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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME MAGAZINE
 PERSEVERE SUCCEED
 FOUNDED 1875
 Part of Agriculture, Dairy and Cold Storage, Commissioned Dec. 31, 15.
 AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.

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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 18, 1915.

No. 1173

How FROST FENCE is Sold

Selling Fence Through Local Dealers is the FROST Way



IN every Town or Township there is one of these distributing agents who purchase their supplies in carload lots at large tonnage prices, and the saving in freight charges alone allows us to put that much extra care and that much better material in the quality of Frost products.

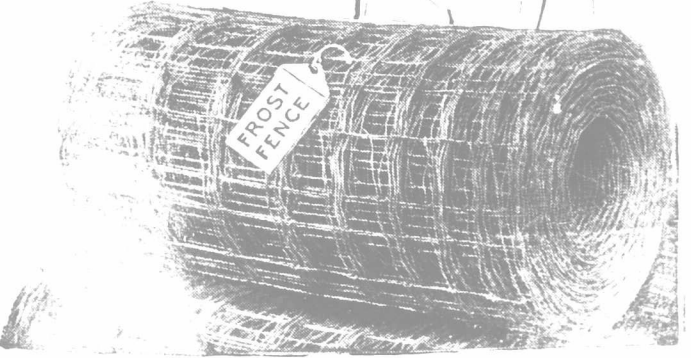
When you buy Frost Fence from the local dealer, you have a chance to look it over, take it home and stretch it up. He can allow you this privilege, because he knows that the fence will be satisfactory, and for that reason he does not need to demand your money until you have had a chance to examine the fence and know for yourself that it is O. K. He gets your confidence and keeps it; simply because when you buy Frost Fence you are getting your money's worth.



Compare this with the SO-CALLED DIRECT-FROM-FACTORY METHOD. What do you get? Fence that is usually as poor in quality as it is cheap in price. Moreover, you have to send cash with your order, and then wait from one to five weeks before you get your fence. You are not allowed the privilege of looking it over and examining it on your posts before paying for it. There would be too big a chance of it going back. It is necessary for you to give the railway a clear receipt and take the fence home—then it is yours. Don't be carried away with the idea that you are buying this fence at the lowest price because it is offered to dealers at 3c. or 4c. a rod cheaper; in fact, travellers even solicit the dealers' business. The advertising that floods the country tells you that it is not necessary to pay the middleman's profit, but these companies who have to buy their galvanized wire in the United States are little else but middlemen of the U. S. steel mills. This includes companies who pretend to sell their output direct from their factory to the user. What is more, in most every case, the third class or less carload freight is paid to the railways instead of the fifth class, the way in which Frost dealers buy their goods, and which provides for the bigger part of their profit. Then, remember the enormous expense these companies with the direct policy go to in advertising. All of this has to be accounted for somewhere, and it is accounted for in the lack of quality in the goods, where, indirectly you pay for it.



FROST dealers, on the other hand, buy wire that is manufactured right in Canada in our own mills. Frost dealers are thus in the same position as these other companies, who have to buy their galvanized wire in the United States, so that you, therefore, buy just as direct from the Frost agent as you do in purchasing direct from other companies. When you buy from a Frost dealer, you pay him for his service, and the satisfaction you get in knowing that he will always make your fence right. He must carry this out in order to continue doing business with you. You have a chance to look at the goods and see them on your posts before you part with your money. Buying direct you pay not only the middleman's profit, which is represented by these middlemen (otherwise "direct-to-you" companies), but you also pay the railways the difference in freight between less carloads and carloads, to say nothing of the fact that your money is helping to finance their business weeks before you are able to get any use out of their fence.



Finally, FROST FENCE is an entirely "Made-in-Canada" product. We own and operate the only complete wire-drawing and galvanizing mills in the Province, and we are willing to take a chance with the farmer by having him look over Frost Fence before we ask him to part with his money.

We shall be glad to send you descriptive matter on FROST FENCE, and also a dealer to look after your requirements.

Frost Wire Fence Co., Limited, London, Ont.

lie— you

Hess Tonic

need this to harden them after heavy feeding. There's no better to put in for hard and summer. Cows need it now to get in for the coming season. Hess Stock Tonic keeps them healthy and expels parasites under guarantee. \$2.25; 100-0. Smaller proportion. Send 2c. free Stock

Hess Ant Killer

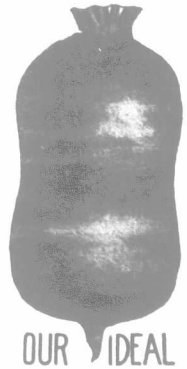
poultry and ticks with it, the roosts, or if kept both the distribute it. Bugs on wash and cabbage slugs on etc. Comes lifting - top 6c.; 3 lbs. paid). 1

OHIO

Big, Sure Crops
depend upon live, vigorous seeds.
FOR 30 YEARS

McDonald's
Tested
SEEDS

have been known throughout Canada for the highest quality. Hundreds of farm, garden and flower varieties, shown in our big, new **FREE CATALOGUE** Sent for your name and address to Dept. 4 **KENNETH McDONALD & SONS, Limited, Ottawa.**



OUR IDEAL

MANGEL
"Our Ideal"
Per lb. 40c.
Postage 10c. per lb.

WE ARE THE PIONEER
CANADIAN

seed growers, and grow quantities of the different varieties that can be grown in Canada. If you want

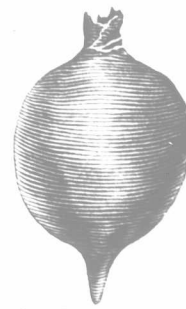
SEEDS

that will give you entire satisfaction, give us a trial. We only supply one quality, whether home-grown or imported, and that is

THE BEST

Our two "Ideal" Turnip and Mangel are the finest and best yet on the market. Write for catalogue, or have one of our collections of vegetable and flower seeds: 12 varieties 25c., 18 varieties 50c., 31 varieties \$1. postpaid. These are the cheapest and best value obtainable.

Ontario Seed Co. Successors
Waterloo, Ontario



OUR IDEAL

TURNIP
"Our Ideal"
Per lb. 35c.
Postage 10c. per lb.

CLOVER SEEDS
Government Standard

We are situated in a heavy fertile clay belt in County of Haldimand, where a great deal of Clover Seed is grown. Our aim is to buy direct from farmers, and sell direct to the farmer who sows. We mail you samples of our seeds on request. You send cash with order, and if seeds do not entirely satisfy you on arrival you ship them back at our expense, and we refund money. Bags are 25c. each.

RED CLOVER —No. 1 Government Standard.....	\$12.50
RED CLOVER —Almost as pure as No. 1 and splendid color, we recommend this. Grade No. 2.....	\$11.75
ALSIKE —Good color and clean. Grades No. 2 Purify.....	10.00
TIMOTHY —Very bright and clean. Grades No. 1 for Purify.....	5.00
ALFALFA —Homegrown—Known as Ontario Variegated etc. Grown here for over 30 years. Grades about No. 2 for Purify. Supply limited.....	15.00
ALFALFA —Northern—Sown here quite a lot and entirely suited to this climate and soil. Grades No. 1.....	12.00

SEED OATS—Silver Mine and Regenerated Banner. Ask for prices.
O.A.C. No. 21 BARLEY—Ask for prices.
All prices are per bushel and are good until next issue of this paper.
THE CALEDONIA MILLING CO., LTD.
Caledonia, Ontario

SEED PEAS AND BEANS

Canada Field and French Field Peas, No. 108 Peas for soiling, White Pea Beans, all milled, screened and hand picked. For prices, address

W. P. NILES, Wellington, Ont.

None-Such Seed Corn

I guarantee that if within 10 days you are not satisfied return corn at my expense and money will be refunded. Wisconsin No. 7, Bailey, Leaning, White Caps, Lone Follower, Composites Early. A good cotton bag furnished with each bush and delivered to your nearest station. Remember the guarantee. Write at once for prices to

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

Seed Barley and Oats

Seed Oats, 20 lbs. O.A.C. 21 Barley, \$1.00 and 100 lbs. O.A.C. 21 Oats, \$1.25, best seed yielders and good clean seed. Dress cotton bags, 40c.

Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall P.O., Ont.

Dalmeny Special—Scotch variety, imported three years, strong straw, very plump grain. I won 1st prize in the field crop competition, 1913 and 1914, on these oats; clean and true to variety; 85c. bush; sacks free. R. C. Reds, \$1.00, 15. **FRED. BODKIN, Wilton Grove, No. 2.**

TISDELLE'S SEED CORN
High germination test. White Cap Yellow Dent, Grown on our own farm. Write:

TISDELLE BROS., Tilbury, Essex Co., Ont.

SEED CORN Many Varieties, Specially selected and cribbed for seed. Also feed corn. Apply to

ED. TELLIER
(St. Joachim, R.R. No. 2, Belle River, Ont.)

SEED CORN
Everlasting
Grimm Alfalfa

Produced in the best winter weather. It is the only alfalfa that has been found to have the germ of life in it. I discovered the Grimm Alfalfa in 1870.

A. B. Lyden, Greenfield, N. B., 1000, Alfalfadale Farm, Riverview, N. B.

Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, etc. 15 varieties seed potatoes. Free Catalogue.

THE LAKIHAU FRUIT FARM
McConnell & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.

HIGH-YIELDING SEED CORN
1000 Acres Devoted to the Growing of High-Yielding Seed

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

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

ESSEX COUNTY SEED FARMS, LIMITED
(Growers not Dealers)

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RENNIE'S

The name that assures the best quality in SEEDS, PLANTS and BULBS.

ALACRITY TOMATO
An Extra Early Red Variety
Developed by Experts at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Reported to be the earliest variety in existence and especially adapted for Canada, being Northern Grown. Full size packet, 15c.

Write for Catalogue.

Wm. RENNIE Co. Limited
Adelaide and Jarvis Streets,
TORONTO

"Safety" SEED CORN "Get the First"

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

"Wis. No. 7." "White Cap."
Write for Circular.

THE POTTER FARM
Essex, Ontario
Roy D. Potter, Mgr.

CENTRAL NURSERIES

For reliable Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Grape Vines, Berry Plants, Evergreens, Hedges, etc. good ones, too. Also Seed Potatoes.

We ship direct to customers. Our new process of packing will interest you. Not even on ice. They are dependable and O.K. 35 years out of it. No agents for us.

A. G. HULL & SON, St. Catharines, Ontario

Corn That Will Grow

Canadian-grown seed corn. Your money back if not satisfied.

J. O. DUKE, RUTHVEN, ONT.

Strawberry and Raspberry Plants

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

W. WALKER, Port Burwell, Ontario

Produce More! How? Some Readers Ask

THE ANSWER: Select varieties of seeds that you know will increase your yield for a full list see our new Catalogue "A" and because the return is greater this year for the growers, for us have your order EARLY. If you cannot wait, write right away for Catalogue "A" and PREMIUM LIST.

DARCH & HUNTER SEED CO., LIMITED, Box 1282, London, Ont.

Guaranteed Genuine Everlasting
Grimm Alfalfa

Produced in the best winter weather. It is the only alfalfa that has been found to have the germ of life in it. I discovered the Grimm Alfalfa in 1870.

A. B. Lyden, Greenfield, N. B., 1000, Alfalfadale Farm, Riverview, N. B.

Second Prize O.A.C. No. 72 Oats

Write for circular. Also some other varieties of seeds. Price 10c. per bushel. Write to: **Chas. Kopp, Zurich, R. R. No. 1, Port Burwell, Ont.**

Essex Grown Seed Corn

Write for circular. Price 10c. per bushel. Write to: **Chas. Kopp, Zurich, R. R. No. 1, Port Burwell, Ont.**

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"Johnny-on-the-Spot," on skids or on truck, will take care of all your churning, 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.

Gilson Manufacturing Co. Limited
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\$47.50

Sweet, Fresh Silage
down to the last forkful.

THE-HYLO-SILO

is perfectly air-tight. No frost or spoiled ensilage around the walls. Convenient and perfect fitting doors that you can adjust without hammer or wrench. Made of guaranteed long leaf yellow pine. Built to last a lifetime. Stands rigid when empty. You may pay more money, but you can't get a better silo.

Write for prices and catalogue.

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

"London" Cement Drain Tile Machine

Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 16 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested, send for catalogue.

London Concrete Machinery Co.,
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Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada

BE SURE AND ASK FOR THE

Maxwell

Line of WASHERS, CHURNS, BUTTER WORKERS, FOOD CUTTERS, GAS ENGINES, etc. Write for Catalogue.

Maxwells Limited, St. Mary's, Ontario

Clover Seeds
Government Standard

No. 1 Red Clover	\$13.00 per bus.
No. 2 "	12.00 "
No. 1 Alsike	12.00 "
No. 2 "	11.00 "
No. 1 Alfalfa	12.00 "
(Northern)	12.00 "
No. 2 Timothy	4.75 "
(Grades No. 1 for purity and germination)	
No. 3 Timothy	\$1.25 per bus.

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

Ask for sample if necessary.

TODD & COOK
Seed Merchants
Stouffville Ontario

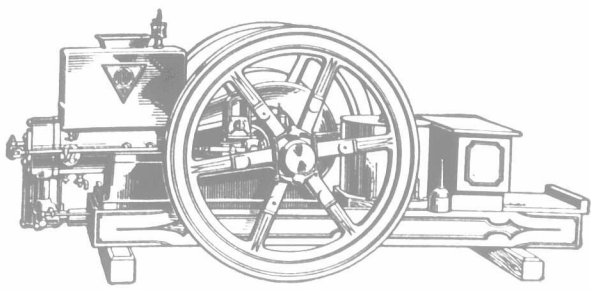
O.A.C. NO. 21 BARLEY
Clean, plump sample. Grown from prize winning seed. Price \$1.15 per bushel. Bags free with 5 bushel lot or over.

JOHN HARRISON, BEAVERTON, ONT.

Reg. Banner Oats and O. A. C. 21 Barley from prize-winning fields. Good sample oats \$1.00 per bush and test up to 37 lbs. Barley \$1.00 per bush. Bags 25 cents extra. Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R. R. No. 2, L.-D. Phone: Erin Sta., C.P.R.

Seed Oats—Prime Island Banner Oats—Grown from registered seed. For samples and prices write:

HOWARD & SCOTT
Cornwall Ontario
Edward Island



Alpha Engine Facts

Alpha Engines are reliable. Use all fuels. Are easy to start. Develop full power. Are free from vibration. Have best pulley arrangement. Have simple, reliable ignition. Are thoroughly standardized and parts are interchangeable. Strictly modern in design. Are high-class in appearance. Will fit your needs for size and equipment. Make best showing when directly compared with other engines. Are sold and backed by a Company that has a world-wide reputation for selling only high-quality machines and equipment.

An ideal engine for farm use

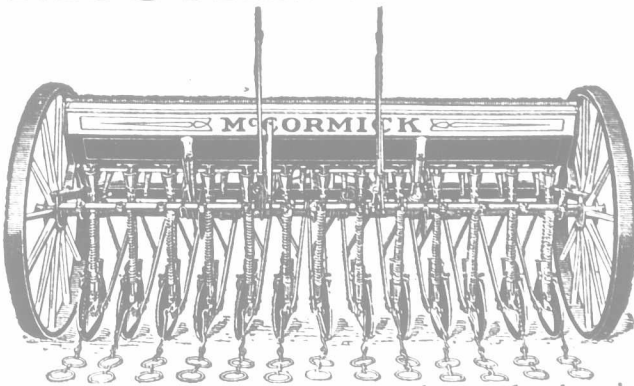
Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

Every farmer needs an "Alpha." Send for catalogue.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

McCormick Drills



STRENGTH, simplicity, and good planting—three features that every farmer wants in a drill—make **McCormick** drills the choice of Eastern Canadian farmers who know them best.

Strength—The main frame is made exceptionally strong because it takes the strain of holding the moving parts in their places. The wheels are strong. The one-piece continuous steel axle is strong and is held to the main frame by four wide, strong bearings, securely riveted in place. Strength is in evidence everywhere.

Simplicity—From the grain box to the boot the whole course of the seed is through the simplest kind of mechanism. The double-run feed carries out the grain in uniform quantities without cracking or breaking kernels. Large seeds, such as beans, peas, corn, etc., and small ones like wheat, rye and flax, are planted with equal uniformity.

Good Planting—The seed is dropped at the bottom of the furrow, just where the marker is deepest. It is planted uniformly, at even and correct depth, in the desired quantity.

Buy **McCormick** drills—disk or hoe—for your planting this spring. See the **McCormick** local agent. If you had rather write we will send you full information.



International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

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Ottawa, Ont.

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Papec Pneumatic Ensilage Cutters

"The Wonderful Papec"

Elevate silage to any height at 600 to 800 R. P. M. with one fifth less power than any other blower cutter. This is due to the fact that the Papec first uses centrifugal force, then with its six fans moving the cut silage in a steady stream—out in bunches—the elevating is accomplished under high pressure through a small pipe. Iron and semi-steel construction; easy to operate. Built in sizes for any power from 4 H. P. up. Investigate the Papec now—and save time, annoyance and money at cutting time. Write today for our new illustrated catalog. It is **FREE**.

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THE PAPEC



IT THROWS AND BLOWS

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A Good Farm

OR MARKET GARDEN WE CAN SUPPLY YOU

EVERY FARM ON OUR LIST EXAMINED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST



SEND FOR OUR LIST AND FULL INFORMATION ABOUT FARM LAND

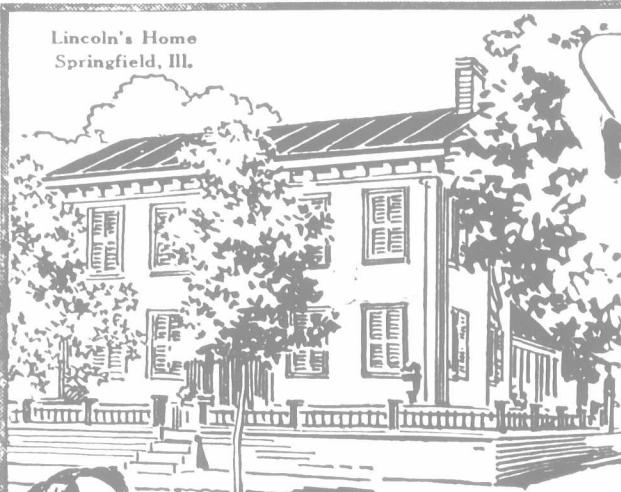
ONTARIO FARM AND FRUIT LANDS DEPARTMENT
DOVERCOURT LAND BUILDING & SAVINGS

W. S. DINNICK, PRESIDENT. COMPANY - LIMITED. 82-88 KING ST. E. TORONTO.
LARGEST OWNERS AND DEVELOPERS OF REAL ESTATE IN CANADA

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO

DOVERCOURT LAND BUILDING & SAVINGS CO. LIMITED
82-88 KING ST. E. TORONTO.
Gentlemen: Kindly send me list of Farms & Fruit Lands you have for sale with full information in regard to same.
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ADDRESS _____

Lincoln's Home
Springfield, Ill.



The trade mark ARMCO carries the assurance that iron bearing that mark is manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Co. with the skill, intelligence and honesty associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for it.



ARMCO IRON Resists Rust

Better than the Iron Roof on Lincoln's House Did

The iron roof on Lincoln's Springfield home, after nearly seventy years, is still good, because the iron in it is almost pure. Impurities make iron rust.

The American Ingot Iron in Armco Roofing is purer than the iron in Lincoln's roof. Under like conditions an Armco roof would outlast that old-fashioned roof.

Besides rust-resistance due to purity, quality of galvanizing recommends Armco Roofing. Armco Iron, because of purity, dissolves very slightly in zinc galvanizing; therefore the zinc coating is purer and will last many times longer than the galvanizing on ordinary metals.

How to Get Armco Iron—Armco Iron, which has been and still is widely known as American Ingot Iron, is sold through Distributors of Sheet Metal, and is used for making sheet metal products by many manufacturers. You can buy Armco Iron products from hardware dealers, tinners and sheet metal workers. If you have any difficulty in getting Armco Iron, write to us for names of dealers and manufacturers who use Armco Iron.

The American Rolling Mill Co.
Middletown, Ohio
Licensed manufacturer under Patents granted International Metal Products Company

Write for Illustrated **FREE** Armco Books

Your dealer should have Armco Roofing, but send for big illustrated Armco Roofing Book. "Iron Roofs that Resist Rust" will save you money. So will the book, "A Journey to Armco Farm"—a mighty interesting story of the use of rust-resisting Armco Iron, in buildings, in Page wire fences, in tanks, silos, water troughs, stoves, furnaces, etc. Read these two books.

Clip coupon for Free Books and mail today



The American Rolling Mill Company
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I am especially interested in Armco Iron for

Name _____
Address _____



A Seaforth, Ont., Home painted with Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint

LIFE INSURANCE FOR YOUR HOUSE

Unpainted wood means decay. Not to paint your house, means a constant expense for repairs. Paint protects against wear and weather. When you take out our "100% Pure Policy", your house is insured against decay. Such paint protection resists the destructive effects of climate and temperature, besides adding beauty and distinction to the home and value to your whole property.

MARTIN-SENOUR "100% PURE" PAINT

means life insurance for your home. The genuine White Lead, Oxide of Zinc, Pure Colors and Linseed Oil—ground to extreme fineness by powerful machinery—form a combination that protects against decay. "100% Pure" Paint makes protection sure. It spreads easily, covers completely and is the cheapest in the end because it covers more space per gallon. In all colors for spring painting.

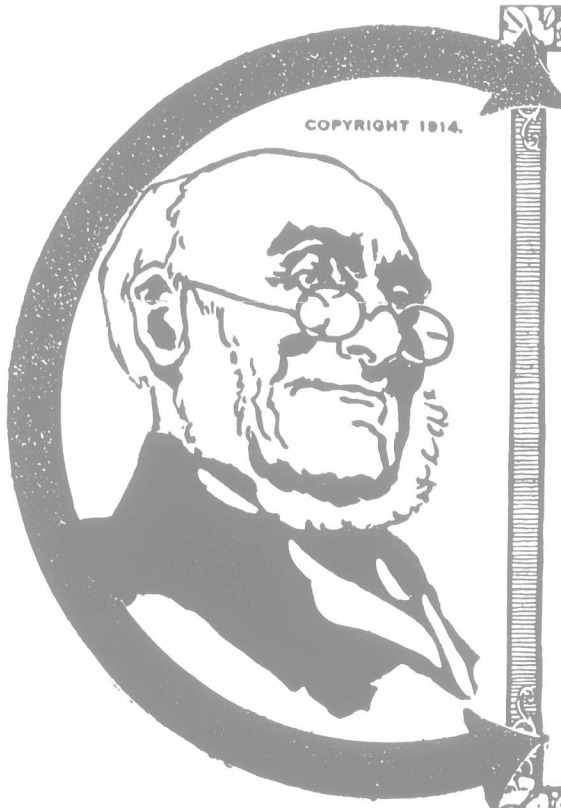
Write for a copy of our amusing book, "The House That Jack Built". It's full of pictures, rhymes and reason, that you will enjoy as well as the children. We'll also give you the name of our nearest dealer-agent.

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The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.

LIMITED

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Who'll provide the money to keep you? Will you then be compelled to keep on working the same as some old men you know? Or will you be able to enjoy an old age of comfort and independence?

A small annual saving now—when you can spare the money—invested in an Imperial Endowment will secure you a regular income in your old age; or it will provide for your family should death call you early.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres

Cultivate For Better Profits

The better the cultivation, the better the growth.

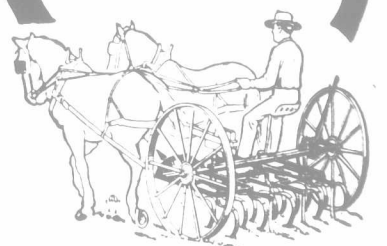
Men right around you found the benefit of first-class cultivation last year. In the construction of the Peter Hamilton Cultivator, every need has been considered and every requirement provided for. The different groups of three rows of teeth are subdivided again, and the front teeth are attached to one tooth-frame, back row to another. All teeth cultivate to an even depth and thoroughly work up every inch of ground. The

PETER HAMILTON Cultivator

is a light draft implement, in spite of its superior strength. Teeth are strongly reinforced and will stand all the hard work they will get. Sections are made from extra heavy steel. See the Peter Hamilton Cultivator before buying.

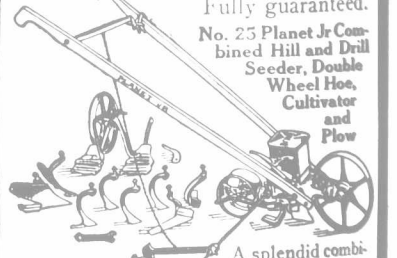
Sold by all John Deere Plow Co. Dealers

The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd.
PETERBOROUGH, ONT. 9



Planet Jr. Seeder:Harrow

Planet Jr tools are the greatest time-, labor-, and money-savers ever invented for the farm and garden. They pay for themselves in a single season in bigger better crops, and last a lifetime. Fully guaranteed.



No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

A splendid combination for the family garden, onion grower, or large gardener. Is a perfect seeder, and combined double and single wheel-hoe. Unbreakable steel frame. Capacity—2 acres a day.

Planet Jr 12-tooth Harrow, Cultivator, and Pulverizer

Stronger, sturdier in action, and cultivates more thoroughly than any other harrow made. Non-clogging steel wheel. Invaluable to the market-gardener, trucker, tobacco or small fruit grower.

72-page Catalog (with illustrations) free. Describes in detail including Seeders, Wheel Hoe, Horse Hoed, Harrows, Orchard and Beet-Cultivator.

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MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE
at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Instantly attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book. **FREE BOOK** describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$30 and up.
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Mention this Paper



Hidden defects in Roofing

If your roofing is not guaranteed by a responsible company you run the risk of finding out its defects after it is on the roof. It costs no more to get a written guarantee with the best responsibility behind it.

Buy materials that last **Certain-teed**

Roofing

Our leading product—is guaranteed 5 years for 1-ply, 10 years for 2-ply and 15 years for 3-ply. We also make lower priced roofing, slate surfaced shingles, building papers, wall boards, out-door paints, plastic cement, etc. Ask your dealer for products made by us. They are reasonable in price and we stand behind them.

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World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers
New York City Boston Chicago Pittsburgh
Philadelphia Atlanta Cleveland Detroit
St. Louis Cincinnati Kansas City Minneapolis
San Francisco Seattle London Hamburg Sydney

Certain-teed

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IS SOLD BY

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Limited

Head Office - 65 Yonge Street
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Four Retail Yards in Toronto

We carry a complete stock of

- Lumber Doors
- Lath Frames
- Shingles Sash
- Posts Hardwood
- Sheeting Flooring
- Building Paper Beaver Board

Certain-teed Roofing

Write, wire, or telephone for prices and catalogue.

Your Untapped Maple Trees Will Produce Many Dollars

They will produce a substantial income each year, and at a time of the year when other farm work is impossible.

Now that the new pure maple law is in force, there is a greater demand for PURE Maple Syrup and Sugar.

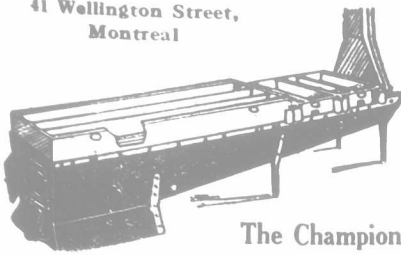
This is your opportunity to increase your income by tapping every maple tree you own. If you are not quite sure how to go about it, we will be pleased to give you fullest information without charge, and at the same time tell you about the

Champion Evaporator

which produces the most high-grade syrup in the shortest time, at the smallest cost.

Get ready now to tap in the spring.

Grimm Manufacturing Co., Limited
41 Wellington Street,
Montreal



The Champion

Ontario Lightning Rod Co.

Wants Agents in all parts of Ontario to handle their Rods.

Write for Agency.

Box 236, Station "D," Toronto
Phone Jct. 5683

Ideal Fence

Made in Canada

The Extra-Value Fence

Your scales will tell you that rod for rod, style for style, "Ideal" is the heaviest Fence you can buy. That extra weight means extra strength, extra service and durability an extra value for your money.

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tension so that when erected it goes up straight and true—no slack wires to bag—no tight wires to break. It's a pleasure to stretch it. It's the same Fence that has enclosed for many years the thousand head of unruly buffalo at Wainwright, Alberta, for the Canadian Government. Isn't that test enough to convince you of "Ideal's" strength and service.

Don't experiment, but buy "Ideal." A postal with your name and address will bring you our catalogue No. 4 telling you more about "Ideal" Fence and Steel Fence Posts.

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Limited
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PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

"Looking at the situation in even its most favorable light, there will be a demand for food that the world will find great difficulty in supplying."

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

Great Britain Needs Food

VEGETABLE growers can render a real service to the Empire by increasing the production of vegetables, especially those that can readily be stored and transported. The war in Europe has devastated thousands of vegetable-producing acres and made it difficult for Britain to obtain her usual supplies. Vegetable growers are urged to select carefully the best varieties of seed and plant in properly cultivated and fertilized soil. Work hand in hand with the agricultural specialists of both the Canadian Department of Agriculture and your Provincial Department.

POTATOES There is no farm crop the yield of which, perhaps, can be increased so much as potatoes. Potatoes have been grown in a small plot at the rate of over 700 bushels per acre at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. So great is the difference in the yield of varieties that while one gave this large yield, another, under same conditions, gave but 164 bushels. It will thus be seen how important it is to plant a productive variety.

BEANS The fact that beans have been a good price for a number of years, and also that they are of very great food value, should encourage every person who can to grow beans. Western market prices will not be influenced this year by foreign beans, and for that reason we should produce a bumper crop. The world will need them.

To the farmer's wife, the Government makes a special appeal. In many cases the vegetable garden and the poultry are largely under her direct management. Anything that she can do to increase production will be so much aid given to the Empire.

POULTRY and EGGS Up to the commencement of the year, Great Britain imported from Belgium, France, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary poultry to the value of \$3,000,000 per year and eggs amounting to 136,000,000 doz. Canada in 1914 imported \$200,000 more poultry than she exported and imported \$2,500,000 more eggs than exported. Canada needs 1,500,000 more hens, averaging 100 eggs per year, to supply the home demand before having any eggs for export. The average egg yield per hen in Canada is but 80 eggs per year, which is very low. Careful selection, feeding and housing could in a few years bring the average up to 180 eggs per hen per year. It would be a profitable thing to strive for.

LIVE STOCK Breeding stock are today Canada's most valuable asset. The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very near future. Do not sacrifice now.

Remember that live stock is the only basis for a prosperous agriculture. You are farming, not speculating. It has been said that European farmers farm better than they know; Canadian and American farmers not as well as they know. Let us this year live up to what we know. Let our contribution to the "Patriotism and Production" campaign be bumper crops.

VACANT LOTS This call and this opportunity are not for farmers only. Residents of towns and cities can help the Empire by growing vegetables on small plots or raising chickens in their back yards. City Councils, Boards of Trade, and other organizations can help by arranging for the cultivation of vacant lots, which will relieve the unemployment situation at the same time. Those at home have a duty to perform as well as those in the firing line. From the interest manifested by the people in the "Patriotism and Production" announcements, we feel sure every one has good intentions. What we urge is that these good intentions be carried into action. Get busy. Every extra bushel you grow means that much more for export.

Canadian
Department of
Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada

 No Postage Required.
 Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture,
 Ottawa.
 Please send me Bulletins relating to Potatoes, Field Roots, Egg Production, Live Stock and Small Plot Culture. Mark out Bulletins you do NOT want.
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When Writing Advertisers Will You Kindly Mention The Farmer's Advocate



The Car that Laughs at Hills

The Maxwell is the car in which "Wild Bill" Turner made the world-record Climb up Mt. Hamilton to the famous Lick Observatory.

The Maxwell is the car that Billy Carlson drove 9 miles up Mt. Wilson, Cal., over snow and ice around sharp dangerous curves, climbing 6,000 feet in 29 minutes and 1 second breaking the previous record of 42 minutes. These are but two of the Maxwell stock car hill climbing records.

Every man that owns a Maxwell is able to laugh at hills.

The "1915" Maxwell has 17 new features. It is a beautiful car—a powerful car—an easy riding car—and a car that is fully equipped. Its light weight makes it very economical to operate.

The "1915" Maxwell is one of the easiest cars to drive. It has an adjustable front seat which may be moved three or four inches backward to suit the driver's leg length.

If you want a car of ample power to climb hills with speed and pull through heavy going, this is the car.

The Maxwell Dealer nearest you will show you the "1915" Maxwell

Maxwell Five-Passenger Touring Car	-	\$ 925.
Maxwell Roadster	-	900.
Maxwell Cabriolet	-	1,105.

[The 7½% increase in Canadian duty will not increase the price of the Maxwell car in Canada. Any model equipped with electric self-starter, \$70 dollars extra.

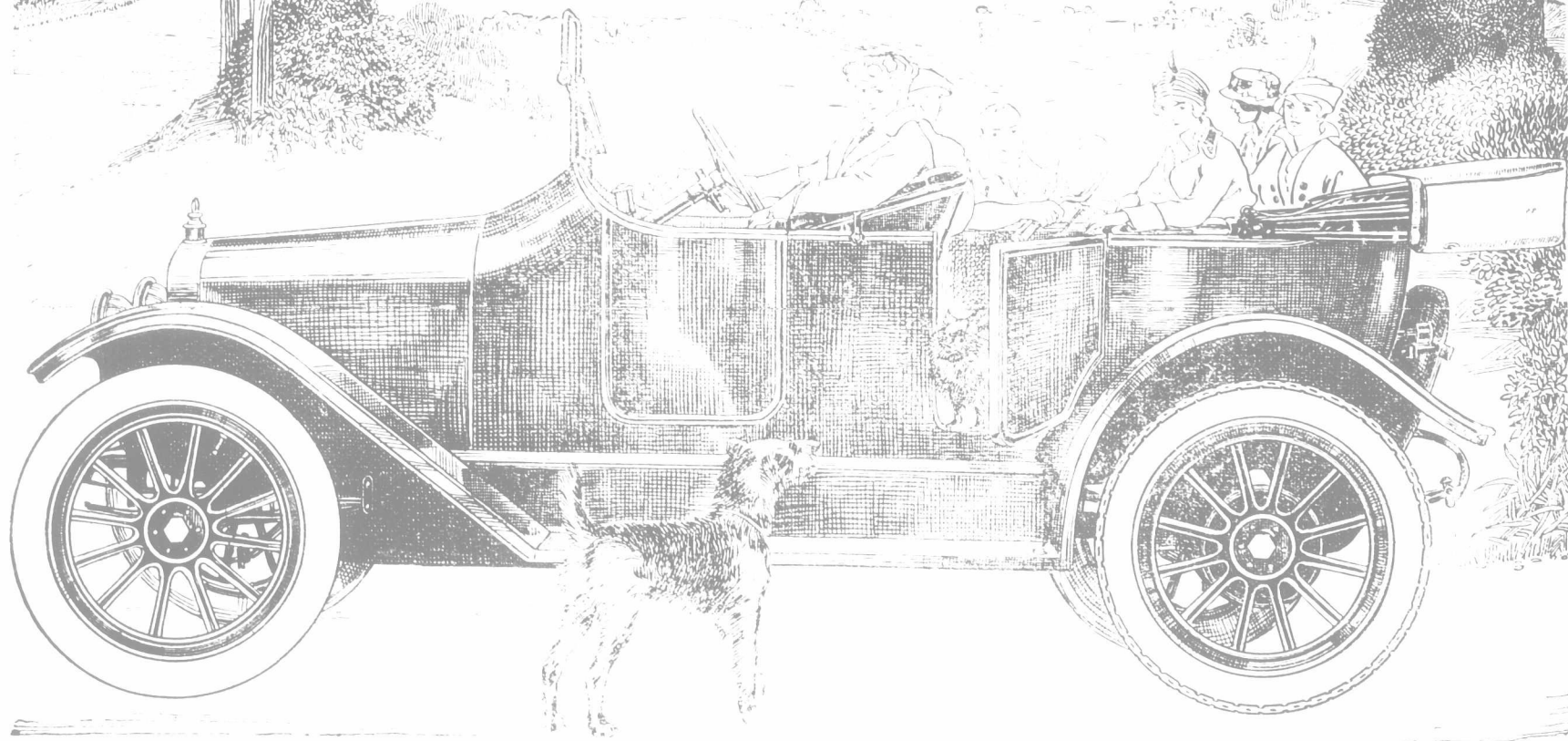
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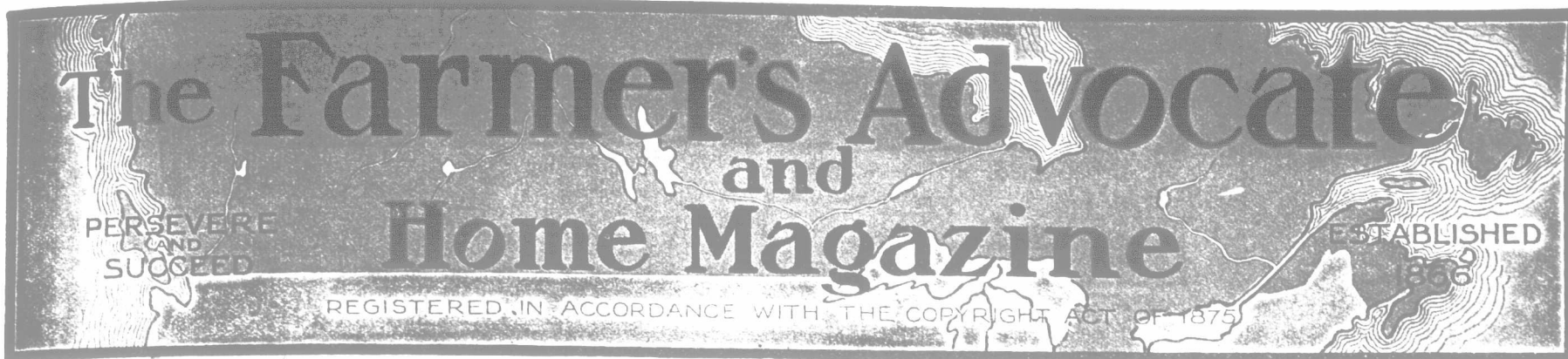
MAXWELL MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, Windsor, Ontario

The Maxwell will be exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

"Every Road is a Maxwell Road"



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EDITORIAL.

- Sow the best seed.
- Sow the seed early.
- Sow plenty of seed.
- If in doubt, cultivate again.
- This is no year for soil robbing.
- Everything is up, the tariff included.
- It will soon be time for a spring clean-up.
- Keep the drag harrows busy during seeding.
- Sow grass and clover seeds ahead of the drill.

Cattle may look more like coin than wheat like gold before a twelvemonth has rolled by.

Old implements in good repair often do as good work as new. Make repairs while yet there is time.

Plenty of pasture and good live stock are generally found on the same farm. Do not plow up all the pasture.

The fall wheat and clover have come through the winter well. If the spring is favorable, a good crop should result.

A tax on plant food and a few of the cheaper imported live-stock foodstuffs will not help the farmer increase production.

An American writer suggests that nations running short of wheat "stretch out" their supply by making it into macaroni.

The best advice for the man engaged in mixed farming is to keep on mixing. Do not let a rush of wheat push everything else out of the way.

Thus far the Kaiser and the German war lords have not taken advantage of the opportunity to relieve stricken Belgium by contributing a few links to "The Farmer's Advocate" relief chain.

According to the calendar, spring commences Sunday. Sometimes the climate does not keep up to the calendar, and very often the farmer falls behind both. Be ready.

Both sides of Parliament at Ottawa are beginning to complain that there is no political truce. After reading both sides of the political press, we ask: Who is to blame?

We were recently on a two-hundred-acre farm on which are kept 100 cattle, 17 horses, 49 hogs, and upwards of 25 sheep. This man is producing big crops, and grain is not his main source of revenue.

Twelve miles away the guns of the super-dreadnought Queen Elizabeth threw shells weighing nearly a ton each into the Dardanelles forts. The range was transmitted by wireless. Aeroplanes aided by the bombardment, and mountains intervened between ship and forts. It's a long way to Tippecanoe.

Regular "Pay Days" for the Hired Man.

The farm-labor problem has been discussed so long, without a solution, that those in need of really competent and efficient help have almost despaired of ever getting enough satisfactory hired men at the price they are able to pay. We recently had the opportunity of reading a number of articles on this subject, written by young men, some of whom had had experience as hired men, and others who had employed farm labor. One of the best suggestions offered in these discussions of the problem was that there should be something in the agreement between employer and employee which assured the man of a regular and sufficient supply of money as his time goes on. In short, there should be set "pay days," on which at least part of the money earned should be paid the laborer. We believe this is a good point, and we know that one of the attractions of city work is that payment for services rendered is made weekly or monthly. This is also a reason why many men prefer working by the day in the country to a long-time engagement on the farm. By the day, they get their money as soon as it is earned; when hiring for eight months or a year, very little is forwarded, as a general thing, until the man's "time is in." True, the farmer is not often in as good a position as the city business man to pay weekly or monthly. He does not often have the ready cash, and besides, particularly where members of the "floating" population are engaged, he must be careful not to pay up too well for fear of their tiring of the work and walking off to new fields. He feels that he must keep a little back. There is something wrong with the farmer or his help where this is the case. An agreement should be binding, and it should make no difference to the man's desire to stay or leave when he is paid up at the end of each week or each month. Where married men are hired, there is little danger of this drifting. We know at least two farms where men are hired by the hour and paid each week. This is entirely satisfactory, and nothing pleases the men more than a regular "pay day." It is worth a trial, and every farmer who is in a position to pay should, provided his man desires, and he likely will, give him his money at regular intervals as he earns it. If necessary, keep a little back, but this should not be needed. If the man is the kind that will "sip out" after such treatment, he is not the kind of man wanted on the farm. There were many other points brought out, but this regular pay day seems the best.

System Shortens Hours.

We have heard about long hours on the farm until the public are so saturated with the idea that they think every farmer works his men from daylight until dark, and makes them do almost the rest of the time. Farm hours are and must continue to be somewhat longer than those generally worked in factories or other city work, but the farmer who is alive to the situation does not expect a man to work sixteen or seventeen hours out of twenty-four, day in and day out. A ten-hour day in the field is plenty. In fact, to give horses the necessary hour and a half at noon, it is difficult to get in more than nine and one half hours. It is the chores that stretch out the day's work. It is absolutely necessary, where a man works a team, that the horses be fed one hour and a half before going to the field in the

morning. They must be cleaned and harnessed. This means five o'clock for a rising hour. They must be cleaned and fed again at night, which means the best part of another hour; and besides this there are generally other chores to be done. However, these may be kept within reason. On a well regulated dairy farm shorter days are put in in the field by those who look after the cows, or, if dairying is carried on on a large scale, the dairy man or men may not go to the field at all. It really simmers down to system. On a one-hundred acre farm, where one hired man is kept, it may be possible by using four horse implements to have him do all the field work outside of hoeing, and haying and harvesting. This being so, the proprietor can look after all chores, and the man only have his horses to attend to. On larger farms there is even better opportunity for system—two or more field men and one barn man. This necessitates the keeping of plenty of live stock, and the barn man should be a "handy man," capable of keeping all the implements, machines and farm equipment in running order. It is simply system, and no doubt it would, in a great measure, solve the farm-labor problem.

No Class Distinction.

We have always advocated the hiring of married men, who should be supplied with a cottage and garden plot. To this a few writers took exception, believing that such a policy would establish a permanent farm laboring class as in the Old Land, and which, they held, is not in the interests of Canada or Canadian agriculture. We fail to see the point. A married laboring man must live, and with a house and garden provided for him in the country, together with a fair wage, he is in far better position to save enough to rent a farm or buy a little place and start for himself than he can ever hope to be at laborer's wages, and the cost of living, in a city. We know men who are now doing well on their own farms and on rented farms who started as hired men living in a cottage on a farm, and at much lower wages than now prevail for farm labor. Of course, if a man has a trade—is a mechanic and not a farmer, his place is not on the farm—but there are thousands of laborers not mechanics in the cities, and who, if they had the inclination, the willingness to work and the gumption, would be better off at the end of twenty years were they in the country. We abhor class distinction—one man is as good as another—but there must always be laborers, men who do better work for others than they can ever do for themselves, and men starting at the bottom rung of the ladder, gaining by the sweat of their brows the wherewithal which leads to a better position and finally to a business of their own.

The question of recreation is also brought up. We must agree that there is little time or opportunity for recreation on a busy farm. There should be more. A man is entitled to the legal holidays, and if he is a good man, it will pay to cheerfully allow them. If they fall on days when circumstances are such that it is imperative that all hands are working, other days should be allowed. Under the best of conditions there is little recreation, but to the workmen in the city what is there—moving pictures and street corner go-sip? The picture which nature paints may not be quite so much of a thriller as the artificial reel showing the shooting up of a town by bank robbers or cowboys, but if time is given to enjoy it in the right spirit, there will be a more lasting benefit and pleasure derived from it, and,

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.

3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.

5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.

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12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL, and will not be forwarded.

14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

besides, the man in the country with a few days off each year can see the city sights and live in the best place on earth—the country.

Wages High Compared With Profits.

There is something wrong. A few disgruntled farm laborers have worked for a few "nigger-driving" farmers. They have given all farmers a bad name, and the farmers in turn have criticized hired men severely. All farmers are not slave-drivers, neither are all farm laborers good-for-nothing, lazy loafers. The right kind of farm laborer is worthy of his hire, and the considerate, careful, systematic farmer is just as good an employer, and no more exacting than the captain of industry in the city. He may not have as much money as has his privileged city brother, but he has never had the same opportunities to get it easy and to turn legislation his way as the city big-business man has had. Farmers cannot compete satisfactorily in the labor market with the bigger industries which enjoy special privilege. They are willing to pay all they can, and, according to profits one year with another, pay a higher wage than any other class of employers in Canada to-day. The situation remains unchanged. Unemployed are fed by the cities, while the farmer requires help; but the unemployed very often sneer at farm work. These are not made of the same stuff that good farmers and good farm laborers can boast of. The farm needs real men—men of strength, men of ambition, men of brains. To these it offers an opportunity.

Letters are coming to this office asking where employment on a farm may be had. If the Government had taken up "The Farmer's Advocate" scheme for bringing unemployed and farmer together no difficulty would have been found. If not this scheme, why not some other?

Do All Classes Benefit by Tariff Increase?

The recent increase in tariff has been the subject of many articles, some built on condemnation, others on commendation. The official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (Industrial Canada) took the latter stand, and in a series of four articles sought to show that all hands were benefited by the move. The manufacturer would stand to gain, but still he must pay increased duty on raw material, machinery required in his business, equipment and building material not made in Canada. Manufacturers must also pay a heavy toll in stamp taxes and increased taxes on railway, steamship and sleeping car tickets. "The tariff increase gives the manufacturers more protection, but the budget, taken as a whole, makes them pay for a considerable part of this protection."

According to the paper in question, farmers were given especially good treatment, having mowing machines, harvesters, reapers, and parts thereof, ditching machines and binder twine, exempt from the raise. Stock-raising was encouraged. It sought to point out that the farmer as a consumer is not an extensive importer, therefore will not be affected to any degree, and that the increased tariff gives him greater protection on horses, beef, cattle, poultry, vegetables and other products, reducing competition from abroad. We should like to point out that a distinguished Canadian K. C., addressing the Canadian Club in this city not long ago, said that the Canadian farmer was the greatest of consumers of articles many of which are imported.

Following this, it was shown that the "consumer" will have to pay only slightly more for some of the articles consumed. But it was pointed out, further, that the consumer would find a "bright side" to the budget, and the following are cited as instances of articles exempted from additional duty: Anthracite coal, fish, arrow root, corn meal, wheat flour, biscuits, limes, and lime juice or cocoa beans, sugar and tobacco, books and newsprint paper, educational apparatus, surgical instruments, etc. "To the great mass of individual consumers the tariff increase will be negligible. What do individual consumers import? Part of their food, clothes, furniture, automobile and building material. These are the chief items. Those who persist in buying these goods abroad will have to pay a little more for them. Those who buy them at home will escape even this small increase."

There is very little use of anyone attempting to show that a tariff increase is good for every individual in the country affected. The strangest thing we see in connection with these articles is that the strong points brought out to please the consumer and the producer are exemptions from tariff increase. In the case of the farmer, the first point made is that harvesting machines are exempt. In the case of the consumer, the articles discussed in order to make him think the increase beneficial in every sense are those exempt from this increase. The fact is the Government of Canada needed the money and levied a tax in the easiest way possible, and one intended to please the manufacturing interests, regardless of what other people thought of the matter. Up to the present, we have never heard of manufacturers losing money because the tariff was raised on their raw materials, or upon anything which goes to make up the completed article which they put on the market. The tariff is up on manufactured articles, as well as on raw materials, and they have an excellent opportunity to raise the price on the finished product, and thus make a further profit. Producers and consumers alike can always bank on it that if it costs a manufacturer more to make his goods, it will cost them more to buy these goods, and the net profit to the manufacturer generally goes up at each increase in price.

It was well that harvesting machines were not placed under the heavier burden, but, as previously pointed out in these columns, if production is to be very much increased, it would have been well to have remembered tillage implements and their position in ordinary farm practice. The protection which the stock-raiser is getting is a

joke. No country save the United States is in a position to flood live stock on to our markets, and we know that there is a shortage in that country, so that our stockmen have nothing to fear. They would be equal to the situation, anyway.

No matter where the goods are bought in this country, the tariff will have the effect of raising the price. No later than yesterday we purchased some cottonseed meal to feed at Weldwood, and were informed that, owing to the jump in duty, it was \$5.00 per ton dearer than it was a few weeks ago. This is only an instance. It will work out in the same proportion on everything bought, whether it be a manufactured article made in this country and protected by the duties, or an article imported from some other country. If this is the best way to increase the revenue, the people of this country, realizing that they have a duty to perform at this time, should not object, but it is foolish to think that everyone in the country is to be financially benefited by the change—the manufacturer, the farmer and the consumer. The truth might as well come out first as last—when duties go up and more revenue is turned into the coffers of the country, the people must foot the bill. It is the average everyday consumer and producer whose dollars go to increase the revenue. There would be no complaint to make if all extra cost went to the Government to meet the needs of the country, but, as a general thing, the moneyed interests and manufacturers take advantage of such an occasion to fill their pockets, too, at the expense of those obliged to use their goods, and to pay the increased prices placed thereon as a direct result of tariff increases. We are glad to note that the official organ of the manufacturers' association points out that exemptions are in the main interests of the producer and consumer. With this we agree, but we do not agree that the manufacturer is hard hit by the new schedule and is not going to reap the benefit of greater protection.

Pains and Penalties.

The speaker at one of the patriotisms and production meetings who blurted out that the Canadian farmer was the man who would have to foot the Canadian war bill, was not indulging in such a wild flight of poetic fancy as some might imagine. Whether or not he had thought out the economic condition of the after-war period is immaterial. He uttered an unpalatable bit of prose that should give people pause. The expression will start some thinking and cause the man behind the plow, or upon it if he uses a riding implement, when turning over the spring's furrows, to do some cogitating on his own future account. The public on this continent, through the newspapers, has been handed out liberal doses of what is called "dope" in regard to temporarily advanced prices of farm products, and the enormous war-supply contracts to reassure them of the acceleration to business present and prospective. "Business as usual" and confidence in our extraordinary recuperative powers, are highly desirable at such a time as this, but relieve no one from the necessity of preparing to face inevitable consequences. Admittedly, a spurt has been given to enterprises here and there, but trade and industry generally have felt adversely the pressure resulting from the withdrawal of many men from the land, the decline of immigration, the increase of taxation, and the growing dearthness of capital. Great Britain and Europe have been the main sources of capital for the past industrial and transport development of America. The war has already diverted, and will dry up for a prolonged period, these sources of financial supply required to restore ravaged lands to a normal condition, and meet their war debts.

The timely communication of Edward B. Horre in "The Farmer's Advocate" for Feb. 18, widely and seriously read, dealt lucidly and vigorously with the need of capital in order to increase farm production, and also to cover the growing cost of farming operations. The banking facilities required to finance farming have probably received more discussion in the United States than in Canada, and the lack of capital is claimed in a recent report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to have been the most serious hindrance to the development of American agriculture. Legislation designed especially to remedy this defect is now passing through Congress. The United States will, it is admitted, suffer seriously because of the war, from the withdrawal and dearthness of money, and the decreased standard of living in devastated Europe. "So that," observes Norman Angell, "if for many years the American farm house is not as

well built as it might be, the farm not so well worked, rural life not so attractive, the farmer's wife burdened with more labor than she might otherwise have, and if she grows older earlier than she otherwise might, it will be in part because we are paying our share of war indemnities and war cost." If that be true of the Republic and not directly engaged in the conflict, it will most certainly be more seriously true of Canada a combatant, which the people will realize as the war mortgages on the country's future, war taxes and war pension rolls begin falling due. Finally overcome, we may think that the mad and guilty European aggressor will be the chief victim materially and in humiliation, but let us not delude ourselves into thinking that the victor gains in proportion as the vanquished suffer. For some losses indemnities may recoup us and other Allies, but not all. Morally as well as materially the peoples of the earth are too closely and intricately involved in their relations to live each to themselves. As Mr. Angell points out, a locomotive builder in Essen makes engines for a light railway in the Argentine, (for which the capital was subscribed in Paris) which became necessary because of the export of wool to Bradford, Eng., where trade developed because of brisk sales in the United States, due to high prices consequent of the destruction of sheep runs caused by the agricultural development of the West. The money found in Paris was due perhaps to fine crops of grapes and olives, the products of which were sold mainly in London and New York; and the wool needed in Bradford went into blankets for Montana miners who were smelting copper for a cable to China, needed because the encouragement given to education by the new Republic caused Chinese newspapers to print cable news from Europe. But for such factors as these and a whole chain of equally interdependent ones throughout the world, the Essen iron master would not have been able to sell his locomotives.

Thus it is that the web of humanity is woven together. Outraged and trampled upon, human brotherhood through all its members consequentially shares in varying degrees the pains and penalties as apportioned by Eternal Justice and by the peace tribunal when it assembles to adjust the most tremendous issue that ever fell to the lot of any statesmen.

Nature's Diary.

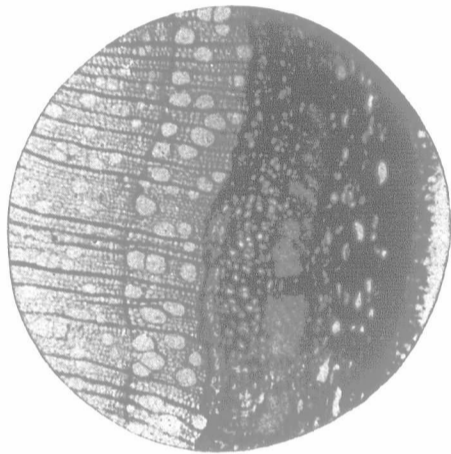
A. B. Klugh, M.A.

The "Sap season" is now about to open, and tapping, collecting, and sugaring-off will soon be the order of the day. There are many very interesting points about the sap flow of the Sugar Maple, and many points which are generally misunderstood. The first point is the cause of the flow of sap, in regard to which many erroneous ideas are current. Gas-expansion, water-expansion, wood-expansion, and expansion due to freezing have all been advanced as the cause, but recent work shows that none of these phenomena account for the facts. To understand the cause of the sap flow we must know something of the structure of the wood. Wood is made up of three tissue-systems—the vessels, which run vertically and which show as holes in a cross-section (see figure), wood fibres, which also are vertical, and medullary rays, or pith rays, which run radially from the centre outwards. These rays show as black lines in the figure. So numerous are these rays that they make up about ten per cent of all the tissues of the wood. It is in the rays that most of the starch is stored, and it is the starch which is in the spring changed into sugar. The pith rays are made up of cells placed end to end, and under the stimulus of a rise in temperature the outer ends of the ray cells become more permeable to sap than the inner ends, with the result that there is a strong outward sap-pressure. This explains the fact that weather with cold nights and bright sunny days is good sap weather, rather than weather with little range of temperature.

The starch which is stored in the medullary rays is manufactured in the leaves under the influence of sunlight, and it is important to remember this because the sugar content of the sap depends upon the conditions of the preceding season as to sunlight and leaf development. In cases where caterpillars have defoliated the trees during the previous summer it has been found that the sugar content of the sap has been much less than usual. Under very favorable conditions so much starch may be available for storage that the pith rays cannot hold it all, in which case it is stored in the wood fibres, particularly in those lying close to the pith rays. In the storage of starch the outer pith rays are filled first and when in the spring the starch is converted into sugar, by the action of certain chemical compounds known as enzymes, it is this starch in the outer portions which is first changed. As I have before pointed out starch is the form in which plants store most of their reserve food,

but starch is insoluble and consequently if food is to be moved from place to place it must be converted into some other form. This form is sugar—in most plants a sugar known as Glucose, but in the Sugar Maple and some other plants a sugar called Saccharose or cane sugar. The normal function of the sugar in the sap in the spring is to serve as food to supply the growing parts of the tree, for the opening buds, for the expanding leaves, for the formation of new wood and new bark. Hence it is a wise precaution to see that too large a quantity of sap is not taken from any one tree, or the future welfare of the tree may be endangered. It is not safe to take more than fifty quarts of sap from any one tree.

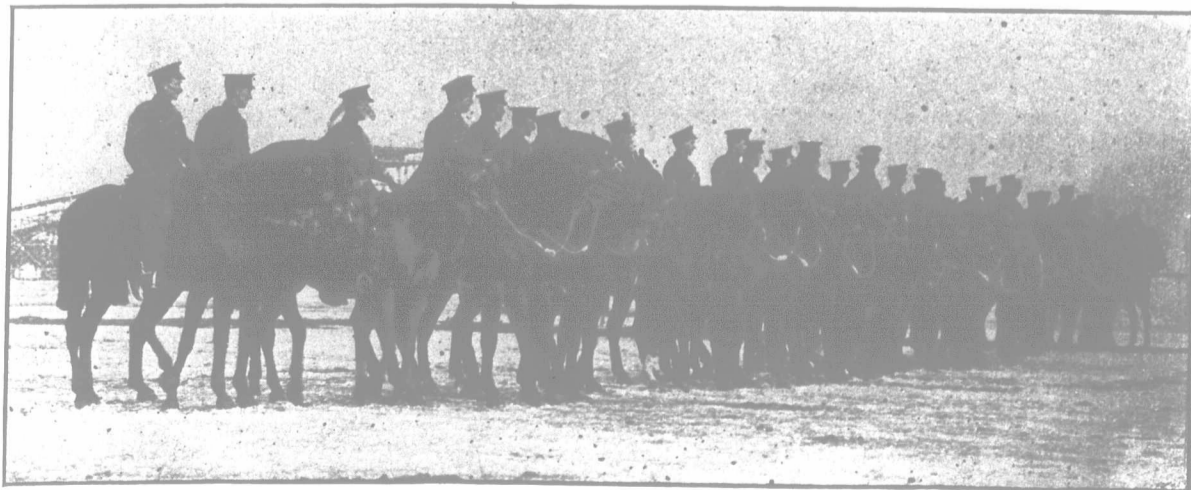
The Vermont Experiment Station has conducted a long series of experiments on the sap flow of the Sugar Maple, and many of the results obtained have a very practical bearing on the Maple-Sugar Industry. They found that trees in damp situations "run" later than those in drier locations. Trees exposed to sunlight give more



Cross Section of a Stem Showing Wood and Bark.

and richer sap than those farther back in the bush, crowded and more shaded. The amount of sugar in sap varies from 1.33 per cent. to 7.08 per cent, and averages 3 per cent. It was found that tapping to a depth of one and a half inches gave both the largest quantities and the sweetest sap. No marked difference was found in favor of tapping on the south or on any other particular side of the tree, and where a sugar bush is worked year after year the main thing to avoid is the placing of new taps too near old ones. Tapping at the height of four feet was found to yield sap in greater quantity and better in quality than at any other height. The larger the tap hole the greater was the amount of sap given, but it is undesirable to wound the tree more than is necessary, and in the long run a hole of 1/2 or 3/4 inches in diameter is the best. The maximum quantity of sap ran between 9 a.m. and noon, the flow diminishing gradually until 3 p.m., and then falling off very rapidly. The throwing away of ice which forms in the sap buckets was found to be a very wasteful proceeding, as this ice contains about 1.25 per cent. of sugar. The best type of tree to tap is one that has a short cylindrical trunk and a large branch system which begins at about ten feet from the ground.

A true note was struck by R. G. Smith, K. C., Professor of Commercial Law in McGill University, before the Canadian Club, of Toronto, when he declared: "I am not a preacher, but in my conscience I believe that the words of the humble Nazarene will govern this world when the Kaiser will be forgotten in the ages of contemptible oblivion."



Canadian Mounted Rifles—A Line-up on Toronto Exhibition Grounds.

More Links for the "Dollar Chain" Needed.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have responded nobly to the Dollar Chain movement recently started through our columns for the Belgian Relief Fund, Soldiers' Comfort and Red Cross work. As pointed out previously, the greatest need for Red Cross work and soldiers' comforts is still ahead. When the great drive of the Allies toward Berlin begins, and when the fiercest fighting of the entire war commences, as it surely will before long, there will be even greater need of Red Cross assistance and little comforts for the fighting men and the wounded than has been the case during the winter which is now waning. The fund, as shown in the announcement this week, has grown until it nears the nine-hundred-dollar mark. Very good for six weeks. Each link means a dollar's worth of food for suffering Belgians, comfort for our own fighting soldiers, or relief for wounded in our own army. There is every indication that the chain will keep on lengthening, and we can only hope that so long as the war lasts the dollar links may be turned in from those desirous of doing their little part in alleviating the suffering in the trenches on the western front in the great campaign.

THE HORSE.

It Is All In The Collar.

With the approach of spring work comes the danger of sore shoulders so common with overworked or badly-cared-for horses. It is of the utmost importance that the collar fit the horse, and each horse should have his own collar, just as much as each workman on the farm has his own coat. Where colts are to be broken in to spring work this spring, it is good practice to take them to a harnessmaker and have them measured and a collar made specially for them, no other horse to be allowed to wear that collar. As time goes on and the work becomes steadier and harder, the colt will likely lose in flesh, and it will be necessary to adjust the collar in order to keep it fitting snugly, with just room enough at the bottom to insert the fingers between the collar and the neck or windpipe of the horse when he carries his head in the position at which he works. Avoid the use of sweat pads where possible, but when a colt or other horse has failed so much, due to heavy work, that the collar is altogether too large for him, it may become imperative. Some prefer a cloth-faced collar, others a leather-faced. We believe that the leather-faced collar is more easily kept clean than the cloth. Some good farmers claim that it is almost necessary that pads be worn with the leather-faced collar. Never buy a cheap collar. Fifty cents saved at the time of purchase may mean dollars of loss with sore shoulders and lost time when the animal does heavy work. Avoid the short-strawed collars, which are likely to become lumpy and injurious to shoulders of any horses which may be called upon to wear them.

Some recommend soaking the new collar overnight in water to make it soft and put it in a condition to take the shape of the horse's neck and shoulders. This we have never found necessary, and most harnessmakers condemn the practice. There is a danger, where collars are soaked, that they go badly out of shape, and may be practically ruined. We would much rather fit the collar well to the horse, and buckle the hames as tightly as possible, and take a chance on the results. If the collar fits properly and the horse's shoulders get the proper attention as

to cleaning, occasional cooling and rubbing off in the fields, and washing off if necessary at night, there should be little trouble with sore shoulders where the horse is not overworked or overheated.

Horse Trade Improving.

Horsemen generally and Percheron breeders particularly will be interested to know that the Percheron business, as reported by Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the breed society in the United States, is increasing in the United States despite conditions caused by war, foot-and-mouth disease, and depressed trade in general.

During February, 1914, the Percheron Society of America cleared 1,101 transfers; for February, 1915, 1,192 transfers. Trade so far in March shows steady gains. Importations of pure-bred draft horses from abroad amounted to nine thousand one hundred and three head in 1911, 1912 and 1913. This made an average of about one and one-half million dollars worth of breeding draft horses annually, for which American gold was spent abroad. These importations are now wholly shut off, and probably will be for years to come.

About eight or nine thousand American-bred Percherons are now annually produced and recorded. The registration of pure-bred draft horses of the other draft breeds in the United States—Clydesdale, Shire, Belgian, French Draft and Suffolk—amounts to approximately four thousand animals annually, so that only twelve to thirteen thousand pure-bred draft American-bred horses are being produced annually and recorded. As the sex runs about half and half, this means that but six thousand pure-bred draft stallions of all breeds (approximately) are now being produced annually. This is a small number in proportion to the twenty-three million horses owned in the United States, and it is inevitable that prices must rise on good, pure-bred draft sires of any breed.

The marvelous gain in exports of horses is the most marked development of the general trade. Total exports of horses from the United States to other countries (per data supplied us by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. A.) amounted to but \$1,286,369 for the last five months of 1913. During the last five months of 1914 exports totaled \$15,439,604, a gain of more than \$14,000,000.

Singeing vs. Clipping Horses.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" I noticed someone advocating clipping the horses before spring work starts. Now, I think that it is a very great mistake to work or drive horses with long coats of hair on them. It is very much as if a man went to work to fill manure with a big fur overcoat on.

We have tried clipping and found that it was a good deal of trouble to keep the horses blanketed, and keep them from getting cold. In singeing them, the hair is not made so short and the horses are not nearly so likely to catch cold. And then, we can singe three horses in the time that it would take to clip one by hand.

We have used an asbestos fire-lighter, soaked in coal oil, with good results, but we now use a tin singer with a broad wick. The horse should be thoroughly dry; curry the hair against the grain, as it were. Have the horse in a box-stall where there is no straw or any draft, and also have a pail of water ready in case of emergencies. It is generally necessary to put a twitch on the horse, and sometimes to tie up a front foot. Some horses do not mind it, others are nervous and don't like it. It always takes two to perform the operation, one to hold the horse and one to manipulate the singer. After a number of years of trial, we like the singeing, and always do it in the spring.

Oxford Co., Ont.

D. LAWRENCE.

Put Garters on the Kicker.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Seeing your article on preventing "horses stall kicking," I send you two simple and very effective remedies:

Take a piece of 1-inch elastic braid and sew it just tight enough to make a garter to fit about 2 inches above the hock. Every time the horse lifts his leg to kick and feels the garter stretch he will put his leg down again, quite puzzled to know what is the matter.

Another remedy is to cut a piece of broom handle about 3 inches long, fasten tape or straps on each end, long enough to allow the wood to rest in the fetlock joint and be tied in front. This prevents the horse bending the fetlock joint, and he will not kick unless he can straighten the hoof. Having tried this often on Thoroughbreds, I find it an excellent remedy, with no ill-effects on their temper.

Que.

T. TOMLINSON.

The Gait of a Horse.

The gait of a horse is a peculiar thing. In many respects it indicates the temperament and breeding of the animal, as a man's carriage indicates the opinion he entertains regarding himself. To act properly a horse must be in fine fettle and possess muscular development, or, in other words, he must not only know how to do it, but he must feel like doing it. However, no amount of oats and pampering will induce a Thoroughbred to flex his knees and hocks, nor will it give that springy, fleetly step of the Thoroughbred to the drafter. The action of a horse, so far as his untrained gait is concerned, depends upon heredity. Notice several foals in the pasture; when disturbed, one will gallop lightly away. Another will trot off and almost clear the top of the daisies as it flexes its knees and bends its hocks. Still another colt may trot away with the long, reaching stride of one which may later make a good roadster. The Thoroughbred, Hackney and Standard-bred are all exemplified in these young foals which perhaps never knew the touch of a human hand. They inherit from their parentage a way of moving that characterizes the breed to which their sires and dams belong. It is a way that nature has of propagating things after the likeness of the ancestor. Type and conformation may influence the extent to which this peculiar action may be developed, yet these characteristics are, in themselves, partly hereditary, thus making the gait of a young horse very much under the influence of its lineage. In spite of what has been written about the inbred qualities of the offspring, man can, to a very large extent, develop or undo the inherent action of the animal.

Good action is a valuable attribute of any horse; even the farm horse should be trained to move properly. Good action in the carriage horse or drafter, in its primary sense, simply means the straight-away movement with feet in line, and with the knees and hocks folded and bent to show the steel. The drafter must fold his pastern joint, lift his knee fairly high and bend his hocks in order to look right to the buyer or the judge. It is surprising how much importance is placed on the gait of a horse. The carriage horse must observe the same rules, but enlarge upon them, and carry each movement to the extreme. The object in training a young horse to perform properly is very necessary, as the trade is exacting in its demands; and since the means are simple indeed, every raiser of horses should educate the young animal to conduct itself with certain style and demeanor. It is exasperating at times when a horse that never was known to take a lame step and always moved properly, gives a very poor exhibition before a buyer, often going lame for some unknown reason, and thus in many cases making the honest seller appear a "crook" before the eyes of the public. This cannot be satisfactorily explained, but it is nevertheless true, and the most we can say is, it is a way horses have.

The Standard-bred and Thoroughbred have certain labors to perform which render them somewhat in a class apart from the drafter or carriage animal. The latter kinds must make more show of the steel, and, in the case of the carriage or park horse, accomplish little. Their action can be largely influenced by training. With an overdraw and a curb bit the head can be held up and the nose brought in. Then, by urging with the voice and whip and restraining with the rein, trappy action may be induced. This should be done gently, however, for the mouth is sometimes tender, and too much whipping is inadvisable. This treatment should only be applied where extreme action is desired, and the heavy horse should be taught by exercise and proper shoeing. Much of the side-wheeling and ambling movements of horses in the local fall-fair rings could be eliminated if the entries were taught the first principles of straight action. We have known horsemen to walk and trot their horses over heavy plowed ground to give them more flexion. Weight applied to the feet causes them to exert an extra effort to lift their knees and hocks, and fold nicer at the pastern joint. Deep straw also excites them to lift their feet higher, and thus educates them to more trappiness. Some animals will not do their best until shod especially for the purpose. Weight applied to the toe causes the steel to extend the feet farther forward, as additional weight causes a pendulum to travel through a greater distance. The reverse of this is also true, for, by applying the weight farther back on the shoe the animal will take a shorter step and lift the feet higher. An expert farrier can also weight the shoe to prevent paddling, winging and winding to a certain extent, all of which are undesirable and detract from the appearance of the horse when in action. Every horse, while still young should be schooled in the art of moving right, if the mature or "horse for sale" is to command the highest price.

The Horse Stable Floor.

The horse stable floor is often a part of the new stable construction upon which the builder is undecided. As a general thing, in the present day, cement is used, but where cement forms the base for the floor we believe that it should stand; that is, the stalls should be planked on top of the cement. In putting down a cement floor, the foundation coat should be about 3 inches thick, one part of cement to nine or ten of sharp gravel, with small cobble stones rammed in and packed down. The finishing coat should be 1½ to 2 inches thick, one part of cement to five of sharp sand or gravel. This makes a very good floor, and does not require, as far as strength is concerned, the plank top. Where the plank top is put down, it is better to put in about 4 inches of the cement, 1 to 10, imbed in to it a cross strip or strips, and spike the planks to these. It is necessary to have a slight fall from the front of the stall to the gutter at the back. Where no planks are used the stall floor should be creased to prevent the horses slipping, and it is good practice to have the passage behind the horses, through which they pass in going to and from the stalls, creased either one way or both ways in squares, to prevent slipping. The greatest danger of cement floors is injury from slipping. Where cement is used in the stalls and no plank covering put in, more bedding is required to prevent slipping and keep the horses up off the cold cement. One of the best and cheapest floors is the cement covered with plank. Of course, if a man wishes to go to the extra expense, he may put in one of the cork brick or other specially-prepared floorings guaranteed to be non-absorbent, dry and safe.

The Size of the Stall.

During the winter season we have been in receipt of many letters inquiring as to what was the best size for horse stalls. We believe that, to be perfectly safe, and to give the best satisfaction possible, stalls should be at least 9 feet deep and 5 feet wide. For very large horses it is sometimes advisable to have stalls wider than 5 feet, to give plenty of room for the animal to stand and lie down in comfort, and for the attendants to get around the animal on both sides without danger of being unduly squeezed against the stall partitions. Too many of the horse stalls in the older stables were altogether too narrow, and most of them were too short. Recently, we had inquiries as to the best method of stopping horses from kicking. Of one thing we are sure, a good method of prevention is to make the stalls long enough that the horses are not backing up beyond the end partition post and kicking each other. When a horse can see over the partition which is so short that when he stands well back in his stall he can kick his stable mate, it is more than likely that the habit of kicking will soon be noticeable. Deeper and wider stalls will prevent much of this trouble.

LIVE STOCK.

Warts on Animals.

I have a colt coming two years old. Last summer his lips and nose became covered with small warts about the size of peas. I was told that Castor oil would take them off. I have tried this cure, but they are still there.

W. D.

Certain animals may be predisposed to warts, or warts may arise from an impoverished condition of the skin, or irritation through rubbing. These protuberances may vary in size from one as large as a pinhead to one equal to a large potato or a small cabbage. All of them are growths in the skin and may be easily dissected out without much danger, as they do not contain any large blood-vessels. Small-warts with long bases may be clipped off with the shears, or, if a string or horse hair is tied tightly around them, they will slough off in a few days. The base should then be treated with an antiseptic. Where the wart is small, some local application may serve to displace it. Frequent applications and rubbings of castor oil have been serviceable, but in some stubborn cases it has failed to accomplish the purpose. Butter of antimony is more severe, and will remove most any ordinary-sized wart. It is applied with a feather once daily, care being taken not to allow the butter of antimony to come in contact with the normal flesh. A silver-nitrate pencil touched frequently to the wart will also remove it, and glacial acetic acid, applied like the butter of antimony, is also useful. Warts sometimes occur where they incapacitate horses for working, or, when they appear on the udder or teats of dairy cows, make milking very uncomfortable. Where warts do not occur in dangerous places, they may be dissected off by a careful operator, but it is not well to venture too far in, such cases. If

butter of antimony or other drugs previously mentioned are not effective, it would be well in the case of large warts to call in the veterinarian.

A Hospital in the Stable.

A box stall in the stable, twelve feet square, or larger, could not be put to better use than by devoting it entirely to individuals of the herd during parturition. This is commonly done, but sanitary precautions are not carried out as scrupulously as they should be. The stall should be finished off inside with planed lumber, and after it has been occupied each time it should be thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected. A cement floor would probably be most sanitary of any, but some do not prefer such a floor in a stall to be used for this purpose. With plenty of bedding, it would probably be all right, but perhaps a plank floor would be more satisfactory. If a wooden floor is installed, it should have slope enough so that it could be flushed off easily and disinfected thoroughly after each time an animal has been in the stall. Mangers and all the corners should be cleaned out. A 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or some other disinfectant, should be used freely, in order to kill all the germs and destroy all possibilities of disease. In case of horses, it is necessary to have some hospital of this kind. Navel-ill is so prevalent some springs that too much precaution cannot be taken. With cattle, there is always the danger of contagious abortion in the herd, or contagious scours with the calves, but if such a hospital were maintained in the stable, and thoroughly cleaned after each time an animal has occupied it, the danger would be reduced to a minimum. One might take further precautions and clean the animals before going in.

The hospital idea should be carried out in every branch of live stock on the farm, in the sheep pen or with the poultry. Animals showing any suspicious symptoms should be isolated at once, for nowadays so many diseases are of a contagious nature that the best way to fight them is to first isolate any diseased animal and then remove the cause of the trouble. Isolation and disinfection are good remedies.

Community Spirit Solves Many Problems.

Editor "The Farmers' Advocate":

The co-operation bug is loose in Summerland, B. C., and all sorts of associations are at work. It is a good thing; let it keep growing. That spirit will do more to solve the financial difficulties than cheap capital ever will. Never mind the cheap-capital part just now, some future day will do for that. It is the co-operation that is uppermost just now and is of most interest.

We have a Pure-Bred Stock Association, formed two years ago, and they have two pure-bred boars and a pure-bred Holstein bull at the disposal of members for a very reasonable fee. I don't like Holsteins, but then, I do like the community spirit, and my favorite in cows can go for the sake of helping to keep our community solid for one breed, so that buyers, when they want Holsteins, will feel reasonably sure of getting here what they want. Farmers could do more for themselves and their neighbors by this method of co-operating than they imagine they can. It is not such a pull against one's independence as we think it is, for all pure-bred breeds are good and pay well to sell as pure-bred. We only make it so hard by a stubborn spirit that reacts upon ourselves.

Another good turn that has been served by our co-operation, a council holds forth here and is composed of business men. They do not always understand things from our viewpoint, and they passed a by-law imposing a tax on every man who sold milk, so much for each cow. Ostensibly, this tax was for inspection of stables. That method of doing things is wrong. It "riles" one, and is not according to the ideas the members of our Pure-bred Stock Association have of freedom, and a few of us rounded up the Association and talked things over. We agreed that inspection was good and fair. We agreed that no one should sell milk that was not clean, as it would hurt all of us. We agreed that an inspector should be appointed. But we did not agree to the idea that a farmer should be taxed for producing or on the quantity he produced. We did not agree that a dairyman should pay to have an inspector come on his place and inspect it because another person wanted the dairyman's place inspected. If customers want that, they should pay for it. We backed up our point and carried it, because we had an association. Now a new by-law is under construction, and a bad precedent in taxation has been stopped, because we have a co-operative association.

We have a Poultry Association in Summerland, too, that is not merely an association for holding a pure-bred poultry show. It does that annually, and has one of the biggest and best shows in British Columbia, and the best or-

ganized show in B. C., Vancouver and Victoria included. But the show is not the part that interests us. What interests us is the egg-selling branch. Our community is made up of small places, from 1 acre to 20 acres, and most of the people keep a few hens. Twice a week they send the eggs to one of two collection stations. Two of our members agreed to accept them, and the secretary calls for them, packs them in cartons at his place, and fills a contract that we have with the C. P. R. They demand infertile eggs, clean and graded—and they get them. We get the extra price and a market, because we have a co-operative association. We pay the secretary a cent a dozen, and he sees that the main contract—the one from the C.P.R.—is filled, and also locates markets with local merchants and outsiders for the surplus. Only good, clean, fresh eggs are accepted, and it is working. The Association also buys feed at low rates, and the members get another advantage in this way.

We have also some splendid horse sires in the district, and it is easy to see the marked improvement over the cayuses that used to be the only horses here. Hackneys and Percherons are the only breeds used, and I hope it may be that way always. Two breeds are enough, and so long as we have good specimens of these types as we now have, we need not fear for the future of the horse business here.

More community spirit and the occasional giving up of our special likes for the general good of our community is what makes big men and good communities, and is the way we are going to solve the farm-capital problem, not by borrowing more money at a low rate. In most cases that merely adds to the burden already being carried.

B. C.

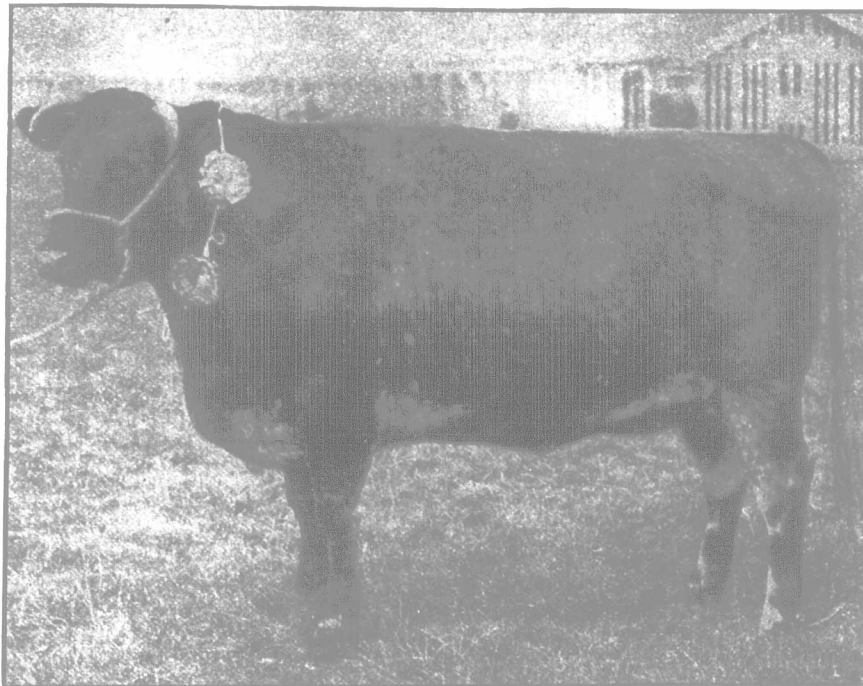
WALTER M. WRIGHT.

after harvest would make a suitable run, especially where the grass is to be broken up and the stubble is to be plowed. The clover will likely be stricken down with frost during October, but if rye were previously sown on some field as an after-harvest cultivation, that would tide them well over into November. These are a few suggestions that might be worked out in part on many farms, and reduce the feed bill very materially. There is no doubt as to the economy of forage crops for swine. The Kentucky Experiment Station carried on some investigation work along this line, and found that hogs on clover and rye pasture, with corn meal, made 73 per cent. greater gains than did a similar lot of pigs fed corn meal in a dry lot. The use of pasture also increased their appetites, for they ate 22 per cent. more grain than did the lot receiving the corn in the dry lot. The confined pigs made 100 pounds of gain at an expense of \$6.39, while 100 pounds of gain on the pasture cost \$4.47. These figures might not apply at present prices of grain, etc., but their comparative value is not diminished.

Pail-feeding Calves.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The great majority of beef cattle raisers, more especially in the older provinces, rear their calves at the pail. Opinions appear to be about equally divided, as to whether the calf should be removed at once after birth or allowed to suck for two or three days. The latter plan has always appealed more strongly, as the calves appear to get a better start. Those who favor the other plan claim that it gives less trouble, as the cow does not fret so long, and the calf that has never sucked is more easily taught to drink. Either plan is satisfactory if wisely managed. No calf intended for beef should be deprived of new milk in the whole state for at least two weeks. It does not answer so well to give the milk of another cow, unless she, too, is newly calved, as the milk of a cow long calved is very likely to cause digestive derangement in a very young animal. Many of the most successful feeders continue feeding whole milk for four or even five weeks, believing that it pays in weight made. It is an easy matter to overfeed a young calf, causing indigestion and perhaps a pronounced unthrifty condition. Three pints, morning and night, and two pints at noon, for a few days is quite enough, and this should be very gradually increased to four or five quarts twice daily at the end of four weeks.



Butterfly 64.

Reserve Champion at the Royal Show last year.

Suggestions for Making Pork.

When hogs are low in price it is a poor time to dispose of the breeding stock, and sometimes of the small pigs themselves. It is exceptionally easy to dispose of a herd of swine, and it is also comparatively easy to get back a stock again. The important thing to know is when to have a big stock and when to have a small one. The breeder who sells when hogs are low and replenishes his stock again when prices are on the upward trend, usually continues to do so, for he is almost always a season behind the favorable prices. The abnormal prices this spring do not warrant a depletion of the stock, but they should encourage a farmer to grow and finish the shoats as cheaply as possible.

If prices of grain and mill stuffs continue high, hogs must be gotten out to forage crops. What then is to be the system? In the first place, some early crop might be cut and thrown to the young pigs. Some early clover or alfalfa could be mown and fed to the swine in the early season, and the small area cut over would not affect the hay crop materially. As early as the soil will permit an acre of land should be sown to peas, oats and vetches. This can also be cut and fed to the dairy cattle, as well as to the hogs. It will be acceptable to both. Rape should also be sown in drills on a fertile strip of land, preferably near the buildings, and on a field that might be temporarily fenced without too much expense. If the hogs are not allowed to graze the rape too close to the ground, they may be put on a second time, after giving the field a rest. This should maintain the herd till a few weeks after the clover has been cut and a second growth is coming on. The hay and grain fields

The change from whole to skim milk should be made very gradually. Not more than one pint of the whole milk should be substituted by skim milk at first, and this may be increased day by day, until in two weeks the change to skim milk will have been completed. As the whole milk is taken out, the deficiency should be made up by adding a small quantity of flax seed jelly. To make this, for one calf allow a desert spoonful of flax seed to simmer (not boil) in a pint of water for several hours on the back of the stove, when it will become a jelly. This quantity is fed twice a day, and week by week increased, until when the calf is three and a half months old, it receives the jelly of half a cup of flax seed twice daily. Some feeders use well-cooked porridge made from oatmeal and fine shorts, along with the flax jelly and milk; but in using these one has to exercise great care to see that the feed is agreeing with the calf. At the first sign of poor appetite or scours, a return should be made to new milk for a few days, and after a complete recovery the return to the mixture should be gradually made.

Each calf should be fed by itself out of a clean tin or galvanized iron pail, which should be kept thoroughly sweet and clean by washing and scalding after each feeding. Much difficulty may be avoided by providing a small stanchion or stall for each calf. If kept fastened in these while feeding, and for half an hour afterwards, all crowding is avoided, and the calves do not acquire the habit of sucking each other. Have the manger so constructed as to hold securely the feed pail, and when the calf is old enough to eat chop, if a small quantity is placed before it, after

the empty pail is removed, the calf will very soon learn to masticate this solid diet.

The ideas of even successful feeders are not uniform as to the best age to commence giving coarse food. Some place a small quantity of suitable fodder at their disposal when they are two weeks old, allowing them to take what they want at their own discretion. Others believe it is better not to encourage the eating of coarse foods until the calves are from two to three months old. In all matters of this sort it is generally safe to follow the inclination of the animal by placing food within reach when the calves are about three weeks old; clover hay, preferably alfalfa is safe to commence with. A small quantity should be given in a rack daily. Then a handful of pulped roots, with bran or ground oats, should be placed in a flat-bottomed trough. This should be replenished every day, once or oftener, whether eaten or not, and the trough kept thoroughly clean. When the calves have learned to eat well, no more should be given than is readily eaten up, as this means the appetites are kept good and digestion keen, and on this depends the thrift of the calf.

Elgin County, Ont.

E. L.

FARM.

Keep the Country-born in the Country.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am a regular reader of your valuable paper, and would never be without it.

The question of hired help is continually being discussed in your columns. The fact stands that there is a large demand for labor on the farm and scores of idle men in the city looking for work. Many people ask why this is, for there is no doubt that a large percentage of these men are honest and willing workers. It must be that farm work does not appeal to them.

I should like to say here that I was a hired man myself for a number of years, and so I am speaking from experience. I have talked with many young men who have left the farm and have gone to work in the city, in automobile factories, etc. Almost all their views are the same, and coincided at the time with mine. Their chief reason is summed up in one word, "chores." It is the getting out at 5 a.m. and doing an hour or more of chores before the regular work of the day begins. Then, at night the farmer talks of quitting at six o'clock. He apparently thinks the subsequent chores a little after-supper amusement, but the hired man does not consider the day's work over until he is at liberty.

I can remember, myself, how I used to have to "hike" down to the pasture, half a mile distant, on the hot summer evenings, to bring up four or five cows, and then sit down and proceed to milk them, with the sweat pouring off me, while the flies kept the cow and myself on the jump. To keep from "cussing" required the patience of Job and the sense of humor of Peter McArthur. I used to consider this harder than working in the harvest field. It was then that visions of the city, with its comparatively short hours, became alluring to me. But I stuck it out because I had good prospects, but the other boys in the neighborhood said they could never make enough to start on their own account, and struck for the city, which offers, in the eyes of the country boy, such opportunities for advancement. Sometimes even the hired man is ambitious.

As a correspondent in a recent issue said, few men know how to use a hired man unless they have served their time one day as hired men themselves. Often too much is expected of him. I have often seen farmers who were most exorbitant with their hired men, when ditching or doing road work for the township, start half an hour late or stand and talk for an hour at a time. These same farmers would have a blue fit if their hired men were to do this. A farmer must look at things from the hired man's viewpoint to really understand him. It must be remembered that the hired man has not the same interest in the crops and stock as the farmer, and that he should therefore be encouraged by kindness and fair words which come as oil upon troubled waters, and cost but little.

If we cannot keep those born on the farm and accustomed to conditions from leaving, how can we expect a "back to the land" movement from the city folk who are accustomed to the luxuries and comforts of city life. I think that if we could induce all the country-born to stay in the country, the problem of farm labor would soon be solved, without having to ask help of the cities.

A READER.

Essex Co., Ont.

Up to March 4th, 2,741,840 bushels of wheat had been purchased or contracted for by the Government to supply seed to Western Provinces.

Sugar Weather Topics.

By Peter McArthur.

Sugar weather has come at last, and we have tapped fifty trees to make syrup for ourselves. We hear of all kinds of signs of spring, but the surest and most pleasant is the "tink-tunk" of the dripping sap in the bottom of a tin bucket. So far, we have had only one day's run, and I haven't started boiling in, but I shall get the sheet-iron pan in place and get busy tomorrow. There is no danger that I shall forget it, for the children are all on the job and reminding me of my duty every few minutes. It doesn't seem so very long since I was the one who was reminding an older person that the buckets were almost full and in danger of running over unless attended to at once. Sugar-making is most particularly the children's part of the farming, and I have noticed that the older the children, the better they like it. I doubt if there is anyone on the place who is hankering for a mouthful of sticky maple taffy more than I am at this minute. But it is the penalty of years that I must attend to a lot of other things first and act as if there were a lot of more important things in the world than filling a sweet tooth. I even sigh over the fact that good sugar weather means bad weather for wheat and clover, and, even though I know that my sighs and grumbling will not change the weather a bit, I have to shake my head and look worried so as to keep up the bluff of being grown up. But the children will get the taffy just as quickly as if I were as young as any of them—though it would never do to let them know. Still I suspect that the young rascals see through our hypocrisy in such matters much more clearly than we like to believe.

It is certainly hard work being a farmer these days. During the past few weeks I have read all kinds of contradictory advice in the papers. The farmers are being called on to stay at home and produce more, and also go to the front and fight. They are also urged to be thrifty and save their money, so that the country may have a proper reserve of cash in the banks, and also to spend as freely as ever so that our manufacturing industries may have proper support. They are urged to buy Made-in-Canada goods, and at the same time not to complain because American eggs are being shipped into our cities and smashing down the price just as the hens are starting to lay after eating costly feed all winter. Speaking of Made-in-Canada goods, the things that are coming out about the shoes supplied to the soldiers make me wonder a little about the shoes furnished to us, without inspection and without investigation by parliamentary committees. As the purchasing agent for a growing family, I have noticed that shoes do not last as they should, and I suspect that we may be getting paper where we should have leather and side leather instead of



Picking Stones.

Generally a boy's job and one thoroughly disliked.

While the investigating spirit is in the air, it might be well to investigate the quality of many of the things that are being bought by the people at home. If it is treason to sell inferior stuff for the use of the soldiers, isn't it a little bit wrong to sell those who have to bear the burdens at home the same kind of goods? I should like to see a little more investigation done, especially as Canadian industries are protected, organized and in control of their respective markets.

I hear that Sir Jingo McFlora

Is serving his country once more.

He is raking in cash

By selling us trash.

But he's loyal and true to the core!

For some time I have been hearing a great deal

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about loyalty, past and present, and my meditations on the subject have taken the form of a little fable which I submit for your consideration.

Two members of Parliament, one a Liberal and one a Conservative, were arguing savagely about their loyalty. As they were unable to decide whether it would have been more loyal to have built a navy or to have given a cash contribution, they decided to submit the question to a sovereign voter. When they approached him, he touched his hat and showed all the signs of pleasure and humility usually shown by a sovereign voter in the presence of his elected servants. "We want you to tell us which of us you think the more loyal," they said to him.

"Why," said the flustered sovereign voter, "I think that either of you ever swerved in your loyalty to McKenzie & Mann, when they needed your help or—" "No! No!" they protested, at the same time blushing a little—a very little. "That is not the loyalty we mean."

"O," exclaimed the sovereign voter, hastening to correct himself, "you mean your loyalty to the banks and the financial interests. I think you have both been wonderful in that and—" "O bother!" the politician exclaimed, "you are wrong again."

"Ah," said the sovereign voter, as if seeing a great light. "You must mean your loyalty to the manufacturers. I think that the record of both parties places you above reproach in that—"

"What we mean is loyalty to our country—to the Empire," protested the members of Parliament.

The sovereign voter drew himself up with dignity. "On that question the less said by you the better. When it comes to true loyalty, it is the plain people who are bearing the burdens and making the great sacrifices." And he wiped the corner of his eye with the cuff of his shirt. "Ah," they exclaimed sympathetically, "you perhaps have a son, or someone dear to you on the firing line."

"Well, not exactly," said the embarrassed sovereign voter. "But my hired man enlisted."

Moral.—When some fables are developed to their logical conclusion, they kick both ways.

THE DAIRY.

"Green Oat Feed" in the Dairy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It may be of interest to some of your Western readers, where in some localities "green oat feed" is considerably fed to both horses and cattle, to know how it compares with some other feeds as a milk producer.

In the district in which the writer lives, it is used by the farmers almost entirely for feeding

cattle, and I find my horses do exceedingly well on it. We cut the oats with a mower just as they begin to turn yellow. They dry much more quickly than when cut with a binder, and not having to remain out so long, consequently go into the barn much greener, and the heads and straws being all mixed up, the feed is eaten up very clean, whereas the stock object to the butts of the sheaves.

Commencing January 15, 1915, I experimented with the feed with two cows. One cow, seven years old, had freshened August 3, previously. The other was three years and one month old, and had had her only calf on Decem-

ber 25, 1913, so that she was in the thirteenth month when experiment started. For seven days I fed each of them 33 pounds of the green oat feed, 20 pounds turnips, and 3 pounds bran. During this period, the seven-year-old cow gave 175½ pounds milk, and the heifer 153½ pounds. For the next seven days I fed the same quantity of turnips and bran, but substituted alfalfa hay in a like quantity for the oat feed. The seven-year-old cow gave 165½ pounds, and the heifer 154½. This shows that it is at least on a par with alfalfa, and it is well that farmers know its feeding value, for in Alberta thousands of acres are cut for green feed. I sow about five bushels to the acre, and the straw grows much finer than when sown the standard three bushels. The above experiment also proves that different cows have their own individuality and must each be studied separately, for, while one added one

pound to its production, the other fell off ten pounds during the same period; and the latter does not freshen again till June, whereas the heifer is due in April.
T. K.
B. C.

The Creamery Payment Question.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Is it better for patrons of a Creamery to pay a certain rate per pound of fat or butter for manufacturing, or receive a stated price per pound for cream?

This question has been put to me frequently during the past winter. I attended the annual meeting of a first-class Creamery not long ago, when this point was debated with considerable skill by the patrons present. The decision was in favor of continuing as they had been doing, namely, paying a certain rate per pound fat for manufacturing. While it is difficult to know all the factors which caused this particular creamery to continue "as you were," the probability is that dislike to make a change, which is a cardinal principle with many farmers, was one of the main causes for turning down a proposition from the creamery management to change the basis of operating to one of purchase outright on a fat basis. However, several speakers emphasized the fact that the farmers would practically lose all control in the management of the creamery if they allowed the proprietors to change to a "purchase the fat outright" plan. These men seemed to think that, while they did not have much "say" in the creamery management under present conditions, they would be entirely outside, if the plan of buying the cream were adopted. We were told afterwards that several of the patrons had determined to quit the creamery rather than submit to a change.

One correspondent recently put the matter in this concrete form: Which is better for the patron, being charged 4c. per lb. for making the butter (85 lbs. fat to 100 lbs. butter) which sold for 29½c. per lb., or being paid a straight price of 31c. per lb. fat.

As no doubt similar questions are being asked by a number of persons, let us look at this problem, which is solved as follows:

85 lbs. fat=100 lbs. butter=value of \$29.50. Since 4c. per lb. butter is charged for manufacturing, the net value of 100 lbs. butter, and also of 85 lbs. fat, is \$29.50-\$4=\$25.50. Therefore, the net value of one pound of fat is 30c., consequently the patron receiving 31c. net per lb. fat would be the gainer of one cent per lb. fat, or 85 cents on every 100 lbs. butter. (We might say that we consider 85 lbs. fat in cream too much in order to make 100 lbs. butter. Not more than 83 to 84 lbs. fat in cream should be necessary to make 100 lbs. butter in a well-managed cream-gathering creamery.)

The answer to the question depends upon several conditions. All patrons of creameries should be familiar with these conditions, and solve the problem in each case according to local and special situation.

The chief points to consider in deciding the question are:

1. The rate charged for manufacturing, and whether this rate is based on "fat" or "butter." No one can say what is a fair rate to charge for making butter, as the price must necessarily vary with the size of the business, cost of hauling cream, cost of labor and fuel, distance from shipping point for butter; and if cream is received by rail, the cost of transportation needs to be considered.

Sometimes farmers compare notes on cost of making butter. One man says, "It costs me 4c. per lb. to get my cream made into butter." Another says, "Oh, we get it made for 3 cents."

The natural inference is that the second man has the advantage over the first, of one cent per pound. This may or may not be the case. If the first man is paying 4c. per pound of "butter fat" the second man is paying 3c. per pound of butter, and if the former have an average overrun of 20 per cent., the actual difference in the cost of manufacturing is but one-third of a cent per pound of butter. It figures out as follows: 4c. per lb. fat \$4.00 per 100 lbs. fat. With a 20% overrun, the 100 lbs. fat=120 lbs. butter. Therefore 120 lbs. butter cost \$4 for manufacturing, or the rate is 3.33 (3 1-3) per pound.

The writer is aware that a number of creamerymen base their charges for manufacturing on the pound of butter, because patrons understand this better than "butter fat," but it would save a good deal of labor in preparing statements if the pound of fat were made unity instead of one pound of butter. While there may be some dissatisfaction at first, the sooner patrons get to understand the difference between "fat" and "butter" the better for all concerned. So long as the Babcock test, which is based on fat and not on butter, is used for testing purposes, the sooner the fat is used in calculations the better. However, the matter is complicated by the fact that when the finished product, butter, is sold the basis of value is butter, not fat.

All this shows the great need there is that farmers shall make a thorough study of this whole question.

2. The second point to consider is the relative net prices paid to patrons by these two classes of creameries. Generally speaking, a patron of a creamery operated on the stated price per pound fat basis, may expect to receive about the same price per pound of fat as the butter sells for per pound at the creamery, where a rate per pound of fat or butter is charged, as the overrun, should, as a rule, pay the cost of manufacturing. Creameries which purchase the fat outright, do not, generally speaking, make the price received for the butter public, because in this form of creamery the patron has no right to know the rate at which the butter sells, as he agrees to take a certain price per lb. fat for his cream, and when this is paid, his interest in the butter largely ceases. On the other hand, where a rate per pound is charged for manufacturing, the finished product belongs to the patrons, and they have a right to know what their butter sells for. As farmers often wish to compare notes, as to relative prices, the foregoing is a fairly accurate basis on which to make comparisons, but varies somewhat according to local conditions.

3. A third point to consider is cost of transportation and who pays for same. Some creamery managers pay a stated price delivered at their creamery. This price frequently looks big, but when delivery charges or time charges are deducted, it cuts quite a hole in the price offered. Others pay a certain price at the nearest railway point or at the farm, and the creamery assumes cost of delivery. In connection with this, cans for carrying the cream are sometimes furnished by the creamery, and sometimes not. The can question further complicates the problem, as it is frequently difficult to get cans returned, whether owned by the farmer or creamery man. Some farmers are suspicious, at times, that the creameryman does not return the cans promptly, because he has more cream than he can handle profitably at the price agreed upon and allows the farmer to do what he likes with the cream until conditions improve. This is very annoying to the farmer.

As a general rule, we should advise that the creameryman assure the cost of transportation, because he can make necessary arrangements for delivery more economically than can the farmer, except where the patrons live within convenient driving distance from the creamery and the farmer can combine cream delivery with other business, or has someone not too busy to deliver the cream when it is ready.

We thus see that no hard and fast rule can be laid down, nor can an answer to our question be given which will be satisfactory in all cases. It is one of those questions which each patron of a creamery has to answer for himself after giving careful study to all the points which relate to his own special case.

We are learning more and more that each farm is a problem in itself. While Experiment Stations, speakers and writers may be able to give general suggestions that will be helpful in a general way, after all, the individual farmer has need of the necessary brains and skill to solve his own problems on his own farm. In saying this, we are not casting any reflections on farmers. All persons are more or less in the same boat.
H. H. DEAN.

Charge It Up at Market Prices.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of February 25 appeared an interesting and instructive article entitled, "Individual Cow Records Pay," by E. S. Archibald, of the Central Experimental farm. This article should be particularly interesting to dairymen, because that industry supplies the farmer in Eastern Ontario with the largest part of his income; it should also be instructive, particularly to those who are keeping individual cow records. In fact the dairymen who does not keep such records cannot properly appreciate an article of that nature.

There is one point in his tabulated comparison which, to many will appear proper, yet to others may appear erroneous. He charges his cows with feed at cost of production, silage and roots at \$2.00 per ton, straw at \$4.00 per ton, green feed at \$3.00 per ton, and hay at \$7.00 per ton. Now, the writer has kept feed records as well as milk records, but he charges the cows with feed at market prices, less cost of marketing. The reason for doing so is this: (1) If our cows' production cannot show a profit over feed at market prices it is evident that we have our work for nothing, when we could get more for that feed by selling it in the raw state. Is this not the determining factor in deciding whether to market our feed in the raw state, or in the form of beef, milk or butter? (2) If we are following bookkeeping on the farm and sell our feeds to the cows at cost of production, where can our books show a profit in field husbandry or in the growing of crops? It seems to me that we should sell our crops to the cows at

market prices, less cost of marketing, and then by the keeping of cow records, eliminate all cows which cannot show a profit over feed consumed at these prices.

In this same table the butter is valued at 26 to 30 cents per pound, and skim milk at 20 cents per cwt. These prices appear to be market prices, and not the cost of production. If they are market prices for the products, should not the feed also be quoted at market prices?

But, no matter how we view it, the fact is brought out that we must improve the dairy cow, and our methods of feeding, or we will fall behind, as the price of feeds is advancing steadily, faster than the price of the finished product.

We should eliminate the low-testing cow, as well as the poor yielder. Of course, if the pooling system of paying for milk is to be continued indefinitely, that phase of the question will not appeal very strongly to many. But, at the last Dairymen's Convention, at Peterborough, a resolution was passed favoring the compulsory payment for milk according to quality at creameries and cheese factories, so perhaps it is time for us to take warning. I noticed that one of the Government officials blamed the farmers for not doing their duty and voting out the pooling system. We do our best, but, unluckily, we are too often in the minority, and the pooling system stays. If our Government wishes to make good use of a three-fifths clause, they should pass a law abolishing the pooling system, except by a three-fifths majority. The clause would then be a great benefit to the dairy industry, and could very well be removed from where it is.

JAS. F. FERGUSON.

Carleton Co., Ont.

POULTRY.

Feeding Chicks.

Following articles on incubation and brooding, a short note on feeding the newly-hatched chicks is timely. Many chickens are injured by feeding too soon after hatching and by feeding too much of the wrong kinds of feed while they are yet very young and tender. A young chick is little more than a bunch of fluff, and is a very delicate organism for several days after casting off its lime coat. The greatest danger results from feeding too soon after hatching.

How long should a chicken fast after leaving the shell? Authorities differ. Some say 48 hours, others 36 hours, still others 24 hours, and there are those who believe a chicken should eat as soon as it is out of the shell, dried off and shows an inclination to pick at any little thing which may look to it like feed of some kind. Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, from a wide experience, says that under no conditions should young chicks be fed until at least 36 hours old. Feeding too early is a frequent cause of indigestion and bowel trouble so common in young chicks. A few years ago we recommended that chicks should not be fed until 36 to 48 hours old, and shortly afterward received a call from a successful poultryman who claimed that 24 hours was plenty of time to leave the little fellows without feed, and also held that there was danger of them weakening and dying if left for 48 hours with nothing to eat. Soon after we received a letter from a correspondent stating that, in his opinion, it was folly to "starve" chickens, as he called it, for any length of time. "Feed them as soon as they will eat," was his advice. Practical experience is the best teacher, but mistakes are often made and no very apparent evils result therefrom. No doubt these chicks fed as soon as hatched were very hardy youngsters, hatched under hens in comparatively warm weather, and from eggs from birds having a large measure of free range and strong constitutionally. There is a great deal in the vigor of the chick, but even the strongest may be permanently injured by much feed too early. We are inclined to pin our faith to the method of leaving the chicks without feed for from 36 to 48 hours, and we practice this, without apparent loss of or injury to the chicks.

There is no better feed for a young chick's first meal than hard-boiled eggs and dry breadcrumbs. Chop the eggs up fine, shells included, and mix with breadcrumbs. Prof. Graham's mixture is four parts of breadcrumbs to one part egg, by weight. Feed the mixture dry. Chicks may be kept on this feed for two or three days.

After two or three days the chicks require more feed, and they may be put on regular chick feed. We may say that some of the proprietary feeds on the market are giving excellent returns, and our chicks at Weldwood are fed on one of these with satisfactory results. A very good mixture, which has given excellent results at the Ontario Agricultural College poultry plant consists of: cracked wheat, 35 parts; granulated oat meal, 30 parts; small cracked corn, 30 parts; and grit (chicken size), 5 parts. Some use this or a similar mixture for the first feed of the chicks, with good results, and continue it right along

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through the first eight or ten weeks. At Guelph the young chicks are fed five times daily at first. Like all young things, they require frequent feeding, but little at a time. Three of the feeds given consist of the mixture mentioned, and two extra feeds are fed, one consisting of whole wheat and one of bread and milk, the bread being squeezed dry and crumbled. Sometimes in place of the wheat is given a mash made of equal parts of bran, shorts and corn meal, to which has been added ten per cent. of animal meal or blood meal. Fresh liver, boiled, will take the place of the animal meal, and this given twice a week is sufficient. It is good practice, as with laying hens, to feed the chick feed in a litter, but it is necessary to have only a light covering of short, light chaff on the floor of the brooder or chicken run. Feeding in this manner keeps the chicks healthy and busy.

Green food must not be forgotten. Sprouted oats we believe to be about the best, and any farmer-poultryman, with little trouble, can easily supply this. Lettuce, finely-cut cabbage, or even root sprouts or finely-chopped vegetables, do very well. Do not neglect this feed. It is important.

After the chicks reach the age of six to eight weeks, feeding three times daily is sufficient. Give a mash in the morning, and whole wheat or crushed corn at noon and night. Or, if it is desired to rush the growth of the chickens, two mashes may be fed (morning and noon), and the whole or cracked grain at night. There is a danger of overfeeding where chicks are hatched in cold weather and confined closely. Too much hard grain will sometimes produce leg weakness, and, where this is noticed, get the chickens out on a dry spot on the sunny side of the chicken house or other building for a short time each day as soon as they are old enough to stand it. Close confinement adds to chicken troubles which are not often many or dangerous in open runs. Cleanliness, good ventilation, a certain degree of warmth (90 to 95 degrees with newly-hatched chickens at the chick level, lowered 1 degree a day after the first week), suitable feed and exercise, make for success with the young chicks, and the lack of any one of these may mean failure.

HORTICULTURE.

Standard American Apple Barrel.

Reports from Washington state that the standard apple barrel introduced in the United States Congress in 1912 had been passed by the Senate in the closing hours of the late session, and the new law for standard containers and measures of fruits and vegetables will go into effect on July 1. It is designed to do away with the confusion resulting from conflicting State laws, and be in the interest of both producers and consumers. Consideration was given the necessity for other size barrels for different commodities, and was accomplished by providing sub-multiples, such as one-third, half and three-quarter sizes of the standard barrel. A special container is provided for cranberries. The standard barrel for fruits, vegetables and other dry products is to be made of staves 28½ inches long; diameter of heads, 17½ inches; distance between heads, 26 inches; circumference of bulge, 64 inches, outside measurement. The barrel may be in other forms, but must contain 7,056 cubic inches. The penalties will be severe. To pack, ship or sell such commodities in other than the standard barrel and its multiples will be punishable as a misdemeanor liable to a \$500 fine or imprisonment, or both, except that the barrels may be differently constructed for the foreign trade, according to the directions of a foreign purchaser, provided such construction does not conflict with the laws of the country to which the shipments are made. The Director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards and Secretary of Commerce will have jurisdiction over the working of the new law.

In Canada, the minimum size of a standard barrel, containing 96 quarts, is prescribed in the Inspection and Sales Act as follows: Between heads, 26½ inches, inside measurement; head diameter, 17 inches, inside measurement; middle diameter, 18½ inches, inside measurement. The barrel in common use in Nova Scotia is made from 28½-inch to 29½-inch staves, and in Ontario from 30-inch staves. Its average dimensions are as follows: Between heads, 27½ inches; head diameter, 17 inches; middle diameter, 59½ inches.

Women in the Garden.

What was described as a series of Lenten talks was recently inaugurated in New York City for the benefit of women interested in learning to garden. The place of meeting was so crowded that only one half of those who wanted to see and hear could get in. Mrs. H. S. Harde, an experienced amateur gardener, gives the talks on such topics as "A yellow rose garden in the making," "Deciduous shrubs and shrubberies," "Harmony in gardens, large and small," "Disinfections in rose gardens," etc. Every woman

whether in country or town, should garden for the sake of her health, her home and her family. It would be a helpful hour for the intelligence and wholesome joys of town and city society when the love of practical gardening takes the place of the craze for games indoor and out.

FARM BULLETIN.

A Bright Outlook in Australia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Grahame Gow, of Nangar, declares that if grain bags are dusted with sulphur, mice will not touch them. He presumes that rats also will be beaten. It is a small point, but would mean much to the man who wants to store grain for sowing where mice and rats hold high carnival occasionally. The sulphur is simply dusted over the outside of the sack.

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Dairymen are enjoying a phenomenal season. The big factory at Byron Bay has added another to its long list of records by paying to the co-operative shareholders for the month of December no less a sum than £120,000. This concern can now well claim to be the biggest of the kind in the world. The industry will receive a blow by the foolish farmers who are sacrificing their cattle just now to meet the enormous demand for meat. With prime bullocks at £25 per head, it is a great temptation to put dairy stock into the slaughterman's hands, for if the best of the cows are capitalised, they are scarcely worth more. But the farmer comes to a dead end in production when he dismisses his cows for the cash. In the North Coast District of N. S. W., which feeds the Byron Bay factory, there are six herd-testing associations at work, and the result of the first year's testing is most encouraging. The average per cow for the best herd of 61 cows was £13 4s. 3d., 69 per cent. higher than the average yield of the whole district.

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Interest has again been aroused in the operations of the big Co-Operative Butter Factory at Byron Bay by the record pay to suppliers of bacon and cream for December of £120,000. The quantity of butter turned out was a little under 1,000 tons. The nearest approach to this record was the turnover for April last, when 912 tons of butter were made. While these figures are astonishing, they do not reflect the ramifications of the dairying industry on the North Coast of New South Wales. There are seven other factories in the Richmond and Tweed district, besides several smaller cheese and bacon factories. It is estimated that these concerns turn out quite as much as does the Byron Bay factory. Even the amount paid by the Bay factory for the month does not fully represent the work of the company, as 60 per cent. of the output of butter is being exported, and the rates for this will be higher than the advances paid on local prices. To these returns for the produce of the dairy herds has to be added the sales of stock and farm produce raised. It is no wonder that the district flourishes.

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An interesting discussion has taken place as to the possibilities in Australian States of wheat production in view of the war. It is calculated that in the four wheat states, there are the following areas within the ten-inch rainfall: New South Wales, 163,772 square miles; Victoria, 74,616; South Australia, 46,980; West Australia, 93,500. It is thought that only about one-fourth that area would be suitable for grain. That being so, on past returns, the belts referred to would be capable of producing about 550,000,000 bushels. The present production of the Commonwealth is about one-fourth of that quantity. But this estimate is made quite apart from a consideration of the resources of Queensland and the Northern Territory, where wheat growing is not yet taken up seriously, though it is known that throughout much of both places the crop thrives well. Then it has to be remembered that wheat can be raised on a smaller rainfall than ten inches, which greatly widens the zone. The discussion shows how little taxation has been placed upon our resources.

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An orchardist at Arcadia, named Shannon, has carried out some interesting experiments in soil sterilization, which promise assistance to the industry. He used a dilute sulphur-carbon compound with a view of increasing soil fertility by destroying harmful infusoria and stimulating nitrifying bacteria. He got the idea from experience he had in destroying cockchafer grubs while sugar-fermenting. The bi-sulphide was forced into the soil through a pipe, and, being highly volatile, the soil was soon impregnated. It was found that not only were the grubs destroyed, but the crop in the vicinity made exceptional growth. On enquiry, he learned that a fruit-grower had succeeded in producing a soluble sulphur-carbon compound, not inflammable and not

volatile. With this compound he treated young orange trees by watering the soil around each tree with five gallons of a one per cent. solution of the compound. Old pear trees were treated at the same time. He exercised due caution, and as a result, he says he has hopes of the treatment having a far-reaching effect. The young trees show a most satisfactory growth, being stronger than untreated ones. In each case the soil is manifestly in better heart than the adjacent soils. The trees have yielded an abundant crop, and, incidentally, he notices that the fruit is absolutely free from codling moth.

In order to test the comparative values of British breeds of sheep, an interesting test has been concluded in Victoria at the Central Research Farm. Sires of different breeds were mated with cross-bred ewes under the same feeding conditions. The Border-Leicester cross yielded the highest price at the sales. Each of the pen, sixteen weeks old, weighed a trifle under 87 lbs.

* * * * *

New Zealand cattle are beginning to put up some good fat records in connection with the testing associations. The work of a Holstein, Netherland Princess IV, a two-year-old, is declared to be a record, in the fact that she calved twelve days after the year's test, when she had to her credit in the time 805.77 lbs. of fat. It is known that an American cow has a higher yield than this for the year, but she was more than a two-year-old, and was dry some time after the year's work. New Zealand Jersey, Madam Mayflower, has put up the fine record of 763.41 lbs. of fat for the twelve months. Her best 30 days was the total of 54.27 lbs. of fat. On the last day of the test she produced 26½ lbs. of milk. Her average fat test for the year was 6.47. It should be explained in connection with Netherland Princess IV, that during her lactation she got into a paddock of green mangels and went off seriously for several days. But for that accident, it is believed she would have beaten the American record.

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A remarkable case of cross-fertilization in fruit occurred this season near Sydney. Some Packham's Triumph pear trees were growing adjacent to a number of Washington navel orange trees, both coming into bloom at the same time. The result was that all the pears were absolutely devoid of pips, while each bore a well-defined navel. Sydney, Australia. J. S. DUNNET.

The Silver Fox Discussed.

In a New York newspaper report, J. W. Jones, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., takes exception to the report of the U. S. Consul, L. T. Mays, on the silver fox industry. The quotations of \$182 and \$118 for silver fox pelts at the London, Eng., sales were for wild animals worth one-fifth or less than the skins of pedigreed foxes reared in captivity. Only a few of the latter yet appear at the sales, and are the skins of animals past breeding age. Furthermore, German and other continental buyers were not represented at the sales. It is not expected that the skins of many animals now being reared will be marketed before 1920, when, it is hoped, the market will have recovered its tone, now disturbed by the war. The decline in capitalization value of animals is said to be due to the natural increase of breeding animals. Mr. Jones observes that the activities of stock brokers, some of whom, representing ranches stocked with low-grade wild foxes, have been operating in United States cities. They have been an objectionable factor in the business and open to criticism.

Valuable Guernsey Cattle Slaughtered.

A newspaper despatch from Camden, New Jersey, says: "Sixty-two Guernsey cattle, among them S. Glenwood's Mainstay, a \$12,000 bull that had taken many blue ribbons, were driven into a trench on the farm of Ephraim T. Gill, a former Assemblyman of Camden County, at Haddonfield, and shot. Eighty more are to be killed. Foot-and-mouth disease was discovered in the herd, which Mr. Gill valued at \$49,000. He will receive \$42,750 from the Government. Mr. Gill said he would bury his prize bull in a special grave, and with the animal the blue ribbons it had won."

From the report of our Australian correspondent we are led to believe that his country could do much to blot out any shortage of wheat that may exist this season or next. What would the condition of the wheat market be if all countries produced grain to full extent of their country's possibilities? Labor, capital and other influencing factors all help to prevent such a mistake.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association in Annual Meeting.

At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, held at Ottawa, Thursday and Friday, March 11 and 12, encouraging reports on the year's work were given, some new policy was adopted and valuable addresses and papers were presented. The Secretary's statement and reports from the Provincial Departments of Agriculture indicated good progress during the past season. Satisfactory hand selections were made by 187 growers, an increase of 6 over 1913. Out of this number, 56 were applicants, and through their work have become entitled to membership. The individual applications for membership received amounted to 241, which is a substantial increase over previous years. In addition to these applications from individual growers, a number of localities have requested assistance in organizing seed centres. Thus far, 64 of these centres have been established, of which 9 have appointed regular officers and adopted satisfactory constitutions and by-laws.

The quantity of registered seed offered for sale this year is relatively small, owing to the high standard set and to the unfavorable weather conditions in many parts of the country. About 75 per cent. of the seed offered for registration has been refused owing to the high standard of purity and general quality which has been maintained. It was considered desirable to firmly establish the reputation of registered seed through superior quality, even at the expense of reducing greatly the amount available.

During the year several enquiries have been received in regard to the growing of field root, garden vegetable, clover, alfalfa and grass seed, under the Association's rule. So far, no provision has been made for registering these seeds, and it was decided to authorize the Executive to prepare rules and regulations under which these crops could be grown with the object of producing seed eligible to registration.

PROGRESS IN SEED GROWING IN PROVINCES

In accordance with the policy adopted at the last annual meeting, the propaganda and summer inspection work during the past season has been conducted under the direction of officers of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The inspection of seed after being threshed is done by officers employed by the Association, and the seed which is accepted is sealed in the sack to ensure against mixing or misrepresentation. Reports received from officers of the Provincial Departments who have charge of the propaganda and inspection indicated that there has been considerably more interest aroused in seed improvement, and prospects are bright for a larger quantity of first-class seed soon being available. G. A. Gigault, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, reported the formation of a farmers' co-operative seed association with the object of facilitating the cleaning and distribution of high-class seed. A well-equipped elevator has been secured at which seed will be received, thoroughly cleaned and made ready for distribution. Good progress was reported from other provinces in general seed improvement work, including the formation of seed centres for the growing of registered seed under the rules of the association.

NEED FOR BETTER SEED

In his annual address, the President, Dr. J. W. Robertson, referred to the great need for more appreciation of good seed throughout the country. Excellent progress has been made during the last 25 years by the experimental farms in producing improved strains of grain, especially wheat, but there is great need for more attention on the part of the average farmer to choice of varieties and the selection and preparation of seed. While

there is still much room for improvement, Dr. Robertson estimates that the 1913 grain crop of Canada was at least three million dollars more valuable than it otherwise would have been through the efforts of the Seed Growers' Association and kindred organizations toward improving the seed supply of the country. More attention to better seed would greatly increase the value of the grain crops.

Dr. C. C. James also referred to the great need for more efficiency in all branches of work, especially agriculture. Canada has borrowed, through her governments and municipalities, nearly three billion dollars, which represents about 70 per cent. of the total values of the farm property in Canada. These obligations must be met by products of the land, and the present campaign for greater production has for its object increasing the output on Canadian farms. This need not be attempted by growing more acres, but by adopting the methods available to all farmers, such as better cultivation of the land and more care in the selection and preparation of seed.

Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, in an address on the work of the Seed Branch, pointed out the possibility of increased grain production through more attention to better seed. Reference was made to the enquiry conducted by the Seed Branch, which showed that about 40 per cent. of the farmers in Canada do not know the variety of grain which they are using, while the average of samples of seed grain collected throughout Canada show 79 noxious weed seeds per pound in spring wheat, 76 in oats, and 53 in barley, besides much larger numbers of the less harmful weed seeds. Such conditions clearly indicate the necessity for greater care in the cleaning and preparation of seed and the possibility of increased yields.

SYSTEMS OF CROPPING FOR SEED PRODUCTION.

J. H. Grisdale, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, in an address on systems of crop raising and the production of better seed, emphasized the great importance of having the land in best possible condition for a good crop in order that the best seed may be produced. Good seed is produced by good crops, which permit the maximum development of individual plants. The main work of the experimental farms, in so far as seed production is concerned, is the breeding and selection of new and improved varieties which are maintained in purity for distribution to members of the Association, and other farmers who make a specialty of growing seed.

Development of the crop, on which depends the quality of the seed produced, is controlled to a great extent by the different farming operations. The best depth for seeding may vary with different years, but it is a safe rule to always put the grain down to the moisture line. It has been pretty clearly demonstrated that the best time to seed is as early as the ground can be put into proper condition. Where summer-fallowing is practiced the common mistake is in not keeping the land cultivated. A summer-fallow to be effective either in conserving moisture or killing weeds must be well worked.

In Eastern Canada, perhaps the most satisfactory rotation for growing high-class grain crops for the production of seed, is the three-year rotation, consisting of, first year, corn or other hood crop, followed by grain seeded to clover and timothy, with the clover crop being allowed to stand only one year and then planted again to hood crop. Such a system can scarcely fail to produce first-class grain crops with a good catch of clover. Where pasture and more fodder is required, the four-year rotations, leaving the land under hay or pasture for two years, may be necessary, but this system will scarcely give as good results so far as the grain crop is concerned.

In the West, the two-year rotation, grain and summer-fallow, will be found most satisfactory

for grain production in the drier parts. Last year clearly demonstrated the value of summer-fallows which were well cultivated. In many cases fairly good crops of twenty bushels to the acre or more were harvested in fields which had been properly cultivated, while other crops under same conditions of rain fall were not worth harvesting through lack of attention to cultivation for the conservation of moisture.

INTERPRETATION OF PLOT EXPERIMENTS.

In an address on the interpretation of plot experiments, Dr. C. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealists, referred to some of the difficulties encountered in accurately estimating and reporting the actual comparative value of different kinds and varieties of grain by plot tests. One of the principal qualities looked for is yield, but this is difficult to determine accurately by small-plot tests, especially when the land is not uniform and there is not sufficient room to use duplicate or triplicate plots. Yields from different plots of the same seed under apparently uniform conditions may vary two bushels per acre or more, and where there is greater variation in the soil the difference may be twenty bushels or more. In publishing results, these inaccuracies are overcome as much as possible by taking the averages for a series of years, and by making corrections through the use of the check-plot system. Dates of ripening are also difficult accurately to report, owing to the influence of climatic conditions which may vary greatly in different seasons. Two varieties which may normally mature a week or ten days apart may ripen at practically the same time if hot weather is encountered during the end of the growing season. These features should be taken into account by farmers if they undertake comparative trials of different varieties of grain. One of the most constant characters of grain is the weight per measure bushel. This does not vary greatly with different soil and climatic conditions, and is therefore a valuable indication of the comparative value of different varieties.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

In conformity with the policy adopted last year, a nomination for the Board of Directors was received for each of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The full Board of Directors and other officers elected is as follows:

President, Dr. James W. Robertson, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph, Ont.; G. A. Gigault, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Quebec; Prof. L. S. Klinck, Agricultural College, Vancouver, B. C.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. H. Newman, B.S.A., Ottawa; Executive Council: Dr. Jas. W. Robertson; L. H. Newman; Prof. C. A. Zavitz; Prof. Jas. Murray, Macdonald College, Que.; Prof. F. J. Harrison, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.; C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto; H. N. Thompson, Weed and Seeds Commissioner, Regina, Sask. Directors: Prof. C. A. Zavitz; Prof. L. S. Klinck; Prof. Jas. Murray; Prof. F. J. Harrison; Prof. John Bracken, Agricultural College, Sask.; E. A. Howes, Vermilion, Alta.; W. E. Palmer, Scotch Lake, N. B.; R. Newton, Woodstock, N. B.; Narcisse Savoie, St. Anne de la Pocatiere, P. Q.; C. F. Bailey, Toronto; William McGregor, P. E. I.; G. A. Gigault; E. W. Hodson, Myrtle, Ont.; N. H. Thompson, Regina, Sask.; W. J. McFarlane, Fox Harbour Pt., N. S.; Dr. H. McPherson, Antigonish, N. S.; Geo. Dow, Gilbert Plains, Man.; John Parks, Amherstburg, Ont.; Theodore Ross, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; A. Austin, Kamloops, B. C.

The Experimental Union is sending out as usual seeds for experimental work, and any farmer in Ontario is entitled to choose any one experiment listed. This has been productive of much good in the past, and no doubt the movement in 1915 will be very popular. Each farmer should experiment within reason to demonstrate the peculiar adaptations of his farm for certain crops. Full announcement next week.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, March, 15, 1915, numbered 106 cars, 2,336 cattle, 577 hogs, 60 sheep and 98 calves. Trade was quiet and prices about 20 cents per cwt. lower for cattle up to the noon hour, with a large number unsold. Good to choice steers by the load, \$7.25 to \$7.60; good, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.60 to \$6.85; common, \$6.25 to \$6.50; cows, \$4.75 to \$6.50; bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.50 and one choice bull at \$7.00; stockers and feeders, \$5 to \$6.50; milkers, \$5 to \$8; calves, \$5 to \$11.25. Sheep, \$5.50 to \$7.50; lambs, \$8.00 to \$10.75. Hogs, \$8.25 weighed off cars, \$8 fed and watered and \$7.60 f.o.b. 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	44	378	422
Cattle	382	1412	1821
Hogs	998	12853	13851
Sheep	411	462	906
Calves	64	565	569
Horses	112	26	168

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1914 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars	2	213	215
Cattle	20	2,000	2,020
Hogs	81	8,837	8,918
Sheep	—	359	359
Calves	—	448	448
Horses	—	165	165

The combined receipts of live stock at the two yards for the past week show an increase of 177 cars, 2,804 cattle, 1,933 hogs, 547 sheep and lambs, 121 calves and 3 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock were moderate during the past week, excepting hogs, which were fairly liberal. Trade was generally good in nearly every class with prices about steady all around in the different classes. The highest price paid for four cattle of extra choice quality, 1,100 lbs. each, was \$8.15, and for a straight load of choice steers, 1,300 lbs. each, \$7.85 was paid. Three or four loads during the week sold at \$7.65 and \$7.75, but the bulk of the good to choice cattle sold at \$7.25 to

\$7.50. The bulk of fat cattle sold from \$6.50 to \$7.25, that is, steers and heifers.

Receipts of stockers and feeders were light, but quite equal to the demand. Liberal supplies of milkers and springers were offered, especially of the light, scrappy, late springers, and not enough of the good to choice thriving cows with youth on their side. This class is what the dealers are looking for, but there are few coming forward and prices for these are firm. Veal calves were scarce all week, and values for them were firm all week. Sheep and lambs were scarce, not enough for the demand, and prices were very firm. Deliveries of hogs were liberal and values were firm.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice loads of heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$7.85; good to choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good, \$7 to

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - \$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid up - - - 11,500,000
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

\$7.25; medium, \$6.60 to \$6.85; common, \$6.25 to \$6.50; choice cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good cows, \$5.75 to \$6; medium cows, \$5.25 to \$5.60; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; choice bulls, \$6.50 to \$6.85; medium bulls at \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders, 750 to 800 lbs. sold at \$6.25 to \$6.50, but few at latter price; steers medium, same weights, \$6 to \$6.25; stockers, \$5 to \$5.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice cows sold from \$70 to \$90; good, at \$60 to \$70; medium cows, \$50 to \$60; common, \$40 to \$50.

Veal Calves.—Choice veals, \$10 to \$11; good, \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium, \$7 to \$8; common, \$6 to \$7; grass calves, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, light yearling ewes, \$6 to \$7.50, and sometimes \$8 was paid; rams and heavy, fat ewes, \$5 to \$5.50; lambs, choice, light, 80 to 95 lbs., \$10.50 to \$11; heavy lambs, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, sold at \$8.20 to \$8.30; selects fed and watered, \$8 to \$8.05.

There were two shipments of hogs from the Northwest during the past week.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.25 to \$1.10; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.61; No. 2 northern, \$1.59; No. 3 northern, \$1.57, track, bay points.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 58c. to 62c., outside, Manitoba oats, No. 2, 70c.; No. 3, 67c., lake ports.

Corn.—American, new No. 3 yellow, \$1 1/4c., track, Toronto.

Rye.—Outside, \$1.23 to \$1.25.

Peas.—No. 2, \$2 to \$2.05, outside.

Barley.—For malting, 85c. to 88c., outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 83c. to 85c., outside.

Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.55 to \$3.75.

Flour.—Manitoba flour.—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7.70; second patents, \$7.29; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$7; Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$5.95 to \$6.05, Montreal.

HAY AND MILLFEEED

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$17.50 to \$18; No. 2, \$16 to \$16.50 per ton.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$27 in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$29; middlings, \$31.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8 to \$8.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices are much firmer, having advanced two cents per lb. Creamery pound squares, 35c. to 37c.; creamery solids, 33c. to 35c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs are plentiful, having declined again this week, and are now selling at 22c. to 25c. per dozen by the case.

Cheese.—New, large, 18c.; twins, 19c.; to 19 1/2c.

Honey.—Extracted, 12c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Potatoes.—Per bag, 50c. for car lots of Ontario, track, Toronto; New Brunswick, 52c. to 55c., track Toronto.

Beans.—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3.60; primes, \$3.30.

Poultry.—Turkeys, per lb., 16c. to 18c.; ducks, 15c.; hens, 13c. to 14c.;

chickens, live weight, 13c. to 15c.; squabs, per dozen, \$4; geese, 13c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, cured, 15 1/2c. to 18 1/2c.; country hides, part cured, 15c. to 16c.; calf skins, per lb., 18c.; kip skins, per lb., 16c.; sheep skins, \$2 to \$2.50; horse hair, lb., 33c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wool, unwashed, coarse, 22c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 26c.; wool, washed, coarse, 30c.; wool, washed, fine, 36c.; rejections and colts, washed, 25c.; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.75; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 7c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices quoted by Toronto seedsmen, to the trade, for cleaned seed: Red clover No. 1, \$21 to \$22 per cwt.; red clover No. 2, \$19 to \$19.50 per cwt.; red clover No. 3 \$18 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 1, \$19 to \$20 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 3, \$16 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 1, \$19 to \$22 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 2, \$18 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 3, \$17.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 1, \$11 to \$11.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 2, \$9.50 to \$9.75 per cwt.; timothy No. 3, \$8.75 per cwt.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Hot-house rhubarb, which has been coming on the market in fairly large quantities, became quite scarce this last week, and has advanced to \$1.10 per dozen. The first car of Florida cabbage arrived on the market Wednesday, selling at \$3 per case, containing three to four dozen. The first car of Florida tomatoes also came on the market this week, selling at \$5.50 to \$6 per case. American bag onions, 100 lb. sacks, are slightly easier in price, selling at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bag.

Apples.—Spys, \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl.; Baldwins, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl.; Russets, \$3.50 to \$4 per bbl.; Ben Davis, \$2.75 per bbl.; Greenings, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bbl.; American boxed, \$1.75 to \$2; bananas, \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bunch; cranberries, \$3.50 per bbl.; Malaga grapes, \$4 to \$5.50 per keg; grape fruit, \$2.75 per case; lemons, Messina, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; Californias, \$3.50 per case; oranges, Florida, \$2.75 and \$3.25 to \$3.50 per case; California navel, \$2.35 to \$2.75 per case; Messina, bitter, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box; pineapples, Porto Rico, \$6 per case; rhubarb, \$1.10 per dozen bunches; strawberries, 35c. to 40c. per box; beets, 50c. per bag; new, 75c. per doz.; cabbage, \$1 per bbl.; new, \$3 per case; carrots, 50c. per bag; new, 75c. per dozen bunches; celery, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per case; Cal., \$5 to \$5.50 per case; onions, Spanish, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case; Americans, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 100-lb. sack; parsnips, 50c. per bag; turnips, 30c. to 35c. per bag; parsley, imported, 75c. per dozen bunches.

Montreal.

Supplies of cattle on the local market were quite small during last week—in fact they were barely sufficient to supply demand. As a consequence, the tone of the market was firm. The quality of the stock forward continued generally poor, shippers no doubt concluding that it was better to hold back the choicer animals and fatten them up for the Easter trade. No choice steers have been offering lately, but good animals sold at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c. per lb., while medium stock ranged anywhere from 6 to 7c., and the poorer animals down to 5c. per lb. Butchers' cows and bulls ranged generally from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c. up to 5 1/2c., while some cows brought close to 7c. per lb. Offerings of calves were a little heavier and trade was fair at \$5 to \$7 for the poor grades and up to \$13 each for the better. Supplies of sheep and lambs were light and lambs ranged from 8 1/2c. to 9c. per lb., while ewe sheep sold at 5 1/2 to 6c. The market for hogs showed very little change. Parkers are taking everything in sight at prices ranging from 8 1/2c. for selected and 8 1/4c. for heavy stock, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers of horses reported a slight improvement in the demand. The snow was disappearing, and the work of carters disproportionately increased, so that a number of these have had to add to their stables. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. were quoted from \$275 to \$300 each; light

draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. at \$150 to \$200 each. Broken down old animals were quoted at \$75 to \$100 each and fancy saddle and carriage animals sold at \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs met a seasonable demand and the tone of the market was firm, while prices were practically unchanged. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs sold at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4c. per lb., while country-dressed could be had as low as 8 1/2 to 9c. per lb. for heavy weights, while light weights brought 10 to 10 1/2c. per lb.

Poultry.—The market was steady at 17 to 20c. per lb. for turkeys, wholesale; 12 to 15c. for chickens and ducks and 10 to 12c. per lb. for geese and fowl, according to quality.

Potatoes.—Potatoes continued the cheapest food in the market, being 50c. to 52 1/2c. per bag of 90 lbs. for Green Mountains, in carlots, track. Jobbing prices were 10 to 15c. above these figures.

Honey and Syrup.—The market for syrup was steady and it was said that the new season was opening in some sections. Prices were firm at 85c. in small tins and up to \$1.25 in 13 lb. tins, while sugar was 10c. per lb. Honey, white clover comb was 16 to 17 1/2c. per lb.; extracted, 12 to 12 1/2c.; dark comb, 14 to 15c. and strained, 6 to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—Production of eggs increased and as a consequence prices were lower, prices for fresh-laid being from 28 to 29c. per dozen. Selected cold storage stock was 25 to 26c.

Butter.—The market for creamery was fairly active and prices steady at last week's level of 35c. per lb. for September, fine being 34c. and seconds, 32 to 33c. Dairy butter was unchanged at 30c. for Ontarios and 29 to 30c. for Manitobas, per lb.

Cheese.—Ontario cheese sold at 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c. per lb. for either colored or white, while Eastern were about 1/2c. less than Ontarios. Under grades sold at 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c.

Grain.—The wheat market fluctuated in wide swings. Oats were higher, No. 2 White being 65 1/2c.; No. 3, being 64 1/2c. and No. 4, 63 1/2c. per bushel, ex-store. Canadian Western were 67 1/2c. for No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed, 67 1/2c.; No. 1 feed were 66 1/2c. and No. 2 feed, 65 1/2c.

Flour.—The market was steady at last week's decline in the case of Manitobas and 10c. down on Ontarios. Ontario patents were \$7.80 per barrel in wood and \$7.40 to \$7.50 for straight rollers, bags being \$3.45. Manitoba first patents were \$7.80; seconds, \$7.30; strong bakers \$7.10 in jute.

Milfeed.—Milfeed showed no further change. Bran was \$26 per ton, in bags, shorts being \$28. Middlings were steady at \$33 to \$34 per ton, mouille sold at \$37 to \$38 per ton for pure and \$35 to \$36 for mixed, bags included.

Hay.—The hay market was dull and steady. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, extra track was \$19.50 to \$20 per ton; No. 2 extra is \$18.50 to \$19 and No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.

Hides.—Beef hides were steady at 19c., 20c. and 21c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively. Calfskins were 16 and 18c. for Nos. 2 and 1 respectively and sheepskins were \$2 each. Horsehides were \$1.50 for No. 2 and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined and 2 to 2 1/2c. for crude.

Seeds.—Dealers are becoming quite busy and prices were steady at \$7 to \$8.50 for timothy per 100 lbs. and \$7.50 to \$9.50 per bushel of 60 lbs. for red clover and \$7 to \$8.50 for alsike at shipping points.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle market had a fast start last week, but wound up very slow and bad. On Monday, the trade was about the fastest witnessed in several weeks, and it was an easy thing to get a full quarter's advance on anything in the steer line, butchering cattle generally bringing about a dime to fifteen cents stronger values, and there were not enough of any kind, with the hundred loads on offer to go round. After Monday, up to Friday, the trade ruled flat steady, but on Friday, it was buyer's day and they took full trader's advantage, prices going off from 25c. to 50 cents. This week around fifteen to twenty loads of Canadians, one steer from across the river topping the week's

market by bringing \$9, with other sales of good Canadian steers running from \$8.25 to \$8.50. Two loads of Michigan steers reached \$8.80, and few steers of any kind went east under the eight-cent mark. Fat cow stuff and especially the medium kinds, sold to especially good advantage. Sausage bulls ruled a full quarter higher the beginning of the week, selling mostly from \$6.25 to \$6.50, with best heavy and good, fat butchering bulls running from \$7 to \$7.25, some few fancy ones up to \$7.50. Chicago was denied entrance to New York last week, by reason of the embargo placed on that market by Pennsylvania, which State held that no live stock could pass through any portion of the State, except from "restricted area," which means clean territory. As a result of this order, Eastern killers wanted quite a few cattle out of this market the first part of the week, but later on in the week got good supplies from far western markets. Receipts the last week numbered 3,750 head, as against 1,310 for the week before, and 3,675 for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Choice to prime native shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$8.25 to \$8.80; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.25; plain and coarse, \$7.50 to \$7.75; Canadian steers, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.25; Canadian steers, 1,100 to 1,450 lbs., \$7.50 to \$7.60; choice to prime handy steers, natives, \$7.50 to \$8; fair to good, \$7 to \$7.50; light, common, \$6.50 to \$7; yearlings, \$8 to \$8.25; prime fat heavy heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; good butchering heifers, \$7 to \$7.25; best heavy fat cows, \$6.50 to \$7; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.25; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.25; best bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.25.

Hogs.—Something like 13,500 head were marketed last week, being against 15,846 head the previous week and 25,120 head for the same week a year ago. On the opening day heavies sold from \$7.25 to \$7.50, and light grades brought from \$7.50 to \$7.60, pig range being from \$7.40 to \$7.50. While heavy grades the next three days were but little changed, light grades were higher. Thursday, which was the high day of the week, Yorkers selling up to \$8, with pigs reaching \$7.80 and \$7.90. Friday's run was light, however, prices the past few days were out of line compared with other points, and light grades were declined a quarter to fifty cents from Thursday, Yorkers selling from \$7.50 to \$7.75, heavies around \$7.35, and pigs landed down to \$7.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Record breaking prices were paid for lambs the past week. Monday the top for lambs was \$10, Tuesday the best brought \$10.25 and \$10.35, Wednesday's top was \$10.35, Thursday they reached \$10.60 and \$10.65, and Friday buyers paid up to \$10.75 and \$10.85, latter figure being the world's record price. Cull lambs sold up to \$9.75, and clipped lambs made \$9.25. Thursday a load of wether sheep sold at \$8.35, and had any seen here Friday they would have brought up to \$8.50. Best ewes \$7.50 to \$7.75, something prime and handy quotable up to \$8, and cull sheep \$6.50 down. Receipts the past week totaled 14,375 head, being against 17,007 head the week before, and 21,800 head for the same week a year ago.

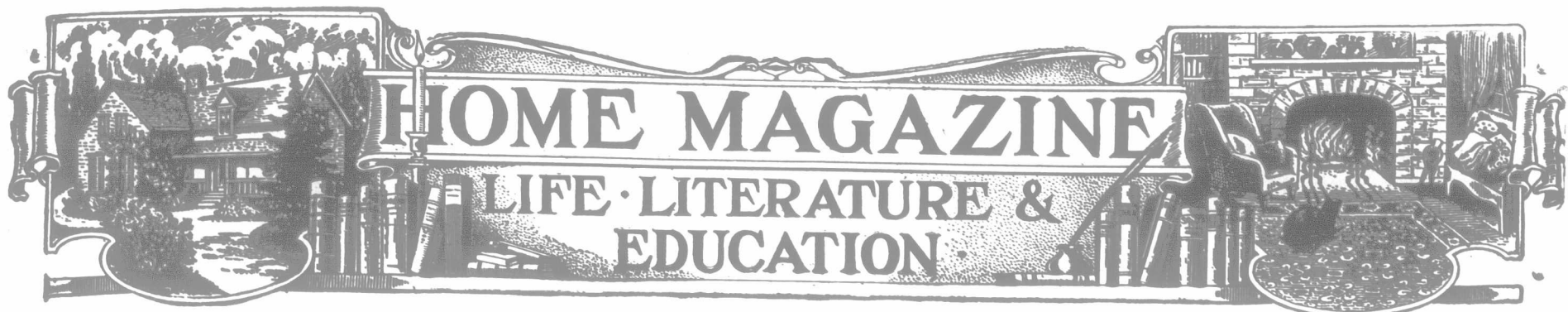
Calves.—Top veals on the opening day of last week sold at \$11.50 and \$11.75, and the next two or three days prices were lower, buyers getting the best ones Wednesday and Thursday down to \$11. Friday's market reacted, tops selling up to \$11.50. Culls ranged from \$8.50 down, not many bringing above \$8, and fed calves are quotable as low as \$5. Offerings the last week figures approximately 1,650 head, as compared with 1,669 head for the previous week, and 2,100 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.75 to \$8.75; Western steers, \$5 to \$7.35; cows and heifers, \$3.30 to \$7.60; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.65 to \$6.95; mixed, \$6.65 to \$6.95; heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.94; rough \$6.35 to \$6.50; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.80; bulk of sales, \$6.85 to \$6.90.

Sheep.—Native, \$7.10 to \$8.15; yearlings, \$7.85 to \$9.15; lambs, native, \$7.75 to \$10.



Groping.

By J. P. Buschlen.

When my day of peaceful labor's at an end
I journey home: to heaven I ascend.
There my daily pleasures centre,
There no foreign worries enter,
There I'm fain to sit and fill my place
And love and life defend.

On the workings of the world I sit and dream,
And its folly by its effort I redeem;
Yea, I drift upon the ocean
Of a happy world's emotion,
Lost to thoughts that are disturbing
And to woes that threaten seem.

But of late my philosophic calm is gone
And I cannot happily ponder life upon;
'T were as though the subtle terror
Of gigantic, cosmic error
Were investing me; and trembling
In the dark I stand alone.

In my brain uncounted problems circulate,
All unfathomable; and shut is Reason's gate.
Is the life of man a passion?
Or do ruling devils fashion,
Guide and stimulate his folly
For the humor of his fate?

Is the man we know a fallen son of light,
And like Lucifer exalted in his might?
Or is all this madness given
And forgiven him of heaven
That through knowing he may hate it
And return unto the right?
--In "The World War"

The Passing of the Turk.

(By a Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," London.)

Most potent of the many causes to which may be attributed the steady decline of the Ottoman Power in Europe is the one tersely expressed in an Eastern proverb:

'Where the Sultan's horse's hoof has trod the grass will never grow.'

Five centuries of tragedy lie compressed in that nutshell.

The Turk presents one of the most remarkable anomalies offered by history. In his individual capacity he is delightful. Multiply him by millions or clothe him in a little brief authority and he is impossible.

Between the official and unofficial Turk there is a great gulf fixed which has never yet been bridged, and probably never will be. The higher he rises the lower he falls. The cream of Turkish society never comes to the top. Why this should be so is inscrutable, but the fact remains.

THE TURK AT HOME.

All who know him in his private capacity bear witness to his many excellent personal qualities. His courtesy, his kindness, his consideration--no man living has better manners or more fully deserves the title of gentleman--his courage, his dignity, his hospitality, his endurance, his sense of humor, his love of truth, of children, of animals, endear him to all with whom he comes into contact.

A nation composed of exceptional units would result, one would imagine, in an aggregation of veritable Bayards, of supermen; but precisely the opposite is the case. That the Turk individually is

sans peur no one will deny; that from a national point of view, he is sans reproche his best friends would scarcely contend. On the contrary, his Government, which cannot be otherwise than the reflection of himself, has done all those things which it ought not to have done and left undone all those things which it ought to have done ever since it rolled like a tidal wave over Europe right up to the gates of Vienna. As a conqueror, the Turk is magnificent; as a ruler he is contemptible. He cannot govern either wisely or well. He can wield a sword, but not a sceptre.

A bad administrator, he is a worse economist. In fact, of economy in its true sense he appears to have no conception whatever. He can build, but he cannot maintain. He will spend vast sums (half of which go in 'backshish') on public works, but he never considers it necessary to keep anything in repair. The consequence is a state of perennial decay, of perpetual desolation throughout the length and breadth of his dominions.

THE CURSE OF OTTOMAN RULE.

Strictly honorable in his individual capacity, he no sooner enters Government employment than he seems to lose all integrity of purpose and to become inoculated with the virus of that character-killing corruption which has ever been the curse of Ottoman rule.

Scrupulously clean in his person and orderly in his private household, in accordance with the dictates of his creed, he yet tolerates a condition of dirt and disorder in his Government offices and public highways which is scarcely conceivable to the Western mind.

He will fast rigorously during the month of Ramazan when it falls in summer time, for sixteen hours on end, pursuing his usual avocation the while--unless he be an official--totally unconcerned. From daylight at 4 in the morning till sunset at 8 in the evening, nor bite nor sup of any sort or kind will pass his lips. Nothing will induce him to smoke, though at any other season his daily consumption of cigarettes may be anything from 25 to 50. To eat, drink, or smoke during the day in Ramazan is against his religion, 'Olmaz' forbidden--and that is enough for him.

On the other hand, during the eight short hours of the summer night he is free to indulge his appetites to his heart's content, and he certainly does so.

Whether he derives any particular spiritual or physical benefit by thus ringing the changes between total abstinence and unbridled license is an open question, but the self-denial he exercises during two-thirds of the 24 hours is none the less remarkable.

A character which gives evidence of such extraordinary self-control should be capable--one would imagine--of rising to stupendous heights. But it is not.

One may search Ottoman history from the thirteenth century downwards without coming across a name which--military prowess apart--can justly be described as pertaining to a really great man.

A REACTIONARY AT HEART.

In his domestic relations the Turk is one of the most kind-hearted of men; in his corporate capacity one of the most cruel.

He will allow street dogs, maimed and mangled by tramcar or other accident, to eke out a miserable existence till death mercifully ends their sufferings sooner than forego his objection to taking life, yet when the word goes round from Yildiz he will bludgeon countless Armenians to death.

Of the wholesale atrocities attributed to him in his dealings with his Christian subjects it is unnecessary to speak. On

this subject history has an appalling tale to tell. Whether the final balance of infamy would bulk more largely on the side of the Ottoman than on that of the Christian, were the account to be audited quite impartially, it is impossible to say.

It must be remembered, even by his most ardent advocates, that the 'Rayah' (Christian subject of the Porte) is not an embodiment of all the virtues. As illustrative of the tyranny of the Turk, it is frequently urged that he will not allow the validity of 'Rayah' evidence in his courts of law. In justification of this iniquity, the Turk puts forward the plea that the 'Rayah' is incapable of speaking the truth. This stricture, based though it may be on the experience of centuries, is doubtless grossly exaggerated. On the other hand, anyone who really knows the 'Rayah' is not likely to deny that his veracity is more honored in the breach than the observance.

That the Turk is a reactionary at heart is not to be gainsaid. He does not really want reforms--has never really wanted them. He is quite content with things as they are, and looks upon the wonderful inventions of modern times in much the same way as we regard the clever mechanical toys which we present to our children at Christmas time. His father, he will say, rode on a white donkey and the quickest rate at which he ever travelled was six miles an hour; why should his son want to go at 60? His father, he assures you, was a good man, and lived happily all his life. Can you assure him that whirling through the air at 60 miles an hour will make his son any better or happier, or, for that matter, anybody else better or happier? Of truth, it is not easy to persuade him upon other than purely materialistic lines that it will.

Long years ago, before the Young Turk party was born or thought of, the present writer was entrusted with negotiations for the issue of a 'firman' (concession) permitting the installation of the public telephone in Constantinople.

Said the then Grand Vizier, after numerous attempts by the applicant to secure an interview and unlimited greasing of innumerable palms, 'This talking machine of which you speak, can it be placed anywhere?'

'Anywhere, Highness.'

Then followed an exhaustive explanation of the conveniences of the system and the advantages certain to attend establishment of telephone communication between His Highness's private residence and the Imperial Palace.

'I think I understand; correct me if I am wrong,' said His Highness. 'It is night. I am fast asleep. Suddenly my slumbers are disturbed by the ringing of a bell within a few inches of my head. Is that so?'

'That is so, Your Highness.'

'I rouse myself, I take a part of the machine in my hand and hold it to my ear. I recognize a voice from Yildiz.'

'Exactly, Your Highness.'

'Exactly. The voice tells me to proceed at once to the Palace as His Majesty wishes to see me immediately.'

'Your Highness's grasp of the procedure is wonderful.'

'That would happen every night. I should never have a moment's sleep. I suffer quite enough from the Palace as it is. Take the accursed thing away. It is an invention of the evil one, and I will have nothing to do with it.'

They have a telephone system now in Constantinople. But it took over 20 years to establish, and it is more than probable that the view entertained by the average Turk with regard to its merit does not materially differ from that expressed by His Highness, the Grand Vizier.

Dancing in the Country.

By P. B. Walmsley.

Under the heading "Why She Left the Country" there appeared in a weekly newspaper, extracts from the letters of girls who objected to certain features of country life, and looked to an improvement in their lot by entering into a sphere of work in the city. Various causes of discontent were given, which it is a temptation to discuss, but in this article I wish to deal with one only, the question of dancing.

The girl says:--"At home the only good I did was teaching a Sunday School class of boys, and I hope I did some good by this. Last year I lost that position because I danced. The superintendent (a woman) objected to dancing members or adherents taking active part in church life. Do you wonder I felt choked at such narrowness?"

How many readers will ask, who is right, the superintendent, or the girl? I believe there are certain things which tend to the disintegration of country life, and the attitude of some of the churches towards amusements is one of them.

It is the purpose of the writer to advocate the moderate view. This is a harder task than to support either of the extremes. The moderate man has to fight enemies on both sides, for the extremists leave off fighting with each other and unite in showering their blows upon him.

I will notice, in passing, another remark of the same girl:--"I had too much time to think in the country." Tastes differ. To my mind the opportunity for thought is one of the chief attractions of the country. Pulling a cross-cut saw looks monotonous work, but a man told me he liked it "because he could think as well as saw." In the same way a good many thoughts on this very subject came to me while splitting up my slabs of 22-inch wood for the kitchen stove. I thought to myself after a look round the sheep-pen--some people would possibly condemn even the innocent gambles of the young lambs. In the evening I turned up the subject "Dancing" in Nelson's Encyclopaedia and was struck by what I found there. It says:--"Dancing, an exercise which in its most refined phases, expresses the poetry of rhythmic movements and rises to the level of an art, has its origin in that excess of vital energy which impels the young of the lower animals to gambol caper and roll to and fro without any definite object."

It is right that young people, and older people too, should have amusements, provided they are not harmful. Surely one does not need to prove that. We are all familiar with the old saying: "All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy." The question arises: Is dancing intrinsically evil? Well, there is dancing and dancing. I do not know the kind referred to by the girl. In the district in which I live they have the dances which are always accompanied by "calling off." They have been described by many writers, for example by Mrs. Nellie L. McClung in "Sowing Seeds in Danny." They are considered in a very simple manner. There is nothing elaborate in the way of dress or refreshments. There does not appear to be anything in the dances themselves to be condemned. I think it would be an insult to the dancers, and to the intelligence of the onlookers to suggest that they were in

(Continued on page 452)

The "Dollar Chain".

The following is the list of contributions sent in during the week extending from March 5th to March 12th, for the "Dollar Chain" scheme of helping to alleviate suffering in Europe.

Contributions of over \$1.00—R. S., St. Joseph, Ont., \$2.00; "Toronto," \$2; John E. and Mrs. White, Smithville, Ont., \$5.00; Mrs. John Blakie, Spring Bay, Ont., \$2.00; A. E. Tindall, Freeman, Ont., \$3.50; "Ulster," \$2.00; Jas. Williamson, Jarvis, Ont., \$10.00; A Sympathizer, Guelph, Ont., \$10.00; Subscriber, Ekfrid Tp., \$2.00; Johnson Butler, St. Catharines, Ont., \$3.50; "Margaret," Durham Co., Ont., \$2.00; "Rue," Welland Co., Ont., \$2.00; Stewart Brown, Peterboro, Ont., \$2.50; A Friend, Grimsby, Ont., \$5.00; Mrs. Ely D. Wilson, Bagot, Man., \$5.00; H. A. M., Monkton, Ont., \$2.00; Mrs. David Rintoul, Laurel, Ont., \$2.00.

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Previously acknowledged, from
Jan. 30 to March 5th \$809.63
Total up to March 12th \$902.63

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

The Ingle Nook.

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

The House and Its Furnishings.

(Continued)

HALL AND BEDROOMS.

Some people, in building a house, give no thought whatever to the hall; any sort of cubby-hole large enough to suffice for pulling off rubbers and draining umbrellas is supposed to "do."

Of course a hall (or at least a vestibule) is necessary for these purposes; it does service splendidly in keeping dirt from the rest of the house. At the same time to utterly overlook its appearance is a great mistake. First impressions are always important, and the hallway certainly gives character to the whole house; for this reason, indeed, it has been called by a very noted architect, "the welcoming hallway."

If your first glimpse of a house, after entering the front door, is of a bare, uninviting passage-way that reminds you of a hospital-corridor or a jail-entrance especially if its walls be covered with blue paper, a plan which works splendidly in giving the last touch of chilliness and despondency, you are immediately affected, and not very pleasantly. If, instead, you find yourself in a narrow run-the-plank sideshift, where you can just squeeze yourself through between the very narrow stairs and the hall-rack, you have at once a consciousness of crampedness, which, if translated into words might be expanded into "This isn't much of a house." And so the story goes.

Because of this the best architects pay very great attention indeed to the hallway; so much so, indeed, that in some houses it has been extended to the dimensions of, and even used as a living-room, with a large grate or fire-place as its chief feature. This arrangement, it is true, looks very well, but there are disadvantages about using any hall as a living-room; drafts can scarcely be avoided, and, above all parts of the house, it is least secure to privacy. A better plan, all things considered, is to have the hall smaller, yet very attractive in appearance, and provided with every convenience necessary to a hall proper. For instance, it is a good idea to dispense with a hall-rack altogether, letting a closed closet under the stairs

that is, if the steps must curve also—as it greatly increases the danger of falling. Finally, stair carpet may be omitted, but it is advisable in that it keeps down noise and prevents slipping. It should be very securely fastened in place with the brass fasteners made for the purpose. In buying any hall or stair covering it is well to remember that a plain carpet shows foot-marks much more readily than a figured one, hence it is advisable, in a place that is so frequently used, to choose closely patterned rugs in two or more colors; oriental effects are very good. With them, plain oatmeal, fibre or cartridge paper, burlap, or even water-paint well put on, may be used for the walls.

Some designers run greatly to arch-

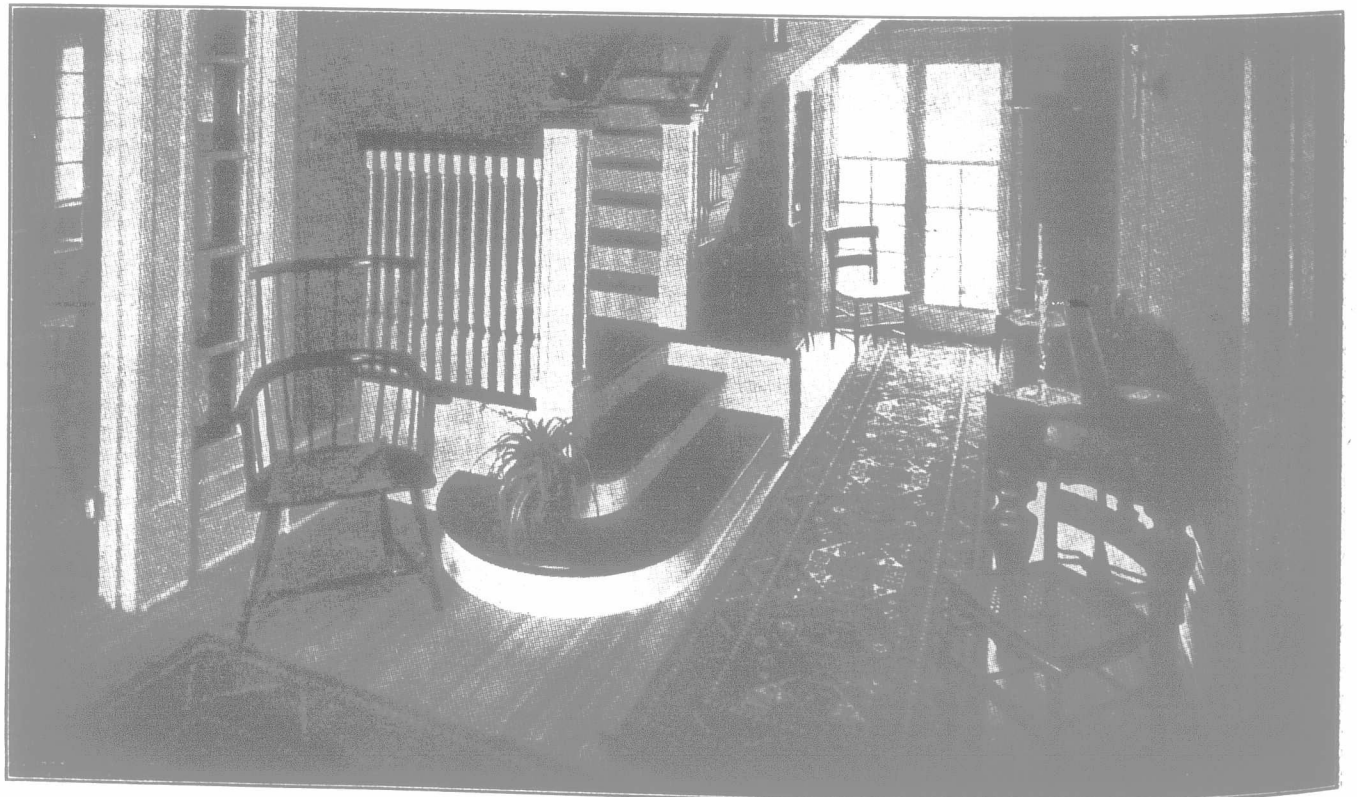


A Dainty Bedroom.

take its place; a full-length mirror may be set into the door of this closet. If the passage-way is not too large, and the stairs are handsome, very little other furniture will be needed; a hall-table, a chair or two, a closed-in seat which may be used for holding rubbers, and a tall lamp, will supply all the necessities. If a fireplace and a grandfather's clock can be added, all the better.

Needless to say, the floor of the hall should be, if possible, hardwood, or, if that cannot be afforded, of well-fitted, cheaper wood, carefully stained and finished. A long runner or two or three shorter rugs, depending on whether the apartment be long or square, will be all the floor-covering needed. The stairway, by the way, should be plain, yet attractive of form, and made either of handsome wood which needs only staining, or of cheaper wood carefully enamelled, preferably in ivory-white with a mahogany stained hand-rail. The steps should be easy to mount, while a landing with a turn or two may look very attractive if it suits the plan of the house. A curving stair is always to be avoided—

ways opening from the hall. This certainly gives the impression of space on entering a house, and the perspective effects may be exceedingly good, especially if care has been taken that the wall-tones in all the connected rooms harmonize perfectly. In such arrangements, however, each archway should be provided with closely fitting sliding doors, which may be of glass. A considerable amount of dust filters into any hallway, with the opening of doors and when sweeping operations are under way upstairs, and it is most necessary that, at will, it shall be possible to close the apartment off completely from the other rooms. Incidentally, have you ever realized the possibilities of glass sliding doors? They may be used anywhere, between hall and drawing-room or living-room, between living-room and dining-room, between conservatory and any room that adjoins; and everywhere they are effective, both in appearance and for admitting more light. Usually they are made of clear glass, with fairly small panes, but wherever privacy is desired the glass may be "clouded."



A Tasteful Hall.

THE BEDROOMS.

It is by no means necessary that the upper hall, about which the bedrooms cluster, shall be considered, so far as appearance goes, as must the one downstairs. If it runs to an outer wall, or walls with windows, seats, tables and plants may be called upon for furnishing, but if it be simply a central gallery lighted from roof-windows, these will not be necessary, as the balustrade about the stair-opening will supply all the furnishing needed with the exception of floor-runners and wall-papering.

Needless to say, a commodious linen-closet should be one of the apartments opening from the upper hall.

Coming to the bedrooms:—A prime necessity is that they be well-lighted and well-ventilated, a condition best achieved by providing every sleeping-room with two windows, one in each of two sides. If this cannot be managed, a group of casement windows in one side will answer well, or a door opening upon an outer balcony that may be used as a sleeping-room in summer. Before leaving the subject of windows it may be necessary to point out the advisability of considering well just where they shall be placed. I know a very fine house in which two of the rooms upstairs are completely spoiled because the windows have been placed close to a partition; only one curtain can be used on each, and the effect is far from good. Indeed in planning for the disposal of windows in any room, the arrangement of the furniture, hangings, etc., which are to go into the room, should be carefully thought out.

Bedrooms need not be large, but certainly each should be provided with a large well-lighted closet. In some very well-planned houses each closet is made so large that the washstand may be placed at one end of it; wide, open wardrobes are then placed upon each of the side walls, and a closed cupboard of shelves at the farther end. These shelves are intended for underclothing, etc., and so no bureau or chiffonier is needed in the bedroom; a small dressing-table, upon legs, easily moved and easily swept under takes its place. If one can afford it a full-length mirror, set in the wall or in one of the doors, will be found a great acquisition.

The bed may be of wood, or of iron well-enamelled; wood inset with cane has a pretty, airy effect. Brass beds are not nearly so favored as formerly; usually they are a big brassy feature which fairly challenges the eye and often annoys by its brightness. If chosen at all the brass should be dull-finished. Another point:—Never choose beds very high at head or foot; the effect is top-heavy and clumsy.

Beside the bed and dresser no other furniture will be needed but a small table, a rocker or two, a small dresser-chair, and a couch, which will be found very useful in saving the bed when one is tired and wishes to lie down for a while in daytime.

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SEEDS

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In choosing wall-coverings, rugs and curtains for the bedroom, the chief consideration to be borne in mind is that the general effect should be restful; hence the safety of grayish greens or grayish blues for sunny rooms, and yellowish cream for dark ones, even gray may be very appropriate for a bedroom if brightened by touches of rose. This subject of color is more important than many people suppose. I do not know whether you have read any of Purinton's "Efficiency" books. If so, you will perhaps, remember what he has said in regard to this matter: "We are only beginning to understand the psychology of color—one of the subtle, yet powerful aids to cheerfulness and vitality. Recent experiments have shown that a person confined in a room with wall-paper and hangings of an uproarious red loses temper and grows vicious."—Moral:—Tahoo red!

In the bedroom, as everywhere else, the treatment of the wall is the most important item. As a rule, plain papers are best, although delicately flowered ones seem especially permissible here

and especially in a young girl's room. Startling designs or colorings should not, however, be tolerated at all, while stripes are rather to be avoided, as the eye has such a tendency to follow them up, a habit distressingly present with the sick. To have a plain paper, quiet in coloring, does not by any means presuppose that one is to have a cheerless room; a bedroom should always be cheerful but the color should be introduced in curtain-borders, cushions and rugs, rather than in the wall-ground, while two or three pictures and a vase or two for flowers will supply other decoration.

If preferred, natural wood-finish for the woodwork may be used in a bedroom, but many prefer paint in ivory-white or in colors harmonizing or quietly contrasting with the paper. A silvery gray or green stain is also often good.

In this Twentieth Century it is scarcely necessary to remark that carpets should be completely exorcised from bedrooms, and that rugs should be few and small enough to lift easily for shaking,—one in front of the bed and one or two more wherever much standing or walking is necessary. Rag rugs, by the way, have come much into fashion for bedrooms, but they must be all cotton and all one color, with white warp, and a little white woven into the ends as a border. These rugs are washable, and, as a rule, about two yards long, and are extremely pretty when made of gray-blue, old rose, mauve or gray-green rags.

If one does not like rag rugs, small Wilton ones may be used instead, or even "Crex" matting, which is not very expensive. With it, either for bedroom or living-room, willow furniture is very appropriate.

and that the room is equipped with a candle and matches, with a hand glass, pitcher for water and other necessities. A basket containing scissors, thread, needles, etc., may also be a welcome adjunct.

SOME COLOR SCHEMES. FOR BEDROOMS.

(1) Paper Ivory-white, with dainty yellow primroses scattered over it; woodwork ivory-white, also bed, dresser, washstand and table; chairs white with cane seats; cushions, yellow and green figured cretonne or chintz; curtains dotted swiss, or scrim with border like cushions; bedspread white linen with initial worked in yellow, pillows to match; rugs olive green.

(2) Similar scheme, only that violets take the place of the primroses, and violet and mauve replace the yellow everywhere.

(3) Wall cream with pink wild rose border; cushions and inside curtains of rose-scattered chintz; rugs old-rose rag ones; furniture and woodwork white or gray-green.

(4) Arts-and-Crafts room: Wall gray-blue, plain; bedspread, heavy linen with monogram in gray-blue embroidered in centre; pillow slips to match; curtains linen-colored, like bedspread, with blue stencilled border; rugs, rag, gray-blue. Brass candlesticks and cushions in gray-blue with touches of pumpkin yellow to supply color.

(5) Wall, light gray; curtains in gray, lavender and green figured chintz; rug, green or lavender; chairs green wicker with cushions like curtains.

(5) French room:—Light panelled paper with flowers at top of panels;



A Pleasing Stair Arrangement.

The floors themselves may be of hardwood, or of other wood carefully filled and finished. Natural wood color, stained rather dark, is best. In either case the frequent use of a dustless mop will suffice to keep the room sweet and clean.

If there are radiators in the bedroom, or in any other room for that matter, they look best when painted to harmonize with the background of the wall-paper.

Curtains are preferably of sash-length, and should be of a material very easy to launder; scrim, cross-barred muslin, cotton voile, fish-net, cotton crepe, and chintz, are materials that may be recommended. Always they should hang straight, from a pole along which the rings can be easily moved.

Finally, do not make any bedroom a storage room for old junk. Better far to make a bonfire of ugly pictures, vases and ornaments, than to make any sleeping-room a mausoleum for them.

The guest-room in particular should be spared such agonies. Furnish it with all tasteful simplicity, and be sure to stock it plentifully with towels, embroidered with your initial, or given a touch of daintiness by a border of lace or insertion. See, too, that the bed is supplied with a pretty warm comforter,

French chairs upholstered in pale green; rug darker green with touches of color in border; bedspread and roll bolster white lace over green; inside curtains green silkoline, curtains next glass, cream net.

In bedrooms, or in any other room it is well to remember that if the walls are figured it is well to have the rugs and upholsterings plain; while if the walls are plain, the rugs and upholsterings may be figured. If all are figured there is a great sense of unrest. Perhaps the very safest plan is to have the walls and upholstery both plain, depending upon borders, cushion covers, etc., for the color-contrast. When the rug is figured or flowered the pattern should be small and the coloring rich or dainty, but never obtrusive. Obtrusive things anywhere are in bad taste.

(To be continued.)

COOKING EGG-PLANT.

Can you through your valuable paper, (which we have taken all our married life—eight years), tell me how to cook and prepare Egg-plant? Is it considered a fruit or vegetable? Can it be converted into preserves?

If You Don't Like the Color of Your Clothes Dye Them With Diamond Dyes

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"I decided to recolor my suit, and really, it is wonderful how simple it is to produce magical changes with what you have correctly termed the "Fashion Helpers." My suit is now navy blue, and very much prettier than it ever was before."

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

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"The brown gown that the picture I am sending you shows was originally light brown. I thought that it looked a little bit too summery for winter wear, and so recolored it. This I found was very easy to do, and my chief regret is that I have not used DIAMOND DYES for years."



Light brown Gown Dyed Dark Brown

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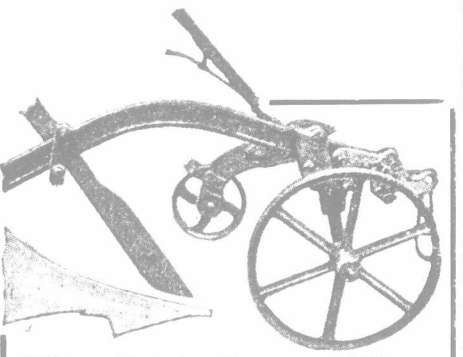
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I thank you in advance. I always search the Advocate for help, which I receive every issue.
YANKEE KITCHEN GIRL.
Cornwall, Ont.

Ans.—On page 307, Feb. 25th issue, you will find one recipe for cooking Egg-plant. Here are a few others:—Can you keep them until next fall?

Fried Egg-plant—Peel and cut in slices less than 1/2 inch thick. Place in a quart of water with a tablespoon of salt for two hours. Drain, dip in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs and fry brown.

Stuffed Egg-plant—Cut into halves and scoop out the inside, leaving enough rind to hold it in shape. Chop the flesh fine and mix with an equal quantity of bread crumbs, 2 tablespoons melted butter, salt and pepper to taste, with a dash of cayenne. Mix well and put into shells. Lay on top of each a thin slice of bacon and bake in a quick oven 40 minutes.

French Egg-plant—Boil the egg-plant until tender; peel and mash smooth, season with 1 tablespoon butter, pepper and salt to taste, and a little thyme. Chop fine two hard-boiled eggs, and half an onion. Add 2 tablespoons of bread crumbs. Mix well with the egg-plant, put into a buttered dish, put bread crumbs over the top with bits of butter and bake in a quick oven until brown. The egg-plant, ("egg" portion), is like the tomato, a fruit, but is usually classed with the vegetables. We have never heard of its being made into preserves.

CAKE QUERIES.

Could you please give me recipes for ribbon cake, pansy cake, and dominoes cake? In Jan. 21st Advocate a writer from New Brunswick said she would send these for anyone liking to have them.
Simcoe Co., Ont. **ROSIE.**

Here is a recipe for a very good "ribbon cake." Perhaps the New Brunswick friend will send the other two.

Ribbon Cake—Beat together 1 cup butter and 2 cups sugar. Next, beat in 3 eggs which have previously been well beaten. After that beat in 1 cup sweet milk, and finally 3 cups flour sifted with 1/2 teaspoon soda and 1 teaspoon cream of tartar (rounded spoonful). Divide the batter very quickly into four jelly pans, leaving it white for two, but coloring it with melted chocolate for one and with confectioner's pink coloring for the fourth. When baked, arrange in layers, putting them together with custard filling or with lemon filling. Finally ice the top.

Things to Eat.

Orange Salad—Upon each individual plate lay a lettuce leaf. On this place a slice of pineapple, then cover it with sections of oranges placed in a circle. In the centre put some broken nutmeats and finally a little ball of cream cheese. Serve with French dressing.

French Dressing with Cream—Mix together 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/4 of pepper, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 4 tablespoons olive oil and 3 of heavy cream. Stir well.

Cream Salad Dressing—Mix together 1/4 teaspoon mustard, 1/4 teaspoon salt and 1/4 paprika for a dash of cayenne. Add 2 eggs beaten slightly, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 1-3 cup milk. Cook in a double boiler, stirring the one way all the time. When cool add 1/2 pint of heavy cream, beaten stiff.

Broiled Oranges on Toast—Peel the oranges, cut in half-inch slices and remove the seeds. Brush each piece over with melted butter, and broil over a clear fire for 5 minutes, turning frequently. Serve on toast with whipped cream.

Grape Fruit Pie—First bake a shell as for lemon pie; then make a filling as follows: Mix 1 tablespoon cornstarch in a little cold water, and over this pour 1 cup boiling water. To this add the juice of 2 grape fruit, the grated rind and juice of 1 orange, beaten yolks of 2 eggs, and the white of one, sugar to taste, and a small piece of butter. Put all in the double boiler and cook, well thick, stirring all the time. When done put in the shell. Then beat up the white of the second egg with 1/2 cup of sugar, until thick and spread with a knife over the pie. Put in the oven and let brown lightly. Serve cold.

The Scrap Bag.

A MEAT LOAF HINT.

When making a meat loaf, place 3 hard-boiled eggs in the middle, end to end. When the meat is served a slice of egg will be in the centre of each piece.

A STOCKING HINT.

Children's stockings first show wear at the knees. Before the stockings are worn, take a deep tuck in them just below the shoe-top. When they are worn at the knees, let out the tucks and the worn parts will come too high to be noticed when mended.

TO LOOSEN WINDOW SASH.

To loosen windows that move hard, melt a tablespoon of lard and pour a little between the window-frame and casing, and on the roller and rope.

READING TO CHILDREN.

When reading to children, try substituting their own names for those of the characters in the story. This plan seldom fails to hold the most inattentive.

A PICOT CROCHET EDGE.

A quick plan for making a picot edge for underclothes and children's dresses is to buy heading and crochet the edge along one side of it.

POLISH FOR PATENT LEATHER.

One part linsed oil, two of cream, apply with flannel and polish off with a soft cloth.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Why?

My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?—Ps. XXII, 1; St. Matt. XXVII, 46.

The passionate appeal of the Psalmist to the love and justice of God echoed down through the centuries, and went up again to heaven from the heart of Him who appealed to His father confidently—being the Son of God—and yet felt Himself forsaken through no fault of His own. In the vivid word-painting of the Psalmist we see the picture of the Man of Sorrows. He is surrounded by cruel foes, who are like fierce bulls bellowing as they toss their terrible horns, like lions with open mouths ready to devour him, like unclean dogs stealthily watching their chance to tear him to pieces. His clothing is torn from his bleeding body and gumbled for, as if he were already dead. The passers-by stare rudely at him and even his trust in God is used as a weapon of insult and mocking scorn: "All they that see me laugh me to scorn; they shoot out the lip, they shake the head, saying, He trusted in the LORD that He would deliver him; let Him deliver him, seeing he delighted in Him.

Terrible as all this suffering and mockery is, the heart of a hero can endure it dauntlessly. Many brave martyrs have sung hymns of joy in the midst of the fire, for the love of God can inspire marvellous joy when all earthly happiness is swept away. This has been proved thousands of times. But when the sunshine of God's love is hidden and when the trusting soul feels forsaken by the Father, the limit of endurance is reached. God is all in all to the broken heart of JESUS, and He still claims His rights of possession, calling "My" GOD! even He feels utterly desolate and forsaken.

Only sin can separate God from any of His dear children, only the black shadow of unrepented sin can stand between us and the sunshine of His love. The Holy One on the Cross was pure and lovely in spirit and in body, why is He left alone? The preceding evening He had faced the coming storm fearlessly, and had even accepted the sorrow of knowing that His chosen earthly friend would deny or forsake Him. He could endure all calmly for, He said, "I am not alone, because the Father is with me." He could be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." He was earnestly trying to cheer and encourage the disciples, as if the coming agony had no terrors for His own soul. That was the night before Good Friday, and after the agony of spirit in Gethsemane He endured everything unshrinkingly, apparently thinking about the needs of everyone else and forgetful of His own. Then

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came the three hours of darkness, broken at last by the heart-broken appeal to the Father's heart: "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?"

This cry shows us the reality of that great mystery which we call "The Atonement." The sin-bearer must endure the awful penalty of sin-separation from God. Our Lord, as St. Paul told the Corinthian Church, was "made sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him."

But that heart-broken question, was it answered in a way to satisfy Him? St. Matthew tells us that the bitter cry of desolation rang out "about the ninth hour," St. Luke also speaks of the "ninth hour," and tells us of another and very different cry, which apparently followed almost immediately: "When JESUS had cried with a loud voice, He said, Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit," and having said this He yielded up His spirit in perfect peace.

Let us look back at the twenty-second Psalm, and we shall find the same sudden change from despair to joy. It is there, in the middle of verse 21. The cry to be delivered from the mouth of the lion is suddenly changed into thanksgiving to the Friend who has delivered the Psalmist from the horns of the unicorns. The rest of the Psalm is a song of praise for past mercies and a glad prophecy that the kingdom of the Lord—a kingdom of righteousness and peace—should be established into the ends of the earth.

God does not—yet—explain all His dealings with His children. Troubles often come thick and fast on a trusting soul; sometimes—as in the case of Christ—faithfulness to God seems to be the direct cause of the suffering. Sometimes the troubled heart feels that even God has turned away that thick darkness has blotted out the sunshine. Then the wistful question, "Why has all this unmerited suffering been heaped on me, while others go almost untroubled?" is asked.

God does not always explain everything, on this side of death; but it does cheer a soul in the darkness to know that the sunshine will come again, and that the Ruler of all things can be utterly trusted to do what is best for each of His children. The awful cry of desolation on the Cross changed into the happy words of One who felt Himself safe in His Father's hands. The Psalm which began despairingly ended joyfully. Let us take courage in our darkest hours, courage as individuals and as a nation. The darkest hour is before the dawn. God continues holy and just, though He may for a time seem different to the triumph of injustice and wrong.

Joseph was forced to endure years of cruel injustice, and his determination to be faithful to God was the direct cause of his imprisonment. Did it pay to be righteous and pure? At first, it did not seem so, while his feet were hurt in the stocks and "the iron entered into his soul." But wait! Because he was worthy of trust he was trusted everywhere. First the keeper of the prison trusted him, then the other prisoners, then the king of Egypt and the whole nation, last of all his own family. The iron seems to have entered his soul to good purpose, making him wondrously strong. God's hard lessons were bravely mastered and the man who had learned to obey found that he had also learned the more difficult task of ruling others.

I have read that there is a crown in Europe which has been worn by many strong men. Beneath its golden rim is a thin film of iron which circles the head of the wearer, unseen by the world. There is a legend that this was one of the nails which pierced our Lord on the Cross, beaten thin and worn as a secret source of power.

When we ask the sad question, "Why?" as troubles crowd into our lives, let us remember that we are called to share the suffering of our Master. Do we want to stand, with St. Peter, comfortably warming ourselves while He—our King and Brother—is passing through His hour of trial? Are we complacently congratulating ourselves if this war, which has filled so many hearts with despairing sorrow, has passed us by without any real suffering? Such self-congratulation seems very selfish and ill-timed. Perhaps in the end, those who have suffered most will have the most cause for praise and joy. The darkness brings gifts, and hardships are often of priceless value to a soul. I don't know much about farming, but I have heard that "Manitoba

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This, you can do with MAYPOLE SOAP. Cleans and dyes at one operation. Freshens, brightens everything, at small cost.

24 beautiful, lasting colors, for dress goods, coltons, woolens, ribbons, laces, cushions, parasols, etc.

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Hundred and seventy-five acres, two miles and half from railway two depots; large frame dwelling, bank barn, water piped into stable, driving house, piggery, about twenty acres woods, two acres orchard. This farm is in good-producing condition, clear of encumbrance. Price sixty-five hundred.

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Wednesday, April 7th, 1915

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20 first-class young bulls; 20 choice young cows and heifers including promising show material; 10 choice Holstein cows—Heavy producers.

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*Morning, Evening, Noon or Night,
'Camp's' the Coffee that puts you right*


'Camp' Coffee

takes half-a-minute to make—could not be better if it took half-an-hour

No messy 'stewing' coffee pots, no straining, no waste of any kind, no risk of failure—a child can make 'Camp' as well as a chef.

*Try 'Camp' to-day.
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R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd.,
Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.



Clydesdale Stallion FOR SALE
5 years old
JAS. MARR. --- DORCHESTER STATION --- ONTARIO.

MOFFAT Ranges

Are acknowledged best.
Write for Free Booklet.
THE MOFFAT STOVE COMPANY LTD.
Weston, Ont.

BOOK ON
**DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed**

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
118 West 31st Street
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Mailed free to any address by the author.

hard wheat" needs zero weather to bring it to perfection. There is no doubt at all that our souls need all the discipline God sees fit to send, if they are to grow strong, beautiful and sweet.

Bishop Alexander says that it is a mistake to think that God's saints can always see light in their path, that they always pass through the river of death with songs of triumph on their lips. Hard questions will some day be answered by our King, as Solomon answered all the questions of the Queen of Sheba; but He chooses His own time for answering, and our wisdom is to wait on Him trustfully until that time arrives. He can and will satisfy our demands for justice and the victory of right over wrong. We are only privates in the Great Army, and should not insist in having a full explanation of His plan of campaign from the General. He understands, and that is—or should be—enough for our present needs. Our duty is to obey orders, accept hardships cheerfully, believe loyally in our Leader, fight bravely, and look forward confidently to the final victory.

"Why hast Thou forsaken me?" said our Lord. If He had understood the reason for His desolation it would not have been desolation at all. Then He would have been unable to enter understandingly into the sorrows of desperate souls. As it is, He is able to give perfect sympathy in every case. He always understands our worst troubles—even the troubles caused by our sins. Has He not carried the burden of sin above, through the dark valley of the shadow of death, and come out a victor after all? Sorrow has no secrets which He has not fathomed, but to our pleading question, "Why?" He gently answers: "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter." He knows and we can wait.

"Only God knows the trials that we bear.
The weary longing for a different fate,
The daily struggle and the anxious care—
He knows, and we can wait.
Only God knows—we have no want beside!
Our Father watches o'er us from above;
We feel our weakness, but His hand will guide.
He knows, and He is LOVE!"
—Dora Farncomb.

The Windrow.

In all previous conflicts in history the proportion of men in the field has been in proportion of one to a hundred in relation to the number of men left at work at home. But Germany now has nearly one man in every ten on the firing-line.

Two grandsons of the late Count Tolstoy have been fighting in the Russian army. One has been wounded in the fighting in East Prussia. His name has been mentioned for the Cross of St. George. The other, who is a prisoner in Hungary, has also been proposed for the cross.

According to the anti the right of suffrage depends upon the ability to bear arms. Therefore we may expect them to petition the Czar to give the ballot to Olga Krasnikoff, the girl who took part in nineteen Polish battles without being discovered, until on being wounded in the foot she was taken to the Moscow hospital. The Czar, not being an anti, has bestowed upon her the Cross of St. George instead of the vote.

One of Harry Lauder's greatest admirers is Enrico Caruso, the famous tenor, but until the latter told the story himself, Lauder did not know that Caruso's young son was equally enthusiastic about his Scotch ballads.

Caruso, it seems, bought a phonograph for the youngster. Among the records he supplied for the boy's entertainment were all that had been made of his own voice. There were no Lauder records in the group.

Therefore, the elder Caruso was sur-

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MR. READER OF THE
Farmer's Advocate

Why pay \$25 for a suit of clothes when we will sell you one for \$12.50 direct from England, made to your measure; and what is more, guarantee it in quality of material, style and fit to be equal to, if not better, than the suit you buy locally for \$25?

The sounds like a hard thing to do, but here is how we will prove it—

THE PROOF!
You know that clothing costs about half in England what it does in Canada. You also know that you cannot beat the quality of genuine English fabrics. All right, then. If you will fill out and mail the coupon below, we will send you our latest Style Book, seventy-two pattern pieces of cloth, tape measure and a letter that tells you all about our system of doing business—then you can judge our offer for yourself. Remember, Catesbys Limited have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order custom tailors in the British Empire. If you want to know anything more about us, ask the editor of this paper. He will tell you that we guarantee to satisfy you or give you your money back. You will soon be needing a new suit, so why not fill out the coupon or write a post card and get our patterns now.

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

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Full Address _____

Farmer's Advocate

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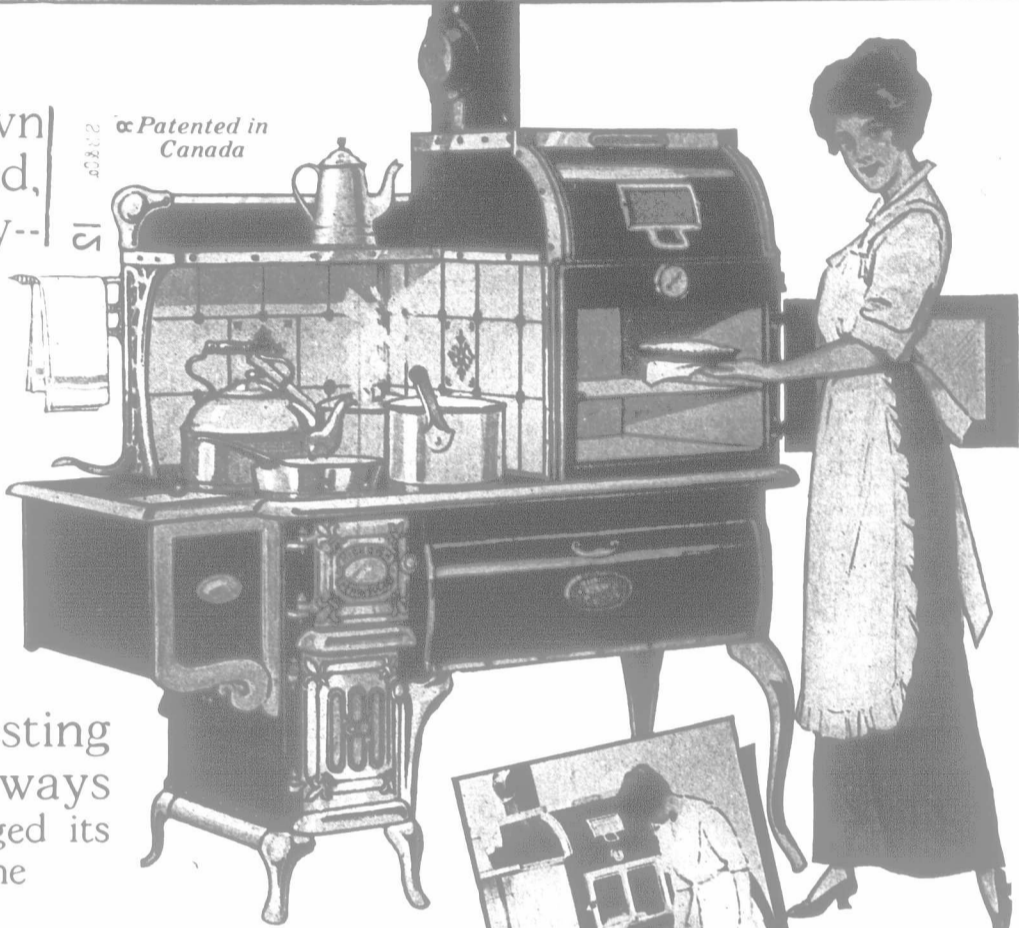
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

A Coal and Wood Range with a HIGH OVEN

MOTHER, too often, sits down to the meal she has prepared, too tired to enjoy it. Happy—but oh, so weary!

Stooping constantly to attend to the oven—to watch the roast, the pies, the cakes! It's a back-breaking task.

Yet baking need not be wearisome. This new coal and wood range makes it what it always should have been, the most interesting part of housework. It has so many ways of lightening housework, that we have changed its name from the HIGH-OVEN Peninsular, to the



LIGHTER DAY HIGH OVEN RANGE

6 pot-holes--4 outside and 2 inside. Cooking odors cannot escape

What a difference to have a Lighter Day in the kitchen!

Never to stoop to do your baking! No lifting up and down of hot, heavy pans! The HIGH oven makes all the difference between "weariness" and "pleasure" in baking. Everything that used to tire a woman's back is changed in this wonderful oven range.

The thermometer and cooking chart meet you at standing height. The warming closet is just above the oven—and it is heated so that things are kept piping hot.

The oven door is clear glass—You can watch your bakings without opening the door—and without

stooping. There are pot-holes in the oven and in the warming closet. Vegetable odors need never get into the house.

You have a toasting lever to raise the whole section of the top over the coals. You have grates that shake down easily and without sticking.

Extra long pieces of wood can be burned in the LIGHTER DAY High-Oven RANGE. It has a 26-inch fire box. Or special Duplex reversible grate for either coal or wood can be supplied.

You could hardly imagine an oven that heats so quickly. The reason is simple—there is no heat wasted waiting for the fire to "burn up." The oven starts to heat as soon as the kindling is lit.

So the Lighter Day will make lighter coal bills, too.

Handy Storage for Pans

Cooking utensils are kept right at hand and out of sight. This storage closet is heated and can be used as a big warming closet.

Clear Sweeping Space

It's as easy to clean the floor under the Lighter Day as under the table.

Porcelain Enamel or Tile

You may choose a finish of either beautiful tile or white porcelain enamel. Both styles are very handsome and are so easy to keep clean, and of course cannot rust.

There are ten wonderful new features which you will see illustrated in our little book, "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen."

Perhaps you aren't ready to buy a new range, but you will want to know all about Light day. Mail us the coupon anyway.

In the fifty years we have been making ranges, we have never expected a woman to keep one that did not give perfect satisfaction. We guarantee the LIGHTER DAY High-Oven Range unconditionally.

The Photographer Tells the Story

Wouldn't you like to see a Lighter Day Range? Every day, more stores are ordering Lighter Day Ranges, but if you want to see the range right away, if you want to see how your own work can be lightened—we will send you a wonderful little book.

The photographer made this book. He took pictures of a woman using the Lighter Day Range, and really it's almost as good as seeing the range itself.

Let us send you this little book—and if you have a friend who thinks as you do about planning for "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen", write her name on the coupon, too. Just mail the coupon To-day, so you won't forget.



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CLARE BROS. & CO., Limited, Preston

Send photo-story of the Lighter Day Range. FREE.

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Address _____

Also mail copy to _____

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r Sale thorn Club eifers of all ling either For infor- cretary.

L. Telfer, Sec- ris, R.R. No. 2 's Advocate."

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Pure bred cockerels \$4.00, hens \$3.50, satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. S. Ont. Colborne, Ont.

BRED TO LAY—172 winning White Wyandottes. Eggs set for \$1.00, satisfaction guaranteed. B. R. B. 757, per 11 eggs. George Buttery, Strathroy, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS—An offering choice stock at right prices. Eggs for hatching. First winners at Toronto, Hamilton and London Shows. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ontario.

BARRED ROCKS and Buff Orpingtons, true-bred today strains, the results of years' selection and breeding. All stock hatched, farm-raised, healthy birds that produce fertile eggs. \$1 per 15. Send for circular. "Ingleisle Farm," R.R. 1, Ancaster, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS—Fine birds, great layers. Eggs—setting, dollars; hundred, four-fifty. Henry Hartley, Norwich, Ont.

CHOICE Black Minorca Cockerels for sale, choice. Rev. W. E. Carpenter, Horning's Mills, Ont.

EGGS for hatching; Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 per setting; \$2.50 for fifty and \$4.00 for one hundred. G. W. Graydon, 419 Talbot Street, London.

EARLY and persistent layers of highest quality are produced from our Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns. Bred from America's greatest laying strains. Individual records from 200 to 245 eggs per year. Eggs \$1.25 fifteen, \$7.00 hundred. Infertile eggs replaced free; safe delivery guaranteed. Free catalogue gives full particulars. Charles Watson, Londesboro, Ont.

EXHIBITION, Rose Comb, Black Minorca cockerels for sale, also eggs. Thos. Eyles, Cameron, Ontario.

EGGS For Sale—Pure Bred Barred Rocks, fancy show stock, two dollars for thirteen. J. H. Trestran, R.R. No. 3, Bothwell, Ont.

FOR EGGS or young stock from all kinds of Poultry, including Turkeys, Ducks and Geese, write S. R. Copland, R.R. No. 1, Harriston, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys—Prizewinning birds. Angus Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont. R.R. No. 1.

O.A.C. Bred to lay Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Leghorn Eggs. \$1.00 setting, \$7.00 hundred. Amos, Indian Runner Duck Eggs. \$1.50 setting, \$8.00 hundred. From laying strains. Cecil S. Taylor, Badgley, Brantford.

SC White Leghorn Eggs, \$2 for 15, Barred Rock Cockerels, Lutli, Brahma Cocks, \$2 and \$3. M. J. Moore, Mount Albert, Ont.

SC White Leghorns—Our "Roseheath Strain" of Beauty and Utility are heavy winter layers; having for years been bred for egg production. Mammoth incubator now running. Book your order for baby chicks or hatching eggs. E. R. Oliver, Roseheath Poultry Farm, Richmond Hill, Ont.

START healthy, with White's Pure Strain Bred Poultry. Better eggs. S. C. W. Logie, Barred Rocks, \$2 per setting of 15 eggs, guaranteed. White Poultry Yard, Welland, Ont.

SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels for sale. Thos. Eyles, Cameron, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes—Champions nine years at New York State Fair. Big, vigorous cockerels, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Pullets, \$2 and \$3. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Send for free catalogue. John S. Martin, Drawer R, Port Dover, Ont.

WHITE Orpington baby chicks, 25c, 35c, 50c each. Eggs \$1, \$2, \$3 per 15. Best strains. Rev. W. L. Hall, Newmarket, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per setting, from four choice breeding pens. Choice pullets \$2 each. Address Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15. We are using only cockerels of International Laying Contest strains, our stock is farm-raised, healthy and vigorous. Send for circular. "Ingleisle Farm," R.R. 1, Ancaster, Ont.

FREE—We will give free to any person interested in stock or poultry one of our 80-page illustrated books on how to feed, how to build hen-houses; tells the common diseases of poultry and stock, with remedies for same; tells how to cure roup in four days; tells all about our ROYAL PURPLE Stock and Poultry Foods and remedies. Write: W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., London, Canada.

Canada's Champion

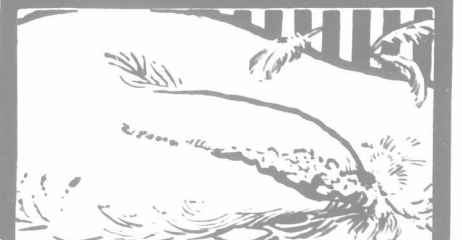
Barred Rocks, Single Comb Rocks and White Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets, \$1 and \$2 each, also young birds and eggs. All our prices \$2 and \$3 each. Largest and best stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Cream Wanted

We are offering highest prices for cream from any point on C.N.R. or G.T.R., within 175 miles of Ottawa. We furnish cans and pay all express charges. Write for Particulars.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited
319 Sparks Street, Ottawa



Lousy Poultry Can't Pay

Lice-infested poultry are a constant loss to the poultryman. Lice suck the rich lifeblood from poultry, stunt the growth of young chicks and rob you of your well earned dollars. These pests reduce the hens' laying ability. Buy an effective louse killer and use it liberally.

DR. HESS

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

Kills Lice Instantly. Sprinkle it thoroughly on lousy hens, rub it well under the wings and neck, put it in the dust bath, in the nests, roosts and cracks. Instant Louse Killer also kills lice on farm stock, bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes. Comes in handy sifting-top cans. **1 lb. 35c; 3 lbs. 85c (duty paid).**

If not at your dealer's, write—**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio**

White Wyandotte Hens and Pullets

From laying strains, \$2.50 each.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting.

Address: **WELDWOOD FARM**
Farmer's Advocate
London, Ont.

WANTS & FOR SALE

COLLIE pups ready to work, rough, out feeds extra quality. A. B. Van Blanssen, Magnet, Ont.

FOR SALE—50 acre farm. Well located, near St. Mary's, Clay Town, Good Buildings, Drilled Well with Windmill. Must be sold, immediate possession given, easy terms, apply 683 Hale Street, London, Ont.

MARKED man, experienced with good stock for May 1st. Free house supplied. Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ontario.

SITUATION wanted by young man (farmer's son), good with stock, also good playman on farm; first class references, could take charge. Please state wages. Mr. A. Walton, care of E. Edwards, R.R. No. 4, Arthur, Ont.

WANTED at once a Scotchman about forty years of age to work on general stock farm. Apply to 375 E. Box, R.R. No. 3, Hallow, Ont.

WANTED—A first class farm from 100 to 200 acres by first class man. Box C, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WANTED—Situation as foreman on a good stock farm; thoroughly competent with stock and general farm work. Apply Box H, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

YOUNG married man, experienced, desires to live out on a farm. Box 511, Ashby, Ont.

VICAR MUNRO, ARCHITECT & C.E. Now is the time to have your building plans and specifications prepared and save money by getting competitive estimates. Send rough sketch of your design, whether house, church, school, etc. Address Bank of Toronto Bldg., London, Can.

POULTRY WANTED

We will pay 10¢ cents per egg for first class, second class and third class, fresh, clean, well packed, 25 percent return on 100 Turkeys, 10 percent on 250, and 5 percent on 500. Money paid on delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Facts About Sweet Clover

This is the only reliable book on sweet clover, covering the history and present use of this plant. It is written by a man who has spent many years in the study of the plant, and is a most valuable work for the farmer and stock raiser. It is written by a man of experience, and is a most valuable work for the farmer and stock raiser. It is written by a man of experience, and is a most valuable work for the farmer and stock raiser. It is written by a man of experience, and is a most valuable work for the farmer and stock raiser.

WM. LINTON, ATHERTON, ONTARIO

prised one day when he reached home to find his son feeding the instrument from a pile of Lauder discs. He said he had bought them himself.

"But why do you prefer Harry Lauder to your own father?" demanded the tenor.

"Father, your songs make me cry," replied the boy frankly; "Harry Lauder's make me laugh."

GENIUS AS CANNON-FOOD.

"Nothing better demonstrates the brutal wastefulness of war," exclaims one American writer, "than does the list of well-known French literary men and artists who are now risking their lives in the trenches," and did he but also include German and British geniuses in the list he would echo the statements of many writers of late. The British author, A. T. W. Mason, dispatches tell us, has just received his commission in the Manchester Regiment. Professor Kettle and Stephen Gwynn, M.P., now serving, both represent Anglo-Irish literature. A dispatch from Paris informs us that

"Many French authors, poets, and dramatists are serving in the army in various capacities. Henri Bernstein, the dramatist, is serving as a gunner at Fort Havre; Marcel Prevost, the poet and author, is a captain of artillery in the entrenched camp of Paris; Etienne Rey, the writer, and Robert de Fiers, the playwright, are serving at the front, as also Reynoldo Halin, the latter as a simple soldier in the trenches in the Argenne.

"Marcel Boulanger, the writer, has been taken half-frozen from the trenches near Nancy and placed in a hospital. Francois de Tesson, the journalist and secretary-general of the French Commission to the San Francisco Exposition, was wounded but has recovered and is ready to return to the front."

The paragrapher of the New York Times, commenting upon this waste of irreplaceable human material, points out the improbability of less men attaining any degree of usefulness in the battle-field than at home with the pen, which their education would begin to lose and which, as cannon soldiers, they can do better work than the dullest peasant, and perhaps not as good."

To put this on the fringe-line reveals the senseless waste which war involves. The senseless waste which war involves. The senseless waste which war involves. The senseless waste which war involves.

RUSSIA'S MORAL TRIUMPH

A vote for the Russian Budget Bill passes a remarkable illustration of the social and economic advantages which naturally attend a compulsory sobriety among a community.

In referring to the effect of the war on industry, the Finance Minister says that except in districts directly affected by the war there has been no sensible diminution in the industrial output. The reason here is the increased productivity of the worker owing to the suppression of the sale of alcohol. "This increased productivity has reached from thirty to fifty percent and compensates largely for the diminution in the number of workers due to the call to the colors."

Assuming that Russian human nature does not differ materially from our own—and judging by Mr. Stuart Deacon's remark that less morning's work in the house court of a city where the selling of drink is practically unrestricted was a half-hour because of the number of cases having their origin in excessive drinking—this increased industrial activity in Russia is certain to be accompanied by a decrease in crime, accident, disease, and mental weakness.

Russia's story did a heavier thing or obtained a better result than when she had sold the State's stock of alcohol. By the word "sobriety" there has always been a definite and earnest advocate of temperance, and sweet clover more should the word be a rule of strong drink take them to the West Indies.

With the outbreak of a righteous cause the man is not afraid of a stroke a State's stock of alcohol in a year, and of course the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not afraid of his drinking. He did not do this, however, all taxes, from the tobacco, beer, and cigarette, to



Send for our Free Book "How to Hatch Chicks that Live" It contains invaluable information that will be worth many dollars to you.

Demand for Poultry Exceeds the Supply

The demand for first grade poultry and eggs in Canada is much greater than the supply. Now Europe is taking shiploads of our eggs and poultry and asking for more. This is your opportunity—begin now to turn this demand to profit by producing more poultry and eggs, but start with the right kind of equipment. The surest way to make success certain is to start with a guaranteed

Prairie State Incubator

Has been endorsed by all our Canadian Agricultural Colleges because it hatches the greatest number of "Chicks that Live." Gunn, Langlois & Co. Limited 18 St. Vincent St., Montreal

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.

R. L. MORRIS Manager "1900" Washer Co. 357 Yonge St. Toronto, Can. Factory: 79-81 Portland Street, Toronto

SHIP US YOUR CREAM

We supply cans and pay all express charges within a radius of 100 miles of Berlin. Send a statement of each shipment. Pay every two weeks.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.
The Berlin Creamery Co. Berlin, Canada

WE HAVE ADVANCED OUR PRICE FOR Good Quality Cream

We pay express and supply cans. It will pay you to write us, we have had ten years experience, and we can guarantee satisfaction. A man wanted in every county. Easy money.

GALT CREAMERY, Galt, Ontario

WANTED

We have again advanced our prices for Good Quality Cream

We could use yours. It will be worth your while to write us. Toronto Creamery Company, Limited Toronto, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

papers, and on the liquors sold under comprehensive restrictions from three to six times the former duties have been imposed.

Vodka selling price has been raised to 15s. a gallon, as against 6s. 3d.; and the malt excise from 3s. 7d. a peck to the 19s.

By means of these increases a great portion of the deficit is wiped out, some little margin being left for the economic gains that always follow when drink money is spent on better things.

Whatever Russia may have been in the past, she is now shining before the world united in two noble determinations. She has set out to help her Allies in freeing the world from the evil domination of the horrible German ideal—a cause which the Greek Minister in London, in his remarkable declaration of friendship for England, described as just and good for the whole world—and she is ensuring for her own people a sobriety which, as well the Czar knows, can lead only to the attainment of that democratic freedom which can be kept back no longer when a drinking people become a thinking people.

—Liverpool "Post"

Poultry Supply

Grade poultry is much in demand. Now is the time to start with a...

State

by all our rural colleges the greatest "That Live."

Co. Limited, Montreal

The Beaver Circle

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

Capturing and Taming a Flying Squirrel.

By "A Rural Observer"

During the two weeks of my Christmas Holidays, by far the most interesting event with me was the capturing of four flying squirrels. I had heard that a squirrel was easily tamed; and seeing these I made my first attempt to tame one.

One day when we were cutting wood we fell a large maple tree. As soon as the tree struck the ground I noticed a small animal running along the trunk, and getting another glance at it I saw that it was a flying squirrel. Soon after I perceived three others perched around on limbs of the fallen tree.

On going up near the top of the tree I saw a hollow limb which was broken off. In the hollow there was the nest of the four little creatures. It was made of grass and down.

I watched them for some time running up to the top of one tree and sailing down to the bottom of another. They would come very near to me and watch me with their big, brown eyes. After watching them fly from one tree to another several times, I went to the house and got a large bird-cage.

When I came back they were all on the fallen tree. I tried to catch them in the tree top but they were too quick for me. One flew out on the ground and started for another tree but the snow was so deep that its short limbs could not carry it very fast. Thus I managed to catch it before it reached the tree. Seeing that this was an easy way to catch them, I chased them, separately out into the snow and caught the rest of them likewise.

I took them to the house and put some bread and milk into their cage, but they didn't eat it for a day or more. Every time I came into the house I talked and played with them, until they were tame enough to hold in my hands. They like to hide under a coat or a cloth for several hours at a time. For an hour or more every day they play about their box and chirp to each other.

The adult flying squirrel is about five inches long. They have a web between each hind and front leg. This is what they sail through the air with. Their tail is flat and about four inches long. The under side of their tail and body is white, while their back is a light brown.

I think that there is no other animal that will make a better pet than a flying squirrel. They are easily tamed and so cunning both in appearance and in their actions.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers—Hello, Puck! It's a long time since I wrote. I am

Advertisement for St. Lawrence granulated white pure cane sugar. Includes images of sugar bags and a cake, and text describing the product's quality and availability.

Advertisement for Wisconsin Incubator and Brooder. Features images of the machines and text detailing their specifications and price of \$13.90.

Advertisement for Profitable Poultry Raising. Includes a large illustration of a chicken and text offering advice and a book on the subject.

Advertisement for Pratts Baby Chick Food. Features an illustration of a chick and text describing the benefits of the feed.

Advertisement for Eggs. Text describing express prepaid eggs from various breeds.

Advertisement for Shoemaker's Book on Poultry. Text describing a book and almanac for poultry raisers.

Advertisement for Gunns Limited Beef-Scrap. Includes an illustration of a cow and text describing the product's use for feeding livestock.

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33

what is called a book-worm. Henty is my favorite author. I have read in all one hundred and fifty-eight books, twenty of which were Henty's. I have read Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and like it fine. My other favorites are: "Under Drakes Flag," "Facing the World," "A Boy of the Dominion," "In Pirate Waters" and "Near to Nature's Heart."

I wish some Beavers of my own age (10) would write to me. Say, Puck, is there going to be a Garden Competition this year, if so may I join? With kindest regards to the Circle and hoping that greedy monster, the W.P.B. is not hungry. I remain, your Beaver,

ELDEN H. STOLTZ.

Age 10 Senior Fourth Class,
Auburn, Ontario.

Certainly you may join the Garden Competition, Elden.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—As I did not see my first letter in print, thought I would make an attempt to write again. I have been going to school daily since the new year. We had a very nice little pug-dog, his name was "Chum," but he got poisoned early in the fall and died. We liked him very much, and miss him a great deal just now, because he used to pull my youngest sister around on the little hand-sleigh in the winter time.

I wonder how many of you boys earn a little money for yourselves? I and my brother, older than myself do; we generally plant quite a patch of potatoes and keep them nice and clean all summer and in the fall we dig them, and pick them and sell them and get some money for them. In the spring I set two or three hens and raise chickens for myself. In the fall I kill them, sell them and get the money for them. So by this time I have quite a large sum of money in the bank.

In the winter time we boys have great fun skating and sleigh-riding. There is a large pond right by our house in a field and a nice big hill beside it. Very often our neighbor's little boy comes up to skate and sleigh-ride with us. I have about a mile and a half to go to school. All the boys bring their sleighs and we all sleigh-ride down a large hill which is right by the school.

I suppose a lot of you Beaver Circle Readers are reading about the war. Isn't it terrible?

Some of my favorite books are: "Black Beauty," "Story of the Bible," "Tom Brown's School Days," "The Christmas Stocking," "Story of a Donkey" and many others.

I would like one of the Beaver Circle readers to correspond with me.

Well, I guess my letter is getting kind of long, so I guess I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

ELGIN LAUGHLIN,
Belfountain, Ont.,
Class, Senior Third.

Age twelve

Dear Puck.—It is a long time since I wrote to your charming circle. I received the book you sent me as a prize for writing the essay on "How I Grew My Garden."

I do not stay with my Uncle, Fred. Ough, now, as I go to the Collegiate Institute in Cobourg. I stay at my own home. I will not be able to write to the circle any more now.

I take the Commercial Course at school. The principal subjects are: Spelling, Bookkeeping and Type-writing. I have five different teachers. Their names are Misses Ashall, Hills, Belcher, Ferguson and Johnston. They are all very nice.

I will close, thanking you once more for the book and wishing the Beaver Circle every success. I remain,

HAZEL M. YELLAND,
Cobourg, Ont.

(Age 15) P. S.—I would like some girls of my age to correspond with me.

[We are sorry to lose you from the Beaver Circle, Hazel. Too busy? We wish you all success.]

Riddles.

Around the house and around the house, and leaves a white glove. Ans.—Snow.

Why does a cat look over the wall? Ans.—Because it can't see through it.

—Sent by Pearl Maltby.

I haven't it, and I don't want it, but

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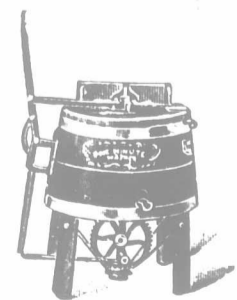
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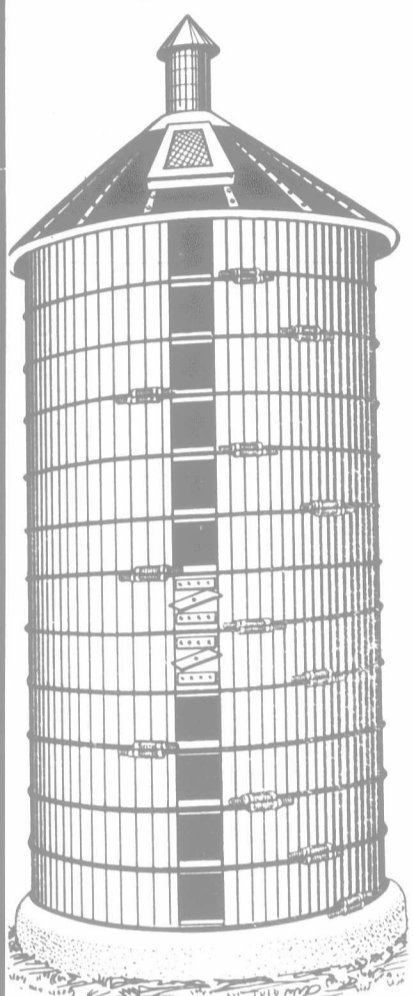
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Richard's QUICK NAPTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP MADE IN CANADA

if I had it I wouldn't do without it. Ans.—A bald head. —Sent by Kathleen Carefoot. What kind of hair did Moses' dog have? Ans.—Dog's hair. Why is a mouse like a load of hay? Ans.—Because the cattle eat it (cat 'll eat it). What is the difference between a fashionable young lady and a butcher? Ans.—The one dresses to kill and the other kills to dress. —Sent by Britannia Denyer.

Junior Beaver's Letter Box. [For all pupils from the First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I go to school nearly every day and we all like our teacher fine; her name is Miss Mary Waddel. For pets I have one dog, his name is "Browser," and I had five kittens, or four wee kittens and one mother cat. I gave two (2) of my kittens to my uncle William. Their names are: the little black one, Manny; the black and white one, Midget. The other two I kept both died shortly after each other. We've got also three colts and three horses. One I call my own, her name is Minnie. I can go at any speed on her and sometimes for the cows. I hope that hungry W.P.B. won't be hungry enough to swallow my letter. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for some years, and I like to read the little Beavers' letters. As my letter is getting long I'll stop and let some of the little Beavers put in their letters. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success, good-bye.

JACK CARSCADDEN. (Age 10) R.R. No. 1, Orono Ont. Senior Second Class.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle. I wrote once before but did not see it in print. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Conn. I enjoy reading the circle. I live on a farm. As my letter is getting long, I will close with a riddle.—You have it and I haven't it and I use it the most. Ans.—Your name.

KENNETH McLELLAN. (Book 3) Arnprior, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. I have become an interested reader of your letters and riddles, so I have picked up enough courage to write to you.

I have about an eighth of a mile to go to school. I am in the junior third class, and am nine years old. We have great fun playing in the snow. I am taking music lessons and like them.

I have no pets except a little baby sister. She is about seven weeks old. We call her Mable, and she is just about as good as a kitty or a doll.

I like reading books and one of my favorites is "Anne of Green Gables." Well I guess I will close, hoping this will escape the basket and wishing your Circle every success. I remain truly, VERA CLUTE. (Age 9, Jr. 3rd Class)

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years. I like reading the letters so I thought I would write. We live on a sixty-five acre farm. We have three farms. We sleigh-ride at school. Lots of boys go into each other on sleighs, but it appears that they never get hurt very badly. We have an approach up to our barn. We slide down it. My letter is getting long. I will close with a riddle.—What is it that goes up and down and never touches earth nor sky? Ans.—Pump-handle. Hope this will miss the W.P.B. WILLIE S. REDMAN. (Age 11) Echo Bay.

Beaver Circle Notes. Jean Millar's letter had to be left out because written on both sides of the paper. Also Nancy Erb's. Vera Clute, (age 9), Wyevale, Ontario, wishes some of the Beavers to write to her. Also Willie Redman, (age 11), Echo Bay, Ont.

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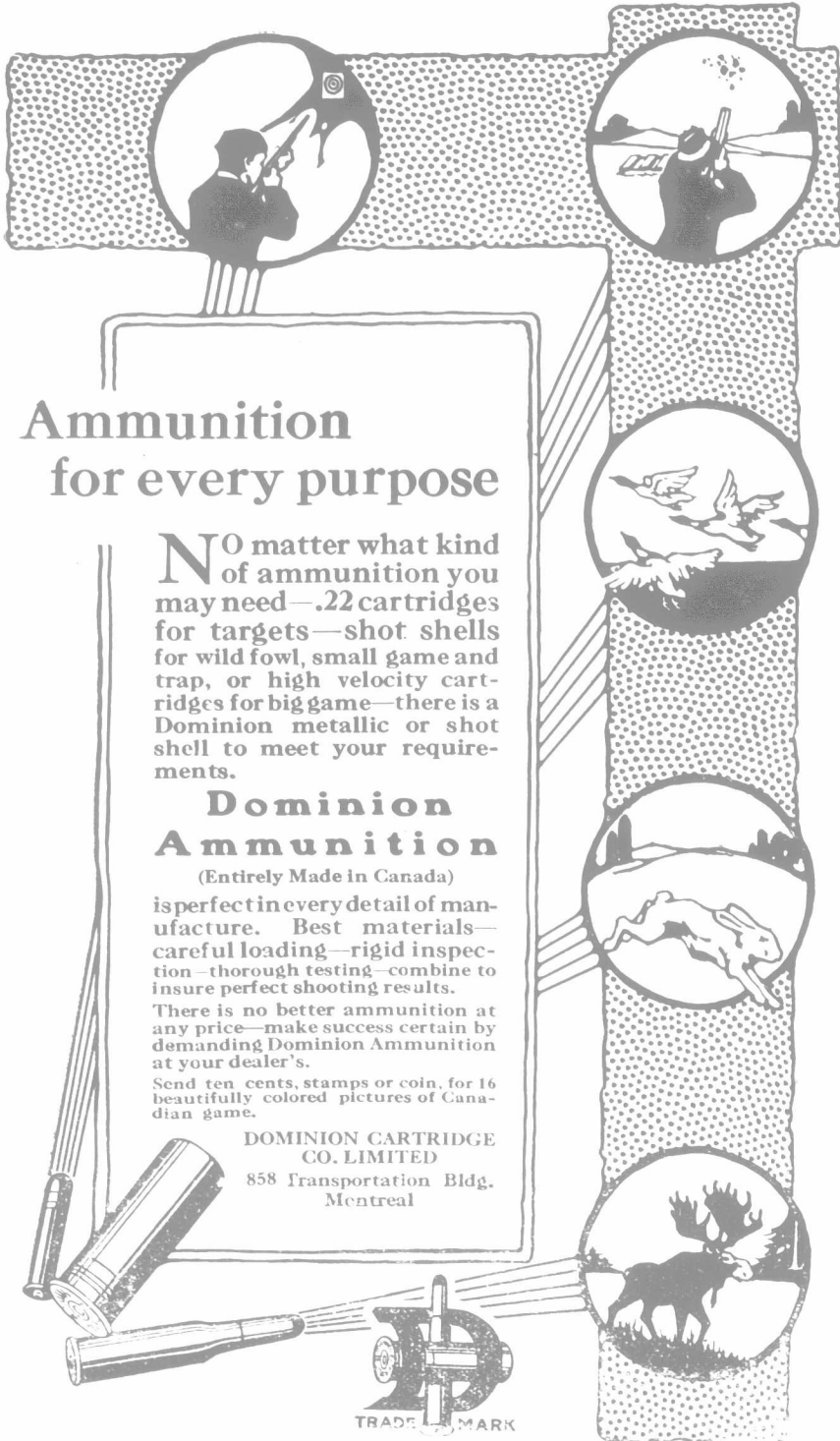
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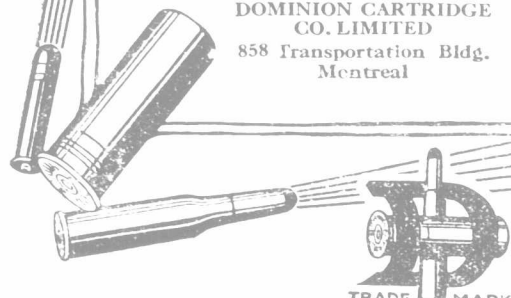
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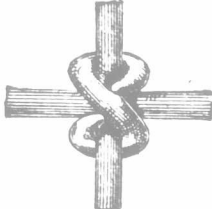
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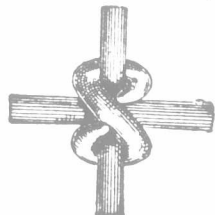
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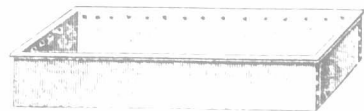
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Dancing in the Country.

(Continued from page 441.)

any sense immoral or indecent. If then, dancing is a harmless amusement why should any church condemn it? And if the church condemns what is innocent it sets barriers in the way of religion, and unnecessarily divides the people into two hostile camps. It seems to me going back to asceticism.

Now what is "Asceticism"? Again referring to the Encyclopaedia, we are told that the term, "as used by ecclesiastical writers from the third century onward, means the continual mortification of bodily desires, even of such as are lawful in themselves, in order to attain purity of soul and perfect union with God. It is especially prominent when the idea prevails that earthly life is evil, or that the body is a hindrance to the soul in the quest of virtue. It was from the influence of later Greek philosophy that the ascetic life gained entrance into the Christian church. The New Testament requires complete self-surrender to the service of God and man, but prescribes no rules of ascetic discipline." Also "In any case, the Egyptian Antony (251-356 A.D.) became the father of monasticism, which is the legitimate outcome of the ascetic life." A very interesting dissertation on Asceticism occurs in Victor Hugo's Les Miserables.

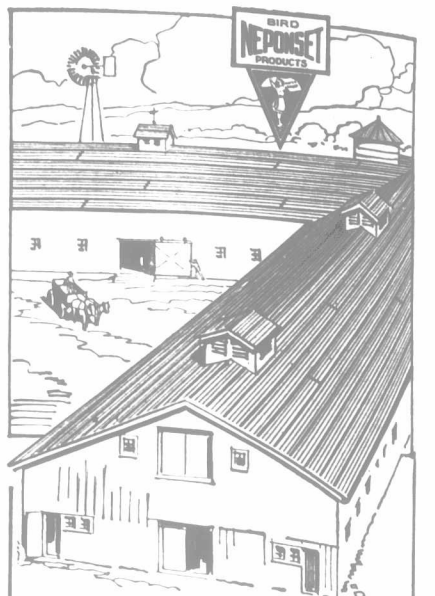
It seems to me that it is the old monastic spirit arising again, a withdrawal from the world, instead of being in it, and using it, but not abusing it. There is an old hymn which used to contain the lines:—

"Earth is a desert drear,
Heaven is my home."

Some religious people seem to think that if young folk do not feel life dreary, they must be made to do so. I wish such people could read a book called "The Art of Life," by F. B. Meyer, B.A., published by the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches. He says:—"I very seldom met Christian people who really seem to come within a hundred miles of the exuberant gladness of the Bible." He tells us that an old-fashioned Methodist local preacher said, "Round your faces." Also "Years ago, in my home circle my elders referred to conversion as 'becoming serious.' They would say: 'So-and-so has become serious.' And I notice that in some hymn books in the version of the Hundredth Psalms, they have altered the line, originally written: 'Him serve with mirth, His praise forth tell,' into 'Him serve with fear, His praise forth tell.' He also speaks of the ascetic life, and says:—"The idea of the ascetic life is that every human feeling is a weakness and every natural instinct a sin. But this is surely wrong. Did not God make us? Did He create our nature only to torment us by desires and instincts which we were never wholesomely and restrainedly to gratify?"

Some one may say this is advocating "conforming to the world" and an easy plan of life. This is not so. Mr. Meyer compares the habits of life of John the Baptist with those of Jesus Christ. He says: "With all of us there is a strong tendency to associate lofty morality with rigorous sternness."

Perhaps it is some such idea which causes the girl mentioned to say:—"Topics such as religion used to make me think that a woman who went insane at home did the only sane thing she could do, since she couldn't leave the country." May it not be that though happily the element of fear is being eliminated generally from religious teaching, it is still made use of in country places? It reminds me that I have heard of a girl who after attending some religious meetings of a highly emotional character, became raving mad and was sent into the lunatic. There seems some truth in these comments. The country is sometimes the happy hunting-ground for preachers of various sects who would get no hearing in the towns. They seem to urge as compulsory, the self-imposed asceticism of John the Baptist to people whose lives are already sufficiently hard, solitary and monotonous.



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To return to Mr. Meyer's comparison. He says:—"Men suppose that he whose thoughts commune with the Eternal must be a stern and silent man. This feature was specially exemplified in the old prophets. They dwelt friendless and alone amid the solitude of unfrequented hills and the desolations of unknown deserts, only emerging now and again to pour on awe-struck crowds the burning words of the living God. They seemed so separate, and so sternly removed from ordinary existence, that the people shrank back from their awful holiness. Of this type had been John the Baptist. He came neither eating nor drinking. The lonely deserts his only home, the dish of locusts and water from the river his only fare; the leathern girdle and hair-skin cloak his only dress. Men might have expected the Son of God, whose life was to set a model for all after generations, would have been still more rigorous—dwelling apart from human love and friendship, and human homes. But no! His early life was spent, not as John's in the wilderness, but amid the domesticities of home; He came eating and drinking. His first miracle was at a marriage feast, where, no doubt, He entered sincerely into the simple mirth; and in His subsequent ministry He moved freely amongst men as one of themselves.

"Compare these two types of the religious man, and you must admit that the latter is by far the harder. It is easier to live like an anchorite outside the city than like Christ to be in it, but not affected by its social standards. It is easier to refuse the things that minister to sense, than to use them without abuse. It is easier to decline an invitation to Simon's house than to accept it, and conduct oneself as the Son of God. It is easier to maintain a life of prayer in some lonely solitude, whither the murmur of the market does not intrude, than to maintain unbroken fellowship with God amid the chaffering crowds."

Both modes of life meet with objectors. Jesus said in Matt. XI, 18:—"For John came neither eating nor drinking and they say, He hath a devil. The Son of man came eating and drinking and they say, Behold a man gluttonous, and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners. But wisdom is justified of her children." Some churches do not condemn amusements which are condemned by others. These latter to-day criticize the first in much the same spirit.

These remarks have been addressed more particularly to those who would side with the superintendent. Much more might be said but perhaps it is enough. They are thinking people and I only ask them to consider the question in this light and see if they cannot modify their views.

Now for the other side of the question. Many young people, fond of dancing, if they trouble to read thus far, will say:—"Quite right! I wish others of our elders held such views?" I ask these young people to look into the matter a little further. The girl referred to also said:—"And then we had parties. We average more than three a week in winter, and they don't come home at any reasonable time. They keep them up till four o'clock in the morning. They serve refreshments about eleven o'clock, and then the people seem just to begin to wake up. I'm tired out when winter is over, and what have I got for it? Of course I enjoy it all at the time." I am delighted to find one votary of dancing who admits that she becomes tired out by it. In this district in a somewhat lesser degree the same sort of thing goes on, but the young people pretend that they can stand these late hours without any ill effects. Sometimes several dances come near together, and afterwards I have noticed how jaded many looked. I fancy it makes them look old prematurely. I wonder what a doctor would say of the effect of continued late hours on the health of young persons and whether they suffer for this indulgence later on. There is a good deal of talk now about the conservation of natural resources and of the vigor of animals and we are very particular about the health of our immigrants. Should we not think a little of conserving the vigor of our own young people?

Apart from the physical question, what about the moral part? The girl was

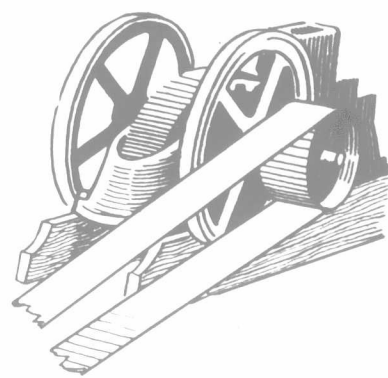
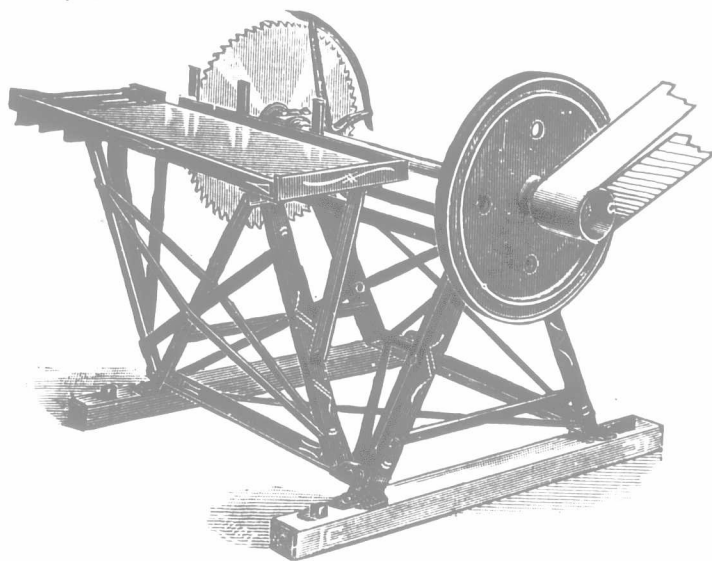
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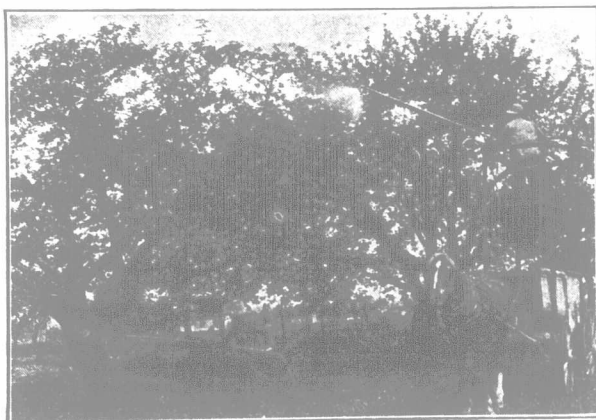
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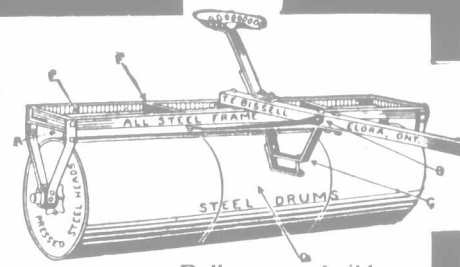
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evidently possessed of good intentions by her taking up Sunday School teaching, and by what she says:—"I cannot bear to be caged up in the country, where I cannot learn anything, though if I find that is where I ought to be, I'll go back." I feel sure this girl is only one of a great many. What a pity that so few people advise such girls properly. The girl evidently desires to live a good, useful life, but she is too nebulous in her ideas, and consequently uncertain in her aims in life. Professor Robertson remarked that many of our voluntary agricultural organizations were too nebulous in their aims to make much progress. This cloudiness of ideas affects individuals as well as societies. The girl reminds me of what some great man said:—"Life would be tolerable were it not for its pleasures." People need to be taught how to live, as well as just how to do their daily work. What good can she teach others, if she cannot govern her own life? Why follow dancing so much as to be tired out after it, and when she herself asks: "What have I got for it?" It sounds something like Burns' saying:—

"My only books were women's looks,
And folly's all they've taught me."
There is a hymn which says:—
"And some have found the world is vain,
Yet from the world they break not free."
In this case I should say "the world" stands for those who pursue a giddy round of dissipation to excess. It is natural for people to desire to be happy, but as Victor Hugo makes one of his characters say in *Les Miserables*: "It is not enough to be happy, we must also feel satisfied with ourselves."

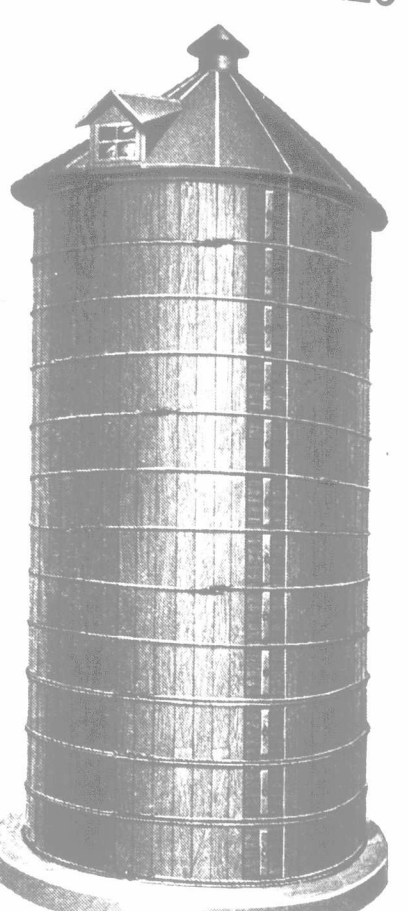
It is helpful to note what some great thinkers have said with regard to pleasure. There are many interesting things in an old-fashioned book called "Religio Medici" written by Sir Thomas Browne, about 1635. He says:—"Punish not thyself with pleasure," (which is practically what the girl had been doing). Again, in language quaint but intelligible he says:—"In vain we study delight, it is at the command of every sober mind, and in every sense born with us; but nature, who teacheth us the rule of pleasure, instructeth also in the bounds thereof, and where its line expieth. And therefore temperate minds, not pressing their pleasures until the sting appeareth, enjoy their contentations contentedly, and without regret, and so escape the folly of excess, to be pleased unto displacency." This girl has evidently not "escaped the folly of excess," but has been "pleased unto displacency."

How seldom now-a-days we hear temperance in pleasures preached by press or pulpit! Prohibition, as in this case, a totally different thing, takes its place. It is instructive also to recall some passages from another book, "The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus," the Stoic Emperor. He says:—"Why do you suffer yourself to be the sport of accidents, and your mind distracted by external objects, and not give yourself leisure to acquire any useful knowledge? And why do you live thus in a perpetual whirl of dissipation?" Also, "A man evidently debases himself when he becomes a slave to pleasure." And again he says: "Even in your amusements, be upon your guard, and act with vigilance and sobriety." He might have addressed his advice particularly to such a case as that we are discussing, although he wrote some 1,700 years ago, for recognizing the weakness of human nature he says:—"Be not disgusted, nor discouraged, nor fret, if you do not always succeed in acting conformably to your good principles. But though repulsed, renew the charge and perform with complacency all the duties of humanity; and do not return with reluctance to your philosophy, like a boy to school."

Now these dances are woven into the very fabric of country life in this part of Canada, and when carried to excess, have a deadening effect on all intellectual, moral, and spiritual life. Attempts to arouse interest in anything higher have about as much success as Lot's efforts to improve his sons-in-law. Parents have told me sadly that they are ready to give up trying to promote meetings for any kind of social improvement, because, "what's the use? They will only turn it into a dance."

I think the dances are greatly in need of reform. They should begin earlier

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7	40	22	5, 5 1/2, 7, 7, 7 1/2, 8	.26
7	48	22	5, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 9, 10, 10	.26
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.29
8	42	16 1/2	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.31
8	47	22	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.30
8	47	16 1/2	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.32
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.34
9	48	16 1/2	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.36
9	52	22	4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.34
9	52	16 1/2	4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.36
10	48	16 1/2	3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8	.38
10	48	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8	.41
10	52	16 1/2	3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.38
11	55	16 1/2	3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.41

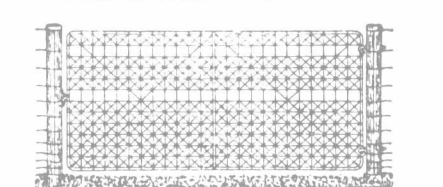
PAGE LAWN FENCE

Height	Painted	Not Painted
12 inch	6 c.	
18 "	7 c.	
30 "	8 c.	7c.
36 "	9 1/2 c.	8c.
42 "	11 c.	9c.
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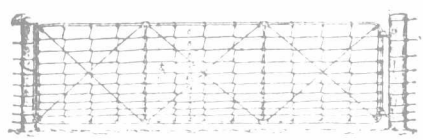


Width	HEIGHT		
	36 inch	42 inch	48 inch
3 feet	\$1.90	\$2.10	\$2.30
3 1/2 "	2.10	2.30	2.55
4 "		2.55	2.80
5 "		3.00	3.20
6 "			3.60
8 "			4.10
10 "	4.80		5.25
11 "			5.55
12 "		5.55	5.70
13 "			5.85
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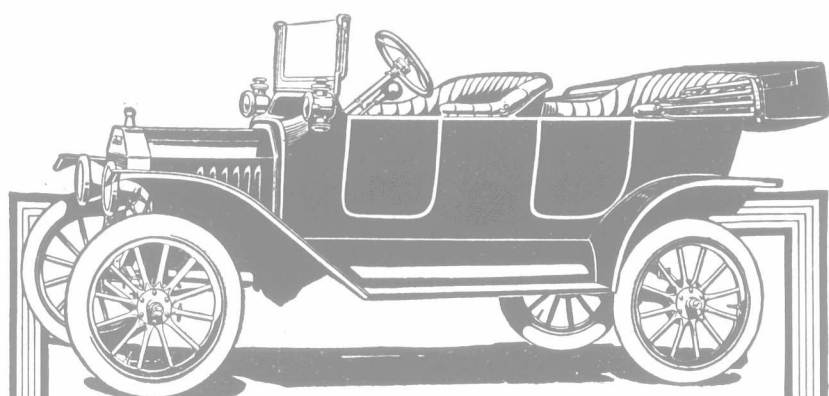
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and end earlier. They are too lagging at the earlier part of the evening. I have noticed that fault myself and that is the view also held by a girl who lives in this neighborhood. Her mother also thinks they should finish at one a.m., at the latest. An old adage comes to my mind from childhood's days—"Work while you work and play while you play. That's the way to be happy and gay."

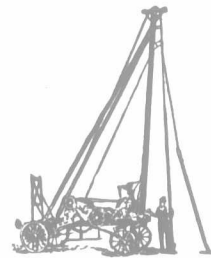
The French have a saying that the English take their pleasures sadly. It has seemed to me, and to others watching these dances that these young Canadians take their dancing very seriously, if not sadly. There seems little conversation, and the dancers go round mechanically, with hardly a smile on their faces. They seem as if they might be some Indians keeping up one of their tribal customs with due solemnity! They do not seem to have the spirit of dancing exemplified in Lord Byron's poem, "The Night before the Battle of Waterloo," where the company appear to exclaim:

"On with the dance! Let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn, when Youth and Pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

There is some life about that, but here the complaint is that they will not "on with the dance," and the hours slip by without much chasing. Or again, there seems a breeziness and spontaneity about that dance in the house of Basil the Herdsman described in Longfellow's poem *Evangeline*, when—

"In the neighboring hall a strand of music proceeding
From the accordant strings of Michael's melodious fiddle,
Broke up all further speech. Away,
Like children delighted,
All things forgotten beside, they gave themselves to the maddening
Whirl of the dizzy dance, as it swept
and swayed to the music,
Dreamlike, with beaming eyes, and the rush of fluttering garments."

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Extra hose, per foot..... **.12**

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Price..... **\$22.50**
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However, it may be said in excuse for slackness in the early part of the dances, that most farming people put in a pretty strenuous day, and probably these have had to hurry to finish up chores and to come some distance, and they experience a feeling of weariness which passes off as the evening proceeds, especially after the refreshing influence of supper. Still, I think the dancing might cease a little sooner. Should it ever happen that dancing parties became regulated by law, and subject to a fixed hour for closing, people would soon get into the habit of making more use of the allotted time.

I wish some one like Peter McArthur would write up an imaginary interview between William the Conqueror and one of these modern devotees of pleasure on the subject of the eight o'clock curfew. I am sure it would make interesting reading!

The dances might be improved with advantage. They have no M.C.'s to help secure partners for neglected ones. Also it could be more interesting if they learned some new dances occasionally instead of always keeping to the same dances.


By the way, I should like to know the origin of these Canadian country dances. They seem quite as much of a curiosity to Toronto people as to any newly arrived Englishman, so evidently they are not typically Canadian.

In conclusion I would appeal to all those interested in country life in Canada to carefully consider this question of dancing. There are many points which want of space forbids dealing with now, and I should be pleased to have the views of any clergy, minister, church workers, members of Women's Institutes and any others interested. I should like to collect facts and opinions bearing on this question, and endeavor to sift them, and perhaps later on to present your readers with further information.

Canada's Wheat.

A press bulletin issued March 9, by the Census and Statistics Office gives the results of a special inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the stocks of wheat in Canada, on February 5, 1915. The inquiry, carried out by direction of the Hon. Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and conducted by the Census and Statistics Office in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Board of Grain Commissioners, was effected by means of schedules addressed to Elevators, Flour Mill and Railway Companies and to crop-reporting correspondents for the estimation of quantities in farmers' hands. Computation of the returns received shows that the amount of wheat, and of wheat the equivalent of flour, in Canada on February 5 last was 79,130,593 bushels, or, if allowance be made for a small proportion of non-replies, an aggregate in round figures of 80 million bushels. The total of 79,130,593 bushels is distributed as follows: Terminal elevators 2,853,679 bushels; railway elevators 1,213,952 bushels; other elevators 26,776,246 bushels; flour mills 6,169,816 bushels; in transit by rail 12,571,876 bushels and in farmers' hands 29,551,090 bushels. The result of the inquiry shows that the quantity of wheat in Canada should be amply sufficient to meet all requirements between now and the next harvest. For seeding this spring and for food during the next six months, it is estimated that 44 million bushels will be required, thus leaving, on February 5, 1915, in addition to the usual small quantity of imports, a balance of 35 million bushels for export and reserve. From February 8 to March 2, 36,370 bushels of wheat and flour expressed as wheat, were imported and 6,741,990 bushels were exported. The inquiry took no account of quantities of wheat flour in the hands of wholesale and retail vendors in towns and villages throughout Canada, nor of quantities of wheat at local grist mills. These quantities, although relatively small in individual cases, amount to a considerable aggregate, tending to show that the estimate of 80 million bushels is not excessive.

Lady (crying piteously)—Have you had any experience with children?
Applicant—Yes, miss. Stone, or used to be a child myself.



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NO PARTIAL VACUUM to hold on the cups. Thus, the blood FLOWS BACK NATURALLY through the udder, it is not SQUEEZED BACK.

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Miscellaneous.

Sex of Pigeons.

In reading through my "Farmer's Advocate" of this week, I notice a question by a reader as to how to correctly tell the sex of pigeons. I have kept many pigeons—this method will tell the sex 99 cases out of every 100. Take the bird in right hand, holding by the legs, between thumb and finger, with the left hold back. The bird will immediately raise its tail; if the tail is raised it is a hen, if lowered, a cock. I have never found this to fail. H. J. L.

Books on Corn and Pruning.

Will you please give me the name of a book on corn in your valuable paper? I prefer a book, not too large, in which I might find the outlines about the different kinds of corn and growing corn. I would also like to get some information on pruning fruit trees. T. D.

Ans.—The Book of Corn is a concise work on the subject of corn and may be obtained through this office for \$1.50 post paid. The Pruning Book by Bailey is devoted entirely to the operation and principles of pruning and may be had through this office for \$1.60 post paid.

Gossip.

Geo. Gier & Son, the well-known Short-horn breeders, of Waldemar, Ontario, write:—"Our Short-horns are coming through the winter in fine condition, not a lean one nor a fat one in them. We have two grand bulls for sale yet, both show bulls and both roan in color, and big sappy fellows for their ages and showing the best of quality. The one a Lydia Languish is ready to go to work. The other a Ythan Lady, eight months with no Canadian cross in his pedigree except the old bull, Mildred's Royal. These calves are among the best that have been bred at our farm for years and will be sold worth the money. The old bull is still in good condition although in his fourteenth year."

A MARCH SALE OF HOLSTEINS.

For many years the County of Oxford has been famed for its dairy cows and on March 24, the Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club, will offer at Woodstock, 90 head chosen from the best herds of the county. Some high-producing cows will be offered at buyers' prices and about a dozen choice young bulls, hard to heat in any sale, will be placed under the hammer. Purchasers will have their cattle shipped with bedding and feed furnished free for the trip. The shipping facilities of this club are the very best and buyers should not have any difficulty in this regard. Connections for Woodstock are easily made and coming as the sale does during the month of March, farmers can usually get away and stock purchased then will be ready to go on grass to be maintained cheaply through the summer. A catalogue secured from W. E. Thompson, Woodstock, will give the breeding of all the animals for sale.

A son of Erin, who had the misfortune to get mixed up in an accident, was immediately conveyed to a hospital, where it was found that his only injury was a slight wound. The house surgeon carefully examined him, after which he thus stated the case to the nurse:

"As subsequent abrasion is not observable, I think there is little reason to apprehend permanent cicatrization of the wound. What do you think yourself?" he asked, looking with a mischievous smile.

"Sure, doctor," replied Pat, "you're a wonderful sight, but reader. You took the very words out of my mouth. I was just going to say that."



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Calf Meal.**

Call entered by Mr. Leo Chard at Woodstock, in the Toronto Fair Show, Show, Dec. 28th, 1914, won first prize.

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Potato Profits

depend largely on how the crop is planted. Every skipped hill is a loss in time, fertilizer and soil. Every double wastes valuable seed. It means \$5 to \$50 per acre extra profit if all hills are planted, one piece in each. That is why

IRON AGE 100 Per Cent Planters

often pay for themselves in one season on small acreage. They also plant straight, at right depth, 8 to 24 inches apart. With or without fertilizer your dealer to show you this Planter and write us for booklet, "100 Per Cent Potato Planting"



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"Grow Bigger Crops During the War"

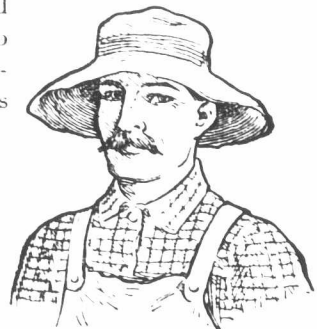
THIS is the Canadian farmer's golden harvest-time. With wheat selling over the dollar mark, and other grains and vegetables bringing war-time prices, farmers should do their utmost to grow as big crops as possible this year. This, friends, is the time of all times to enrich your soil with

Harab Fertilizers

It is the sure way to make your soil yield bumper crops and make more money for you. By using the proper fertilizers you can greatly increase your yield at no extra cost of labor or seed. Would it not pay you to grow the maximum from your soil?

If Harab Fertilizers were not exceptionally profitable to use, I don't think there would be such a great and growing demand for them, do you? But perhaps you would like to read the new fertilizer booklet that describes them fully. If so, just drop a card to The Ontario Fertilizers Limited, and say "Please send me your new Harab Fertilizer booklet." They have promised me to send my friends this booklet promptly without charge.

*Yours for bumper crops,
Progressive Jones*



The Ontario Fertilizers Limited, West Toronto, Canada

DAVIES' Fertilizers

If you've been in the habit of using Davies' Fertilizers, keep on using them. They are excellent fertilizers. It's merely a matter of choice between Harab and Davies'. The Ontario Fertilizers Limited supply both.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Hard Wood Floors—Cesspool Homemade Brooder.

1. As we are remodelling our house, would you kindly tell us through the columns of your valuable paper, how to grain the woodwork and what material you think is best?

2. Would raw oil put on hardwood floors, boiling hot, be all that is necessary for a kitchen?

3. We are putting in a toilet and would like to know how to put in the cesspool.

4. Tell us how to make a brooder and do you advise using them? We have an incubator with which we have had good success. I have reared the chickens with the hens, but we got a disease in the fowl and had to kill off so many that I thought if you advise it I would try a brooder.

E. A. M.

Ans.—1. A light filler is first used. This is covered with a darker finish and then the graining is done. The idea in graining is to imitate expensive woods, but if the real character of the graining of these woods is not known and the operator does not understand the practice, it would be much wiser to employ a painter to do the work. A novice might leave a job that would be a disgrace if he did not understand it.

2. Raw oil is often used on hardwood floors, but it is not always put on so hot. A prepared dressing is sold that would answer the purpose fully.

3. This question was answered in our issue of February 11, 1915, page 230. More information will appear in early issues.

4. We prefer hens for rearing the young chicks, but at times it is an expensive method. A brooder purchased from the dealers should give satisfying results or success might be obtained from the use of a home-made device, such as we have described before:—The box that forms the brooder is 34 inches square and 8 inches deep, inside measurements. It is made of 1-inch lumber, planed on both sides. A 5 by 10-inch chick door should be sawed in one of the sides of the box. The chick door should be hinged at the top. The floor is 1-inch matched lumber. At the centre of the floor a round hole, diameter 6 1/2 inches should be sawed. The heater is placed in this opening and rests on a galvanized iron rim, inside diameter 5 1/2 inches. Four legs 1/2 by 2 inches should be attached to the box and should project 8 1/2 inches below it. The roof is a light wooden frame covered on both sides with heavy cotton. It should fit inside the box level with the top and be supported on 1/2-inch cleats. The roof frame is 34 inches square and 1 inch deep, outside dimensions. A 2-inch hole is required in the cotton for the upper smoke pipe of the heater. The dimensions of the lamp are: diameter of the oil front, 7 1/2 inches; depth, 2 inches; total height of lamp including chimney, 8 inches. There should be a small handle on the oil front and a screw cap for filling with oil. A large-sized burner can be used or a special water-cooled burner. The burner screws into an ordinary lamp collar, soldered at the oil front. The chimney is about 5 inches high. The diameter of the top chimney is 2 1/2 inches, the bottom is 3 inches. A 1/2-inch hole should be punched in the chimney and covered inside with mica that the flame may be seen. The top of the chimney is placed over the lower smoke pipe. The heater is made of galvanized iron with the exception of the heat reflector. This should be cut from bright tin. The dimensions of the different parts of the heater are as follows: lower smoke pipe, diameter 3 inches, length 7 1/2 inches; fresh air chamber, diameter 6 inches, length 5 inches. The fresh air chamber is attached to the smoke pipe at the bottom. In the floor of the fresh air chamber 1/2-inch holes should be punched for the ingress of fresh air. The fresh air chamber is open at the top. Heating chamber, diameter 20 inches, depth 2 inches. The heat reflector (inverted cone) is placed in the heating chamber, diameter of the cone is 18 inches, depth 12 inches. The upper edge of the cone is 1 inch below the top of the heating chamber. The cone is riveted to the heating chamber by three clips at the top. The upper and lower surfaces of the fresh air chamber should be rigid.

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The Hurst Potato and Orchard Sprayer doubles your crop. IT SPRAYS ANYTHING—trees, potatoes, vineyards, truck, etc. High pressure and durable. BRASS valves, plunger, strainer, etc. HURST HORSE-POWER SPRAYER for orchards, vineyards, potatoes, etc. No tree too high, no field too big for this kind of sprayer. All HURST sprayers sold on same liberal No-money-in-advance plan. Write to-day for our FREE Spraying Guide, Catalogue and SPECIAL FREE OFFER TO FIRST BUYER in each locality.

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FREEMAN'S FERTILIZERS
A SPECIAL FORMULA FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT.
Do not buy a "A Pig in a Poke."
Send for booklet showing just what fertilizer you should use and the exact composition of it. Your copy will be sent for a post card.
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Feed Your Land
And you will get BIGGER and BETTER crops
STONE'S FERTILIZERS
are rich in available plant food—Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. They will give you maximum yields at lowest cost.
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FOR SALE --- Imported Clydesdale Stallion
Royal Donald (8112) [13691]. Enrolled, Inspected and Approved, rising 10 years old. We have used him 7 years here. Also some pure-bred fillies and mares sired by him. Apply to—
J. B. CALDER, CARLUKE
FOR SALE
Registered Hackney Mare, Oak Park Queen (512) seven years old, raised a foal last season, good size and a good actor.
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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

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is worth a pound
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They can be fastened to the cone or held
by two wire nails driven through the
chamber and soldered. The upper smoke
pipe diameter 1 inch, length 4 inches.
The upper smoke pipe should be soldered
 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch inside the heating chamber.
Around the heater place strips of flannel.
They should extend 4 inches below the
heater and reach within 1 inch of the
floor of the brooder. This forms the
hover for the chicks.

Questions and Answers Miscellaneous.

Unsatisfactory Litters.

A Chester White sow about six years
old raised good litter first three years;
in 1913 had a litter from her own son
three were crippled and soon died. Next
litter was from a Chester White boar and
was o.k. Last summer a litter was o.k.,
but a week ago she had a litter of eleven
and three were crippled. She is giving
very little milk now which is getting
less. She is fat and had very little
exercise. Has that anything to do with
it, or is she too old? D. S.

Ans.—In the first place, close in breed-
ing is not advisable. Too little exercise
is likely responsible for the trouble. We
have seen whole litters ruined from this
cause alone. She is likely too fat and
is not too old to breed. Get her out-
side after the litter is weaned and feed
less. Make her take exercise and breed
her to a young, thrifty boar.

Washy Mare.

I have a mare seven years old, I drive
her single or double, but when I drive
her single she always starts to scour so
very bad and gets very lifeless. She is
not nearly so bad when driven double.
I have always fed her on good, whole-
some food, and have given her water
before she got oats. I have also fed her
oat chop but it would not alter the
trouble in the least. I would be pleased
if you could inform me through your
valuable paper, the cause, and if there
is any cure for the trouble. J. B.

Ans.—This condition is known as
"washy," an animal predisposed to semi-
diarrhoea. The reason she is worse when
driven in single harness is likely that
she is driven at greater speed. She will
always require much care and attention.
Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2
drams ginger. After her bowels become
normal again feed her 1 dram each of
gentian ginger and sulphate of iron,
night and morning. Feed hay of the
best quality and grain that would be
easily digested. Ground oats are the
best. Avoid bran and roots and never
water before going on the road.

Plank Barn and Pig Pen.

1. Is a plank frame barn as strong as
the usual kind? Is it strong enough and
as safe as the other kind to resist
storms? How much would it cost to put
up 40 by 60 plank barn? They say it
is more easily put up.

2. How large a pig pen for a one-
hundred-acre should be, and is it better
built of stone or cement, if cement please
let me know how strong it should be.
N. C. C.

Ans.—1. We have a plank frame barn
at Wellwood and so far it seems strong
in every particular. Properly built they
are strong as any. Get your carpenter
or contractor to estimate cost. A great
deal depends upon mechanics' wages in
the locality and the local prices for
lumber.

2. We cannot answer because we do
not know how many pigs you intend to
keep. Some hundred-acre farms support
100 hogs, others 10. It would be well
to provide at least five pens, and the
building should be 10 to 50 feet long
and 18 to 20 feet wide where a side feed
alley is used. Cement or stone, either
is suitable for foundation but it is gen-
erally believed that the building is more
satisfactory built of lumber above. Mix
cement 1 to 8.

A farmer, while loading hay in his
field, was attacked by his neighbor's bull-
dog. The man defended himself with the
pitchfork and sent the dog yelping home.
The neighbor rebuked him, and asked
why he didn't use the blunt end of the
fork first.

"I would have," replied the farmer.
"If your dog had come at me blunt end
first."

There's a Reason Why

The Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club

always have a good sale. Our Fourth Annual
Sale of 90 Head of Registered

HOLSTEINS

will be the best sale of the season. Come to the

CITY OF WOODSTOCK ON

Wednesday, March 24th, 1915

and buy some of Oxford's best. We will
sell you cows that will produce enough
to pay for themselves in one year. We
will also sell you about a dozen choice
young bulls that you will find hard to
beat in any sale. Purchasers will have
their cattle shipped and bedding and
feed furnished free for trip. Our ship-
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Get in line with the crowd, and we
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Pre-eminently the most efficient,
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Send to-day for descriptive circular, furnishing the facts. Address: Dept. F.

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Farm Properties Wanted

The Bureau of Colonization are now revising their booklet, "Opportunities in Ontario," or
"Farm Properties for Sale," and will be pleased to receive from parties having farms for sale
particulars of the same for the information of prospective buyers from Great Britain and
elsewhere, not later than the first of April. The Bureau will not act as a broker for the
sale of the properties, but will direct buyers to the owner or agent of the property. Address:

BUREAU OF COLONIZATION, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.
HON. JAMES S. DUFF Minister of Agriculture H. A. MACDONELL Director of Colonization

The Germans Missed Them & Clydesdale Stallions And They Landed

Yes, they landed at my stables in Markham all right. This is the year to buy if you want one.
Mine are toppers of highest quality, character and breeding. Come and see them.
JAMES TORRANCE, MARKHAM, ONTARIO

JUST LANDED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS JUST LANDED
I have just landed a new importation of Clydesdale stallions, in ages from 3 years up
to the big, drafty kind that makes the money. I can satisfy any buyer no matter what he
wants, a visit will convince. WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.



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Clip Your Horses and Mules Before the Spring Work Begins

They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better—get more good from their feed and are better in every way. Insist on having

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It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are cut from solid steel bar, enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head. **Get one from your dealer, or send to us \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money and shipping charges back if you are not more than satisfied.**

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Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines, mailed free.



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FOR SALE CLYDESDALES STALLION

Golden Ray [11886] (15655).
Dam—Islay Queen (23833); by Loch Slough (11398), by Hwatha (10967), by Prince Robert (7135), by Prince of Wales (673).
Sire—Golden Chief (13011); by Fickle Fashion (10546), by Earl of Knockdon (10190), by Prince Alexander (8899), by Prince of Wales (673).

Will be sold reasonably, as we are quitting the stallion business; guaranteed sound and sure foal getter; enrolled and inspected; can be seen at John Rawling's Farm, Forest, Ontario.
McKinley & Rawlings, Props.
Apply to: **JOHN RAWLINGS, Forest, Ont.**

ACME FOR SALE

Holstein Bulls 11 months and under, females all ages. We have decided to give all our attention to Holsteins and offer **Acme (imp.)**, by Baron's Pride for sale. He is the only horse in America that has stood eighth in breeding list in Scotland. Sound, sure and right and broken to harness. Also Torrs Type (imp.), rising 5 years sure and founded.

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Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse men who will give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. **Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.**

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Yorkshires.—4 imp. Clyde Stallions, several imp. Clyde Mares and Foals, highest quality, choicest breeders, Scotch Shorthorn bulls and Heifers; Cotswold Ram and Ewe Lambs; Yorkshires, both sexes. **Goodfellow Bros., Bolton, Ont. R.R. No. 3**

Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Young stallions of superior quality; certain winners at the big shows. Young bulls and some heifers bred from cows milking up to 52 lbs. a day. Come and see them.
PETER CHRISTIE & SON,
Manchester, P.O., Ont. Port Perry: Station

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Silage for Calves.

Inform me through the columns of your paper whether or not silage is harmful if fed to calves and heifers. I have never supposed it was, but at a recent farmers' meeting I was informed that it was injurious to calves' teeth and also hurt the stomach and often the source of tuberculosis.

J. W. B.

Ans.—Fed judiciously we have never heard that silage is harmful to any cattle. Our calves and young cattle eat it every day, and are doing well. The danger is imaginary.

Soy Beans and Cow Peas.

We have a piece of land that is run-down and we intend to summer-fallow part and sow to buckwheat. The remainder of patch I was thinking of sowing with soy beans or cow peas to cure for cow hay as my seed catch was a failure, have no manure to spare so was thinking of inoculating some seed for experiment. With cow peas and soy beans the same price which would you suggest? Give any other suggestions you would have to offer?

YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—From the results of experiments at the O.A.C., Guelph, we would advise soy beans. In extensive experiments the Early Yellow soy beans produced about double the yield of the variety of cow peas tested.

Hens Die—Weed Seeds in Manure.

1. For some time our Barred Rock hens have been dying off, sometimes two or three in a week. They become lame their combs get very pale, and they gradually loose flesh sit around a great deal and finally become so weak that they fall over on their sides and die. Their appetites seem fairly good, they seem to prefer soft food and are slightly troubled with diarrhoea and in some cases a day or so before they die gape a great deal. It seems quite contagious as apparently the healthiest fall victims to it. What do you consider is the trouble or disease? What treatment do you consider would benefit? Would it be necessary to destroy the whole flock?

2. Will piling manure up for two months and letting it heat, destroy weed seeds that might be in it such as Mustard, Bladder Campion, Sow Thistle and Wild oats; or would it be better to spread it on ground for corn and keep near the surface in hopes that the seeds might germinate and the frequent cultivation of the corn might destroy them? What do you consider the best way to handle manure of this kind to destroy the weeds?

M. P. W.

Ans.—1. Symptoms indicate tuberculosis. Kill and bury or burn diseased birds. Disinfect and whitewash the hen houses. Dig up outside runs and apply lime. If large numbers are affected it might be well to start again with a new flock.

2. Heating in pile will destroy most but not all weed seeds. It would likely require more than two months to destroy all these seeds and to hasten heating, turning of the manure is sometimes resorted to. Avoid applying the seeds to the land if possible. The best method is to pile, turn and well rot the manure then keep it near the surface and do all possible to induce any weed seeds which may have escaped to germinate and be killed in the hoed crop.

Once an old darkey visited a doctor and was given definite instructions as to what he should do. Shaking his head he started to leave the office, when the doctor said:

"Here, Rastus, you forgot to pay me."
"Pay yo for what, boss?"
"For my advice," replied the doctor.
"Naw, suh; naw, suh; I ain't gwine take it," and Rastus shuffled out.

"Begorra," observed Pat, "making love to a widow is a quare thing to do. Before ye begin ye know what the end will be and yet ye're scared that mabbe somethin'll happen. Ye make up your mind it's no use tryin' and thin ye discover ye've gone so far ye can't back out. It's full av disappointments and hopes, and in the end comes the greatest surprise av all whin just what ye expected happens."

ATTENTION!

Is called to all who intend purchasing stallions this season as I intend renovating and building a large horse barn. I offer my entire stock of horses at greatly reduced prices. We have on hand many of our very best horses

PERCHERONS

Blacks and Grays from 3 to 5 years old

with size and quality from the ground up, also 1st and Champion Belgians, 1 good 4-year-old shire. Come and see this stock and be convinced that our prices are 40 and 50% lower than any competitors. I have sold just lately to men who have seen and priced the stock all over Canada and come back and bought from me. They are all in the best of condition for good service in the season; all were in the stud last year and averaged from 60 to 85%. Every horse guaranteed right in every way. Terms to suit purchaser.

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I did not exhibit at any shows during 1914. I am still in the horse business, and at present have the best lot of Stallions and Mares I ever had at any one time, 29 head; 17 Clyde Stallions and 4 Mares, 5 Percheron Stallions and 3 Mares; a visit to my stable will convince you I have more high-class horses than can be found in any one stable in Canada, and won't be undersold by any dealer in Canada; always a pleasure to show stock to intending purchasers, sale or no sale.

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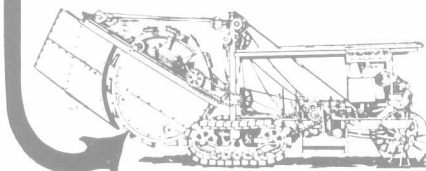


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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Cracked Heels.

Mare cracked under the fetlock joint, the hair fell out, and when she stands the leg swells. She is sore when working. P. C.

Ans.—Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Get a lotion made of 1 oz. each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc mixed with a pint of water and dress the parts with it three times daily. Do not wash.

Incubators and Hens.

I am so pleased with "The Farmer's Advocate" that I must say if every farmer read it and acted accordingly, there would be no need of the big howl for patriotic production. I think what is much needed now is that the Banks get a good stiff patriotic twist that will loosen them up.

- 1. Please let me know what you think of incubators.
2. Is the Barred Plymouth Rock about the best all-round heavy fowl? Should I not use incubator, how many females to each male for hatching purposes?
3. Would the Experimental Farms be the best place to procure good fowl at reasonable prices? S. J. M.

Ans.—1. As far as we know these are good machines.

2. Any of the varieties of Plymouth Rock are good, as are also Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, and Orpingtons. Be sure to get bred-to-lay stock unless you are going into exhibition work. If you are going into the business on sufficient scale an incubator is in order.

3. Try some "Farmer's Advocate" advertisers or write the Experiment Stations as you suggest.

Value of Skim Milk for Pigs.

1. Will you please, through your valuable columns inform me as to the value of separator milk for fattening pigs between 150 pounds and 175 pounds and for feeding pigs just weaned. N. S.

Ans.—It is difficult to estimate the value of skim-milk when other feeds are so abnormally high in price. It is worth a little more for young pigs than for fattening hogs or at least it is more essential as a part of their rations.

Experiments carried on in the United States, and cited by Prof. Henry in his book, "Feeds and Feeding," led to the estimate that skim-milk is worth 24¢ per hundred pounds when corn is valued at 44.8¢ per bushel, that is provided not more than 3 lbs. of skim-milk is fed to each pound of corn. It is a well-known fact that, as the amount of skim-milk increases its value decreases. When 7 to 9 lbs. of skim-milk are given with each pound of corn the value of the skim-milk is reduced to about 15¢ per hundred lbs. with corn selling at the price stated. Corn is nearly double this price this year but it would be scarcely a fair estimate to double the value of skim-milk, however, it is worth much more than it ordinarily is.

It might be well here to give a couple of rules for valuing skim-milk to which Henry also draws attention in his book. Hoard's rule is as follows:—To find the value of 100 lbs. of skim-milk when fed alone, multiply the market price of live hogs in cents per pound by 5. If fed in combination with corn or barley, multiply by 6. When hogs are selling alive at 7¢ per pound, 100 lbs. of milk fed alone would be worth 35¢, fed in conjunction with chop 42¢.

Another rule proposed by Gurler, many years ago, placed the value of 100 lbs. of skim-milk when fed alone with corn of skim-milk when fed alone with corn to fattening hogs as half the market price of corn per bushel. When corn is worth 80¢ per bushel, skim-milk would be valued around 40¢ per hundred lbs.

As previously stated it is difficult to come at the exact value of this material but feeders know that especially in the growing of hogs it makes a wonderful difference whether or not they have skim-milk to make up a considerable part of the rations. It must be remembered, however, that 3 or 4 lbs. of milk to 1 lb. of grain is a better proportion, or at least is a proportion which allows of a higher estimate being put on the value of the skim-milk, than when this feed is given to the extent of 7 to 10 lbs. for every pound of grain allowed.

Advertisement for ADIRONDACK SILO. Includes illustration of a silo and text: 'BUILD A STURDY STAVE SILO. It is the best on the market and costs less to buy and construct. Are you throwing away profits? If you have not already built a silo your feed bill is at least 33 1/3% higher and 75% poorer quality. Ensilage now-a-days is the one best and cheapest cattle food. Save your waste crops—store them in a silo. ADIRONDACK SILO. is the only silo to build, because we manufacture right in our own factory each and every part of the ADIRONDACK. Because it is made on the "Sturdy Stave" principle, which is the strongest and most durable. Because every piece of lumber necessary to construct the ADIRONDACK is treated with our special preservative process, which makes them 100% more durable, free from decay under all weather conditions. BECAUSE THEY COST YOU LESS MONEY. Illustrated catalogue sent FREE on request. It will pay you to investigate the ADIRONDACK "Sturdy Stave" before deciding on the kind of silo to build. THE ADIRONDACK SILO CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED. Owned and Operated by THE WM. RUTHERFORD & SONS CO., LIMITED. 425 Atwater Ave. Dept. B Montreal, Que.

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Advertisement for COLUMBIA Batteries. Includes illustration of a battery and text: 'COLUMBIA Batteries. For Your Hand Lantern. Put a Columbia Battery into your hand lamp and you're ready for the dark. Steady, dependable, convenient. Costs no more—last longer. Buy them anywhere, but insist on the name—Columbia. Maker's name on every battery guarantees the quality. Quarter century reputation. Used for all battery purposes. Made in Canada by Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Convenient Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Posts—no extra charge.

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MEAL
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FEED IT WITH
EVERY MEAL

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Prof Frank T. Shutt, M.A. Chemist of the Dominion Experiment Farm, Ottawa, submits a table showing the approximate fatness and flesh-producing qualities of the following feeding substances in general use.

Feeding Stuff	Protein (Dry Matter)	Fat	Carbo- hydrates (Dry Matter)
Linseed Cake (ground)	32.9	7.9	35.4
Buckwheat	10.0	2.2	64.5
Corn	10.3	5.0	70.4
Oats	11.8	5.0	59.7
Wheat	11.9	1	71.9
Barley	12.4	1.8	69.8
Shorts	14.9	4.5	56.8
Bea	15.4	4.0	55.9
Middlings	15.6	4.0	60.4
Pea Meal	21.2	1.4	58.8
Lean Meal	23.1	2.2	54.2

Protein is the most costly, necessary and valuable element in food.

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Cows and Heifers all ages in calf. Prices very reasonable.
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FOR SALE—2 ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, one is Elm Park King, age 22 months; he is a good stock getter and is out of James Bowman's famous herd. The other is a bull calf, age 7 months; he was also bought from Mr. Bowman, of Guelph. There is a very reasonable price on these animals for cash. K. C. Blackwell, Dalcrombie, Williamstown, Ontario, Eastern Ontario, 7 miles from Lancaster Station.

Angus Cattle FOR SALE—If you want something good, come to—
ABERDEEN FARM
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Tweedhill Aberdeen - Angus
Excellent young bulls of serviceable ages. Heifers in calf, etc.
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Choice young bulls of serviceable ages. Females all ages for sale.
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SHORTHORNS

Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good Pedigrees. Inspection solicited.
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R.O.P. Shorthorns, Prizewinning Yorkshires I can supply young bulls bred the same as the Guelph Dairy Test Winner this year and out of R.O.P. dams. Young sows bred or ready-to-breed; also young stock of either sex.
A. Stevenson, Atwood, R.R. No. 4, Atwood Sta.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Source of Tobacco Seed.

Could you tell me through your columns where I might get the Turkish and Havana tobacco seeds for a sample to see if the land will grow it.

A. McD.

Ans.—The Havana tobacco seed is listed in the catalogues of seed firms advertising in these columns. If they do not carry the Turkish variety, write to the Tobacco Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Knee Sprung.

1. Give prescription for a good mixture for rubbing the cords of a knee-sprung horse.

2. Can knee-sprung be cured in pregnant four-year-old mare that was hauled very hard last summer.

D. J. S.

Ans.—1. Local applications to the tendons or cords of knee-sprung horses have no effect.

2. All that can be done is to give only light work and keep in a box-stall when in the stable and feed all food off the floor. Of course, when on grass she will have to get her head down to feed. It is probable that she will improve and possibly become normal if she be allowed idleness on grass during the summer and fed as above before she is allowed out to grass.

Fertilizer on Grain.

1. Would it be advisable to sow fertilizer with oats, on fall-plowed sod, that has been down to hay, and pasture, for three or four years? I cannot get manure on same, for river runs through farm. Soil is nice loam but seems poor.

2. At \$32 per ton for fertilizer, would the investment be likely to prove profitable, weather conditions being normal, if the usual number of pounds fertilizer per acre are sown? Field contains about 23 acres.

FARMER'S SON.

Ans.—1 and 2. Fertilizer on such crops and land may not return a profit on the grain crop alone, but it is likely to cause a much better stand of grass and thus return a profit ultimately. There are cases where a profit would accrue the first year, such as on lands that would not start the crop off and carry it past the season of drought and rust. The price does not convey any information if the analysis is not known. The fertilizer may be so poor in available plant food that it would not return a profit at any price. However, if it be a fertilizer prepared especially for grain or grass and put out by a reliable firm such as advertise in these columns, we believe the quality will be right and it is upon this assumption that the first part of this answer is based. The proper way to handle fertilizer of any kind whether it be manure or commercial fertilizer is to apply it heavily to a hoed crop and allow the succeeding grain and grass crops to utilize what is left.

Sowing Grain—Eradicating Twitch Grass—Flax Seed for Horses.

1. Which is the better way of sowing grain, broadcast, or drilling?

2. Which is the best method of killing twitch grass, can it be cloaked out by sweet clover or buckwheat?

3. Is flaxseed weakening to horses when using a little all the time? I have used a little in their oats all winter and they are looking fine, but someone said it was weakening.

W.B.P.

Ans.—1. Drilling is generally considered the best method of seeding grain. This question was treated in the cultivation article in our March 4 issue.

2. Probably there is no more effective treatment for twitch grass than the rape method of eradication. Plow and cultivate the field thoroughly up until the middle of June. Then apply a heavy coat of manure, about 12 loads per acre and ridge up. Make the ridges about 20 inches apart and sow rape at the rate of 1 1/2 lbs. per acre. Cultivate every week or ten days till cultivation becomes impossible. If the rape does not free the land in one year it may be put in to a hoed crop the next season.

3. Flax seed fed in reasonable quantities will not be weakening to horses. Of course, horses standing in the stable and fed heavily on flaxseed will become soft and flabby and too much flaxseed would be laxative and thus weakening. But horses at work fed a small quantity will not suffer any in consequence.

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SHORTHORNS Pure Scotch and Scotch topped Booth. Also five (5) young bulls from ten to twenty months old, of the low down, thick kind, good colors, reds and roans. Price Reasonable.
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Poplar Hall Shorthorns If you want a herd-header of the highest possible individuality and richest possible breeding, visit our farm, sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butterflies and Loyals, Marr-Road Ladies and Cinderellas, from 7 to 18 months of age.
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G. A. JACKSON, DOWNSVIEW, P.O., WESTON, STATION

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES We have a nice bunch of bull Septs. and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman #87899—One stallion three years old, a big, good quality horse; and some choice fillies, all from imported stock.
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John Gardhouse & Sons, Weston, Ontario

Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a thick, mellow, well bred to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see.
A. J. HOWDEN Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Cow Gave Bloody Milk.

Seeing in "The Farmer's Advocate" of March 4, the inquiry of one who signs himself as J. R. T., re cow giving bloody milk, I would say that I had one the same way and after the veterinarian had given her up, I found a cure in the Advocate. Take equal parts of lard and coal-oil mixed and apply warm twice daily and it will cure her all right. Lambton Co., Ont. G. W.

Lump Jaw.

I have a three-year-old heifer with a lump on the side of her jaw. It started to come on about last October. It now covers half the size of a man's hand, kindly give me through your much esteemed paper the best treatment for it. E. S.

Ans.—This is probably lump jaw. Give iodide of potassium three times daily. Commence with one-dram doses and increase the dose by 1/2 dram daily until appetite and thirst fail, tears run from the eyes and saliva from the mouth, and the skin becomes scruddy. When any of these symptoms appear, cease giving the drug. Repeat treatment, if necessary, in two months. If the tumor breaks, keep it clean and dress three times daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 10 grains to 8 ounces of water.

Tuberculosis in Fowls.

Our hens have been dying for over a year. The first was a rooster which took sick about the middle of last winter and was sick about two months. He kept eating all the time and was getting thinner and weaker all the time. I killed him at last to save the feed, I opened him and found his liver was twice as large as it should have been and had yellow spots all over it. Since then I have lost a dozen or more, some would get lame and others would get pale about the head. I asked our veterinarian about them, he said he had a powder that would be good for them. I fed them a package but they are dying still. Are they good for table use in any of those stages?

2. What had I better do, get rid of all and not raise any for a few years or get another breed? Ours are mostly Rhode Island Red and Plymouth Rock. We have a few white ones, Leghorn and White Wyandotte-cross, they do not seem to be so much affected.

3. Is copperas good for fowl?

4. How should it be fed?

A READER.

Ans.—1. They would not be considered fit for food.

2. It is quite obvious that these fowl are affected with tuberculosis. The symptoms given are quite conclusive proof. The small elevations on the liver and other internal organs of the fowl should be a pale yellow in color, if the disease is tuberculosis. The liver is not the only organ affected, the glands, or in fact most of the organs may contain lesions of the disease. In a case of tuberculosis, the spots are always elevated. There are diseases of hens where the spots are similar in color but depressed. No medical treatment has yet been found effective in eradicating tuberculosis from a flock. There is no difference in the various breeds as regards their immunity from the trouble. The breed you have at present is just as resistant as any, yet it might not be a bad plan to dispose of the flock altogether and thoroughly clean up the premises. The buildings should be cleaned thoroughly and whitewashed with a solution containing some disinfectant. The yards should be plowed or spaded over and strewn with lime and for a time the birds should be obliged to occupy new runs. It might be quite possible to retain these same birds and by isolating the individuals now showing any symptoms the healthy ones may be successfully retained as the season is approaching when they can get into the open and with the free range and more natural conditions they may throw off the disease.

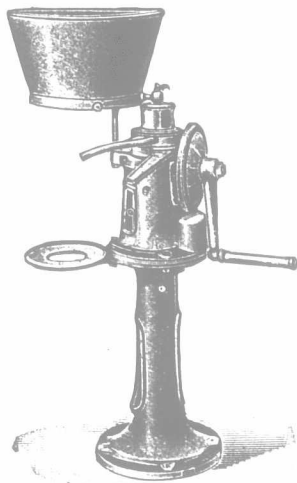
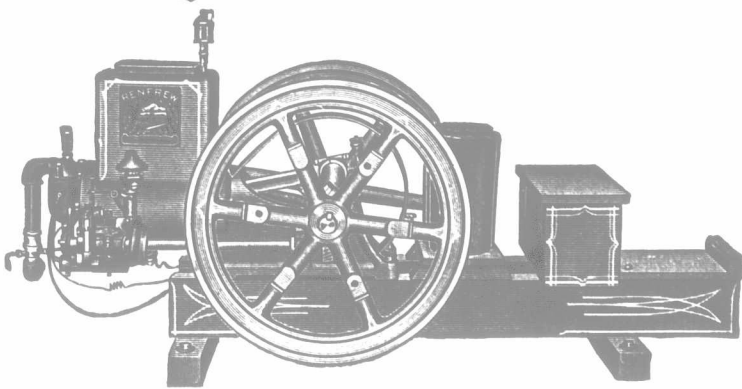
3 and 4. No drugs are very effective for treating poultry. They must be kept in good health by proper feeding and care. When a fowl appears ailing isolate that one and remove the cause of the trouble before the others are affected.

You Know The Name

Renfrew Standard

It Stands For Service

When buying a gasoline engine, wisdom suggests that you get a well-known make, such as the RENFREW-STANDARD. Safety and convenience urge you to get one that "starts without cranking." Economy, to get one that has a low gasoline consumption. Durability, to get one that is built of high-grade materials and that runs smoothly and with minimum vibration. The RENFREW-STANDARD meets all these requirements, as our engine catalogue shows.

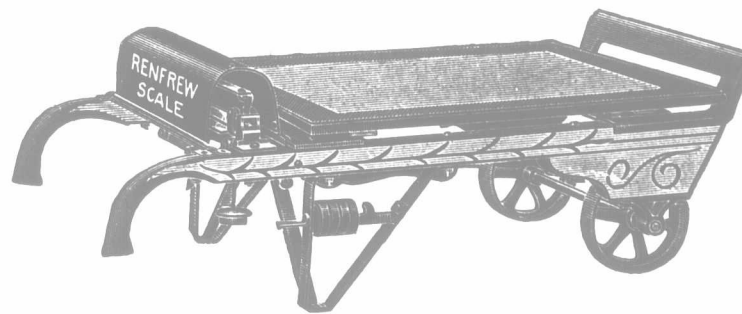


You have heard a lot about the STANDARD CREAM SEPARATOR in the last few years. And you will hear a great deal more of it in the future. It is a "Made-in-Canada" machine that Canadians can justly feel proud of.

Have you seen the 1915 model? It has interchangeable capacity. One frame and gearing now do for all sizes of bowls. If you buy a No. 2, No. 4, or No. 6, and later want a larger capacity, you need not go to the expense of buying a new and larger machine. Just get a larger size bowl.

There are other new features to our 1915 model. Also, all the old-tried and tested features, such as self-oiling system, easily-cleaned discs, curved winged centre, etc., etc., have been retained. It is still the same machine improved that made those famous skimming records at Government Dairy Schools.

Get our separator catalogue for full particulars.



The RENFREW TRUCK SCALE has saved a barrel of money for farmers during the past few years. How much has it saved for you? If you don't weigh your cattle, sheep and hogs, feed, groceries, etc., how do you know that you don't give more weight than you are paid for, or pay for more than you get?

Our scale booklet shows how the RENFREW TRUCK SCALE will soon pay for itself. Also tells all about its construction.

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited, HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: Renfrew, Ontario

AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

Robert Miller Pays The Freight

Young Shorthorn bulls of Showyard. Quality sired by Superb Sultan and other great imported sires, from the best imported and Scotch-bred cows to be found, some of them great milkers, ready to sell at moderate prices, and delivered at your home station. Cows and heifers supplied too; write for what you want.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

H. SMITH - HAY P.O., ONT.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

Escana Farm Shorthorns—100 head in the herd, which is headed by the noted bulls, Right Sort, Imp., the sire of the first-prize calf herd at 1914 Toronto National Show, and Raphael, Imp., grand champion at London Western Fair 1913. For sale: 20 bull calves, 9 to 14 months old, several in show form, also 20 cows and heifers.

MITCHELL BROS., Props., Burlington P.O., Ont. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct.

JOS. McCRUDDEN, Manager

SHORTHORNS—War Tax Payers—SHORTHORNS. They are dirt cheap now. The war will more than double their value in a year, at rock bottom prices. I have choice young bulls from 10 to 18 mos. of age. Cows due to calve in the Spring. Heifers bred and of breeding age.

JOHN MILLER, Myrtle Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R. ASHBURN, ONT.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kilbearn Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well-bred lot. Heifers from calves up.

WM. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares. Our bulls are all good colors and well bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 foals and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require. Bell Telephone.

Burlington Junction, G.T.R., 1/2 mile. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Imp. Loyal Scot. Have for sale, 10 high-class young bulls of herd heading quality and several of the milking type. Also females of the leading families. Consult us before buying.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO

Glenallen Shorthorns. We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or home bred, low, thick, mellow fellows of high quality; also our stock bull, Chmax = 81332 = sired by Uppermill Omega.

R. Moore, Manager, GLENALLEN FARM, ALLANDALE, ONTARIO

SALEM STOCK FARM HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS

Many of our Shorthorn bulls are good enough to head the best herds. Others big and growthy that will sire the best kind of steers. Elora is only thirteen miles from Guelph. Three trains daily each way.

J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS

6 bulls from 9 to 16 months including a high-class herd header dam from an Imp. English Duchess cow; dams are good milkers, priced very low to clear them out. before spring, also a few females.

Stewart M. Graham, R.R. No. 4, Lindsay, Ont. Lindsay C.P.R. and G.T.R. Stations.

Oakland—61 Shorthorns

Present offering: 4 roan bulls 10 to 12 months, 2 Red, older; also matured cows and heifers. Mostly sired by one of the best Roan bulls in Ontario. inspect this dual purpose, prolific herd, or write:—

Ino. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpariel Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO. Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

Two Young Shorthorn Bulls for sale, twelve months and thirteen months; both roans and first-class animals, and breeding unexcelled. Also a few young females. One mile east of town station.

HUGH THOMSON, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns, S. C. White Leg-Reg. Banner Oats for sale. Three choice young roan bulls, high-class herd-headers and females of different ages. GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, R.R. No. 2. L. D. Phone. Erin Sta., C.P.R.

6 SHORTHORN BULLS

25 females, reds and roans, serviceable, best type and quality, size: cows milking up to 50 lbs. Prices easy.

Thomas Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

Shorthorns and Swine—Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with alves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.

ANDREW GROFF, R. R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT.

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS. For this season we have some extra nice thick fleshed bulls. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Also cows and heifers.

DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

ANIMAL DIP AND INSECTICIDE FOR LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY
Make Live Stock Pay Better



Only healthy live stock pays. Beef, pork and mutton lose weight and quality as they may be a total loss if disease gets among them. Kill all disease germs by using Zenoleum as a disinfectant and germicide around the pens, stalls, barns and poultry houses. Write us for copies of letters from the greatest breeders and live stock authorities on this continent. Zenoleum kills lice, mites, maggots, sheep ticks, ringworm, scab, sores and removes stomach and intestinal worms and as a preventative is worth fifty times its price. Safe and sure; will not burn or poison. For live stock protection keep Zenoleum handy.

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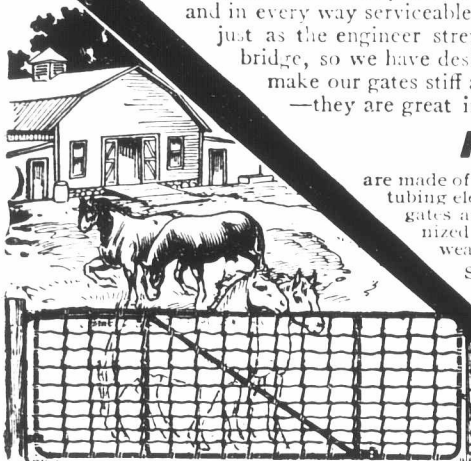
There has been no trace of disease at, or following, the Canadian Live Stock Shows at Guelph, Ottawa and Toronto, where the management used Zenoleum exclusively. Used and recommended by Canadian and United States Agricultural Colleges. It is wise to their methods. **OUR GUARANTEE:** If Zenoleum is not what you think it ought to be, your money back. Home-made mixtures are more expensive, dangerous and seldom really effective. Stick to the tested standard—Zenoleum. Ask your dealer, or send us \$1.50 for enough for 80 gallons, carriage prepaid. We ship from a pint to a barrel. **Live Stock Life Insurance Policy Sent Free,** if you mention seeing our ad in this paper.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.
332 Sandwich St. E., Windsor, Ont.



PEERLESS EXTRA LONG GATE
EXTRA STRONG

Our gates are built for strength and endurance. Braced like a steel bridge. It is the gate that serves you best. Easily hung, quickly adjusted, convenient and in every way serviceable. The Peerless is braced like a steel bridge, just as the engineer strengthens the points of strain in a big, mighty bridge, so we have designed braces, stronger than was necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid. They can't sag—they can't twist—they are great improvements over gates made the old way.



Peerless Gates

are made of first-class material. Frame-work of 1 1/2 inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with heavy No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability—weather proof and stock proof.

Send for free catalog. Ask about our farm and poultry fencing also our ornamental fence and gates. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., LIMITED
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS
We receive more shipments of Raw Furs than any five houses in Canada.
FREE HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE French or English
HALLAM'S TRAPPERS SUPPLY CATALOG (Illustrated) and **HALLAM'S RAW FUR QUOTATIONS** worth \$50.00 to any Trapper.
Write To-day—Address
JOHN HALLAM LIMITED Desk F 72 TORONTO

WE SELL ANIMAL BAIT TRAPS GUNS &c. AT LOWEST PRICES

Brampton Jerseys
Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

Stonehouse Ayrshires
Are a combination of show yard and utility type seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. Write or phone your wants to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere.
Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec

Hillhouse Ayrshires
Show ring winners. Dairy test winners. 75 head to select from. Bull calves and females of all ages for sale. Special prices during March on heifers rising two years many of them granddaughters of ex-champion cow "Primrose of Langleyville." Before buying, come and inspect our herd and get prices.
F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Oxford Co., Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires
Bulls of different ages; Females all ages. A fine bunch of heifers from 6 months to 2 years. Yorkshires from 3 to 8 months old. Quality good. Price moderate.
ALEX HUME & CO., Campbellford, R. No. 3

Glenhurst Ayrshires
For 50 years I have been breeding the great Holstein of Ayrshires, dozens of them have been 60 lb. cows; I have lots of them get 60 lbs. a day or two a day milking. Young bulls 1 to 10 months of age, females all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you write me.
James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Stealing Mail.

What can you do with a young man that will interfere with another's mail in a rural mail delivery box. One of the sons of this family living at home here, will do away with everything belonging to me, that he can get his hands on in the way of letters and papers; and as we are getting our rural mail delivery on the first of March, I know that he has a full chance to destroy my mail when he goes to get the daily papers. For four years now I have had to keep my mail separate from the daily papers in the post office, giving them quite a lot of extra bother and I thought I would like to know what could be done to him. **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—It is an indictable offense, and anyone guilty of it is liable to imprisonment for life, or for any term not less than three years. The young man should be seriously warned against committing the offence, and then—in the event of his disregarding such warning, and being detected—he should be prosecuted.

A Legatee—Executors Remuneration.

1. Can a person arrange to have property or money that has been willed to him left to his heirs, if death takes place before he receives the money, or property; or would it go to the balance of heirs that it was divided with by the one that willed it?

2. What is the highest fee executors can each charge on a property amounting to hardly (\$10,000) ten thousand or a little over. **INQUIRER.**

Ans.—1. It is impossible to tell from the foregoing statement of case, alone. The whole will must be considered, also the relationship, if any, of the devisee, or legatee, to the testator, and other facts and circumstances. A solicitor should be consulted personally and given a copy of the will in order to his forming an opinion.

2. There is no legally fixed limit. It is a matter in the discretion of the Surrogate Court Judge. He attends to it when the executors come to pass their accounts before him.

Standard for Maple Syrup.

1. Would you kindly inform us through the columns of your paper as to whether there is a Government standard for maple syrup, and if there is, what is the standard?

2. To what temperature should the syrup be boiled? **P. B.**

Ans.—According to the amendments in the Act affecting maple sugar which went into effect in the spring of 1914, it is illegal to manufacture for sale, keep for sale, or offer for sale, as maple sugar any sugar which is not pure maple sugar, nor as maple syrup any syrup which is not pure maple syrup and any maple syrup or maple sugar which is not up to the standard prescribed which states that maple sugar shall be entirely the solid product resulting from the evaporation of maple sap or maple syrup and containing not more than 10 per cent. water and yields not more than six-tenths of 1 per cent. of ash reckoned on the dry matter of the sugar when incinerated in such a way as to insure the earth being present as salts and not as oxides and not less than twelve-one-hundredths of 1 per cent. of ash insoluble in water and yielding a return not less than one and seven-tenths when worked by the Canadian method, nor less than one and two-tenths when worked by the Winton method. Maple syrup shall be syrup made by the evaporation of maple sap or by the solution of maple concrete in water and containing not more than 35 per cent. water.

2. Whatever the boiling point of water may be in a certain place the boiling point of sap will be about 1 degree higher, that of syrup will be 7 degrees higher, that of soft sugar from 26 to 28 degrees higher and that of hard sugar from 30 to 33 degrees higher. The boiling point of water varies slightly, according to elevation above sea level. At sea level, water would boil at 212 degrees F. and sap at 213 degrees F. The boiling point of syrup of standard consistency and thickness would be 219 degrees F. where the boiling point of water was 212.

15 95
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. 30X 3200 Bainbridge, N. Y.**

Don't Sell the Young Calf
BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL
Will Raise It Without Milk
There's big money and little trouble in raising your calf the Blatchford way. You save all the milk of the cow for market. As soon as the mother cow's milk is ready to sell, the calf is ready for **BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL**. For over a century the Recognized Milk Food for Calves, at One Fourth the Cost of Milk. Composed of eleven different ingredients carefully proportioned and thoroughly cooked, producing a scientifically balanced ration for the young calf. Successfully used on thousands of American farms for over 30 years.
The Only Milk Equal Made in an Exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Unlike any of the So-Called Calf Meals Made of Raw Cereal By-Products.
Write for Free Illustrated Book on "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."
BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL FACTORY
Steele Briggs Seed Co., Toronto Waukegan, Ill.

Methylene Blue
for **Infectious Abortion**
This is the remedy made famous by the continued tests at the Vermont Agr. Exp. Station and now recognized by other colleges and by breeders and dairymen generally as the only reliable remedy.
USE BLUETTS
Bluetts are Methylene Blue Tablets, scientifically prepared, for easy, safe and certain treatment according to the Vermont recommendations. Not sold at retail. Can be obtained only from us. Write for full information and prices.
THE BLUETTS COMPANY
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Ear Tags
FOR STOCK
Tag your stock—best and cheapest means of identification for Hogs, Sheep and Cattle. Name, address and number stamped on tags. Catalog and samples free on request.
F. S. Burch & Co., 173 W. Huron St. Chicago

Cotton Seed Meal
[H. FRALEIGH
Box 1, Forest, Ont.
Also dealer in Flax Seed and Linseed Meal.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE
I have three very choice registered Jersey bulls, from 6 to 10 months old, from imported sire, and from dams that are great producers. Prices very reasonable. Write: **CHAS. E. ROGERS, INGERSOLL, ONT.**

Prize-Winning Ayrshires For Sale
Bred on particularly good lines. Will sell females of all ages, also bulls from calves up, sired by Barcheskie Scotch Earl (Imp.). Prices reasonable.
W. G. Hensman, R.R. No. 4, Essex, Ont.

Ridgedale Holsteins—3 bulls ready for service, also one bull calf sired by our great bull, "King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and from a high-producing dam. A very choice herd-header at a reasonable price. **R. W. Walker & Sons, R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont. Manchester, G.T.R. and Myrtle, C.P.R. Bell Telephone.**

The Maples Holstein Herd
Offers ready for service, sons of Prince Aagde Mechtild from R.O.P. and R.O.M. sisters and lam of Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, Canadian champion two-year-old for butter. **R.O.P. 6714 lbs. milk, 846 lbs. butter.** Write: **Walburn Rivers, R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.**

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A boy
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MADE IN CANADA

Here is a chance to get a silo free

Ideal Green Feed Silo PRIZE COMPETITION

Open to every Canadian Farm Owner. It costs nothing to enter.

The competition is open to any Canadian farm owner or to any member of his family living on the farm with him.

It isn't necessary to spend a cent to enter this contest. There are no entrance fees. The prize will be awarded to the one who gives the most and best reasons why there should be a silo on every farm.

The "reasons" should be written plainly in pen and ink, or typewriter, on one side of the paper only, and sent to our Peterboro address, as given below.

The prize will be one of our 10x20 Ideal Green Feed Silos, complete, with roof, having a silage capacity sufficient for seven or eight cows.

If the winner of the prize prefers a silo of larger size, he will be given credit for the list price of a 10x20 silo toward the payment of a larger size silo.

Should the winner of the prize purchase an Ideal Green Feed Silo before June 1st, 1915, the date this contest closes, credit will be given him for the list price of prize silo toward payment on whatever size silo he may have ordered.

The contest will close June 1st, 1915, and no entries will be considered after that date.

Our new silo book, containing a great deal of silo and silage information, will gladly be mailed upon request.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Limited
115 Park Street, Peterboro, Ont.



CALF MEAL
Will Raise It Without Milk
money and little in raising your Ford way. milk of the cow the mother cow's calf is ready for

CALF MEAL
Recognized Milk the Cost of Milk
redients carefully led, producing a the young calf. ds of American

Blue
portion

TTT
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Meal

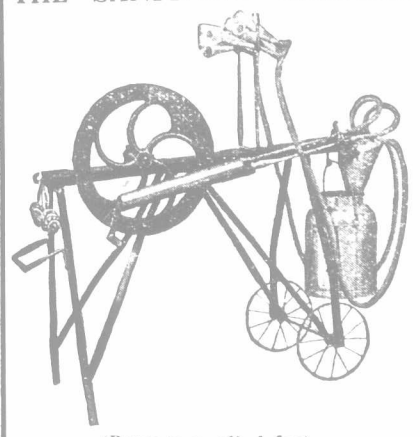
Forest, Ont.
insized Meal.

For Sale
Will sell females es up, sired by Prices reasonable Essex, Ont.

For Sale
ready for service, reat bull, "King from a high-herd-header at & Sons, R.R. chester, G.T.R. one.

ein Herd
Prince Aagle M. sisters and 2nd, Canadian ter, in R.O.P. Write: Ingersoll, Ont.

THE SANITARY MILKER



(Patents applied for)

A boy can operate it. Milks 2 cows in 4 minutes. Will not decrease milk flow. Price, Hand Power Machine, \$85.00. Electric Power Machine Prices on application. Manufactured in Canada by **The Brown Engineering Co.** 419 King St., West, Toronto

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Fertilizer for Strawberries.
I have a bed of strawberries and some good, hardwood ashes from the furnace. I would like to know what fertilizer I could mix with the ashes to mulch the strawberry bed. G. L. D.

Ans.—Strawberries are usually fertilized with muriate of potash, hardwood ashes, or bone meal. The muriate of potash is practically unavailable this spring and the hardwood ashes contain a liberal amount of potash; consequently if you wish to mix them with some other fertilizer bone meal would be almost as serviceable as any. Considerable potash is required to mature good fruit and bone meal is not strong in that but it contains phosphates. Phosphates in more available form might be procured in acid phosphate but if the land is not in immediate need of phosphates in some form bone meal would be preferable to mix with the hardwood ashes.

Mating and Plucking Geese.

I have a supposed goose and gander which I bought last fall and they will not mate at all. They fight viciously with one another. They are of the Toulouse breed. The supposed goose has a fold of skin hanging down on her right side underneath and the gander also only not so large and hanging down his left side. Do you suppose they are a goose and gander, or two ganders? I think they are the way they fight.

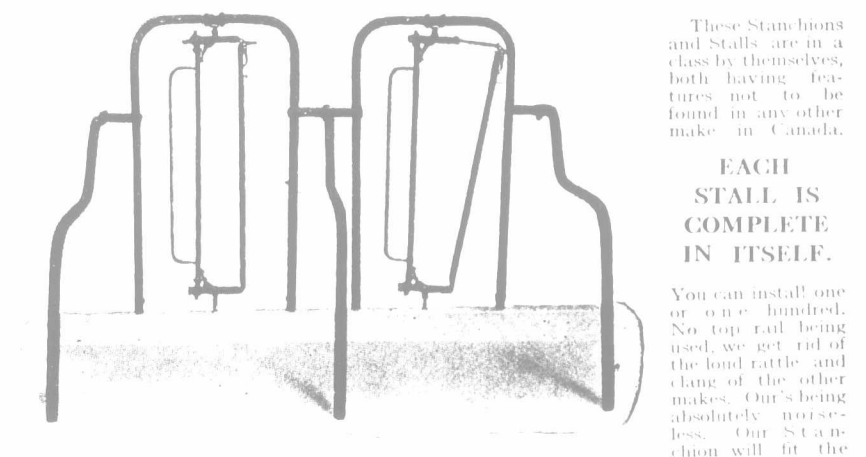
2. When should geese be plucked and how often in the year?
3. How long after a sow has farrowed is she ready for breeding again? W. H. C.

Ans.—1. It is quite probable that these are both ganders. However, since they do not mate it is necessary to dispose of one of them. There are no distinct marks by which one can tell geese and ganders. The male is usually a little more rangy in his conformation, his call is somewhat different and his characteristic bearing is different from that of the goose. Some times experienced raisers are fooled in their choice.

2. We believe geese are sometimes plucked of some of their feathers when the feathers begin to come out.

3. A sow will sometimes breed a few days after farrowing but it is not advisable at that time. Shortly after the pigs are weaned is the proper time and the exact number of days after weaning will depend on the care and feed given.

Cow Stalls That Are Different



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

EACH STALL IS COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

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

Write for catalogue and prices, and nearest agent to

M. T. Buchanan & Company, Ingersoll, Ont.
Manufacturers of Haying Tools, Cow Stalls, Water Bowls, etc.

SUMMER HILL FARM Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire Hogs

We offer for sale, a dozen bulls, some ready for service, from high official record dams. If you are wanting a bull, better write us and let us tell you how good they are. Can also spare a few good heifers. Yorkshire hogs all ages.

D. C. FLATT & SON, HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Phone 718 R. R. No. 2

Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte

Breeders of High-class Holsteins
—Offer for sale, some choice young stock of both sexes.
E. F. OSLER, Proprietor **T. A. DAWSON, Manager**

You are too late to secure a son of Pontiac Hermes old enough for service. But, now is the time to **Secure A Calf For Next Season**

You can save money to buy now. Also one son of May Eoli Lyons sired out of a 15,000 lb. dam. Secure a rat dog for our consignment Belleville 5th, April 1st.
E. B. MALLORY, BOX 66, R. F. D., BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

Sunny Hill Holsteins
Bargains in bull calves sired by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, world's greatest sire. Also one yearling, grandson of Pontiac Komelyke sired by a brother to the \$26,000 bull, sire's dam 32.17 lbs. sold for \$1,100.
WM. A. RIFE, HESPELER, ONT.

IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS
We bred the sire and grand dam of the World's champion in public test. Do you want some of this blood in your herd, combined with that of Adless Scott 2nd, World's greatest cow, and Princess Juliana Ross, dam of a 33.62 lb cow and sister to the youngest cow in the world to make 35 lbs. butter in 7 days. Bulls for sale only.
W. H. Simmons, New Durham, Ontario

Ourvilla Holstein Herd
The first herd in Canada to develop a 31 lb. cow. The only herd in Canada to develop 27 two-year-olds averaging 16.29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. We have also developed 7 three-year-olds averaging 23.23 lbs. in 7 days. If you want a bull bred by Ourvilla reputation and records, sired by a 31.76 lb. bull, write us
LAIDLAW BROS., AYLMER, ONTARIO

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!—Milk River Farm says: Buy the best 3 Holstein Cows, 2 Shorthorns, grades, in the County of Ontario at low prices, milking up to 60 lbs. a day; one Pure Bred Holstein Bull three years old, also 3 Pure Bred Yorkshire White Sows 8 months old, bacon type. Seed Potatoes yielding up to 160 bags to the acre in 1914. O.A.C. Banded Rock eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per fifteen. Write for prices and snap shots. **Hervey Smith, R.R. No. 2, Port Perry, Ont.** High Point, G.T.R., Myrtle Station, C.P.R.

Holsteins—This time I offer a beautiful bull rising 3 years of age, whose dam as a jr. 3-year-old produced 23 lbs. butter in 7 days and whose sire is a son of Francy 3rd—butter 29.16. This bull's dam is rising five years of age and gives great promise for a 30-lb. record with next calf, which will be in June, 1915. Her two records, 1st as a jr. 2-year-old 17.19 and as a jr. 3-year-old 23.32 stamp her as a sure 30-lb. cow. Have two great yearlings at \$100 each. **James A. Caskey, Madoc, Ontario**

CLOVER BAR
Sires from R.O.P. and R.O.M. Dams
We have several choice ones, 2 to 10 months old, from the splendid sire Count Mercedes Ormsby (sired by Palatin Ormsby) all are out of R.O.M. and R.O.P. dams with records as 3-year-olds, 21.6 butter, 2-year-olds, 16.3 butter; mature cows 14,991 lbs. milk with 661 lbs. butter. A couple of these sires fit for service, they are nice fellows, priced reasonable. Write or come and see them. **P. Smith, R. R. No. 3, Stratford, Ontario**

There is a vast difference between keeping Holsteins and just keeping cows. **ONE GOOD HOLSTEIN COW WILL DO THE WORK OF TWO or three ordinary cows.** You save in feed, housing, risk and labor. Holstein cows milk longer, more and year, and more per life than any other breed. There's money for you in Holsteins. **W. A. CLEMONS** Sec'y H-F Association, St. George, Ontario



The International BAG HOLDER

You want one that is Cheap, Light, Strong and Durable, Portable and Adjustable—One that will do your work. Here it is!

The International

County Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

Wettlaufer Bros.
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ASK FOR Rice's Salt

The purest and best for table and dairy use
North American Chemical Company, Limited
Clinton, Ontario

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Southdown Sheep, Collie Dogs

Some right good young Angus bulls and heifers for sale.

Robert McEwen : Byron, Ontario (Near London)

Oxford Down Sheep

"The Champion Oxford Flock of America"
Winners at Chicago International, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge Fairs. Present offering—75 ram and ewe lambs, 46 yearling ewes (some fitted for show), also 15 yearling rams which will make excellent flock-heads. Consult us before buying.

Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ontario

Sheep, Swine and Seed Corn—Young stock of both sexes in Dorset Horn and Shropshire sheep and in Swine: Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires and Chester Whites. Also Seed Corn, all varieties. Consult me before buying. Cecil Stobbs, Leamington, Ont. Phone 284, M.C.R., P.M., & Electric Ry.

TAMWORTHS

45 young sows, bred for Spring farrow and a few choice young boars, registered. Write for prices before buying elsewhere.
John W. Todd, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

Chester White Swine

Orders taken for Spring pigs.

John Pollard, R.R. No. 4, Norwich, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns—Bred from the prizewinning herds of England. A choice lot of young sows to farrow in April, dandies and young boars, also choice young bulls and heifers in calf sired by Proud Royalist (Imp.) from extra choice milkers. **Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.**

Improved Yorkshires—We are booking orders for weaned pigs. We also offer older pigs of both sexes at most reasonable prices. Drop us a one-cent post card, stating your requirements. Our stock is of the best imported strains.
POMONA FARM, - Cobourg, Ont.

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires
Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; 200 from six to twelve weeks old, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. Prices reasonable.
G. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont. R. R. No. 1

CLEARVIEW CHESTER WHITES
For many years my herd has won the highest honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Guelph. For sale are both sexes of any desired age, bred from winners and champions.
D. DeCoursey, R.R. No. 5, Mitchell, Ontario

Hampshire Swine and Lincoln Sheep
Both sexes and all ages from imported stock. Prices reasonable.
C. A. POWELL
Ettrick, - R. R. No. 1 - Ontario

TAMWORTHS

Several very choice sows bred for early spring litters; also one boar ready for service.
HERBERT GERMAN, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Elmfield Yorkshires—A few young sows and boars and sows 2 to 3½ months from choice breeding stock. Can supply pairs not akin. **G. B. Muma, R.R. No. 3, Ayr, Ont. Phone Ayr R.R. 55 ring 2, G.T.R., Paris or Drumbo, C.P.R., Ayr.**

Berkshires and Jerseys—Berkshires from prizewinning stock on either side, Toronto, London and Guelph Winter Shows, 1913. Registered Jerseys from heavy-milking, high-testing dams. Young stock of either for sale at reasonable prices.
IRA NICHOLS, Box 988, Woodstock, Ontario

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM
Champion herd at Toronto and London Fairs; also Dorset Horn Sheep, young stock of both sexes for sale. **W. E. WRIGHT & SON,**
Glanworth, - Ontario

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Barn Approach—Separator Room—Book on Birds.

We have built a new barn 40 by 62 feet, covered with corrugated iron on cement wall 10 feet high with driveway on both sides, not wholly completed. Would you publish plans and ideas for a root-cellar under the driveway, 16 feet by 14 feet in size? Could the roof be made strong enough for a driveway and would it require supports from the floor? What thickness should roof be and what reinforcements would it require? In what proportion should cement be mixed?

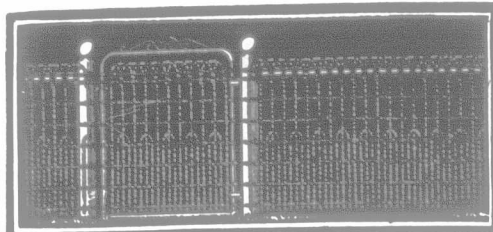
2. How should a separator room be built in the north corner of the stable? Would a room 10 feet by 12 feet be large enough? How should walls and ceiling be finished, etc? The room would have two windows.

3. Also inform me whether I could get books on our Ontario birds and farm insects, regarding their forms, habits and foods. Where can I get them and at what price? **J. E. C.**

Ans.—1. The roof of a root-cellar can be made strong enough to support a team and load without supports. In starting in to construct a passage-way of this kind, first build the walls about 10 inches thick with a mixture of cement 1 to 8. In building this wall, build the walls all at one time, as it is impossible to get a good bonding at the corners where the sides and ends are built separately. Raise the walls to within 8 inches of the required height of the cement structure. In the last course of the walls imbed some large spikes or pieces of iron over which to hang woven wire for reinforcing. To construct a form upon which to build the roof get a number of posts and place them in rows making some shorter than the others, upon these place two thicknesses of 2 by 4 scantlings, the top of which should come to within 3 inches of the top of the side walls. After these posts are set up with the scantling on them make them secure by bracing, so there will be no possibility of a lateral movement or a shifting in any way. After the scantlings have been made secure to the post, on top of them place a layer of plank and put a board along the side walls to extend 8 or 10 inches above to retain the concrete. Wedge up the posts from the bottom so the plank will be even on top and lay with the desired fall. The forms are then ready for the cement. Mix the cement 1 to 8 and place a layer about 1½ inches thick upon the plank, then use 60-pound steel rails, which can usually be procured from the railroad company. These should be placed 3½ feet apart, more cement can now be placed, filling the rails almost to the top. The next reinforcing should be woven wire, which may be fastened to the spikes or irons that were imbedded in the side walls. This can then be covered with more cement until the thickness amounts to about 8 inches from the planks. In order to provide a trap-door through which the roots may be placed in the cellar make a bottomless box 18 inches wide by 2 feet long, from boards 10 inches wide. Set this bottomless box on the plank about 4 feet from the barn door or wherever the hole is desired. An off-set should be made on the edge of the door which may be covered with two plank doors leaving an air space between. The surface should then be covered with a cement-concrete wash mixed quite wet in the proportion of one to four. Later the whole surface including walls should be washed with pure concrete and water.

2. A room 10 feet by 12 feet should be large enough for an ordinary dairy. Before constructing the dairy-room in the stable it would be well to consider the regulations of the trade to which you intend to cater. Some city trades stipulate that the milk-room must be a certain distance from the stable. When putting up a structure of this kind it is wise to look to the future. If the walls are concrete, they should be washed with a mixture of one to two and later with cement and water mixed quite thickly. If the ceiling is of wood tongued and grooved stuff would be best to finish with.

3. The following books may be had through this office: Insects Injurious to Fruits, \$2.15 postpaid; Insects Injurious to vegetables, \$1.50 postpaid; Birds that hunt and are hunted, \$2.25 postpaid.



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Measured by their Permanence, Beauty, Usefulness and what they add to the intrinsic value our Ornamental Fencing and Gates are one of the best and biggest paying investments that can be made to any property. They will last a lifetime and increase the value of your place ten times their cost

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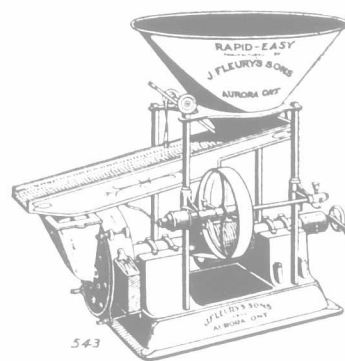
Our fence is the heaviest, handsomest, strongest, Ornamental Fence made; made of heavy, rust-proof wires reversed on the picket wires instead of between—it will never sag or slacken; stands up straight, strong and tight for a lifetime, either iron or wooden posts, anyone can put it up.

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Imported ewes. Will be pleased to book orders for delivery later of any kind wanted.
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I have now for sale 30 extra large covered shearing rams, 100 shearing ewes and a very fine lot of lambs from my delivery later of any kind wanted.
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I have at the present time some extra good Hampshire boars, 5 and 10 months old, that I will offer at a price that will sell them during the next 10 days. These hogs will be sure to give satisfaction. Write for prices.
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Boars and sows all ages, sows bred others ready to breed, all descendants of Imp. and Champion stock. Several choice young bulls from 10 to 18 months old and a few calves recently dropped, all at reasonable prices.
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LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call.
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In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf, and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.
MAC CAMPBELL & SON NORTHWOOD, ONTARIO

Sunnybrook Yorkshires

If you want good herd sires or dams write or come and see those bred from Eldon Duke who won five Championships at Toronto and Ottawa exhibitions, 1913 and 1914, and junior champion sow. Pairs supplied not akin. Stock guaranteed as represented.
Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, Cainsville P.O., Ont. Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

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SHIRES

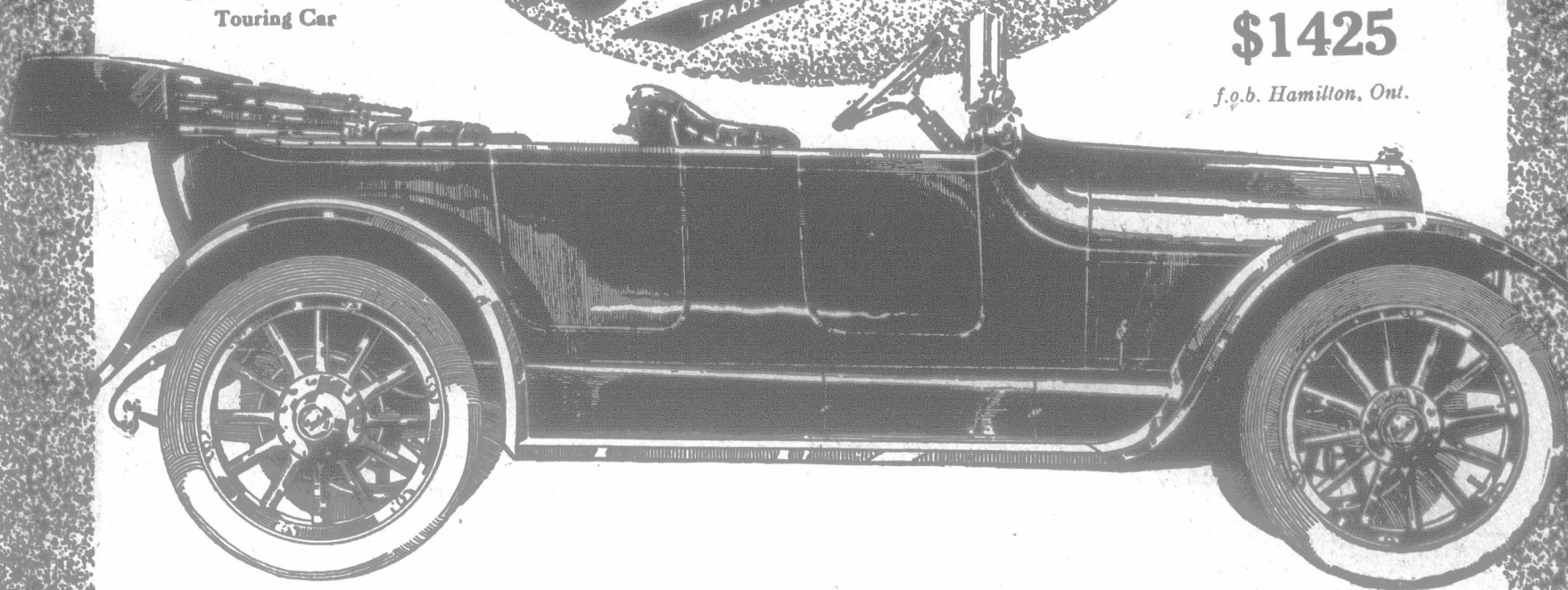
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PROBABLY you do, but possibly you do not, know enough about automobiles to realize the necessity and value of dependable ignition.

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They save at *your* expense. In an effort to cut manufacturing costs they lower the quality and think you will not know the difference.

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Cars equipped with the plain battery ignition system are not so thoroughly dependable.

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Model 80 \$1425

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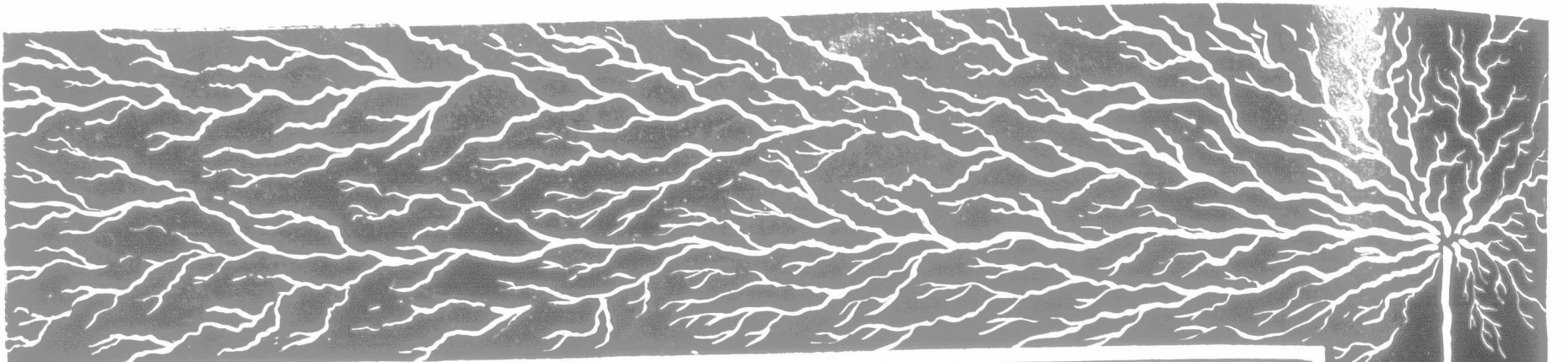
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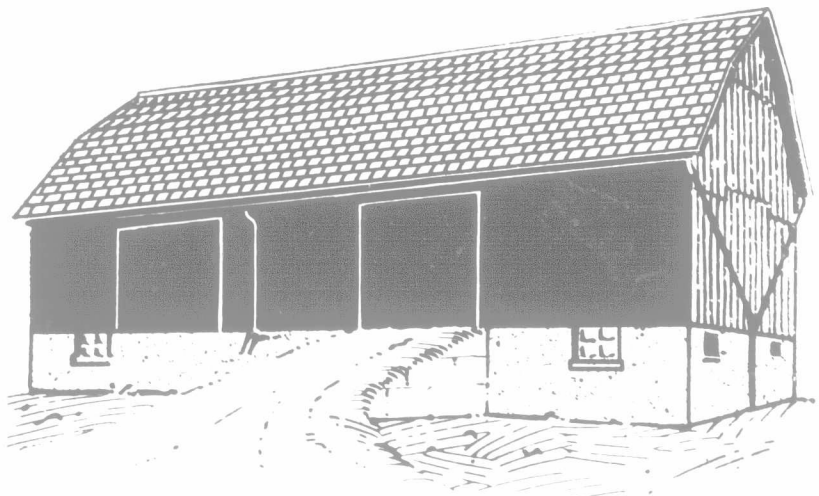
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Four Million Dollars a Year Lost by Farmers Through Lightning

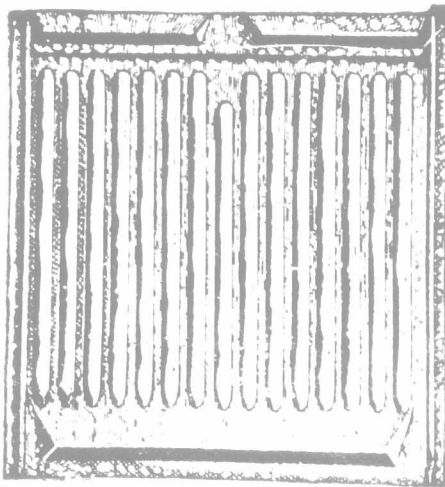


THINK of it! Nearly half of all the farmer's fire losses are due to lightning. Many thousands of farm buildings and hundreds of human lives are lost yearly as a result of the neglect to provide a simple means of protection against the ravages of lightning on the farm. No lightning insurance policy that was ever framed could repay you for the loss of your dear ones. You can't afford to risk their lives

and your own, or to take chances on losing your barns and their contents, when absolute protection may be yours at a trifling cost. You owe it to yourself to investigate how

Pedlar's "GEORGE" Shingle

affords sure protection for your barns and large buildings—Pedlar's "Oshawa" Shingle for homes and small buildings. The "George" Galvanized Steel Shingle is 24 in. x 24 in. size. Twenty-five of these big shingles will cover a hundred square feet of surface. Anyone can lay a roof of "George" Shingles—a hammer and a pair of tinsmith's shears are the only tools you need. The "Oshawa" Shingle has all the features of the "George" excepting size. The "Oshawa" is 16 in. x 20 in. and 4 1/2 shingles



cover 100 square feet, making a more convenient size for homes and small buildings. "George" and "Oshawa" Shingles are made of extra heavy superior, heavily galvanized steel. They cannot rust—never need painting—cannot rot—cannot leak, because they are locked on all four sides. Buildings roofed with these shingles, and sided with Pedlar's Corrugated Galvanized Sheets, are absolutely lightning-proof when the corners of the roof are connected with the ground by conductor wires.

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Ask for quotations and arrange to send you a sample of the shingles. Each shingle is guaranteed to last for 25 years and is made of the best quality material.

