

Y 2, 1918

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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Director Central Exp. Fair 18

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

VOL. LIII.

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.
LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 9, 1918.

No. 1337



THERE are four important things that should be considered by every person when buying fencing this season.

- 1st—The reputation of the manufacturer.
- 2nd—The quality of his product.
- 3rd—The value.
- 4th—The length of service.

The higher the manufacturer's reputation the more jealously he guards against anything that would tend to injure it. A manufacturer with a continent-wide reputation for integrity, square dealing and the honest quality of his products, such as has been attained by the Frost Steel and Wire Company, is always eager to maintain his position as the leader in his line. The Frost reputation and leadership insures a safe fence investment to the buyer.

No other fence-maker in Canada or any other country puts more downright quality into his fence than the Frost Steel and Wire Company. Frost Fence is not made of ordinary commercial wire. We buy the raw material and draw it

into Frost Full Gauge No. 9 Hard Steel Wire. We put that elastic "give-and-take" into it that has made Frost Woven Fence famous for the strains it will bear. We also put that coat of pure zinc spelter on the wire that makes Frost galvanizing stand the Canadian weather as no other fence has ever been able to do.

Frost Fence has always been sold at a price that is eminently fair considering its superior quality. Frost Fence could be sold for less money if we used ordinary commercial wire and ordinary fence locks, and rushed it through the factory instead of weaving it slowly on our special machines, so that every stay stands up straight and true and the spacing between wires is always absolutely accurate. Every dollar invested in Frost Fence is a dollar wisely invested—one that buys years of service.

Many thousands of Frost Woven Fences have been erected in Canada. If you could see a Frost Woven Fence that has been doing service for several years and note how little it has been affected by the stress of weather and the strains of leaning cattle, you would have conclusive proof of the enduring quality that the name "Frost" stands for. Write and ask us for dealer's name and a copy of our fence catalogue showing styles for every farm fencing purpose, including ornamental fence and gates.

A style for every purpose.

Frost Steel and Wire Company, Limited, Hamilton, Canada

SANITONE

For the WALLS and CEILINGS



There are three features of "SANITONE" that appeal very strongly to the average woman.

1st.—She can Paint the walls herself; or have the home re-decorated with "SANITONE" by the local painter, at the minimum cost for labor.

2nd.—"SANITONE" walls are always fresh and clean, because the surface is washable; does not fade out or rub off.

3rd.—The many soft, rich tints—blending with any color scheme desired—enable the average woman to make her home refined and thoroughly artistic at very small cost.

For Furniture and Floors use C. P. SUN VARNISH STAINS, and where a high-gloss finish is desired, for inside use on wood-work, etc., use CANADA PAINT.

And we'll send you one of the most complete books ever written on the subject of Paints and Painting—"What, When and How To Paint", free on request.

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

THE CANADA PAINT CO. LIMITED,

Makers of the famous "ELEPHANT BRAND" White Lead.

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

Turn to the Right!

THE Insurance Times of New York is one of the best authorities in the world on the subject of Life Insurance. In its issue of February, 1918, in commenting upon the fact that another of the large American Companies had adopted the mutual principle, the following words are used:—

"The Mutual idea is unquestionably the highest ideal in Life Insurance service. Co-operation, collective bargaining and distribution are the order of the twentieth century. All Life Insurance must ultimately come to be written as well as conceived on a purely mutual basis. Genuine mutualization—mutual in fact as well as in theory—will be called for in the coming years, and the company that does not limit its mutual program to its principles, but makes its practice and its policies concretely mutual, is the company that will be most in accord with the spirit of the coming generation, which before all things will be social-minded and democratic. Mutualization is the sign-board 'Turn to the Right,' and it is the road that all life insurance will eventually take."



The Six Largest Companies of the United States are Mutual Companies.

The Mutual Life of Canada is the only Canadian representative of this ideal system that has ever been developed during the whole history of the Dominion. You "Turn to the Right" when you turn to the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada for protection.

The Mutual Life

Assurance Company of Canada

Waterloo, Ontario

534

HYLO SILO

Sweet Fresh Ensilage down to the last forkful

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

Write for prices and catalogue. AGENTS WANTED.

Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd. 69 York St. (4) Queiph



GILSON CONCRETE MIXER

The ideal small Concrete, Plaster and Mortar Mixer, hand or power. Built in three sizes. Smallest size 2 1/2 cu. ft. per batch mixes in two minutes—capacity 25 cu. yds. per day. Price on skids without engine. \$75 3 1/2 ft. with engine and housing on truck. \$195

Send to-day for Concrete Mixer Bulletin No. 40 York St. GILSON MFG. CO. Ltd. Queiph, Ont.

DUNN CEMENT Drain Tile Machines

Drains all sizes from 3 to 18 inches. Price \$250. Cement Drain Tiles are made at once. Large profits in the business. If interested, send for catalogue No. 2.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.

Dept. B. London, Ontario. World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

Immediate Service on Piston Rings

When you want new piston rings, you want them at once. You can't afford to let your power machinery stand idle, or your automobile torn down, waiting for a set of rings to be made. That's when you need the prompt service given everywhere on

McQUAY-NORRIS

LEAK-PROOF PISTON RINGS

All over the country we've placed complete assortments of all standard sizes. Your nearest dealer can get them for you quickly through his jobber or supply house. If the condition of the grooves or the cylinders requires over-size rings, we have over 2000 unusual sizes and over-sizes—all widths and diameters—on hand at the factory

ready for immediate shipment anywhere. McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Piston Rings are the best and promptest answer when any power or carbon trouble develops due to faulty or worn piston rings. They save fuel and oil—reduce motor wear. Give better service and will outlast any other make of piston ring.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET—"To Have and to Hold Power"—a simple, clear explanation of piston rings, their construction and operation.

Manufactured by McQuay-Norris Mfg. Co. St. Louis, U.S.A. Canadian Factory: W. H. BANFIELD & SON, Limited, 374 Pape Ave., Toronto



McQUAY-NORRIS Supercyl RINGS

A special ring for engines that pump oil. Used in top groove of pistons to control excess oil. With W. H. Banfield & Son, Limited, in New York, to insure delivery in 24 hours, and fuel

When writing, please refer to this advertisement in The Farmer's Advocate

Johnny on the Spot

Let "Johnny" pay YOU for the privilege of pumping YOUR water,—he will cost you nothing,—he will operate your pump, water separator, cutting box, etc., for nothing,—and make you money besides; to say nothing of the time he will save and slashy drudgery he will cheerfully take off your shoulders. He costs much less than the cost of doing without him.

WE WANT TO DEMONSTRATE on your farm. We will send "Johnny" as our representative with any desired equipment to any responsible farmer in Canada, to try out thoroughly on his own farm at his own work.

WRITE FOR FREE TRIAL OFFER AND CATALOGUE TO-DAY GILSON MFG. CO. Ltd. 579 York St. QUEIPH



"GOES LIKE SIXTY" MADE IN CANADA

SEED BEANS

Hand Picked, White Field Beans, beautiful sample, \$9.00 per bush. f.o.b. Toronto; sacks free. Ask for our price on all kinds of field and garden seeds. If in need of anything in the way of Horse, Cattle, Hog or Poultry Feed, we can supply you.

CRAMPSEY & KELLY DOVERCOURT ROAD TORONTO, ONT.

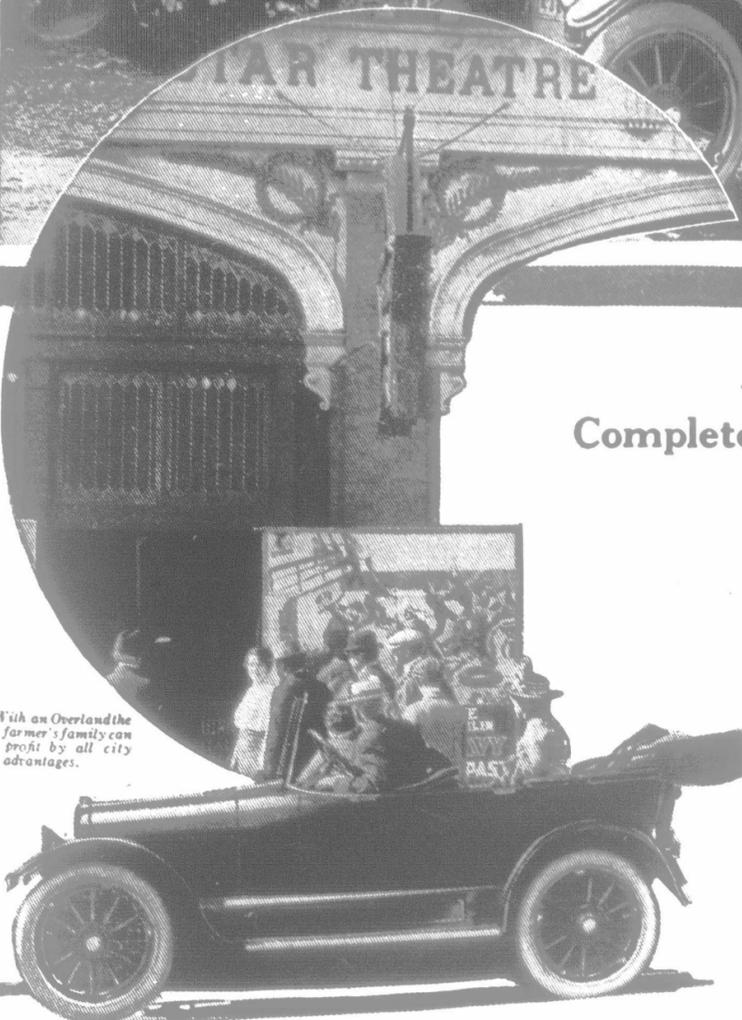
Strawberry Plants, etc. We have a full line of first-class Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Asparagus Roots, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Seed Potatoes, etc. Write for free catalogue.

H. L. McConnell & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.



With an Overland the farmer's family has a quick market for produce and benefits by easy accessibility to city stores.

With an Overland a repair part is quickly obtained for machinery without lost time.



With an Overland the farmer's family can profit by all city advantages.

Model 90—Farmer's Choice

Complete Satisfaction Cannot Be Bought For Less

There are thousands of ways every day and every season in which Overlands are saving time for the farmers, multiplying their efficiency and adding to their families' comfort and happiness.

Thousands of farmers in Canada drive Overlands and recommend them to their friends.

The result is that more than half of our vast production is now taken by farmers.

Improved methods of building cars, that build them better and save millions of dollars to the public is one of the substantial advantages you get in this Model 90.

Select this Model 90 and you save money in the first cost

and in the maintenance cost. You can not get complete satisfaction from less advantages than it gives—

And you cannot get as much value in any other car for the low price of this Model 90.

It has a powerful, fuel-saving motor; narrow turning radius; rear cantilever springs; 106" wheelbase; 31x4 tires, non-skid rear; Auto-Lite starting and lighting and vacuum fuel system.

Because this Overland Model 90 gives every essential for complete satisfaction, the farmer's family can enjoy it as much as the farmer can employ it.

Order your Model 90 now.

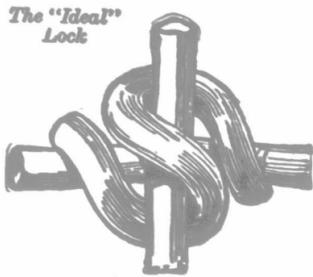
Appearance, Performance,
Comfort, Service and Price

Light Four Model 90 Touring Car

Willys-Overland, Limited

Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario
Branches: Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask.

Catalog on request—Address Dept. 1809



"IDEAL" FENCE PRICES

FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR STATION

Below we give the freight-paid prices to any station (except Electric) in Old Ontario on orders of \$15.00 or over. Prices for New Ontario quoted on request.

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

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

HEAVY "IDEAL" FENCING

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

No. 5380 5-line wires, 38 inches apart, uprights 22 ins. Per rod.....	37c	No. 847 8-line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 16 1/2 inches apart, spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per rod..	63c	No. 1054 10-line wires, 54 inches high, uprights 16 1/2 ins. apart, spacing 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per rod.....	80c
No. 6390 6-line wires, 39 inches high uprights 22 inches apart, spacing 7, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per rod.....	43c	No. 8470 8-line wires, 48 inches high uprights 22 inches apart, spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per rod..	58c	No. 10540 10-line wires, 54 ins. high, uprights 22 ins. apart, spacing 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per rod.....	73c
No. 7400 7-line wires, 40 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart, spacing, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8 1/2. Per rod.....	50c	No. 951 9-line wires, 51 ins. high, uprights 16 1/2 ins. apart, spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per rod.....	70c	No. 1157 11-line wires, 57 inches high, uprights 16 1/2 ins. apart, spacing 3, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per rod.....	85c
No. 7480 7-line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart, spacing 5, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 9, 10, 10. Per rod.....	51c	No. 9510 9-line wires, 51 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart, spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per rod.....	64c	No. 11570 11-line wires, 57 ins. high, uprights 22 ins. apart, spacing 3, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per rod.....	77c
No. 841 8-line wires, 41 inches high, uprights 16 1/2 ins. apart, spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Per rod..	62c	No. 1048 10-line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 16 1/2 ins. apart, spacing 3, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 1/2. Per rod.....	75c	No. 831 8-line wires, 31 ins. high, uprights 16 1/2 ins. apart, spacing 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Per rod.....	60c
No. 8410 8-line wires, 41 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart, spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Per rod....	57c	No. 10480 10-line wires, 48 ins. high, uprights 22 ins. apart, spacing 3, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 1/2. Per rod.....	70c	No. 939 9-line wires, 39 inches high, uprights 16 1/2 inches apart, spacing 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Per rod..	67c

MEDIUM HEAVY "IDEAL" FENCING

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

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

"IDEAL" POULTRY FENCING

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

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

Made in the following sizes only:

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

Improved "Ideal" Farm Gates—Close Mesh

3 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	\$3.00
3 1/2 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	3.25
4 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	3.50
10 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	6.25
12 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	7.00
13 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	7.25
14 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	7.50
16 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	8.00

Supplies for "Ideal" Fence

Ideal Fence Stretcher, each.....	\$10.00
Hand Stretcher for Single Wire, each.....	1.00
Universal Post-Hole Digger, each.....	2.75
Ideal Steel Fence Posts, 1 1/2 in. x 1 1/2 in. angle by 7 1/2 ft. long, each.....	.55

Brace Wire, Staples and Barb Wire

Galvanized Staples in 25-lb. Boxes.....	\$1.85
Galvanized Staples in 100-lb. Boxes.....	7.00
Galvanized Fence Hooks, per 100 lbs.....	7.00
No. 12 Brace Wire, per 100 lbs.....	6.50
No. 9 Brace Wire, per 25 lbs.....	1.60
No. 9 Brace Wire, per 100 lbs.....	6.00
No. 9 Coiled Spring Wire, per 100 lbs.....	6.10
4 pt. 4" Galv. Cabled Barbed Wire, per 100 lbs. (about 95 rods).....	6.75
4 pt. 6" Galv. Cabled Barbed Wire, per 80 rod spool.....	5.50
2 pt 5" Galv. Cabled Barbed Wire, per 80 rod spool.....	5.25
"Ideal" Single Strand Barbed Wire, per 80 rod spool.....	3.75

Buy Now and Save Money

The enormous demand for steel by the European countries leaves only a limited tonnage for home use—therefore prices are uncertain. We suggest your ordering now, while our stock lasts and prices are right. Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office Order or Express Money Order.

THE MCGREGOR BANWELL FENCE CO., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

Used Where Duty Demands Utmost Power

- in automobile or tractor
- in motor boat or aeroplane
- in gas engine or motorcycle
- in motor truck or any form of internal combustion engine

En-ar-co National Motor Oil will give utmost satisfaction—a matchless lubrication service. This uniform oil means more power, less carbon—longer life to the motor and least upkeep expense.



Motor Oil Made By Graduate Workmen

Note How En-ar-co Refiners Have Solved Motordom's Lubrication Problem

MOTOR users face a problem of motor oil selection that puzzles even the most experienced. Hundreds of brands confront them. Many are good. Some excel others.

But which oil to use is perplexing. "Why should I use this brand in preference to others?" is a question often asked.

Oils excel as do the men who make them.

When nature made the crude, she knew no favorites. Refiners received the same raw materials. All were supplied alike.

Then certain fundamental methods were perfected. Formulas were developed. Tests were standardized. The crude followed much the same routine from the wells, through the refinery, to the finished product. Yet these lubricants differed. Often a refiner's own product changed from time to time.

How En-ar-co Quality Originated

En-ar-co systems now change all this. We knew there was something more than mechanical methods. And so we started at the beginning—with the workmen.

We established well defined standards of efficiency. Each man passed through a primary course of refining instruction. Then through the higher grades of En-ar-co training. As these high standards were attained, the workmen were awarded their degree.

Now each workman strives for his master degree. For without it he is not entrusted with the responsible tasks.

Scientific Refining

Thus we have developed Scientific Refining. We have eliminated all quality fluctuation. We have produced the best that skilled men can make.

For 35 years we have given the world a lubricant that is uniform—En-ar-co National Motor Oil.

We ask only that you try En-ar-co National Motor Oil. Regardless of the motor you use, whether in automobile, tractor, motor boat or engine, your investment demands that you lubricate with oil made by "men who know"—men who are graduate workmen.

Get This FREE Handy Oil Can

We also send facts you should know

Be sure to fill out and send the coupon below. We will send a new-style, special design oiler that reaches the hard-to-get-at places. You can't find another like it anywhere.

We will also send vital lubrication facts that you should know.

We want you to have them now, early in the season. SEND TODAY.

(76)



Sent FREE

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, Dept. H5, 2-12 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Ont.

I own.....
(Give name above)
automobile or tractor and enclose two 3-cent stamps. Send me Handy Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point in this province and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market about.....
(Give date above)

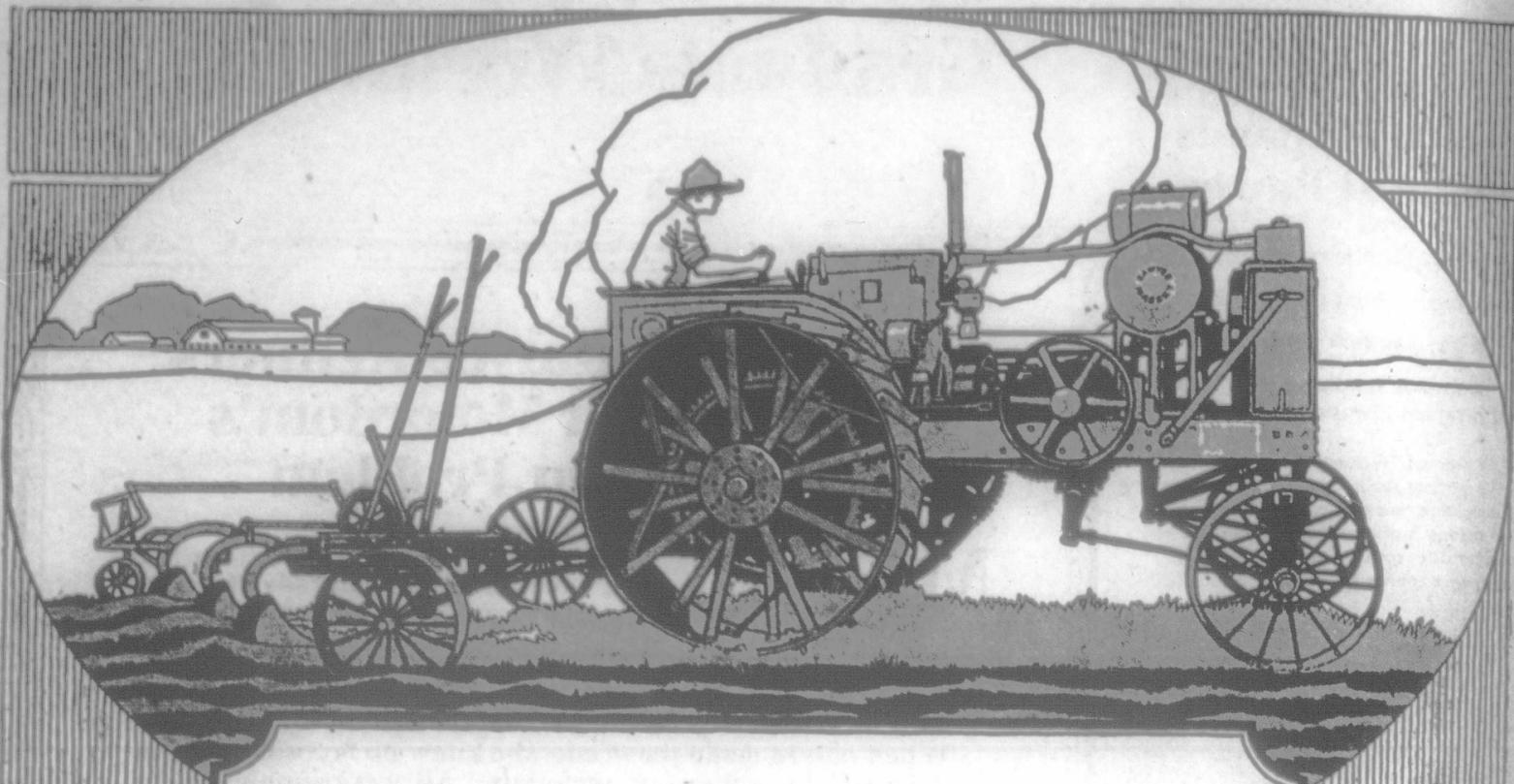
I use.....gals. gasoline per year
I use.....gals. motor oil per year
I use.....lb. axle grease per year
I use.....auto grease per year
I use.....gals. kerosene per year
I use.....gals. tractor oil per year

My Name is.....
Address.....
Postoffice..... Province.....

Tear or Cut Out — Mail Today

NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give make of your auto or tractor.

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited
Branch Offices in 36 Cities
Dept. H5, 2-12 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Ont.



SAWYER-MASSEY 11-22 GAS-OIL TRACTOR

THE SAWYER-MASSEY eighty year reputation for quality is behind this machine. The Sawyer-Massey intimate knowledge of the Canadian farmer's need is in it.

It has a vertical 4-cylinder valve-in-head motor, equipped with air cleaner, high tension magneto and one adjustment carbureter.

The radiator is of unusually large capacity. Water circulation is positive.

Power is delivered to *both* traction wheels and 75% of the tractor weight rests on the rear wheels.

Owners have found that these features have a direct bearing on the simple operation and long, reliable service given by the machine.

Our Bulletin No. 321 describes this Tractor. Bulletins describing our 17-34, 20-40 and 27-50 Tractors are also available.

SAWYER-MASSEY COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Branches and Warehouses:
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

If you are interested in Sawyer-Massey Steam Tractors or Threshers, we will be glad to supply full information.

Four Cylinder Sawyer-Massey Gas-Oil Tractors *Kerosene Burning*

Has Your Wife a Trade?

"Impertinent question," you say! Well perhaps. But it brings to mind the fact that unskilled female labor is very poorly paid.

If your wife is ever likely to become a breadwinner, you should put her in training now. Then, should the necessity arise, she will be able to produce an income sufficient to support herself—and children, if any—in some degree of comfort.

There is only one other way to make sure that your wife and kiddies will not come to want after you're gone—that is, by means of adequate life assurance.

Before you forget, fill out the coupon below and mail it to us. Then we'll send you an interesting booklet about Imperial Life policies.

Name..... Age
Address.....
Occupation..... Married?
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Assurance Company of Canada
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Branches and Agents in all important centres

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BOB LONG

UNION-MADE
**Overalls
Shirts &
Gloves**

Known from
Coast to Coast



My
Dad
wears
em

Bob Long says:

"My overalls and shirts are the best made, because—I know what a man wants—long wear, solid comfort and all-round satisfaction."

Insist on "Bob Long" brand, and ask for Big 11—the big grey overalls—the cloth with the test.

R. G. LONG & CO., Limited, Toronto, Canada 103

Westclox

SLEEP-METER of Westclox is a favorite for time around the house. Westclox alarms are double-duty clocks—practical, low-priced timekeepers as well as punctual alarms.

A better method of clock making is the reason for their success. All Westclox, like Big Ben, have

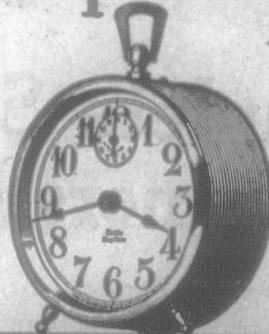
needle-fine pivots of polished steel that greatly reduce friction. So all Westclox run on time and ring on time. The family name, Westclox on the dial means this patented construction inside.

Sleep-Meter is five inches tall, has a cheerful-toned gong and an easily read dial.

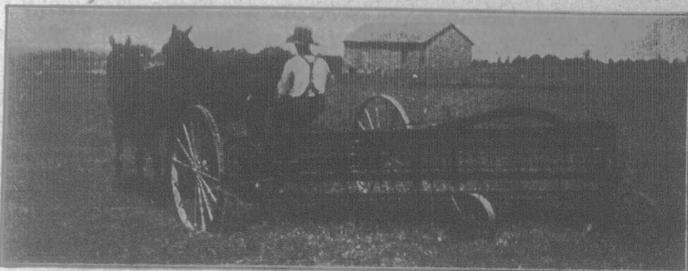
See Sleep-Meter at your dealer's. Look for the family name—Westclox—on the dial. If your dealer cannot supply you, Sleep-Meter will be sent direct on receipt of price: \$2.50.

Western Clock Co.—makers of Westclox
Big Ben—Big Boy—Police—Polar—Polaris—Polaroid—Polaris—Polaris—Polaris
La Salle, Illinois, U. S. A.

Sleep-Meter



A Westclox Alarm



Efficient Haying Tools

Side Rake and Tedder

The Massey-Harris Side Rake and Tedder saves the cost of one machine, the extra storage space required, and the time hitching and unhitching when changing from Tedding to Raking or the reverse.

It can be changed in an instant from Raking to Tedding and satisfies the most exacting in either capacity.

Made almost entirely of Steel, has strong and simple Gearing and can be adjusted to meet any requirements.

Hay Loader

Simple in construction—will not get out of order. Yields automatically to any obstruction or unusual volume of hay.

Places the hay well forward on the load. Its motion is steady and constant.

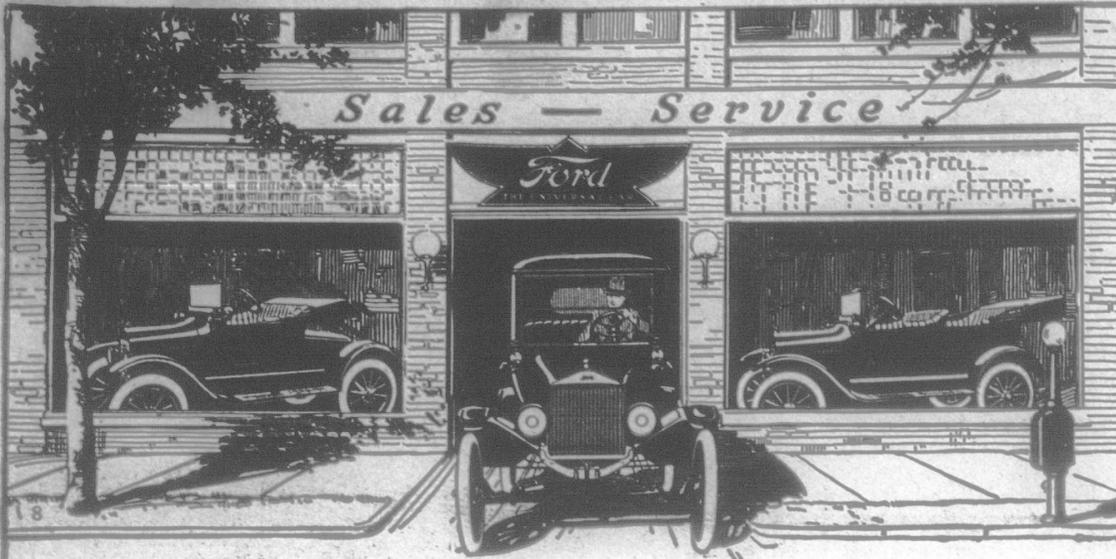
Will save many a load which might otherwise be caught by a sudden shower.



Our line also includes Mowers in all sizes, Wood and Steel Frame Self-Dump Rakes, Tedders, [Rake Bar Loaders, etc.,

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited

Head Offices Toronto. Branches at Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Kamloops. Agencies Everywhere



Complete Service to Ford Owners Everywhere

COURTEOUS attention to your needs wherever you may travel is something you appreciate, and being a Ford owner you can get it. You are always "among friends".

There are more than 700 Ford Dealer Service Stations throughout Canada. These are always within easy reach of Ford owners—for gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, accessories, expert advice or motor adjustments.

The cost of Ford Service is as remarkably low as the cost of the car itself. Nineteen of the most called for parts cost only \$5.40. Just compare this with the cost of spare parts for other cars and you will realize the advantage of owning a Ford.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

- Touring - - \$595
- Runabout - - \$575
- Coupe - - \$770
- Sedan - - \$970
- Chassis - - \$535
- One-ton Truck \$750

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Ford, Ontario

and be sure you use
Windsor Cheese Salt
THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED.

PEERLESS GATES

Down the road or far across the fields is often an "entrance," a mere hole in the fence, a constant source of danger to stock getting through. The best way to

Keep Your Stock Where You Want Them

is to provide real gates, strong and durable. All Peerless Farm Gates are of heavy open hearth steel wire on strong tubular steel frames electrically welded in one solid piece, and braced like a steel bridge. No sag, no rust, no wearing out. Ask your dealer to show you Peerless Gates, also Peerless Perfection Farm and Poultry fencing with the famous Peerless lock at all intersections.

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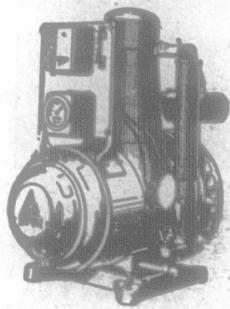
Less farm produce buys Delco-Light to-day. Delco-Light will earn dividends on your farm. Delco-Light will cost your farm less than ever.

The Canadian farm is to-day the most prosperous institution in the world. Never before could you so well afford to buy the best things of life. Never before did your farm earn so much for you.

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Thousands of Delco-Light plants have been installed. Every owner is enthusiastic and feels that he paid little for all he has received.

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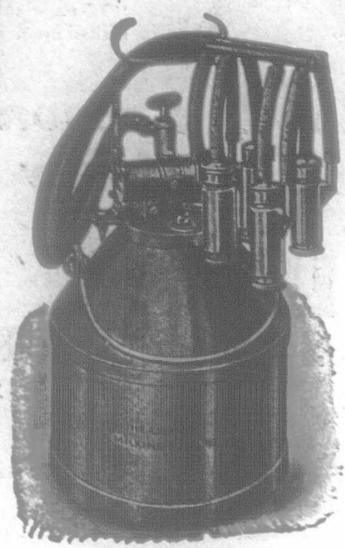
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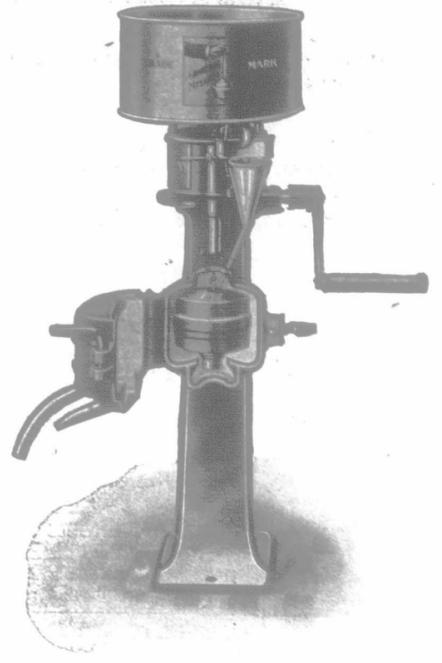
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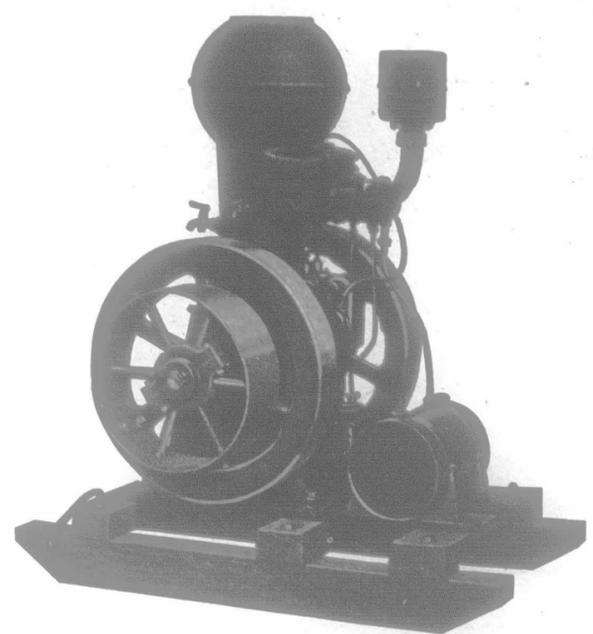
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 9, 1918.

1337

EDITORIAL.

How did your seed corn test?

Plant a few early potatoes. No one needs them more than the farmer.

A farm on which there are long-tailed sheep is generally a slipshod affair.

If the spring pigs are to make pork at a profit, plan green feed for them.

Sow the mangels early, and have plenty of the best of calf feed next winter.

Many a good breeding herd owes its place to one or two outstanding females. Buy the best.

Success in feeding stock is not all in the feed. There is a good deal in how the feed is mixed and fed.

So long as a nation of agriculturists is governed by manufacturers and shopkeepers the cost of living is sure to soar.

Sometimes the innocent suffer by laws made to catch the few who go too far, but laws should be lived up to or never made.

Those who produce are in a position to put a fairer estimate on the cost of production than are those who merely consume.

Growth did not come extra early, but the grain that went into the ground first is the first to show green, and will likely be on top in yield.

If production matters, and we all know that it does, it is necessary that men taken from the land be replaced with help from unessential industries.

The cost of living will go much higher yet before it will reveal to some people the fact that many must work on the land if all are to eat in plenty.

The life and usefulness of farm machinery are greatly increased by keeping all in good repair at all times. A stitch in time saves the part or the whole machine.

Hindenburg evidently thinks the Channel Ports worth the sacrifice of the whole German army, except the Kaiser and his six safe sons and the Generals commanding the cannon fodder.

We recently heard a farmer, who was carrying a big basketful of eggs to market, state that each dozen in the lot cost him ninety cents. Cackleberries are not forthcoming unless the hens get feed and care, both of which cost money.

The stockman is watching the grass almost as anxiously as are the live stock. Feed has been expensive and grass is welcome. Do not turn out too soon. A few days' extra growth before the cattle are turned out in the spring means better pasture all summer.

Service.

Service! This little word of seven letters means more to humanity than many of those who use it and perform the act of serving ever realize. Work done for the benefit of another, labor performed in the interest of others, and, in the best sense of the term, performed without or practically without remuneration or thought of it is one of the hopes of humanity. At no time in the history of the world has service meant more to the race, and at no time has it been more cheerfully given by the rank and file of the common people. We all expect service in all things with which we are connected—service and sacrifice. Expecting this, then, we all must be ready to serve and sacrifice. When a contract is made with another to do certain work both parties must give and take. Extra efforts are required to please, and it always pays to please—pays not only in dollars and cents, but in real satisfaction, which is the very essence of a happy and contented existence. The man serves his master, and if he serves him well, he puts forth a little more than the minimum energy necessary to get by on his job. The master serves the public in some capacity, and he, too, must put forth a little extra effort to gain that place which marks success. No man or group of men is independent of other men and groups of men. All are necessary to make up a full set of cogs in the big gear which makes the world go round. The people elect a number of men to make their laws, and they call them the Government. The Government must give the people service. Sometimes electors complain of the service rendered, but they themselves have the remedy in their own hands. The Government must serve the people, which is, in reality, the people. All must serve one another. It is in a time such as that through which the world is now passing that service should be more freely given than ever. And it has been. Think of the service and sacrifices of the men who have held, and are still holding, the battered, but not broken line in France and Flanders! Nothing human effort can do can ever repay them. "Greater love hath no man than this that he lay down his life for his friends,"—the greatest service of man to man. Ponder for a minute the service of the fathers, mothers, wives and sisters who have sent of their own blood to help hold the lines on civilization's border, and who have toiled on and on to keep them and all the others supplied with food and comforts necessary to sustain life and courage in the hour of trial. Think of the widows, the fatherless, the aged without support, who bravely and without a murmur face whatever the future holds in store. Remember the acts of devotion and kindness without number which have been performed since the war broke out. All these things and thousands more, such as the longer days of toil on farm and in factory spell service, and service will win the war for humanity. It is time now to put away all nonsense. The grafter, the healer, the parasite, and the profiteer must go. They represent the antithesis of service. They are in the way in the great work. Governments must serve their people as never before, and people must serve their Government as never before. The crisis has grown acute, and in meeting it we must get down to bed rock. It is not service to mislead the people. The seriousness of the situation should and must be understood. Rosy pen-pictures are dismal failures unless based on facts. When people are close to starvation and armies are facing great odds, the British blood runs stronger if the people know and understand the facts. Britons do not slacken service when facing fearful odds—they never have nor will they now. The farm is asked for men and more food. The farmer will continue to do his best. If the rest of his good men are more necessary to serve at the front than to help feed others who serve, they will be sent just as readily as other thousands have gone, but service means that all industry be organized for war, and those industries not essential to the winning of the fight are not serving

the greatest purpose at the present time. Canada, regardless of the service and sacrifices already made, must go further. Plain facts plainly stated will help. Hard work and long hours at necessary work will help. All are proud of what our country is doing, and those who know are particularly proud of the efforts rural Canada has made. Outside of the men in the trenches none have worked harder for the cause than have Canadian farmers. Let the good work go on, and let all keep their minds set on greater service. More men are going from the farms to the fight. The limit of service and sacrifice has not been reached. Carry on so that when that grand and glorious day of peace comes no one can point a finger at any man of rural Canada, or class of men in Canada, and say he, or they, did not give the best possible service in the time of need. Every Canadian should be on active service now, if not at the front in some other gap which he or she can best fill.

Agricultural Representation on the Railway Board.

Since the retirement of Dr. James Mills from the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, agriculture has had no duly-qualified representation on that important Committee. It is true that Dr. Mills, as Librarian and Supervising Officer, may still have some indirect influence, but his place at the table, where decisions are actually made, has long since been occupied by another. The powers of the Board are extensive, and it is reasonable and absolutely necessary that agriculture, the biggest enterprise the country has, should be adequately represented on the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The personnel of the Board, as at present organized, is as follows: Sir Henry L. Drayton, K. C., Chief Commissioner; D'Arcy Scott, Assistant Chief Commissioner; Hon. W. B. Nantel, K. C., LL. D., Deputy Chief Commissioner; S. J. McLean, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D., Commissioner; A. S. Goodeve, Commissioner; and A. C. Boyce, K. C., Commissioner. Under the Act a commissioner holds office for a period of ten years, but he is eligible for re-appointment if he has not reached the age of seventy-five years, which is the disqualifying limit in any case and the cause of Dr. Mills' retirement some years ago. Assistant Chief Commissioner, D'Arcy Scott, and Commissioner, S. J. McLean, will have served their allotted time on September 17, 1918. They are, however, eligible for re-appointment. While there is nothing registered against the conduct or abilities of these two particular Commissioners, the Government will be afforded the opportunity of so reorganizing the Board as to give representation to our leading Canadian industry.

It is not easy to obtain definite figures in regard to production, but it has recently been stated, and we believe truthfully, that in 1916 the tonnage offered the railroads was made up from the following sources: agriculture, 30,000,000 tons; mines, 37,000,000 tons; forest, 16,000,000 tons; other sources, 26,000,000 tons, making a total of 109,000,000 tons. This is evidence enough that natural production overshadows all others in importance and requires expert men at the helm, if the good ship Canada is to be kept in the proper course. We are a young country yet. There are many problems to be solved. Production must be encouraged, and agriculture, the leading factor in the economic life of the Dominion, should be so safeguarded as to ensure a development commensurate with our possibilities. Representation on the Board of Railway Commissioners would be one guarantee of the national growth we all look for after the war. Many problems in the building up of agriculture and in marketing already require attention. A vacancy on the Railway Board will occur next September. There can be no doubt as to the necessity of having agriculture represented when the gap is filled.

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 Magazine",
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, 20 cents per line, space. Flat rate.
- 4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE** is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
- 5. THE LAW IS,** that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
- 6. REMITTANCES** should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
- 7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL** shows to what time your subscription is paid.
- 8. ANONYMOUS** communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post office Address Must be Given."
- 9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED** to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
- 10. LETTERS** intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
- 11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
- 12. WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
- 13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL** and will not be forwarded.
- 14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS** in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

The Feed Situation Poorly Handled.

Without doubt the feed situation has been poorly handled. We were given to understand that corn would be forthcoming in some considerable volume, but it has not. Those who were in a position to obtain corn deferred ordering, thinking, perhaps, that government activities might grease the channels along which it moved. In this they were disappointed. The "price fixing" on bran and shorts was disregarded, while the millers set their own price and obtained it. The price was set very effectively, but not by the Government. The purchase of oil cake in New York turned out unsatisfactorily and, on the whole, farmers have been thrown back on their own resources. There is some talk now of a standard stock feed, and possibly the discussion of this will tide the hogs over until August, when we can thresh some real grain and feed the hungry swine. There will probably be a surplus of millfeeds during the summer months, and if farmers can obtain a quantity of this, it will be a good plan to store some for next winter's use. Evidently the wisest thing to do will be to grow all the feed possible on the farm, and make the live stock independent of those outside sources which are tremendously uncertain. While we wish the proposed standard stock feed every success, let us attempt to grow a large quantity of oats, barley, corn or any other grain that will make good feed for live stock.

Many districts report an increase in number of brood sows as a result of the campaign put on last fall. The feed situation is serious on some farms, but with the pigs pasturing on clover or rape they can be grown on a minimum amount of grain.

Don't complain about the quality and color of manufactured cloth if you persist in using binder twine to tie up the fleece

Character Building on the Farm.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

For a good many years past there has been, in the majority of cities, an organization known as the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." That they have done considerable good we naturally take for granted, for not only are animals saved from abuse, but their owners are taught a lesson that they would never have learned in any other way. What takes a man's dollars leaves an impression, and the individual who pays a fine once is generally careful not to do what may lead to a repetition of the experience. But, so far as I know, we have no society in the country districts for the purpose of looking after the welfare of our domestic animals, and seeing that those that abuse them are fined or punished in some way. There doesn't seem to be any good reason for this for in all probability, if the matter were looked into, we would find that there is more ill-usage and neglect of animals in the country than in the city. For every horse and cow kept within city limits there are probably a hundred or more kept in the country, and it has never been proved that the stockowner of the country is, as a rule, any more considerate or kind-hearted than he of the town. One would think that, even taking it from the standpoint of dollars and cents, a man would see the advantage of being good to the animals that do his work and make his money for him. But apparently that side of the case is lost sight of by a good many men, especially when their temper gets the upper hand, and they feel like "taking it out" of some of their live stock that are, unfortunately, not able to defend themselves or state their side of the case. I have known good horses to be almost ruined by rough and careless handling on the part of the hired man or the owner. A change of masters often works a complete change in the character of a horse. Kicking and biting and crowding are habits that usually come through cruelty on the part of someone. Some men seem to have a grudge against certain of their domestic animals, and at every opportunity they abuse them in some way or other. I have seen a horse that had been whipped for two hours in the effort to make him cross an open ditch on the road, from which the bridge covering it had been washed away. The owner thought he could be as stubborn as the horse, but he had to give in at last. The horse didn't cross till the bridge was replaced. This same man used to use the pitchfork on his horses (if there was one handy) when the whip failed. And his cure for a kicking heifer was "a good club", as he said. If this man could have been subjected to a little of the same treatment that he gave his live stock it would probably have done him more good than any fine or imprisonment, such as is often imposed when the offender lives in the city. The man who takes advantage of the power he has over the brute creation is generally a coward, and takes care to keep his bullying nature in the background where there is any danger of his being hurt. Nine times out of ten and probably ninety-nine times out of a hundred, the animal is really not to blame for what we punish it for. It is only following its natural instincts, or else is ignorant in the matter of what we expect it to do. How often we have seen a horse jerked or whipped for turning in one direction when his driver intended going in another. The horse, not being a mindreader would hardly be blamed by any one with commonsense. But this habit of "fighting" with their cows and horses has got such a hold on some men that they continue to do it in spite of the fact that they know they are wrong and are gaining nothing by it. This is one of the worst consequences of allowing our feelings of irritation and anger to get the better of our reason. It is the cause of more injury to ourselves than it is to our animals. They recover from the effects in a few hours or days, but we run a chance of not recovering in a lifetime. A degraded character isn't so easily made over. But it can be done, and a persistent habit of kindness and consideration for every living thing with which we come in contact, animal or man, will do it. That's the encouraging thing about it. This habit-development works both ways. Wrong thinking has led us a long distance on the down-hill road, but right thinking will lead us back up again just as quickly. I am reminded right here of a man who is a pretty good illustration of this idea. When he started farming first his aim seemed to be to get all he possibly could out of his land and animals, and give as little in return as he could manage. He sold nearly all his grain, and made his cows and sometimes his horses worry along as best they could on straw. They were left out during the long, cold nights in the fall, and it would make anyone sorry to see them sometimes, after an all-night rain, wet and shivering as they were, and crowding up to the pasture gate in their anxiety to get to the stable. In the spring it was just as bad. Almost as soon as the snow was off the ground the cattle would be turned out to hunt for what little dry grass was to be found, and although the older cows were stabled at nights for a while at first, the young stock stayed out day and night from the start. This is a practice that is pretty general among those who are short of feed, and I have often wondered how men could go to their beds in a well-warmed house and sleep as soundly, as they apparently do, and their cows and horses left without shelter of any kind from the cold and rain. It's a pity that the same cure as the one mentioned a while ago couldn't be used in a case of this kind. Give the man some of his own medicine. Put him outside some cold, wet night, with nothing on but his nightshirt, and let him get an idea of what his animals have to endure.

But to return to our farmer. He followed his policy of saving feed and wintering his live stock outdoors until he suddenly wakened up to the fact that if he kept on in the direction he was going for a few more years he would land on the rocks. So, coming to the conclusion

that a change couldn't make matters any worse anyway, he started in to feed what grain he grew on the farm, besides buying more when necessary, and looking after the comfort of his stock at all times of the year. It wasn't long before he noticed a change for the better, not only in his cows and horses, but in himself. The change of policy from that of the miser to that of the openhanded farmer, who wasn't afraid to incur present expense where the welfare of his stock and future profit were concerned, was making a man of him. He had changed his way of thinking, and it had brought him to the point where he realized that it is only as we give that we can expect to get, and that the miserly man is the man who is missing life's greatest opportunities. He has never had any temptation to go back to his old style of existence, and, judging from appearances, his cows and horses have no desire that he should, either. It would seem, apparently, that when they are comfortable he is comfortable, and not till then. They say that when a man becomes a Christian his horse knows it. Well, this man's horse must think he's one, anyway.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.



Mackerel.

We have in Canada a large number of very fine food fishes, both marine and fresh water, so many, in fact, that it is not easy to say which is our "best" fish. The main things to be taken into consideration in judging the esculent qualities of a fish are flavor, firmness of flesh and freedom from bones. After having tasted all the different food and game fishes, as well as a good many which are not commonly regarded as either food or game fishes, on the Atlantic, the Great Lakes, and the Pacific, I would award the palm to the Mackerel. The flavor of this fish is not only most excellent but distinctive, quite markedly different from that of any other fish. The flesh is very firm, in fact, firmer than that of any other species with which I am acquainted. It is also very free from bones, there are no fine bones to hide in each mouthful and then lodge cross-wise in your throat as is the case with a good many fish, and when you have removed the backbone you have practically two fine filets.

The Mackerel inhabits the North Atlantic Ocean. On the coast of North America it is found from Cape Hatteras to the Straits of Belle Isle, while in European waters it ranges from Norway to the Mediterranean and the Adriatic.

The Mackerel comes in on the coast of North America from a south-easterly direction, appearing in the spring first off Cape Hatteras, and then working northward. They appear off the mouth of the Bay of Fundy about the middle of May, and in June they enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In the fall they disappear in a southerly direction, leaving Canadian waters early in November.

The spawning season extends from May to July, June being the main spawning month. The spawning grounds are in rather deep water from Long Island to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. If taken at the time of spawning the Mackerel are found to be lean and poor.

The Mackerel feeds upon the small crustaceans and other small forms of animal life which occur in the sea. One of the surface swimming Copepods, (that is one of the very small, almost microscopic, crustaceans) known to the fishermen as "Red feed" or "Cayenne" is a very favorite food, but when the Mackerel have been feeding freely on it they spoil very quickly after being caught, owing to their sides rotting or "burning" as it is termed. Mackerel often occur in schools of tremendous size, one such school being recorded as half a mile wide and twenty miles long. These schools swim at the surface, or near it, and the fish are rather closely-packed. The numbers of this species which appear off our coast vary greatly from year to year, but as to the cause of the periods of abundance and scarcity we as yet have no data.

The chief enemy of the Mackerel is the shark, though the cod and bluefish also eat a good many, and porpoises and whales are frequently seen feeding on the Mackerel schools. Large squid also consume considerable numbers of young Mackerel.

The egg of the Mackerel is exceedingly minute, being only one-twenty-fourth of an inch in diameter. The average number laid by a fish of this species is about forty thousand, though as high as two hundred thousand eggs have been taken from a single Mackerel, and it is probable that the largest Mackerel would produce about a million eggs. The period of incubation is about five days with the water at a temperature of 58 degrees Fahrenheit.

Small Mackerel are known among the fisherman as "spikes," "tinkers," and "blinkers." Spikes are five or six inches in length, and are from five to seven months old. Tinkers are under nine inches in length, and are thought to be two years old. They attain maturity in four years.

Mackerel are caught in fixed nets and gill-nets, and also by hook and line fishing. Only about one-quarter of the Mackerel caught on our coast is sold in the fresh condition, the rest being "pickled," that is, put up in barrels in brine. Of recent years some Mackerel have

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been shipped inland in the frozen state, and while these have reached the interior in a more palatable condition than the salted fish, there is still much to be desired in the matter of the inland supply of this fish, as no fish suffers more in flavor from improper treatment than the Mackerel. There is, it seems to me, a very good opening for canned fresh Mackerel in Canada, more particularly as at the present time the supply of this commodity from Norway is cut off.

THE HORSE.

Veterinary Prescriptions For Farm Use.

Colic Drench.

Tincture of opium.....1½ fluid ounces.
Tincture of belladonna.....1½ fluid ounces.
Sweet spirits of nitre.....1½ fluid ounces.

Mix with a pint of cold water, and administer as a drench, or with one-half pint of water, and administer with a two-ounce dose syringe. The above may be said to be a standard drench for the different forms of colic, in which there is evidence of acute pain. If necessary, the dose may be repeated in two or three hours, and if the second dose fails to give lasting relief, the owner must decide that the case is a serious one and requires professional attention. Even in serious cases the drench will tend to control pain until professional attention can be obtained. If more than two doses are given, it is wise to omit the opium and increase the quantities of the other ingredients, as opium tends to constipate. The above-mentioned dose is a fair dose for a horse of medium size. It must be understood that when a dose of specific size is mentioned, as in this case, it is a medicinal dose for an animal of ordinary size, very large or very small animals should be given more or less, according to size.

Diuretics

Diuretics, or medicines that increase the activity of the kidneys are many. The following may be said to be a standard:

Nitrate of potassium (saltpetre).....3 drams.
Powdered resin.....3 drams.

Mix and administer in a little cold water as a drench, or put into a capsule or roll in tissue paper, and administer as a bolus. The very common opinion that sweet spirits of nitre is an active diuretic is a mistake. It has a slight diuretic action, but its chief actions are stimulant and anti-spasmodic. Another too common idea is that horses should be given diuretics once or twice weekly, in order to "keep their water right." Horses should not be given diuretics or other drugs unless there be some deviation from health. The periodical administration of diuretic tends to weaken the kidneys from over-stimulation.

Purgatives.

Purgatives, cathartics, or medicines that increase the activity of the mucous glands of the digestive tract, hence an evacuation of liquid or semi-liquid faeces, are many. Medicines of this nature when given in doses sufficient to cause increased activity of the bowels and a softening of the faeces, but not purgation, are called laxatives, hence the action is practically the same but varying in degree. Some drugs of this class act with reasonable certainty on some classes of animals, but have little action on animals of other classes. In most cases a mixture of drugs gives better results than one alone. Aloes is the principal purgative for the horse. The following makes a reasonably reliable purgative for a horse of ordinary size, say 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.

Barbadoes aloes.....7 drams.
Calomel.....1 dram.
Ginger.....2 drams.

Mix with sufficient treacle, glycerine or water, to make plastic, roll in tissue paper and administer as a ball; or mix with a pint of cold water and administer as a drench. When time will permit it is well to prepare a horse or other animal for a purgative, by allowing nothing to eat for twelve to fourteen hours, but a little bran or other light food. After the purgative has been administered, the patient should be given rest and fed very lightly on easily digested food, until purgation commences, after which he should be given a reasonable allowance of solid food, but rest should be continued until the bowels regain their normal condition.

Epsom salt is the principal purgative for the ox. The following makes a reasonably reliable dose for the ordinary-sized ox:

Epsom salt1½ lbs.
Gamboge.....4 drams.
Ginger.....1 ounce.

Dissolve in about two quarts of warm water and administer as a drench.

Syrup of buckthorn is said to be the principal purgative for the dog, but where active purgation is required, we find that it is not reliable, hence it is used only for toy dogs, puppies and weakly dogs; the dose being from one-half to two ounces, according to size. The following makes a reasonably reliable purgative for a dog of say twenty-five to thirty pounds.

Jalap.....2 drams.
Calomel.....5 grains.

Of course, smaller or larger animals should be given less or more, according to size.

Febrifuges.

Febrifuges, or medicines that reduce fever, are indicated in cases where the temperature is high. Nitrate of potassium is a good febrifuge, given in one to two-dram doses three or four times daily. When prompt febrifuge action is desired, as in cases of acute inflammation, liquor ammonia acetatis gives good results, administered in one-ounce doses, mixed with a little cold water and repeated every two hours until the desired action has been produced.

WHIP.

A great deal of sleet and always mud, ankle to belly deep.

The first trial control was a shot of vaccine at point of shipment followed by vaccine on arrival. Stabling and open corral handling were both tried, this treatment seemed without results. Next, the animals were given a large shot of vaccine when shipped and none on arrival. Results the same. Then no vaccine was given and results were about the same.

The final method, and the one which seemed to be the best—at least both per cent. of sick and per cent. of deaths dropped a good deal,—might be summed up as isolation and sanitation. Cars were disinfected before shipment and one side closed. Plenty of fresh air was admitted through the open side but no draft straight through. Corrals were disinfected by a special crew constantly at work with hand spray pumps. All corrals (feed racks, grain troughs, water troughs and fences) were gone over weekly, and sick corrals three times each week. A veterinarian with crew of men went through the new corrals twice a day. (I forgot to say that as stock came in it would be put in a corral for quarantine. Probably three days arrivals could be put in each corral. They were held there for ten days. These I have termed "new" corrals.) All animals showing symptoms of sickness were caught out and transferred to isolated influenza corrals. The influenza corrals each held around five hundred head.

The old corrals (the stock released from the ten-day quarantine) were gone over once a day, and sick animals transferred.

In the influenza corrals every effort was made to reduce the mud and water. No treatment was given. Daily the animals were run through a chute. The well ones transferred to the old, released corrals—the very bad cases sent to open corrals to be blanketed and given stimulants, and the pneumonia cases sent to stable hospital. The balance left remained in the influenza corrals to be run through the chute the next day. The system of sanitation and isolation seemed to get results. I don't think I'd be exposing any secrets if I said the death rate dropped from well over a hundred a week to ten or less a week as a result."

LIVE STOCK.

If short of feed it will pay to purchase a load or two of hay rather than turn the stock on pasture before the grass gets a start.

Have a shelter built in the paddock before the pigs are turned out. If they have no protection at the start they become badly sunburned.

Trim the loose wool from around the ewe's udder soon after lambing. This will lessen the danger of the lambs getting wool in their stomach.

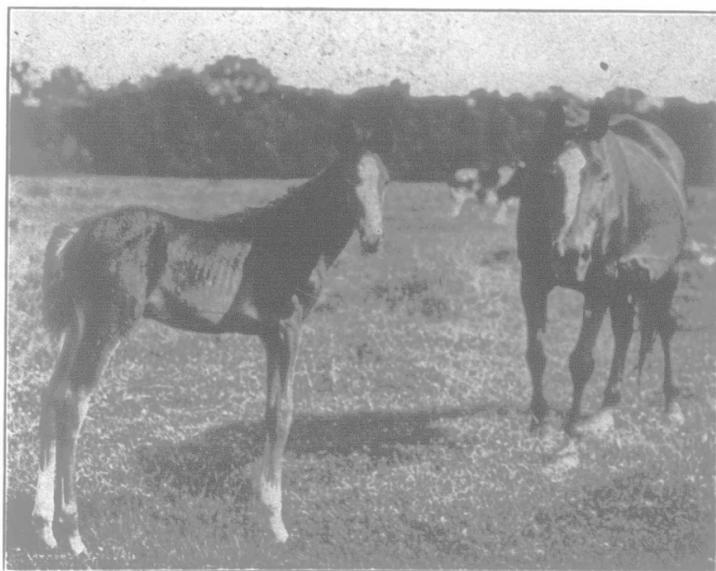
Shear the sheep early. The longer this job is left after the weather moderates the greater the loss of wool and the more uncomfortable the sheep.

Put a wide guard-rail around the farrowing pen. This precaution may save the lives of several pigs. Have it at least eight inches wide; twelve would be better.

Build a "creep" in the pen and pasture so that the lambs may be fed grain separate from the ewes. The lambs require a little extra feed if the maximum growth is to be obtained.

If you don't want your stock to have horns apply a little caustic potash to the "buttons", or spots where the horns appear, when the calf is a few weeks old. Avoid having the potash too moist as it may run towards the eye and leave a nasty scar.

It is reported that sheep will be grazing on the White House lawn this summer as President Wilson has purchased twelve registered Shropshires to crop the grass hitherto wasted in the big yard surrounding the executive mansion.



A Promising Colt and Its Mother.

The number of entries and the quality of stock exhibited does not support the claim made by many throughout the West that the horse must give way to the tractor. This year's horse show was in many respects the best ever held in Alberta.

Controlling Influenza in Horses.

Following is an extract from a letter written by an experienced horseman, who has had experience at an army remount depot, to Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Percheron Horse Society of America. It offers valuable suggestions to horsemen, particularly in regard to the control of influenza:

"When you speak of influenza you hit the most troublesome knot in our whole remount business here. Weather conditions here were bad. Cold, then warm. Some snow all the winter, but most of the time melting.

Rape, a Good Pasture Crop.

One problem on many farms is the growing of sufficient quantities of the right kind of feed to carry the amount of stock one should like to. The amount of pasture is governed to a large extent by weather conditions. A luxuriant growth of grass in June is soon eaten off if dry weather sets in. During the latter part of July and August pastures become bare on many farms and the stock barely hold their own. Some claim that pasturing is the most expensive method of feeding stock. However, it is nature's food for stock and does not require the labor of man to harvest it. There is nothing

to take its place as a conditioner for all kinds of live stock. Best results will be obtained if there is sufficient pasture land to permit of changing the stock from one field to another at regular intervals in order to give the grass a chance to pick up. There is nothing gained by keeping it cropped bare.

When the outlook for grass is not bright in the spring, a field may be sown to a mixture of oats, wheat, and barley and six or seven pounds of clover if desirous of seeding the field. This will be ready to pasture about six weeks after it is sown and will furnish feed until well on in the fall.

For a fall pasture for stockers, hogs and sheep, rape will be found to give results. It is a succulent plant, a quick grower, and of fairly high feeding value. According to analyses it contains around 83 per cent.

water, which is less than is found in some other crops, leaving a fair percentage of dry matter of which more than two per cent. is protein. This crop may be sown broadcast, or in drills, about the first of July, and in two months under favorable weather conditions will give an abundance of feed. The late sowing gives an opportunity for cleaning the land; it partially takes the place of the summer-fallow. In fact, the land can be well cleaned if the rape is cultivated once or twice during the season. The advantages of drilling the rape are that a smaller quantity of seed is required, the land can be cultivated, and there is less waste of feed by tramping. The disadvantage of this method to sheep raisers is the danger of lambs getting on the broad of their backs between two rows and being unable to rise. It is necessary to see the flock every day; in fact, it is

advisable to see the cattle on rape frequently as there is danger of an animal overeating, resulting in bloating. Where stock have access to an adjacent pasture there is little danger from this, however.

Stockers usually do well in the fall on rape, and go into winter quarters in high condition. It gives them a start and they go right ahead when stabled. Where there is likely to be a scarcity of fall pastures a few acres might advisedly be sown to rape.

It is doubtful if any plant surpasses rape as an annual forage crop for swine. It may be sown early or late and if not pastured too closely continues growing throughout the season. By turning the growing pigs on rape, a considerable saving in grain will be effected. Few crops will equal rape in yield of green fodder and few cost so little for seed per acre.

A Few Factors Which Will Make the Flock Profitable.

There has never been a time in the history of Canadian sheep breeding when the farm flock was so valuable as it is at the present. It is, therefore, all the more important that the best of care be given the sheep and the lambs, and this care, of course, must be the result of a minimum amount of labor in a season when men are so scarce and other work so pressing. In this article we are assuming that the lambing season is about, or altogether, over, and that the ewes and their progeny are just being fitted for the grass fields. In fact, it will not be long until all are out on pasture. In the meantime, and even after they go to grass, there are some points which it is well to remember.

Feeding the Ewes.

The ewe, suckling one or more lambs will take more feed at this time if she is to be kept up in condition, than at any other period during the year. As a general thing sheep breeders do not favor feeding roots in large quantities until after the safe arrival of the lambs, but after the lambs are a few days old a liberal ration should be given to stimulate milk production until the ewes go on grass. Good, sweet silage may be fed successfully where care is taken. When the lambs are very young care should be taken not to over-feed the ewes on grain, but as time goes on the grain ration, which should consist largely of oats, may be safely increased, and it is a good plan, if bran is available, to mix oats and bran, about half and half, and of this a ewe suckling two lambs, once they have gained the usual strength at a week old, will eat a quart per day, fed preferably in at least two feeds. It is better not to weigh out the root ration, but rather to give the ewes with young lambs all the pulped roots they will eat up clean. The attendant should not forget to keep water where the ewes have access to it at all times. Where large quantities of roots are fed, not so much water is required, but even under such conditions ewes nursing strong, growing lambs will drink a considerable quantity. Clover hay is a most suitable roughage for the ewe at this season, and we would caution readers not to turn their sheep out to grass too early because the young grass is tender, has little feeding value, and there is danger of permanently injuring the pastures for the summer. Of course, where sod is to be plowed for corn or roots, the flock might well be allowed what grass the land produces before plowing is completed. It is also good practice to allow the sheep in fields upon which grain is not sown or has not yet come up, where in a few days they will trim off the fence corners clean and get a considerable portion of their required ration. It is wise to bring them in nights with their young lambs at this time.

Feeding the Lambs.

To give the lambs the best possible start, it is necessary to watch the flock carefully to be sure that all are getting sufficient nourishment. Some ewes are poor milkers, and some lambs are sure to be weak and these will require some attention. When young, the lambs, particularly twins, from young ewes should be kept in small creeps or pens, best made by using short hurdles, say six feet long and two and a half feet high. Two of these may be tied together and used across the corner of the larger pen to keep the ewe and her newly-arrived lambs separate from the rest of the flock until such time as they become well acquainted. The lambs must be watched at first to see that they nurse properly and as they grow and are turned with the others in the larger

pen, a creep should be made and a little feed kept in it so that the youngsters may go in and out at will and feed unmolested by the ewes. It is surprising how early in life the lambs will begin to eat a little rolled or whole oats and bran mixed with a few finely-pulped roots, kept in a trough which is cleaned out regularly. A small rack should also be used for some of the finest clover hay. It pays to take a little time to pick out the choicest for the lambs. If the lambs are to be pushed for extra growth for show purposes, or for early sale, a little oil-cake meal may be used to advantage with the grain and pulped roots.

Feeding Cow's Milk.

Occasionally it is necessary to feed some of the lambs a little cow's milk. This is found beneficial where ewes have two lambs and very little milk, or where, as occasionally happens, a ewe may have triplets. Whole milk, warmed to blood heat, is the best milk to give during the first six weeks. A little brown sugar may be used in the milk if thought necessary, but where the lambs are on the ewes this is not generally so much needed as it would be where they were on cow's milk entirely. In case the lamb is to be raised as an orphan it would be necessary to feed every four or five hours for the first two or three weeks, after which three times a day would be sufficient, and if desired after six weeks'

Disowned Lambs.

Occasionally a ewe will disown her lamb, or one of a pair of twins. In such cases it becomes necessary to tie or box the ewe up so that the lambs may be able to suck. Generally, a week to ten days is enough to break in a ewe to take her lamb. Sometimes, however, the ewe is more stubborn and it requires a longer period. A box can be made to fit over the ewe and the bottom boards removed, so that the lambs have access to the teat at will. This prevents the ewe from jumping from side to side and it is not necessary to hold her while the lambs nurse. As the rejected lamb or lambs get stronger they very soon look after themselves. We have heard of, in fact, have practiced a rather heroic treatment in cases where ewes were very ugly with their lambs. A good and reliable dog was taken into the pen with the ewe where he was encouraged to chase her and the lamb around a fair-sized box stall for a few minutes, which did the trick in short order. As a general thing a newly-lambed ewe will become excited at the sight of a dog, and when the dog attempts to chase her she will, in most cases, make an effort to protect the lamb and from then on will own her progeny. We have seen this tried several times with success, but, of course, one requires to have a reliable dog which will not injure the sheep and one which will mind what is said to him. The idea is worth a trial where lambs are disowned.

It is good practice to keep salt in a trough where the sheep can help themselves at will, and, if the trough is so arranged as to have a small opening at the top, pine tar may be daubed on the edge of the opening in such a manner as to keep the sheep's noses smeared, which is a good protection in the warm weather against the sheep gaddy, the eggs of which develop into the larvae known as "grub in the head".

Lambs Should Be Dipped.

It is time shearing was done, particularly where the wool is to be shorn unwashed. This operation was thoroughly discussed in a recent issue of this paper. Following the clipping of the ewes, the lambs should be dipped. Many breeders do not dip the ewes in the spring. It is found that after the lambs and then if the lambs are dipped the majority of them are quickly put out of business. However, it would be good practice to dip both ewes and lambs. It might be advisable to dip the lambs and pour some of the solution which would be left over the backs of the ewes. A tank or vat made for the purpose of dipping should be provided where the flock is any considerable size, but in small flocks the lambs may be dipped in an ordinary barrel, and stood in a wash tub to drip. The dip should be squeezed out of the wool while the lamb is in the tub.



A Beginning in Sheep Raising.

feeding, sweet-milk could be used in place of whole-milk, the change to be made gradually. Where the milk is fed as a supplement to the mother's milk, twice or three times a day would be enough to feed. Be sure the milk is warm enough and yet not too hot.

Docking.

All lambs should be docked when from ten days to two weeks old, if they are strong and thrifty. The method is to have the attendant hold the lamb as shown in the accompanying illustration or else on all four feet; the operator using a sharp knife, cuts upward through the tail from the underside at the second or third joint from the rump. This cutting allows the knife-blade to slip between the vertebrae of the spinal column and does not injure the young lamb as where the tail is chiselled or hacked off carelessly by some inexperienced operator.

Castrating.

At the time of docking all male lambs not intended for breeding purposes should be castrated. This is best accomplished by removing the entire end of the scrotum, after which the testicles may be pulled out without difficulty. This is an important point, and one which is overlooked by too many sheep owners. Wether lambs are worth a great deal more in the fall than are bucks and ewes. Of course, in docking and castrating the instruments should be clean to avoid danger of poisoning.

Where bleeding from docking is profuse, a cord may be tied tightly around the stump until the spurting from the arteries ceases. In fact, with very fat lambs, some people tie the cord around the stump before amputating the tail. Searing with a hot iron will stop blood, but the process is one which some would call cruel.



Docking a Lamb.



Castrating a Lamb.

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Any of the commercial sheep dips may be used with success if directions carried on the package are followed carefully. The cost of dipping will be doubly repaid in the increased growth of wool, gain in weight, and general improvement in health of the flock.

When the sheep are first turned on to grass, feeding should be continued, as pointed out in previous paragraphs, until such time as the grass becomes abundant and they have become accustomed to the change. It is advisable to accustom the flock, where possible, to coming to the buildings at night. There is less danger of loss from dogs and the attendant has an opportunity of seeing the flock night and morning and so may discern any illness or accident which may happen. It will pay to watch the flock and feed it better than ever this year. Make the wool and mutton grow fast.

THE FARM.

What the Farm Laborer Wants.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

"If the present state of affairs keep on," a progressive Ontario farmer said to me a short time ago, "I shall have to sell the farm and go and work out as a hired man. It would pay me better. I'd give \$40 a month and board for a good man, but I can't get one even for that. Goodness only knows what they do want!" His wife and I smiled across the table at each other. We knew just how much intention he had of parting with his farm, but we had to acknowledge that the problem of securing farm help, always a difficult one, becomes more difficult as time goes on.

The rush of immigrants from Europe, after peace is declared, will solve it is still the cry, but will it? The attitude of continental Europe in general, and of Germany in particular, towards emigration to Canada, or anywhere else, is too well known to require comment, and every day of warfare with its terrible toll of life and limb means a lessening of the man-power of not only Europe, but practically the whole world. In 1914, sorely-stricken, Belgium, looking into the future, pleaded that her wounded soldiers and refugees be allowed to remain in as close proximity to the desolated country as possible, with a view to speedy re-habitation. "We shall need all our men after the war," is the universal cry of continental Europe. Immigration in future will come mainly from the United States and Great Britain. The men coming from the United States are mostly farmers with capital, agricultural implements and cattle. They need not, though sometimes they do, work as farm laborers. It is Great Britain and chiefly over-crowded, densely-populated England, that we must look for help, and at once the question arises, "But what kind of help?"

Long before the outbreak of war England looked askance upon the continued emigration to Canada of her farmers and farm laborers. Her rural population compared to her urban population has always been small, but with the continued decrease of the former and increase of the latter, she realized that she could not afford to have her colonies draw off her agricultural workers as they were doing. In 1912 the President of the Board of Agriculture made a tour of the country enquiring into conditions, and, as a result of his investigations, a system of extension of small farms was inaugurated with the concomitant support of agricultural banks. Inducements were offered to English farmers to remain on their own land that had never been offered before; Scotland and even Ireland naturally following suit. If we Canadian farmers are going to look to England to supply the demand for skilled farm labor we shall be disappointed. We will have to do as some of our city women are doing who are unable to secure well-trained maids. Good general servants are rare, but I find many of my friends solving the difficulty by taking into their homes young girls straight from school and training them. This requires patience, but in most of the cases where the plan has been tried it has proved worth while. The over-worked farmer says, "I'd give good wages for a good man—one I didn't have to teach everything to;" the wearied business man, tired

of inexperience and inefficiency, says, "I'd pay a good salary to a stenographer who has had experience and is efficient;" the housekeeper says, "I'd pay almost any money to a girl who could do everything and didn't require training;"—but somebody has to break in the inexperienced stenographer, some woman has to teach even the rudiments of housekeeping to the young girl, and someone has to teach the unskilled farm worker what to do.

Canada has been unfortunate in the past in having some of England's misfits dumped on her shores. England has also been unfortunate, for this transfer of part of her social wreckage to Canada is responsible for the belief that English people, as a whole, are many things that they are not. There is now a hearty and enthusiastic co-operation between the officials of both countries that will do more to ensure the sailing of the right class of emigrant than the enforcement of rigid regulations, and will, at the same time, retain the very necessary British good-will, for we must not forget that most of the incorporated money for Canadian development comes from England, and that the Motherland is Canada's best market.

Anyone who is accustomed to crossing the Atlantic will know that the medical inspection of emigrants on boardship is much more severe than the examination at the landing port. The ship's doctor is working in the interests of the steamship company, and as a loyal employer he does not wish to see his company put to the expense of furnishing free return passage for rejected emigrants.

Just as the steamship company's doctor is striving to see that all emigrants are physically fit, so are the public-spirited men of England, who are interested in emigration, endeavoring to give them some kind of special training, which is very necessary in the change to colonial life.

There are men in England—there are men in Canada—who only ask for work and the chance to make a living. There is no one who is familiar with conditions in Great Britain but will agree that inability to secure work over there is not proof of a man's inefficiency or unwillingness to work. The industries of England cannot possibly expand as rapidly as the natural increase of the population. These men come to Canada in the hope of securing work—sometimes they are accompanied by their families—more often they are not. If, they say, if they can only get a home together, and if—and this is the dream of many who cross the Atlantic—if they can only have just a little bit of land of their own. They don't want homesteads of 160 acres—all they want is one acre or even half an acre to make a start.

I have talked with these men in England—I have talked with them on the Atlantic—I have talked with them in Canada's colonist trains—I have talked with them on farms—I have talked with them at city missions—and I have filled up with them over their longing for homes. One Sunday evening, in the late summer of 1914, the benches of the meeting room in the Union Mission for men at Ottawa were filled with a motley assortment of men. The following Sunday only about a dozen were at the meeting. "Enlisted" was the answer to my query as to where they had gone. I was puzzled. I knew efforts had been made to induce some of these men to go to work on farms without success. Why would they rather go out and risk life and limb on the battlefield than go to work in the fields of Ontario? I chatted a while with one of the men who had been "turned down." His answers to my questions made me see that it was not all patriotism that was responsible for the fact that over seventy-five per cent. of our first contingent were British born. "Peter's lucky," he said. "Peter" had left a wife and two children in Bristol, and going over with the first contingent had been his first opportunity of seeing them, since he left England's shores six years before. "I'd like to go," he said, "I asked 'em if they wouldn't take me anyway. If I can't fight I could look after horses or do something, but it wasn't any use. Work!" he said bitterly, in answer to an unfortunate question of mine, "there isn't any work." He repeated a moment later, "I'd like to go on a farm, but I want work somewhere so as I

can have the wife and kiddies with me." The last I heard of him he was on an Ontario farm, but think how different life would be to him could he have the wife and kiddies with him.

Over in some of the larger cities of England, before the war, the corporations were having night classes for laborers and artisans. At these classes men were taught how to take care of horses and cattle and how to milk. A man who can milk and take care of cattle and horses should make a fairly apt pupil on a farm. Men who are willing to give up their evenings to such work show the right spirit, and along with the men who cultivate allotment gardens, and raise not only vegetables, but prize vegetables, are the kind we can use, even if they are artisans, but these men want something. The best of England's farm labor stayed at home even before the intervention of the Boards of Trade and Agriculture. Why? Because while wages were small, a cottage, garden, free milk, a chance to buy farm produce at very cheap rates, and other privileges more than made up for the increase in pay. Comparing the average pay of the farm laborer in England before the war, four to five dollars per week, with all the privileges stated above, with the average pay of the experienced hired man in some parts of Ontario before the war, I am reluctantly forced to admit that the farm laborer in England was certainly getting a much better bargain.

Out in our Western cities Home Reunion Associations have been enjoyed for some time in bringing families out to immigrants, because the business men of these cities thought it a better plan to have the money these men were sending home to their families spent where it was earned.

Down in California, the State is making arrangements so that not only will the farmer and the farmer's wife be able to borrow money for improvements, but the farm laborer will be able to purchase a small house and an acre or so of land. I find in my travels through Ontario that many farmers are handy with carpentering tools. Manual training is a part of the compulsory education of England, so the kind of house I mean could be built in most cases at very little cost. Even where lumber has to be purchased and labor paid for, the building of a small house would be a worth-while investment. There are few farmers in any part of Canada to-day who are cultivating all the land they could and would if they had help. Another advantage of this plan would be that the farmer's wife could easily secure help during house-cleaning and at other busier seasons for a small remuneration.

A little home—a patch of ground on which to raise vegetables and poultry and flowers—for they are flower-lovers these English folk—a chance for the more ambitious to purchase more land if he wishes it—is what the farm laborer of the future wants, and it is what he will have to have if we farmers are to get what we need in the way of help.

Carleton Co., Ont.

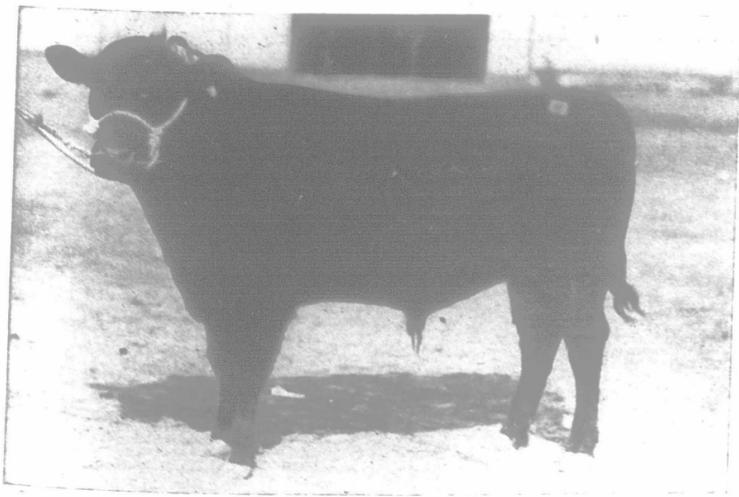
L. D. MILNER.

Brant County Farmers Seeking Labor.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A meeting of the Brant County Board of Agriculture was held on the evening of April 22, in Brantford, at which the following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon:

"Whereas the recent Man Power Bill will, in our opinion, result in a most serious curtailment of farm production by taking away from agriculture a great many young men who have already secured exemption, and who are vitally necessary to maintain production; we, the Brant County Board of Agriculture hereby request that the Government leave this help upon the farms until steps have been taken to replace it with labor from the cities, in order that the plans already made for production may be carried out. Realizing the seriousness of the situation we are prepared to accept the Government's decision to take drastic measures, but we think it will be disastrous to take more help from the farms, particularly at this season of the year until



Glencarnock Donald.
Champion Aberdeen-Angus at Calgary.



Lancaster Pride.
Highest priced bull at Calgary sale.

it can be replaced; and we suggest that extra help might be got in the following ways:

1. By securing the release of experienced farm labor from shops and factories.

2. By replacing male with female labor where possible, so that further man labor may be available for production.

3. By closing up or restricting unessential industries, reducing advertising, canvassing agents, etc., so that more labor may be available for the important industries."

A. W. PATE.

Not Surprised.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I wish to express approval of your editorial regarding George Pepper's removal from the Dominion Department of Agriculture. You expressed surprise that the present Government should be thus influenced to remove an official who really tried to do something, but a little thought on your part would remove that surprise and show you that no Government wants an official to do his duty if that duty leads to a disclosure of the financial operations of their supporters. Our Governments claim to be very anxious to assist the farmer, but they want to do so in their own way, and not in the way farmers consider right and practical. An example of this might be given now that Mr. Pepper is no longer a Government official. When the Government conceived the idea of increasing hog production, Mr. Pepper was instructed to submit a plan to effect this. His plan on investigation is the same as suggested by the Hon. C. H. Dunning, of the Food Control Board, with regard to increasing the production of wheat, namely, the fixing of a minimum price and Government control of the spread in price between producer and consumer. In order to obtain the success of his plan, Mr. Pepper consulted the United Farmers of Ontario, a very necessary step, to secure the co-operation of the farmers who produce, and asked that a committee be appointed to confer with him and with the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa. This Committee being selected, Mr. Pepper was asked to fix the date for the proposed conference, which he did, and the Committee was called to Toronto, where, to their surprise, they learned that Mr. Pepper had been called to Ottawa and the United Farmers of Ontario were never again consulted. Instead the Government consulted their representatives, the so-called Agricultural Representatives, and the propaganda for hog production was instigated with the result of a great waste of hot air, an increase in pigs, but no increase in production owing to the scarcity of feed and the nonsensical idea of backyard feeding in towns and cities.

Not having Mr. Pepper's leave to divulge information given by him, I refrain from doing so, though the publication of that information would be greatly in the public interests, and would show the methods of market manipulations by certain packers. Knowing that Mr. Pepper has that information, as well as the knowledge of the methods of railway finance, is it any wonder that his removal became necessary by even our good Union Government?

I also agree with you that Mr. Pepper's services should be recognized by the farmers, and it is that these services be better known that I take the liberty of writing you, and though I only had the privilege of a very short interview with him, his ideas on agricultural questions struck me as being more practical and beneficial than the recommendations of our Governments. I consider his removal another instance of the unfavorable consideration that the farmer's interests receive by our legislators.

Huron County, Ont.

J. M. KERNIGHAN.

The Government Crop-Reporting System.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Now that we stand upon the threshold of another agricultural season, and one that in the present crisis of the world's affairs is fraught with grave responsibilities for Canada, it is desirable that we should pay particular attention to the means adopted for measuring the progress of crops during growth, and for ascertaining as speedily and accurately as may be the agricultural production of the great Dominion to which the Mother Country and the Allies are turning with anxious solicitude for assistance in the fiercest conflict of all times.

Object of Systematic Crop-Reporting.

Reports on the progress of crops during growth are systematically organized by the Governments of practically all civilized countries, and since the establishment in 1909 of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome they have developed under more or less uniform conditions to comply with the Institute's requirements in reporting world-wide conditions and establishing world-wide totals. Private and commercial agencies have for many years reported upon crop conditions, but naturally their reports have been framed to suit the particular commercial interests they represent, and even when perfectly bona fide and above the suspicion of untruthfulness have necessarily failed to inspire the confidence placed in official reports of independent character. Too often, however, agricultural conditions, especially in the case of crops subject to speculation, have been grossly misrepresented on behalf of interested persons, and the farming community has, in conse-

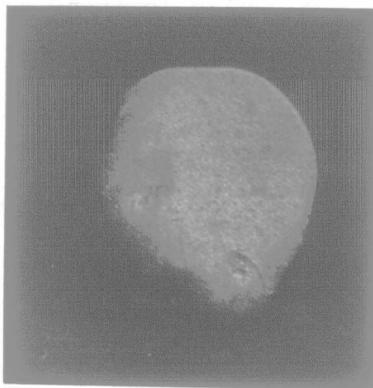
quence, been victimized by inducements to sell at less than true market values.

It was with the object of placing the farmers of Canada in a position to obtain accurate and perfectly disinterested reports on the progress and production of Canadian crops that the present system of official crop reports was instituted by the Census and Statistics Office of the Dominion Government in 1908. The late Dr. Archibald Blue, then Chief of the Office, organized this system on the model of that of the United States, which had been in active existence for nearly fifty years. The first step was the appointment of a corps of voluntary Crop Correspondents, selected from practical representative farmers throughout the Dominion. These were carefully chosen, and many of them are still on the registers giving faithful services of the highest value.

Nature of the Reports Collected.

The work thus voluntarily undertaken by the Correspondents of the Census and Statistics Office is divisible into two important branches: (1) reports on the progress of field crops during growth, and (2) reports on areas sown and the yields therefrom. In both branches the reports of Correspondents serve not merely the immediate needs of Canada for information respecting agricultural production, but also enable the Dominion to fulfil its obligations as a country adhering to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, which collects the agricultural crop reports and statistics of the world and returns to each country the results of the compilations effected.

To enable readers to understand more completely the nature of the work carried out by Crop Correspondents we may briefly describe their operations for a complete year. The crop-reporting season may be said to begin in April with reports on the winter-killing and condition of fall wheat and of hay and clover. During the remainder of the growing season, reports are collected monthly on the condition of field crops with regard to the prospective yield. These reports are compiled into averages by provinces and for the Dominion as a whole, and expressed numerically, the figures for the Dominion, accompanied by general remarks applicable to the principal geographical divisions



A Good Type of Potato to Plant.

of Canada, being cabled to Rome and published also in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics issued by the Census and Statistics Office. At the end of May and again at the end of June the Crop Correspondents estimate for their respective districts the increase or decrease per cent. in the areas sown to the principal field crops as compared with the previous year. The returns thus received are compiled by the Census and Statistics Office into averages which when applied to the sown areas as definitely established for the previous year give the estimated areas sown for the current year. Other important duties entrusted to Crop Correspondents consist in the estimation of the yields per acre of all field crops in their respective districts. These estimates are called for five times: 1, at the end of July for fall wheat, hay and clover and alfalfa; 2, at the end of August for spring-sown grains (wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax); 3, at the end of September for all grain crops; 4, at the end of October for root and fodder crops, and finally, 5, after threshing in December for all grain crops. They are compiled into averages by provinces and for Canada, and the averages multiplied by the areas sown give the preliminary, provisional and final estimates of total yield as published by the Census and Statistics Office and cabled to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Collection of Annual Agricultural Returns.

During the past ten years the Dominion Government has relied exclusively upon the reports of Crop Correspondents for estimating the areas sown to field crops and the yields therefrom for the intercensal years, the census figures of area forming, however, the basis or datum line upon which the annual estimates have been constructed. But experience has proven that this system cannot be trusted to yield the best results, and the Census figures when available have always shown serious discrepancies to exist in the annual estimates. After a great deal of thoughtful preparation, the Census and Statistics Office has evolved a scheme for the collection of annual agricultural statistics which gives promise of yielding highly successful results. It consists in the attempt to collect once every year in June from individual farmers throughout

Canada on a simple cardboard schedule returns of the areas sown to field crops and the numbers of farm live stock. These returns, compiled into totals and consisting of actual facts, are used as the basis for estimating the total areas sown and the total numbers of farm live stock, on the assumption that the areas and numbers of those who for any reason fail to return the schedules bear the same proportion to the totals as do those that are returned. It follows that the more numerous the returns actually received the less is the extent of the estimation necessary, and, therefore, the more trustworthy the totals established. This system was successfully tried out last year (1917) in four provinces, and in June of this year (1918) it is being applied to all the nine provinces of Canada. In eight of the provinces the cardboard schedules will be distributed to and collected from farmers through the agency of the rural school teachers and children. It is important to note that the plan is being carried out in all classes jointly by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, who divide the labor and who will issue the final estimates as identical and harmonious figures, thus abolishing a hitherto perplexing state of affairs by which the agricultural estimates of the Dominion and Provincial Governments have been in mutual conflict.

Preliminary and Tentative Estimates.

Although these estimates will replace those hitherto made by the help of Crop Correspondents, the reports of Correspondents in this connection will not be dropped. Necessarily the compilation of returns collected from individual farmers throughout Canada takes time, and the results cannot be available until towards the end of the season. Meanwhile, however, it is important to have the earliest possible information of the trend of the agricultural situation, and consequently the reports of Correspondents will continue to be utilized for the early but tentative estimation of areas sown until such estimates are replaced by those resulting from the wider, more complete and more accurate inquiry. The areas sown form the basis for estimation of the total yields, because the latter are ascertained by multiplying the areas sown by the estimated average yields per acre as reported by Crop Correspondents.

Other Services of Crop Correspondents.

The above-mentioned duties of Crop Correspondents do not exhaust the useful information which they furnish. In October for root and fodder crops, in December for grain crops and in January for land, farm live stock, wool and farm help, the Crop Correspondents report on local farm values. Their reports are compiled into provincial and Dominion averages, which are not only of interest and value in themselves especially for comparative purposes, but also enable the Census and Statistics Office to calculate and publish total values of field crops and of live stock which are indispensable to agricultural, banking and commercial interests. Other reports furnished annually by the Crop Correspondents of the Census and Statistics Office relate to the sowing of fall wheat, the proportion of ploughing completed in the fall and the area summer-fallowed (October), the prices and quality of grain crops (December), the stock of field crops in farmers' hands and the proportions of merchantable quality (March), and the quantity of wheat, oats and barley in farmers' hands at the end of the crop year (August).

Application of New Methods.

Two rather important new departures are to take effect this season concerning (1) the method of numerically expressing the condition of field crops, and (2) the influence of the weather upon the wheat crop. The method hitherto adopted for the numerical expression of the condition of crops is in comparison with a "standard condition of growth and vitality such as would accompany a crop starting out under favorable conditions and not afterwards subjected to unfavorable weather, insect pests, fungoid diseases, frosts or other injurious agencies." This ideal condition is represented by 100, and Correspondents have hitherto been asked in their reports upon crops to assign a number that represents their condition either above or below the standard. The new method is one in which the measurement is not against an ideal conception—necessarily differing for each Correspondent—but is against the average yield per acre of the previous ten years and, therefore, a definitely ascertained fact or statistic. To this average is assigned the number 100, and Correspondents will be asked to report in numbers either above or below this figure, according as their judgment may anticipate from the appearance of the crop a yield above or below the decennial average. This system has received the approval of high statistical authorities, and its adoption will enable the Census Office to report the results of its compilations direct to Rome without the necessity, as now, of converting from a special scale used in Canada to the one in use at Rome.

The other change consists in systematizing the observations of Correspondents relating to the influence of the weather upon the growth of the wheat plant. Certain seasonal phenomena, such as the dates of sowing, the first appearance above ground, heading, flowering, milk stage and dates of cutting will be carefully recorded, and the results utilized in connection with scientific studies undertaken by the Dominion Meteorological Office and the Dominion Experimental Farms. In time, it is considered that these studies will throw light upon the connection between seasonal influences and growth, which may enable farmers to modify or adjust their practice for the purpose of bringing it into greater harmony with average weather conditions for securing the best results in crop yields.

This description of the crop-reporting system of the

Canadian portance which has the past t ments now sults of sti records of of immen Country an conflict ove Ottawa.

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Canadian Government will serve to indicate the importance of a branch of co-operative statistical effort which has been productive of valuable results during the past ten years, and which under the new arrangements now being put into operation should have results of still greater usefulness at a time when accurate records of crop conditions and crop yields may prove of immense and indeed vital concern to the Mother Country and the Allied Nations in relation to the great conflict overseas.

Ottawa.

ERNEST H. GODFREY.

A Double Track on Snow Roads.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have been reading different letters on the widening of farmers' sleighs. The plan has been advocated for many years, but it has never materialized. I beg leave to suggest another plan, viz.—Let an Act be passed compelling farmers and others to break a double track in the winter along every public highway and keep it

broken, so that teams meeting, going in opposite directions, may not have to "turn out" into deep snow on either side. This could be done almost without cost, and also without using any of the materials such as wood, iron or steel, which are so scarce and expensive and so much needed in this terrible war.

Bruce County, Ont.

R. R. MIDDLETON.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

Plant Flowers and Shrubs.

It is regrettable that a greater effort is not made to beautify the home and its surroundings. A neat fence around the yard, a little paint on the house, a perennial border of flowering shrubs and a few annual flowers would greatly improve the appearance of many homes. Some houses stand out against the horizon as grim sentinels. There is nothing enticing about them; in fact, the very appearance is repulsive, and it is little wonder that discontent reigns within. We fully realize that time and expense are necessary to make improvements, but would it not be worth while to make the old home more attractive? True, it is the inmates of the home who count for more than the appearance of the house and its surroundings, and the greatest of hospitality and good fellowship are found in some of the tumble-down houses. However, flowers and shrubs have charm, and the appearance of a place can be greatly improved at comparatively little effort.

There is no reason why care and attention of flower gardens should be left entirely to the women folk. If the men do not care to take a whole afternoon from the regular farm work to spade the flower beds and do some planting, they can give a good deal of assistance in the odd moments at noon and in the evening, but before doing the planting a general clean up is needed. The old tins, bottles, etc., that have been carelessly thrown out during the winter, might be buried or else carted to some dump. Ashes should be scraped up and removed, broken boards could be neatly piled, and the yard gate made to swing on its hinges and fasten securely. This in itself would make a great improvement on some places. If no trees are growing around the house, a few might be secured from the woods and planted at the side and back. We do not approve of having trees block the view to the road. Across the front and along the side, facing the lane, a few low-growing, flowering

shrubs could be planted. Honeysuckle, Spirea or Bridal-wreath, and Orange Blossom might be planted singly or grouped. If the ground around the house is uneven, it will not take long to haul a few loads of rich loam to level up the lawn. Some go to extremes and make so large a lawn that it is difficult to keep the grass cut during the summer, and an uncut lawn is rather unsightly. The shrubs mentioned may cost fifty or seventy-five cents, but they are attractive, and once planted they make a showing year after year. There are many other shrubs which could be planted which flower profusely through the year, but we believe that the above should be around every home.

The perennial border may be along the side of the house or across the front. If one is not already started, remove the sod and either fertilize the ground or draw in some good rich loam. There are numerous shrubs and plants suitable for borders. It is not necessary to plant them all in one year, but roots or cuttings may be secured from time to time. Possibly some of your friends or neighbors have perennial plants from which you could secure roots or cuttings. It may take several years to complete the planting of perennial plants as your attention will frequently be drawn to new ones which you will want. Don't make the border too large, but it should be large enough to permit of a variety of plants being set out. The taller growing plants should be planted at the back with smaller ones in front. Roses are a favorite with many, and a variety of color can be secured. The climbing roses, such as Dorothy Perkins and Crimson Rambler, can be trained up the side of a verandah. These are both hardy plants, and while the flowers are small they make a beautiful showing. Bleeding Hearts, Iris, Fox Glove, Peonies, Phlox and Canterbury Bells are among the favorites for the perennial border, and they are all hardy. It is well to leave space for a few annuals, as they add variety of color and give bloom at a season when some of the

perennials are past their best. Geraniums and foliage plants may be interspersed between the shrubs. Mixed Asters and Salvia make a splendid showing, and can be placed in the border along the side of the house or along the walk or driveway. Candytuft and Mignonette may advisedly be grown along the edge. These plants may be procured from a florist. It is too late now to plant the seeds of Asters to secure good results. Dwarf Nasturtiums may be planted along the edge of the border.

Any unsightly object around the house may be partially hidden from view by planting the climbing Nasturtiums, Wild Cucumber, Hollyhocks or Golden Glow. A few dollars spent for flower seeds, plants or shrubs will give you and your friends a good deal of pleasure throughout the season. If you do not like flowers it would do no harm to cultivate a liking for working with them as well as for their beauty and fragrance. A passionate love for flowers does not benefit a boy or man. The poet "Whittier" has written:

"Give fools their gold and knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree is more than all."

Don't leave the looking after of the flowers entirely to mother, sister or wife. Take time to do the spading and then be on hand to assist with the planting and summer care. By having a share in the work you will appreciate the flowers and shrubs to a greater degree.

The question of varieties of flowers, shrubs and trees for improving the home surroundings might well be discussed at some of the Young Farmers' Association meetings. Many good ideas will undoubtedly be suggested, and possibly an exchange of cuttings of certain plants could be made with other members. In this way a large variety of plants may be secured at little expense. Plan on a day for cleaning up around the buildings and planting flowers and shrubbery.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

What Kind of a Tractor Should I Buy?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

We are now informed on every hand that it is the duty of the patriot to buy a tractor, and one cannot help wondering if he is as patriotic as he should be. However, we are also urged to practice thrift. Now right here is one point where I wonder whether they clash. One maxim of thrift is wise expenditure. And there is the question—is the tractor a wise plan to spend your money? The most enthusiastic tractor men admit that no industry has such a graveyard of failures behind it. Has the machine been perfected now, or is the present tractor buyer digging another grave? When one attends a tractor demonstration he is surprised at the vast number of kinds there are. Which one is right? One must be better than the others, but of the half hundred models, which is? Ask any manufacturer and he will tell you. Oh yes, but no two will tell the same story.

There are several questions to be asked or to decide. However, the prime factor is the motor. How many cylinders? We examine the machines and find one, two, four, six, and I have heard of eight and twelve. Now, which is it our patriotic duty to buy? The four is my own choice, but I am by no means sure I am right. One cylinder and two I believe, and especially the one cylinder, throw too heavy a strain on the machine when firing is far apart, while the four furnishes steady power without the unnecessary mechanism and added friction of the six, eight, or twelve. But, I have a friend who says for every cylinder you add you have a proportionate amount of machinery to get out of order. This is a minor motor question as compared to the one of power. There is no standard for rating the power. One of the famous tractors has four, four-inch cylinders with a five-inch stroke, and rates twenty-two horsepower. Another with precisely the same specifications rates only twenty horsepower, but this is only a minor difference when we look at a twenty-four tractor, which a reliable company puts out, which only pulled four plows. Their twelve twenty-five does the same work now, proving that the first was rated far too high. This is only one example. I wonder how many tractors on the market to-day would stand the brake test.

Then comes the question of speeds. Tractors with the same rating have sometimes far different speeds. Plowing speed is usually from one and one-half to three miles per hour, and on this I have no criticism provided they can do it. Prof. Day, however, quite rightly points out the need of an emergency gear of perhaps one-quarter to one-half mile per hour.

Right here while we are discussing the engine and gears, comes the question of bearings. The more anti-friction bearings the better. Manufacturers once said that farmers didn't know the difference anyway and they dispensed with all possible expense in the bearings, but farmers know a bearing when they see it now and they want it right.

What kind of wheels are wanted, or do we want a caterpillar? Great wide wheels pack the ground and so do narrow ones, only less of it. The extension mud hook is a decided advantage, but still those wheels are packing. I have often wondered why a few pressure discs, behind tractor wheels, would not eliminate or rather remedy this matter. They could be fastened to the machine and only cover the width of such wheel. But, no doubt, there is a reason, or such a simple thing would have appealed to manufacturers. The caterpillar eliminates packing and adds friction. The numerous rollers add a great deal of friction, but this cannot be helped.

Now of all these merits and defects, which is it my patriotic duty to buy? Horses are a highly standardized machine, and tractors, as I see them, are not. I think therefore, that the maxim of thrift answers the question perfectly. However, with all this fault-finding, I believe in the future of the tractor. There is no price set on the tractor, as there is on wheat. It wouldn't be fair. The price on wheat is forcing men to use it as feed, and if such a price were set on tractors they would have to use them for chicken grit. Consequently, as farmers are of no importance, we find it necessary to curtail their wheat price and let the tractor manufacturer take anything he likes, for this is a patriotic duty! We must take care of industries which are too weak to look after themselves, and we must try to keep down the strong industries, such as farming, and feed the weak!

I have never believed in such protection. Any industry that has to be bonused to keep alive is better dead. One of the best things done was to take the duty off tractors. I actually enjoyed hearing some of our Canadian manufacturers squeal when they had some of their gold teeth extracted. I have always believed that if any other country can make a thing cheaper than we, that's the place for us to get it; and if we can grow anything cheaper, well, they know where to come for it.

Oxford Co., Ont.

R. L. E.

Efficiency.

If your car gives fairly good service during the winter season you should not complain or grumble because the machine has a great many things to contend against. The roads are rough and uneven, and so cause a tremendous amount of vibration. The weather is cold and not only affects the metal of the engine but also that very vital part, the carburetor. When the atmosphere is getting down towards zero it is not always an easy matter to vaporize the gasoline mixture, and so there is difficulty in starting. Then, too, the cold weather does not exercise a very satisfactory influence upon the radiator and the water pump. Sometimes the former may escape freezing and the latter fail to do so. We could go on and on for no end of time telling you of the little troubles that associate themselves with a motor car in the winter months. The main thing to remember is that the summer provides the ideal season for automobiling, not only because the machine rides easier but because the higher temperature seems to put "pep" into every part of the car. We will not blame you if there is a certain amount of spluttering, spitting and a little kicking in your motor during the winter-time, but there is no reason for any one of these during the period from May till September. Let us, therefore, make it our aim to get the highest possible degree of efficiency. By doing so an advantage will come to you as an individual and you will also tend to raise the standard of driving. There are a few things that you can always do to keep your car up to concert pitch. Never let the ignition become faulty. You are not going to have a smooth mechanism if the spark is not lively and sufficient at all times. Keep the spark plugs clean, above everything else, and make certain that there is no leakage through the clay composition, or as it is commonly called, the porcelain. Your valves can only give maximum service when they are opening and closing in a uniform manner. Some times the tappets become worn and the valves develop irregular action. When the valves are opening too late the cylinders cannot get a well-proportioned charge. You should pay very careful attention to the timing, because any inaccuracy here will vitally affect the operation of the car.

The development of a continuous high power depends, to a great extent, upon the work of the carburetor. If the mixture which this little machine turns out and delivers to the cylinders is not absolutely accurate you can count upon having considerable trouble. When the mixture is too rich the power plant becomes over-heated. This immediately resolves itself into a loss of power. On the other hand, a lean mixture does not

allow the cylinders to get all the fuel they demand and, as a consequence, the engine is not turning over the back wheels as smoothly as it should. When the mixture is too heavy you will notice that the engine falls into a galloping movement. There is another way by which you can lose power and not maintain your motor at the top notch of efficiency. This will be due to the muffler clogging. Then again, the clutch may be slipping or the brake bands may be dragging. Furthermore, if the oil is not circulating consistently you are going to find your car getting tired and heavy in action.

Perhaps you will have noticed that when a prospective purchaser is looking over a second-hand car he quite frequently puts the crank on and turns it around several times. His object in this is to determine just what is the compression of the engine. He knows, of course, that if the compression is weak there is going to be a distinct loss of power by the machine. Low compression results from a number of different conditions. Some times the cylinders become grooved, scored or split and this, naturally, prevents a tight condition obtaining at any time. Loss of compression is also noticeable when the rings stick in the piston grooves. You can get the same result when the valves are dirty or pitted and do not seat properly. Valve springs that have lost their strength and resiliency will also affect the amount of power being produced by the motor.

If you have an air controlling device installed on your instrument board or dash, practice with it until you determine the exact point at which the power plant will run easiest in different temperatures. A great many drivers fail to give a good impression of their ability because they depend upon guess work to a great extent in fixing the quality of the gasoline mixture to be burned by the power plant. What they should do is to experiment beforehand, and know beyond peradventure the amount of turning or pulling that must be done at certain times to the air control. Perhaps you have noticed that at dusk the motor runs with its greatest ease and efficiency. There is no reason, however, why, with adequate attention you should not have your car operating smoothly at all hours of the day.

AUTO.

THE DAIRY.

Food Value of Milk.

With about 18 per cent. of the food of the American people of dairy origin, and this costing about 20 per cent. of the total amount spent for food; with two-thirds of the infants in this country on cows' milk, or 1,500,000 in the United States and 150,000 in Canada dependent for their wellbeing upon a milk essentially foreign to their nature, a close study of milk as a food is always to the point, but more especially is it now, during the days of necessary conservation.

Meat and milk stand out among the foods of men unique; milk as the indispensable diet of the very young and highly desirable in the dietary of the older growing children, and meat as the recognized strength giver for adults. Meat and milk are uniquely similar in their chemical natures, each being very digestible and easily digested, each containing fat and each containing lean. Each likewise, is stimulating, meat to muscle activity, milk to growth.

Milk is a complete food. It contains (1) ash for bone building; (2) casein and, (3) albumen (proteins) for muscle construction; (4) sugar for heat to warm the body and energy to allow it to continue motion and, (5) fat which does the same work as sugar except to a greater degree. Fat furnishes two and one-fourth times as much heat as sugar. Thus milk, as should be expected of a food designed by nature to serve as a sole food for growing young for several very important months, contains everything needed for good growth with the possible exception of iron.

Milk is handicapped in its general appreciation by: 1. Being a liquid. Thus, it is considered merely a drink, whereas, in fact, it contains from two to four times as much actual solid food per weight as most garden vegetables.

2. By being sold in units (quarts), which are more than twice as great as those of its natural competitor, meat. One quart of milk weighs 2.50 pounds.

3. In being so good a food for bacteria as well as for people that it spoils quickly, therefore, requiring more intelligent care than is demanded by most other foods. Since antiquity, however, milk has been used, and is now becoming more and more appreciated as we study more clearly into the needs of the human machine.

Milk is rich in lime and other ash constituents. It contains an average of about .71 pounds to the hundred as against .17 in saturate lime water. Ash is the material from which the growing young builds bone, from milk only at first, later from other foods as well, but throughout youth, the child should be encouraged to consume a moderate quantity of skim-milk or low fat whole milk for the lime contained in it as well as for its other qualities. Lime can be obtained from milk cheaper than from any other source as is shown in the following table:

In our common foods ten cents will buy the following amounts of lime:

	grams of lime
In skim-milk at 7c. per quart	2.482
In milk at 10c. per quart	1.636
In milk at 15c. per quart	1.090
In eggs at 35c. per dozen	0.119
In eggs at 55c. per dozen	0.096
In steak at 26c. per pound	0.019
In steak at 35c. per pound	0.018
In cheese at 26c. per pound	1.980
In cheese at 35c. per pound	1.420

Muscle is made of protein, the protein consumed in a food, digested, assimilated and built into new tissue. Protein is the name of that part of our food that builds muscle. Practically all foods purchased contain this essential element.

In meat, eggs, milk, fish, etc., it is more digestible and more useful per pound than those proteins obtained from grains and vegetables. Children need more protein than adults, because they are growing. The United States Department of Agriculture has the following to say with regard to the cost of protein in milk as compared with standard meat and eggs.

Milk at	Is as cheap as Sirloin steak at	Or eggs at
7c. a quart	16.3c. a pound	17.6c. a doz.
8c. "	18.6c. "	20.1c. "
9c. "	21.0c. "	22.6c. "
10c. "	23.3c. "	25.1c. "
12c. "	27.9c. "	30.2c. "
15c. "	34.9c. "	37.7c. "

Energy is the power to work. The natural heat of animals and the energy with which they move and work are obtained from the energy of the foods eaten; likewise, the fat which lubricates the body and protects it from cold and many diseases. Active children growing and playing as they are, need more for their size than older folk. The cheapest source of energy for grown-ups will be found in the cereals, but children need a food finer and tenderer by nature and of some animal origin. The cost of energy in milk compared with meat and eggs is shown in the following table prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture:

To Supply Energy at Equal Cost.

When milk is	Sirloin steak must not be more than	And eggs not more than
7c. a quart	9.9c. a pound	9.3c. a doz.
8c. "	11.3c. "	10.6c. "
9c. "	12.8c. "	11.9c. "
10c. "	14.2c. "	13.2c. "
12c. "	17.0c. "	15.9c. "
15c. "	21.3c. "	19.3c. "

Is milk a cheap food? Water is not food, neither is bone nor shell. Only the digestible substance counts. The cost of one pound of actual nutriment varies in all of our common foods very much according to the amount of waste they carry. For example, meats as purchased are from one-tenth to one-fourth bone and the meat itself is from one-half to two-thirds water. Even so solid a meat as ham is about one-seventh bone, and the meat portion one-half water. Milk has no bone, but is 87½ per cent. water and 12½ per cent. solid or one-eighth pound of solid food matter per pound, but one quart weighs two pounds, and, therefore, contains one-fourth pound actual food substance, so if it costs 12 cents per American quart, the food solids cost at the rate of 48 cents per pound. In skim-milk at 6 cents per quart, the food solids cost about 36 cents per pound. Hamburger is two-thirds water. If it costs 20 cents per pound on the market the food solids cost the consumer at the rate of 60 cents per pound. Eggs are more than 11 per cent. shell and the contents about 77 per cent. water. Therefore, if a dozen cost 35 cents, the food contained costs at the rate of 85 cents per pound.

Figuring our common animal product foods in this way, we find their cost to the consumer as shown in the table below:

Name	Retail Price	Cents per lb. edible solids	In comparison milk is worth
Fat porterhouse	32c. lb.	\$0.85	21.00c.
Round steak	25c. lb.	.81	20.00c.
Hamburger	25c. lb.	.75	19.00c.
Hamburger	20c. lb.	.60	15.00c.
Eggs	45c. doz.	1.27	32.00c.
Broiler chicken	33c. lb.	2.25	50.00c.
Fat fowl	28c. lb.	1.12	28.00c.
Turkey, fat	30c. lb.	.90	23.00c.
White fish	20c. lb.	1.44	35.00c.
Oysters, solid	50c. qt.	2.50	60.00c.
Buttermilk	6c. qt.	.36	6.00c.
Milk, 3.25%	10c. qt.	.40	10.00c.
Milk, 3.25%	12c. qt.	.48	12.00c.
Certified milk (4%)	20c. qt.	.80	20.00c.
Ham	40c. lb.	1.04	27.00c.
Ham	30c. lb.	.78	19.00c.
Cheese	30c. lb.	.48	12.00c.
Cottage cheese	12c. lb.	.36	6.00c.

Milk is not the cheapest food for adults, however, in so far as cereals can attend to the needs of the body as shown in the following table:

Cereal and Vegetable Foods.

Cereals—	Price per lb.	Digestible dry matter Cost per lb.
Wheat flour	6c.	7.1c.
Rice	10c.	11.6c.
Oatmeal	8c.	8.8c.
Cornmeal	7c.	8.4c.
Vegetables—		
Potatoes	2.5c.	15c.
Cabbage	4c.	58c.
Squash	4c.	15c.
Pumpkin	3c.	88c.
Onion	4c.	21.6c.
Beet	3c.	32c.
Turnip	3c.	43c.

The comparative slight increase in the cost of a pound of digestible dry matter in the cereals is due to the fact that they contain but little water, and but little of the other essential waste, while the vegetables increased immensely, due to both high water content and to mechanical waste. Potatoes, for example, are about 20 per cent. mechanical loss and the edible portion nearly 80 per cent. water. Thus, if a bushel cost \$1.50 or two and one-half cents per pound, the cost of a pound of actual nutriment is about 15 cents.

All foods are not equally useful, however. Some are less digestible; some more difficult of digestion, and others evidently difficult of re-organization within the system, thus, entailing a loss in the percentage amount, which can be actually made use of.

Milks differ in value per quart, because they differ materially in the amount of food contained in the quart. Milks which vary in fat content vary also in the amount of protein (casein and albumen) and carbohydrate (sugar), which they contain, as is shown in the following table (Minn. Col. 140):

Composition of Milk.

Fat Per cent.	Protein Casein and Albumen Per cent.	Carbohydrates (sugar) Per cent.	Total Starch value Per cent.
2.5	2.55	4.45	12.62
3.0	2.69	4.60	14.03
3.5	2.81	4.75	15.43
4.0	3.08	4.85	16.93
4.5	3.27	4.97	18.96
5.0	3.45	4.98	19.68
5.5	3.65	4.92	20.04
6.0	3.82	4.96	22.23
6.5	4.12	4.90	23.67
7.0	4.22	4.84	24.81

By starch value in the last column is meant the pounds of starch or wheat flour, which would be required to furnish the nutriment contained in one hundred pounds of milk of the various grades.

Milk solids differ in value. The milks which contain naturally more fat, contain also more fat in proportion to the other solids than do the low fat milks. Fat is the rich heating food. Consequently, the relation between the ingredients is interfered with materially. The following table shows the percentage composition of water-free or dry substance as obtained from milk of varying fat content (Minn. Col. 140):

Percentage Composition of Water-Free Substance in Milk of Varying Fat.

Grade of milk Per cent.	Butter-fat Per cent.	Protein Per cent.	Carbohydrates Per cent.	Ash Per cent.
3.0 fat	27.27	24.36	41.83	6.54
3.5 "	29.76	23.89	40.40	5.95
4.0 "	31.70	24.40	38.45	5.46
4.5 "	33.41	24.28	36.89	5.42
5.0 "	35.28	24.35	35.22	5.15
5.5 "	37.16	24.66	33.25	4.93
6.0 "	38.78	24.69	31.75	4.78
6.5 "	39.95	25.32	30.12	4.61
7.0 "	41.62	25.09	28.78	4.51

The special point in the above two paragraphs is the fact that mothers may select milk which is adapted to the needs of the person consuming such and still keep within the realm of milk. Thus, the mother with the tender infant may select a low fat, high albumen, low casein, high ash milk or she may select a low fat, high casein, high ash (one-half skimmed ordinary milk) for the growing youngster of two to ten years of age, and still have cream left for coffee or she may select the high fat, and generally rich milk, for the run-down person, one needing abundance of "easy energy." Milk is the most adaptable of all foods since the fat can be easily removed, producing a cream nearly as rich in heat as bacon and leaving a skim-milk as rich in protein as lean meat, yet each partaking of the general character and possessing the growth stimulating qualities of milk.

Animal tissues resemble the food eaten. One of the hardest lessons that the feeders of infants in this country have had to learn is the fact that the material and the bone produced from a food will resemble closely the composition of the food consumed. Thus, if it is desired that the infant have weak bones, flabby flesh, and be overfat and pale of color, this can be brought about by feeding "top-milk," which is simply thin cream or if, on the other hand, a youngster with sound bones, hard muscles, good color, and bright eye, but not overfat is desired, such can be produced by feeding low fat normal milk, or even by skimming the milk and feeding the lower portions rather than the upper.

Skim-milk is liquid meat. Milk is the most nearly complete food known and skim-milk is simply milk from which most of the fat has been removed, and the other ingredients made slightly richer by its removal. The quantity of protein, which can be purchased for 10 cents in our common foods is as follows:

	Grams of protein
In skim-milk at 7c. per qt.	47.00
In milk at 10c. per qt.	32.00
In cheese at 25c. per lb.	52.26
In eggs at 35c. per doz.	20.60
In steak at 25c. per lb.	37.14

Every one hundred pounds of skim-milk contains as much total food as twenty pounds of meat. Two quarts of skim-milk contain as much protein as one

pound of should feed should feed

Cottage tains about more prote therefore, however, a testinal fer cleansing i homes and it and sell will eat it value and some tart so

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Margarine ca fats combined possible to hav examination, h the grain whic milk fat. The margarine cost creamery butte if the trade w very serious con where it has ga tions are not ov has been cause was permitte a great dairy indu in the developm again be put up least the regulati possible for the conditions again

It may be int to those who d of the manufact the main revenu tallow. This tal and the amount on the care take of the animal. The body are use rendering, etc., i parts of the body ly there are diffe The Modern P

pound of beef, and is equally digestible. Mothers should feed it more to the growing family. Farmers should feed it less to hogs.

Cottage cheese is made from skim-milk and contains about one-third less energy and about one-third more protein than ordinary meat, and it may be said, therefore, to have about equal food value. It has, however, an advantage over meat in not inducing intestinal fermentation; in fact, in being cooling and cleansing in effect. It should be made in farmers' homes and eaten more freely. Creameries should make it and sell in quantities to cities, and people in general will eat it more universally when they learn its true value and also learn to eat it with fruit, especially of some tart sort.

All milk foods stimulate growth and aid digestion. The cry of Europe for food is not wholly one of amount or yet for a fine grain food for children, but largely one of animal protein meat for the adults and milk for children.

Some wonderful experiments have been carried on

within the past half dozen years, which show that there are food elements which have not yet been fully analyzed or studied, which have the power to stimulate growth. Vitamines is the name applied to them, though probably incorrectly. One kind is associated with fat and the other with the watery portion of the milk. They are tenacious in character, not being destroyed with high heating. Pasteurization has no effect upon them.

We must all agree that since milk is an indispensable food for the young and an economical animal product for the adult, and since dairying makes for the small farm and family industry the dairy industry, as a whole, should be intelligently encouraged and the products intelligently and liberally used.—From an address by Prof. R. M. Washburn, delivered at a Dairy Convention recently held at Edmonton.

Take Heed.

Remember the milk when it hath been skimmed—use it often.

Verily, it is the same as whole milk save for the butter-fat.

Still it containeth therein the milk sugar, the flesh-making proteins and the mineral substances—all of which hath great value.

He that continually drinketh that from which the foam must be blown, and wasteth skim-milk, which is an excellent, satisfying, nourishing drink, and on which a man may get filled but not full, is unwise.

Woe unto the wasteful wife who goeth often to the water bucket when cooking and remembereth not the can of skim-milk which can be used in preparing many foods.

Take a little skim-milk for thy stomach's sake and for thy many infirmities.

Know that it is an excellent and inexpensive food and that among nutrition experts it is of high repute.—The Rural Spirit.

Margarine—What It Is and How It Is Made.

Fat in some form or other is essential to the growth, development and health of the human body. While one kind of fat can partially substitute for another there is no known fat or combination of fats which can replace the fat of milk, either as a human food or as a food for young stock. It contains a substance which is essential to health and no real substitute has as yet been found. Authorities on the matter claim that giving substitutes of milk fat to children causes irreparable harm. There is something in whole milk that meets every need in the human body. Without it natural development is impaired. While the digestive system of the mature person can take animal and vegetable fat, there are instances on record where lack of milk fat in some form resulted in debility.

That butter made from the fat of milk is a natural food which is in great demand is indicated by the efforts made by manufacturers to produce a product that looks like it and tastes like it, but yet is not the real thing. By combining certain fats or oils with milk or cream, an imitation product known as margarine or butterine is produced. The addition of coloring matter makes the product resemble the genuine butter from the fat of milk. In countries where margarine is manufactured and sold is has required the enforcement of stringent laws to prevent this product from being sold as butter. The enforcing of these laws has entailed heavy expense, and prominent men have been apprehended for the infringement of the regulations. That it can be manufactured and sold at a much lower price than butter is a well known fact. However, regardless of the cost of manufacture, it retails at but a few cents below the product it is supposed to imitate or substitute. The cost price of the animal fat and oils entering into the composition can be estimated by following the market for live animals, or for vegetable oils. It is generally believed that the manufacture of margarine returns a big profit and this belief has been pretty well substantiated.

While the manufacture and sale of this product has been permitted in certain States across the line for some years, it is but recently that the bars against its entry into Canada have been removed. The scarcity and high price of butter and a need for fats were arguments used by those agitating for the use of oleo in this country. The laws regarding its sale are fairly strict, and are intended to prevent any fraud being exercised on the consuming public. The use of this substitute was supposed to benefit the working man, but we doubt if he is using it as largely as it was expected that he would. The price is so near that of dairy butter that he prefers to pay the few cents extra and so secure the genuine article. Undoubtedly oleo is a clean, wholesome food but at the same time it lacks some elements which are so vital to health and which are found in butter.

Margarine can be made from vegetable oils and animal fats combined with milk or cream so that it is quite possible to have it taste and look like butter. On close examination, however, it will be found that it lacks the grain which is characteristic of butter made from milk fat. The fats entering into the composition of margarine cost a good deal less than the fat of dairy or creamery butter can be produced for. Consequently, if the trade were given a free hand it would prove a very serious competitor to dairymen. In some countries where it has gained a foothold, and where the regulations are not over strict, an injury to the dairy industry has been caused. The manufacture and sale in Canada was permitted as a war measure, and in justice to the great dairy industry of Canada which has done so much in the development of the new country, the bars should again be put up against this butter substitute, or at least the regulations should be such as to make it impossible for the product to be sold as butter as soon as conditions again become normal.

It may be interesting to those who use oleo, and even to those who do not, to know something of the process of the manufacture of this product. In a beef carcass the main revenue has been from the meat, hide and tallow. This tallow contains what is known as oleo oil and the amount which is secured depends considerably on the care taken by the men in charge of the dressing of the animal. Trimmings of fat from various parts of the body are used and the process of cleaning, cutting, rendering, etc., is a lengthy one. Fats from different parts of the body vary slightly in flavor, and consequently there are different grades of oleo oil. According to "The Modern Packing House", by F. W. Wilder, the

following parts are used in the making of neutral or No. 1 oil: Caul fat, ruffle fat, briskets trimmed from the bed pickings, crotch trimmings, paunch trimmings, pluck trimmings, reed trimmings, and heart-casing fat. Number 2, or second grade oil, are trimmings from the intestines, miscellaneous bed pickings, kidney fat, clean trimmings from cattle being cut up for canning purposes, skimming from the scrap fat of No. 1 oil. Number 3 grade of oil comes from the head, liver, and trimmings from miscellaneous parts. Every care is taken in regard to cleanliness from start to finish. This oleo oil is used in the manufacture of oleomargarine or butterine. It is mixed with cottonseed oil, milk and cream. The high-grade margarine contains no cotton-seed oil and cream is used in place of milk. The lower grades contain cottonseed oil and milk substituted for the cream. According to "The Modern Packing House," only pure, absolutely sweet milk and cream should be used. As this cannot always be secured, a starter is used to cultivate a pure flavor. The starters contain the healthy bacteria always found in clean, fresh milk. This book gives the following as the constituents of high-grade butterine: No. 1 oleo oil, 521 lbs.; No. 1 neutral lard, 475 lbs.; 30 per cent. cream, 50 gallons; creamery butter, 300 pounds. It is estimated that this will yield about 1,500 lbs. of butterine. The following is the composition given of low-grade butterine: No. 2 oleo oil, 350 lbs.; No. 2 neutral lard, 450 lbs.; cotton-seed oil, 250 lbs.; 3 1/2 per cent. milk, 60 gallons. This will yield about 1,200 lbs. of butterine. The milk, cream and butter, combined

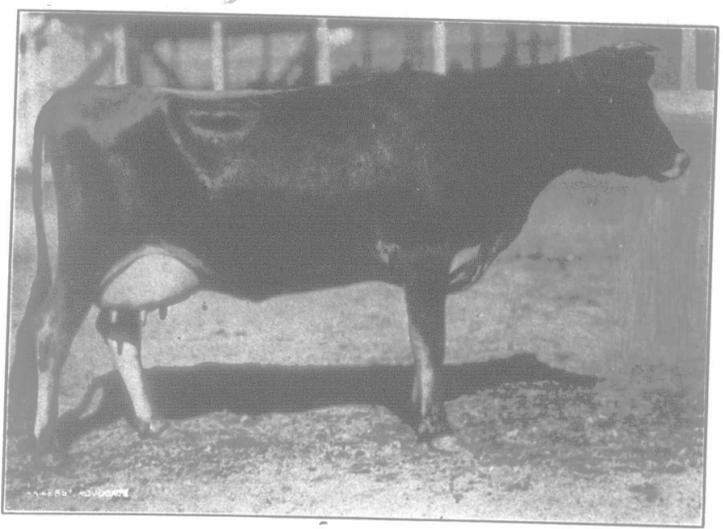
before the Royal Society of Arts on the manufacture of margarine in the United Kingdom. The following excerpts are taken from this paper and give some idea of the materials used and the process of manufacture:

"Margarine was manufactured almost exclusively from animal fats and liquid oils in the early 'eighties. To-day coconut oil and palm kernel oil have nearly displaced the animal fats. . . . Gradually new methods of treating the vegetable oils were introduced, and in the early nineties coconut fats had already gained a certain place on the market as a cooking fat. During the following ten years, as refining methods were perfected, it slowly but surely found its way into the manufacture of margarine. Other fats, such as palm kernel oil, were also introduced with the result that about ninety per cent. of the margarine manufactured is now made exclusively from vegetable fats and oils, and in my opinion the quality when scientifically manufactured is superior to that made with animal fats. Before the war the prices of vegetable fats were often equal to the prices of animal fats, but since the war the greater scarcity of animal fats has made the latter more expensive than vegetable fats. Many and various difficulties have had to be overcome before vegetable fats could be refined to the degree of perfection required to enable them to be utilized in the manufacture of margarine. Not only has it been necessary to design, improve and again improve upon the milling machinery used for the crushing of the nuts, but numerous processes both physical and chemical have had to

be devised to free the crude oil from all color matter, from the contents of free fatty acids and from odor. Of these processes might be mentioned the washing of the fats with hot water so as to remove albuminous matter the filtration and bleaching with various hyposulphates, neutralization of caustic alkali, and treatment in specially designed vessels with super-heat steam to remove volatile substances. Every process has to be carried out with the most minute care and attention and in continuous co-operation of the chemical laboratory, in order to ensure a finished product practically without smell, taste or color, as the margarine makers of to-day are most particular in the choice of edible fats. . . . The solid vegetable fats are as a rule hard and brittle, and the first step is to melt and mix them with the amount of liquid oil

necessary to soften them to such an extent that they can be easily spread on bread. The mixture of fats and oils is practically colorless, and, as a yellow color is desirable, a small amount of butter coloring is added. The next step is the churning process, wherein the fats are churned with ripened skim-milk in such a way that a very intimate emulsion of milk and fat is formed. This churning process has undergone considerable developments. Five or ten years ago the process was carried out in large vessels of several tons' capacity, provided with a steam-driven stirring device. The whole arrangement was very bulky and expensive, and necessitated constant attention and considerable loss of time.

"The new plant consists of a motor-driven emulsifier in which the emulsification is carried out continuously. This arrangement requires very little attention and only a fraction of the power needed for the old plant. The liquid emulsion produced in the emulsifiers is spread on the surface of rotating cooling drums and thereon cooled to such an extent that it immediately sets and is scraped off the drums as finely crystallized flakes. The very fine uniform crystallization of the fats essential to the making of vegetable margarine has only become



Rower's Charm.

First three-year-old in milk at Toronto, 1917; senior and grand champion Jersey female at London; for J. Pringle, London, Ont.

with the other oil and fats, give a desirable flavor to the manufactured product. The more cream and butter used in its manufacture, the higher the grade of margarine produced. While the regulations are against the coloring of margarine, the cream and butter used add a slight golden tinge to the product. The appearance of a food product goes a long way in making or retarding a sale. Few would care to butter their bread with a pure white substance like lard or tallow, but when these substances are mixed in with cream and butter, to give the flavor and add a little color, sales are more readily made.

In Norway a scientific committee has been at work on the matter of making margarine from fish oil, and they claim to have established the possibility of making the substance from cod liver oil, herring oil, and other oils, identical in every way in color and taste with that at present manufactured from vegetable oils.

In Great Britain and parts of Europe where oleo is used to a large extent, vegetable oils are used in its manufacture. The Maypole Dairy Company is believed to be one of the largest companies manufacturing oleo in England. The Chairman of that company, Sir William George Watson, Bt., recently read a paper

practicable by the introduction of the above mentioned cooling device, and by the guide of micro-photographic reproduction of the crystallization formed thereon. Before the introduction of the surface-cooling of margarine emulsion the cooling was generally done by spraying the emulsion into ice-cold water. At this stage of the manufacture the salt is added and the margarine is worked on butter rollers and butter blenders until it has a consistency which resembles butter. The milk and its treatment is of greatest importance in the manufacture of margarine. It has been found necessary to procure the best and freshest milk obtainable and to make such arrangements that it is received at our dairy within six to eight hours of milking time.

"In the dairy the milk is separated, the cream being used for butter-making and the skim-milk is pasteurized and cooled practically to freezing point, and then run into tanks where it is stored under cold-storage conditions. The souring or ripening of the milk is generally accepted as the most essential process, and it is hardly necessary to state that for this purpose only pure cultures of lactic acid organisms are used. The souring process itself is carried out in propagators in which the process goes on continually. The sweet milk is run in at the top of the propagator as the equivalent amount of fully ripened milk leaves the plant. All these processes are governed by the strictest rules of hygiene and sanitation. Margarine, like butter, being a most delicate substance and one which is very easily influenced by organisms, such as bacteria and mould, calls for the most careful treatment. Further, as milk offers the most ready ground for the development of these organisms, it will be readily understood that the hygienic conditions in a margarine factory cannot be too highly rated. In fact, nothing less than the actual sterilization of the utensils and raw material will suffice, and there is a constant hunt for germs in every corner and every pipe. Live steam has proved to be the most effective and in every respect the least harmful method to adopt for sterilization in a food factory. In our margarine works at Southall, we have gone so far in this direction as to install an expensive plant for the purification of the air in the workrooms. The plant is so constructed that the fresh air is drawn from shafts protruding high above the buildings and is passed through a chamber where conditions of constant rain prevail. The water is distributed over the whole area of this chamber by means of hundreds of sprays which eject the water as a very fine rain. The passing of the air through this water frees it from dust and organisms and makes it clean and humid, like the atmosphere after a summer rain. The raw materials for the margarine industry—i. e., copra, palm kernel, and ground nuts, come chiefly from the British Empire."

From the above, some idea of the equipment necessary in the process of oleo manufacture will be gleaned. It is evident that every care is taken to handle this food product in the most sanitary manner. On this side of the Atlantic, animal fats are used more largely than vegetable fats and oils for the manufacture of margarine. This substitute for butter is one method of utilizing by-products of slaughter houses, and the oil of cottonseed, etc. However, these substances were not hitherto wasted. The more animal fats that are made into margarine the less there is of tallow and lard, consequently the matter of supply and demand causes the price of these commodities to rise. If margarine was always sold on its merits and not camouflaged, the dairy industry would have nothing to fear from this competitor. However, when every effort is made to have the product resemble genuine butter, dairymen must ever guard against the margarine trade gaining the upper hand. An organization representing all phases of the dairy industry in Canada is needed today as never before.

POULTRY.

Care of the Sitting Hen.

On the average farm the hatching season is in full swing. Hens or incubators set early in May will give chicks in fairly good time, and if properly fed the pullets should be sufficiently developed to commence laying in the fall. We doubt the advisability of setting hens much after the 12th of May; in fact, we would sooner see all the chicks hatched out by that time. Wherever the hens are sitting should be kept clean, and fresh water, a supply of whole grain and a dust bath should be within reach. The hen should be dusted with insect powder before she is put on the nest and again a day or two before leaving the nest with the chicks. A little dry sulphur or ground tobacco in the dust bath is recommended by some poultrymen. The hens should not be set in too warm a place. We have seen the birds panting with the heat, and have also seen them succumb on the nest due to too heating a feed and too high a temperature. It is a very good plan to set the hens in coops, away from the regular poultry house. In this way there is less danger of the nest becoming infested with mites. Comparatively few henhouses are free from these pests, which get into the cracks and corners of the building. At nights they come out of their hiding place and get on the hen's body, causing her to become uneasy, resulting in broken eggs. In fact, they worry the hens on the roost a good deal. The henhouse should be thoroughly cleaned and the cracks and crevices washed out, after which a good disinfectant might be sprayed over the entire surface. Coal oil is a good substance to destroy mites. If the mites are very thick, once over with the coal oil is not enough but should be followed in a week's time with another application. One cannot expect a good hatch if the hens are infested with vermin.

Managing the Growing Flock.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In order to hatch and raise a large flock of chicks one must plan on giving a good deal of time and attention to the birds. Poultry raising is one occupation which does not permit of careless work. A little neglect at the time the chicks are hatching, or at any time the first few weeks of their lives, will result in a high mortality. Even with the best of attention there is bound to be a certain amount of loss. Accidents will happen and sometimes for reasons unknown the young chicks will succumb on a wholesale basis.

We aim at raising from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five chicks so as to have about sixty pullets to put in the laying pen. If we could get hens to sit early enough in the season we would prefer the natural method of incubation. However, in order to be sure of early pullets, we run one hatch in the incubator and plan on having the chicks out from the 15th to the 20th of April. We have reared chicks with the brooder, with more or less success, but where there is a large number we have had considerable loss owing to the chicks crowding and the under ones suffocating. This occurred more particularly when the weather set in cold and the heat got a little low. One big advantage of the brooder is that the chicks do not come in contact with the hen and as a result are free from lice. However, we have had less loss and less trouble by putting the chicks hatched in the incubator with hens. Several may be killed by being stepped on, but we have not had so great a loss from this source as from the birds being suffocated in the brooder. This latter cause may be due to a little carelessness on our part.

We always set a few hens and plan on putting them in boxes or coops, away from the main flock. By moving them at night we have never had any trouble with them leaving their nests. We dust them with insect powder when they are set, and also a few days before the hatch comes off. The hen also has access to ashes for dusting in. Sometimes the inner lining of the shell of the egg is very thick and we have had chicks die in the shell from being unable to break this membrane and free themselves. A little assistance in the way of breaking this membrane has saved many chicks for us.

When the chicks are taken out of the incubator we give them water to drink and sprinkle a little chick grit over the floor of the brooder, or in the pen if the chicks are with a hen. When they are forty-eight hours old we start giving them a little solid feed. We have found a mixture of hard-boiled egg, dry bread and onion tops or dandelion leaves to give excellent results. The infertile eggs are used and bread is dried in the oven. We run the material through the meat chopper so as to have it ground fine. Young chicks eat this very readily and since feeding this mixture we have had little trouble with white diarrhoea. After the first few days we start feeding a little chick feed but continue the bread and egg for about ten days. When the chicks are around two weeks old we commence feeding a mash, made of bran, cornmeal and meat meal, which we moisten with sour milk. At first we feed five times a day but as the chicks become older, fewer feeds are given but a larger quantity is fed at a meal.

If the weather is at all chilly we keep the chicks under cover, whether they are in a brooder or with a hen, but on warm days they are allowed to run out in a small yard. The chick yard is only about ten feet square and is entirely covered in with wire. This protects the chicks from crows and cats. A yard of the size mentioned may seem entirely too small for a flock of one hundred or more chicks. However, we move the coop or brooder and yard every few days so that the chicks may have fresh grass. We rub a little lard on the head and under the wings of the chicks, if any lice get on them. As soon as the danger from crows is past, we like to get the chicks on free range as they grow a much stronger frame than if they are confined in a small yard. The root or corn field, or the orchard, we have found makes an ideal location for growing chicks, as they require a certain amount of shade. A colony house is used to provide shelter for the chicks when on range. This is always closed up at night to prevent rodents from molesting the young birds.

Without wheat it is rather difficult to raise chicks.

However, we must do the best we can with such feeds as are on hand. A dry mash composed of cracked corn, shorts, oat siftings and meat meal has given us very good results. It is surprising the amount of water which a flock of one hundred will drink in a day. We have found that it pays to supply fresh water at least twice during the day, and we always plan to keep the drinking fountains clean. To do this we find it necessary to boil them occasionally. If the pullets are to be developed so that they will commence laying by the time cold weather sets in, they must be hatched early and fed liberally during the season. However, we have been able to get a fair percentage of the pullets hatched in April to lay in November, but we believe that it cost upwards of a dollar for each chick, for feed alone, to bring it to six months of age.

Middlesex Co., Ontario.

AMATEUR.

Remove the Male Kind From the Flock.

Practically all the eggs to be hatched this year will be set by this time. Any later settings will not have the chicks out in sufficient time to have them fully developed by fall. Once the breeding season is over the male birds of the flock can be disposed of, unless they are particularly valuable birds and it is the intention to keep them for breeding purposes next year, in which case they should be separated from the flock and given a pen by themselves. It is a mistake to leave the male birds with the flock during the summer. The birds are worth as much now as they will be next fall, and the amount of feed they consume will simply be lost. This is not the greatest loss, however, as there are many thousands of dollars lost every year as the result of fertile eggs. An infertile egg does not deteriorate in value the same as does a fertile one. If a hen sits on eggs over night, incubation will commence if the eggs are fertile. These eggs chill, the germ dies, and the egg is spoiled. The same thing will occur if the eggs are kept in a warm place; as, for instance, the pantry window. A better market can usually be secured if the eggs are infertile, consequently the poultryman has everything to gain and nothing to lose by disposing of the male bird at the end of the breeding season.

HORTICULTURE.

Don't Fail to Have a Garden.

In the rush of spring work the garden and orchard are very often forgotten on the average farm. They have to take second place to the grain crops, although in many respects they yield a larger revenue per acre and for time expended than do some of the other farm crops. As soon as the grain is sown attention should be paid to these two branches of the farm work. On too many farms the garden is but a secondary consideration. A few onions, radish and lettuce seeds are stuck in the ground at the corner of the house and possibly cabbage and tomatoes are set out in the main root field, but beyond that no thought is given to the growing of the vegetables. True, on many farms a few square rods, up to a quarter or half an acre, are fenced off for gardening purposes. It is surprising the amount of vegetables that can be produced on a small plot if judiciously planted, and it will mean a considerable saving in expense in supplying the table. Practically everyone likes vegetables in some form or other and their use goes a long way in saving some of the other more expensive articles of diet.

The garden should be fairly heavily manured and the soil thoroughly worked. As soon as it is dry enough, onions, carrots, parsnips, lettuce, radish and the first planting of peas should be put in. Where there is plenty of room it is not advisable to crowd the rows. Plant to have them far enough apart to allow the horse cultivator to be used. This will save a good deal of hoeing, and the garden may be kept cleaner than it otherwise would be. When warm weather sets in some of the other crops, such as beans, corn, cucumbers, citrons, etc., can be planted. The aim should be to have them sprout-



Perfect Ducklings—Result of a Wholesale Shell Burst.

Photograph from Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

ing by the planting of two weeks' considerable crop which average far of rows of planted about will supply around the planted so is given. If potato vine covering of This will ke not injure t

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EDITOR "THE

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The results o shown that pota part of the soil obtained, at leas be applied to the

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Late in the r Ontario, succumb He was a noted Berkshire swine the exhibitions, the winners, whi was noted for hi Lyons' death has breeders a gentle industry.

ing by the time danger from frost is past. The second planting of peas, radish and lettuce could be made about two weeks after the first. This will prolong the season considerably for these vegetables. There is another crop which is not given sufficient consideration on the average farm, and that is the early potato. A couple of rows of Early Ohio, Early Eureka, or Irish Cobbler, planted about the middle of April or the first of May, will supply the table with new potatoes somewhere around the first of July. True, there is danger of potatoes planted so early becoming frost bitten, if no protection is given. If there is any likelihood of a frost when the potato vines are showing through the ground, a light covering of earth may be thrown over them with a plow. This will keep the frost from hurting them and yet will not injure the vines.

Cabbage plants may be set out quite early. The early cabbage very often gives the firmest head. Then there are the tomatoes, and sufficient plants should be set out to supply tomatoes for table use, for making catsup, pickles and for canning purposes. There is no reason why a good many jars of canned tomatoes should not be put up on every farm. It is not a particularly heavy task to can the tomatoes and they keep very well for use the next winter. It is not yet too late to sow many of the garden seeds. If there is no specially prepared place for the garden, have it back in the root field where there will be no danger of the fowl scratching it up; in fact, the garden may be kept cleaner if put in the field than if it is fenced off near the buildings. It will be cultivated at the time of cultivating the roots and if the soil is at all good the results should be gratifying.

Planting the seed is not enough; a certain amount of cultivation is required throughout the season. The work of keeping a garden clean should not be left entirely to the women folk—the men can surely find time to do a little hoeing in the vegetable garden.

FARM BULLETIN.

Artificial Fertilizer in Tobacco Growing.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

During the season of 1917 fertilizer tests were made on fifteen plots of flue tobacco and on fifteen plots of Burley tobacco, on the Harrow Tobacco Station, with the purpose of determining the value of the fertilizer for increasing the yield, and also its effect on the quality of the finished product. In every case, with both types of tobacco, fertilizers of different formulae were used; and the various plots were managed and cultivated in such a way as to make the fertilizer used the only factor affecting the yield and quality of the tobacco grown on the plot. The tobacco was harvested and kept separate until after it was stripped and weighed, and the returns were determined by the yield and price for which the tobacco was sold.

No manure was used in conjunction with the fertilizer, and in each case a plot was planted to tobacco which had neither been manured nor fertilized in any way.

The fertilizer giving the best results with the flue tobacco, as regards yield and color had a formula consisting of approximately 2 per cent. ammonia, 5 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 2½ per cent. potash; and was applied at the rate of 1 ton per acre. This formula gave an increase in yield of 442 pounds of tobacco per acre over the plot on which no fertilizer was used; and after deducting the cost of the fertilizer and the value of the tobacco which would have been grown had no fertilizer been used, gave a net profit of \$119.10 per acre for using the fertilizer.

The fertilizer giving the best results on Burley had a formula consisting of approximately 5 per cent. ammonia, 3 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 5 per cent. potash, and was used at the rate of 1 ton per acre. This formula gave an increased yield of 1,230 pounds per acre over the plot on which no fertilizer was used, and a net profit of \$218.10 per acre for using the fertilizer.

Where a good coat of manure could be applied the percentage of ammonia in the fertilizer, for Burley, could be safely reduced considerably, thus lowering the cost of the fertilizer.

The results of two years' tests on the Station have shown that potash is the controlling factor in a large part of the soils of the tobacco belt; and when it can be obtained, at least a small percentage of potash should be applied to the tobacco crop.

D. D. Digges.

S. J. Lyons Passes.

Late in the month of March, S. J. Lyons, Norval, Ontario, succumbed to a severe attack of pneumonia. He was a noted breeder of Jersey cattle as well as Berkshire swine and Cotswold sheep. His entries at the exhibitions, large and small, were always among the winners, while he himself, as a judge in the ring, was noted for his good and impartial judgment. Mr. Lyons' death has removed from the ranks of Canadian breeders a gentleman and an active supporter of the industry.

Canada's Budget Almost Reaches Billion Mark.

Last week in Parliament, Hon. A. K. Maclean, Acting Minister of Finance, presented Canada's Budget, which almost reached the billion-dollar mark and revealed the colossal obligations of the Dominion in regard to the war. Only minor changes were made in the tariff, and these include such articles as tea, coffee and chicory. No mention was made of free implements and up to the time of writing no member of Parliament has seen fit to introduce an amendment covering the same.

If such an amendment were brought forward it would surely embarrass many Government supporters who are pledged, more or less, to the policy of free implements, but it would prolong the debate unnecessarily until a great many parliamentarians had given the reasons for the faith that was in them. Mr. Maclean stated that the net debt of Canada, which, before the war, had reached \$336,000,000 has now passed the billion-dollar mark, and when the accounts for the past fiscal year are closed it will reach approximately \$1,200,000,000. For the fiscal year ending March 31, the revenue will reach, when accounts are closed, \$258,000,000, exceeding the revenue of the preceding year by \$26,000,000, and that of the first year of the war by \$125,000,000. Customs will yield \$146,000,000, and excise \$27,000,000, while other taxations will bring in \$25,000,000. Of this latter item the business profits' war tax will yield \$21,271,283, banks \$836,724, insurance companies \$385,127, trust and loan companies \$267,917, inland revenue from railways, steamships, telegraph and cable companies, etc., \$2,229,922, making a total of almost \$25,000,000. Mr. Maclean placed the ordinary expenditure for the fiscal year, 1917-18, at \$173,000,000, inclusive of \$45,000,000 for interest and \$7,000,000 for pensions, or \$52,000,000 altogether.

The outlay of Canada for all purposes, apart from the war, during the past fiscal year was \$203,000,000, while the revenue was \$258,000,000; thus the Government has a favorable balance or surplus of about \$55,000,000 to apply to war expenditures. Canada's expenditure on war account for the fourth year of the conflict will approximate \$345,000,000, of which \$167,000,000 was expended in Canada while the balance, \$178,000,000, represents the war expenditures overseas.

After dealing with the Victory War Loan and trade conditions, the Minister referred to the obligations of the Government for the current year. He said there would be \$230,000,000 required for civil budget; \$425,000,000 for war expenditure; and \$325,000,000 for advances to the Imperial Government for financing, in part, our export trade with Great Britain. To discharge this total of \$980,000,000, there will be a revenue of \$270,000,000; advances by Great Britain to pay for maintenance of Canadian troops overseas about \$300,000,000; unexpended balance of Victory Loan \$130,000,000, making a total of \$700,000,000. This will leave a probable balance of \$280,000,000 to be provided from loans in Canada, or elsewhere if possible. These figures do not include commitments for expenditure on account of the purchase of railway equipment and Canadian Northern securities; these must be raised in another way.

In regard to the raising of money to meet all these obligations, the Minister said: "I want to make it clear that if we are to continue our part in the war and maintain our overseas trade at its present dimensions, the people of Canada must loan to the Government the money to accomplish that end; that is, they must, year after year, purchase Victory Bonds. There is no other way of accomplishing it. It cannot be obtained elsewhere. We must rely on our own capital and labor, so far as we can, to carry on our present war and trade program. I cannot too strongly state the imperative necessity of the Government borrowing from our own people and the imperative duty of our people to loan to the Government."

Proposed Changes in Taxation.

The new Budget proposed to extend the income tax to include incomes from \$1,000 to \$1,500, in the case of unmarried persons, and from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in the case of married persons. The tax on smaller incomes is to be 2 per cent. per annum. A special exemption of \$200 income is allowed for each child of 16 years of age. A super-tax of 5 per cent. is to be charged on the taxes paid on incomes between \$6,000 and \$10,000, under the Income Tax Measure of last year, and a super-tax of 10 per cent. on incomes from \$10,000 to \$100,000. There is also a revision upwards of the taxation on incomes above \$50,000. The Corporation Income Tax, formerly 4 per cent., is raised to 6 per cent.; the Business Profits' Tax, which formerly applied to companies having an invested capital of \$50,000 or more, has been extended to include those of \$25,000 or upwards, whether incorporated or not. The new companies brought within the provisions of the Act will pay 25 per cent. of the profits over 10 per cent. of invested capital.

A customs duty of 10 cents per pound has been added to tea, as well as an increase duty of 10 cents per pound on all stocks now in dealers' hands. The customs duty on green coffee and chicory is made 5 cents per pound British preferential, and 7 cents per pound intermediate, in place of 2½ cents and 3 cents, as heretofore. Temper-

ance drinks which require malt, rice or corn in their manufacture will now pay a customs duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

It is proposed to raise the excise duties on manufactured tobacco from 10 cents to 20 cents per pound; on cigars from \$5 to \$6 per thousand; on cigarettes from \$3 to \$6 per thousand; on foreign raw leaf tobacco from 28 cents to 40 cents per pound; on foreign raw leaf tobaccos (stemmed) from 42 cents to 60 cents per pound. It is also proposed to establish an excise tax of 5 cents per pound on all tobacco grown in Canada, allowing the grower a sufficient quantity for his own use without payment of duty thereon.

There will be an excise tax of 1 cent per hundred on matches, and 8 cents on a package of playing cards. The customs duty on moving picture films is made 5 cents per foot. The tax on sleeping-car berths is made 10 per cent. of the price paid for each berth, with a minimum charge of 25 cents. The tax on parlor-car seats is increased from 5 to 10 cents.

A special war excise tax of 10 per cent. is imposed on the selling value of automobiles, jewelry, gramophones, talking machines, mechanical piano and organ players, and records when imported into or manufactured in Canada.

Farmers Doing Their Best in Leeds County.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

There are so many problems confronting the farmer these days. With the weather not all that could be wished for when preparing the land, and seeding a little late in this county, people are apt to get uneasy, especially when the outlook as regards the war is not all that could be desired. But I want to say that there was never anything accomplished by discouragement; the only way to success is by perseverance and making the best of opportunities and conditions as they present themselves. The farmers to-day are certainly up against the most difficult problem of the age. It looks as though the Government expected us to do the impossible—namely, produce without help, with the present order now slated taking the qualified young men off the farms and substituting with school boys from the cities. These are all right as far as they know, but I know that the farmer is too busy to give them proper attention to get the results which are needed. Another thing—it seems strange that if a farmer wants a ton of feed he is obliged to take 500 pounds of flour when the present hoarding order prohibits a man from having more than enough for thirty days. Also, while the Government has done a great deal of good in the way of educating the farmer by sending out literature, I think just now, when economy is the slogan and we are told paper is getting scarce, that a lot of those fellows who have charge of that Department would be better employed on the Western front, killing Germans. I have received no less than four copies of "How to Grow Potatoes," and four copies of "Rats and Mice." Now where is there an up-to-date farmer who doesn't know all such stuff? What would the expense for all this amount to if the whole Dominion is getting just the same as I am, and I am almost sure they are as we have a Union Government which, I trust, will aim to give all classes and creeds a square deal.

As regards conditions in this part of Leeds County, the farmers are all doing their best and are willing to sacrifice still further and to endure any privation in order to win out in this awful struggle. It is just wonderful the determination of the people—not only the men but the women also, who are just as energetic. The one topic and the one aim is to win the war.

Leeds Co., Ont.

D. F. ARMSTRONG.

The Views of Hired Men.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I note that under this heading you have very conscientiously given to your thousands of readers throughout the country the views of hired men, and rightly so, for the hired man is the mainstay of the whole business. As a farmer myself in the Old Country I have come in contact with men of all classes; and as a hired man in this country, I have found that many farmers before engaging a man wish to know where he last worked and also whether he possesses references. Now, in these days when farmers are experiencing some difficulty apparently in getting hired help, this is to my mind wholly unnecessary. For instance, a man may work faithfully for a farmer and stop at the end of his engagement or in some instances may renew an engagement, and the farmer, not wishing to lose his services, may, if he doesn't exactly refuse a reference, so injure the man's reputation that, as most of the farmers require a reference, he would find it difficult to obtain another situation thereby. As a farmer I don't believe in references; in fact, I would never hire a man who possessed one. I would hire entirely on the basis that the man, for his own private reasons, would like a change of situation and would, therefore, ask no questions but engage the man, and I found in most cases it worked well. If I found the man was not capable to do the work I gave him, well then I paid him accordingly or discharged him. In this country the practice should be given a trial, and I don't think the farmers would have cause to regret their action.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

HIREN MAN.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending May 2.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	6,057	4,328	4,801	\$15.00	\$12.25	\$14.50	2,171	2,221	2,730	\$16.00	\$13.50	\$16.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	488	542	732	13.40	11.75	13.00	3,176	2,712	2,313	12.25	12.00	12.50
Montreal (East End)	330	785	509	13.40	11.75	13.00	1,892	2,579	2,680	12.25	12.00	12.50
Winnipeg	2,076	2,285	1,784	15.50	11.60	15.00	109	128	63	16.00	12.50	16.00
Calgary	1,531	1,225	1,304	12.50	10.00	13.00						
Edmonton	530	55	421	13.75	9.60	13.00						

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	7,346	12,551	6,751	\$20.75	\$17.10	\$20.25	125	207	78	\$22.00	\$16.50	\$21.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,137	988	998	21.15	17.25	21.00	38	39	15	15.50	17.00	17.00
Montreal (East End)	548	1,047	678	21.15	17.25	21.00	41	103	29	15.50	17.00	17.00
Winnipeg	5,118	4,789	3,888	19.50	16.00	19.50	40	8	8	18.00	18.00	18.00
Calgary	2,389	2,292	1,754	19.00	15.35	19.00						
Edmonton	880	184	305	19.35	15.85	19.35						

NOTE.—The total of the graded stock at each stock yard will vary from 1% to 5% of the actual receipts offered for sale. Any variations from this will be noted.

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

Receipts of cattle for the week totalled six thousand head. The quality of the run was, on the whole, fairly good, the offering including many loads of good to choice steers and heifers, and a comparatively small number of light unfinished cattle. Prices paid during the week were the highest in the history of the Union Stock Yards, the market advancing in sympathy with the Chicago and Buffalo markets, where cattle have been making sensational advances during the past three weeks. At the local yards the thirty-seven hundred head offered on Monday, sold at prices slightly in advance of those prevailing at the close of the previous week. Tuesday's quotations were steady but under very active trading on Wednesday, a further advance, of 25 cents, was noted for the offering of eleven hundred head. Closing quotations were steady on Thursday, for all grades of cattle. A number of heavy cattle were on sale during the week. A new price record was established on Wednesday, when a straight load of twenty-two cattle, averaging twelve hundred and twenty-five pounds, shipped to the market from Fordwich, Ontario, sold as \$15.75 per hundred; this sale was fully \$1.00 higher per hundred than any made ten days previous. Other good sales were made during the week from \$14 to \$15 per hundred, fourteen head of thirteen hundred pounds being weighed up at the latter price. Of steers between the weights of one thousand to twelve hundred pounds, two head of ten hundred and six pounds each sold at \$16 per hundred; twenty-three head of ten hundred and forty pounds, at \$14.75; eight head of eleven hundred pounds at \$14.50; twenty of ten hundred and forty pounds at \$14.15, while other good sales were made from \$13.75 to \$14.50. Medium steers from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds in weight, realized from \$12.75 to \$13.50. Steers and heifers of choice quality, in mixed loads, sold up to \$14.25 per hundred, while a few sales were made from \$15 to \$16, one steer of nine hundred pounds bringing the latter price. Twenty-four steers averaging nine hundred and ninety pounds sold at \$14.25, twenty-three head at \$13.85, while numerous other sales were made from \$13 to \$13.75. Prices for cows and bulls were advanced in sympathy with those for butcher steers, really choice quality animals commanding prices ranging from \$11.75 to \$12.50, while cows and bulls of good quality were quoted from \$10.50 to \$11.50 per hundred, medium from \$9 to \$10, and common cows from \$8 to \$8.75 per hundred. There is a very limited movement in stockers and feeders at the present time. A few loads, however, were shipped to Ontario points during the week at prices up to \$12.75 per hundred, one load of good feeders selling at that figure, while for a load of steers averaging eight hundred pounds, \$12 per hundred was paid. Choice stockers brought from \$11 to \$11.75, and common stockers from \$9.75 to \$10.50. Calf prices were off 50 cents per hundred on the opening market, compared with the close of the previous

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)			MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)			
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price
STEERS heavy finished	234	\$14.39	\$13.75-\$14.75	\$15.75				
STEERS good 1,000-1,200	706	13.62	12.75-14.50	15.00	32	\$13.35	\$13.35-	\$13.40
STEERS common 700-1,000	460	11.08	10.50-12.50	12.75	5			
HEIFERS good	437	13.43	13.00-14.25	15.00	57	13.00	12.25-\$13.25	13.25
HEIFERS fair	516	12.15	11.00-12.75	12.75	40	11.50	10.00-11.75	11.75
HEIFERS common	52	10.52	10.00-11.75	11.75	15	12.75	12.50-13.25	13.25
COWS good	500	10.52	10.00-11.25	12.50	10	11.50	10.75-11.75	11.75
COWS common	535	9.11	8.75-9.75	10.00	15	9.75	9.25-10.25	10.50
BULLS good	120	10.48	10.00-11.25	12.00	20	11.00	10.75-11.50	11.50
BULLS common	68	9.35	8.75-10.00	10.75	68	9.00	7.00-10.00	10.50
CANNERS & CUTTERS	186	7.27	6.75-7.50	7.50	17	7.00	6.00-7.50	7.75
OXEN					2	12.50	12.50-	12.50
CALVES veal	2,162	13.00	11.00-15.00	16.00	3,176	11.90	11.50-12.25	12.25
CALVES grass	9	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.00				
STOCKERS good 450-800	205	10.88	10.00-11.75	11.75				
STOCKERS fair	73	9.74	9.00-10.75	10.75				
FEEDERS good 800-1,000	390	11.95	11.50-12.75	12.75				
FEEDERS fair	132	11.40	10.75-12.00	12.00				
HOGS selects	7,008	20.37	20.25-20.75	20.75	1,000	21.15	21.15-	21.15
HOGS heavies	41	20.31	20.25-20.75	20.75				
HOGS lights	97	18.84	18.25-19.50	19.75	91	19.50	19.50-	19.50
HOGS sows	188	18.81	18.25-19.50	19.75	37	19.15	19.15-	19.15
HOGS stags	12	16.33	16.25-16.75	16.75	9	17.00	16.15-17.15	17.15
LAMBS good	69	20.56	20.00-22.00	22.00				
LAMBS common	6	17.00	16.00-18.00	18.00				
SHEEP heavy	25	13.00	12.00-14.00	14.00	21	13.25	13.00-13.50	13.50
SHEEP light	14	15.00	14.00-16.00	16.00	16	12.75	12.50-13.00	13.00
SHEEP common	11	8.00	7.00-9.00	10.00				

week, but the market regained strength somewhat on Wednesday and Thursday. Really choice veal sold up to \$16 per hundred, good veal calves brought from \$13.50 to \$14.75, and common calves from \$9 to \$11.

There was little change in the lamb and sheep quotations. One hundred head comprised the week's receipts.

The hog market was firmer than at the close of the previous week. Selects sold on Monday at \$20.25 per hundred, fed and watered; on Wednesday from \$20.25 to \$20.50, while on the closing day, \$20.50 to \$20.75 per hundred, was the ruling price range. The market closed with a steady undertone.

Of the disposition for the week ending April 25, Canadian packing houses bought 1,279 calves, 90 bulls, 128 heavy steers, 3,293 butcher cattle, 6,692 hogs, and 39 lambs. Local butchers purchased 1,010 calves, 310 butcher cattle, 267 hogs, and 30 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 69 calves, 20 butcher cattle, 97 milch cows, 240 stockers, 213 feeders and 25 hogs. Shipments to United States consisted of 214 calves, 52 cattle, and 94 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1 to April 25, inclusive, were: 79,590 cattle, 18,300 calves, 127,723 hogs, and 10,584

sheep; compared to 72,132 cattle, 16,284 calves, 170,170 hogs, and 11,289 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Montreal.

The run of cattle for the week was very disappointing both as to number and quality. The amount of beef cattle at present being offered on the two markets, is not nearly sufficient to supply the fresh beef needs of Montreal City alone, and the trade is being partly supplied by stock shipped direct to packers from outside country points and from other Canadian markets, and partly through shipments of dressed meats from outside. One firm is at present buying from seven to ten loads of cattle per week on the Toronto market, and is shipping them to Montreal to be killed. Receipts of cattle were fewer by two hundred head than these of the previous week. On Monday, the offerings were small and were made up of mixed lots of all grades, the only uniform load being that of twenty eight very common bulls. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the receipts consisted mostly of cows and a number of very fair dairy bred bulls. On Thursday, two loads of steers were received from Ontario points; these steers sold immediately on arrival for \$13.35, and \$12.75 per

hundred, respectively, to be weighed after feeding. The first of these loads was made up of fairly heavy steers, not of choice quality, and the second of steers averaging about one thousand pounds, half of which were of good quality, and the balance only medium or fair. Two steers, weighing twelve hundred and twenty-five pounds each, sold at \$14.10 on Saturday. On Monday, five head of heavy steers, not of choice quality, sold at \$13.40, while possibly the best sale of the week was that of seventeen head of light cattle, made up of eleven steers, four heifers and a couple of cows, at \$13.25 per hundred. A pair of Holsteia oxen weighing thirty-two hundred and fifty pounds sold at \$12.50. Good cows sold as high as \$12, while lots of ten or twelve head, with three or four good in quality and the balance medium, sold from \$10.50 to \$11. The top price for bulls was \$12 per hundred. Good bulls, not too aged, sold at \$11, while very common grades sold as low as \$7. Two bulls which were bought on the market three months ago for \$6.50 to \$6.75 each, respectively, and then weighed two thousand pounds, were resold this week for \$11.75, and weighed twenty-seven hundred pounds. Receipts of calves were about equal to those of the previous week,

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You May Dream Dreams

and see Visions, but to make your Dreams come true—and your Visions materialize—generally means having a little capital to start with.

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and were the best and most uniform in quality, received this spring. The majority of the sales were made in lots as shipped, at from \$11.50 to \$12.25 per hundred for good, while younger and poorer lots sold down to \$10.00.

Very few sheep were offered. Part of those on hand were freshly sheared.

Receipts of hogs showed an increase of two hundred and fifty over those of the previous week. Most of those on hand were of short-run, and sold at \$21.40 per hundred for selects, off cars. The market closed firm in tone on Thursday, at an offer of \$21.75 for choice, long run hogs.

PL. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition for the week ending April 25, Canadian packers bought 2,313 calves, 24 canners and cutters, 59 bulls, 584 butcher cattle, 998 hogs and 15 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 60 milch cows and 61 butcher cattle.

The total receipts from January 1 to April 25, inclusive, were 10,492 cattle, 16,040 calves, 20,955 hogs, and 5,108 sheep, compared to 12,071 cattle, 18,933 calves, 21,876 hogs, and 4,729 sheep,

received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition for the week ending April 25, Canadian packers bought 2,105 calves, 492 butcher cattle, 509 hogs, and 29 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 121 calves, 17 butcher cattle, and 109 hogs. Shipments to the United States' points consisted of 454 calves.

The total receipts from January 1 to April 25, inclusive, were 9,431 cattle, 14,940 calves, 12,332 hogs, and 4,877 sheep, compared to 14,800 cattle, 21,480 calves, 19,076 hogs and 6,397 sheep received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Offerings were very liberal the past week and considering the previous week's market was too high, compared with other marketing points, the trade, while lower at Buffalo the past week, nevertheless showed a high range in prices. Shipping steers generally, of which there were around fifty-five to sixty cars for the week showed a decline of a quarter to a half, and Canadians, which have not been showing near as good a killing as the natives, were off a dollar. Steers sold up to \$17.10 and the trade was active on everything in the shipping-steer line. On handy steers and heifers market was generally a half lower, medium and commoner grades not showing such a take-off.

Bulls of all classes were lower, stocker and feeder trade was on a lower basis, while, except for the very best milch cows and springers, this end of the market ruled slow but at about steady prices. There were around thirty to forty loads of Canadians during the week and they were pretty well cleaned up. Anything real fat in the Canadian line finds ready sale, best steers from the Dominion the past week landing at \$14.50. Offerings for the week totaled 5,575 head, as against 5,900 for the preceding week, and 4,250 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations.

Shipping Steers—Natives—Choice to prime, \$16.50 to \$17.25; fair to good, \$15.75 to \$16.25; plain and medium, \$14 to \$15; coarse and common, \$13 to \$13.50.

Shipping Steers—Canadians—Best, \$14 to \$14.50; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.75; common and plain, \$11.75 to \$12.50.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$16 to \$16.50; fair to good \$15.25 to \$15.75; best handy, \$15 to \$16; fair to good, \$14 to \$14.75; light and common, \$12 to \$13; yearlings, choice to prime, \$15.25 to \$16; fair to good, \$13.50 to \$14.75.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$12.75 to \$13; good butchering heifers, \$12 to \$12.50; fair butchering heifers, \$11 to \$11.75; common, \$8 to \$9; very fancy fat cows, \$11.50 to \$12; best heavy fat cows, \$10 to \$10.75; good butchering cows, \$9.50 to \$10; medium to fair, \$8.50 to \$9; cutters, \$7.25 to \$8; canners, \$6.50 to \$7.25.

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

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders \$10.50 to \$11; common to fair, \$9 to \$9.75; best stockers, \$9.50 to \$10; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9.25; common, \$7.50 to \$8.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best (small lots), \$100.00 to \$140.00; in car loads, \$80.00 to \$100.00; medium to fair, (small lots) \$75.00 to \$85.00; in carloads, \$65.00 to \$80.00; common \$45.00 to \$50.00.

Hogs.—Demand the past week was light and notwithstanding that receipts were not overly large, trading was slow and prices on the decline. Monday, when values went off 5 to 10 cents from the previous week's close, light hogs sold mostly at \$18.15, heavies landed at \$18.10 and the bulk of the pigs moved at \$18.00. Tuesday's top was \$18.20, but the general range was from \$18 to \$18.15, and buyers got pigs down to \$17.75. Wednesday's top was the same as Tuesday—\$18.20—but only two decks sold above \$18.10 and pigs landed at \$17.90. Thursday the range on all grades was from \$18 to \$18.10 and Friday heavies ranged from \$17.75 to \$18 and all other grades brought from \$18.10 to \$18.25. General price for roughs was \$16.00 and stags sold from \$12 to \$13. The past week's receipts were 21,000 head, as against 27,421 head for the week before and 22,000 head for the same week a year ago.

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Sheep and Lambs.—Bulk of the receipts the past week consisted of shorn lambs and values of these were on the decline. Monday tops sold mostly at \$18.85, Tuesday's best price was \$18.65, the next two days none brought above \$18.50, and Friday buyers got the choice lots down to \$18.25 to \$18.35. Some cull lambs sold up to \$16, but the majority went from \$15.50 down. Sheep were scarce and they sold steady all week. Top shorn wethers brought from \$15 to \$15.50 and the general range on clipped ewes was from \$14 down. For the past week receipts were 18,300 head, as compared with 12,953 head for the week previous and 21,500 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Prices were on the jump the past week. Monday tops sold at \$14.50, Tuesday they brought \$15.25, Wednesday the best landed at \$15.50, Thursday the bulk moved at \$16 and Friday the majority changed hands at \$15.75. The latter part of the week light in-between calves in full deck loads sold from \$14 to \$14.75, latter figure being paid Thursday for a deck of Canadians, with only a few of the mean ones out and the cull calves ranged downward from \$13.50. The past week's receipts totaled 5,300 head, as against 6,640 head for the week before and 5,150 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Live stock receipts at the Union Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, May 6, consisted of 217 cars, 4,089 cattle, 747 calves, 2,062 hogs, 27 sheep and lambs. Choice cattle firm at last week's prices. Top \$16.25 per hundred for two steers. Top, straight loads, \$15.75. Cows and bulls strong; stockers and feeders steady. Sheep, lambs and calves steady. Hogs, \$20.75 to \$21, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

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

Oats.—(According to freights outside) Ontario, No. 2 white, 89c, nominal; No. 3 white, 88c, nominal; Manitoba oats, No. 2 C.W., 86½¢; No. 3, C.W., 83½¢. (in store, Fort William); extra No. 1 feed, 83½¢; No. 1 feed, 80½¢.

Barley.—Malting, \$1.54 to \$1.55. Peas.—According to freights outside; No. 2, nominal.

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), No. 3 yellow kiln dried, \$1.90, nominal; No. 4 yellow kiln dried, \$1.85, nominal. Rye.—No. 2, \$2.50.

Flour.—Manitoba flour, war quality, \$10.95. Ontario flour, war quality, \$10.80 in bags, Montreal; \$10.80, in bags, Toronto.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, \$17 to \$18 per ton; mixed per ton, \$14 to \$16. Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9, track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$35.40. Shorts.—Per ton, \$40.40.

Hides and Skins.

Prices delivered, Toronto:
City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 10½¢; calf skins, green flat, 20c;

veal kip, 18c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$0 to \$7; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 11c. to 12c.; green, 10c. to 11c.; deacons or bob calf, \$1.75 to \$2.50 each; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$5; horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25.

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

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c. to 65c.; washed wool, fine, 80c. to 85c.

Farm Produce.

Butter.—All classes of butter declined materially in price, selling as follows on the wholesales: Creamery, fresh-made, pound squares, at 48c. to 50c. per lb.; creamery solids, at 45c. to 46c. per lb.; dairy, 38c. to 43c. per lb.

Oleomargarine.—32c. to 33c. per lb.

Eggs.—The egg market had a slight firming tendency, No. 1's selling at 39c. to 40c. per dozen, and selects at 42c. to 43c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Cheese remained unchanged in price; old cheese selling at 30c. per lb.; new at 24c. per lb., and new twins at 24½¢ per lb.

Beans.—Beans continue to be very scarce and therefore firm in price. Japanese hand-picked whites selling at \$6.75 per bushel.

Honey.—Honey is off the market.

Poultry.—Receipts continue to be very light with only a moderate demand.

The following prices were quoted for live weight: Chickens, milk-fed, per lb., 30c.; chickens, ordinary fed, per lb., 27c.; fowl, 3½ lbs. and under, per lb., 25c.; fowl, 3½ lbs. to 5 lbs., per lb., 30c.; fowl, 5 lbs. and over, per lb., 32c.; ducklings, per lb., 30c.; turkeys, per lb., 30c.; turkeys, old, per lb., 25c.

Maple Syrup.—Maple syrup is beginning to come in and has declined slightly, selling at \$1.25 and \$2.25 per tin.

Potatoes.—Owing to seeding operations having interfered with shipments, potatoes have been quite scarce and advanced slightly in price, Ontarios selling at \$1.75 per bag, and N. B. Delawares at \$1.85 per bag. Cobbler and Green Mountain seed potatoes at \$2.25 per bag.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$10 to \$17.60; stockers and feeders, \$8.20 to \$12.50; cows and heifers, \$6.75 to \$14; calves, \$8 to \$14.

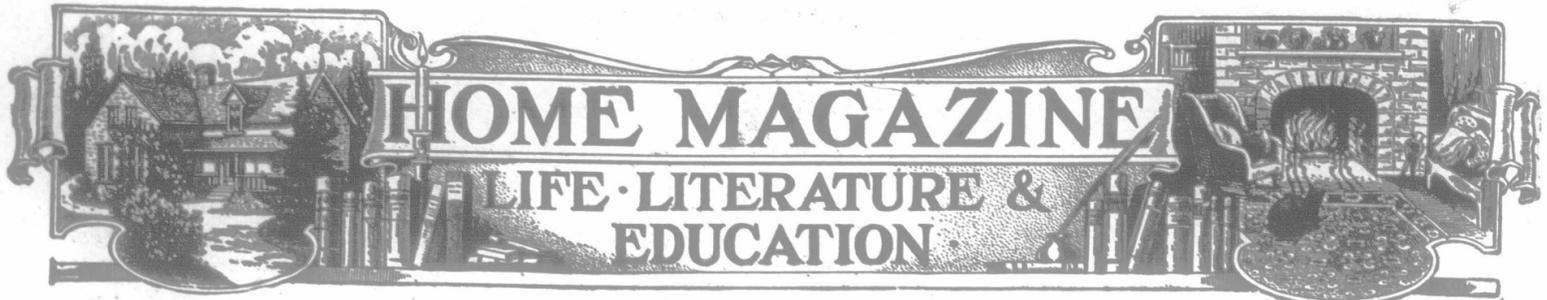
Hogs.—Light, \$17.10 to \$17.75; mixed, \$16.90 to \$17.75; heavy, \$16.10 to \$17.55; rough, \$16.10 to \$16.45; pigs, \$13.50 to \$17.20.

Sheep.—Native, \$12.75 to \$16.75. Lambs.—Native, \$15.50 to \$21.

Cheese Markets.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., 21½¢; Belleville, 22½¢, and 22 7/16¢; Watertown, N.Y., 21c.; New York, specials, 22½¢, to 23c.; average run, 22c. to 22½¢; Montreal, finest westerns, 22½¢, to 22 1/6¢; finest easterns, 21½¢, to 22¼¢.

Markets concluded on page 830.



Nesting Time.

The sunny hours again slip by,
The song-bird's a-trill and a-wing,
And from sward and sylvan under-sky
The melodious raptures ring,—
"Sweet—sweet—sweet,"—
Come the bird notes clear and strong,
How the gladness floats from the feathered
throats
To merge in a mating song.

Heigho, for long, dark days are gone,
And out on the emerald wold,
The blossoms that slept till Maytime
dawn
Are gay in their purple and gold;
"Sweet—sweet—sweet,"—
Who prates of sorrow or wrong
When the merry notes of such liquid
throats
Well up in a mating song?

Speed, south winds, on your fairest quest,
By woods and by glimmering fell,
And cradle each freshly-plaited nest
That these rapturous hearts fore-tell,—
"Sweet—sweet—sweet,"—
In chorus full, loud and long
And the same sweet notes as when silver
throats
Stirred the Eden ways with song.

ELEANOR ROBBINS WILSON.

Through the Eyes of a Canadian Woman in England.

SINCE last writing things have happened which have given us all very little time for any thoughts but those of alternate hope and fear. Eager for the latest news from France, we seem to be living from day to day on what the newspapers tell us. But we are not down-hearted—only somewhat graver than we have yet been. Why should we be when the wounded men who come back are so full of hope for the issue? They speak cheerfully of heaped up German dead, while our casualties are comparatively slight. A German officer, a prisoner, who was being led along by one of our men said to him, "I know you are going to win"—then added revengefully, "though it won't take many boats to send back the ones who are left," thus voicing the hate and lust for blood in their feeling for us as a nation.

I took a walk—or rather a climb—over the "Hog's Back" this afternoon. This unromantic name is applied to the beautiful green ridge of hills which entirely encircles Guildford. Thousands of our boys are as familiar with it as they are with the fields surrounding their Canadian homes. In their route marches they have explored it from one end to the other, and night after night have bivouacked on its lofty summit. The view from all parts of it is glorious. One looks down upon the churches and ancient buildings of this quaint town on one side, and on the other a panorama of sweet villages nestling in the valley below. I made my way first through allotments where old men and maidens were working, admiring, as I trod through sandy paths, rows of broad beans and other early vegetables. As the hill grew more steep I ascended slowly, pausing often to turn and look down on green fields with cattle grazing peacefully, and long strips of recently planted land. Further up I came upon a student lying on the grass with his book, and not far off an artist sitting before his easel. When I reached the top at last, I took one long survey, loth to leave the enchanting view, and entered a narrow road winding through a wood. Here was a "God's acre," almost every mound in it a mass of bloom of narcissi and daffodils. Shortly after I heard the sound of a band playing military music, and up the hill came the funeral of a great general, but to-day I could not bear it and hurried on. Sir Alfred

Gazelle had distinguished himself in past wars, and like many of the old men of to-day, his health had become affected by brooding on the dreadfulness of this war in which his age would not permit him to take a part. The pall-bearers were all generals of his own time, and the King's representative was among them. I had the honor to meet this great man at the home of a mutual friend a few months ago, and he told me how he had entertained eight Canadian sergeants on Christmas day last, and what fine fellows he thought them.

Farther on I came upon a beautiful country home. The hedge was neatly trimmed and everything about the place looked as if there was no dearth of gardeners here at least. Then I noticed a green moving object on the roof, and to my surprise as I approached nearer discovered it was a woman in a green overall mending a leak. When I arrived at my destination, where I had been invited for a cup of tea, I told my hostess about it. "O," she said, "that was Lady—she has done everything about the place since her gardener and other men servants were called up. She also has chickens and rabbits, and attends to them as well as everything else." After tea we spent a happy hour in my hostess' garden. I shall never forget the gardens of England, especially this one, which, though not as extensive as some, is exquisite in its originality. One is always meeting surprises such as winding stone steps leading to special nooks. Some are planted with purple flowers and others with yellow. We passed an old sun dial, its case covered with ivy, to come upon a long border of irises, which hid from view the stone wall of the croquet ground. We descended a few steps to reach it, and found that this wall on the inside was a mass of vines with white and heliotrope blossoms. (I am always struck with the great variety of flowers in shades of blue and purple which one sees here, not only in spring but following each other in quick succession the season through.) Another nook was shut off by a close hedge of lavender and rosemary, (which smells so like incense), and within its shelter were quaintly shaped beds of purple and yellow pansies. Nature's scheme this month is chiefly purple and gold. Farther on we passed a lily lake, and then went through a short "lover's lane" of square-clipped spruce to enter a wood where, here and there among the ferns and wild flowers, the hand of man had planted clumps of daffodils and narcissi. The trunks of most of the tall trees which we now sauntered under were clothed in ivy, and it clung from branches reaching from one tree to another, giving the effect of hanging gardens. In this enchanted spot, which seemed part of a midsummer night's dream, are now the rabbit hutches and pigeon houses—all grown to help extend the meat ration. When I came down the hill at half past six it was still day time, for the daylight-saving which slipped back smoothly into use a short time ago, gives us more time for work and play.

CONVOYS continue to arrive—wounded but hopeful men, who tell interesting and blood-thirsty tales of how they met and overcame the first great offensive. We are now all wondering where the next will be—you will probably know before you read this. With regret I said good-bye to some Australians who came a few weeks ago and left us yesterday morning to get ready for the front again, not anxious but willing to go back and thankful for the little Blighty which allowed them to have this brief respite, and the joy of regular meals and a bed to sleep in. Before night came their beds were filled by a new lot—some of them Canadians who seemed glad to find a Canadian "sister" to welcome them. This morning most of them were in a heavy sleep when I entered the ward. Their poor bodies are always so worn out from marches and heavy burdens! One

murmured, "it was such a nice bed," and that "it was the first real rest he had had for a year and a half." He stayed awake just long enough to ask me to write to his mother in Ontario that "he was all right."

This past week has been full of sorrow, for I said "farewell and the best o' luck" to some dear personal friends, and then plunged harder than ever into the only thing that helps one to bear it—work. Now letters will be my greatest joy. Dear English friends knowing my loneliness have done everything in their power to cheer me up, and the feeling that one has sympathy helps greatly. No one here talks about being lonely—it is not the British way. We all have two sides—the cheerful surface, and the heavy heart beneath it. There are few really happy homes in England to-day; everyone is praying and hoping and showing kindnesses. The better I become acquainted with English women the more I feel that they are the best disciplined in the world. Ladies of the highest social standing do hard and uncongenial work in kitchens and wards of hospitals, and the V. A. D. is not always, I regret to say, treated with the respect she deserves by trained nurses and others in authority over her. I have often marvelled at the humility with which I have seen her receive a sharply administered rebuke for not doing her work in a more professional manner. She is never rebellious but simply tries to do it better. We high-spirited Canadians would resent such treatment. This seems to be so well understood that those in command have decided that discretion is the better part of valor, and usually handle us with gloves. Perhaps there is policy in this as well, for it has not taken them long to find out that most Canadian women are capable and not afraid to turn their hands to anything. Personally, I have been most fortunate in those with whom I have been associated. I have sometimes felt that my mistakes must have been overlooked from the standpoint of hospitality and gratitude to colonials.

I saw a very pretty Easter gift lately. It was a tiny bag two inches long, made of flowered ribbon, lined with white rubberized silk, and drawn in at the top with baby-ribbons. A young girl carried it to the house where we were invited to tea together, and produced it when the tray was brought in. It contained the tiny saccharine tablets with which we now sweeten our tea. It could be used to hold a few lumps of sugar, that is, if we had the sugar. One's hostess is not offended when we bring our ration of sugar with us, for there are no allowances made for entertaining. People are carrying such pretty leather cases too, containing sugar and meat and butter cards. These cards are very carefully treasured, for it is absolutely impossible to obtain the articles without producing them. I noticed a girl at lunch the other day suddenly stop eating; then she exclaimed, "I've lost my meat card!" After a few moments' thought she recalled where she had put it, and we all felt relieved, for it is indeed a trial to undergo unnecessarily all the tiresome preliminaries and red tape-ism attached to the obtaining of these cards.

An appeal is being made in the newspapers to the women of England to give up wearing mourning, with a very strong hint that the Royal Family should start the fashion. We all know in Canada what sticklers the relatives in "the Old Country" were in this regard. Now physicians are advising that the change be made on the plea that the health is greatly affected and the spirits abnormally depressed by a continuance of it. Already some brave women have abstained from wearing mourning for husbands, sons and brothers who have died for so noble a cause. A death among the poorer classes here means not only the loss of the dear ones but a financial catastrophe. How-

ever, the whole matter rests in women's hands, for men as a rule dislike mourning. The change will call for a great deal of moral courage and greatness of mind, but it will likely come to pass, for the women of England are always willing to conform to anything that is best for the country; and they realize that there is real sorrow enough without useless and extravagant outward manifestations of it.

SIBYL.

Exterminate the House-fly.

THE house-fly is the dirtiest of all vermin. It visits the filthiest places imaginable, and then distributes the filth over our food. It carries the germs of typhoid, infantile diarrhoea, and other intestinal diseases, and, probably, assists in the spread of tuberculosis. Hence, it is not merely very dirty but exceedingly dangerous as well.

Means of protection against flies are common; doors and windows may be screened, fly papers, traps, "swatters," and poison may be employed to kill those that do enter the house. But these purely defensive measures are not enough. The war must be carried into the enemy's country; the fly must be exterminated.

To wage war with the adult fly is to go into a ceaseless battle that can never be decisive in man's favor. The flies form such a numerous host that it is impossible to kill them all in a single season, and a very few survivors are sufficient to propagate an equally numerous host the season following.

The only way to exterminate the fly is to attack it in the larval or maggot form. Flies lay their eggs in manure or garbage; ten days from the time of hatching the maggots emerge as winged insects, fully equipped for distributing disease-breeding bacteria.

Experiments conducted by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture have shown that the fly larvae in manure and other refuse may be killed by treatment with borax, one pound of borax being sufficient to treat 16 cubic feet or very nearly 13 bushels of manure. If used in larger quantities, the borax may prove injurious to plants. The borax should be sifted over the manure, particularly near the edges of the pile, which should then be sprinkled with four gallons of water. This treatment will kill 98 to 99 per cent. of all the larvae in the manure. At 11 cents per pound for borax, it is estimated that the cost would be 2 cents per horse per day. This cost would be very greatly reduced by employing calcined colemanite instead of borax, if the former were imported in large quantities. One pound of colemanite will treat 11 bushels of manure and its larvicidal action is as effective as that of borax—"Conservation."

If this is not done, manure should be kept closely covered, and removed to the fields as soon as practicable. Privy-pits should be disinfected continually and kept closely covered.

Smiles.

In the Dark.—Mike: "Faith, and why do false eyes be made of glass nowadays?" Pat: "Shure, and how else could they see through them?"

A Long Farewell.—Private Doherty was six feet four in his socks; the sergeant was much shorter. The sergeant looked along the line. "Head up, there, Doherty!" he cried. Doherty raised his head. "Up higher," said the little sergeant. "There, that's better. Don't let me see your head down again." "Am I to be always like this?" asked Doherty, staring away above the little sergeant's head. "You are." "Then I'll say good-bye to ye, sergeant, for I'll never see yez again."—New York Globe.

Rev. A. H. Scott.

Two honors as a horticulturist. A. H. Scott, last few weeks conferred upon by the Royal Horticultural Society, has been given distinction the

For some time as a horticulturist and more than pointed one of the A. at Washington has been given length and breadth known, both as interest he in agriculture which, after all to the greatest they form the everything else the annual contest and Fruit is one of the most addresses are for profit.

It is with the Farmer's Advocate extends to the World of friends he has it, the heartiest honors which he wish that he may years of health undertakings.

Hope

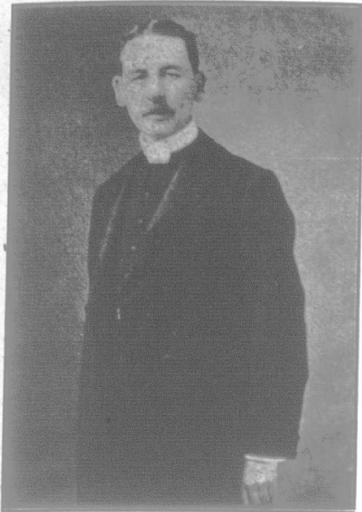
A Cup of

Whosoever shall one of these little on in the name I say unto you, his reward.—S. M.

Oh, what a little A heavy heart from A smile can make A word can cause With glow of heaven It needs not that Some splendid joy For which a king Nay true love's Is title most ro

In the 20th century is a beautiful picture not faded though thousands of years picture. Let us s

The sun was a traveller descending beside a well of water, gladly halted after the tired camels patiently for the Their master's was supplied. He had fore him, and—asked God's direction had faithfully proved best to find a suitable son Isaac. How a woman's character



Rev. A. H. Scott, M.A., D.D.; F.R.H.S.

Two honors have come to the Rev. A. H. Scott, of Perth, Ont., within the last few weeks. Queen's University has conferred upon him the honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the Royal Horticultural Society of England has bestowed upon him a fellowship—a distinction that has come to few Canadians.

For some time Dr. Scott's reputation as a horticulturist has been international, and more than once he has been appointed one of the Canadian representatives to the American Civic Association at Washington, upon whose executive he has been given a place. Throughout the length and breadth of Ontario he is well known, both as preacher and for the great interest he invariably takes in horticulture and agriculture—the two professions which, after all, spell "the greatest good to the greatest number of people," since they form the foundation upon which everything else must stand. Always, at the annual conventions of the Horticulturists and Fruit Growers, his personality is one of the most outstanding, and his addresses are followed with pleasure and profit.

It is with great pleasure, then, that *The Farmer's Advocate* and *Home Magazine* extends to Dr. Scott, on behalf of the World of Growing Things and the friends he has made in connection with it, the heartiest congratulations on the honors which have come to him, and the wish that he may enjoy them during long years of health and success in all his undertakings.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

A Cup of Cold Water.

Whoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward.—S. Matt. 10 : 42.

Oh, what a little thing can turn
A heavy heart from sighs to song!
A smile can make the world less stern;
A word can cause the soul to burn
With glow of heaven all night long!
It needs not that love's gift be great—
Some splendid jewel of the soul
For which a king might supplicate.
Nay true love's least, at love's true rate,
Is title most royal of the whole."

In the 20th chapter of Genesis there is a beautiful picture. The colors have not faded though the picture was painted thousands of years ago. It is a word-picture. Let us study it together.

The sun was setting when a weary traveller descended from his camel beside a well of water. The little caravan gladly halted after the long journey, and the tired camels knelt down and waited patiently for the much-desired water. Their master's wants were not so easily supplied. He had a difficult task before him, and—with true wisdom—he asked God's direction and help. He had faithfully promised to do his very best to find a suitable wife for his master's son Isaac. How can he be the judge of a woman's character? Well, at least he

can put her kindness to strangers to the test.

Listen to his prayer:
"O Lord God of my master Abraham, let it come to pass, that the damsel to whom I shall say, Let down thy pitcher, I pray thee, that I may drink; and she shall say, Drink, and I will give thy camels drink also: let the same be she that Thou hast appointed for Thy servant Isaac."

You see how practical a prayer it was. It was a real touchstone of character, not just an idle and meaningless token, that he asked for.

Before he had done speaking the answer came. A young and beautiful maiden came and filled her pitcher at the well. The traveller respectfully asked for a drink and received a kind and courteous answer. "Drink, my lord," she said, as she took the pitcher from her head and held it out to him. Then she eagerly seized the chance of showing kindness to the dumb animals, who could not ask for a drink. Emptying her pitcher into the trough, she ran again to the well and continued to draw water until the ten thirsty camels were satisfied. Was it any wonder that the servant of Abraham bowed his head and worshipped the Lord who had so swiftly and perfectly answered his prayer?

It was only a little thing to do, after all. The gift did not cost anything, except a little effort; but little things are, perhaps, a better test of character than great things. Rebekah was evidently on the watch for opportunities of service, and she thoroughly enjoyed being kind. She "ran" unto the well to draw water. She "hasted" as the heavy pitcher was filled and emptied over and over again. Her ready kindness to an unknown traveller was paid for with gifts of gold, but she did not expect payment. Certainly she had no idea that her simple act of kindness to a stranger would be told—as an example to others—for thousands of years.

"Be ye kind", wrote St. Paul, in one of his letters, and the three little words are very plain and matter-of-fact. Only three syllables! and yet what a paradise this world would be if everybody obeyed them.

Are we always kind to the people we live with or the people we meet every day? Are we considerate and thoughtful; or are we rude in manner or speech, hurting their feelings recklessly? Are we watching for chances to do little kindnesses to the friends and neighbors around us?

You know what a difference it makes to us when the people who do us a favor seem to enjoy doing it. God doesn't want us to give to Him "grudgingly or of necessity". We are warned that when we show mercy we should do it "with cheerfulness." Let us try to copy Rebekah, and enjoy giving cups of cold water to the thirsty.

I heard a beautiful little story yesterday which ought to be an inspiration to us all. A friend of mine said that he was calling on an old bachelor, one day last week, and during the visit he remarked: "There is a poor widow living on this street. I wonder whether you could help her and her children."

The "old bachelor" said smilingly: "Do you know, I pray every morning that God will give me some opportunity of sowing kindness to somebody during the day. This is His answer for to-day."

What a beautiful way to start each day! It is like turning one's face to the sunshine and rejoicing in the privilege of serving. Just a short prayer: "Lord, give me the chance of being kind!" but—if persisted in and acted upon—it must result in a beautiful life.

Our Lord says that even a cup of cold water given to a child is noticed and rewarded by God. Just a little kindness! The little things of life mount up to more than the large things in the end. We may be kind or unkind in thousands of little ways for one chance we have of doing some really great service. Someone may give you a handsome Christmas present, and neglect you entirely all the rest of the year. You may be grateful, but you don't care nearly as much for that person as you do for the friend who seems to enjoy doing little kindnesses all the year round. One who is afraid of missing an opportunity of giving a cup of cold water and who prays each morning: "Lord, give me the chance of being kind!" will find plenty of answers to that prayer. And, while giving cups of cold water to thirsty souls, your own life will be enriched and glorified.

And this is a good place for me to thank

the readers who have poured gifts for the needy into the Q. H. P. during the past week. Five dollars came from H. B., Portland, Ont., one dollar from "Farmer's Wife," Renfrew Co., and two dollars from Mrs. W. J. W., Simcoe Co.

Some of this money has already gone out to sick and needy people, and the rest is waiting its call to serve. I took a big bundle of S. S. papers to the hospital yesterday, and to-day another parcel arrived from one of our readers. It is not merely a "cup" of cold water that you place in my hands to pass on, but it is a steady stream. Sometimes I feel almost overwhelmed, and afraid of passing on your gifts unwisely; but I try to be a faithful steward, knowing that I must give account of my stewardship to our Master.

I expect to leave Victor Ave. about the middle of May—but, of course, letters will be forwarded. But to return to our text.

It was in the early days of the war. A battalion of exhausted soldiers, weary with marching and desperately thirsty, came up with a little party of wounded (in ambulances) and a filter water-cart. The men made a rush for the precious water; but stopped suddenly when they were told that there was very little water in the cart and that little was needed for the wounded.

"Quite right!" they exclaimed cheerily, and without a grumble they marched on, enduring their thirst that the wounded might be relieved. Was not that a cup of delicious water, held to the lips of Him Who has said: "I was thirsty, and ye gave Me drink?" And, as the poet has reminded us, one who gives himself with his gifts ministers to "three"—himself, his neighbor and God. Kindness—of word and act and thought—is splendidly worth while. Let us pray: "Lord, help me to be kind".

"Do you know a heart that hungers
For a word of love and cheer?
There are many such about us;
It may be one is near.
Look around you. If you find it,
Speak the word that's needed so,
And your own heart will be strengthened,
By the help that you bestow."

DORA FARNCOMB

Address (after May 15)—
6 West Ave., Toronto.

Let Not Your Heart Be Troubled.

(BY A READER OF THE ADVOCATE)
"Let not your heart be troubled,"
The Master said one day
To His sorrowing disciples,
When tired on the way.

"Let not your heart be troubled,"
He whispers to us still,
When our hearts are filled with sorrow
And our path is dark and chill.

The world is filled with sorrow,
Of sighing, tears and grief,
And thinking of the morrow
Doth bring us no relief.

Though our paths be dark and thorny,
No earthly friends are near,
He draws us closer to Him
And whispers in our ear:

"Let not you heart be troubled,
Nor let it be afraid,
For I am with you always,
And walk daily by thy side."

Then let us all be thankful
For the promise He hath given,
And learn to trust Him ever,
Our reward, a Home in Heaven.

WILD ROSE.

A Nerveless People.

Henry C. Tracy, in *American Cookery*, writes of the extraordinary stamina and lack of nerves of the Armenian people, in the face of all the hardships and calamities which they have been obliged to undergo. This he attributes greatly to the foods they use, among which stand prominently the daily use of matzoon and the common onion. Matzoon is simply milk, sterilized and fermented by a little culture from the last making which is added when the milk cools to lukewarm. All other foods are simple and cooked in the most wholesome way. Frying is eliminated altogether, great use being made of vegetables.

The Ingle Nook

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

RECENTLY we in this city have been privileged to hear lectures by two eminent men, the Rev. Archdeacon Cody of Toronto, and Professor Shailer Matthews of the University of Chicago. Both addresses hung on the subject of reconstruction after the war, Dr. Cody's referring more specifically to the fortunes of Canada, while Prof. Matthews took the broader subject "Making Democracy Safe for the World."

In many respects the reasoning was identical, a part of the great thought-wave that is going about the world at the present time.—Have you ever noticed how those thought-waves go? First the idea lodges in the minds of the few who are on what Howard Edward Griggs calls the "advanced margin" of the tide of humanity, then it works back and back through all the people, until at last the old world is charged with it and sways forward again to a place from which it can never really recede. It may take centuries for the whole movement to be consummated; there may be many checks along the way; the result is ever eventually the same.—Forward.

But to return to the lectures: One was particularly struck by the way in which both men emphasized the probability that in the next move forward, following the war, standards will be changed. Unquestionably we are living in the end of an era in which Property stood first. Men strove, neck and main, to add to their possessions. They became, as Whitman says, "possessed with the mania of owning things." Success was popularly estimated by lands, and buildings, and bonds and bank accounts. The "successful" man was placed on a pedestal to which he had no right—according to measures of real nobility and usefulness.

And so selfishness multiplied. Men of affairs dropped into the habit of estimating their workmen as so many machines—created to work for them and bring them luxuries. The poor man had little chance, and if he succeeded in raising himself to any appreciable extent it was by fighting through almost insuperable difficulties. Most easily, perhaps was this accomplished in the business world; the talent in other things, wasted for lack of opportunity for development must have been inestimable. Of late years there has been a little improvement in this lamentable state of affairs. People have been becoming a little more human in regard to others. Movements for uplift have been on the increase, but by no means generally supported.

—Then the war burst upon the world, and, as with the coming of a great white light, values stood forth in their true relation—at least to the clear-seeing. In this white light property, once 'god,' began to go back, and back, and back, shrivelling in importance, and in its place *Persons* began to loom larger and larger in the estimation of the world, and the "common people" to appear no longer as machines to make money for the Capitalists but as *people* doing work that must be done, the great masses whom, as Lincoln said, God "must love because he makes so many of them."

And so, in the great revolution that shall follow the war, *Personality* must count for infinitely more than *Property*. People will not be so anxious to accumulate property, but infinitely more so to develop mentality and character. Every man and woman will be filled with the responsibility of making Great Human Beings rather than Great Fortunes.

Upon Education must the great burden of bringing this about fall, and so we must look well to our systems of schools and colleges. As a man thinks, so is he; and it is largely the schools that determine how he shall think.

It was Dr. Cody, if I remember rightly, who remarked upon the new status that is to be given to Agriculture in the near future. Since it is the foundation upon which everything else must stand, it is beginning to find the place which eventually it must hold, "many degrees in advance of mere speculation", and so

Governments must take the idea up and spare nothing which can bring to those who live on the land every advantage.

Upon the whole, Love for humanity, must be the watchword of the future,—the love that means "sacrificial social service," and Service must take the place of self-seeking.

Now I have not given you the exact words of the speakers, perhaps I have paraphrased rather loosely, but I hope I have passed on to you the spirit of a part of what they said.

And now just a word more in closing: While listening to these fine speakers I wished, over and over, that the opportunity of hearing such people were more readily available to the rural districts.

They inspire and stimulate to higher ideals, and it is not their fault if they do not spur to better living. As Rev. Mr. McGregor (husband of "Marian Keith") said, when seconding the vote of thanks to Prof. Matthews, "He lifted us above the smoke and grime of the centuries and gave us Vision."

I cannot but think that it is not impossible that such speakers should be brought to you, wherever you are. Men go out to talk about raising pigs, and cattle and crops—and find audiences; why should not other men go out to talk about making more developed and happier humans—and find audiences also? The country must keep pace with the city in these things else it will fall behind in some very important matters: A little determination and organization, enough talk and personal canvass and advertizing to secure a good audience, an invitation to some really earnest and inspiring speaker, and the thing should be done. It would be a very pleasant sight to see farmers from far and near coming in to their central village in buggies and motor cars to hear an eminent man speak on such a subject as "Democracy made Fit for the World."

Sometimes one cannot but feel a little suspicious of people who talk too much about "technical education" or "agricultural education" to the exclusion of everything else. True, in the rural schools much more attention should be paid to agriculture than is paid now. Farmers should be experts in their business.—But they should be all-round men as well as farmers. Farming must be taught, but not to the exclusion of other things that also help to broader and happier living. Let us be wary of that. And let us try to think out plans by which we can bring to those of us

who live in the country every advantage now enjoyed, almost exclusively, by the cities. "The country" is worth it, and the country folk are worth it.

JUNIA.

SHE is a little mite about five feet tall, but the greatest little "navigator", when it comes to economy, that I have ever known.

A few evenings ago she blew into my room and perched upon the bed, holding out two tiny feet for my inspection.

"What do you think of my new Oxfords?" she asked, with an air of suppressed jubilation that I could not understand.

"Why, they're very nice," I said, "But you're a foolish girl to go out on a cool evening like this with low shoes and silk stockings."

"But what do you think of them?" she insisted.

I looked more closely and saw again what appeared to be a very neat pair of patent leather Oxfords "done up" with broad silk laces.

"I think they are very nice," I repeated, "the only thing I object to—"

"Oh, I know," she laughed. "It's a cool evening and those silk stockings!!!—Now, I suppose I must explain myself.—Those shoes, holding them forth again and looking at them admiringly, "only yesterday morning were an old pair of white buckskin things so battered and discolored that I couldn't wear them at all."

Now it was my turn to stare. "Why what did you do with them?" I asked, in real astonishment.

"I'll tell you," she replied, "I got the heels straightened first, then put on two coats of colorite—that's sold for coloring hats, you know. That's the result."

"Well, if you aren't a genius!" I exclaimed. "However did you think of it?"

"Oh, you can puzzle out lots of things," she replied, "if you think hard and fish about for ideas long enough.—How do you like my coat?"

I had noticed, when she came in, how very nice her new coat looked; but now I had suspicion in regard to its newness.

"It's very becoming," I said, "but I suppose it's a camouflage too. What or why is it?"

She laughed again, for she takes all the pride in such things of the Scotch housewife who was so clever in making "auld claes luik amaist as weel's the noo." "It's just the old white wool one I had," she said, "that was cleaned and

re-cleaned until it got yellow. I sent it down to the dyers and had it dyed, so now I've a nice new coat for less than it would take to line a new one."

The color was a soft "nigger brown", and the effect very pleasing.

So now I pass her "dodges", as she calls them, on to you. She'll not mind at all. And some day, I hope, some of you will return the compliment by passing back some of yours to her and to us all.

—JUNIA.

Re Furnishings.

Dear Junia.—I come to the Ingle Nook for more help. I want to have my chairs upholstered in silk. What color should they be? My walls are plain oatmeal. Could I have a reed arm chair and table in a living room if the other furniture is mahogany. I cannot afford to buy all my furniture at one time, and I want to buy furniture that will look well together. Is the saddle chair used now? Thanking you in advance.

Kent Co., Ont.

PANSY.

You are lucky to have plain oatmeal paper on your walls; nothing is prettier. But you forgot to tell what color it is. Upon that depends greatly, you know, the color of the upholstery and rugs, as all should harmonize. Green rugs and upholstery go very well, as a rule, with oatmeal paper in any of the brownish shades, ranging from cream color through chamois, honey color, dull buff, amber and tobacco brown. Or, with an oriental rug in dull blues and old rose, old blue upholstery might be nice. But be sure to choose either green or blue in the softest, most artistic shades. Bright colors are always crude and harsh, and one gets very tired of them soon.

Are you sure you want "silk" coverings? In these days when a living-room is more fashionable than a drawing room—unless one can have both—repp and chintz of good quality are preferred to silk, and are much more serviceable. Wouldn't you like a plain rug (or rather plain) in the softest of greens, and your chairs done in a soft "shadow" chintz in which are mingled green leaves and dull pink roses, or green and purplish leaves with purple and dull red grapes? Inside curtains of the same chintz?

Reed or wicker chairs go splendidly with any kind of furniture, even giving an effect of lightness that is very attractive.

Saddle chairs are of little use either for comfort or beauty. Choose chairs first of all for comfort, then for gracefulness of line.

Cleaning a Feather Bed.

In March 7th Advocate Mrs. W. B. asked how to clean a feather bed.

I regret I have been so long telling how I have cleansed a bed. Simply put the bed out of doors, spread it on some boards or on the wood pile (as most every farmer has one at this time of year); during the month of June, in a big rain or keep it out during several showers, so it will get thoroughly wet through. Turn bed several times so rain will wash ticking. Dry in the sun, turn often. Pillows may be done in same way.

Hope this may be useful to some readers.

A SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

New Brunswick.

Thank you very much.

—J.

Cleaning a Panama Hat.

For Mrs. G. E., Grey Co., Ont.—The safest way to have a soiled Panama hat treated is to send it to a professional cleaner. If, however, one is not particular about whiteness, the hat may be very nicely cleaned at home as follows: Scrub the hat well with Ivory or Castile soap and warm, soft water, using a brush to get the dirt away; then rinse well with clean water, and a second time with more clear water to which a little glycerine has been added. When rinsing immerse the hat completely in the water to get rid of all traces of soap and dirt. Rub well with clean towels and expose to the hot sun to dry.

War Time Cookery.

(From Bulletin issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Women's Institutes' Branch).

Barley Scones.—One cup barley flour, 1 cup flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk, 3 tablespoons fat. Mix and sift dry ingredients, work in the fat with the fingers, add milk gradually. Knead slightly, roll half an inch thick, cut in triangles and bake in a hot oven.

Johnny Cake.—One cup cornmeal, 1 cup flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 cup milk, 3 tablespoons melted butter or substitute. Mix and sift dry ingredients, add milk, then melted butter. Bake in a well-greased shallow pan about 20 minutes.

Corn Griddle Cakes.—Two cups flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cornmeal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups milk, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons melted fat. Add in meal to the boiling water and boil 5 minutes; turn into a bowl, add the milk and the remaining dry ingredients mixed and sifted, then the egg well beaten, and butter. Cook same as other griddle cakes.

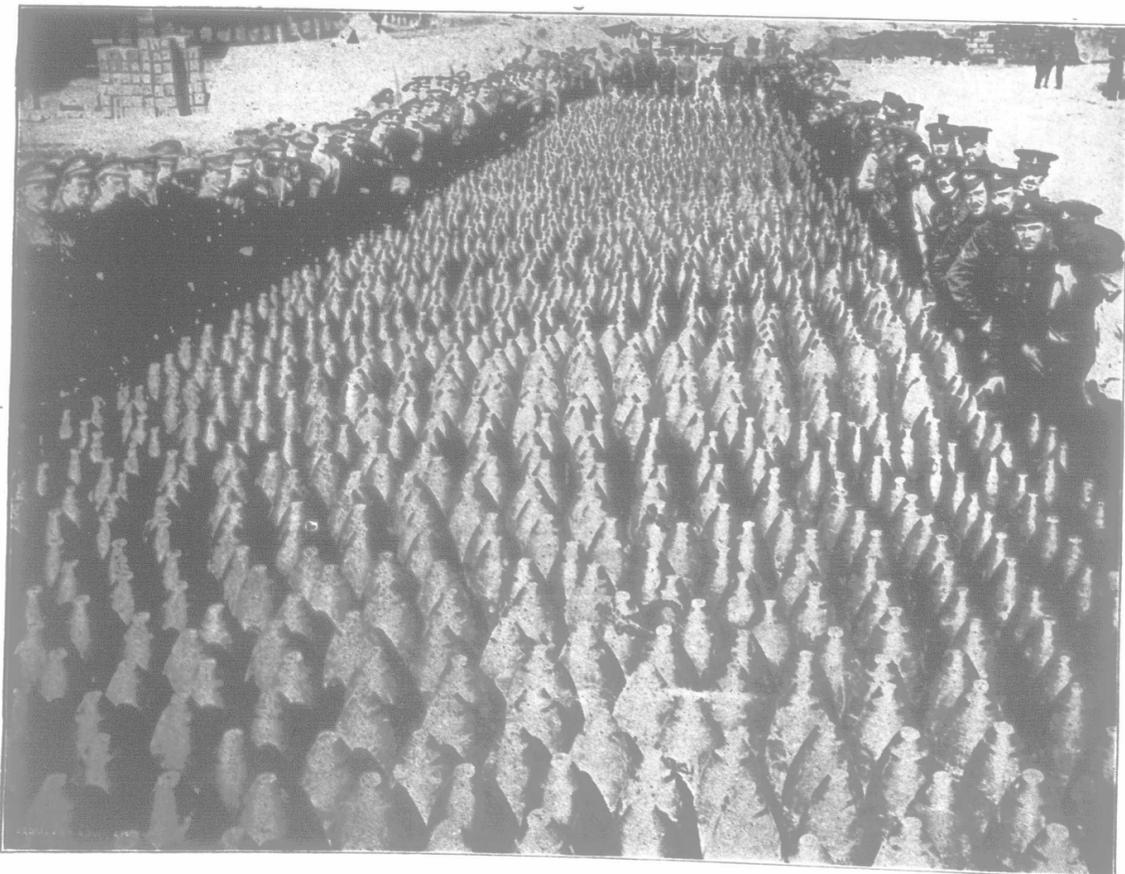
Bean Soup.—One cup boiled bean pulp, 1 pint milk, 1 tablespoon minced onion, 1 tablespoon flour, 2 tablespoons butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, pepper to season. Scald the milk and the onion. Melt the butter, add the flour and blend them. Add to this the hot milk and stir until smooth; add the bean pulp and heat to boiling.

Bean Loaf.—One pint cooked beans, 1 cup breadcrumbs, 1 beaten egg, 1 tablespoon minced onion, 2 tablespoons tomato catsup, salt and pepper. Mix together, shape into a loaf and bake 25 minutes.

Rice Custard.—Six tablespoons rice, 2 eggs, 1 quart milk, two-thirds cup corn syrup, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, nutmeg to taste. Wash rice and cook in milk in double boiler until soft. Beat egg yolks, salt and syrup together and gradually add the milk and rice mixture. Return to double boiler and stir until it thickens. Remove from fire, add the nutmeg and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites.

Some Tasty Pies.

Lemon Crumb Pie.—Line a pie plate with pastry. Add filling made as follows: grated rind of one lemon, juice of one lemon, three-fourths cupful water, one-half cupful sugar, one-half cupful corn syrup, two egg yolks, one cupful finely ground stale bread crumbs (closely packed) two tablespoonfuls (any cooking fat without flavor). Melt the fat, mix the ingredients thoroughly, add to the unbaked pie crust. Bake slowly until the crust is brown and the filling firm. When done, cover with a meringue



Some Shells.

A few of the shells piled up behind the allied lines for use against the Teutons.—Carter and Underwood.

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made from the stiffly beaten egg-whites to which four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, one-half teaspoonful lemon juice, and one-fourth teaspoonful grated lemon rind have been added. Brown the meringue and serve hot.

Lemon Cheese Cakes.—Press enough cottage cheese through a colander or potato ricer to make one cup and a half of cheese. Add one-third cup of sugar, the grated rind and juice of a lemon, two tablespoonfuls of cream, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one-fourth cup of cream, and four eggs, beaten without separating the whites and yolks. At pleasure, half a cup of currants and sliced citron may be added. Bake in very small tins, lined with rich pastry.

Rhubarb Pie.—Beat one egg lightly, add one cup of rhubarb, cut fine, two soda biscuits rolled to dust, pinch of salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, grated nutmeg, and brown sugar to taste. Fill a pie plate that has been lined with pastry, cover with lattice of pastry, and bake half an hour in moderate oven.

Reducing the Cost of Living.

Two or three years ago the Plant Bureau at Washington suggested that, as weeds are vegetables, many nature plants that are now permitted to go to waste might be utilized as food. At that time the following was published and may bear re-reading at this time.

Milkweed is a Most Delicious Vegetable.

"Perhaps one of the most delicious vegetables known is milkweed, as it has a strong, palatable flavor and is rich in nutritious food values. So valuable, indeed, has it proved that it is now being cultivated in gardens where the stalks grow to prodigious size from fertilizing, and the large, thick leaves are marvelously tender. It is, by-the-way, ridiculously easy to raise, as one may produce an enormous crop by planting the abundant brown seeds, so familiar to every one in the late summer and autumn, with their beautiful silken floss attached. Sow them in rows, and in the spring you will find them sprouting up luxuriously.

The flavor of the milkweed cooked is almost exactly like that of asparagus. The uncooked leaves are also used as a salad, only the tender tips being used for this purpose; the flavor is entirely new, and to the jaded appetite it is a most welcome addition to the bill-of-fare.

The milkweed is cut for cooking when it is about a foot high. The plant will spring up again and one may gather several crops from the same root. The seeds may also be sown at intervals of time, as are peas, and thus the tender plants may be had quite late.

The wild milkweed cannot be had after the middle of June, as it becomes too tough and is not good in flavor after the blossoms appear.

The milkweed has very powerful medicinal qualities, is a perfect tonic for the kidneys and a general cleanser of the system. It should be cooked like asparagus and served with either butter or cream sauce.

Dandelion and Yellow-Dock are Good.

"One new weed vegetable is the dandelion. This is one of the strongest of Nature's medicinal vegetables and one of the finest greens and salads ever placed upon the table. It is a delicious dish whether cooked like spinach or served raw as a salad.

The dandelion should be gathered very young if it is to be used as a salad, but the leaves and root may be gathered for cooking when the plant is quite large and spreading. The flowers are made use of as well as the leaves, both for cooking and for the raw salad. They must be just blossomed out. Then they are tender and deliciously flavored. For the salad they should be pulled to pieces and scattered over the leaves. The chief reason for eating the tender dandelion blossoms is that there is so much more of the strong organic salts in them than in the foliage, and, as any physician will attest, the dandelion is replete with tonic salts, and is aperient besides being a natural liver medicine.

If the dandelion is cultivated in the fertilized ground of the garden it grows far larger and more luxuriantly than in the wild state, and many farmers are now planting it as a spring crop for the market.

The wild yellow-dock is one of our commonest weeds. It is an outcast thing, a troublesome weed, something to be rooted up and destroyed, and yet this vegetable outlaw is one of the best and most nutritious of food staples; a plant that makes a richly flavored dish with an entirely new taste. It is, moreover, full of healing qualities, and is especially good as an appetizer, and also for cutaneous troubles and numerous other ailments, as it is singularly rich in valuable organic salts.

The tender leaves are gathered and cooked like spinach and eaten with butter. After the cooked dock has become cold it may be dressed as a salad, the slight bitterness being very palatable. It is an admirable idea to cook with the yellow-dock leaves the crisp, tender leaves of the common horseradish which grows and spreads with troublesome rapidity in every country kitchen garden. This gives to the dish a spicy flavor that is particularly tempting.

The roots of the wild golden thistle are now being used as a valuable vegetable. The flavor is somewhat like salsify, and it is cooked in the same manner. This is an all-the-year-round vegetable like car-

much as onions and chives are used. It can be wintered in an ordinary cellar or kept growing in a window-box or flower-pot, the leaves being cut as desired, the growth of the plant being unimpaired by the whittling away of the long leaves. Both the leaves and bulb are used.

Lamb's-quarter, a weed common to both America and Europe, is found to be a most nourishing vegetable. It grows in the waste places. One finds it in luxurious abundance even among the iron-filings by railroads and along newly made roads. When cultivated in the garden it grows in astonishing luxuriance if sown in loose, open ground. It has a very large stem and succulent leaves. It is cooked like spinach or other greens and served in similar fashion.

The young and tender shoots of hops make a most delicious dish in the spring. The shoots may be cooked or eaten raw as a salad with other salad greens. When cooked they are eaten with butter, and taste somewhat like new peas.

Some Weeds that Make Good Salads.

"As for salad weeds there seems to be no end of them, and one need not spend a cent for salad if one lives in the country or suburbs, for the backyard and the vacant lot will furnish an abundance of tender things for the gathering.

One of the "new" common weeds now being used very extensively for salad is sorrel, or "sour grass", as children call it. This may be eaten by itself as a salad, or mixed with other leaves and things. It is a little too sour by itself unless one leaves out the vinegar or lemon from the salad dressing.

That old herb, the common yarrow, is now used as a most wholesome salad plant. It is sometimes called milfoil, carpenter's grass, bloodwort, old man's pepper, and soldier's woundwort. Eaten as a salad in the spring it serves not only as a very delicious and novel-flavored dish but as a tonic and stimulant as well. It is excellent for children, and is a wonderful spring medicine. Only the very young

our salads and very delicious vegetables free, merely for the gathering of them, for the waysides and wild pastures and fields and fence corners hold an endless store of good things that will bring health to any one who will eat thereof. For the poor such knowledge is a godsend, and for the rich it opens up a vista of entirely new sensations in taste that will banish the monotony of the old familiar vegetables and salads, and this is evidently only a beginning, for the investigators will go on discovering to us new wonders in weeds each year, and we need no longer go round and round in the little circle of foodstuffs, but easily find new things for the table."

To this list of edible weeds Prof. Bailey of Cornell adds Buck's horn plantain and the mustards, both of which must be used when very young and tender.

The Scrap Bag.

Size for Paper.

When putting on new wall-paper always cover the wall, first, with a size of thin glue water, letting it dry thoroughly before putting on the paper. This will prevent the paper from peeling off. When removing the old paper use a mop and plenty of hot water to which a little acetic acid has been added. When thoroughly soaked, the paper will come off easily.

Cover-All Apron.

A cover-all apron of dark gingham is a very useful article of attire for the housewife. It should be made with sleeves and supplied with a belt, then it can serve as a morning dress in very hot weather. An apron of thin oil-cloth is also a great help when washing dishes, or doing any work likely to soil one's clothes.

Kill the Large Flies.

At this time of year extra large flies may find their way into the house. Be sure to kill every one of them. They are females ready to lay thousands of eggs in the nearest bit of manure they can find.

Economy in Collars.

Have a number of washable collars in different shapes. There is nothing else that can so brighten up an old dress and make it presentable. Clad in even an old and somewhat shabby dress, any woman, with a beaming hat, fine shoes well-polished, and a fresh white collar, may look attractive enough to pass muster for general outing wear. It is always more economical to make the collars at home, since three or four may be had for the price of one ready-made, and, moreover, the home-made ones last very much longer. First buy a pattern or cut one out of paper, being sure that it fits neatly, then cut out very carefully, laying the pattern on the straight of the goods. When wash satin is used the collar should be lined with very thin material throughout, and both should be well shrunken before cutting. Fine pique needs no lining, a very narrow machine-stitched hem around the edge being sufficient finish. Georgette crepe, organdy and other sheer materials require a deeper hem, hemstitched or finished with French knots along the seam. If liked, insertion may be introduced, or the edge may be finished with a very fine hem, no thicker than a cord, to which lace is sewn.

It appears that a certain company, on being relieved from the trenches, had been ordered to proceed to a village some distance in rear of the firing line, where they were to be billeted for a while.

After marching for about an hour they met a peasant on the road, and the captain enquired how far they were from the village in question.

"About three miles," was the reply. They marched on for another hour, and seeing no signs of the place, the captain again enquired of a passing peasant as to its whereabouts.

"Straight on, about three miles," replied the man.

Another hour's marching, and again the weary captain propounded the usual query.

The stolid peasant scratched his head. "Well," he said, "as near as I can judge, mon capitaine, it's about three miles off straight down the road."

Tommy: "Well, thanks be to God, we're holding our own, anyway."



General Sir Julian Byng.
A commander on the West front well known to Canadian troops.

rots, turnips and other "tubers", the roots being dug in September or early October and kept throughout the winter. Even the wild thistle "tubers" are delicious and may be dug in any pasture or meadow, but those cultivated in gardens are much larger and somewhat better flavored.

Some of the weeds that have been selected as foodstuffs surprise one. Who would have imagined that the troublesome wild nettle, that grows in such prickly and disturbing abundance in every farmyard, would have been selected as a novelty food staple? It is a very highly flavored food, and one has to learn to like it. It is cooked for greens.

Other Weeds Used as Vegetables.

"The common mallow has proved upon experiment to be a most valuable vegetable. It grows in profusion in every backyard, and is known to children by the name of "cheeses," because of the little pulpy seed-containers that have somewhat the flavor of cheese.

The mallow is eaten cooked or as a salad. It is perhaps more palatable as a salad, the flavor being mild and mellow like that of lettuce, and it is more tasteless when cooked. It makes a very substantial salad, however, as the leaves are rich in nutrition. It is replete with organic salts that are very beneficial and is a valuable tonic vegetable. Its roots strike deeply into the soil, and therefore draw the most valuable mineral elements into its leaves, which are tender and crisp and have a very delicious flavor not quite like that of anything else.

The common leek is another familiar weed that has been honored by promotion to the ranks of edible vegetables. It has very wholesome properties and a strong, agreeable flavor; it is used by itself or for giving a tone and flavor to other vegetables, soups, salads, etc.,



General Plumer.
In command of the second army of British troops in the Ypres area.

and very tender first shoots should be used, for it becomes entirely too bitter to eat when it matures. It is best to mix the leaves with other green salad leaves, as it is so strong.

A salad made of the tender young leaves of the red clover and some of its blossoms is very new and delicious as well as particularly nutritious, as clover is one of the richest of all the nitrogenous plants, and nitrogen is one of the most strengthening elements, especially when taken into the system unfired. The leaves will be found to be strongly peppery so that they almost burn the throat and tongue after a number have been eaten. They should be very thoroughly masticated.

In making the salad the clover blossoms are pulled apart and only the colored part used. The flavor of the flowers is most delicate.

Salads and Vegetables Without Cost.

"It will thus be seen that we may get

Cupboards and Closets— For Conservation.

Oh, the weary hours Mary spends looking for things, because she never keeps anything in its place!"

It was a mother who spoke the words of her married daughter.

"I used to try to teach her to be orderly," she went on, "but perhaps I did not begin soon enough. She never would be taught. Her things were put here and there, and whenever she dressed to go out it was a hunt for this and that until everyone was distracted. After she got a house of her own the confusion was worse than ever, because she had more things to lose. But I think she is beginning to understand what energy she is wasting. Of late I see some signs of an effort to improve. After all there is no teacher like bitter experience."

The visitor, who sat placidly knitting as she listened to this speech, smiled.

"Mary and John are to build a new house this year, are they not?"

"Yes," replied the mother, "that old one they went into when they were married is only a makeshift. They could not put in a winter in it."

"Well," queried the other, "I wonder if Mary has considered how many cupboards and closets the new house is to have."

The mother looked up as though the remark were almost stupid. "Why," she said, "I suppose there will be the usual number, a closet off each bedroom, and a cupboard in the kitchen."

"But those are not enough," insisted the visitor. "Before we built our new house I read a joke about some man saying the plans of his house were ready, as his wife had arranged for all the closets and nothing remained but to build the house around them. Well, the more I thought of it, the more it seemed to me that that was a wise woman, and so I got to work and made a rough sketch, tucking in a 'tidy-place' where it seemed useful. The result is that I have a house full of closets and built-in cupboards, and I wouldn't change an inch of it if I could. You see I really have a place for everything, and so conveniently arranged that it is really no trouble at all to keep things where they ought to be."

"That's the very idea for Mary," said the mother. "Tell me about them, won't you?"

"In the first place," said the visitor, "I have, as you said, a closet for each bedroom—a good large one with a window in it. I considered that, as bedrooms are only for sleeping in, they don't need to be large, provided they have good windows, so my bedrooms are small, and the closets are large. In the bedroom I have no dresser, but, instead, a full length mirror in the door and a built-in case in the wall near it for the toilet articles. The washstand goes in one corner of the closet. Near it is a cupboard with close doors. On the shelves the laundered white clothes are placed. I like it much better than a bureau or dresser, for there are no drawers to pull out, and stick, and ruin one's temper getting them in again. Running to the other end of the closet are two poles, with coat and dress hangers. It is so easy to keep one's clothes in order that way. I have made long bags of factory cotton to put over the delicately colored dresses."

"Why, I never heard of such a closet," said the mother. "But it must be very convenient. What about the others?"

"Oh, laughed the visitor, "I tell my husband that all the walls of our house are hollow,—they have been turned into cupboards and closets. At the end of the hall upstairs, next the bath-room, there was a small space which we had made into a cupboard for the bed linen and towels."

Downstairs, in the dining-room, there is a built-in china and silver cabinet; in the living-room the built-in cupboard serves for a bookcase, and in front of the wide window there is a built-in window seat in which magazines and papers may be kept.—But you should see my kitchen?"

The little woman was becoming quite enthusiastic.

"The biggest cupboard of all is there," she went on. "It is about 7 feet high, and 8 feet wide, and is divided into three compartments by 'up-and-down' partitions. The lower part is deeper than the upper, coming out into the room a foot or more. That makes a ledge to set things on. All the doors are solid, with glass doors in a kitchen cupboard one wants to arrange the plates in rows and spend

time uselessly both putting them away and taking them out. When the doors are solid up they go in neat piles, saving both time and space. The top shelf is used only for things that are seldom needed or that must be kept out of the way of the children. The end division of the next lower shelves is used for dishes, and the other two divisions for groceries. Beneath the ledge is a wide shelf all across for the pans, and the very bottom is covered with zinc, for the pots. The doors of the lower part open right to the floor so that the zinc can be easily brushed out, without anything to interfere."

"A cupboard like that would be the very thing for Mary," remarked the mother.

"You've no idea how it helps in keeping things in order," said the visitor. "But that doesn't end my closets and cupboards. In another part of the kitchen is a smaller, built-in wall cupboard where the children must keep their school-books and play-things, with one shelf reserved for my knitting and patching. Perhaps the greatest help of all is a closet which opens off the kitchen, too, and is provided with an outside door with glass upper. Here there are pegs for the men and lower ones for the children and so it is not hard to keep coats, hats, rubbers and umbrellas where they can be found."

"You must save hundreds of steps a day that other people waste just in looking for things," said the mother.

"I certainly do," replied the visitor. "Indeed I have found that the very best thing about a home, for conservation of energy and strength, is—plenty of cupboards and closets. The more time and strength one saves by having them the more one has to spend on some of the other things that are so necessary nowadays."

Sunflower Seed as Food.

(The Philadelphia "Leader".)

The trains that carry Russian troops are thickly strewn with the hulls of sunflower seeds, which in the Muscovite republic are eaten as we eat peanuts, roasted or raw.

Sunflower seeds, ground to flour, make a palatable and exceedingly nutritious bread. Great quantities of them are now produced on Missouri farms, the bulk of the output being purchased (it is said) by manufacturers of breakfast foods.

Their production on a vastly greater scale in this country would, under present circumstances, be well worth while. In Russia nearly a quarter million acres are annually planted with sunflowers, which are of two principal varieties—one yielding small seeds, suitable for oil-making, and the other big seeds, for human food.

There is no other plant that is useful for so many purposes as the sunflower. The seeds, crushed, sifted to get rid of the hulls, and pressed in horsehair bags, furnish a pale yellowish oil that compares fairly well with olive oil for the table. It is also used for making candles and soap.

An acre of land will produce fifty bushels of seeds; and each bushel will yield one gallon of oil. The residue ("cake") is an excellent fodder for cattle. Nothing fattens chickens so rapidly as sunflower seeds, because of their richness in oil. The plant-stalks, dried in stacks, yield a ton of first-class fuel to the acre; and their fibre, fine and silky, is woven into beautiful fabrics. The leaves, properly cured, are not a bad substitute for tobacco, and from the blossoms is obtained a valuable yellow dye.

Indoor Sports.—Pater—"Who is making that infernal jangle on the piano?"

Mater—"That's Constance at her exercise."

Pater.—"Well, for heaven's sake, tell her to get her exercise some other way."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Erwin was showing Selma, the new Swedish maid, "the ropes."

"This," said Mrs. Erwin, "is my son's room. He is in Yale."

"Ya?" Selma's face lit up with sympathetic understanding. "My brudder ban there, too."

"Is that so? What year?"

"Ah! he ban got no year! He ban punch a man in the eye, and the yoodge say, 'You Azel, sixty days in jail!'" —"Harper's Magazine."

The Greatest Cruelty of all.

A valuable and carefully prepared pamphlet has just been published by Mr. S. M. Dodington, of England. Mr. Dodington, in conjunction with The Council of Justice to Animals, has been devoting many years to the subject of slaughter-house reform—a subject too much neglected by humane societies everywhere. The purpose of the pamphlet is to show "the results of enquiries as to the progress of the movement in favor of humane methods in killing animals used for food." When one understands the brutalities connected with the slaughtering of our food animals in this country he may well wonder that so many humane organizations spend the greater part of their energy dealing with the minor cruelties of their several communities and fail to attack the one monstrous cruelty of our times—a cruelty which overshadows a hundredfold the evils of the vivisection laboratory and the sufferings of horses in war.

Let it be remembered that in this country there is no law compelling the stunning of food animals before bleeding; that over a hundred million four-footed creatures every year meet death at the hands of our butchers; that practically all the millions of swine, calves and sheep in this number are hung up by a hind leg, have their throats cut, and are then left to bleed to death; that all animals large and small, butchered by the Jewish methods, are never stunned before the use of the knife. Keeping these facts in mind note the following:

Denmark

In substantially all Danish slaughter-houses all animals are first stunned, and a bill, now before the Danish parliament, will make this universally obligatory. The bill will even compel all poultry to be beheaded, and as far as possible by a special guillotine already largely used throughout Scandinavia and which is justly considered the most humane way of killing fowl. Fish, too, must be "unsensed" by a blow at the base of the brain as soon as taken from the water; this law also prevails in parts of Germany.

Sweden

In every reply received from the abattoirs of Sweden it was stated that all animals are stunned before the knife is used. In every case some sort of shooting device is used, unconsciousness thus following instantly and without the danger of having to strike two or three blows, as often happens when the pole-axe is used.

Norway

The same conditions prevail in Norway as in Denmark and Sweden.

Finland

The laws of Finland compel every single animal to be stunned before being bled. The methods of stunning are generally a shooting apparatus for the larger animals, a striking bolt for swine, and the mallet for sheep and calves.

Holland

Every report received from Amsterdam, The Hague, Utrecht, Leiden, Haarlam, Maastricht, says all animals are stunned. Dr. Van der Slooten states, "All animals are killed in Holland in a humane manner."

Switzerland

The same story. The law compels the stunning of all food animals before bleeding.

Iceland

Think of this! Not only all animals stunned, but no animal may be killed in sight of any other animal, and all traces of the previously slaughtered animal must be cleared away before a fresh animal is brought on the scene.

Germany

Public abattoirs everywhere. The law compels stunning of all animals except in a few sections of the country.

England

In England there is a growing demand for the public abattoir, where, under the best sanitary and humane conditions, the food animals of the community shall be slaughtered, thus doing away with the private slaughter-pen, with its cruelty and insanitary surroundings. More and more also in England some shooting device is being used, and public opinion is steadily insisting with increasing

urgency that all animals shall be so destroyed before the knife is used.

The United States

Only six municipal abattoirs. None of these in the largest cities where hundreds of thousands of animals are killed annually. These six, however, have proved so successful that no return to the old ways would be considered for a moment. The rule is rather great private slaughter, where speed and money are the two supreme considerations, tens of thousands of filthy, insanitary private slaughter shacks where cruelty generally is the rule and not the exception. No laws compelling the stunning of any food animal before bleeding.

Mr. Dodington's goal is the humane killing of food animals the world over. When he pleads for the stunning of cattle, sheep and swine it is not the rendering them unconscious before the use of the knife by the old-fashioned pole-axe, or sledge hammer, but by some sort of shooting device which, without failures, will destroy consciousness instantly. Though one must admit that the pole-axe, in the hands of an expert, seldom fails to drop the animal with the first blow, ending all capacity for suffering, yet, too often, particularly in thousands of small slaughter-houses where butchering is not carried on daily, it becomes a hideous instrument of torture. We have seen the poor victim struck by his executioner four and five times before death brought relief.

The examination of the skulls of many beasts after slaughter would reveal the fact that they had met a similar fate. Even more barbarous is the "nape-stab", the driving of the knife down just back of the head. This will drop the animal to the ground, destroying power of movement, but not destroying consciousness. One can readily understand that with a shooting apparatus the chances or failure to produce instant death, even by one not specially expert, are reduced almost to nothing.

There are humane killers, those firing bullets, and those by the explosion of a cartridge driving a bolt through the skull, widely used in Europe and rapidly being introduced into England. These are the devices every humane society in the land, every newspaper, and every lover of animals should strive to have employed in every public and private slaughter-house from the Atlantic to the Pacific.—Our Dumb Animals.

To Preserve Stove-Pipe.

We used to have to provide new stove pipe for our hard coal heater every year until we discovered how to save it. We have just put up the same pipes again which we have used for the last six consecutive years. They appear as good as ever.

In the spring as soon as we let the fire out of the stove, we take the pipes off and carry them outside to a place where it is safe to have a fire. Then we fetch a few forksful of straw from the straw stack, and force wads of it through each length until all loose soot and ashes adhering to the inside of each section of stove-pipe, is removed.

Then we fill each section of pipe, one at a time, loosely with dry straw. Set the filled section up on the edge of a couple of bricks placed the right distance apart on the ground, and apply a lighted match to the straw between the bricks.

The burning straw makes a hot fire pass through each pipe-section. Sometimes it is necessary to refill a pipe twice or thrice before it is thoroughly heated and the coal-gases dried out of it. We treat each length in this way. By holding the top edge of a pipe length with a stick during the burning prevents it toppling over. When all are done and cool put the section together in convenient lengths to carry and store away in a dry attic or loft.

They will come out as good as when put away. Before we began giving the pipes this fire bath we always found the pipes rusted and riddled with holes, due to the action of the coal-gases on the metal, and so we could only use the pipes one season.

To anyone, who has had trouble to save their stove-pipe I commend this as a perfect preservative.

F. M. CHRISTIANSON.
Niagara Falls, S.

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BY ELIZ

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The Beaver Circle

The World.

BY ELIZABETH LINCOLN GOULD.

"The world is wet," said the little frog.
 "What isn't water is mostly bog."
 "Oh, not at all!" said the little fly.
 "It's full of spiders, and very dry!"
 "The world is dark," said the moth so white,
 "With many windows and arcs of light."
 "My poor young friend, you have much to learn.
 The world is green," said the swaying fern.
 "Oh, listen, dears," sang the little lark.
 "It's wet and dry, and it's green and dark.
 To think that's all would be very wrong;
 It's arched with blue, and it's filled with song."

Little Bits of Fun.

Little Irene marched into the room breathless.
 "O mother," she said, don't scold me for being late for supper, because I've had such a disappointment. A horse fell down and they said they were going to send for a horse doctor, so I waited and waited, and what do you think? It wasn't a horse doctor at all. It was only a man.—"Facts and Fancies."

His parents had spent days of anxious thoughts in training the bright mind in the way he should go.

They had particularly urged him to benefit by precept and example. Imagine, therefore, their horror when at dinner one Sunday, when company was present, he disgraced them before the world.

He had just finished his second helping of rolypoly and golden syrup, and, having scraped up every morsel with his spoon, gleefully lifted his plate and licked it clean.

"Willie!" screamed his mother. "How often have I told you to take example from others! Who ever did you see do a thing like that?"

Willie thought for a moment, then calmly replied:
 "The dog."

Junior Beavers' Compositions.

Two Little Pigs.

I am sending you a story about two pigs named Willie The Fat Boy, and his brother Sandy. Their mother's name is Samantha Jimeison, and they have three brothers and four sisters, a mother, grandmother, and an aunt all living in the same house, but in separate pens.

The sunlight streams in through forty-eight ten by twelve panes of glass, on the south side of their pen, and they sleep upstairs.

Their meals are served in concrete troughs, a self-feeder which Daddie made a short time ago from a picture seen in the Farmer's Advocate.

They have shorts, cornmeal, oats and barley mixed, and ground feed wheat in the self-feeder all the time. They have all the water they want to drink, and free run of the barnyard some part of every day. They weigh one hundred and eight and one hundred and twelve, respectively. At the rate of a pound and a quarter a day. They are very tame, and have been weighed so often that I can put them in the weigh box on the scales whenever I like.

My Daddie has only one hand, and as I am the oldest child I help a great deal at the barn.

I will close my competition now, hoping dear Puck and all the Beavers are well.

I remain,
 MARIAN FARR.
 Ostrander, R. R. No. 1 (Age 10.)

A Baby Calf.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I want to tell you about my little baby calf, which was born January, 1917, and only weighed 20 lbs. when a few days old. She was jet black in color and smart as a cricket after we had fed her a few days with a spoon. As soon as I saw this little midget I wanted to own her, so went to papa to make a bargain. About two weeks previously I had got a 98 cent watch which would not keep time for me, so offered it to him for same, which

he at once accepted thinking he could manage it; but he too found it a failure. However, I was the happy possessor of this little calf. I called her Tiny, as she could run under other calves at about a month old.

She soon rallied from the spoon feeding and was always very ravenous for her feed, and so grew nicely. I decided to train her for the school fair and found her very submissive to the rope and quite a pet. But I did not take her to the fair as we found that part of the prize money was given on the breed and condition of the animal, so I proceeded to train an older one and there I found my match, for it hauled me over a big field several times and I could not manage it in time for the fair. Well, to return to my little Tiny; as I said before, she was always ravenous for her feed. She had formed a habit of gulping the milk, which she overdid one morning and thereby drew some of the milk into the lungs, causing her to stagger and fall breathing very heavily, which continued for three days, when she died and so ended my little baby Tiny.

Wishing you and the Beavers every success, sincerely yours.

R. R. No. 3 Bowmanville, Ont.
 HARVEY ARMSTRONG.
 (Age 12, Class Jr. III.)

There are a lot of big trees around our farm. In the spring there are a lot of different kind of birds, some of which are robins, chickadees and wrens and many others. The one which I am most interested in is the robin. Nearly every year a pair of robins come here and make their nest in a tall pear tree. In the morning when we wake up we hear the pleasant chirp of the robin. He is up about his labor.

A few years ago when the little birds were learning to fly, and could not fly very far, one of them flew to the ground and had not strength to fly back again. It started to hop around the garden. When mother robin came back and saw her little one was in trouble she flew around our heads as if to say, "did you hurt it?" Then the hired man carried it back to the nest again. They could soon fly as well as their mother. Cold weather soon came and they went on their southward journey.

BESSIE HOLM.
 Hespeler, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

I have a whole bunch of rabbits which I like to tend myself; there are all rabbit colors among them. I feed them clover chaff off the barn floor and some turnips which I helped to hoe and harvest, and carrots which grew from the seed sent me from the experimental farm. Some of the rabbits are getting big, and when they are fat enough I want to sell them to help save other meat for the soldiers.

My favorite pet is the black sow, as she was the only one left to answer the last roll call I fondled with her quite till she would follow me. I haven't taken her to school yet as she grunts so much. Before the snow came she would give me a ride on her back; after she had gone a little ways she would lie down, maybe she thought I would be getting tired and like to get off. Then when the sleighing came I fixed a harness for her and hitched her to the little sleigh. She don't go very straight yet but hauls me along fine and enjoys it I think as much as I do, but dad says Julia, that's her name, is going to have some little ones soon; after that's over I hope spring will be here, then there will be some rides for me down the land again after the chores are done.

Can February March? Ans.—April May.

JOE ALDINGTON.
 S. S. No. 10, Osborne. (Age 9, II Book.)

Dear Puck and Beavers.—As this is my first letter to the Beaver Circle I will not write a very long one. I want to tell you about the little pup we got. On the night of the Bertie Fair my father and I were on the way home with a load of sheep when father asked me if I knew the little puppies were at the station. I didn't know he was getting them and was very much pleased. That night my father drove to Ridgeway and got the puppies. It was late when he got home. When he brought the puppies in I was very much surprised, they were so small. They were black and white, and so small that the cat would thrash them if they tried to play with her tail, but when the pups got bigger they began to pay the

old cat back and we had to make them make friends. They are big now and I don't have to get the cows in the summer, all I have to do is let down the bars and the dog brings the cows home.

Which is the most valuable, a five-dollar note or five gold dollars? Ans.—The note, because when you put it in your pocket you double it, and when you take it out you see it in creases.

CLIFFORD SEXSMITH.
 R. R. No. 2, Ridgeway, Ont.
 (Age 11.)

Serial Story.

An Alabaster Box.

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

Chapter XXVI.

In the barroom of the Brookville House the flaring kerosene lamp lit up a group of men and half-grown boys, who had stayed in out of the chill darkness to warm themselves around the great stove in the middle of the floor. The wooden armchairs, which in summer made a forum of the tavern's side piazza, had been brought in and ranged in a wide semicircle about the stove, marking the formal opening of the winter session. In the central chair sat the large figure of Judge Fulsom, puffing clouds of smoke from a calabash pipe; his twinkling eyes looking forth over his fat, creased cheeks roved impartially about the circle of excited faces.

"I can understand all right about Andrew Bolton's turning up," one man was saying. "He was bound to turn up sooner or later. I seen him myself, day before yesterday, going down street. Thinks I, 'Who can that be?' There was something kind of queer about the way he dragged his feet. What you going to do about it, Judge? Have we got to put up with having a jailbird, as crazy as a loon into the bargain, living right here in our midst?"

"In luxury and idleness, like he was a captain of industry," drawled another man who was eating hot dog and sipping beer. "That's what strikes me kind of hard, Judge, in luxury and idleness, while the rest of us has to work."

Judge Fulsom gave an inarticulate grunt and smoked on imperturbably.

"Set down, boys; set down," ordered a small man in a red sweater under a corduroy coat. "Give the Judge a chance! He ain't going to deliver no opinion whilst you boys are rammaging around. Set down and let the Judge take th' floor."

A general scraping of chair legs and a shuffling of uneasy feet followed this exhortation; still no word from the huge, impassive figure in the central chair. The oily-faced young man behind the bar improved the opportunity by washing a dozen or so glasses, setting them down showily on a tin tray in view of the company.

"Quit that noise, Cholley!" exhorted the small man in the red sweater; "we want order in the court room—eh, Judge?"

"What I'd like to know is where she got all that money of hers," piped an old man, with a mottled complexion and bleary eyes.

"Sure enough; where'd she get it?" chimed in half a dozen voices at once.

"She's Andrew Bolton's daughter," said the first speaker. "And she's been setting up for a fine lady, doing stunts for charity. How about our town hall an' our lov-ely library, an' our be-utiful drinking fountain, and the new shingles on our church roof? You don't want to ask too many questions, Lute."

"Don't I?" cried the man, who was eating hot dog. "You all know me! I ain't a-going to stand for no grab-game. If she's got money, it's more than likely the old fox salted it down before they ketched him. It's our money; that's whose money 'tis, if you want to know!" And he swallowed his mouthful with a slow, menacing glance which swept the entire circle.

"Now, Lucius," began Judge Fulsom, removing the pipe from his mouth, "go slow! No use in talk without proof."

"But what have you got to say, Judge? Where'd she get all the money she's been flammng about with, and that grand house, better than new, with all the latest improvements. Wa'n't we some jays to be took in like we was by a

little, white-faced chit like her? Couldn't see through a grindstone with a hole in it! Bolton House. . . And an automobile to fetch the old jailbird home in. Wa'n't it love-ly?"

A low growl ran around the circle. "Durn you, Lute! Don't you see the Judge has something to say?" demanded the man behind the bar.

Judge Fulsom slowly tapped his pipe on the arm of his chair. "If you all will keep still a second and let me speak," he began.

"I want my rights," interrupted a man with a hoarse crow.

"Your rights!" shouted the Judge. "You've got no right to a damned thing but a good horsewhipping!"

"I've got my rights to the money other folks are keeping, I'll let you know!"

Then the Judge fairly bellowed, as he got slowly to his feet:

"I tell you once for all, the whole damned lot of you," he shouted, "that every man, woman and child in Brookville has been paid, compensated, remunerated and requited in full for every cent he, she or it lost in the Andrew Bolton bank failure."

There was a snarl of dissent. "You all better go slow, and hold your tongues, and mind your own business. Remember what I say; that girl does not owe a red cent in this town, neither does her father. She's paid in full, and you've spent a lot of it in here, too!" The Judge wiped his red face.

"Oh, come on, Judge; you don't want to be hard on the house," protested the man in the red sweater, waving his arms as frantically as a freight brakeman.

"Say, you boys! don't git excited! The Judge didn't mean that; you got him kind of het up with argufying. . . Down in front, boys! You, Lute—"

But it was too late: half a dozen voices were shouting at once. There was an simultaneous descent upon the bar, with loud demands for liquor of the sort Lute Parsons filled up on. Then the raucous voice of the ringleader pierced the tumult.

"Come on, boys! Let's go out to the old place and get our rights off that gal of Bolton's!"

"That's th' stuff, Lute!" yelled the others, clashing their glasses wildly "Come on! Come on, everybody!"

In vain Judge Fulsom hammered on the bar and called for order in the court room. The majesty of the law, as embodied in his great bulk, appeared to have lost its power. Even his faithful henchman in the red sweater had joined the rioters and was yelling wildly for his rights. Somebody flung wide the door, and the barroom emptied itself into the night, leaving the oily young man at his post of duty gazing fearfully at the purple face of Judge Fulsom, who stood staring, as if stupefied, at the overturned chairs, the broken glasses and the empty darkness outside.

"Say, Judge, them boys was sure some excited," ventured the bartender timidly. "You don't s'pose—"

The big man put himself slowly into motion.

"I'll get th' constable," he growled. "I—I'll run 'em in; and I'll give Lute Parsons the full extent of the law, if it's the last thing I do on earth. I—I'll teach them!—I'll give them all they're lookin' for."

And he, too, went out, leaving the door swinging in the cold wind.

At the corner, still meditating vengeance for this affront to his dignity, Judge Fulsom almost collided with the hurrying figure of a man approaching in the opposite direction.

"Hello!" he challenged sharply. "Where you goin' so fast, my friend?"

"Evening, Judge," responded the man, giving the other a wide margin.

"Oh, it's Jim Dodge—eh? Say, Jim, did you meet any of the boys on the road?"

"What boys?"

"Why, we got into a little discussion over to the Brookville House about this Andrew Bolton business—his coming back unexpected, you know; and some of the boys seemed to think they hadn't got all that was coming to them by rights. Lute Parsons he gets kind of worked up after about three or four glasses, and he sicked the boys onto going out there, and—"

"Going out—where? In the name of Heaven, what do you mean, Judge?"

"I told 'em to keep cool and— Say, don't be in a hurry, Jim. I had an awful good mind to call out Hank Simonson to run a few of 'em in. But I dunno as the boys'll do any real harm. They wouldn't dare. They know me, and they know—"

"Do you mean that drunken mob was headed for Bolton House? Why, Good Lord, man, she's there practically alone!"

"Well, perhaps you'd better see if you can get some help," began the Judge, whose easy-going disposition was already balking at effort.

But Jim Dodge, shouting back a few trenchant directions, had already disappeared, running at top speed.

There was a short cut to Bolton House, across plowed fields and through a patch of woodland. Jim Dodge ran all the way, wading a brook, swollen with the recent rains, tearing his way through thickets of brush and bramble, the twinkling lights in the top story of the distant house leading him on. Once he paused for an instant, thinking he heard the clamor of rude voices borne on the wind; then plunged forward again, his flying feet seemingly weighted with lead; and all the while an agonizing picture of Lydia, white and helpless, facing the crowd of drunken men flitted before his eyes.

Now he had reached the wall at the rear of the gardens; had clambered over it, dropping to his feet in the midst of a climbing rose which clutched at him with its thorny branches; had run across an acre of kitchen garden and leaped the low-growing hedge which divided it from the sunken flower garden he had made for Lydia. Here were more rosebushes and an interminable space broken by walks and a sundial, masked by shrubs, with which he collided violently. There was no mistaking the clamor from the front of the house; the rioters had reached their quarry first! Not stopping to consider what one man, single-handed and unarmed, could do against a score of drunken opponents, the young man rounded the corner of the big house just as the door was flung wide and the slim figure of Lydia stood outlined against the bright interior.

"What do you want, men?" she called out, in her clear, fearless voice. "What has happened?"

There was a confused murmur of voices in reply. Most of the men were decent enough fellows, when sober. Some one was heard to suggest a retreat: "No need to scare the young lady. 'Tain't her fault!"

"Aw! shut up, you coward!" shouted another. "We want our money!"

"Where did you get yer money?" demanded a third. "You tell us that, young woman. That's what we're after!"

"Where's the old thief? . . . We want Andrew Bolton!"

Then from somewhere in the darkness a pebble flung by a reckless hand shattered a pane of glass. At sound of the crash all pretense of decency and order seemed abandoned. The spirit of the pack broke loose!

Just what happened from the moment when he leaped upon the portico, wrenching loose a piece of iron pipe which formed the support of a giant wistaria, Jim Dodge could never afterward recall in precise detail. A sort of wild rage seized him; he struck right and left among the dark figures swarming up the steps. There were cries, shouts, curses, flying stones; then he had dragged Lydia inside and bolted the heavy door between them and the ugly clamor without.

She faced him where he stood, breathing hard, his back against the barred door.

"They were saying—" she whispered, her face still and white. "My God! What do they think I've done?"

"They're drunk," he explained. "It was only a miserable rabble from the bar-room in the village. But if you'd been here alone—"

She shook her head. "I recognized the man who spoke first; his name is Parsons. There were others, too, who worked on the place here in the summer. . . . They have heard?"

He nodded, unable to speak because of something which rose in his throat choking him. Then he saw a thin trickle of red oozing from under the fair hair above her temple, and the blood hammered in his ears.

"You are hurt!" he said thickly. "The devils struck you!"

"It's nothing—a stone, perhaps."

Something in the sorrowful look she gave him broke down the flimsy barrier between them.

"Lydia—Lydia!" he cried, holding out his arms.

She clung to him like a child. They stood so for a moment, listening to the sounds from without. There were still occasional shouts and the altercation of loud, angry voices; but this was momentarily

growing fainter; presently it died away altogether.

She stirred in his arms and he stooped to look into her face.

"I— Father will be frightened," she murmured, drawing away from him with a quick decided movement. "You must let me go."

"Not until I have told you, Lydia! I am poor, rough—not worthy to touch you—but I love you with my whole heart and soul, Lydia. You must let me take care of you. You need me, dear."

Tears overflowed her eyes, quiet, patient tears; but she answered steadily.

"Can't you see that I—I am different from other women? I have only one thing to live for. I must go to him. . . . You had forgotten—him."

In vain he protested, arguing his case with all lover's skill and ingenuity. She shook her head.

"Sometime you will forgive me that one moment of weakness," she said sadly. "I was frightened and—tired."

He followed her upstairs in gloomy silence. The old man, she was telling him hurriedly, would be terrified. She must reassure him; and to-morrow they would go away together for a long journey. She could see now that she had made a cruel mistake in bringing him to Brookville.

But there was no answer in response to her repeated tapping at his door; and suddenly the remembrance of that stooping shadow came back to him.

"Let me go in," he said, pushing her gently aside.

The lights, turned high in the quiet room, revealed only emptiness and disorder; drawers and wardrobes pulled wide, scattered garments apparently dropped at random on chairs and tables. The carpet, drawn aside in one corner, disclosed a shallow aperture in the floor, from which the boards had been lifted.

"Why— What?" stammered the girl, all the high courage gone from her face. "What has happened?"

He picked up a box—a common cigar box—from amid the litter of abandoned clothing. It was quite empty save for a solitary slip of greenish paper which somehow adhered to the bottom.

Lydia clutched the box in both trembling hands, staring with piteous eyes at the damning evidence of that bit of paper.

"Money!" she whispered. "He must have hidden it before—before— Oh, father, father!"

(To be continued.)

The Windrow.

As an exterminator of life the Kaiser stands without an equal in all history; being the prime instigator of the present world conflict, he is responsible for the slaughter of millions of human beings, and figures given by a German forestry journal show that in 1908 he killed nearly 2,000 wild game animals, his total score up to that time being more than 61,700 pieces of game, including over 4,000 stags.—From "The Pathfinder."

Women Workers in England.

Canadian women are working well for the war, but they are not yet engaged to the extent that women are in England where practically all the women in the land who can be spared at all are organized for war work. Under what is known as "The Waacs, or Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, are grouped several divisions including (1) the Women Signallers organized by Mrs. E. J. Parker, sister of Lord Kitchener, who have been trained in every branch of signalling—Morse, flags, cable, telegraphy, wireless, whistle and heliograph; (2) the Women's Legion which supplies cooks and waitresses; (3) the Women Clerks, who do all sorts of office work in connection with the army. The Waacs receive for their services 25 cents a day, and, if they renew their services at the end of the year, get a bonus of £5. . . . A second great division, "The Wrens," do for the Navy what the Waacs do for the land armies, acting as cooks, stewards, telephone and wireless operators, clerks, aeroplane workers, etc. Their work is particularly dangerous, and they are chosen according to personality and education. . . . The third division, known as the "Dependables", work in munitions plants and do all sorts of relieving service in England.

When to all these is added the great

army of women who are serving as nurses and V. A. D's, some idea may be gained of the wonderful work the British women are doing for the war.

Half-Truth Proverbs.

The Boston clergyman who is preaching a series of Sunday evening sermons with familiar proverbs as texts, and with the avowed intention of showing that the proverbs are undependable, is an iconoclast of the sort that language and society are indebted to. Most of the old proverbs are but half-truths at the best. Some of them are not to be treated so charitably as that, but by long usage they often gain an acceptance as gospel truth and are used in a mischief-making way.

"Nothing succeeds like success." To paraphrase Pilate, "What is success?" And is it not often true that in many young lives a failure, or what seems to be failure, is the best thing that can happen? "Look before you leap," implies a delay and doubt, desirable enough in some cases, but fatal and utterly reprehensible in others. The necessary qualification takes the point from the proverb, as it does from "Speech is silver, silence is gold." There are times when silence is mud, and when speech, fearless and direct, is above diamonds and rubies.

"When in Rome do as the Romans do" is one of the worst of all the mischief-making proverbs, and is used as an excuse for more folly than all the sages of old ever invented proverbs to rebuke. "Seeing is believing" we are told, but the highest form of belief, the sublime faith that is the hope of the world, is based on the unseen—and it is better so. "Time is money," but how much more is time than that? "Love is blind"—as, yes, sometimes, no doubt, but no eyes so keen as those of love.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" does injustice to the song that comes only from the bird uncaught—distorts the value of distance and the virtues of anticipation and pursuit, and serves as an excuse for inexcusable acquisition. Similarly, "It is never too late to mend" lures many feet too far along the path of folly, for there can be little mending when delay has allowed the tattered garment to fall apart. Beware of the habit of mind that leads you to put reliance in half-truth proverbs. The age of a proverb, or the frequency of its usage, is no guarantee that it is sound at the core.—Boston Herald.

Britain's Tank Service is under supreme control of Maj.-Gen. Sir J. E. Capper, the man who flew the first airship from Farnborough to London.

"We are forming Women's Institutes at the rate of over twenty a week" Lady Denham stated to an interviewer recently. "The idea came from Canada. . . . The Institutes are still wider in their aims, however, and they are going to be a great factor in village life after the war. The women are buying co-operatively now, allotments are worked, and pigs are kept jointly by several members. . . . A very important part of the work is to start village industries. Basket-making, toy making, fruit and vegetable preserving are all being started."

Rupert Brooke's Death.

(The "Evening Post", New York.) Vincent O'Sullivan has translated into graceful English from the French of Perdiel-Vaissières a poetic account of Rupert Brooke's death and burial that is based upon the log of the French hospital ship "Duguay-Trouin". Brooke was brought aboard the steamer in a dying condition by his friend, Lieut. Asquith, son of the British Prime Minister, and despite every effort of the attending physicians shortly succumbed to the mysterious malady that had been induced by the sting of an insect. During the few hours in which he passed from unconsciousness to death, the wireless brought constant inquiry as to his progress from persons of authority in England, and when all was over, he was laid to rest with military honors among the olive trees of Scyros. Lieut. Asquith, who performed every service for his friend, at the last moment deeming his grave too small, went down into the pit, and with the help of another officer, enlarged it. It lies in a secluded hollow, a corner of a foreign field That is forever England.

Prince Lichnowsky's Revelations.

The revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, published recently in Copenhagen papers, should help to brush some of the dust from the eyes of the German people, and that they are doing so to some extent is evident from the amazingly outspoken comments that have appeared in some of the German papers. Prince Lichnowsky, it will be remembered, was German Ambassador in London when the war broke out. "My London Mission", he declares, "was wrecked, not by the perfidy of the British, but by the perfidy of our own policy. . . . I had to support in London a policy which I knew to be fallacious. I was paid out for it, for it was a sin against the Holy Ghoct. . . . We pressed for war. We deliberately destroyed the possibility of a peaceful settlement."

Sir Edward Grey, throughout the whole of the negotiations, never took open sides with Russia or France in order that he might not supply any pretext for a conflict. That pretext was supplied later by a dead Archduke." He then tells in detail how Germany forced Count Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign Minister, to attack Serbia, rejected British proposals of mediation, and sent an ultimatum to St. Petersburg declaring war on the Russians. . . . To all this the German papers pay heed. "An understanding ought to be easier now", says *Berliner Tageblatt*, "since we have heard from two opposing sources, ex-Foreign Minister von Jagow and Prince Lichnowsky, that England was not responsible for the war, as has been believed hitherto in wide circles in Germany." In regard to the German Imperialistic argument that Belgium must never again be allowed to become a base of British operations against Germany, the *Munchner Post* remarks, "This theory is based on the assumption that England desired the war and had long prepared Belgium as a base of operations. Now we learn that England intended no war against Germany, and with this the whole Anglo-Belgian legend explodes. Through an untruth we have been driven into an attitude of constantly intensified opposition to England. The German Government knew that this was a lie, but had not the courage to resist Pan-German Anglophobia."—Similar conclusions have been expressed by the Bremer *Burger Zeitung*, and of course by the Socialist *Vorwarts*, in which, also the "confessions" of Prince Lichnowsky have been published.

New Apostles' Creed.

Henry Neil, founder of the mothers' pension system, has promulgated a new creed.

1. I believe in God, who created the earth fruitful and with abundance to keep all its creatures in health and comfort.
2. I believe God created strong men and women to take care of all children, and brave and ready to take the place of all fathers and mothers who fail in their duty to their children for any reason whatsoever.
3. I believe the day is soon to arrive when any city, county or state that contains within its borders any child in poverty will be disgraced and condemned by the public opinion of the nation.
4. I believe that any man who hogs more than is necessary for the comfort of himself and his family, while children are in poverty, can no more enter the Kingdom of Heaven than a barrel house bum can enter the Blackstone Hotel.
5. I believe that a government which permits its little children to suffer from hunger is damned and can be saved only by abolishing child poverty.
6. I believe that a government which is whipped into a frenzy by the murder of 150 persons by submarines, while thousands of its children are killed by poverty, according to its own statistics, is not competent to fight a war with any country.
7. I believe that the first step in preparedness for peace or for war is to feed all the children.
8. I believe there is no peace for rich men so long as children in their own country are destitute.
9. I believe that happiness for all will come when all children are fed and no child is taken from its own mother for the crime of poverty.
10. I believe the mothers' pension in all its fullness and completeness shall

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Columbia Dry Batteries

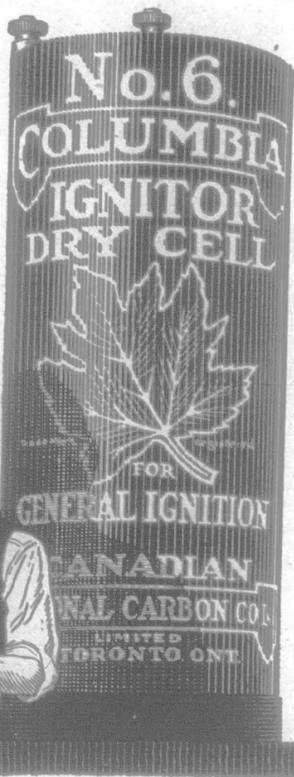
WHAT'S the mystery about a dry cell? If there's any, it's on the inside. For anybody can use it—a boy can wire it up!

Because it's so simple, thousands prefer it for running autos, engines, motor-boats; tractors, trucks, and toys; for lighting lanterns, ringing bells, and carrying talk through telephone wires.

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Easily and Quickly
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"What else can I do?"

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"I wouldn't be without mine for anything."

"McClary's will send you a booklet free if you write for it."

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OIL COOK STOVES *Wickless, Valveless, Blue Flame, Automatic*

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ST. JOHN, N.B., HAMILTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, EDMONTON

be extended to every child and mother in need, for this is the will of the Lord as set forth in Holy Writ.—Child Betterment and Social Welfare.

Current Events.

Premier Borden told a deputation of 200 farmers, in Ontario, that the need for men at the front is more pressing than the need for production.

Lieut. Alan Arnett McLeod, of Stone-wall, Man., an airman only 18 years of age has been awarded the V. C. for conspicuous bravery. He is now in a hospital in London, Eng.

Sixty "farmerettes" are at the O. A. C., taking a practical short course in agriculture.

Canadian Jews are being permitted to enlist in the Jewish Legion for service in Palestine.

In New York's great Liberty Loan campaign last week, 400 "Anzacs" (Australian and New Zealand troops) men who have seen service in Gallipoli and France, paraded the streets and were greeted by cheering multitudes. Most of them were from the sheep ranches and farms of the colonies at the antipodes.

The rumors that a monarchy is about to be proclaimed in Petrograd, with the

Tsarevitch as emperor, are believed to be without foundation.

Gavrio Prinzip, assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo Bosnia—the man who fired the shot that was the immediate excuse for the Great War—died on April 30th, of tuberculosis, in a fortress near Prague.

It is reported that Bohemian troops have donned Italian uniforms and are fighting with the Italians against Austria.

A communication published recently in papers in Copenhagen, from Prince Lichnowsky, who was German Ambassador to England when the war broke out, completely exonerates Britain from any share in bringing on the war, throwing the whole blame upon the military clique in Germany, whose head is the Kaiser.

During the past week there has been a comparative lull in the fighting on the West front, except for occasional bombardments and intense aerial activity. In such desultory attacks as have taken place the advantage remained with the Entente Allies who have repulsed the enemy at various points, the British holding their positions between Meteren and Zillebeke Lake, the Belgians theirs north of Ypres, while the French were equally successful near Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge and again at the village of Loere. It is worthy of notice, and perhaps complimentary to the Canadians, that Vimy Ridge and Hill 70, held by them, has not yet been attacked by the

enemy. Probably this long-continued battle in the north will be known as the "Fourth Battle of Ypres." In this area Gen. Sixt von Arnim is in command of the German armies. It is believed, however, that the Amiens front is the real centre of the German objective, and it is known that the enemy is concentrating in force south of the Somme and around Villers-Bretonneux. A few weeks ago the loss of Amiens would have been a real catastrophe, now, except for the damage to a beautiful city, its loss would mean little, as a network of railways has been constructed behind it which will ensure the solidarity of the connection between the British and French lines. It is in this section that the American troops are gathering, and on April 30th a violent attack was made upon one of their regiments near Montdidier, the result being that the Germans were driven back to their trenches. It is believed that the Germans still have upwards of 250 divisions on the West front. A great Austrian attack on the Italian front is believed to be imminent, and it is reported that the Austrian Emperor has arrived there. The Republic of Finland, but practically under German control, is now established, and it is believed that the Germans, who have been assisting Finland to repress the Reds, may launch an attack on Petrograd from the north. On April 29th Finnish shore batteries, under German officers, fired on the Russian fleet (145 vessels) at Helsingfors, but the ships escaped to Kronstadt, and now the Russians are protesting against the action as a viola-

tion of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Sebastopol has been given over, without fighting, to the Germans. In the far East Gen. Marshall's British forces have occupied several more towns in Mesopotamia, while Gen. Allenby has made further progress northward in Palestine. Every week brings the men of these two armies closer together.

In recent dispatches referring to the fighting on the West front, Gen. Haig has made special mention of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Australian divisions for conspicuous gallantry.

A returned American engineer officer says that Foch has a reserve army of 1,000,000 men behind the lines. It is made up of French, American and some British troops, and may be thrown into the fighting anywhere. Americans are now pouring into France at the rate of 10,000 a day.

Canada's first Tank Battalion has been recruited in Toronto.

Major Mowat, of Parkdale, gave notice of a resolution in the House providing for community settlements and industrial villages for disabled soldiers.

Count Richthofen, the greatest German aviator, was killed last week.

Dr. Robert J. McFall, M. A., Ph. D., has succeeded W. F. O'Connor, K. C., as Cost of Living Commissioner for Canada.

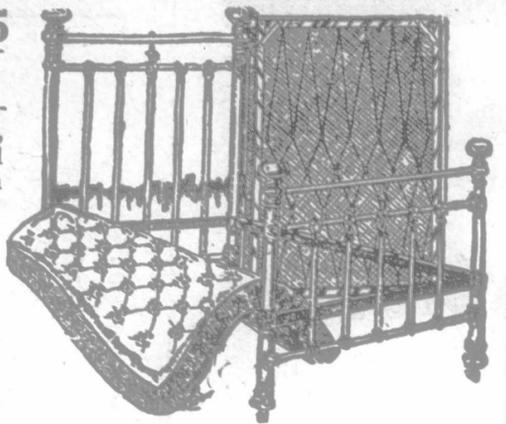
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Outfit Including Spring, Matt and Bed

Consists of iron bed, any standard width, beautifully white enamelled, with brass top rail, knobs, and mounts; strongly constructed woven wire spring and mattress, filled with selected curled sea grass, wool top and bottom, heavy twilled ticking. This splendid outfit sent freight paid to any station in Ontario at above price.

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Watson's Spring Needle Underwear is the correct thing for particular "little women" with sensitive skins and rapidly growing bodies. The garments are soft, warm, snug-fitting and always comfortable.

These same qualities are to be found in the underwear we make for men and women. All styles, all sizes, all fabrics.

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The Dollar Chain

For the soldiers and all who are suffering because of the war.

Contributions from April 26 to May 3:
 L. H. K., Eden, Ont., \$2; "Leaholme," Ilderton, Ont., 20 cents; Mrs. C., Rodney, Ont., \$3.

Previously acknowledged.....\$5,480.80

Total to May 3.....\$5,486.00

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

He Who Listened.

BY ALIX THORN.

The man drew a long breath, straightened his broad shoulders, then sank back hopelessly in his chair, and packing up a holiday edition of the "Rubaiyat," proceeded to turn its pages idly. It was like old Maurice to keep him waiting in this fashion; send his friend to the house and then not be on hand when said friend arrived. Why, when they were boys together at school how many times he had paced the quadrangle, fretting and fuming, watching the chapel clock, till, well past the hour appointed, the recreant Maurice would rush up breathless and apologetic: yes, he waited then for him, and he waited now.

Lunch was a good hour away, consulting his watch; he was condemned to remain in this correctly darkened reception room, like a veritable feminine caller, until his host should arrive to set him free.

Smoking was out of the question; what, he wondered, did women do on such trying occasions. Possibly make a study of the furnishings. He rose and began a slow tour of the room, his keen dark eyes noting, here a water-color, there a dim oil; even pausing to peer into the cabinet, adjusting his eyeglasses the better to observe the tiny ivory figures and porcelain toys.

Footsteps sounded in the next room, doubtless the library, though so closely were the thick portieres drawn that he had had no glimpse of the interior.

"Might try this window seat, Eleanor," he heard a masculine voice say.

"We might," came the reply in a girl's singularly musical tones, "pretty retired, though, Bob, isn't it?" half protestingly.

"Oh now, see here," entreated her companion, "you aren't going to begin by being hard on a fellow, are you, Eleanor, when you know how happy I am to be with you after all these months? Mighty decent of Edith to ask me up for over Sunday!"

The man in the outer room stirred uneasily; should he drop a book, or work up a cough, and thus announce his close proximity?

"Now, Eleanor," the other voice continued, "you shall hear me through this time—yes," interrupting himself, "yes, I know you've always tried to head me off, I know perfectly well what you would say if I gave you the chance, but I'm not going to do it. I realize you have never encouraged me, but, Eleanor, it's my time now."

"Oh, Bob," helplessly; "oh, how hard you are making it for me."

"I've loved you for years," he went on, "ever since I was a kid; I love you now. Different girls have liked me—

I'm a cad to say this, but other girls have given me enough encouragement. Why can't you love me, just why can't you? I won't enlarge on what I could do for you, what I'd be more than thankful to do. I know that money don't count with a girl like you, but money isn't so bad, Eleanor, and you would be able to do so many things you don't do now. Why, there's nothing I wouldn't do or give you, nothing."

"Bob!" exclaimed the soft voice, "I can't. My answer is just what you knew it would be, must be; oh," helplessly, "why do you like me in this way! Take one of those others, Bob, I want you to be happy! You are splendid, all your money hasn't spoiled you; you could make the right girl so blessedly content. I can almost decide upon one now."

"You needn't try," he cried; "I don't want to hear about any girl but you, I'll never think of another one, Eleanor," passionately; "don't you understand—there's only you, just you?"

"Bob," said the girl, and her quiet even tones were in marked contrast to his, "Bob I'm going to cure you, and it is not easy for me to say what I must, but it will prevent another scene like this. I'll tell you a little story, and, with a sudden vibration in her voice, "it's a true story, too, Bob. You know that five years ago I visited Helen McPherson—"

The man in the reception room started at the sound of the name, and leaned forward, his thin, eager face suddenly tense. "Well, I spent three weeks there, just three short weeks, but as I look back on it now, it seems a wonderful picture set in a golden frame, a great water-color, all sunlight and spring. For, Bob, I met a man at Helen's, an older man, yes, several years older than I, I was only twenty then. Why, Bob, everything was straightway transformed I suppose," half whimsically, "it wasn't a lovelier season than many another, but I was so happy. He lived in a nearby town, and came over often. He was scholarly and wide-awake, wise, and with the gentleness that large men sometimes have. We walked, and talked, and read, and then my visit came to an end. I went home, and he, a busy man, did not need me, I guess. I've not seen him since, but, oh, I haven't forgotten him, I can't, and," in a low voice, "I don't want to. I think of him every day, what he said about this, and that, his criticisms, his views. I've not done a thing to improve myself, but I've wondered what he would think of me. I know I must have changed in five years, but, do you know, Bob, I somehow, don't like to think that he has changed. The years leave their mark on such a man, and he—"

A dull red flushed the listener's face, he looked quickly out the window at the quiet city street. But in place of the dignified stone fronts, he saw a quaint country house, gray-gabled, ivy shrouding it, birds atwitter. For it all, a setting of spring, young spring. A girl's sensitive face was raised to his! why, he had never known, never tried to know, but had let her slip out of his life. So it had meant all this to her; he had not believed that the world held such a woman, one who through the years had kept a memory unchanging. He found himself consumed by an intolerable longing to see her, and set it all right; thank Heaven he was free, still free; such a one as she was not for that boy out there, that headstrong boy.

"I understand," he heard her companion say, "I quite understand, Eleanor. I won't trouble you again, I didn't know a girl could feel that way. I suppose he was all you thought him, but, Eleanor," hotly, "he wasn't worthy of you, either, for he let you go!" A quick step sounded in the hall, and he had left her.

The man who listened rose impetuously, crossed the room and noiselessly parted the portieres. He saw a slight figure in the window seat, her face half turned away, but the pure profile he remembered.

"Bob," she began, "why, Bob—" "It isn't Bob," said a deep voice she knew, "but Bob's substitute. Can I share the window seat, Eleanor?" "Yes," she whispered, "yes," and her happy eyes met his.—American Cookery.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the Senate and the Commons in Ottawa on April 26.



CREAM

We are in the market for Churning Cream. Twenty-five years' experience should count. You'll find it in our service.

ASK FOR PRICES

The figures of yesterday may be too low for to-morrow. Ship to—

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For Milk, Butter, Cheese, Veal Holstein Cows Stand Supreme

If you try just one animal you will very soon want more.

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W. A. Clemons, - Secretary - St. George, Ont.

REGISTERED SCOTCH SABLE COLLIE pups. Bred from workers. Geo. C. Burt. Hillsburg, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED AS COWMAN IN first-class barn; Englishman, single; life-experience. Albert Pope, Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE, TWO EXCELLENT CLAY LOAM farms, suitable for dairy and grain, half tillable and half pasture; three hundred acres, three miles from Thorndale, seven miles from London; frame house, two large barns, milk house and granary, spring creek, school, church, and railway station on farm. Two hundred acres four miles from London, two large bank barns, frame dwelling and milk house. G. S. Belton, R. R. No. 1, London Junction.

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BRINGING FORWARD THE STRONGEST CONTINGENT OF
SHOW AND BREEDING CATTLE EVER CONSIGNED
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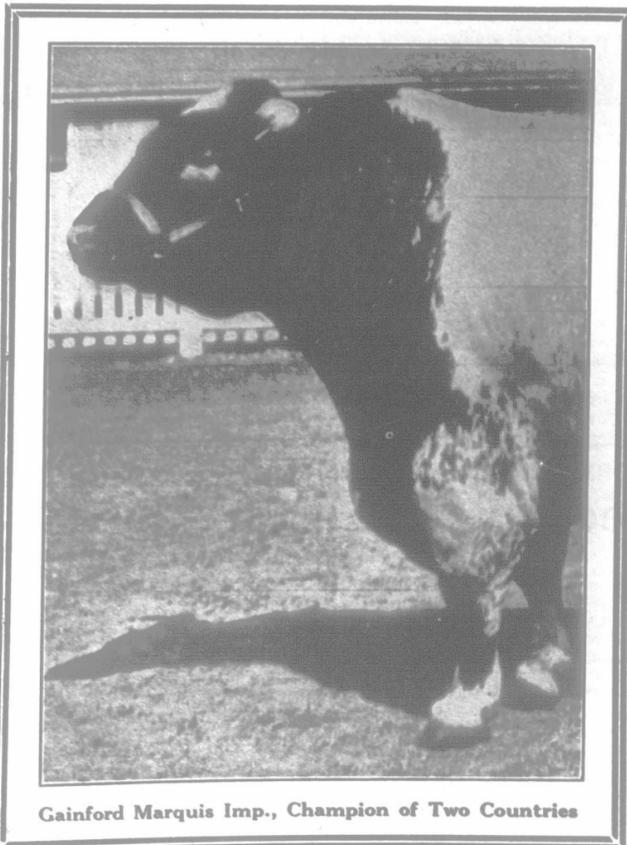
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BARRED ROCKS—PURE-BRED, GRAND laying strain, \$1.50 per 15, \$3.75 per 45; also Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs, \$4 per 9. L. S. Cressman, Hillcrest Farm, R.R. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.

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

BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS, GOOD IN type, color, size and laying qualities. Three small, select exhibition matings. Eggs, \$3. M. A. Gee, Selkirk, Ontario.

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

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, O.A.C. strain, \$1.25 per fifteen. Fowls are healthy and have free range. Russell Ballantyne, St. Paul's Sta., Ontario.

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

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CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS; bred-to-lay strain, 241-egg kind. Trapped; heavy winter layers. Eggs, \$2.50 setting, guaranteed. F. Colclham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

EXTRA SPECIAL HATCHING EGGS, BAL-ance of season, from our trapped, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, \$1.75 per 15, \$3.00 per 30. W. J. Johnston, Drawer 246, Meaford, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—FROM WORLD'S best S.-C. Black Minorcas, balance of the season, \$2.50 per 15, nearly every egg hatches; also White Leghorn eggs from best strain in Canada, \$1.50 per 15. T. A. Faulds, 39 Victor Street, London.

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

EGGS, \$2.00 FOR 15 S.-C. BLACK MINORCA, S.-C. Ancona, Mammoth Dark Cornish. Hugh McKay, 33 Curry Ave., Windsor P. O., Ontario

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

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

HIGH-CLASSED BARRED ROCKS—A superior laying strain. Large, heavy-boned, healthy fowl. No separate pens. All have free range. Cockerels of last season's hatch weighed eight, nine and ten pounds, majority weighing nine. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 15. R. A. Cowan, Streetsville, Ont.

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

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

LARGE, VIGOROUS, THOROUGHbred Rhode Island Reds (single-comb). Heavy winter layers. Fifteen hatching eggs, \$2.00. Dr. Hendry, Delhi, Ont.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—O. A. C. LAYING strain; \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Berry, 52 Queen's St., Guelph, Ont.

"REGAL" WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching, from Guelph, Ottawa and Newmarket winners. \$1 to \$5 setting. J. McCaffrey, Box 600A, Newmarket, Ont.

SILVER GREY DORKINGS; CHOICE STOCK at \$2 a setting. W. Shore, Ilderton, Ont.

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

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES; IMPORTED, bred-to-lay. Cocks dams' records over two hundred eggs per year. Barred Rocks, bred-to-lay, excellent layers. Prices—eggs, chicks on application. A. W. Hamilton, Parkhill, Ontario.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS for sale. From a choice pen—\$2 per 12. Winfred McPherson, St. Ann's, Ont.

"WOODRIGHT" BRED FOR QUALITY PEKIN ducks. Eggs \$2, fifteen. White Wyandottes \$1.25, fifteen. Wainwright and Woodcock, Seagrave, Ont.

"UTILITY POULTRY FARM"

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

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

Rose-Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rock eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Rose-Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels \$3 each. Alex. McKinney, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ontario

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

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells How to Loosen a Tender Corn or Callus so it Lifts Off Without Pain.

A noted Cincinnati chemist discovered a new ether compound and called it Freezone, and it now can be had in tiny bottles, as here shown, for a few cents from any drug store.

You simply apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender corn or painful callus, and instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can just lift it off with the fingers.

No pain, not a bit of soreness, either when applying Freezone or afterward, and it doesn't even irritate the skin.

Hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, also toughened calluses, just shrivel up and lift off so easy. It is wonderful! Seems magical! It works like a charm! Your druggist has Freezone. Ask him!

GOVERNMENT INSPECTED Seed Potatoes

True to variety and free from disease. Recommended by officials of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Just a few left and special prices to clear.

R. P. DULMAGE, c.o., J. E. McConnell R. R. No. 5, London, Ont.

Summer Resorts in Ontario.

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

The Bay Window of Flowers.

A few well-developed plants in the bay window, given plenty of room to grow out on all sides, give a much better effect than a crowded conglomeration of plants, shutting out the light and growing into one another. A tall fern stand, placed in the center, may support a huge Boston fern or a trailing asparagus sprengeri. On the floor beneath may be placed a pot or two of Leopard Plant (*Farfugium*) with its curious spotted leaves. Both of these plants need good light, but not direct sunshine, so are especially good for east and north windows. About the window English Ivy may be trained, while, if still more plants be wanted, a low shelf may be run all about the window, holding pots of any plants that are particular favorites. This, too, is a good place for the flowering bulbs. A box made to fit the shelf all the way round, painted green and resting in a shallow zinc trough to protect the shelf, makes a very attractive window decoration.

To protect the plants from cold draughts from the outside, the seams of the walls should be well filled with mortar, the floor should be especially protected with building paper under the boards, and double windows should be provided. Plenty of fresh air, however, should be admitted, in such a way that drafts of wind will not blow directly on the plants.

The Ivy or other vine about a window such as this may run on poultry wire, neatly stretched, or tamarack branches may be arranged across the top and down the sides, strongly fastened to slats of wood. *Cobea scandens*, Madeira vine, or Hoya may be used instead of the Ivy. No other curtains will be necessary. The vine will form a delightful setting both for the plants and for the landscape seen from the window. Keep the blinds run up to the very top. Plenty of light and sunshine is the fashion, nowadays, and a very sensible one too.

How to Eat.

Horace Fletcher's Rules for the Perfect Feeding of the Human Body.

Here are Horace Fletcher's rules for eating, which are given to all the patients of the Harvard Dental School Dispensary:—

1. Eat only in response to an actual appetite, which will be satisfied with plain bread and butter.

2. Chew all solid food until it is liquid and practically swallows itself.

3. Sip and taste all liquids that have taste, such as soup and lemonade. Water has no taste, and can be swallowed immediately.

4. Never take food while angry or worried, and only when calm. Waiting for the mood in connection with the appetite is a speedy cure for both anger and worry.

5. Remember and practise these four rules, and your teeth and health will be fine.

Equally significant of the growth of Fletcherism are the efforts made by the proprietor of a chain of fifty dairy restaurants in New York and elsewhere. It consists of the distribution of a nicely printed folder among the customers, containing a "dietetic code." It includes instructions on "How to Eat." Some of them are: "Eat slowly and masticate thoroughly"; "Never permit yourself to eat a meal in a condition of nervous worry"; "Eat what you find of benefit"; "Do not eat anything that disagrees with you." Commenting on the last rule, the older says:—

The following out of this rule will require self-denial, but some time in your life you must definitely decide whether you are to be master over your body or be its slave, and it is better to make the decision at once, and after you have practised correct habits of eating for a short time it will be surprising how soon your true appetite for things that are wholesome and good will assert itself, and you will instinctively turn to the right foods.

Here, then, is a "quick-lunch" restaurant advising its patrons to use slow-lunch methods.—From the World's Work.

Sale Dates.

May 21.—The Watt-Gardhouse Short-horn Sale, at Guelph, Ont.
June 11.—Dr. A. A. Farewell, Oshawa, Ont.; Holsteins.

Markets

Continued from page 819.

Montreal.

Horses.—Demand for horses during last week fell off considerably, and supplies were light also. Prices were still \$250 to \$300 each for heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,800 lbs.; \$200 to \$250 each for light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.; \$125 to \$175 for light horses; \$50 to \$75 for culls; \$175 to \$250 for fine saddle and carriage horses.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs is exceedingly high, being around the record price. Abattoir dressed, fresh-killed stock is sold at 29½c. to 30c. per lb., so that it looks as though hog products will be higher than ever ere long.

Potatoes.—The market showed very little disposition to advance in price. Supplies were fairly large, and Green Mountains held steady at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per 90 lbs., in bulk, while reds brought about the same in bags of 90 lbs., and McIntyre's approximately 10c. less. These prices were advanced about 25c. when sold delivered to store.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—No change of importance took place in the price of maple syrup. The quantity offered showed an increase, and some sales of syrup in bulk were reported at \$1.75, though 5 gallon tins brought \$1.80 per gallon, and 1-gallon tins \$1.90 to \$2. The small tin—8½ lbs.—brought \$1.40. Sugar ranged from 19c. to 22c., according to quality.

Eggs.—Packers were taking everything in sight, and as the present cost is very high for the time of year, it is manifest that eggs will be very dear next winter. The price seemed to be 38c. to 38½c. f.o.b. shipping points, for straight gathered stock. Locally, No. 1 stock was quoted at about 41c.

Butter.—The price of butter came down considerably in the face of increased offerings, and finest creamery was quoted at 43½c. to 44c., with the usual range of 1c. between this and fine. Dairies ranged from 37c. to 40c.

Cheese.—Small cheese were quoted for local account at 22½c. to 23c. It is interesting to note that arrangements have been made by the Canadian Government for the financing of cheese purchases in Canada by the United States, for account of the Allies, to the extent of \$40,000,000 for this season.

Grain.—The price of oats showed an easier disposition, and No. 3 Canadian Western, and extra No. 1 feed oats, were quoted at 96c. No. 1 feed were 93c., and tough No. 1 bushel, Ontario No. 3 white, 95c. per feed, ex-store. American corn changed hands at \$1.72 to \$1.82 per bushel, ex-track.

Flour.—The market was steady last week, with Government standard Manitoba wheat flour \$10.95 per barrel, in bags, f.o.b. cars Montreal, and 10c. additional, delivered to city bakers. Ontario winter wheat flour was steady at \$11.40 to \$11.50 per barrel, in bags, ex-store. Rye flour was \$17.

Millfeed.—Bran held steady at \$35.40; shorts, \$40.40 per ton, including bags. Pure grain mouille was \$75 per ton.

Hay.—Car lots of No. 2 baled hay were quoted at \$17 per ton. No. 3, \$15.50; and clover mixed, \$8 to \$10 per ton, ex-track.

Hay Seed.—Dealers report that demand kept up at steady prices, being 9c. to 14c. per lb. for timothy; 35c. to 38c. for red clover; and 23c. to 26c. for alsike, f.o.b. cars, Montreal.

Hides.—The market was steady last week at the decline of a week ago. Prices per lb. were 21c. for steers, 16c. for cows, 15c. for bulls, flat; and 19c., 18c. and 17c. per lb. for hides, Montreal inspection. Calf skins 45c. and 48c.; spring lambs, 50c. each; sheep skins, \$4.50 to \$4.75 each. Horse hides, \$5 to \$6.50 each. Tallow, 3¼c. per lb. for scrap fat; 8c. for abattoir fat, and 15c. to 16½c. for rendered.

Resorts in the Canadian Pacific Rockies.

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

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

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EATON'S GOOD NEWS FOR THRIFTY BUYERS

Featuring Fashionable Wearing Apparel at Specially Low Prices

The EATON Guarantee that covers everything we sell—
"Goods satisfactory or money refunded, including shipping charges."

Is there a copy of this new EATON Spring and Summer Catalogue in your home? If not, you are overlooking one of Canada's greatest mediums of true economy. It's a 450-page book simply crammed full of money-saving opportunities in clothing, home furnishings, farm and garden requirements—such an extensive assortment that we could scarcely begin to mention them here. In fact it brings the vast resources of a great store right into your home. The items shown here are fairly representative of what you will find in the catalogue. Examine them carefully, order early and order plenty. It is later on, when prices are far in advance of those quoted here, you will appreciate the savings.

For further particulars of these items see our Spring and Summer Catalogue. If you have not received a copy write to-day.

We pay shipping charges on orders of \$10.00 and over in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces



Women's Silk-faced Poplin Dress 14.50

COLORS: Grey, Rose, Navy or Black

58-X290 The becomingly shaped collar with over-collar of picot-edged White Georgette Crepe, and tasseled tie of silk-covered cord is a jaunty finish. An effective embroidered design decorates front of waist, pointed belt and deep cuffs on long sleeves. The modishly full, but straight-hanging skirt has deep band attached beneath tuck. This carefully made frock closes invisibly at the side, and in addition to its other attractions, is priced at a decidedly moderate figure.

Bust sizes	Skirt
34 and 36	37 ins.
38 and 40	38 ins.
42 and 44	39 ins.

Price **14.50**
For further particulars see page 29 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.

Women's Checked Gingham Dress 3.95

58-X362 This one-piece style has waist made with vest effect of self material that closes with large pearl buttons. White Repp with band of gingham fashions sailor collar and pointed cuffs on long sleeves. It is also used for button-trimmed turn-back points on the rounded patch pockets. Skirt has gathered back, wide box pleat in front and is attached to waist beneath separate belt.

Bust sizes	Skirt
34 and 36	37 ins.
38 and 40	38 ins.
42 and 44	39 ins.

Price **3.95**
For further particulars see page 36 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.

Taffeta Silk Dress for Small Women 14.25

58-X401 Attractive Taffeta Silk Frock is decorated, as illustrated, with metallic and fibre silk embroidery. Picot-edged collar is of contrasting Georgette crepe. Skirt hangs on full but straight lines, and closes invisibly at the side. It is attached to waist beneath the sash-like belt, which is a graceful feature of this charming dress. Bust size 32, with 35-in. skirt. Bust size 34, with 36-inch skirt. Bust 36 and 38, with 37-inch skirt. With basted hems. Price **14.25**

For further particulars see page 40 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.

Serviceable Black Moreen Petticoat 1.65

56-X512 Note the moderate price of this Extra Size Petticoat of splendid wearing Moreen. Five-gore top has draw-string waistband that may be adjusted to any size up to 35 inches. Embroidered moreen with a pretty scallop forms the deep flounce, which is finished at top with rows of shirring. Skirt length: 36, 38, 40 or 42 inches. Price **1.65**

For further particulars see page 68 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.

This Velvet Cord Skirt 3.95

56-X805 Stylish Belted Skirt of wide wale Velvet Cord is slightly gathered to produce the modish straight-hanging fulness. Handy patch pockets have turn-back points held in place by buttons. Closes invisibly at the side. Waistband 22 to 29 inches. Choice of front lengths 35 to 40 inches. Price **3.95**

For further particulars see page 69 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.

Extra Size Skirt of Lustre 5.50

56-X411 Unusually good value for \$5.50 is this Extra Size Skirt of Lustre, which is such a practical material, for it wears splendidly and sheds the dust readily. It is designed to prove becoming to the large woman, for beneath the button-trimmed yoke effect in front is arranged a long height-giving panel, composed of one box pleat and four inverted pleats. A smooth-fitting, plain panel effect is gained at the back by two side pleats. Closes invisibly at the side. Waistbands: 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 or 40 inches. Choice of front lengths: 35, 40 or 42 inches. Price **5.50**

For further particulars see page 78 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.

Women's Tricot Silk Gloves 65c a Pair

68-X124 Women's Short Tricot Silk Gloves, with two dome fasteners, double-tipped fingers and neat cord points. "Canadian-made" from good silk. Well sewn and finished with a care that you might expect to find only in a much higher priced glove. Note the price and you will readily see that this glove is most remarkable value. Sizes: 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8. Per pair... **65c**

For further particulars see page 153 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.



65c Per Pair



Habutai Silk Blouse 2.95

78-X283 The popular and serviceable Habutai Silk fashions this attractive Waist. Tiny tucks are the trimming chosen for front of waist, picot-edged collar and turn-back cuffs on long sleeves. Two large pearl buttons close this waist, which will launder most successfully. Bust sizes: 34 to 46. Price **2.95**

For further particulars see page 83 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.



Girl's Plaid Gingham Dress

COLORS: Pink and Green or Copenhagen and Red

1.39

86-X293 Waist buttons down front and is joined to peated skirt beneath wide belt. White pique forms pointed collar, turn-back cuffs on three-quarter sleeves and tops of pointed patch pockets. Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 14 years. Price **1.39**

For further particulars see page 93 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.



Shantung Silk Smock

78-X986 Washable Silk Smock. Embroidered collar and pockets and smocking in front. Silk four-in-hand tie, bell-shaped cuffs and sash girdle. Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 yrs. Also 40, 42, 44 bust. **3.95**

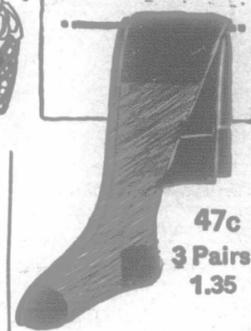
For further particulars see page 80 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.

Fibre Silk Plated (Boot-length) Hose 47c a Pair

20-X451 Women's Fibre - Silk Plated (Boot Length) Hose, with fine cotton top, cotton spliced heel and toe, seamless. This stocking has the appearance where seen, and the wearing quality where needed. Sizes: 8½, 9, 9½, 10. Per pair

3 pairs for **1.35**

For further particulars see page 185 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.



47c 3 Pairs 1.35

RENNIE'S

PURE SEEDS

Ensure Success

HEAVERY crops of Beans and Corn are a sure tip for this year. These necessities will bring big profits to the farmer who is foresighted enough to have planted the seeds that bring bumper yields—Rennie's Seeds.

Examine the list below and send your order right away, or owing to the shortage of seeds (especially corn) you may miss the opportunity of making the most money out of this year's crop.

Seed Corn

Customers can always depend on our Seed Corn being the best obtainable and highest germination.

SEED CORN		Bush.
Selected Leaming (Yellow)	.....	4.85
Select Red Cob (White)	.....	4.85
Giant White Ensilage	.....	4.85
SEED CORN—FODDER		Bush.
Leaming Fodder (Yellow)	.....	4.70
Red Cob Fodder	.....	4.70
Southern White Fodder	.....	4.70
Lots of 5 bushels or over, 10c per bushel less.		
BEANS		Peck
White Field (Medium)	.....	2.85
White Marrowfat (Large)	.....	3.60
		11.25

Freight prepaid on orders of \$10.00 and over in Ontario.

The Stars Mean Bargains

When turning the pages of our 1918 catalogue you will notice little paragraphs with stars at the corners. These denote extra special values that defy competition. Read your catalogue closely.

When buying from dealers insist on Rennie's Seeds.

THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED.
KING & MARKET STS TORONTO
 ALSO AT MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Save the National Assets!

Your crops are a big National Asset—and, to-day—every national asset must be utilized to its fullest extent.

Save your Potato Crops
by using

ACCO SPRAY

SURE DEATH TO BUGS

ACCO SPRAY destroys every species of harmful bug, flea, beetle, moth or slug.



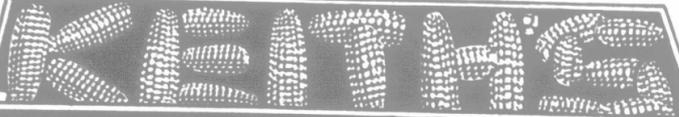
HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO., LIMITED
 Sole Agents for Canada
 10 McCaul St.
 Toronto, Ont.

When writing advertisers will you be kind enough to mention The Farmer's Advocate

One by Haig.
 It is, of course, well known that Sir Douglas Haig is a soldier first, last and all the time, regarding all other professions as of quite negligible importance, a trait in his character which lends point to this anecdote.
 He was, it appears, inspecting a cavalry troop, and was particularly struck with the neat way in which repairs had been made in some of the saddles.
 "Very good work", he remarked to the troop sergeant-major. "Who did it?"
 "Two of my troopers, sir," was the reply.
 "You're fortunate to have two such expert saddlers in your troop," said Haig.
 "As a matter of fact, sir," was the reply, "they're not saddlers, in civil life being lawyers."
 "Well," ejaculated Sir Douglas, "how men who can do work like that could have wasted their lives over law I can't imagine!"

The Patriotic Sailor.
 An Englishman addressing a gathering of American sailors, congratulated on his patriotism one of them who had an eagle tattooed on his chest.
 "Oh," the sailor said, "that's nothing. I have an American flag on my back and I'm sitting on the Kaiser and Hindenburg."

Unnecessarily Rash.
 McTavish and Macpherson are adrift at sea in an open boat.
 McTavish on his knees: O Lord, I ken I've broken maist o' Thy commandments. And I've been a hard drinker all my days. But, O Lord, if we're spared this time, I promise never to—
 Macpherson: "I widna commit myself ower far, Donald. I think I see land."



THE FARMER'S SEEDSMAN SEEDS FIFTY-TWO YEARS SERVICE

1866 1918

Don't Neglect Your Order

The time is getting short and the stock of good seeds is going down, if you have not already sent in your order, do so at once, and avoid the possibility of disappointment at the last minute.

TO-DAY IS THE DAY TO ORDER. WE PAY RAILWAY FREIGHT TO ALL POINTS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC ON ORDERS OF \$25.00, OR MORE.

CORN		Alfalfa, Ontario Variegated, almost No. 1 for purity.....	\$25.00
Seed corn now on hand is of excellent quality, fine and dry as flint. For quick sale as long as it lasts:		Amber Sugar Cane.....	.11
EARLY PRINCE CHARLES (Would do as a substitute for Wisconsin No. 7.) (Government Standard Bushel) Guaranteed 90% Germination.	4.60	Kentucky Blue Grass.....	.21
EARLY IMPROVED LEAMING Guaranteed 90% Germination.	4.60	Dwarf Essex Rape.....	.15
CLOVER and TIMOTHY (Government Standard Bushel)		GARDEN CORN	
Sweet Clover, White Blossom.....	\$16.00	Kendall's Early Giant.....	\$0.30
O.A.C. 21 Barley.....	2.40	Stowell's Evergreen.....	.40
O.A.C. Barley (Registered).....	2.85	Japanese Barnyard.....	.07
Silverhull Buckwheat.....	2.40	Sweet Turnips.....	1.50
Rye Buckwheat.....	2.60	POTATOES	
MILLETS		Early Eureka.....	3.00
Siberian.....	\$3.50	Irish Cobblers.....	3.00
Hungarian.....	4.00	Delaware.....	3.00
Golden.....	3.00	Green Mountain.....	3.00
Common.....	2.75	Empire State.....	3.00
		Davies Warrior.....	3.00

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

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

A Future Ahead of Him.
 The prime virtue of a good angler is patience. No man or boy ever developed into a successful fisherman who hadn't at least twice the patience of Job.
 There's a boy in S—who is going to make a champion one of these days. I saw him fishing the other afternoon on the bank of a creek, and I said to him:
 "What are you fishing for, son?"
 "Snigs," said he.
 "What are snigs?" said I.
 "I dunno," said the boy, "I ain't never caught none yet."

Time Not a Factor.
 A doctor riding along a country road came up with a youth leisurely driving a herd of pigs. "Where are you driving the pigs to?" asked the rider. "Out to pasture 'em a bit; to fatten 'em." "Isn't it rather slow work to fatten them on grass? Where I come from we pen them up and give them suitable fare. It saves a lot of time," said the doctor. "Yus, I suppose so," drawled the yokel, "but what's time to a pig?"

She'd Walk.
 An old Irish lady thought she would like to know what the probable expense of her funeral would be, as she desired to arrange for it, and thus save all trouble to her heirs.
 The old lady, who stuttered, sent for Mr. Blank (the undertaker), and said to him:
 "Mr. Blank, what would you charge for a funeral? I don't w-w-want plumes and all s-s-sorts of grand things, but a nice, plain hearse without any n-n-n-nonsense."
 "Ten pounds," replied the funeral furnisher.
 "Ten pounds!" said the old lady. "Thank you, I'd rather walk."

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Hogs Fed Cheaply on Good Pasture.

Recent experience has shown that a good pasture is one of the cheapest sources of food for hogs, says Andrew Boss of the Minnesota Experiment Station. Brood sows and their litters should have green feed of some kind. Green clover is best. Oats and peas are a good substitute. Oats and dwarf Essex rape or any of the cereal grains sown with rape and clover are also satisfactory pasture crops. A mixture of oats one and one-half bushels, peas one bushel, and rape two pounds an acre will give a splendid pasture that will furnish feed until about the first of August. A field of corn in which three pounds of rape has been sown broadcast at the last cultivation can very well supplement the oats and pea pasture. Such pastures will greatly reduce the grain feed and lessen the expense in the production of pork. It is very unwise to try to make pork on grain feed alone, as cheap forage is a large factor in pork production.

In calling attention to the several young Holstein bulls advertised by R. M. Holtby of Port Perry, Ont., Mr. Holtby informs us that they are a choice lot of splendid individuals with the very best of official backing and as he is anxious to reduce their numbers they are priced exceptionally reasonable. He also adds that he is offering the services of his young herd sire, Ormsby Jane Burke, to a very limited number of good record cows throughout the months of May and June. The sire of this young bull is a son of that great cow, Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, with 46.33 lbs of butter and 879 lbs. of milk in 7 days, while his dam is the noted Victoria Burke with 31.30 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The average of his dam, his sire's dam, his grandsire's dam, and his great grandsire's dam is 35.69 lbs. of butter for 7 days, a record not equalled by any other Canadian sire. The four also average 113 lbs. of milk in one day, and Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie is the only cow of the breed which has two records of over 40 lbs. of butter in 7 days. For full information write Mr. Holtby and mention this paper.

100-ACRE FARM
 Toronto 5 1/2 miles Price \$12,000

Situation counts on this farm. Good reasons for selling. Owner had three days' threshing last year. A real farm and money-maker; recommended by The Willoughby Farm Agency to be a splendid proposition. ALL WORKABLE. First-class barn, 74x44, tie up 8 horses, 20 head cattle; 3 box stalls, water in stables; grand driving house, hog pen, hen house, silo, windmill; on stone road; church 1 mile. Stone house, 7 rooms; splendid view from house. School 1/2 mile, Weston 4 miles. Price \$12,000; \$6,000 cash. Stock and implements could be bought on valuation. Write for new, free catalogues and bulletins of 750 farms for sale.

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Excellent hotel service at the
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Why Joe Was Late.

Joe didn't show up at the barber shop for work until quite late in the day, and his boss asked why.

"Well, you see, boss, I was taken into de lodge last night."

"What reason is that that you should be late to work this morning?"

"Well, boss, I was elected to a office and I'se busy this mornin'."

"Elected to an office the night you were taken into the order?"

"Yes, sir; I was appointed the grand exalted ruler of de universe."

"That's a pretty high office for a new man, isn't it?"

"No, sir. Grand exalted ruler ob de universe is de very lowest office what dey is in dis lodge."

Why He Asked.

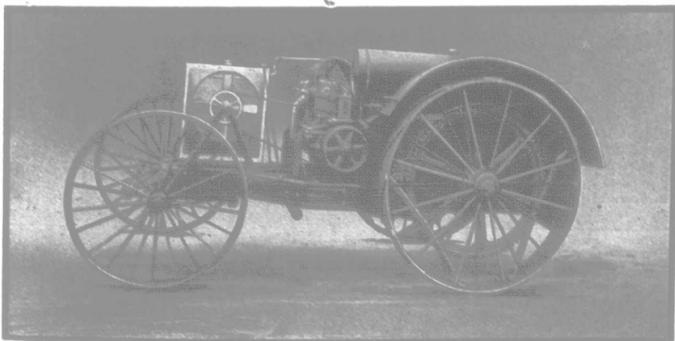
Just before the conclusion of the weekly prayer meeting in a country town one evening the parson arose and glanced over the congregation. "Is there anybody present," said he, "who wishes the prayers of the congregation for a relative or friend?" "Yes, parson," answered a tall, angular woman, rising to her feet. "I want the congregation to pray for my husband." "Why, Sister Martha," exclaimed the parson with a surprised expression, "you have no husband!" "I know I haven't," was the calm rejoinder of Sister Martha. "I want all hands to pitch in and help me pray for one."

His Last Complaint.

The hardened malefactor stood upon the platform awaiting execution. The noose was about his neck, and the hangman was awaiting at his post. But the chaplain decided to make a final appeal to the criminal to confess his guilt.

"My man", said he gently, "have you nothing upon your mind that you would like to confess? Haven't you anything you would like to tell me?"

For one moment the doomed man hesitated; then in a confidential whisper he replied: "Yus, guv'nor, I 'ave. This 'ere platform ain't safe."



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80% of the tractors sold in the United States are three plow tractors.

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Burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate.

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47 inches long and 33 inches wide, in return for your assistance to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the paper that has fought the farmers battles for over fifty years.

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London, Ontario

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WRIGLEYS

Keep WRIGLEY'S in mind as the longest-lasting confection you can buy. Send it to the boys at the front.

War Time Economy in Sweetmeats—

a 5-cent package of WRIGLEY'S will give you several days' enjoyment: It's an investment in benefit as well as pleasure, for it helps teeth, breath, appetite, digestion.

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

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Gossip.

York County "Quality Sale."

York County Holsteins and the Annual York County "Quality Sale", have always been bright spots in Eastern Canada's Holstein history, and the announcement in these columns of their 1918 sale for May 15, no doubt, is of interest to many of our readers. As usual the sale will again be held in the fair building at Richmond Hill, and the number selling this year will be around sixty head. In making up the selections, the management has been extremely fortunate in inducing the members to consign a very large number of good, young cows that will be fresh or freshening around sale time. As there is no place in Canada where high-record sires has been more generally used than in York County these cows, naturally, contain the strongest blood obtainable and the offering should afford breeders a splendid opportunity of strengthening their herds with animals that are bred in the purple, and that will pay a large portion of the purchase price during the present lactation. There is also a most promising lot of young heifers listed, and these, too, are nearly all sired by the good York Co. sires, which include a son, a grandson and a full brother of the world's record cow, May Echo Sylvia; a 33-lb. bred son of the great King Segis; a son King Pontiac Artis Canada, and others. The breeding is of the choicest and the heifers individually are quite on a par with their breeding. The young bulls offered are, in numbers, somewhat limited, but there are among them several that are strong enough to

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head the best of herds, and as it is getting somewhat past the bull season they will, no doubt, be sold well worth the money. All requests for catalogues, etc., should be made to R. W. E. Burnaby, Secretary of sale, Jefferson, Ont.

Feed a Minimum of Grain to Growing Pigs.

There has been much advocacy of self-feeders for use for growing pigs. We may grant that a self-feeder kept filled with grain and set in a good alfalfa pasture will keep pigs growing at a maximum, but we have this problem to face during war time: All grains that can be milled for human food furnish more food energy when consumed direct as cereals than when transformed into the meat of animals, and thus used for human food. We must have meat, of course, and we are advocating the increase of most meat animals, but this increase should be gotten by growth of forage crops to as great an extent as possible.

Growing pigs should be fed limited quantities of grain, preferably about one per cent. of their live weight per day. If allowed to go to a self-feeder they will consume two to three per cent. of their weight in grain each day.

Pigs grown on a limited grain ration will not weigh as much at a given age, but under present conditions they will be more profitable in the end, and their grower will have effected a saving in cereals for human consumption.—G. E. Morton, Colorado Agricultural College,

The great food product Jas. W. Ross mass meeting Nova Scotia, Cumming of Nova Scotia addresses. D in Europe and could sp the Allies, es and Italy. diminished in great war now

Quite a few up lawns and and also at St of this town ground lying meeting of th ducton and o and plough i undertake t received for t At the same that a compar of cultivating lands in the v suggested tha each and buy mittee be app raise the mo the land and superintend th sowing the la if it cost as m for, they wou 3,000 bushels it cost woul all spent in the

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Pictou Count

While it is ge many Shorthorn and excellent ty from the great Robt. Miller, St ers realize the selection of bree time. A recent representative c ditions at "B The present he 95837, is easily has ever done so a son of that go and imported M 43rd. He is on show bulls seen progeny complet every one of hi down behind the first a red Clip smooth, with a Next are a pair cows, each with a promise. Fourth cow five years Mildred or Min Golden Drop, tw bull calf by im Champion. Th Superb Sultan; t to Burnside Su at Chicago in 191 in the herd. The two years old a Mina. She has considerable size Next comes Gol cow and a great is a Charentina mother and by a g

Increased Acreage in Nova Scotia.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":
The great cry lately has been increased food production. A short time ago Dr. Jas. W. Robertson of Ottawa, held a mass meeting here in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and he along with Professor Cumming of the board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia gave very practical addresses. Dr. Robertson had been over in Europe and saw things at first hand, and could speak with full knowledge of the Allies, especially in France, Belgium and Italy. Foodstuffs were greatly diminished in Europe on account of the great war now raging over there.

Quite a few started last year and broke up lawns and vacant lots in this locality and also at Stellarton, N. S. The council of this town had quite a lot of vacant ground lying idle. They advertised for a meeting of those interested in food production and offered to manure the ground and plough it for any one who would undertake to plant it. Applications were received for the whole of what they had. At the same meeting it was suggested that a company be formed for the purpose of cultivating at least 100 acres of vacant lands in the vicinity of the town. It was suggested that 20 men put in say \$15.00 each and buy fertilizer, and that a committee be appointed of at least 3 men to raise the money, three more to secure the land and then engage some one to superintend the work. They thought of sowing the land to oats, and that even if it cost as much as the oats would sell for, they would possibly have 2,500 or 3,000 bushels to sell and that the money it cost would not be lost, as it would be all spent in the country.

Hon. R. M. McGregor has bought a tractor and given it to the county of Pictou, in order to encourage the people to do the best they can in breaking up more land and endeavor for this Province to do its allotment. Four hundred thousand acres more than last year has been assigned to the Maritime Provinces. If each one will only do his duty and with a long pull and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, a great deal can be accomplished towards that end.

I have just seen a farmer since I started to write this article who has bought a tractor for himself. There is to be a test of different tractors to be held at Truro early in May on the College Farm. There have been a number of tractors ordered and when they arrive and get to work, with the horse power we already have, there ought to be something doing.

PETER MCFARLANE,
Pictou County, N. S.

Gossip.

The Burnbrae Herd.

While it is generally known that a great many Shorthorns of remarkable breeding and excellent type are sold year after year from the great Burnbrae herd, owned by Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont., few breeders realize the strength of Mr. Miller's selection of breeding cattle at the present time. A recent visit to the farm by a representative of this paper found conditions at "Burnbrae" almost ideal. The present herd sire, Lancaster Lord 95837, is easily one of the best sires that has ever done service in the herd and is a son of that good bull, Archer's Hope, and imported Mary Ann of Lancaster 43rd. He is one of the most attractive show bulls seen for some time, and his progeny complete the story for they are every one of his own kind. Walking down behind the line of females we find first a red Clipper heifer, straight and smooth, with a nice heifer calf at foot. Next are a pair of Duchess of Gloster cows, each with a red heifer calf of great promise. Fourth is a beautiful dark roan cow five years old, of the Campbell Mildred or Mina family. Fifth is a Golden Drop, two years old, with a red bull calf by imported Newton Grand Champion. The heifer herself is by Superb Sultan; thus she is a half sister to Burnbrae Sultan, senior champion at Chicago in 1916. She is a great favorite in the herd. The sixth heifer is also about two years old and a very nice roan Mina. She has at foot a bull calf of considerable size by a son of Right Sort. Next comes Golden Drop 19th, a big cow and a great producer. The eighth is a Clementina from a great imported mother and by a good Missie bull. Stand-

ing ninth with a stall all to herself is the greatest of all cows, in Mr. Miller's estimation. This is Orange Princess 2nd, and she has a ten-weeks daughter of Right Sort at foot. A full brother to this calf is at the head of a great herd, and a full sister after winning in some of the strongest rings in the Western States last year sold at the Congress Sale, Chicago, right after calving for \$1,725. Another full brother sold at the Anoka Farms sale for \$4,000. "I never knew a cow that was worth more than this one," said Mr. Miller. First in another line of females we find an Isabella, descended from the first Aberdeenshire cow that was owned at Thistle Ha', and she is one of the best that has been owned on the farm. Next to her is her mother. Both are beautiful roans. Then come two beautiful cows in the same class; one of them due to freshen and the other coming on fast. Still another is a big, well-bred cow of a good milking strain, but she is not all Scotch, but she is the only one on the

farm that is not. In another stable are two roan heifers of the Duchess of Gloster family. A choice Butterfly from a great line of breeding is there too. Other promising things are a Mildred and a Clipper heifer. In addition to these there is a Mildred cow, five years old, and her daughter nearly a year. There are three young bulls on the farm; one of them a grand Clementina, red in color, deep, smooth and straight. Another Clementina is a roan, ten months old, and he would show well any place if his age were a little more suitable. The third is a beautiful roan calf by Lancaster Lord, and he is just weaned. There are more young cows and heifers on another farm; all good enough to take their place in good herds, or to make the start for more than one beginner. The foundations of hundreds of herds have been laid by purchases made at Burnbrae and Mr. Miller informed us that while seventy-five per cent. of his year's selling is done by mail, he prefers that intending purchasers should

make a personal visit and we can assure them that it will always be worth while.

The Ormstown Show.

On June 4 to 7 The Ormstown Show will be staged again. This is the Ninth Annual Live Stock Show of the Live Stock Breeders' Association of the District of Beauharnois Ltd. The prize list has been increased to \$15,000 in prize money. The show will open at 8 p.m., on June 4, and continue daily. There will be horse racing on June 5, 6, 7. This is one of the earliest shows of the season in Eastern Canada and it affords an opportunity to keep in touch with the live stock industry during a part of the year when things are comparatively quiet. A prize list may be obtained from the Secretary-Treasurer, W. G. McGerrigle, Ormstown. Plan to visit the show this year and see some of the best live stock in Eastern Canada.



The Beard that Grows Outdoors

on the face of an active, vigorous man, is a very different razor test from the beard which grows at a desk or behind a counter.

That's why three years' service in the trenches has done more than ten years' use in the cities to single out, for real, stiff shaving, the

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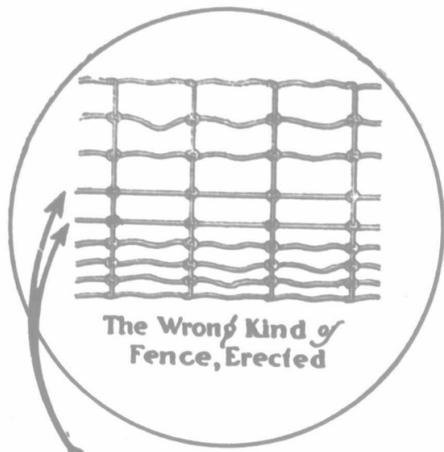
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A Page will hoist hay to the mow, turn the churn, run the cream separator, the mechanical milker, and pump water for the stock, and as many other odd jobs around the farm as you can dig up.

There are two types of Page Engines—one burning gasoline, the other kerosene (or gasoline); and 5 sizes, ranging from 1½ h.p. to 7 h.p.

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On all orders, east of Manitoba, of \$25 or over, we will pay the freight.

We guarantee seeds to satisfy, or slip back at our expense.

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The Manurial Value of Clover.

The amount of semi-decomposed vegetable matter or humus present in our cultivated soils—sandy and clay loams—bears an intimate relation to their productive capacity.

Humus not only fulfils the mechanical function of rendering soils porous and more retentive of moisture, but furnishes also the essential medium for the activities of the bacteria which liberate plant food in the soil. Furthermore, humus constitutes the chief natural source of the soil's nitrogen supply.

Applications of barnyard manure may be considered the chief means employed in the maintenance of humus in the soil. Supplementary means are the growing and ploughing in of a green cover-crop such as rye, buckwheat, rape, vetches or clover. Of these, clover—where conditions are conducive to its satisfactory growth—is to be generally preferred. By means of its deeply ramifying roots, clover disintegrates and aerates the lower soil layers and brings up therefrom plant food supplies unattainable by other more shallow rooted crops.

An additional advantage which clover, in common with all members of the legume family, possesses is that of its ability to assimilate the free nitrogen of the soil atmosphere by means of minute bacterial organisms living and operating in small nodules on its roots. Thus clover gathers the greater part of its nitrogen from the air, and its phosphoric acid, potash and lime largely from soil depths beyond the reach of the roots of ordinary crops, consequently enriching the surface soil with these constituents for the benefit of succeeding crops.

How does clover compare with manure as a fertilizer? Barnyard manure of good average quality contains approximately 10 pounds nitrogen, 5 pounds phosphoric acid and 10 pounds potash per ton. Therefore 10 tons of barnyard manure would furnish about 100 pounds nitrogen, 50 pounds phosphoric acid and 100 pounds potash.

Experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have shown that a vigorous crop of clover will contain at a moderate estimate, in its foliage and roots, from 100 to 150 pounds nitrogen, 30 to 45 pounds phosphoric acid and 85 to 115 pounds potash per acre.

A good crop of clover from one acre if it were turned under may, therefore, be deemed equal, in fertilizing value, to an application of ten tons of barnyard manure.

In the experiments referred to, 10 pounds per acre of common red clover was seeded down with various grain crops, while adjoining plots were seeded with grain alone. In no instance did the growth of clover depress the yield of grain with which it was seeded.

In the following year, fodder corn (Leaming) produced 8 tons, 480 pounds more after wheat with clover than after wheat without clover. After barley and oats, increases of 11 tons, 1,280 pounds and 5 tons, 1,440 pounds respectively, of corn, per acre, were obtained on the clover plots.

With potatoes the results were equally striking. After wheat, barley and oats with clover the increases were, respectively, bushels, 20 pounds; 29 bushels 40 pounds and 24 bushels of potatoes, per acre, as compared with the yields from adjoining plots without clover.

The full benefits from clover will as a rule be noticeably persistent for several years.

On soils which are deficient in lime, a satisfactory growth of clover will be encouraged by an application of, say, two tons of ground limestone per acre. As a phosphatic fertilizer, designed to benefit both the grain and the clover, 300 pounds of superphosphate or 500 pounds of basic slag, per acre, may be recommended.

Unleached wood ashes contain, on an average, from 4 to 6 per cent. of potash, about 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid and from 20 to 30 per cent. of lime. They are eminently suitable as a fertilizer for clover and, when procurable at a reasonable price, should be applied at the rate of from 25 to 40 bushels (1,000 to 1,600 pounds) per acre.—Experimental Farms Note.

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Gossip.

Brampton Jerseys.

A representative of the Farmer's Advocate called recently at the home of Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son to see the Brampton Jersey herd and found every effort being made at greater production. A large acreage of grain was being sown and the stables were filled with choice stock. One cow that attracted special attention was Brampton Lady Despair. She has a bull calf by Bright Prince. This will be exhibited at the summer shows this year. She is one of half a dozen daughters in the herd of Cowslip's Golden Noble, and is a sister of the two-year-old heifer that won the grand champion at the Exhibition in Toronto four or five years ago, and was sold to a British Columbia breeder for \$1,500. Beauty Maid, the cow which was recently added to the Brampton herd by purchase at auction for \$1,200, is now located in her new home. This cow produced 14,852 lbs. of milk and 872 lbs. fat. When it is considered that this cow was only four years old when she made the test and that feed was not taken into consideration this is truly a wonderful record. As a four-year-old this cow milked over 60 lbs. of milk per day, testing 6.4. She freshens in the fall and may be heard from again before the year is out. There are in the herd many females of the same breeding as Beauty Maid. There are many other cows in the herd worthy of mention, that will be before the public eye during the Exhibitions this coming season. There are also about seventy-five yearling heifers that will make a beautiful sight when they are turned into one of the large pasture fields on the farm. Brampton Merry Daisy, as a four-year-old, produced in ten months 588 lbs. of fat, and was the champion four-year-old Jersey butter cow of Canada in 1915. She has in the herd a very promising two-year-old daughter of Bright Prince that will freshen for this year's shows and she, herself, is soon to freshen to Bright Prince again. A promising three-year-old for this year's Exhibition will be the heifer that was shown as a two-year-old last year, being the daughter of Golden Fern's Noble that sold for \$25,000 and was the Grand Champion bull at the National Dairy Show in 1916. Bright Prince still holds premier place in the breeding herd. There will be more calves sired by him this year than any other two or three years since he was imported to this country. His daughters have made an international reputation for production in official yearly tests running from two-year-olds, producing 9,295 lbs. of milk and 514 lbs. of butter in the years to almost 12,000 lbs. of milk and 737 lbs. of butter for mature cows. His sons are also heading many of Canada's greatest herds. Sultana's Raleigh, for three years grand champion bull at Toronto Exhibition, is one of the other aged sires in the herd. He is a son of Eminent's Raleigh, sire of fifty tested cows. The herd is unusually strong in the yearling and bull-calf classes. The entire producing herd is tuberculin tested every six months. In this way customers are assured of getting healthy animals. All animals will be sold subject to test, and the certificate furnished if required. The history of the Brampton herd shows that its owners have been very careful not to sacrifice show qualities for production or production at the expense of show qualities. The two cows that stand first and second over all ages and breeds in Canada that have obtained the R. O. P. certificate are both from Brampton owned stock. Sunbean of Edgely holds first place, producing 18,774 lbs. milk and 926 lbs. of fat. She is sired by Brampton King Edward, and her dam, Daisy of Brampton, was bred and owned by Messrs. Bull & Son. While the above cow is the champion mature cow, Beauty Maid, is the champion R. O. P. butter four-year-old over all breeds for that age. In British Columbia, Brampton Mariposa won the Silver Cup in 1916 for the Jersey cow producing the most butter-fat in the R. O. P. test. She was a three-year-old when she made the test. A member of the firm is now on Jersey Island completing the selection of thirty-five females which are expected to land at Quebec during the month of May.

The new stable which has been recently completed is considered one of the most convenient and healthiest stables

Stop the Leaks in Your Farm Profits



Our book "What the Farmer can do with Concrete" is a great help to farmers. Many a farmer has told us that the advice contained in it has helped him stop the leaks in his farm profit and has put hundreds of dollars into his pocket.

Concrete is a big factor in successful farming. Consider your own farm—the leaks it is suffering from, and how concrete stops these leaks.

Wooden Buildings rot under the stress of time and weather. To repair them costs money—but concrete will not rot, thus repairs are eliminated.

Rats are most destructive to property and grain, but Concrete is rat-proof. Rats cannot gnaw through Concrete.

Fire usually means total loss, for the farmer has not water pressure necessary to put it out. Concrete does not burn—a other leak stopped.

Disease among your stock is usually due to unsanitary conditions. Concrete again is the remedy. Build your wells, water tanks, septic tanks, barn floors and foundations of concrete.

Your Feeding Floor should be built of concrete—mud or wood was never intended for a feeding floor. Not a kernel will be lost if you use concrete.

You need this 100 page book, that explains in clear, language all about Concrete. With it you can build anything from a watering trough to a silo. Send your name and address—it will be mailed you free.

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BRUCE'S HIGH GRADE SEED CORN

Our samples of Seed Corn will be good and of high germination; send in your order now and we will ship about the 30th of April—we doubt if we can get any Flints or extra early Dents. We offer, subject to being unsold, prices here, cash with order:

CORN	Bushel	CLOVER SEEDS, Bushel 60 lbs
Improved Leaming, Bruce's	\$ 5 00	Alsike, Regal, No. 1 G. S. \$17 00
Reid's Dent	5 00	do Choice No. 2 G. S. 15 75
Eureka White	5 00	do Prime, No. 3 G. S. 14 50
Leaming	4 35	Alsike & Timothy No. 3 G. S. 9 50
Selected Giant Red Cob	4 25	Lucerne Ex Choice, No. 2 G. S. 15 00
Selected Mammoth White	4 35	do Choice No. 2 G. S. 14 00
GRASS SEEDS Bushel, 48 lbs.		Red, Regal, No. 1 G. S. 24 00
Timothy Regal, No. 1 G. S.	\$ 6 50	do Choice No. 2 G. S. 23 50
do Ex. Choice No. 2 G. S.	6 00	do Prime, No. 3 G. S. 21 00
do Choice No. 2 G. S.	5 50	Sweet Clover, White Blossom 18 00
do Prime, No. 3 G. S.	5 00	Our Extra Choice Lucerne and Timothy is No. 1 Purity. 2 1/2 bushel cotton bags 50c each, extra.
do and Alsike, No. 3 G. S.	5 50	

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Limited
HAMILTON SEED MERCHANTS ONTARIO
Established - 1850

JUST ARRIVED—CARLOAD OF

Imp. Percheron Mares

Nearly all blacks, two to four years; majority in foal. If you want one, better 'phone or wire. They won't last long.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE
Beaverton, Ont. 'Phone 18

CHILDREN THRIVE ON

McCormick's

JERSEY CREAM Sodas

Sold Everywhere
ALWAYS CRISP AND DELICIOUS

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE
Ivory's Joy (15417), vol. 22, five years old; quiet; good foal getter; champion at Guelph, 1914. Only reasons for selling—have rented form and am too old to go on the road.
James Bell, R. No. 1, Wroxeter, Ont.



Hay-Field Economy

DEERING Mowers, Rakes and Tedders long ago became necessities in American farming. Year after year they have entered meadow and hayfield and made ready countless acres of hay for barn and stack. On thousands of farms each season, Deering mowers, rakes, and tedders do their work with satisfaction and little attention, and are put away until the next year. When you buy a mower, rake, or tedder with the name Deering on it, you may be certain that it has every really good improvement ever made in hay machines. You may know that there is no skimping in any parts; there never was, in International Harvester machines.

Choose a Deering mower, rake, and tedder. Also—get acquainted with the new International Combined Side-Delivery Rake and Tedder, and with the International Steel Windrow Loader. These tools mean good, easy hay making, long service, and prompt repair service if you need it. **WARNING:** This is a year of big demand, scant supply, and handicapped shipping. Act early and be certain. Write to the nearest branch for folders.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited
BRANCH HOUSES

- WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
- EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

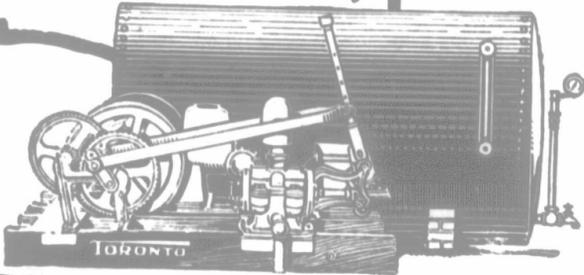
ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED

TORONTO PUMPING ENGINES

YOU owe it to yourself—you owe it to you wife and family—to have running water around the house. Look after that NOW! Take the engine shown below, for instance. It is one of the most inexpensive made and yet it is thoroughly reliable and very powerful. It pumps water back into the tank under pressure so that with a little plumbing you can have hot and cold water taps in the kitchen, in the bath room, anywhere you wish. Find out how little it costs—how little attention it requires—what a comfort and convenience it is.



Write to-day for water system booklet.
Address—
ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Limited
12 St. Antoine St., Montreal.
Atlantic Ave., Toronto.
Winnipeg Calgary Regina



Report of Cargo Inspector.

The following is a report made by P. J. Gabler, Cargo Inspector, employed by the Department of Agriculture, at Liverpool, and gives some idea as to the condition of Canadian produce when it lands in England. The report was received by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner:

During the year I have sent individual reports on 151 steamers. In the matter of packages containing bacon there were a larger number of frail cases than usual, owing to the use of perished timber; and the loose packing of long sides increased considerably the chances of breaking in discharging. With this handicap against us I am pleased to record that Canadian produce, owing to the presence of an inspector, is landed in a far better condition than similar produce from other places, with the exception of New Zealand cheese. This comment has been passed by outsiders on numerous occasions.

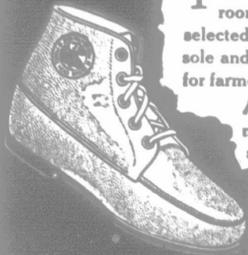
During the year there were sent here one-half cases and one-third (flat) cases, put up for Government transport convenience. The half case, weighing about 350 lbs. gross, was very strong and eminently suitable as far as immunity from breakage was concerned, but I understand the bacon does not keep good so long in it as in the large case, and also the cost is too great.

The condition of the bacon which arrived here for some time, especially during the warm weather, was very indifferent, which was probably due to delay awaiting shipment at your side.

With regard to cheese, there have been some few thousand landed here in what are called "fibre boxes." My opinion of these boxes is that they do not, in warm weather at any rate, keep the cheese in as good condition as the usual wooden box. That in the case of being stowed under a great weight, as is often the case in the lower hold of a ship, they collapse. Later shipments have not had these conditions, and have, therefore, landed in good condition. By far the best landed here this year were the ordinary boxes, iron banded, which landed in all cases in almost perfect condition. The expense of banding them would, I presume, be too great to be generally adopted, otherwise this method is a splendid one, as shown by result above mentioned.

Butter packages continue to be very frail, and it requires constant watching during discharge in order that as few as

Palmer's Summer Packs

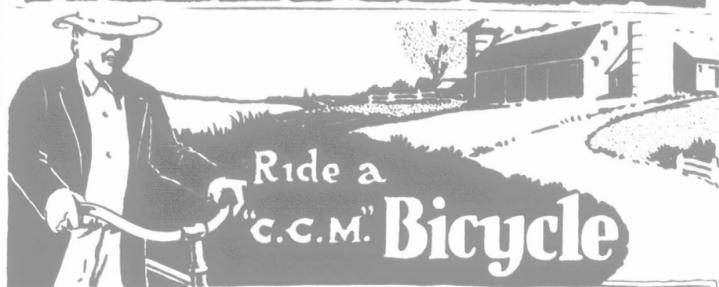


THE shoes for aching feet—light in weight, durable, roomy, comfortable and waterproof. Made from selected Skowhegan leather with water-proofed leather sole and heel and solid leather insoles. The ideal shoe for farmers or others working on the land.

Also specially suitable for woodsmen, trackmen, millmen, sportsmen, laborers—all who require strong, easy fitting footwear.

Get a pair of Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" footwear from your dealer. They will give you foot comfort and great wear.

JOHN PALMER CO., Limited
Fredericton, N. B., Canada 31



Ride a "C.C.M." Bicycle

A NECESSITY on the FARM

YOU need a Bicycle NOW as never before. Help is scarce. Feed for the horse is dear. The most sensible and the cheapest means of getting there and back is a "C.C.M." Bicycle—the best that money can buy. Useful in a thousand ways on the farm. No cost for upkeep.

Write to-day for Catalogue E.
Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited,
Weston, Ont.

Look for these Nameplates when choosing a Bicycle. All of these well known lines are "C.C.M." Bicycles. 2 E.



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

Twice as easy as walking—Three times as fast

possible may be broken, and that in those broken the contents may be kept clean.

No Canadian apples have landed here for sale this year, but 7,733 boxes have been sent here for dispatch to the troops.

Probably owing to the high prices of eggs, I have not come across many instances of altered brands, but in one case where eggs shipped by a Canadian firm, and branded "Produce of U. S. A.," were sold and branded as "Selected Canadian Eggs" by a merchant here, who had bought them from the importer, I threatened a prosecution through the English Board of Agriculture if the offense (in this instance only a few packages) should be repeated. Although watching this matter keenly, I have not come across any cases since. I also threatened a prosecution by the same authority in the matter of French Russett apples being sold, and card displayed as "Canadian Russetts" in a well-known and high-class shop here. For fraudulent practices of this kind, however, I have to depend for detection to chance visits to the centre of the city, because nearly the whole of my time is occupied at the docks. It is quite possible that there are many cases of both kinds which I do not see or hear tell of.

There are other Canadian by-products which are not included in my returns, and which arrive in fair quantities, such as oleo, hog hair and hog casings, etc. The hog casing business was, before the war, almost a monopoly in the hands of German merchants here, but English traders are now capturing the most of it.

I again call attention to the matter of branding, and I personally consider that all "Canadian Produce" in the interests of the people of Canada, should be clearly and plainly branded as such, compulsorily.

Owing to Government regulations, no building is allowed during the war, therefore, as far as I am aware there is no increase of cold storage space to report in this district, or new docks. Motor transport is now as much in evidence as horse transport, and is likely to increase very considerably when the war is over, and will then probably be the chief means of conveyance from docks to railways and warehouse depots. It is also considerably used from town to town on account of railway congestion, and for quick delivery will be much used in the future.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Tobacco Growing.

Is there an Act imposing a tax on the growing of tobacco? R. R. Ans.—For information on this matter we refer you to the budget speech which was delivered in Parliament, April 30. An excise tax of 5 cents per pound of raw leaf was proposed.

Ants in House.

How can ants be banished from the house, without disinfecting the cupboards, etc. They are a very bad pest. G. F.

Ans.—Search around the house for any ant hills, and pour boiling water on them, or use carbon bisulphide. This latter is a poisonous gas and very inflammable, consequently care must be taken when handling it. When the ants are in the house they may be gotten rid of by putting sweet stuff on a sponge. The ants will gather there and the sponge may then be dipped in boiling water. Sprinkling cayenne pepper in the cupboard is claimed by some to be effective.

Wood Borers.

We have a maple floor in our house which has been laid over 20 years. For a few years back the floor has been perforated with little holes about the size of a pinhead. Small, black flies gather in the windows during the warm weather, which we feel sure come through the floor. How can we get rid of them in the wood? W. T.

Ans.—These holes are due, we believe, to small borers which are working in the wood. Oil may prevent the flies from emerging. When borers are working in trees the method employed is to take a sharp instrument and dig them out, but this method would not be practicable when there are so many in the floor.

Day Old Chicks—Seed Potatoes.

1. I have ordered some day-old chicks. How should they be looked after when I get them?

2. I have about five acres of land, with six inches of black earth on surface, with a clay sub-soil. Would this be all right for potatoes and turnips?

3. How many bushels of potatoes would it take to plant an acre? How deep should they be planted? J. D.

Ans.—1. There are several rations which might be fed to advantage. Up to the time the chicks are forty-eight hours old a little milk and water is permissible; after that solid food may be fed. Hard-boiled eggs mixed with breadcrumbs and chopped onion tops, or dandelion leaves, makes a very good diet for the first three days, and the chicks should be fed frequently. One part egg to three parts breadcrumbs is about the proportion to use. Some advise putting the bread in the oven and drying it out, and then running the egg, bread and onion through the meat chopper in order to get it thoroughly ground. After the third day, chick grain may take the place of two feeds of bread and egg; after the first week the diet may consist of two feeds of chick grain and three feeds of mash. Some poultrymen use an equal amount of bran, cornmeal and finely-sifted beef meal. This is mixed with skim-milk. The chicks should have access to water or milk to drink, and they require a certain amount of green feed, as grass or sprouted oats. Some feed quite liberally on oatmeal the first two or three weeks, and find that it gives very satisfactory results. As the birds become older they may be fed fewer times a day and given more at a feed. Drinking fountains and feed troughs should be kept scrupulously clean. It is also necessary to give the chicks a little grit right from the start.

2. It depends on whether or not the water level is near the surface. If the land has natural drainage or is artificially drained, turnips and potatoes should do very well.

3. It depends on the size of the potatoes and the number of eyes, and also to the number of eyes it is desired to have left on each set. You have possibly noticed that some varieties of potatoes have more eyes than others. It is advisable to have two eyes to a set, although some cut so as to have only one. It will take from twelve to fifteen or sixteen bushels to plant an acre. The depth will depend on the nature of the soil; on loose sandy soil they may be planted to the depth of three or four inches, but on heavy soil the nearer they are to the surface the better, so long as they are covered.

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You can't afford to "let the painting go this year". Rot and decay are the greatest menace to property. You keep up life and fire insurance—why neglect your home?

A little paint or varnish on the outside or inside now will save you much greater expense later on.

LOOK IT OVER! THINK IT OVER. PAINT IT OVER!

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Send for our free book: "The A.B.C. of Home Painting," written by a practical painter, telling how to paint, varnish, stain or enamel every surface in and around your home.

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NINTH ANNUAL

Live Stock Show

of the Live Stock Breeders' Association of the district of Beauharnois Ltd., will be held at

Ormstown, Quebec, June 4, 5, 6, 7th

Prize List for 1918 is increased to

\$15,000 IN PRIZE MONEY

Show will open at 8 p.m., June 4th, in the large Stadium, with judging of driving horses, and continue daily at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 8 p.m.

Horse racing on June 5, 6, 7th.

Plan to visit this show this year and see one of the best live stock shows in Canada. Admission, adults 25c., children 15c.

Neil Sangster, President, W. G. McGerrigle, Sec.-Treas.

FIFTY IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

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

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS

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



SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

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

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

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Angus - Southdowns - Collies

SHOW FLOCKS

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

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

HEREFORD BULLS

Bred from stock of quality. Special clearance prices. Write at once.

A. S. HUNTER & SON, DURHAM, ONT.

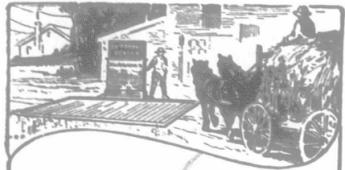
Shorthorns for Sale

Right Sort Son #96282 = (guaranteed) \$500. A choice lot of young heifers and bulls. Special price for next 30 days. Sound Shire mare, registered, 4 years old. Radial every hour from Hamilton.

C. N. Blanshard, R. 2, Freeman, Ont.

Two Choice Shorthorn Bulls

for sale: one sixteen months and the other twenty old; one by the great sire, Senator Lavender, and the other by a son of Barton's Pride, both roans. NELSON HODGINS DENFIELD R. R.



Fairbanks Wagon Scales

are the practical heavy load scale for the farm as well as for contractors, builders, hay and grain dealers or coal merchants. Fairbanks Wagon Scales are simple, accurate and fill every weighing requirement in

Capacities 5 and 10 Tons

Every Fairbanks Wagon Scale may be fitted with a Compound or Columbia Grain Beam, adaptable to graduations and standards required by the purchaser. Platforms are of steel frame construction and vary from 8 x 14 ft. to 7 ft. 11 in. x 22 ft.

Fairbanks Pitless Wagon Scales

are the accurate scales for use where a pit is undesirable. Height of scale nine inches. This is an ideal outfit for farm, contracting and quarry use. Capacity 5 tons. All prices are exclusive of timber and foundations. Write our nearest branch for full particulars.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

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Winnipeg Calgary Windsor
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Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church Street - Toronto, Ont.

BULLS

Am offering, for immediate sale, three good bulls. One roan, imported, 13 months, and two others, extra well bred. Anyone wanting a bull of the better sort should see these.

A. G. FARROW, OAKVILLE
(Half Way Between Toronto and Hamilton)

Mardella Shorthorns

Dual-purpose bulls, 20 young cows and heifers—bred, some calves by side. Size, type, quality; some full of Scotch. The great massive Duke—dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat—at the head.

Thomas Graham, Port Perry, R. 3, Ont.

GLENFOYLE SHORTHORNS. College Duke 4th in service—a high-record son of Rothschild and Taylor's noted stock. Am offering young cows and heifers, bred to this great bull. Have a few bulls of breeding age on hand.

STEWART M. GRAHAM, LINDSAY, ONT.

Evergreen Hill R.O.P. Shorthorns

Herd headed by the R.O.P. bull, St. Clare. Nothing for sale at present.

S. W. JACKSON, R.R. No. 4, Woodstock, Ont.

Brownlee Shorthorns. Offers a choice lot of young bulls, ranging in ages up to nine months, and sired by the Nonpareil bull, Royal Saxon. See these before buying elsewhere. Could also spare a few females. Douglas Brown, Bright, Ont., R. R. 3. Ayr Station, C. P. R.

Shorthorns Bull-fillers for sale. Young bull and heifers out of high record cows. A few young cows and bulls with extra good breeding and quality.

PETER CHRISTIE & SON
Manchester P.O. Port Perry, Ont. Co.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Formalin for Destroying Scab.

Can formalin for treating seed potatoes be purchased ready for use? What is it composed of, and is it effective in treating for scab? A. F. M.

Ans.—Formalin is a liquid which may be purchased in most any drug-store. It must be diluted with water before it is ready for use. One pint to thirty gallons is the strength commonly used, and the uncut seed potatoes are immersed in it for two hours.

Planting Cucumbers.

When is the proper time to plant cucumber seed? Will they grow on sod? How far apart should they be set?

2. What is the gestation period for ferrets? A. S.

Ans.—1. The seed may be planted in a hot bed or cold frame quite early in the season, so that there will be fair-sized plants to set out by the time the weather is warm. The time to plant the seed outside depends on the locality. It may be done about the middle of May if there is no danger of frost. Cucumber vines are rather tender and are easily frost bitten. They require very rich soil, and should do all right on sod, provided it is not too heavy. When growing in the garden it is customary to place manure in the centre of a mound and plant the seed. This gives rapid growth once the roots get a start. Half a dozen seeds may be planted in a place. The vines spread, and these cucumber hills would not need to be closer than 10 or 12 feet.

2. Six weeks.

Cattle at Large.

1. Are cattle allowed to run at large in the District of Algoma, and if so under what condition?

2. Has a council the authority to pass a by-law stating what a lawful fence shall be between two neighbors, or is their authority confined to the roads only? Is there a special law regarding this for the District of Algoma?

3. Can cattle running at large on the public highway be put in pound without claiming damages? J. R.

Ans.—1. We are not familiar with the laws in Algoma District regarding cattle running at large. The matter is subject to local by-laws, but a person is not supposed to have to fence against stock running on highways.

2. The council has the right to appoint fenceviewers, whose duty it shall be to inspect fences in question and decide on what is to be done. There is usually a regulation height and strength of fence. Write the clerk of your district for information regarding the fence laws.

3. The pound-keeper is supposed to collect so much for each head of cattle or other stock which have been placed in his charge.

Top Dressing.

1. Would you advise spreading manure after the grain is sown? We were not able to get it out during the winter. I wish to place it on wheat and oat ground. Would we get full value from manure by top-dressing in this manner?

2. I have a cow with a lump in one of her teats. The passage is not stopped entirely, but the milk comes through very slowly. Would you advise keeping the cow another year, or would there be danger of having trouble with the teat? J. S. C.

Ans.—1. We believe you will get practically the full value from the manure by top-dressing the grain with a light coating. We have found six loads to the acre to give very good results. Not only does it add plant food, but it acts as a mulch, and the ground does not dry out the same as it would if left bare. It is also a protection for the young seeds should the field be seeded. Too heavy a coating might smother some of the grain and seeds. If the ground is dry, the tramping of the horses and spreader will not interfere with the crop if the work is done before the grain comes up. However, we would not advise spreading the manure when the land is at all wet.

2. Lumps in the teats are sometimes hard to remove. If the lump is near the point of the teat, a veterinarian may be able to remove it. However, if it is far up and is blocking the opening, we doubt the advisability of keeping the cow for milk. However, if she is a good milker, and also a good stock cow, you might be able to afford to lose the one quarter.



Empire Users Say

What better arguments could be offered than the practical experience of other farmers and dairymen who have had to solve the same problems as those now confronting you?

The labor shortage is increasing and the demands for greater production of farm products are more insistent than ever. Prices are

high, and opportunities for increasing your income have never been better than those afforded at the present moment. Cows mean money in dairy products, and are also a source of rapid increase in the productive qualities of your land.

Don't sell your cows because you can't get labor to milk them. Profit by the experience of men who have solved the milking problem. Mr. W. T. Ellis, the well known dairyman of Billing's Bridge, says, about the



"Owing to scarcity of labour I was forced to instal a mechanical milker. I had studied the milkers carefully for about three years and last June I decided on the Empire, and I wish to say to my brother dairymen that the Empire, so far, has done everything that it was represented to do, and I do not know any dairymen who has an Empire and is not satisfied with it. I have never had the slightest trouble with either the milker or the engine. I milk, on an average, about thirty cows the year round, have two double units, and a two and a half (2 1/2) H. P. engine. We have had no udder trouble or sore teats since we have used the milker. It will milk a cow equally well when she is in full flow, or when she is being dried off."

I know of two dairymen who have taken out other milkers and installed an Empire, with good success, and if I was buying to-morrow, I would certainly buy an Empire."

Write us for booklets containing letters from other farmers; these will be sent on request without cost or obligation to you. Ask for Catalogue J

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited.

MONTREAL, 89 TORONTO.

NICHOLSON'S SHORTHORNS

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

R. and S. Nicholson, Parkhill, Ontario

CREEKSIDE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Gay Monarch 79611; dam, Sally 8th imp., and sire, the great Gold Sultan 75411. My present offering of young bulls includes several 7 to 14 months' youngsters, all thick, mellow, well-grown fellows—reds and roans—and priced right. Can also supply females in most any numbers.

Geo. Ferguson, Elora Station, C. P. R., G. T. R.—Salem, Ont.

IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS

Five Bulls for Sale. One roan senior yearling; one choice twelve months white calf, by Right Sort (Imp.); one select, dark roan, ten months calf; one roan yearling, by Raphael (Imp.); one red roan yearling, for grade herd. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct., G.T.R.

J. F. MITCHELL, Limited BURLINGTON, ONTARIO

Here at Present—TEN IMPORTED BULLS

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

L. O. CLIFFORD, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, and some females that are as good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold for a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid.

Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto

IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

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

SEVENTY-THREE HEAD OF SHORTHORNS

Four good young bulls of serviceable age; Nonpareil Ramsden = 101081 = and Royal Red Blood = 77521 =, at the head of the herd. These young bulls range in age from 8 to 15 months, and are for immediate sale. They are out of good dams, which will bear inspection. Our cows and heifers will please, and you'll like the bulls! Also three extra-good grade heifers, from heavy milk-producing dams.

James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ontario

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd of seventy head, straight Scotch, good individuals. Headed by the great show and breeding bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. We have for sale four as good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females.

KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont. (Phone and telegraph via Ayr.)

FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

In Shorthorns we can offer you a choice from 60 head, including both bulls and females, of Lavender, Missie, Augusta Duchess of Gloster, Village Girl, Miss Ramsden and Clara breeding—the best of cattle and the best of pedigrees. In Clydesdales, write for our list of winners at Toronto, London and Glasgow 1917 shows, Canadian-bred classes. We also have a nice offering in Shropshires.

ROBERT DUFF & SONS Myrtle Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R. MYRTLE, ONT.

Questions

A young Last winter wages, but same if he v the son colle

Ans.—It ment was of to pay the l duty bound to

Could you tion as to th feeds, flour a by farmers' How are the and what ste charter?

Ans.—In there are centr through which chase feeds in these associati a few men wh for their mutu to have a Presi of Directors to association. U is organized, necessary. The they deem it the central ass Some local ass lot order and sale firm, and price.

Ensiling

I desire info ensiling of sw acres of this cr but owing to ensile it, if sa corn. Does it in the silo? W year? What is

Ans.—Some the sweet clo success. It ma stock do not t corn silage. I and is dark in It is necessary fresh and to tran does not go tog as does corn, c danger of it spo to whether or n to year, as it h limited scale, an fall it is ensiled, saving the swee if the weather c they cannot be our experience crop cured as h than as a silage f

Pasture

1. We have a heavy land, whic this spring. It six years. Wha sow on it for shee green for winter and oats be satisf

2. We have makes a good sl advise planting where could the se

Ans.—1. A n and peas would m crop, and a crop, cured for hay i pasture, we doub that equals rape, time up to the 1st headed kale, tur make very good c They may be p and fed in the fall is particularly v make good pastur

2. We underst grown for sheep England and Eur ence with the mu the advisability of in this country. W be secured from c but the mustard pl which has to be some localities to k

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Wages.

A young man lives with his father. Last winter he was offered work at big wages, but his father offered him the same if he would stay with him. Can the son collect his wages in the spring?

C. D. O.

Ans.—It depends on what agreement was made, and whether or not the son was of age. If the father agreed to pay the boy so much, he is almost duty bound to do so.

Purchasing Feeds.

Could you give me any information as to the method of buying mill-feeds, flour and provisions in car lots, by farmers' co-operative associations? How are these associations organized, and what steps are taken to procure a charter?

W. S. P.

Ans.—In some of the provinces there are central co-operative associations through which local organizations purchase feeds in car lots. In organizing these associations, it is necessary to have a few men who bind themselves together for their mutual good. It is necessary to have a President, Secretary, and Board of Directors to manage the affairs of the association. Unless a joint stock company is organized, a charter would not be necessary. The local associations may, if they deem it advisable, affiliate with the central association in their province. Some local associations make up a car-lot order and purchase through a wholesale firm, and in this way secure a good price.

Ensiling Sweet Clover.

I desire information regarding the ensiling of sweet clover. I have 12 acres of this crop. I sowed it for pasture, but owing to shortage of labor would ensile it, if satisfactory, and grow less corn. Does it make good feed if stored in the silo? Will it keep from year to year? What is it like when taken out?

A. W. M.

Ans.—Some have tried ensiling the sweet clover with more or less success. It makes very good feed, but stock do not take as kindly to it as to corn silage. It has rather a strong odor, and is dark in color, when taken out. It is necessary to ensile it when quite fresh and to tramp it thoroughly. Clover does not go together in the silo as firmly as does corn, consequently there is more danger of it spoiling. We cannot say as to whether or not it will keep from year to year, as it has only been tried on a limited scale, and is usually fed out the fall it is ensiled. The silo is one way of saving the sweet clover and red clover, if the weather conditions are such that they cannot be cured for hay. From our experience we would prefer either crop cured as hay, or as a pasture, rather than as a silage feed.

Pasture for Sheep.

1. We have a field of sod which is low, heavy land, which we wish to break up this spring. It has been in pasture for six years. What would be the best to sow on it for sheep for pasture, or to cut green for winter feed? Would vetches and oats be satisfactory?

2. We have heard that mustard makes a good sheep feed. Would you advise planting it in Ontario? If so, where could the seed be secured? E. B.

Ans.—1. A mixture of vetch, oats and peas would make a very good pasture crop, and a crop which could be cut and cured for hay if necessary. For fall pasture, we doubt if there is anything that equals rape, which can be sown any time up to the 1st of July. The thousand-headed kale, turnips or cabbage also make very good crops to grow for sheep. They may be pastured, or harvested and fed in the fall and winter. The turnip is particularly valuable as a succulent feed for sheep. Alfalfa and clover also make good pasture crops.

2. We understand that mustard is grown for sheep quite extensively in England and Europe. From our experience with the mustard plants we doubt the advisability of sowing any of the seed in this country. We believe the seed can be secured from one of the seed firms, but the mustard plant is a weed in Canada which has to be strenuously fought in some localities to keep it under control.

PARTRIDGE TIRES

NO MAN wishes to have to claim adjustments on mileage. Partridge hand-built tires are adjusted on a liberal basis, yet last year Partridge adjustments totalled only one-half of one per cent.

Remember the ideal combination—Partridge Guides on front wheels, Partridge Non-Skids on rear. And the famous Partridge Tubes, of course. Sold by all Garages.

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THE F. E. PARTRIDGE RUBBER CO., LIMITED : : GUELPH, ONT.

BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS

I have females all ages and bulls of serviceable age. Worth while to come and see or write JOHN MILLER Myrtle Station, C.P.R., G.T.R. ASHBURN, ONTARIO

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Oshawa, C.N.R.

SHORTHORN BULLS Will. A. Dryden

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

SHORTHORNS—T. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

ROSEWOOD CHAMPION, by Nonpareil Archer, Imp., at the head of the herd. I have almost 100 Shorthorns in my stables at present. Marr Missies, Campbell-bred Clarets, Nonpareils, Minas, Rosemarys, etc.—the best of breeding and the best of cattle; bulls or females; also have a few Herefords

30 Shorthorns for Sale—Eight bulls and a lot of good breeding, registered females, in all conditions. Buyers from this herd in past years want more of the same kind. As breeders, feeders and milkers they satisfy the people. Only selected bulls have headed this herd from the first. Price of bulls from \$125 to \$250; females, \$150 to \$400. One choice milk strain bull near two years old, \$185. JOHN ELDER & SONS, Hensall, Ont.

75 HOLSTEIN FEMALES

We have now 75 Holstein females more than we can handle. Will sell a dozen young cows in calf to Sir Gelsche Walker. Every one sound and right; also have a few young bulls by the above sire. T. L. LESLIE, ALLUVIALDALE FARM, NORVAL STATION, ONT.

LOW BANKS HIGH-RECORDS: SONS OF "FAIRVIEW KORNDYKE BOY"

who now has seven daughters out of a total of eleven, with records of from 20 to 23 lbs.—two have milked over 600 lbs. of milk in 7 days. Also some young bulls from these heifers sired by Sir Echo. Only one ready for service from 30.14 dam, with a 20-lb. two-year-old daughter. K. M. DALGLEISH, KENMORE, ONTARIO

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Our unparalleled success at the Toronto and London Exhibitions during the past five years places Evergreen Holsteins in a class by themselves. The strong combination of size and type found in our individuals makes record producers. Your next herd bull should be carefully selected. See our offering before buying elsewhere. A. E. HULET, (Oxford County) NORWICH, ONT.

Riverside Holsteins

We still have some good bulls on hand, including two half-brothers of Toitilla of Riverside, former Canadian R.O.P. Champion. Write or phone your wants to—J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont

Cloverlea Farm Holstein-Friesians

Offers for sale a choice young bull three months old, out of a 20.3-lb. dam. For price and extended pedigree write to COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO GRIESBACH BROS.

Flintstone Farm

Breeders of—

Milking Shorthorn Cattle Berkshire Swine Belgian Draft Horses

All Shorthorns eligible for registry in the American Shorthorn Herd Books are now also eligible for registry in the Dominion Herd Books. We will register and transfer in both herd books all animals sold by us.

Dalton Massachusetts

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

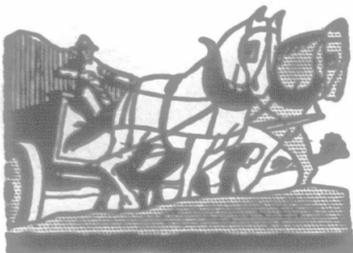
Herd headed by Dominator No. 10624, whose grandam on his sire's side has an R. O. P. record of 13,535 lbs. of milk, testing 3.99, and whose dam has an R. O. P. record of 10,689 lbs. of milk, testing 3.88. We have several choice bulls, about ready for service, from this sire, and out of dams with records running from 4,000 to 11,000 lbs. in one lactation period.

WELWOOD FARM,

Farmer's Advocate London, Ontario. Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths For Sale:—2 boars, 8 and 12 months old, several boars and sows, 2 to 6 months old. Young sows, bred, and 2 show sows, 2 years old, safe in farrow. All descendants of Colwill's Choice, champions at Toronto Industrial, 3 years in succession, and Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret. Long distance Phone. A. A. Colwill, Prop., R.R.No.2, Newcastle, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF FARM

In Shorthorns, the herd header you are looking for, a real bull, dark red and Stamford bred, No. =115239=, 13 months, and sure, having used him on a few of our best cows JOHN BAKER, R. No. 1, HAMPTON, ONT.



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"Use half as much as any other"

Axles are rough and porous, causing friction. The mica flakes fill the pores and the grease keeps them there. Mica Grease prevents locked wheels and hot boxes, gives sure relief for unnecessary strain on horses and harness.

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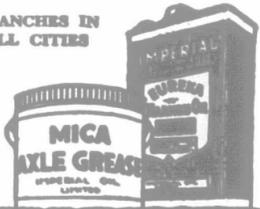
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replaces the natural oils that dry out of the leather and puts new life in old harness. It penetrates the leather leaving it soft and pliable, and overcomes the worst enemies of harness—water and dirt.

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tells how to raise me and feed me three weeks for 1c. Write for it. It's FREE.
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Fleming's Chemical Horn Stop
A small quantity applied when calves are young will prevent growth of Horns. A 50c tube sent postpaid is enough for 25 calves.
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75 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

HOLSTEINS
1 bull 2 years old; 1 bull 18 mos. old, from a 23½ lb. 3-year-old dam. One bull 13 mos.; others younger.
R. M. Holtby, Port Perry, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous

Coal Ashes as a Fertilizer.

Are coal ashes of any value as fertilizer? W. W.

Ans.—About the only value coal ashes would have would be a loosening effect on heavy soil. As far as we are aware they contain no plant food.

Swollen Joint.

The hock joint of one of my cows is badly swollen, and is apparently quite sore, as the cow can scarcely stand on it. The swelling is quite hard. What treatment would you advise? G. T.

Ans.—Bathe with hot water and then apply a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. If the swelling is of long standing it may take considerable time and frequent applications of the liniment to remove it.

Diarrhoea.

We have a draft colt that has been troubled with diarrhoea. He seems to be worse when fed on dry feed in the winter. We feed good clean hay and a quart of oats three times a day. What is the cause and treatment? J. W.

Ans.—It is unusual for this trouble to occur when the animal is on dry feed. It more frequently arises from too much succulent feed, feed of poor quality or water of poor quality. In the early stages a laxative should be given, and then if the diarrhoea continues give 2 ounces of laudanum and 4 drams each of catechu and prepared chalk every four hours until the trouble ceases. Adding to the drinking water one-quarter of its bulk of lime water tends to relieve the trouble.

Lightning Rods.

I have been considering the matter of putting lightning rods on my farm buildings. I have been wondering why the question of lightning protection has not been more fully discussed in the public press, and also if it is a protection why the insurance companies do not recommend it. What is your opinion regarding the efficiency of lightning rods? J. T.

Ans.—Where the rodding is properly done there is ample proof that they are a protection to the buildings. It is comparatively recent that the subject of lightning rods has been given due consideration. There are cases where a rodded barn has been burned, but such are comparatively few. Lightning is attracted by metal and will usually strike the highest point. The rods do not ward off the lightning, but rather conduct the current of electricity to the ground. We have heard of insurance companies that have scarcely been called upon to pay for a loss where the buildings were rodded, and we understand that there are companies that give a better rate for a rodded building than for one which is unrodded. From information which has been gathered, it is but reasonable that they should, as it has been pretty well proven that a rodded barn is a much better risk than one without that protection. According to Bulletin No. 220 on "Lightning Rods", written by W. H. Day, B. A., Professor of Physics at the Ontario Agricultural College, copper rods are preferred, although aluminum may prove equally durable. The wire should be connected at the ground with perpetual moisture. This will be at least eight feet deep. On an oblong building there should be at least two ground connections; on an L or T shaped building at least three; and on a U-shaped building at least four. Ground rods should not be bunched, but should be distributed as well as possible. In order to get the rods down to the moisture a hole may be drilled and the cable shoved down. All the cables should be connected in onsystem, and no stubs or dead ends should be left ungrounded. The points may be 20 to 30 feet apart, and placed on the ridge not over five feet from the end, on or beside chimneys or cupolas, on dormers, and also on silos. On the ridge they should be 4 or 5 feet high, and 18 inches above the highest point when placed beside chimneys or similar prominences. The windmill should also be wired and grounded. If wire fences were grounded it would, in many cases, prevent live stock being killed. Undoubtedly lightning rods are a protection, and we would not care to run the risk of leaving our farm buildings unrodded.

York County Holsteins

At Auction

IN THEIR ANNUAL "QUALITY" SALE

AT RICHMOND HILL FAIR BUILDINGS

Wednesday, May 15th, 1918

SIXTY HEAD

Nearly all females fresh or due to freshen soon. A number of choice young heifers; a few bulls of excellent quality.

York County is well known as a Holstein centre. Our herd sires include a 33-lb. son of the great King Segis, a son, a full brother, and grandsons of the world's record cow, May Echo Sylvia and sons of King P.A. Canada.

York County has probably more thirty-pound cows than any other county in Canada, as well as several world's record cows.

We feel sure the satisfied buyers at previous sales and the determination of York County breeders to give satisfaction will, as before, insure the success of this sale.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

R. W. E. BURNABY, JEFFERSON, ONTARIO

SALE COMMITTEE:

R. W. E. BURNABY, R. F. HICKS, W. F. ELLIOTT

Hospital for Insane, Hamilton

We offer bulls only for sale, but they are from some of the choicest cows to be seen in any herd, and bulls equal to the best.

—Apply to Superintendent

CHOICE BULLS READY FOR SERVICE

No. 1—By a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA. His two nearest dams (both Canadian champions), average 35.62 lbs. butter in seven days. Price \$1,000.
No. 2—By a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA. His two nearest dams (one a four-year-old), average 34.17 lbs. butter in seven days. Price \$600.
Some extra choice young bull calves from \$200 to \$1,000. We have sold 37 bulls this winter.

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

R. W. E. Burnaby, (Farm at Stop 55, Yonge Street Radial) Jefferson, Ont.

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires: King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All are from good record dams.

I am also offering a limited number of young cows, bred to one of these two sires. Good individuals, with splendid official backing. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome.

Gordon S. Gooderham Stations: Clarkson and Oakville Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway Clarkson, Ont.

"GOING TO SELL 'EM"

We have 5 thirteen-months bulls and are going to let them go. Three are by Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo and brothers to Het Loo Pietertje (the world's champion heifer) while the other two are by King Segis Alcartra Spofford and Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona. Act quick if you want them.
W. L. SHAW, (Electric cars from Toronto) Roycroft Farm, Newmarket, Ontario

SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS

A number of choicely-bred bulls. One a real show bull, beautifully marked, dam a 30.76 junior four-year-old; sire's dam 34.60. The three nearest dams average over 100 lbs. milk a day. Can spare a few good heifers.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. 2, HAMILTON, ONT.

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Present Offering—A few bull calves.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Here's a Top-notch!

Sire, King Segis Walker; dam, 30-lb daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, who herself has a 30-lb. daughter. He is a youngster, but he'll grow.
A. A. FAREWELL, Oshawa, Ont.

RIDGEDALE STOCK FARM

offers for sale young bulls from high-testing dams, such as Lakeview Dutchland Wayne Rose, the highest producing cow of her age in the world. It will pay you to inspect these before buying.
DR. F. A. HESLOP, Prop., R. R. No. 1, FREEMAN, ONTARIO. CHAS. HESLOP, Manager

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Present Offering—six extra well bred bull calves, sired by bulls with 34-lb. backing, and from tested dams, individually as good as their breeding. For fuller particulars and prices, write, or better come and see them.
J. MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO

PIONEER FARM HOLSTEIN HERD

—the herd that produces champions—offers a very handsome, ready-for-service son of Canary Hartog. His dam a high-testing sister of Calamity Snow Mechthilde 2nd, the new Canadian champion three-year-old in R.O.P. Also bull calves from champions, and from dams' sisters and daughters of champions. Don't take time to write—come at once and see them for yourself.
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Short, transparent, place of long rubber or harbor germs cleaned. This is another thing that is often neglected. The machines should be cleaned after each milking until the casing or cups are clean.

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We have bred over champions for large production and have bred, and have champion Berkshire improvement, write and prices.

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CANADIAN AYRS

Box 513

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Young bulls for sale from one to fifteen months of age. Close to the water. Clough May Misch

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(OXFORD)

CITY VIEW

One bull, ten months of milk, 4.64% fat as a calf—might spare a S.-C. Red, White Wyandotte now ready.

James B.

A. A. FAREWELL, Oshawa, Ont.

Glencairn Ayrsh

ability from 8,600 to 10,000 lbs. production appeals to you and young bulls for sale. Rockton, Ont. Cope

Choice Offerin

AT SPECIAL PRICES of serviceable ages. A dams. Come and see them.
JOHN A. MORRISON

Kelso Farm R. O. P.

by Palmston Specul had a stronger line up of we have at present. C are sure to please. D. A. ing. G. T. R., Athelst

OMEGA Milking Machines



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Excerpt from an article in the "Implement News":

"One of the most important needs of users of milking machines is that of quick cleaning. It should be done properly at the proper time. The machines should never be allowed to stand until the casein hardens on the rubber tubes or cups."

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Short, transparent, celluloid tubes take the place of long rubber ones. They do not decay or harbor germs, and are easily and quickly cleaned. This is an exclusive OMEGA feature; another is that the pail and milking parts are suspended from the cows back and the teats; cups cannot fall to the floor and suck up filth."

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Twenty-Five Years Breeding REGISTERED JERSEYS and BERKSHIRES

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HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.

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WILL MAKE MONEY ON ANY FARM
WRITE W.F. STEPHEN, Secretary
CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASS'N
Box 513
Huntingdon, Que.

Fernbrook Ayrshires

Young bulls for sale (out of R. O. P. dams) from one to fifteen months old; tracing closely to the world's champions, Garclough May Mischief and Jean Armour.

COLLIER BROS., Beachville, Ontario
(OXFORD COUNTY)

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES
One bull, ten months old; dam's R.O.P., 6,500 lbs. milk, 4.64% fat as a two-year-old. Several bull calves—might spare a few females. R.-C. and S.-C. Reds, White Wyandottes—eggs for setting now ready.
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Glencairn Ayrshires Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Station, G. T. R.

Choice Offering in Ayrshires
AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dams. Come and see them.
JOHN A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario

Kelso Farm R. O. P. Ayrshires. Herd headed by Palmston Speculation Imp. We never had a stronger line up of R. O. P. producers than we have at present. Our 1917-1918 young bulls are sure to please. D. A. MacFarlane, Cars Cross-Ing, G. T. R., Athelstan N. Y. C.; Kelso, Que.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Caked Udder.

What is the cause of a cow's udder caking? I have had considerable trouble with my cows this spring. G. F. C.

Ans.—The trouble is due to inflammation and may be caused by irregular milking, by an injury, or exposure. Give a purgative and follow with 4 drams of nitrate of potash three times daily. Apply heat to the udder and after milking rub well with camphorated oil.

Fertilizer.

Does fertilizer applied on spring or fall plowing give satisfaction? Where could I get same? M. J. B.

Ans.—On certain soils and with certain crops, commercial fertilizer has greatly increased the yield. Under some conditions results have not been so noticeable. If your soil is already rich in certain plant foods the crop will not be materially increased by adding plant food of the same nature. Some fertilizer is readily available and gives results if applied in the spring; other kinds of fertilizer give best results when applied in the fall. As a rule the fertilizer is applied at time of sowing the spring crop. There are agents of the various fertilizer companies in practically every district.

Sheep Worried by Dogs.

Dogs killed one of my sheep and worried another one, and I had four dead lambs from sheep that were worried. Can I collect damages? From whom should I collect, the owner of the dog or the council? J. W. C.

Ans.—The council of every township, town or village may at the first meeting in each year appoint one or more persons to be known as "Sheep valuers," whose duty it shall be to inspect the injury done to sheep by dogs in case where the owner of the dog or dogs committing the injury cannot be found. If the owner of the dog is unknown the owner of the sheep may collect from the township. The owner of any sheep killed or injured by any dog shall be entitled to recover damage occasioned thereby from the owner of such dog by action for damages or by summary proceedings before the Justice of the Peace. Damages may be recovered whether or not the owner of such dog knew that it was vicious or accustomed to worrying sheep. As we interpret the Act, collection may be made from the township only when the owner of the dog worrying the sheep is unknown.

Housing Poultry.

1. What is the date of the most recent edition of the American Standard of Perfection?
2. Which is the hardiest breed of turkeys?
3. Can they be kept satisfactorily in confinement, or must they be allowed to roam?
4. What kind of a house is necessary for winter quarters?
5. How much floor space and yard room should they have?
6. Is there much difference in the method of feeding and caring for turkeys and well-bred hens?
7. Do they entail the same trouble in breeding for exhibition purposes? R.L.F.

Ans.—1. To the best of our knowledge, the last edition was published in 1914.

2. The common breeds of turkeys are fairly hardy. The bronze appear to be as popular as any.

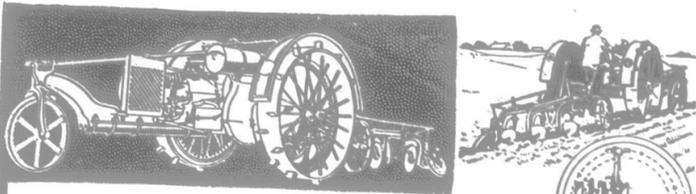
3. It is not natural for turkeys to be kept in confinement. They do better when given free range.

4. A shelter is all that is necessary. In fact, the birds prefer to roost in a tree or on the fence until severe weather sets in, when they may be induced to seek shelter in the pen. A shed with a roosting place in it is as good as anything.

5. The old birds should have free range and it is not advisable to have young birds on the same ground two years in succession. When the poults hatch out they may be confined in a small pen or run and moved every day or so to fresh soil.

6. While the old birds are fairly hardy, young turkeys are more delicate than chicks, and greater care must be exercised in feeding and caring for them. Young turkeys should always be fed out of the hand, and must be kept dry.

7. Care must be exercised in the selection of breeding stock, but there is not as much trouble taken to get certain barrings or color as with hens.



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It pulls plows, drills or harrows, pulls the binder, draws loads to market, or does road grading; it helps saw wood, fill the silos—does every kind of pulling and belt work on coal oil without carbon trouble or smoke nuisance.

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JERSEYS

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JERSEYS
LONDON, ONTARIO
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RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES

A few splendid 12-months-old bulls, out of R. O. P. and imp. high-testing dams. January test averaged 4.6%; also younger bulls and heifers. I have three registered Clydesdales for sale, eight months old. Write for prices or come and see stock. W. F. KAY, PHILIPSBURG, QUEBEC
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Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Featherston's Yorkshires—The Pine Grove Herd I have the choicest lot of young sows of breeding age that were ever on the farm. A few are already bred. Also have 10 young litters. Prices reasonable. **J. K. FEATHERSTON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.**

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Meadow Brook Yorkshires Have a splendid offering of young stock to offer at reasonable prices. . . . Write your wants to: **G. W. MINERS, R. R. No. 3, EXETER, ONT.**

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Shropshires and Clydesdales Besides my regular offering of ram and ewe shearings, I have the three-year Clydesdale stallion, Cairnbrogie Heir 18299. Write quick, don't wait. **W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, R. R., Ontario**

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Enlarged Heart.

A sow weighing about 400 lbs., due to farrow early in May, died a few days ago. For several days previous to death we noticed she would pant considerably after feeding. After she died we opened her and found the liver a bad color and the heart enlarged to about three times its natural size. Near where the blood enters and leaves the heart there was a hard substance of greenish color. What would cause the heart to enlarge?

T. I. F.

Ans.—This is rather an unusual occurrence, and it is rather difficult to state just what would be the cause of the trouble. Evidently both the liver and heart were affected, and the affection of one or both was the direct cause of death. It sometimes happens that a growth will occur on some of the vital organs, which may not seriously interfere with the animal's health for a time, but when it reaches a certain stage causes death.

Hen-house—Length of Rafters.

1. We purpose raising fowl on a large scale for market and would like to know what length and width to build a hen-house for breeding fowl. The house is to have seven compartments to hold eight birds each; each compartment to be separated by wire netting and boards at the base.

2. Will matched lumber on the inside and underside of the roof be satisfactory, or would it be better to use rough lumber and prepared roofing on the outside and metal lath and cement plaster on the inside?

3. Are light Brahmas raised on the Weldwood Farm?

4. Our hog pen which runs east and west is too low at the sides to put in windows. The width is 16 feet and the height from the centre of the pen to the peak of the roof is 5 feet. We intend to leave the south half of the roof as it is and raise the north half 5 feet at the centre, or it will be 10 feet perpendicular and 8 feet horizontally. What length of rafters will be required for the north half, adding a foot for projection at both top and bottom?

5. Where and by whom is the "Railway Aids Gazette" published?

C. M. T.

Ans.—1. A bird requires 4 or 5 feet of space. Thus for a pen of eight birds about 35 square feet would be required, which could be secured in a pen 5 x 7 feet. This would be housing the birds pretty closely and we would prefer a larger pen. A long house about 14 feet wide, leaving 10 feet for the pen and 4 feet for the passage-way or feed-room would be a fairly good width. This passage-way is really only an added expense, as the attendant may go from pen to pen in feeding, provided there is a door in the partitions. This house could be divided into pens from 8 to 10 feet wide, and eight birds would have plenty of room; in fact, a few more birds could be comfortably housed. This house should face the south and the front could be part glass and part cotton. In regard to the wire netting for separating the pens, this would be very satisfactory but we would advise using matched lumber and boarding it solid as far out as the roosts project, and also have tight partitions to the height of 2 feet from the floor right across the pen, to prevent a draft on the birds when they are on the roost and when they are scratching.

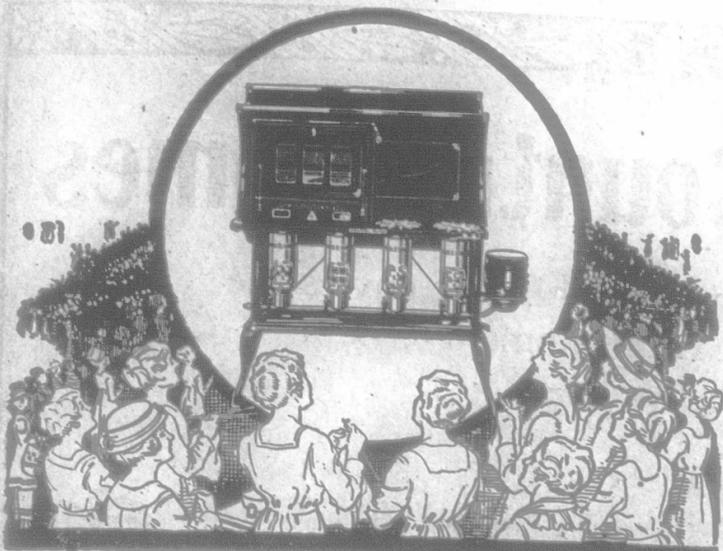
2. In building a pen as suggested, we believe you are going to unnecessary expense. There is little need for double boarding unless it be on the north side. Many birds are kept in a pen made of single-ply matched lumber, with one-third of the front glass and one-third cotton. The roof is sheathed with rough lumber and then roofing put over it. It is not essential that the pens be kept warm, provided they are dry, bright and well ventilated. It is dampness in the pen which causes a good deal of trouble, and this will be overcome by using the cotton front.

3. White Wyandotte is the breed of fowl kept at Weldwood.

4. The rafters would be 14 feet 9 inches, allowing for 1 foot projection at both top and bottom.

5. We have not the information at hand.

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HOW CAN THE PRODUCTION OF WHEAT BE INCREASED?

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Treatment of Fruit Trees Which Have Been Injured by Mice or Rabbits.

As mice or rabbits have, doubtless, injured many trees in Canada during the past winter, the following information is given in regard to the treatment of the trees in order to save them. If a tree is badly girdled by mice or rabbits it usually dies if left untreated. If, as soon as the wound is noticed, it is cleaned and covered with grafting wax or some paste, such as sulphur, cow dung and clay, and wrapped with cloth to exclude air and prevent the wood from drying out, there is a possibility of saving the tree if the girdle is a small one, as the sap which rises through the wood will continue to do so, and returning through the inner bark in an elaborated condition will cause growth to be made all around the upper part of the wound, and if the latter be not too large there is a chance of its healing over. If, however, the wood becomes dry before the bandage is put on, the tree will almost certainly die, although it may continue to grow throughout the season. When the wax and bandage are applied the tree should be headed back considerably to lessen the amount of transpiration of moisture, as there will not be as much sap rise as if the tree were uninjured, and the wood will thus dry out sooner than if it were headed back. If the girdle is near the ground, in addition to covering the injured part with wax or cow dung and clay, it is advisable to mound up the soil about the tree to cover the wound and thus help to prevent the wood from drying out. The mound should be up about six inches above the wound and be about two feet cross at the base.

Girdled trees are frequently saved, and more surely saved than by the above method, by connecting the upper and lower edges of the girdle with scions, which are inserted about an inch apart all around the trunk. This is known as bridge grafting. The more scions that are used the more quickly they will grow together and form a new trunk, but two or three scions successfully grafted on a small tree will carry enough sap to keep the tree alive. A slanting cut is made at each end of the wound in the uninjured wood in which the ends of the scions are to be inserted. Strong, plump scions of the previous season's growth—not necessarily from the same tree, nor even the same variety—cut a little longer than the distance between the slanting cuts, are made wedge-shaped at each end. They are made a little longer than the distance between the cuts in order that when inserting the ends into the cuts it will be necessary to bend them, and thus have them under pressure which helps to keep them in position. After inserting, some of the inside bark of the stock should remain in contact with the inside bark of the scion, as it is here, or at the cambium layer, where union takes place. As soon as the scions are all placed, the wound, especially about the scions where inserted in the stock, is covered with grafting wax. The ends are also at the same time bandaged with a piece of sacking around the trunk to aid in keeping the scions in place and to exclude the air. The tree should then be well headed back. The scions, if properly made and inserted, should soon unite with the stock and then carry the sap to the top of the tree.

One of the most satisfactory methods of utilizing the badly girdled tree is to cut it off close to the ground and insert a scion of some good variety. This graft should grow at least three feet in height the first season and make a nice young tree.

A young tree may sometimes be saved when the girdling is well above the graft by cutting the tree back so as to remove all of the injured part. Under such conditions young trees will usually make new growth and the strongest shoot may be selected to form a new trunk and top for the tree. This method is not usually very satisfactory if the injury occurs more than two years after the tree has been planted.—Experimental Farms Note.

The Canadian Food Board has issued an order limiting the holding of sugar beyond more than enough to last 15 days by anyone except dealers and persons living over 2 miles from a dealer

Will relieve cows of caked bags

DOUGLAS & COMPANY MFRS. TORONTO

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For good service and better prices, ship your cream to us. We guarantee the test, and pay 52 cents a pound butterfat. We remit daily and pay express charges.

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Put these things in the country and the city would be nowhere in comparison,

And he's right! How can it be done? With the

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If you're tempted to buy one of the many imitations of the Columbia—don't do it until you've seen the real thing itself—the product of a big, responsible pioneer house, with more than a quarter-century reputation for progress and quality.

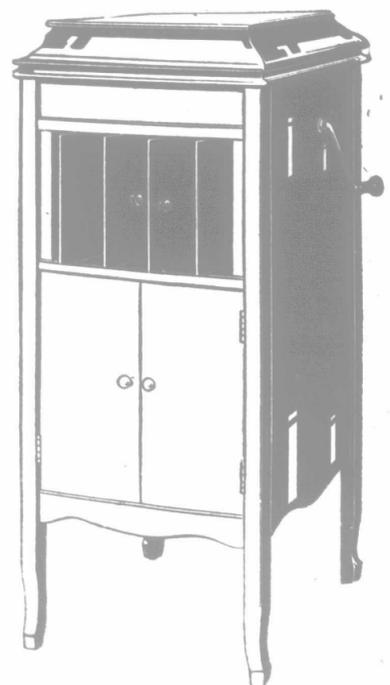


Grafonolas are priced from \$24 to \$300. There are Columbia dealers everywhere—and any one of them will take great pleasure in explaining the Grafonola and playing records for you—whether you wish to buy at the time or not.

By the way—send your soldier boy some Columbia Records—there's sure to be a Grafonola near him.

New Columbia Records every 15th of the month.

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The lowest priced first class floor cabinet instrument in the market.