"I have now used Douglas' Egyptian Liniment for 2 years, and find it gives the best of satisfaction for man and beast. I tried the Liniment on 4 cows, during the winter, for lump in udder, and a sample bottle cured each case in 36 hours. I also found it good for Muscular Rheumatism and Lumbago."

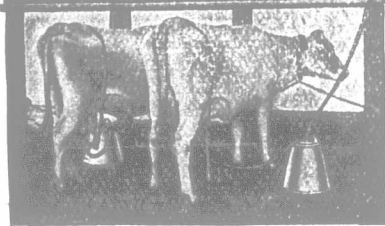
It's a great thing to always have on hand a bottle of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment. It stops bleeding at once, prevents blood-poisoning, and removes all inflammation, soreness and swelling in man or beast. 25c. at all dealers.

Free Sample on request.

DOUGLAS & CO.

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HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER



Is the only MILKER with NO VACUUM in the pail, NO PIPING. Just a simple drive rod. Only two moving parts.

Price \$50.00 Per Unit

H. F. BAILEY & SON

Sole Manufacturers for Canada
GALT - ONTARIO - CANADA

Calves Without Milk

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL
The Complete Milk Substitute

The result of over 100 years' experience with calf-raisers. The only Calf Meal made in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. As rich as new milk at less than half the cost. Makes rapid growth. Stops scouring. Three calves can be raised on it at the cost of one. Get Bulletin.

"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk" by sending a postcard to

Steele, Briggs
Seed
Co.,
Toronto,
Ontario



A Dog Story.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I wonder if the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" are all tired of reading dog stories? I hope not, for I have a true one to relate also. I am the owner of a large, handsome, black-and-white dog called St. Elmo, three years old. He is very intelligent, and keeps his eyes on everything about the place, keeping order in general.

While hauling firewood this winter he went regularly to the woods with me every trip. About a month ago, I stood my cross-cut saw up in the woods where I had been at work, expecting to go back in a few days to use it again, but as I went at other work and did not go out again for wood, my saw was left there until about a week ago, when, being a heavy crust, I thought it would be a good time to run out and get it. So I took a short cut, taking St. Elmo with me. But when I reached the place a mile and a half back, could find no saw, but I at once realized that the wind had blown it down, and it was now under the strong crust. Unfortunately I had taken no axe with me, and I was at a loss to know how to break the crust, so I began jumping on it, but soon saw that it was useless, as the crust would easily carry a horse. St. Elmo stood watching my movements, and while I was just beginning to think that I should have to return to the house for an axe to cut the crust, he went a little distance from me, dug a hole about four inches deep in the crust, and there was the end of my cross-cut saw, which I managed to get with little trouble.

BARRY I. WHITEHEAD.

York Co., N. B.

BELMONT FARM SHORTHORNS.

Two and a half miles from Scotland Station, on the T. H. & B. Railway, ten miles south of Brantford, lies the Belmont Stock Farm, the property of Frank W. Smith & Son, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. This well-balanced herd of sixty head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns gained considerable prominence last fall when the herd's head, Missie Marquis 77713, won the senior and grand championship at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. A Cruickshank Clipper-bred son of Clipper Marquis, out of a Missie-bred daughter of the great Marquis of Zenda (imp.), he was one of the most perfectly-fleshed and best-balanced bulls seen in a Canadian show-ring for many years. He was five years old when he won this most coveted honor, and for four years was at the head of this herd. The thirty-odd head of his get now in the spacious stables at the farm, are a living testimonial of his superior worth as a sire. From calves, up to three years of age, it is seldom indeed that a better balanced lot is seen. Twenty of them are heifers from one to three years of age, a number of them balanced up to show-ring calibre. These are all for sale. In young bulls, all old enough for service are sold, but there is a young roan, five months old, coming on that looks like the making of a show bull the equal of his great sire. Missie Marquis was sold at a fancy figure, and to take his place the Messrs. Smith purchased Nero' of Cluny (imp.) 90132, a roan, bred by Lady Gordon, Cathcart, Aberdeen, sired by Edgar of Cluny 2nd, dam Cepelia 10th, by Lord Rector. This bull won first as a junior yearling at Toronto last fall. He has gone along marvellously well since, and the bull that beats him the coming fall will have to show a form nothing short of grand championship. His fleshing is ideal, very thick and even, and he is particularly good through the heart and over the shoulder. The breeding cows are all in nice, thrifty condition, those of pure Scotch belonging to the Cruickshank Bessie, Bruce Mayflower, and Lady Ythan tribes. Those Scotch-topped trace to Beauty (imp.) 30, Lady Kingscote (imp.) 283, Red Rose (imp.) 451, and Lily (imp.) 302, several of them daughters of Imp. Bellerophon of Dalmeny. It is needless to say that under hand-milking conditions a number of these are capable of giving a profitable yield at the present prices. Smith & Son are also doing a little in the Clydesdales, having in brood cows, Miss Liddle 11937, Imp. Miss Marquis 11938, and Imp. Jean Smith. The farm is connected with long-distance lines from Scotland.

Dominion Ammunition

TRADE MARK *Metallics and Shot Shells*

Dominion Ammunition

Satisfaction from shooting *Dominion Shot Shells* is due to the careful selection of materials and the scientific method of loading, which produce a perfect balance to the shooting qualities of every shell. The increasing popularity of *Dominion Metallic Cartridges* is the result of their complete adaptability to the gun, their high velocity and hard hitting penetration, all of which insure good bags of game.

ASK FOR DOMINION
All Canadian dealers carry a complete stock.
The Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited
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Write enclosing 10c. (stamps or coin), for a set of 16 beautiful colored Canadian Game Pictures

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JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LTD., Sheffield, Cutlery to His Majesty
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BURROUGHS & WATTS, LTD., London, Billiard Tables, etc.
THOS. JENKINS & CO., Birmingham, Fuses and Fog Signals

Choicely-Bred Shorthorns at Auction

Thursday, May 14, 1914

I will offer at Broad Lawn Stock Farm, one mile from Grand Trunk Station, Coaticook, Quebec

50 HEAD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Consisting of cows with calves at foot and due to calve, heifers and young bulls suitable for service this spring. Coaticook is on the Main Line of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Portland, twenty miles south of Sherbrooke. Sale begins at 2.30 sharp.

Terms: Six months' credit on approved joint notes, or 2 per cent. off for spot cash. Catalogue of pedigrees on application.

E. V. NORTON, Coaticook, Quebec

Elm Park Aberdeen-Angus and Clydes

We have for sale a few two-year-old heifers by imported bulls and out of imp. cows bred to good bulls. We also have 3 three-year-old Clydesdale fillies, 2 two-year-old fillies and 2 yearling stallions. Five of them out of Lord Charming mares by King Seal, Imp. Address: JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph.

I have twenty good Imported Bulls on hand 11 and 12 months, will deliver any of them to any place in Ontario or Quebec for \$135.00; also have a few good heifers 11 and 12 months old, will sell for \$110.00 each.

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

BELMONT FARM, SHORTHORNS

We are offering 20 heifers from 1 to 3 years, daughters of the 1913 Toronto Grand Champion, Missie Marquis 77713, Scotch and Scotch Topped, several of them show heifers.

FRANK W. SMITH & SON, R. R. No. 2, Scotland, Ont.
Scotland Sta., T.H. and B. L.D. Phone.

APPLY POTASH NOW

Potash and Phosphates should be applied at once—as soon as the land is workable, so that the crop may get full benefit from these materials in the first season.

If you have not yet obtained your fertilizer materials, do so without delay. Many so-called failures with fertilizers are solely due to late application. Fertilizers require moisture, and should be given full benefit of the moisture that is in the soil in early spring.

Nitrate of Soda should be applied at seeding time or at commencement of growth—other Nitrogenous fertilizers can be applied earlier with the Potash and Phosphates.

Muriate of Potash AND Sulphate of Potash

can be obtained from the leading fertilizer dealers and seedsmen.

Write at once for our valuable bulletins on the fertilizing of the various crops. These include:

- "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use."
- "Fertilizing Grain and Grasses."
- "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden."
- "Fertilizing Hoed Crops."
- "The Potato Crop in Canada."
- "Recent Results with Fertilizer Experiments."
- "Farmer's Companion," etc., etc.

State which you require.

German Potash Syndicate

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TORONTO ONTARIO

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Bulls all sold; choice females for sale. One yearling Clyde stallion, one weanling Clyde stallion, big, best quality and breeding. **CARGILL-LIMITED**

JOHN GLANCY, Cargill, Ontario
Manager Proprietors

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Here headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Rambler (Imp. 173783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 8122. Can supply a few of either sex.

KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ontario
Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS.—Present offering of choice bulls suitable for high-class herd heads, 8 to 11 mos., and females all ages. Present yearling bull, "Royal Bruce" (Imp.) = 55028 =, Gen. D. Fletcher, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont. Phone via C.P.R. Long-Distance Phone

Shorthorns and Swine—Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of good material, some with calves at foot. Also some Berkshire sows.

A. W. GROFF, R.R. No. 1, Flora, Ont.
For information "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Mow-burnt Grain for Seed.
Please tell me if mow-burnt grain is all right for seed. The grain is oats.
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This depends on the degree of burning. We would prefer to sow grain that had never been mow-burnt, as, if the heating had been great enough, the germ would be injured.

Dog Killed.
A cattle-dealer drove into my place recently. While he was yet on the road allowance, he, with some concealed fire-arm, shot my collie dog, breaking in his skull. A hole the size of a ten-cent piece was made. The dog was still on my place when shot. We did not see the man take aim nor the fire-arm, but we could smell the smoke. What proceedings should I take to bring about a lawful action. Has a man passing by your place any lawful right to shoot your dog, even if he runs after your rig?
W. J. R.

Ans.—You had better see your solicitor. He had no right to kill your dog while on your own place, but can you prove that he did kill him? If so, enter an action against him for damages.

Weather Backward in New Brunswick.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
After a very cold winter, more severe than any before in the memory of many of our oldest settlers, the warm days and April showers had failed to put in any appearance at time of writing, April 17. The robins and other birds have returned, but no note of song is heard. New seeding seems to have suffered severely, the clover looking very brown at present. Feed has been plentiful, the bountiful crops of hay and grain in 1913, as well as roots, making sure of a good supply to the farmer for one hard season at least. Stock of all kinds are in fine condition. Horses are high in price, some even coming in from the West to supply the trade. Cows have made good returns, milk and butter, both in this dairy section of New Brunswick keeping up well in price. The demand for more milk and cream for the St. John trade keeps growing, which, while many think is rather better for the farmer, is not so for the creamery which is usually run at a loss during winter for the sake of accommodating part of the patrons and retaining the service of good men as butter-makers. Beef is high in price, and cattle pretty well picked up. Pigs are scarce, a great many losing all, or a high percentage of litters this season, which will make the supply short. They sell readily at \$4 each. Eggs are down to normal again. H. T. HAYES.
King's Co., N. B.

Gossip.

The Duke of Devonshire's dispersion sale of his herd of pure-bred dairy Shorthorns, and a dozen from the herd of A. Payne-Gallwey, Bakewell, in the second week of April, was quite successful. The highest price realized was 360 guineas, for the seven-year-old cow, Darlington Cranford 24th, and her bull calf sold for 100 guineas. Three other cows sold for 100 guineas each. The highest price for a bull was 230 guineas, for the two-year-old, Wild Heir. Twenty-seven head from the Duke's herd averaged £71, and nineteen from the Bakewell herd, £36.

SHORTHORNS

I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred, and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country, some of them are of the thick, straight, good-feeding kind, that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want. I can suit you in quality and price.
Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle

of the popular families for sale. 9 heifers just ready for breeding; 7 two-year-old heifers in calf; 10 young cows with calves by side or close to calving. 10 bulls ready for service, of good colors, at prices within the reach of all.
JNO. MILLER, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.
Blairgowrie Farm Myrtle C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE—From one up to one hundred head of Shorthorn bulls for sale ranging from 6 months up to 3 years old. Car loads a specialty. Ship to any place in Canada or U. S.
T. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONTARIO

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

5 bulls of serviceable age, choice quality, some of them herd headers, sired by His Grace (imp.) = 69740 = and a number of cows and heifers. One stallion rising 3-year-old. A big, good-quality horse; also four choice fillies. All from imported stock. **A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, STRATHROY, ONT.** L-D. phone.

SHORTHORNS

Our present offering consists of Nonpareil Lord = 87184 =, Dan Imp. Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th, 7 young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. 15 cows and heifers of choicest quality and breeding. **A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.** Myrtle, C.P.R. and G.T.R. Long-distance phone.

Glenallen Shorthorns

We have some of the best young bulls we ever had. Scotch or Booth breeding, low, thick, mellow fellows of high quality; also some heifers. **GLENALLEN FARM, ALLANDALE, ONTARIO.** R. Moore, Manager.

R.O.P. Shorthorns -- R.O.P. Jerseys

For the first time we are offering for sale Short-horn cows and heifers and Jersey cows and heifers with official R.O.P. records. Their official records is high-class individuality.
G. A. JACKSON, Downsview Post Office, Weston Station

Standard Through- out Canada



For over 50 years the name "PEDLAR" has stood for quality, good workmanship and fair dealing in the Sheet Metal business.

Pedlar's Perfect Products

are standard goods of proven reputation. We have always aimed to make our products a little better than we claim for them, and thousands of satisfied customers endorse our claims.

All kinds of Metal Shingles, Corrugated Iron, Ventilators, Eavestrough, Conductor Pipe (both round and square) and Fittings are carried in stock at our branches.

May we quote you on your requirements? Our prices are the lowest consistent with best quality. Greater service at no greater cost.

Write nearest address for copy of new 1914 fully-descriptive Catalogue No. 22 L. F.



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Large and varied stocks always carried at
Established 1861
TORONTO, OTTAWA, MONTREAL,
WINNIPEG, LONDON, CHATHAM, ST. JOHN,
QUEBEC, SYDNEY, HALIFAX, CALGARY,
VANCOUVER.
11B

"THE AULD HERD"

We have a select lot of females of all ages, and of the best Scotch families for sale. Also a March bull calf, red, little white, an Orange Blossom by Broadhooks Ringleader.

A. F. & G. AULD, Eden Mills, P.O. 'Guelph' or 'Rockwood Stations

100 SHORTHORNS IN OUR HERD 100

Our 1913 crop of 22 bulls are all sold, we have 20 extra bull calves coming on for the fall trade. For sale—25 heifers and young cows; those old enough are bred to Right Sort (imp.), or Raphael (imp.), both prize winners at Toronto last fall.

MITCHELL BROS. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction **BURLINGTON, ONT.**

SHORTHORNS

I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred, and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country, some of them are of the thick, straight, good-feeding kind, that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want. I can suit you in quality and price.
Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE—From one up to one hundred head of Shorthorn bulls for sale ranging from 6 months up to 3 years old. Car loads a specialty. Ship to any place in Canada or U. S.
T. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONTARIO

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

5 bulls of serviceable age, choice quality, some of them herd headers, sired by His Grace (imp.) = 69740 = and a number of cows and heifers. One stallion rising 3-year-old. A big, good-quality horse; also four choice fillies. All from imported stock. **A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, STRATHROY, ONT.** L-D. phone.

SHORTHORNS

Our present offering consists of Nonpareil Lord = 87184 =, Dan Imp. Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th, 7 young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. 15 cows and heifers of choicest quality and breeding. **A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.** Myrtle, C.P.R. and G.T.R. Long-distance phone.

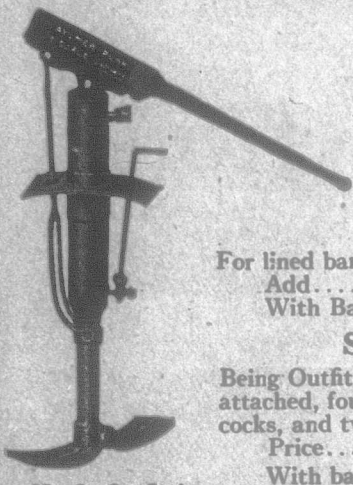
Glenallen Shorthorns

We have some of the best young bulls we ever had. Scotch or Booth breeding, low, thick, mellow fellows of high quality; also some heifers. **GLENALLEN FARM, ALLANDALE, ONTARIO.** R. Moore, Manager.

R.O.P. Shorthorns -- R.O.P. Jerseys

For the first time we are offering for sale Short-horn cows and heifers and Jersey cows and heifers with official R.O.P. records. Their official records is high-class individuality.
G. A. JACKSON, Downsview Post Office, Weston Station

The Aylmer Bronze Sprayer



No. 2—Outfit A

Won highest award at St. Petersburg, Russia, over all Canadian, French and German Pumps. Also secured first place at Manchester, (England), Toronto, Ottawa and Halifax.

SPRAYER NO. 2.—OUTFIT D

Being Outfit A, ten feet of hose, with couplings attached, two Bordeaux nozzles, one brass stopcock, one Y, one long iron extension rod, without barrel. Price.....\$15.25
Extra hose, per foot......12

For lined bamboo extension rod, in place of iron extension rod:
Add.....\$1.50
With Barrel.....3.00

SPRAYER NO. 3.—OUTFIT E

Being Outfit A, two lines of hose, ten feet each, with couplings attached, four Bordeaux nozzles, two brass Y's, two brass stopcocks, and two eight-foot iron extension rods, without barrel. Price.....\$22.50

With bamboo extension rods in place of eight-foot iron. Price.....\$25.50
With barrel.....3.00



Sprayer No. 2—Outfit D

Our Catalogue gives full information as to sizes, capacity, equipment, etc. Write us for one. If your dealer cannot supply you, your mail orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Aylmer Pump & Scale Company, Limited
AYLMER, ONTARIO

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Repairing a Cracked Trough.

In your issue of the 16th, I notice E. I. T. wants to know how to repair cracks in a cement trough. I think if he will take a cold-chisel and cut a V-shaped groove where the cracks are, and plaster full with strong cement and sand he will be able to stop up all leaks. It would be advisable to wet the groove made well before filling. It is a very good plan to empty the trough in the fall before frost comes. A. E. W.
Lambton Co., Ont.

Claiming Chattels—Maps.

1. A moved off the farm and left stock and implements on farm for B, his son, but still A owns the farm. In case of B's death, could B's wife claim all the stock and implements, as it had nearly all been changed for new; in the meantime, also added to greatly?
2. Could you tell me whether they sell maps of Europe about a yard square, or a little larger, in Ontario?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We think so, especially if B had been given the stock and implements by his father, and if he (B) had paid for all the new implements, etc.
2. Write the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont., or consult with your nearest book-dealer.

Feeding an In-foal Mare.

I have a mare due to foal in a short time. We have been doing a little work, and occasionally a little driving with her during the winter. Be kind enough to let me know what I should feed her, both now and after she foals? We feed her on good hay, with a feed at night of crushed oats and barley, and a little oil-cake meal moistened with hot water. If working, she gets a feed in the morning as well. Is oil-cake meal good for her?
W. T.

Ans.—Give her all the good, clean hay she will eat. As soon as it is available, gradually accustom her to grass. There is nothing like grass for the brood mare. She could stand, unless in high condition, more grain. Feed her the crushed oats two or three times daily, and add to them about one-third of their quantity of bran. A little oil cake will do no harm. Do not over-feed. Three or four quarts of the oat-and-bran mixture at a feed should be enough when she is on light work only. If on fairly hard work, feed a heaped-up gallon measureful three times daily. Be careful on grain for a few days immediately after foaling.

Fatal Bloat.

A cow bloats half an hour after being fed on dry clover hay, and in a short time is dead.

1. What is the cause of the bloat?
2. What could have been done to save the cow, or for impaction of the rumen?

J. A. R.

Ans.—It is difficult to state just what caused the bloating. Are you sure the animal did not get something on which she choked, causing the bloating. The severity of the symptoms depends upon the degree of distention of the rumen or first stomach of the animal. Green food, as turnip tops, clover, or grass, will cause the trouble if eaten wet or frosted. Sudden changes of food may cause the disorder, or a deficient secretion of saliva has been known to cause it, and in many cases the trouble comes on without well-marked cause. In extreme cases, death may be due to suffocation or rupture of the rumen, rupture of the diaphragm, or absorption of gases. There is little time to wait for the action of drugs and mechanical relief must be given. In an ordinary case, the administration of 2 to 4 ounces oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil, melted butter or lard, or even sweet milk, will give relief in from 30 minutes to one hour. Tie a stick in the animal's mouth to facilitate the escape of gas. Passing a piece of small garden hose down the gullet to the stomach, sometimes gives relief. In severe cases, where there is no time to lose, puncturing the rumen with a trochar, and canula, or even a knife, may effect a cure. It is well, after a cure, to give 1 to 2 pounds of Epsom salts and to feed lightly.

Much Depends on HOW You Sow!

A lot depends on the seed you use—a whole lot upon how you sow it. Proper seeding means that every seed is deposited where it will get the best chance. The "Leader" Disc Drill places the seed right at the bottom of the furrow, because the shields go well down on the discs. No haphazard scattering of seed when you are seeding with a "Leader."

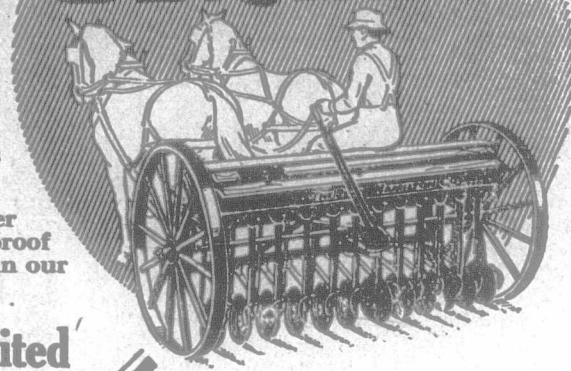
Old-time drills have disc castings of grey iron. We discarded this method, and equipped the "Leader" Drill with malleable disc castings, giving more strength with far less weight. The discs on the "Leader" will run clean through stiff mud and heavy trash without choking. They are made of high-quality steel that will not break when you strike stones or tough roots. Broken disc castings are things unknown to users of "Leader" Disc Drills.

The discs on the "Leader" are rigidly held at the proper cutting angle and run on chilled bearings provided with dust-proof hard oil compression cups. Other good features told about in our free booklet. Write for it.

The Peter Hamilton Company, Limited
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Better Work
Guaranteed

LEADER Disc Drill



Sold by all
John Deere Plow Co. dealers

CHOICE BULLS

Have two excellent bull calves left, which are 9 and 10 months old. They are both deep, low set calves, besides being good handlers, and their breeding is gilt edge. Also a number of heifers, all ages.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont.

Woodholme Shorthorns

I have a few more Scotch bulls of the low set, thick kind, breeding unsurpassed, left for sale; among others a 10 month's, out of imp. sire and dam, a herd header of the right kind. Write me your wants.

G. M. Forsyth, North Claremont, Ont.

"OAKLAND" SHORTHORNS

50 head of good individuals to select from, 26 breeding females, headed by a fine roan 1st prize and sweepstakes bull. Just three bulls fit for service, all of high quality, and priced to sell. Dual-purpose a specialty.

John Elder & Sons, Henshall, Ontario

Good Shorthorn Bulls

not all sold. I have 2 roans, 17 and 12 months, respectively; a dark red, 12 months; a white, 11 months; a red roan, 10 months; all straight, smooth, wide, fleshy, strong-boned bulls, showing breed character; some from heavy-milking dams; also five yearling heifers. Priced on easy terms for quick sale.

STEWART M. GRAHAM, Lindsay, Ontario

THE MANOR

Shorthorns and Lincolns

Bulls and rams all sold; a few females for sale. Inspection solicited.

J. T. GIBSON :: Denfield, Ontario

Shorthorns "Trout Creek Wonder" at the head of the herd, which numbers about 40 head. Heifers and bulls of the best quality for sale at reasonable prices.

DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, R.R. 2, Shedden

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

We have seven yearling bulls and seven bull calves from 7 to 12 months. All reds and roans, and of choice breeding. We have some extra good imported mares for sale, also some foals. If interested, write for catalogue of their breeding.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
Burlington Junction, G.T.R. Bell 'Phone

Poplar Shorthorns

We have the best lot of young bulls for sale this spring we have ever bred, reds and roans, 10 to 18 months of age, Butterfys, Roan Lady's, Lavenders and Lovelys, all sired by the great Uppermill Omega Imp. Strictly high-class herd headers

MILLER BROS., BROUGHAM, ONT.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

Springhurst Shorthorns

Shorthorn cattle have come to their own; the demand and prices are rapidly increasing, now is the time to strengthen your herd. I have over a dozen heifers, from 10 months to two years of age, for sale; everyone one of them a show heifer, and some of them very choice. Bred in my great prize-winning strains. Only one bull left—a red, 18 months old.

HARRY SMITH, EXETER STN. HAY P. O.

Salem Shorthorns

—Herd headed by Gainford Ideal and Gainford Perfection, sons of the great Gainford Marquis. We are generally in shape to supply your wants in either sex.

J. A. WATT, Elora G. T. R., C. P. R. Telephone and Telegraph

Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The imported Cruickshank Butterfly Roan Chief—60865—heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams.

James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario

Brampton Jerseys

We are doing the largest business we ever did, chiefly with our old customers. Young bulls and heifers from sires with tested daughters.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

I notice E. to repair I think if and cut a V. cks are, and ent and sand ll leaks. It the groove t is a very ough in the A. E. W.

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It is well, o 2 pounds of lightly.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Lawful Fence.

What is a lawful wire fence? C. C. Ans.—See your local township clerk. The Municipal Act empowers municipal councils to deal with matters pertaining to fencing.

Four Horse Lines—Potatoes.

1. Will you publish the picture showing the lines for driving four horses? 2. What would be the best way to stop potatoes from sprouting in order to keep them hard till new potatoes come? I. F.

Ans.—1. See page 839, issue of April 28rd.

2. Keep them cool; spread them out. It is generally necessary to rub the sprouts off once or twice. Do not let them get too long before doing this.

Lump Jaw.

1. Is the milk from a fat, young cow, milking 85 lbs. per day, positively unfit for human food when cow has a hard lump on her jaw of one month's duration? 2. Would you advise trying the iodide-of-potassium treatment on this cow? O. M.

Ans.—1. Lump jaw in the earlier stages is not likely to affect either the milk or flesh. At the same time, few people care to use either from a diseased animal.

2. We would certainly advise trying the iodide-of-potassium treatment. This has been given through these columns several times recently. Properly administered, it can do no harm, and it may cure the cow, seeing that the lump is just beginning to grow.

Tarring Corn.

Tell us, in your valuable paper, how to use tar on corn to keep off the crows? What kind of tar is used, pine tar or coal tar, and how is it best applied? G. G.

Ans.—Coal-tarring corn has been found to give good success in saving it from the crows. Some take a small quantity of coal tar and heat it nearly to boiling-point, when it becomes quite thin. The corn is dumped into tubs or large vessels and stirred well with a stick dipped at frequent intervals in the heated tar. This gives the corn a strong odor. Afterwards the corn is exposed to the sun until dry. It must be dried thoroughly, so as to leave no danger of it sticking together in the planter. Some place the corn in a vessel, pour warm water on it, and then put on a little of the tar, stirring well. Some, in place of drying in the sun, add a little land plaster, which makes it cleaner to handle. Do not use pine tar. Turpentine is successfully used by some.

Flower Beds.

1. Suggest one or more plans of coloring a garden flower-bed to produce a pleasing effect. 2. Is it proper to mix perennials and annuals in one seedbed? A BEGINNER.

Antigonish Co., N. S.

Ans.—1. In passing, it may be said that, unless in a formal garden laid out in geometrical design, borders are generally preferred to beds. Borders give a pleasing, careless effect, and permit of a "loose" planting, in which the main considerations are to have the tallest plants at the back, plenty of bloom, and no clash of color. The latter may usually be effected by using plenty of white as a separator. In borders, perennials and annuals may be mingled indiscriminately. If, however, you wish to make formal beds, remember to mass the tallest in the center, graduating the height towards the other edge where low border-plants should be used. In such beds, tulips arranged in "ribbon" effects, are usually permitted to bloom first, and are followed by annuals, to keep up a succession of bloom. Asters, antirrhinum, zinnias, phlox drummondii, petunias, marigolds, candidum, and many others (some like geraniums), are suitable for beds, with alyssum, feverfew, or ageratum, for a thick outer border. Procure a seed catalogue and choose the colors you prefer, using plenty of white to separate.

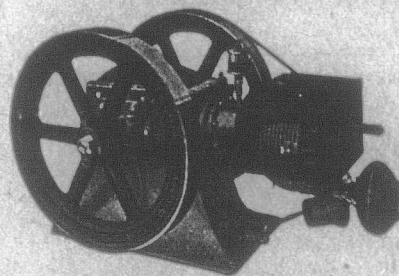
2. It would be more convenient to sow annuals and perennials in separate seed-beds.

WE STAND BEHIND OUR ENGINE

Every "NEW-WAY" Air-Cooled Engine is guaranteed to cool and deliver its rated power in any climate for any length of time.

Give it the ordinary care necessary to any piece of machinery---overheat it---and you will get your money back and big interest.

THE "New-Way"



A SELF-CONTAINED, SELF-OILED, SELF-OPERATED, ECONOMICAL, HEAVY DUTY, DIRECT COOLED ENGINE

Ordinary care on our engine means less care than is necessary on ordinary, or water-cooled engines.

- No Freeze-ups. No Water. No Bursted Hoppers or Pipes. No Oil Holes. No forgotten bearings.

Don't even think of buying an engine until you have seen the "NEW-WAY" in operation.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE DC 12 WHICH TELLS HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

The "NEW-WAY" Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., Welland, Ont.

LAKEVIEW AYRSHIRES

A select lot of young bulls, all ages, sired by the following: Barcheskie Cheerful Boy (Imp.) 28879 (7731); Hobland Bonnie Boy (Imp.) 33276 (8776); Morton Mains Planet (Imp.) 33279 (8774); Auchincruin Sea Foam (Imp.) 35758 (8865). Imported dams. Record of Performance dams.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.

D. McARTHUR, Manager Phillipsburg, Que.

Stockwood Ayrshires

Stocks of all ages for sale, one 12 months old bull (Imp) in dam, will make a winner for someone; also bull calves from a week to two months old all from show cows and sired by White Hill King of Hearts, a son of the great bull Emy Mee, and a half-brother of Brae Rising Star, highest priced bull in Scotland; prices and terms easy.

D. M. WATT

ST. LOUIS STA., QUEBEC

Glenhurst Ayrshires

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants. Summerstown Sta., Glengarry.

James Benning, Williamstown P.O.

Fairview Farms Herd

Offers for sale: A son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, out of a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, with a record of 27.72 lbs. in 7 days, averaging 4 1/2% fat. Granddam has a record of 29 lbs. Calf is nearly ready for service. Write me for description and breeding.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N.Y. Near Prescott, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The only two world record Holsteins in Canada are owned by us. There are only three cows in the world that have made over thirty pounds of butter, three years in succession; one of them is owned by us. The only bull in Ontario whose dam has given 116 lbs. milk a day and made 34.00 lbs. butter in seven days is owned by us. We have young bulls and females for sale bred on the same lines as our champions.

D. C. FLATT & SON Long-Distance Phone R.R. No. 2, Hamilton

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Senior herd bull—Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, a son of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and Grace Fayne 2nd. Junior herd bull—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Mona Pauline De Kol. Third bull—King Canary Segis, whose sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac, and whose dam is 27-lb. three-year-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow. Write for further information to—

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

ELMDALE HOLSTEINS

Headed by Correct Change, by Changling Butter Boy, 50 A.R.O. daughters; he by Pontiac Butter Boy, 56 A.R.O. daughters. Dam's record, 30.13-lbs., a grand dam of Tidy Abbekir, 27.39-lb. His service for sale; a so young females in calf to him. R. LAWLESS Thorold, Ontario

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—Male or female. Herd sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, son of King of the Pontiacs. A few choice females bred to above sire. "Hamilton Farms" St. Catharines, Ont.

F. HAMILTON

R. Honey & Sons, Brickley, Ont. Offer bargains in bulls fit for service from a brother of the only 4-year-old heifer in Canada to give 20,177 lbs. milk, 868 lbs. butter in one year in R.O.P.

Young herd headers. Just now we are offering young herd headers up to 15 mos. of age, closely related to our Toronto Dairy Test Champion, and sired by the richly bred, Imperial Pauline De Kol. J. W. Walker & Sons, Utica, P.O. Manchester Station.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Weight. Beauty Pietertje - 25.20-lbs., Lilian Walker Pietertje - 30.51, Ruby Walker Pietertje - 30.01, Segis Walker Pietertje - 30.22, Segis Walker Pietertje - 27.85, Buttercup Clothilde Pietertje - 32.92, Mary Walker Pietertje - 31.81, Marion Walker Pietertje - 31.63.

These are the Champion 3, 4 and 5 Generations of the

HOLSTEIN HERD

Buy a son of King Segis Walker from daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and get connected with this family.

A. A. FAREWELL, Oshawa, Ont.

Lyndenwood Holsteins

Present offering includes a son of Netherland Favorit, who holds the (senior 2-year) 30 days' record; also bull calves from 2 to 5 months old from heifers that have made from 15 to 19 lbs. butter in 7 days (at junior 2-year) and up to nearly 20 lbs. (at senior 2-year). All will be sold cheap for quick sale.

NOBER, ONT. W. J. BAILEY

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding the farmer's most profitable cow, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association. W. A. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

Maple Grove Holsteins

There is still a bull fit for service left, of the Maple Grove quality and type, which will be sold below his value; he is from R.O.M. stock on both sides; also a couple of rattling good calves sired by the great King Lyons Hengerveld, out of Tidy Abbeker and Pontiac Korndyke cows, fellows that will make herd headers. If you want such at a reasonable price, write H. BOLLERT, R. R. NO. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO

Woodbine Holsteins

Young bulls and bull calves, sired by Duke Beauty Pietertje; sire's dam's record 32.52 lbs. butter, and his two grand-dams are each 30-lb. cows, with 30-lb. daughter, with 30-lb. granddaughter. Three generations of 30-lb. cows. If you want a bull that will prove his value as a sire, write A. KENNEDY & SON, R.R. No. 2, Paris, Ont. Stations: Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

The Maples Holstein Herd

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves born after Sept. 1st, 1913. All sired by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde and from Record of Merit dams. Prices reasonable. WALBURN RIVERS R. R. No. 5 Ingersoll, Ontario

A Business of Your Own is Waiting for You

YOU can do what hundreds of other farmers have done in contract ditching. The demand exists and you can make money from the start.

BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER

A perfect trench at one cut

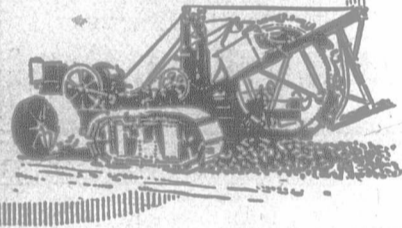
Twenty years of success behind it. The only machine built that cuts a ditch that is always perfect to grade. Gasoline or steam power, wheel or apron traction.

With the Buckeye you can cut 100 to 150 rods a day. Rama Murphy of Antwerp, Ohio, cleared \$869.62 in 2½ months—an average of \$14.00 a day. Many owners have done even better.

Investigate! Write for free catalog T and for facts from owners—today.

The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.
FINDLAY, OHIO

Builders also of Buckeye Open Ditchers—
and Gasoline Engines for farm use



RICE'S SALT

Is made by a clean and pure process. Composed of perfect crystals.

ASK FOR IT

North American Chemical Co., Ltd.
Clinton, Ontario

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

We have the champion Oxford flock of America. Winners at Chicago International, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon and Saskatoon Fairs. Present offering: 100 ram and ewe lambs, and 50 yearling ewes by imported rams. Consult us before buying.

Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
Southdown Sheep
Collie Dogs

Four litters sired by Imp. Holyrood Marquis are expected shortly, three of them from imported bitches. Order now if you wish to secure a choice pup.
ROBT. McEWEN,
Byron, Ontario

Duroc-Jersey Swine Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams.
MAC CAMPBELL & SON Northwood, Ont.

TAMWORTHS—Some choice young sows, bred for April and May farrow; also a few boars. Write for particulars.
JOHN W. TODD
R. R. No. 1
Corinth, Ontario

Hampshire Swine I have a choice lot of Hampshire belted hogs for sale. Will be pleased to hear from you, and give you description and prices.
J. H. Rutherford, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires No matter what your needs in Berkshires may be, see Lang, the live Berkshire man. He is always prepared to furnish anything in Berkshires. Write or come and inspect.
G. J. LANG,
Hampton, Ont., Durham Co.

TAMWORTHS

We are now booking orders for spring past also can supply White Wyandotte settings \$1.00 for 13.
Herbert Germon St. George, Ontario

Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Have twelve young sows bred to farrow in June, dandies, and twenty young boars fit for service, also some choice cows and heifers of the best milking strain.
CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

Sunnyside Chester Whites Last fall and winter shows' champions, male and female, as well as many lesser winners, are now available in our herd; young stock, both sexes, any age.
W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Husband and Wife.

1. Can a woman holding a note given in her favor by her husband, collect said note after his death?

2. Would it make any difference as to the amount of said note?

Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. No.

Use of School.

1. Can the trustees of a country school deprive a ratepayer of the school for religious purposes, when it is open for other things besides school, if the ratepayer furnishes wood and oil, besides cleaning up after each meeting?

2. If not, and the trustees refuse, what proceedings can be taken?

Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1 and 2. The trustees have the right to do so.

Sweet Clover Again.

1. Can sweet clover be sown alone in spring, on light, sandy loam soil which was manured last spring and cropped with potatoes? If so, how much per acre should be sown?

2. Is it wise to cut it the first season?

3. Is it suitable feed for horses and cows?

Ans.—1. Almost every week during the last couple of months there have been answers in "The Farmer's Advocate" to questions on sweet clover. We advise our readers to be careful in the growing of this crop. Try it out on a small scale before sowing any considerable acreage. It may be sown alone if desired, or with a nurse crop, as other clovers. About twenty pounds per acre is a good seeding.

2. It would possibly be better not to cut it the first season, but if it grows rank it might be pastured lightly.

3. This is a question which is rather difficult to answer. Several of our readers report that they have never been able to get their stock to eat this plant, either as grass or as cured hay. Others state emphatically that it is one of the best feeds they have ever tried. We are sowing a little at Weldwood this year, and hope to be able to give some first-hand, definite information to our readers by another winter, or at most, after the second season.

Hard Milkers.

Is there any possible way of treating a three-year-old heifer which has had her first calf, for being so very tough to milk? At first when she calved she was a little hard to milk, but now that she is milking a few weeks, she has become very tough.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Tough-milking cows are one of the trials of the dairy stable, and it is very difficult to do anything without injuring the cow, to remedy the tendency towards hard milking. Passing of metals or any such instruments into the cow's teats to enlarge the milk duct is very liable to be followed by serious complications. To enlarge the opening of the milk ducts, little gutta-percha plugs made especially for the purpose, can be purchased from dealers in veterinary instruments, but, in many cases, even these fail to be effective.

A few years ago a Middlesex County, Ont., correspondent gave "The Farmer's Advocate" the benefit of some experience which he had with tough-milking cows. Upon examination of his toughest cow, he found that the orifice of the teat was so small as to let through only a very small stream of milk. To make this larger without causing injury, he simply grasped the teat firmly with one hand, and placed the point of a small penknife blade into the opening, and made a slight incision in one side. This allowed a larger stream of milk, and made milking a much easier job. To avoid leakage at first, he made some smooth plugs, covering them with a few drops of healing oil, and placed them into the hole until the next milking. We think there would be some danger in this treatment, but if carefully done, it might cure the trouble. It is generally advisable to get rid of the animal when she is so extremely hard to milk.

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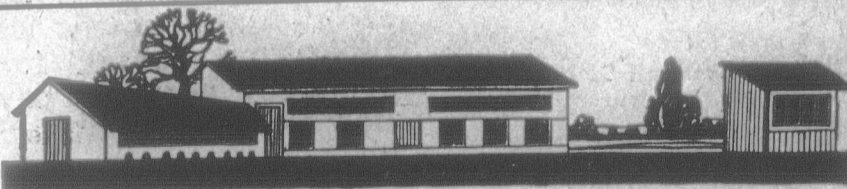
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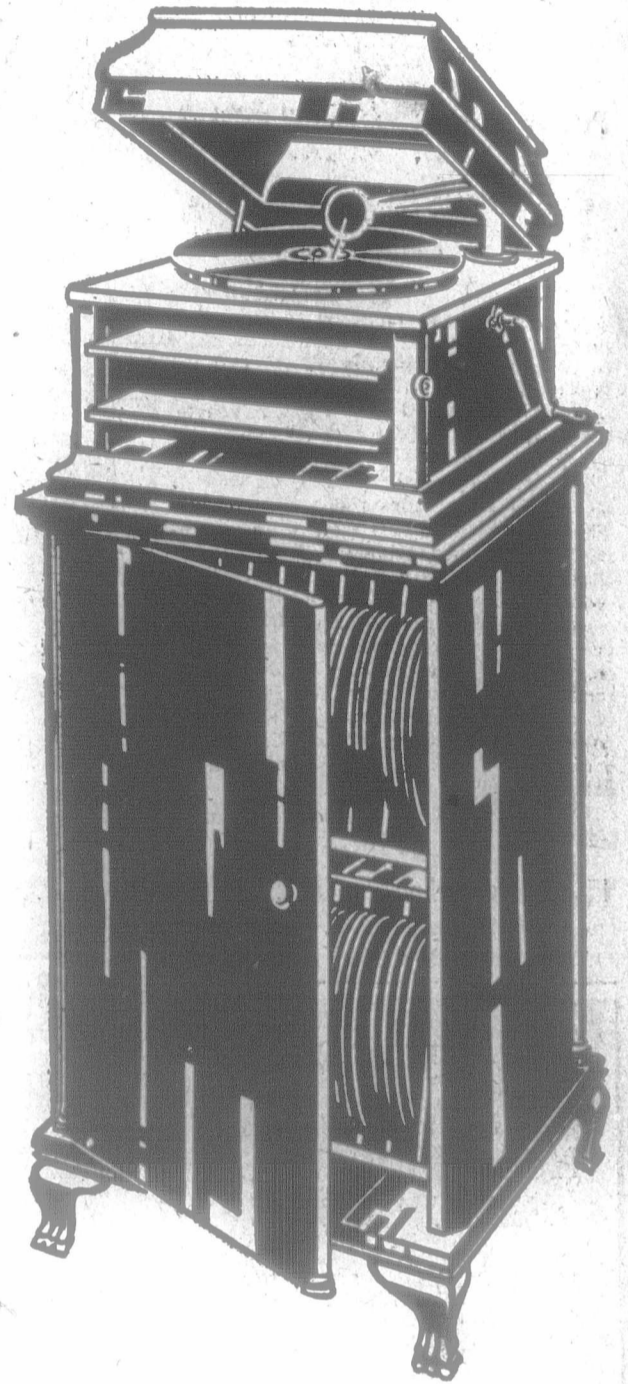
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