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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

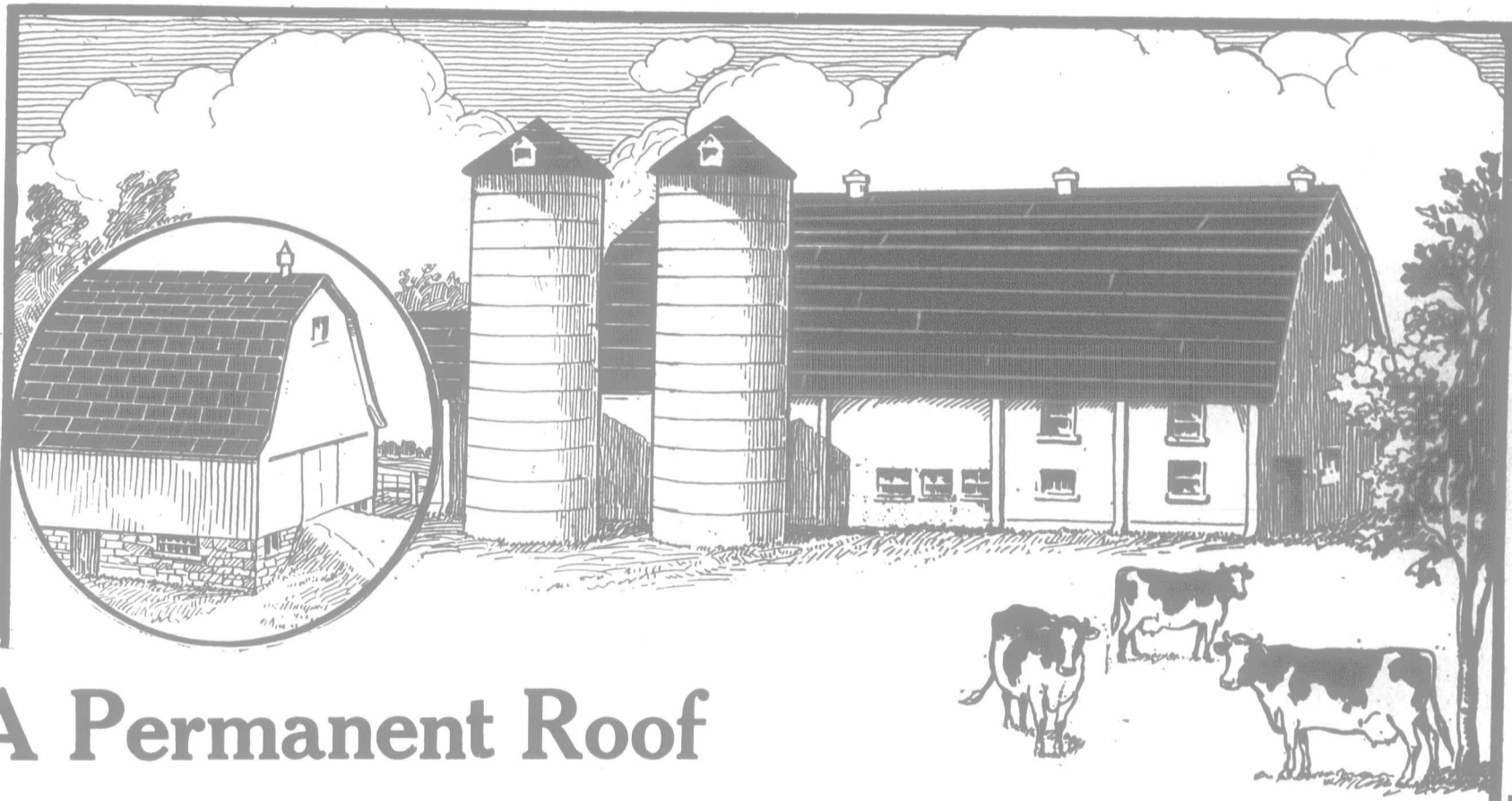
PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1876

Director General B.P. Farm  
Sec. 21.11

Vol. LII.

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.  
LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 26, 1917.

No. 1283



## A Permanent Roof

That is what you demand first! Now, **Brantford Roofing** not only meets this demand, but is non-combustible, light in weight, and because of its crushed rock surface it requires no painting.

We make roll roofing in three grades, "**Asphalt**", "**Rubber**" and "**Crystal**". These names denote the

surface that is used, and each roll contains sufficient material to cover 100 square feet. They are made in 1, 2, and 3 ply.

**Brantford Roll Roofing** is suitable for all farm buildings, warehouses, factories, etc., that have either flat or steep roofs.

## Brantford Roll Roofing and Slates

Our Asphalt Slates are uniform in size, pliable, easily laid, and have not the excessive weight of quarried slates. The crushed rock surface gives them, however, the fire resisting properties, and, being attractive in appearance and very durable, they have become very popular for roofing dwellings, garages, and the better class of public buildings.

**Brantford Asphalt Slates** are made in four colors—red, green grey and black. These colors are that of the crushed rock—they never fade nor require painting.

Before roofing or re-roofing your building, send for free samples and illustrated roofing booklet.

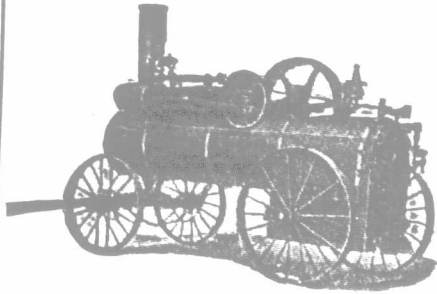
**Brantford Roofing Co., Limited,** HEAD OFFICE and FACTORY **Brantford, Canada**

BRANCHES: 9 Place d' Youville, MONTREAL, QUE.; 124 Richmond Street West, TORONTO, ONT.



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**Sweet Fresh Ensilage down to the last forkful**

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What is Paint, When to Paint,	Caring for the Interior and
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Your home, whether in course of construction or renovation can be made more pleasing and attractive if you use RAMSAY'S PAINT.

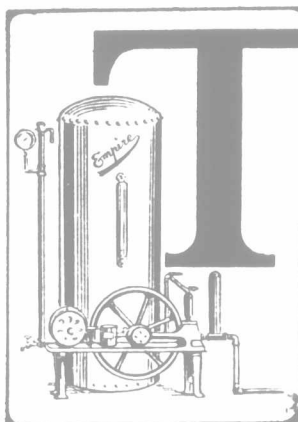
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**RAMSAY'S**  
THE RIGHT PAINT TO PAINT RIGHT

**Running Water for Country Homes**



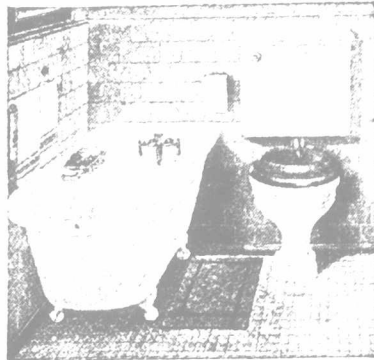
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**The Empire Mfg. Co., Ltd.**  
East London, Canada

Branch Office: 119 Adelaide Street W., Toronto

## Business Men and Business Farmers Agree

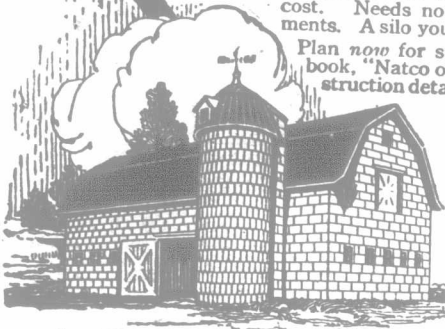
In the great McGill Building in Montreal, where men of big business meet daily, immense quantities of Natco hollow tile were used. On many prosperous Canadian farmsteads the same hard-burned clay tile is the favorite for silos and farm buildings. Business men and business farmers alike agree on the material that is weatherproof, decayproof, frostproof, verminproof and fireproof. Such is the



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A perfect silage preserver, when the mercury is low, or summer pastures wither. Its salt glazed hollow vitrified clay tile are impervious to air and moisture. It is safe under severest wind or silage pressure. Convenient attractive and economical. First cost is the only cost. Needs no repairs or painting, no adjustments. A silo you'll be proud of.

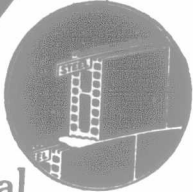


Tell us what you are thinking of building. We have plans for barns, corn cribs, garages, etc., free.

Plan now for such a silo. Send for our free book, "Natco on the Farm." Describes construction details of all types of farm buildings. Fully illustrated. A book you should have before planning a new building.

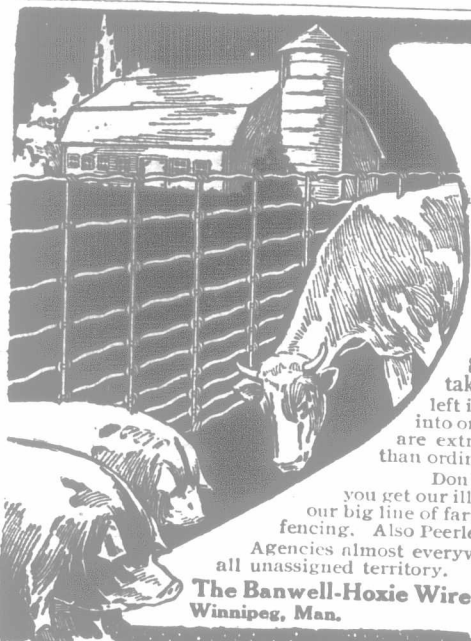
Also be sure to send for our catalog describing fully the Natco Imperishable Silo.

Natco Silo Wall. Note perforations providing firm anchorage for mortar joints.



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No matter how fast it comes, the most unruly animal can't break through a Peerless Perfection Farm Fence—it springs back into shape.

Made of heavy Open Hearth steel galvanized wire with all the impurities taken out and all the strength and toughness left in. Every wire is crimped making the fence into one continuous spring. Top and bottom wires are extra heavy. Will not sag. Requires less posts than ordinary fence. Absolutely guaranteed.

Don't buy a rod of fencing until you get our illustrated Catalog. Describes our big line of farm, poultry and ornamental fencing. Also Peerless farm gates. Agencies almost everywhere. Agents wanted in all unassigned territory.  
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This "Ideal" Fence is ornamental, neat in appearance and strongly built. It is well suited to lawns, private grounds, parks or other places requiring a sturdy, artistic fence.

IDEAL FENCE

## "Ideal" Lawn Fence

is made throughout of galvanized wire in many different artistic designs, with ornamental gates, completely equipped, to match each design.

The "Ideal" Lawn Fence booklet shows and describes the different styles, and explains the many advantages of a Wire Lawn Fence over either an iron or wooden fence.

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To raise all your chicks—to prevent bowel trouble, drooping wings and Baby Chick diseases, use

### Pratts' Baby Chick Food

Contains just what's needed to make bone, muscle, and feathers. Largely predigested, finely ground and packed in dust-proof bags and cartons at 25c, 50c and \$1.00. At your Dealer's. PRATT'S White Diarrhoea Remedy used in the drinking water prevents and cures this dread disease. Write for FREE Book on the Care and Feeding of Baby Chicks.  
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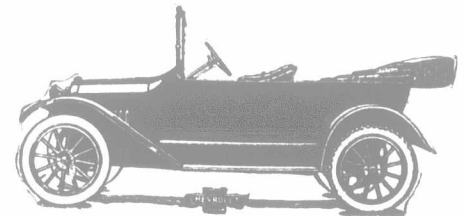
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FIVE PASSENGER TOURING CAR FULLY EQUIPPED

**\$695**

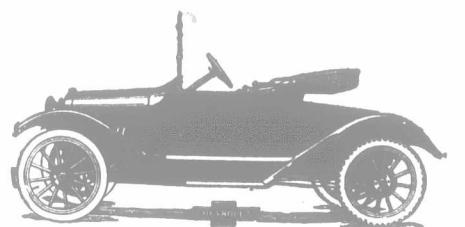
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CHEVROLET ROADSTER THE CAR FOR BUSINESS

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No. 1 Alfalfa (Northern grown)	13.00

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We pay the freight on all orders of \$25 or over, east of Manitoba.

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IT STANDS ALONE

**PINE TREE BRAND**  
**TIMOTHY**  
SEED  
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PURITY NO. 1 AND EXTRA NO. 1  
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New York Wonderful Lettuce, summer head	Pkg. 10c., oz. 25c.
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Seed Grain, Potatoes, Calf Meal and Rape Prices do NOT include freight charges.


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2 pkts. for 25c. Ask for descriptive list.

Rennie's Seed Annual Free to All.  
Cotton bags each 30c. extra.

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**RENNIE'S SEEDS Wm. Rennie Co., Limited**  
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**Ewing's Seeds**

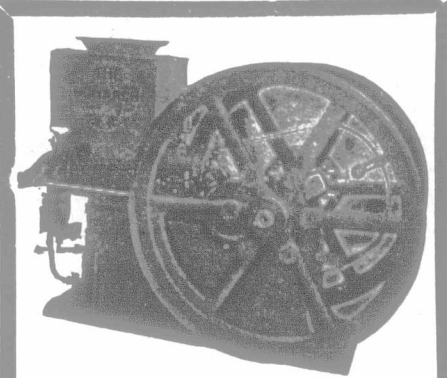
**Gardens Pay Dividends**  
when they are handled right, particularly now that everything eatable is so expensive.

Nothing is more important than the selection of seeds, and for this the safest guide is our new Illustrated Catalogue of

**Ewing's Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet**

Valuable for its remarkable uniformity and smoothness; size medium; flesh rich red, fine-grained, tender and remaining so for a long time; admirable for either summer, fall or winter use. The tops are dark-colored and vigorous. One of the best varieties for the home garden or market and equally good to store for winter. Lb. \$1.50, 1/2 lb. 50c.; oz. 20c.; Pkt. 5c. Sent postage paid—cash with order.

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

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

## MONARCH FARM ENGINE

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

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

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

**Canadian Engines, Limited,**  
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**BOB LONG**  
UNION MADE  
GLOVES AND OVERALLS

The Best is none too good for the Farmer

Known from Coast to Coast  
**R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED**  
TORONTO ONTARIO

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We can supply Choice High-Grade Seed as follows: Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy, Sweet Clover, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Peas, (Corn on the cob and shelled), Mangel Sugar Beet, Turnips, Carrots, Butter Beans, Seed Potatoes, etc.

Cotton-Seed Meal (Old Process), Oil-Cake Meal, Gluten Meal, Feeding Tankage, Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn Meal, Feed Oats, Pure Linseed Meal and Flaxseed. Also a complete line of High-Grade Poultry Feeds. Write for prices.

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Fruit Plants, Flower Plants  
50 VARIETIES

100 Plants—Your choice, delivered, \$1.00.  
Catalogue free.

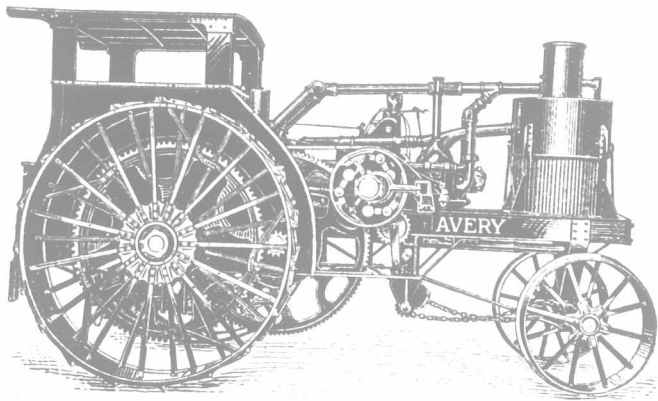
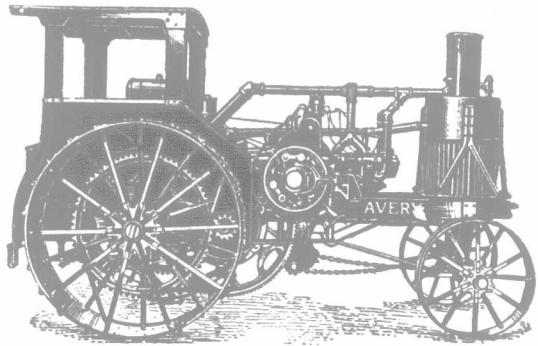
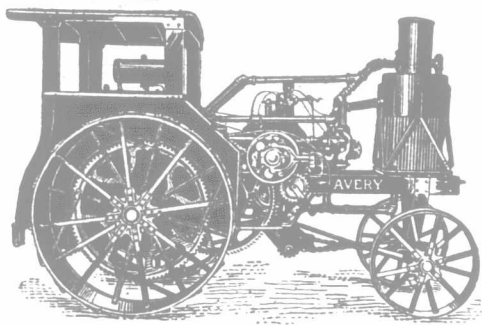
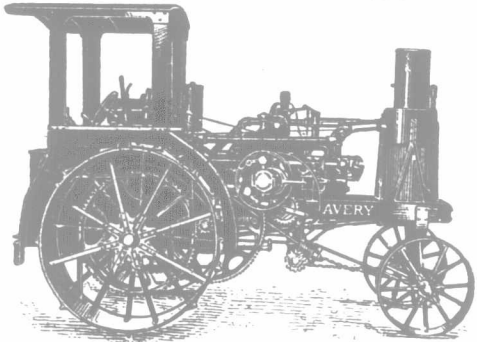
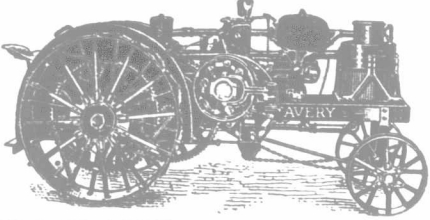
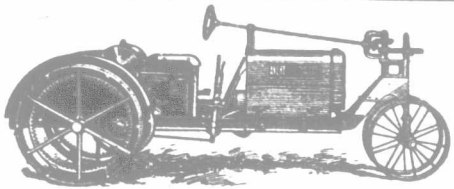
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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE  
AND  
SUCCEED

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1856

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LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 26, 1917.

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## EDITORIAL.

Use the roller on the meadows.

If few will farm, perhaps few will eat abundantly.

Early April again proved the hardest season for wheat and clover.

The greatest need of Canada's crops right now is warm, spring weather.

Put in some early potatoes. Try Irish Cobbler or Extra Early Eureka.

Hindenburg couldn't keep his line straight when he got it straightened out.

Oats, corn, wheat and beans—these are the greatest producers of food nutrients.

The problem of the spring drive in Canada is how many horses can you drive.

If food is to be short then everyone should plan for maximum production of cereals.

If the good breeding stock all goes to the butchers where will the stock-breeding business go?

The farmer cannot be blamed for attempting to keep down production by late spring frosts.

A good rich field sown to spring wheat may pay this year, and Marquis is the recommended variety.

Every farmer who grows only enough potatoes for his own use should double the number of rows this year.

Not many fields are injured by a heavy seeding of red clover. Too much of the "seeding down" is done with too little seed.

High prices for farm products cause much grumbling in large consuming centres, but those who grumble, in many cases, shun farm work.

All people should remember that there is such a thing as the law of supply and demand, and with extra millions consuming and fewer producing, prices must be high.

Those whose hens did not lay last winter, and they were legion, will hesitate again next fall about keeping over a large number of old fowl. Get the pullets out early and feed through the summer to mature early.

At time of writing pork is 17 cents per pound on foot in Toronto, and they do say that wheat will be four dollars per bushel even if some don't believe it. At any rate prices are such that the farmer will do his utmost. And on top of it all the nation needs the food and the farmer will do his best. Non-producers had better get in the game, too.

### It Didn't Come in a Day.

The present conditions relative to farm production and the consumption of farm products have not been wholly developed since the war broke out. The war simply precipitated matters. For several years large urban centres have been built up at the expense of rural districts. Wages have been higher in the city than the farmer could afford to pay, and other attractions of urban centres served to draw the population to those centres and to hold it there. Cities became crowded and our farms soon began to show the results of their under-manned condition, and the farmer had his most serious problem to face, namely, the labor problem. He hired men when he could get them until the wages got so high that he figured the hired man got all the profit from the increased production, so he decided to do without the hired man because there is considerable risk in growing crops and more risk as to prices, and, as any business man would, the farmer felt safer to cut down expenditure where he was not assured that a profit would result from such. And no one could blame him. If he attempted to hire men at wages which would leave him a profit, those men, accustomed to receiving higher pay in the cities, deliberately shunned the call to the farm, (they laughed at it) while they emitted expressions of surprise and groans of agony when their produce dealers and grocery stores exhibited for their perusal price-lists of farm products. Now the farmer has done about all he can do. He is working more horses and wider implements. He is already working too long hours, as he has done in the past. With the help available he has done all he can to produce, and it does seem to us that one of our contemporaries was eminently correct when it carried the statement that the call for increased production should not be made to the farmer but to city folk, and that the bulk of the literature intended to make for increased production should be circulated in the cities. It is to the city people that the appeal should be made. It is for their benefit that increased production will be brought about. If they could once understand the problem which the farmer must face, they would be increasingly sympathetic toward him, and in the future the country would the more quickly get the necessary legislation which would bring about a change in conditions of rural life.

### Multiply Your Potato Rows by Two.

Potatoes are a crop not extensively grown on the average farm in Ontario, notwithstanding the fact that in favorable seasons most Ontario soil produces them fairly satisfactorily. Many a farm produces only from ten to fifteen or twenty rows, thirty or forty rods long, each year. This plot of land could very well be increased for this season. We are told on every hand that food is likely to be scarce. All indications point to the truth of the statement. By doubling the number of rows of potatoes on the average farm in Ontario, or anywhere in Canada that potatoes can be successfully grown, our food output might be very materially increased. Surely the average farmer can produce seed enough to double his regular planting of potatoes. Surely he could find time to plant, spray, cultivate and dig the crop, because at most it would only be a few rows, but it would ensure potatoes enough for the use of the family and as many to sell as he usually produced altogether. This surplus of potatoes would release other food materials, such as wheat, for export to Britain. We are not writing this for the man who makes a specialty of growing potatoes, but, as previously stated, for the average farmer who could pay more attention to cutting his seed to make it go farther by keeping his sets as nearly as possible to two eyes to a set or two ounces to a set. And when cut, it would take very little longer to plant twenty rows than it would ten. It would be very little more trouble

to cultivate the twenty rows, requiring only five rounds of an ordinary scuffler extra each time. They could be kept sprayed with comparatively little more work, and the digging would only be a matter of a few extra hours. One of our contemporaries has made the suggestion that the Government might send out potato planters and diggers for the use of farmers in various localities. This suggestion looks feasible. A number of farmers planting the average amount of land to potatoes could use the planter in one week, and the same would be true of the digger. At any rate, let us plan to increase the production of potatoes this year, and the plan is quite workable, provided each average farmer will increase the number of rows put in and will attend to them properly, which would not require very much more of his time or labor. We believe that this method would mean a great deal in food material for Canada this year and the effort is worth the making. As it has been, many a farmer has had to buy potatoes for his own table. Let no one be so handicapped this year.

### The Butcher is Getting Breeding Stock.

Exceedingly high prices for meat-producing animals for the block are not always without their bad features. At the present time beef, pork and mutton are so high on foot that we frequently hear of breeding stock going to the butchers because the prices are so high that farmers very often cannot see their way clear to purchase these animals at sales and where they are offered privately at the prices which the butcher is prepared to pay. If these breeding females are purchased for breeding purposes the farmer must take the risk of prices in the future, and he, from past experience, is inclined to be a little careful, because he knows full well that from the peak which they have reached at the present time there must be, sooner or later, a descent. There came to this office a few days ago a letter from one of our correspondents who has had a sale. About thirty head of choice, high-grade Shorthorn cattle were offered, and they realized very high prices, considering that they were grades. As our correspondent states, the most regrettable feature of the whole thing was the fact that practically all the young stock, even heifers heavy with calf, went to the butchers. Farmers apparently were afraid to buy at the prices. Of the entire number only five milk cows and two very young calves were bought by farmers; all the rest went to the block. Our correspondent adds: "It is ominous for the future, is it not?" A young heifer which had run in the barnyard all winter on hay and silage but which was, of course, in good condition sold for \$163 for beef, and six-months-old calves and all the young stock went for the same purpose. The heifer mentioned had been bred in October.

Farmers cannot be blamed very much for being careful about buying at such prices, but on the other hand the outlook for good prices in the stock-breeding industry in this country is bright, and it is certainly not encouraging to see breeding stock well on in pregnancy going to the block, particularly when it is of the high-class order, as this stock was. The same is true of the pork industry. Many sows went to the shambles last fall because of the scarcity of feed. We simply cite this sale as an instance of what is going on in the country. It is imperative that the best of the breeding females be kept, otherwise stock breeding and farming generally must suffer in the near future. And, again let us state that it would be advisable to pay a fairly high price for good breeding stock rather than keep a herd of second-rate animals. If the breeding stock goes to the butcher where will the live-stock business go? If the live-stock business fails, what will happen our farms? And if farming goes back what will happen the country?

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, Manager.

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### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

A common plant which is now in bloom is the Marsh Marigold, (*Caltha palustris*). This species belongs to the Buttercup Family, and the showy, yellow parts of the flower which look like petals are in reality sepals. The pistils are from five to ten in number, and each of them develops into a many-seeded pod. The Marsh Marigold has a very wide range in Canada, being found from the Atlantic coast west to the Rockies, and as far north as Hudson's Bay. The leaves of this plant, gathered when they are young and tender, make a most excellent substitute for spinach.

The earliest butterflies are now on the wing, one of the commonest and handsomest being the Mourning Cloak. This species has a spread of about three inches, and the wings are rich brownish-purple with a wide yellow border, and a row of blue spots just inside this yellow band. This insect winters over the adult stage, hibernating in hollow trees and sheltered places. It has two broods in the season and the caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the willows, poplars and elms. Another very common butterfly which is to be seen at this time of year is the Small Tortoise-shell, a species with a spread of one and three-quarter inches. The inner part of the wings is brown, outside this area is an orange-brown band and the margins of the wings are bordered with very dark brown, while along the front border of the front wings are three blackish patches. The caterpillar of this species feeds on the nettle, and there are three broods in a year. Two other butterflies which are also common are the Question-mark and the Comma. They belong to the same genus and resemble one another quite closely. The Question-mark has a spread of two and a half inches, and the outline of its wings is as shown in our cut. The color is a bright orange-brown, with black and brownish markings. The Comma is similar in coloration, but has a spread of only two inches, has not quite as long "tails" to the hind wings, has a more sharply defined black border to the front wings, and has more dark brown shading on the hind wings. The names of both these species strike me as somewhat fanciful, as I have never been able to make out either a clearly defined "2" or "3" in their markings. The caterpillars of both species feed on the leaves of the elm, hop and nettle, and both are double-brooded.

A common little bird in gardens, orchards and fields is the Chipping Sparrow. This species may be recognized by its chestnut crown, plain gray breast, the black line through the eye, and the black bill. The song of the Chipping Sparrow is a high pitched trill. It is one of the most insectivorous of the sparrows, its diet, for the entire year, consisting of forty-two per cent. of insects and fifty-eight per cent. of vegetable matter. During the months it spends with us the percentage of

insect food eaten is decidedly higher. One of its favorite items of food is caterpillars, both as food for itself and for its young, while beetles, bugs, and plant-lice are also taken in large numbers. The vegetable food consists almost entirely of weed-seed.

Dr Clarence M. Weed, of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, made very careful observations on the feeding of nestlings of this species. He found that in June the parents began to feed the young at fifty-seven minutes past three in the morning and continued feeding until ten minutes to eight in the



Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*).

evening. During this long day's work the parents made two hundred trips to the nest, bringing either food or grit for the young. There were no long intervals between the parents visits to the nest, the longest being one of twenty-seven minutes. Most of the food brought consisted of caterpillars, the next most common kinds of insects being crickets and crane-flies.

From observations on another nest of young Chipping Sparrows it was estimated that 238 insects were consumed every day by the brood.

This species is one of the birds mentioned by E. H. Forbush as an efficient agent in the destruction of canker-worms and tent-caterpillars.



The Question Mark.

The Chipping Sparrow builds its nest in bushes and vines, making it of rootlets and fine grass, and lining it with horse-hair. The eggs are three to four in number, pale bluish-green, dotted and scrawled with dark brown.

In many localities the Chipping Sparrow is not as common about dwellings as it was before the introduction of the House Sparrow, as this injurious and quarrelsome pest has driven away the peaceful and beneficial Chippy.

## THE HORSE.

### Sore Shoulders—Causes and Cures.

A large percentage of "sore shoulders" is due to ill-fitting collars or carelessness, or both. If the collar fits properly, and the teamster is careful to keep both collar and shoulder clean, sore shoulders should not occur, especially in horses that are accustomed to work. We speak of "ill-fitting collars." This naturally suggests the question, "What constitutes a proper fit for a working horse?" In order that the fit may be perfect, each horse should be especially fitted by an expert collar-maker, as each horse's shoulder has its own peculiarities as regards conformation, at the same time, there is so much similarity in the conformation of shoulders that collars made according to a standard will give good service on most horses, provided they are the proper size. Most shoulders are prominent at the point and for a certain distance up the shoulder, then somewhat hollow for a certain distance farther up, after which they again become prominent, then pass inwards and upwards, each to meet its fellow just in front of the withers. As these points, in most horses, have a somewhat definite relation to each other, the collar-maker can make collars of different sizes, each showing a fullness or slackness to fit the depressions and prominences mentioned; hence a collar of the proper length and proper width should fit the shoulder. In some cases there are peculiarities in the conformation of a shoulder that necessitate a collar of a shape differing from the standard. In such cases a special collar should be made. A perfect-fitting collar should be of such a length that, when in position, the teamster can pass his fingers between the lower part of the neck and the rim of the collar. There are certain conditions,

when the horse is drawing, in which the neck expands slightly downwards, and the space mentioned is to allow for this expansion. In width the collar should fit perfectly without allowing any room for expansion. If the collar be too wide it will take a somewhat rolling motion when the horse draws, and this will surely cause trouble, especially in hot weather. If it be too long it will not fit the point of the shoulder properly; hence be either too short or too narrow it will pinch and cause soreness. Great care should be taken not to have the collar too narrow at the top, as it will pinch the top of the neck and cause trouble that is very hard to treat. The fit of the collar should not depend upon the tightness of the buckling of the hames. It should fit properly of itself, and the hames should be fitted to the collar and buckled moderately tight. The draft should be adjusted to just about the heaviest part of a standard collar. If too low it forces too much draft on the point of the shoulder, and if too high it draws down too much on the top of the neck. It is not possible to give a definite measurement from the bottom or top, at which the draft should be placed, as horses measure so differently.

### Fitting the Collar.

The average harness-maker is not a collar-maker, many harness-makers do not attempt to make collars; they purchase the collars they sell. Collar-making is a trade of itself. At the same time any harness-maker should be able to tell when a collar fits, and most of them are, and are very careful in the matter. Harness-makers are often blamed in this respect when they should not be. This is especially the case when young horses, or those that, while, in good condition, having had a few months of partial or complete idleness, have been fitted with collars, and after a few days' or weeks' work, suffer from sore shoulders. In such cases the muscles of the shoulders are full and flabby from want of function. Collars are properly fitted, the horses are put to work; the muscles of the neck and shoulders become smaller, partly from pressure and in many cases also from loss of flesh, as most young horses, or older ones that are unaccustomed to work, fail in condition when put to regular and steady work; and in all cases the muscles become less bulky, though harder in consistency. As a consequence the collars no longer fit properly, and if their use be continued without alteration, soreness of some kind is almost sure to result. In such cases smaller collars should be provided, or the original ones supplied with sweat pads to fill the space made by the shrinking of the muscles.

Opinions differ as to the best material for facing collars. Some prefer cloth made especially for the purpose, others prefer leather. Some claim that pigskin gives better results than any other material, but it is somewhat hard to see where its special virtue is. Whatever is used should be regularly and thoroughly cleaned, and the horse's shoulders should also be brushed and cleaned frequently. And when a horse is standing (especially in hot weather) the collar should be lifted forward on the neck to allow the air to circulate on his shoulder. In such a case the collar should be carefully readjusted, and the mane lifted from under it before starting the horse. When the collar fits properly and reasonable care is taken sore shoulders should rarely be seen. The collars should be taken off the horses, at noon, to allow both shoulders and collars to become cool and dry, and the collars should be cleaned and the shoulders well rubbed and brushed before the horses are again harnessed. This applies especially in warm weather and where the horses have not been accustomed to steady work. Shoulder trouble occasionally occurs even in cases where apparently all possible preventive measures have been observed.

### Scalding.

Shoulder troubles are of various kinds. The most common is what is usually called "scalding." There is little or no swelling, but the skin becomes wrinkled and dry, the hair falls out, and the parts soon become partially or wholly raw. In such cases an astringent, cooling, antiseptic dressing should be used. There is no better dressing for such cases than a lotion made of 1 oz. each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc in a pint of water. This should be freely applied several times daily. Of course, in all shoulder troubles a rest is advisable, as it is a very hard matter to cure a case when the cause is continued, and very hard to treat a case of this kind even when a proper fitting collar is used.

### Abscesses.

In many cases, instead of scalding, we notice enlargements of different kinds. These are caused by the bruising of the muscles by the collar. In some cases the enlargements appear suddenly, are soft and fluctuating and not very sore. These are called *serous abscesses*, they contain a variable quantity of serum (a bloody looking fluid of about the consistence of water). They should be freely lanced at the lowest part to allow free escape of the serum, and then the cavities should be flushed out three times daily until healed, with an antiseptic as the lotion mentioned, or a 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or one of the coal-tar antiseptics.

### Purulent Abscess and Fibrous Tumor.

In other cases the enlargements appear more slowly, and the heat and soreness are well marked. The swelling is hard and unyielding and often of considerable size. Some of these soon become soft at a certain point, which indicates the presence of pus. This is called a *purulent abscess*. It should be freely lanced and treated the same as a serous abscess. In other cases they remain hard and sore, and it may be hard

to tell whether or a fibrous and probed is present. lancing and But if no pus growth only succulent dissection wound stick which must treatment of course, the patient,

What the shoulder detached into about the muscles. The and the raw shoulder. lumps of dirt. These, in my come raw work the more or less swellings of lumps, which animal is a. These are li treatment (Sore need painful than pear as sm appearance should be m with antisept

March can were cold to. close of the coldest day many year serious in t and Southe has gone, b Farm labor was never for it being and yet the extensive p reconciled is. In spite of They are, o almost ever case of who substantial whole milk sense an env making, o whose stapl coining mon cheese-mak If they had to produce this year it was selling u

The farm slave on pr Food Contro the price of buy. He h and small w a Food Cor cannot com trade after calling. TH Controllers, of the midd be more fatu of milk was the produce that is going the nation i ference with March h shows. Gr Birmingham England ha red, white horn are in and Ketton early days Thomas Ba cattle, whic the closing less influen fluence that the Booth f



to tell whether the enlargement is a purulent abscess or a fibrous tumor. A case of this kind should be lanced and probed, in order to ascertain whether or not pus is present. If even a small quantity of pus is present, lancing and treating as above will result in a cure. But if no pus be present, the swelling consists in abnormal growth of fibrous tissue, called a fibrous tumor, and the only successful and reasonably quick treatment is dissection. It must be carefully dissected out, the wound stitched, with the exception of the lowest part, which must be left open for the escape of pus, and the treatment already noted adopted. In all these cases, of course, rest is imperative, or if necessary to work the patient, a heavy breast collar should be used.

**Sit Fasts.**

What are called "sit-fasts" are those cases where the shoulder becomes sore, the diseased skin becomes detached in a circle from the healthy skin, but a section about the centre remains healthy and attached to the muscles. The attached portion must be dissected and the raw surface then treated as for ordinary sore shoulder. It is not uncommon to notice little hard lumps of different sizes apparently just under the skin. These, in many cases, are not very sore and do not become raw but cause more or less distress. During work the surrounding tissues become enlarged and more or less hot and sore, but after a few days' rest the swellings disappear, with the exception of the small lumps, which may not be very sensitive, but when the animal is again put to work the trouble re-appears. These are little fibrous growths, and the only successful treatment (where pus does not form) is dissection.

Sore necks are usually harder to treat, and more painful than sore shoulders. In many cases they appear as small, fibrous growths which cause recurrent appearance of boils. In such cases a free incision should be made, the fibrous growth removed and treated with antiseptics as above.

WHIP.

**Our Scottish Letter.**

March came in like a lion. The early days of the month were cold to a degree. The Tuesday and Wednesday at the close of the first week of the month were two of the coldest days experienced in the West of Scotland for many years. Snowstorms have been frequent and serious in the Northeast, the Midlands and the South and Southeast of the country. At present the frost has gone, but there are still snowfalls in diverse places. Farm labor has seldom been so backward, and there was never a season in which there was greater need for it being forward. Ploughing is much in arrears, and yet there is on all hands a great outcry for more extensive ploughing. How the two things are to be reconciled is a problem for enlightened statesmanship. In spite of all drawbacks farmers are fairly cheery. They are, of course, receiving unprecedented prices for almost everything they produce, and, except in the case of whole milk produced in winter, they are making substantial profits. The position of the producer of whole milk for city consumption during winter is in no sense an enviable one. He has no equipment for cheese-making, otherwise, like his neighbors in the Southwest whose staple product is cheese, he would have been coining money since the beginning of February. Usually cheese-makers did not begin to make cheese until April. If they had cows calving early in the year it paid them to produce milk for the cities and send it by rail. But this year it paid them much better to make cheese, which was selling up to 17d. per lb. or 160s. the cwt. of 112 lbs.

The farmer who has not cheese equipment had to slave on producing milk at a price restricted by the Food Controller, while there was no restriction put upon the price of all the feeding stuffs he was compelled to buy. He has not made much out of the war this man, and small wonder is it that milk is scarce. One thing a Food Controller, however autocratic, cannot do: he cannot compel a man to continue slaving in the dairy trade after that trade ceases to be a remunerative calling. This is a view of the question which Food Controllers, with very tender hearts for the well-being of the middlemen, do not seem to realize. What could be more fatuous than to fix prices so that the distributor of milk was guaranteed as high a reward for his labor as the producer? The effect of much of the control work that is going on is bewildering, and it is doubtful whether the nation is benefiting to any great extent from interference with the free play of commerce.

March has been a month of stock sales and horse shows. Great sales of Shorthorns have taken place at Birmingham, Penrith and Darlington. The North of England has long been famous for the breeding of the red, white and roan. The great names of the Shorthorn are in Teeswater and Northumberland. Barnorton and Ketton, where the two Collings flourished in the early days of the Shorthorn; Kirklevington, where Thomas Bates practiced his great principles and bred cattle, which, in spite of their comparative eclipse in the closing quarter of the nineteenth century, nevertheless influenced the breed of Shorthorns with an influence that endures; and Warlaby and Killerby, where the Booth family made history, but in another direction.

These great centres are all in the northeast corner of England. And in that same northern part of England there is to be found still, as nowhere else, a variety of Shorthorns, combining the two great features of Bates' cattle—milk and style. The cattle of the dales and fells of Cumberland, Westmorland, and the North Riding of Yorkshire are magnificent specimens. They are known as unpedigreed Shorthorns. They have been reared from generation to generation true to a given type, yet without the aid of recorded pedigree. Bulls have been selected, not because they were bred along certain lines, but because they were true to a certain type, and so it has come to pass that only now in these northern counties a movement in favor of registration is in vogue, and a great part in it is to be played by milk records. This, however, has very little to do with the bull sales referred to. They have been highly successful, and at Birmingham the highest average was made by one of these northern breeders, John Gill, Stainton, Penrith, who had an average of £311 17s. 0d. for five bulls. Mr. Gill is a splendid judge and knows the kind of Shorthorn which captures the market. The second highest average at Birmingham was made by W. Montague Scott, Nether Swell Manor, Stow-in-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, who had £289 9s. for three. Mr. Scott works with the Scottish variety. He has generally bought his stock bull as a calf at the Aberdeen autumn sales, and he has been fortunate in securing some ideal specimens. The Penrith average overhead was £62 8s. 3d. for 229 bulls—very fine business.

The horse shows this year have been remarkably successful, all things considered. A deputation from the Clydesdale Horse Society visited the Shire Horse Show at London in order to confer with Shire horse breeders regarding proposed legislation regulating the soundness and merit of travelling stallions. The subject is one of great difficulty, mainly because of the tremendous power which the legislation proposed is likely to put into the hands of veterinary surgeons. As a rule, horse owners are not impressed with the infallibility of members of the veterinary profession. They are dogmatic and self-assertive, but they really



**Craigie Excelsior.**

First-prize three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Glasgow, 1917.

know very little more than an experienced layman about the practical soundness of a horse. There are certain diseases in respect of which the professional verdict is indispensable, but there are others in regard to which the man of wide experience is a safer guide. It is really this fact that makes so many horse-owners unwilling to stake the reputation of their horses on the verdict of professional men. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the great majority of breeders, as distinguished from stallion owners, favor the idea of legislation as an auxiliary in eliminating the unsound stallion. The two Cart-horse Breed Societies are absolutely at one as to what is wanted. They do not object to legislation, but they ask that the final court of appeal be a bench composed of nominees of the breed societies and veterinary surgeons—the former to constitute the majority. The suggestion in favor of legislation is meanwhile in embargo, but the powers that be are anxious that the breed Societies should be at one with them in their efforts.

The deputation from Scotland had an opportunity of leisurely inspecting the Shires. The Show was quite a good representation of the English breed. The supreme champion stallion was Sir Arthur Nicholson's Champion's Clansman 29221, from Highfield Hall, Leek, Leicester. He is a typical Shire of great power and substance, and was a popular winner. The London Hackney Show was held a fortnight later, and in spite of depressing conditions lasted three days. There was quite a fine display of the great English harness horse, and the winning sire was easily Mathias, which is owned by Robert Scott, Thornhome, Carlisle, Lanarkshire. Mathias is a son of the great mare Ophelia, herself a London champion, and the Hackney breed to-day is really what Ophelia has made it. An earnest effort is being made to revive the old Norfolk nag—the original type of Hackney for general utility work. A class was opened for stallions of the type, and although he did not win first prize, a grey horse named Findon Grey Shales, exhibited by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, was regarded as the best representative of the class on show. The successful sire of the stallion group was John Mackeague's King Proctor, himself a London champion, and a grandson of Mathias.

The Glasgow and Aberdeen spring shows have passed, and by universal consent the display of aged Clydesdale stallions at Glasgow was the best seen for perhaps thirty years. These are likely to be the only great shows held in Scotland this year. All other events of the kind are off. The most successful breeder of the season is John P. Sleigh, St. John's Wells, Fyvie, Aberdeen. He won both the Cawdor Cup and the Brydon Challenge Shield at Glasgow with his first-prize, four-year-old stallion, Kismet 18417. Mr. Sleigh has immense credit with this evenly-balanced horse, which has been hired for 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920. He bred both the horse and his dam, and, at the Aberdeen Show, a week later than the Glasgow event, he won first, second and third prizes with yearling fillies bred by himself, and first and champion honors with the two-year-old filly Gaya. Both she and the first-prize yearling filly are own sisters to Kismet, whose sire was Dunure Footprint. Mr. Sleigh has another full sister, a three-year-old, which is said by all who have seen her to be the best animal in the St. John's Well's stud. Both she and Moira, the dam of these four great animals, are to be mated this season with Mr. Kilpatrick's celebrated stallion, Bonnie Buchlyvie 14032, a remarkably fresh and active eleven-year-old horse, and winner of both the Cawdor Cup and Brydon Challenge Shield, the former when he was three years old and the latter when he was ten. At the Aberdeen show both the champion and the reserve champion stallions were got by him. These were George A. Ferguson's Phillipine 18044 and Ardendale 18993, respectively second and third in their respective classes at Glasgow. Phillipine was second to Kismet at Glasgow and first at Aberdeen, and Ardendale was third at Glasgow and first at Aberdeen as a two-year-old. He has already been hired for 1918, 1919 and 1920. He is a colt of great cart-horse size and proportions, and gives promise of being altogether one of the best horses the breed has produced for a long time. He was bred by Mr. Young, Thrupwood, Galston, Ayrshire, and is very well bred. Phillipine was formerly owned by Robert Brydon, and was bought at the Seaham Harbour dispersion sale for 2,300 gs. He also has been hired far ahead. The third aged horse at Glasgow was Thomas Clark's Rising Tide 17454, a fine big horse by Auchenflower 12007, one of the best sires in the breed to-day. The fourth was John Pollock's Excelsior 18353, a dandy horse bred by Mr. Sleigh, and got by Dunure Footprint, the sire of Kismet. Mr. Matthew Marshall's Masaniello 17380, winner of the Glasgow Society's district premium for 1918, was fifth; Purdie Somerville's Hiawatha horse Lothario 17986, also bred by Mr. Sleigh, sixth, and G. A. Ferguson's, Dunure Realization 18338, another son of Auchenflower, seventh. Before leaving this it may be worth while to note the success of Mr. Sleigh's Baron's Pride mare Moira. She was first, and won the Cawdor Cup at the H. & A. S. Show at Aberdeen in 1908. In 1911 she produced Lothario; in 1913 Kismet; in 1914 his unbeaten own sister; in 1915 another unbeaten own sister Gaya, and in 1916 the first-prize yearling filly at Aberdeen. This is a record very hard to beat. In the three-year-old stallion class at Glasgow James Kilpatrick was first with Craigie Excelsior 18664, and Mr. Marshall was second with Mondego 18842—both sons of Bonnie Buchlyvie. Craigie Excelsior has been hired for 1917, 1918 and 1919. The third horse was John Pollock's beautifully-balanced Hiawatha horse, Royal Raeburn 18900, whose dam was a fine mare named Daisy Primrose by Baron's Pride. A promising young horse named Golden Wonder 19138, a son of Dunure Footprint, and owned by Pat Dewar, Arnprior, Kippen, was fourth. Dunure Creat 18702, by The Dunure, a specially nice true colt, was fifth; George Alston's Dunure Chorus 18701, by Baron of Buchlyvie, was sixth, and the seventh was Dunure Purpose 18716, owned by James Clark, Netherlea, Cathcart, and got by Dunure Stephen, out of a mare by Montrave Mac 9958. This colt is the Glasgow premium horse this year. The two-year-olds were even a greater class than the three-year-olds. Mr. Kilpatrick again won, this time with Craigie Litigant 19071 by Baron Buchlyvie. This is an exceptionally "classy" colt, with faultless feet and legs and very close movement. He has been hired for 1918 and 1919. Another son of Baron of Buchlyvie, James Gray's Botha 19026, was second. Ardendale, already referred to, was third, and at Aberdeen in the following week was preferred before Botha—which was second there. A great colt named Craigie Masterstroke 19072 from Mr. Kilpatrick's stud, was placed fourth. He was got by Auchenflower. Purdie Somerville's Scotland's Perfection 19267, which on the previous day had been awarded the Glasgow district premium for 1918, was placed fifth. Alex. Murdoch's Raeburn 19237, by Royal Favorite, was sixth. Perhaps the best animal shown was the first-prize yearling colt Doura Gaiety, bred and owned by J. Young, West Doura, Kilwinning, and got by Dunure Footprint, out of Nancy Blacon by Pride of Blacon 10837. This colt has become the property of John Johnston, Oarbrook, Mains, Larbert. He is a dandy in every sense of the word.

A great sale of surplus stock from William Dunlop's famous Dunure Mains stud was held on Tuesday, March 6; 47 Clydesdales of both sexes and all ages made the great average of £323 18s. 8d. Ten hired stallions made an average of £677, the highest prices being 960 gs. for Dunure Tower, 900 gs. for Dunure Recollection, and 880 gs. for Dunure Footline. The first is by Revelanta, the second by Baron of Buchlyvie, and third by Dunure Footprint. Altogether Clydesdales are on the crest of a great wave of prosperity and popularity. Prices and terms are ruling high, and the eagerness to hire horses of size and weight for years ahead is unprecedented.

SCOTLAND YET

## Instinct of Location in Range Horses.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have followed with interest Mr. Klugh's discussion of instinct in the lower order of animals and am reminded of a very conspicuous exemplification of it, or something akin to it, that we see every day among the bands of range horses in our neighborhood. Whether it is instinct or not, their predilection for certain localities and persistence in returning thereto when removed by man is very remarkable indeed. It holds them better than fences. The same is true of cattle only to a less extent.

Within a radius of ten miles from where I write are several bands of horses, some consisting of animals born and raised on the range, while others comprise work-stock turned out for the winter. With very few exceptions each lot keeps to its own locality, and generally that is a territory with a radius of a very few miles. Their grazing areas will touch or overlap but each remains centred upon its own pivotal home region. The horses bred and reared upon the range are especially gregarious. Take one from its bunch and throw it with another band sixty miles distant, but back it will come. Instances are told of two or more bands being mixed together and split up, then driven to widely separated ranges, but more surely than anyone could pick them out will rejoin their respective bands—unerring as chemical affinity.

To a tenderfoot this is surprising. It seems strange that in a country where geography would allow them to roam from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Sea or from the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay an instinct of location—the home instinct might we call it?—would keep a bunch always within five miles of their owner's residence, and most of the time closer than that; but such has been the case. In rare cases does the foraging of the bunch I have particularly in mind exceed a radius of five miles. I doubt whether it ever did until the range was cut up by farms to its present extent, and grazed close in late summer by many herds of cattle. These conditions tend to drive them somewhat farther afield from year to year, but they are artificial conditions.

Cattle, as stated above, are similar. Two miles south of my home is a small coulee, dry in summer, below which our herd is seldom or never found whilst the cattle of our neighbors three miles south rarely cross it either. In a valley bounded by this creek on the south and extending two or three miles east and the same north from where we live our cattle in summer may nearly always be found. No continuous fences restrain them and no attempt is made to herd them. Other bunches keep to the Beaverlodge Valley two miles to the westward. They seldom mix very much.

Grande Prairie, Alta. W. D. ALBRIGHT.

## LIVE STOCK.

A summer pasture of clover or one from a mixture of grains sowed this spring, will be very acceptable to the live stock when the fields are dry and parched.

Don't turn to pasture before the grass and land are ready. Such a practice is detrimental to a good summer's grazing and the cattle lose considerably in weight.

Shear the sheep before the weather gets too warm. When sheep are not shorn until late in the season they suffer from the heat and the quality of the wool is not so good.

Don't pass by a good sire, because he is held at a high service fee, for some scrub or grade. The extra charge will likely be made up many times in the value of the progeny.

If you desire to push the young lambs ahead, make a creep in the fence of the pen or pasture and feed them some oats and bran or other suitable concentrate. It will pay and pay well.

Make it possible for the litter of young pigs to get into a pen by themselves and eat from a trough. Milk and a porridge made from crushed oats with the hulls sifted out is a very acceptable ration.

At the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale at Kansas City on April 4 and 5, 161 lots averaged \$284. Fifty-six females averaged \$364 and 105 bulls \$241. The highest price paid was \$1,500, which bought the two-year-old heifer, Lady's Choice.

An average of \$268 was realized by Chas. M. Russell, Carroll, Ia., on 38 Angus cattle, at auction, on March 28. The 8 bulls averaged \$251 and the 30 females \$271. Escher & Ryan bought the stock bull, Baribas by Black Peer, at \$720 which was the top of the sale.

In addition to a well-filled silo some roots will be very serviceable next winter. Milch cows and calves, particularly, will appreciate them, and the swine will do well on a few roots as green feed. It is the labor question of course that discourages root growing, but if a small area can be seeded and cared for the resulting crop can be used to very good advantage.

During 1916 there were imported into Canada from Great Britain and United States 1,396 head of live stock.

This number includes 61 swine and 294 sheep. The cattle were divided in numbers according to breeds as follows: Shorthorn, 221; Ayrshire, 24; Hereford, 111; Jersey, 80; Galloway, 2; Aberdeen-Angus, 47; Guernsey, 4; Red Polled, 39; Brown Swiss, 11; Holsteins are not included in the total. In horses the following numbers were imported: Clydesdale, 74; Shire, 5; Hackney, 3; Percheron, 201; Belgian Draft, 21; Standard-Bred, 176; Thoroughbred, 18; Shetland Pony, 12; Welsh Pony, 3; French Coach, 1; Morgan, 8.

It has been reported that a large organization, known as the British Cattle Supply Company, has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$5,000,000. The object of the Company is to utilize large tracts of land in Alberta as well as in the northern part of Ontario for cattle breeding and rearing purposes. This land is to be rented at 5 cents per acre. Associated with organization are the names of the Hon. Nelson Monteith, Hon. Peter Talbot and Hon. Duncan Marshall. In the list of Officers and Directors are the names of gentlemen connected in an official way with the stock yards at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and other institutions related to the live-stock industry. It is proposed to obtain 50,000 head of breeding cattle, as soon as available, for the ranches and materially increase the exportation of beef to the Mother Country.

## To Prevent The Growth of Horns.

Polled cattle are much more tractable than horned animals, less dangerous to work with, and better doers when the finishing period comes. If the horns are not destroyed in embryo it is necessary later to dehorn; this is not a pleasant operation and besides there are frequently troublesome sequels. There is no better way of getting rid of these unnecessary appendages than to prevent their growth and this can be done if taken in time. Watch the calf from the first and when the small button is beginning to show on the poll (which may be anywhere between four or five days and a couple of weeks), apply the caustic potash pencil. First of all clip off the hair around the sprouting horn and apply grease or oil to the area surrounding the embryo. Then wrap a piece of paper about the potash pencil, to protect the fingers, moisten the end of the pencil and rub the button-like spot or beginning of the horn until it shows quite red. Do not persist until blood flows but do the job thoroughly. After the potash is applied the calves should be kept dry, for moisture or water would carry the material down the face and cause sores. Likewise the calves should be tied so they can not lick one another. After the treatment a scab forms and healing takes place.

# A Scottish Sheep Shearing.

By Margaret Rain.

When the hot days of July come, dwellers in Scottish moorlands are roused earlier than usual from their slumbers by the bleating of their fellow inhabitants of these dales. This same sound will re-echo again and again at intervals during the next few months. But these good people, being accustomed to their environment, know that at this date the lamentation and woe are of short duration. They hear as though they heard it not "it'll be the Glenhead Clippin'" they say to themselves, judging by the direction whence the sound proceeds, and so sleep on again peacefully till their ordinary waking time. Then looking out of their cottage doors and listening they will repeat the remark they made while half asleep, "Yes it's the Glenhead Clippin' the day, I hear them gathering."

Yes, they are gathering. The usual morning quiet of the hills has been rudely disturbed. Shepherds have been up before the sun and already with their dogs have tramped many a good mile, an unaccustomed earnestness in their faces, an unusual smartness in their long, high strides. Men used to walking among the long grass and in rough places always step high, and the hill shepherd's walk is as distinctive as the sailors', though of an opposite character.

Wherever these men go they spread consternation among their fleecy charges. Ewes lose their lambs, lambs lose their mothers, and the hearts of the creatures are filled with foreboding. Evil days they feel have come upon them, and they dread the loss of their best beloved. Wherefore this chorus of bleating that rises on the fresh morning air and is carried far, reminding those who hear it of Rachel wailing for her children and refusing to be comforted. A little later in the year when the great lamb fairs begin the cry of motherhood bereft of offspring, of little ones torn from their mothers' side nevermore to return, touches the most callous human listener. This cry of dumb creatures in trouble, their way of protesting against the hard hand of fate upon them resounds from upland pastures and low-lying fields and far away on moorland roads, re-echoes the cry of the lambs being driven they know not whither.

Now the trouble is concentrated on only one farm at a time. The sheep and lambs are driven closer and closer together, causing them even greater bewilderment and agony of mind. "What does all this mean?" the poor driven sheep seem to be asking. The unsympathetic onlooker takes the matter calmly, as he knows that after a short, and what one is bound to consider must be an extremely unpleasant operation, they will be relieved of the heavy clothing which in the

This method of preventing the development of horns has one disadvantage. When the operation is not properly carried out, or if the young horns are allowed to get too much of a start, the results are not satisfactory. Ill-shaped, stunted horns are liable to grow which injure the appearance of the animal and are even less desirable than the natural development. However, if care is taken to treat in time, and to do the job thoroughly the necessity of that brutal though necessary dehorning operation is precluded.

## Don't Wash Wool.

In one way it is too bad that those old-fashioned sheep-washing meets are a thing of the past. The deep running water, the soft soap, and the jocular spirit that prevailed, together made the event something to look forward to with interest. Then there was the "warming up" beside the kitchen stove, with bowls of ginger tea or something else quite as warming and convivial. However, the manufacturers don't want washed wool, so, as always, we shall have to give way to them and relegate to memory those good, old, spring-time festivals. Tub-washing of wool is even more frowned upon than washing on the sheep's back, for it mixes the various qualities of wool in the fleece to such an extent that it is practically impossible to sort it at the mills. Since there is really nothing to be gained by washing the wool, the farmer is only wasting his time and furthermore reducing the value of something which is much sought after. Some co-operative associations which have the clip graded by experts desire to receive the wool in the grease and refuse to accept it in the washed condition.

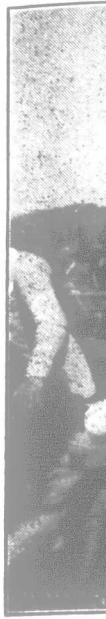
A small pamphlet issued by the Sheep and Goat Division of the Live Stock Branch, speaks thus regarding the practice: "Tubwashing should not be practiced. If washing is followed at all, let it be done on the sheep's back, and at the time of shearing keep the washed separate from the unwashed. In tubwashing the various qualities of the fleece are so badly mixed as absolutely to prevent sorting, which comprises a separation or division of the fleece into lots containing fibre of reasonably uniform length and fineness. This operation is performed in the mill and each sort may be used for a different purpose in manufacture. Sorting is necessary by reason that a great disparity exists in the qualities of wool growing on different parts of the body. The finest wool is on the shoulder; the coarsest on the thighs; and the shortest on the belly. To serve as a practical illustration, a medium fleece may be roughly differentiated into five classes or sorts: first, back, sides and brisket; second, neck; third, belly; fourth, thighs; and fifth, brokes, or short locks and tags."

hot weather must certainly be a burden to carry about with them. The perspiring shepherd who walks behind them and looks as if he too would, if possible and did time permit, part with his fleece also. Curiously even those mothers of the flock, who have been through this ordeal several times before, seem to have no recollection of its comparatively harmless nature, and are as excited as the youngest and foolishest "gimmer," (yearling ewe) among the flock.

Not so the dogs. Each man brings two, and it is quite evident that they have a perfect recollection of everything and know, even without their master's command, exactly what to do. They have assisted at numerous ceremonies of the sort and know their value. They are, of course, excited and important in their demeanor and surely bark more than is necessary, but they never lose their heads as the sheep do. After all they are not the victims, and it is much easier to bear another man's misfortunes than our own.

When the flocks are gathered from far away hills and soft, marshy "bottoms," they are brought to the "Faulds" where the sheep shearing takes place. Shepherds from neighboring farms come to this rendezvous at an early hour, and at seven or eight o'clock stand chatting with each other, sheep shears in hand, their homespun tweed coats thrown aside and their arms bare to the elbows. Sheep shearing is a real festival in the shepherd's calendar, and however unlike the men are to each other in aspect they seem all to be animated by the holiday spirit and are joking and laughing. Evidently to them the primeval curse does not rest on labor when it is done in congenial company. And labor they do. A good "clipper" shears from 60 to 65 sheep in a day.

As a rule these men work alone. Besides going round their hill twice each day, in the morning driving the flock down to the lower ground, in afternoons to the heights, this being the sheep's natural habit, they have other solitary jobs, keeping the marsh dyke, which divides their land from their neighbors', mending sheep bridges, etc. Then they go out to the nearest peat moss to cut their fuel, and to the places on the hill-sides where the grass is long to mow hay. All this is done by each man with the help of his wife and children, and it is seldom, indeed, that they have any social intercourse in the early part of the year. Later they go with their lambs to the fairs, but before the month of July they meet, therefore, and can exchange ideas with their kind their flow of language is remarkable. They must



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Indoors... wife and his... wanted gat... farmer, som... sheep, will l... he has too... As a rule...

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## The C

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Shearing the Sheep.

be lineal descendants of those early Britons who Tacitus says talked much. Perhaps the long, lonely watches have given them time to mature their opinions, and they wish to give their friends the benefit of their meditations.

As a rule there will be from twelve to twenty men yielding the sheep shears. Then there are men to catch the sheep, and boys to keep the gates. Others carry away the fleeces, which are rolled up very neatly and packed in large sheets. A large pot of Archangel tar is kept warm, Gipsy-wise, over a fire of peats, and whenever the fleece is taken off, the sheep is stamped on the side mostly with the owners initials inside a circle about 6 to 9 inches in diameter. This they call the "buist" of the farm, and the official person who uses the stamp is called a "buister." When the buist is required the shearer calls "Tar," but sometimes when a clumsy operator snips off a little bit of the poor sheep's skin he calls "Pop," which means he wants a little of the tar applied as a disinfectant.

When twelve o'clock comes everyone seems glad of the hour's rest and the extra good dinner which awaits the workers at the farm house. Sometimes, of course, the faults are not near the house and the refreshments are sent up in a farm cart. The shepherds, as a rule, do not believe in prohibition, and in former years it was the rule for the farmer to lay in a small barrel of ale, besides liquid refreshment of a more potent nature. There is never, however, any excess in the use of either. Again about 4.30 tea is served, and work goes on till 6 or 7 o'clock. On some farms there will be three days of this work, which if thunder storms or bad weather of any kind interrupts may be extended for the better part of the week. An average farm will carry perhaps 1,600 to 2,000 sheep, not including lambs. To tend this flock requires three or four shepherds. Some men will have forty score of ewes to attend to, others thirty, some only twenty-five, but in the last case the shepherd is expected to look after the wintering of a few young cattle in an open shed near his home, or do other light work besides tending his flock.

Usually among the camp followers at the sheep shearings will be the man who keeps the sheep drains open, and who is paid by the landlord, and the lambing herds who year after year give their assistance in the early spring. These men are often experts with the sheep shears.

Indoors and out it is a busy time for the farmer, his wife and his assistants. Visitors come to see this un-wanted gathering, and impressive enough it is. The farmer, sometimes, just to show that he can shear a sheep, will himself occupy a stool for half an hour, but he has too many calls upon his time to do very much. As a rule this is no great misfortune for the sheep.

When the sun sets behind the hills the gathering disperses gradually, the weary men and their faithful followers, the dogs, take their way back to the white cottages which are their homes and enliven their wives with the bits of gossip and the quaint stories with which they have lightened the long day's labor, and again there broods over the scene the peace that is among the lonely hills.

### The Ontario Wool Producers's Opportunity.

Everyone at all interested in sheep breeding in Ontario is anxious to see the wool grading, as carried on in this Province for the first time this year, a big success. Our wool producers have an opportunity of which they should take full advantage, and practically every pound of wool produced in this Province should be marketed co-operatively in the central depot at Guelph. If practically all the wool in the Province goes to Guelph to be graded and sold, the price is likely to be better, and the success of the co-operative selling and grading system is sure to be much greater. Wool is bound to be high this year, and the producer will receive the best price by selling co-operatively and having it properly graded by the wool experts of the Live Stock Branch, who will look after the grading and selling at Guelph for the minimum charge of five cents per fleece. Applications will be accepted up to May 1.

### Stock Goes West.

On Friday, April 13, there were shipped from Toronto six cars of live stock, sent out by the live stock associations and known as "association cars." These were sent to the Western Provinces and contained thirty horses, sixty cattle, about seventy sheep and two pigs. Of the horses four were Percherons, one a Standardbred, and the rest Clydesdales. The cattle were composed of fifteen Herefords, four Galloways, four Aberdeen-Angus, five Jerseys, five Ayrshires, one Holstein, and the remainder Shorthorns. R. W. Wade, head of the Live Stock Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, who arranged for the shipment, valued the stock at \$35,000. Some of the horses ran up to \$1,800 each. The cars were sent out over the north and south routes of the C.P.R., and the stock was distributed all the way from Selkirk, east of Winnipeg in Manitoba, right through to near Edmonton in Northern Alberta, and through to New Westminster in British Columbia. Arrangements were made so that the animals were left practically at their destination, the purchasers not having to re-ship save in a few cases. This sending of stock through the associations is proving valuable, as this particular shipment would indicate.

### Prof. Day to Lead the Bacon Hog Campaign.



Prof. G. E. Day. Who takes charge of the campaign for more and better bacon hogs in Canada.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," and particularly those interested in the development of the bacon-hog industry in Canada, will be pleased to know that Professor G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been secured by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to handle the campaign for more and better bacon hogs in this country. No man in Canada, and we think we are quite safe in saying no man in North America, is more eminently fitted to undertake the campaign than is Prof. Day. His many years of efficient live-stock work at the College, and his untiring energies in connection with all the efforts put forth by the live-stock breeding associations in this country to better the condition of our live-stock industry, have given him a solid position with the farmers, not only of Ontario, but of all Canada, and they all have every confidence in Prof. Day. In his work at the Ontario Agricultural College he has made a special study of the swine industry and has written the best book of its kind on the bacon hog, and in fact was responsible some years ago for bringing the importance of the bacon hog and Wiltshire sides before the Canadian farmer and getting him interested in the production of this class of swine. Canada has an opportunity right now to put her bacon at the head of the list on the Old Country markets, and Prof. Day will do all in his power to help secure that market.

### Fill the Cars.

At this time of congestion of freight and difficulties of transportation, a warning sent out by the railways that it is important that all those using cars fill the cars to capacity should be heeded by every shipper. There is a shortage in train crews and labor in yards and round houses, and anything which can help to secure quicker clearance and freer movement in the yards helps to speed up the movement of freight. Besides this it will

materially help if, in placing orders, consignees will order enough to fill a car to capacity instead of the minimum, which very often does not represent more than half a carload. There is a prospect of considerably increasing the load line of quite a large proportion of freight equipment. Grain cars rated for 80,000 pounds are found capable of carrying over 90,000 pounds. It has been figured that if the average load could be increased on Canadian railways in 1917 by five tons over that of 1915 this would be equivalent to 54,800 additional cars, requiring no additional locomotives or man power. Canadian business men are being urged to co-operate with the railways in an endeavor to increase the existing carrying capacity by using to better advantage the available rolling stock. Cars should be loaded to their full capacity.

## THE FARM.

### Free Wheat.

Early last week the announcement was made that the Dominion Government, acting under the provisions of the War Measures Act, had removed the duty on wheat, flour and wheat products, thus giving Canada reciprocity in these products with the United States. The Minister of Finance in the order explained the conditions arising out of the war that seriously affected prices obtained in Canada for wheat, especially of the lower grades, and because the demand for wheat for milling purposes from Great Britain has almost entirely ceased on account of shortage of shipping, and because wheat was being exported to United States anyway and because the price, particularly of the lower grades of wheat, was lower in Canada and to ensure the farmer that he will obtain the best market price for his product, wheat and its products are allowed free entry into Canada. By this order Canadian wheat and wheat products secure free entry into the United States. The duty, as fixed by the American tariff, was ten cents per bushel on wheat and forty-five cents per barrel on wheat flour, and all semolina and other products of wheat ten per centum ad valorem.

### A Suggestion to Save Labor.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I enjoy reading "The Farmer's Advocate" very much and I am interested in the various ideas given for reduced labor in farm work. There is one plan I have used very satisfactorily, which I haven't noticed in print, that is to chain the harrows to the roller. I find that this does ideal work, especially when the ground is dry and dusty; it saves the single team on the harrow breathing the dust from the roller. Practically all our harrowing is done behind some other implement which we ride upon, either chaining it to the other implement, or leading the team which is hitched to the harrow. The only walking we do after the harrow is in the corn, as it is coming up. In my opinion a good horseman can work six or eight horses better than a poor horseman can work two. I usually lead the keenest team and when accustomed to this work they are no bother. If you consider this worth using in your paper I hope it will help some farmer to increase production and save some time in the busy season.

Middlesex Co., Ont. J. MORLEY WASS.

### Favors Alfalfa.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Kindly allow me space in your valuable columns to give my opinion on alfalfa as a crop, and the reasons why I am going to sow a patch this spring. In the first place it makes better feed than common clover, and is also supposed to be better for the land, but aside from these two, there other reasons which appeal to me. First, one does not have to depend every year for a catch, because one catch of alfalfa is good for three or four years at least, whereas in growing red clover one runs the risk of it being either killed by drought the first summer or else winter-killed, and very



A Scene on a Scottish Sheep Farm.

often it is killed in the spring by a cold snap after it has started to grow. I find also that alfalfa will stand more drought the summer it is sown than red clover will. Again, I like it because when one has some alfalfa along with red clover it gives one more time to harvest it, as the alfalfa is ready to cut about July first and clover about the twelfth, so that if one has twelve or fifteen acres of clover, and about one-half of it is alfalfa it gives a better chance to get it all cured before any of it is too old. Another thing is that should the beginning of July be wet, the middle of the month very often turns out to be dry, and vice versa, so that it leaves things so that one has some hay to cure each year during a dry spell. Some think that it costs too much for seed to sow fifteen or twenty pounds per acre, but I don't altogether agree with them and I can pretty nearly prove it by figures. I sow about six pounds of red clover per acre and as it is about twenty-three cents per pound this amounts to \$1.38 per acre. Sowing fifteen pounds per acre of alfalfa, and the seed at about the same price as red, makes an outlay of \$3.45 per acre. True, there is a difference of \$2.07 in favor of the red, yet when one figures that while red only lasts one year, alfalfa lasts at least three, making it only \$1.15 per acre, or a difference of thirty cents per acre, and if one leaves their alfalfa four or more years the difference is all the greater in favor of alfalfa.

This year I intend sowing one-half bushel or about two acres of Ontario Variegated, which will cost me forty-one cents per pound, or \$6.15 per acre, but if I get four crops off one sowing, it will only mean \$1.54 per year.

Possibly it might interest some to know the kind of soil our farm consists of. It is a rich sandy loam, well underdrained and rolling. I have never had any loss by winter killing yet, and I have sowed it several times and I have had red clover killed pretty badly some years. The only thing that seemed to be too much for it was for ice to freeze it to the ground, as around the edges of a pond for instance, or if the snow should thaw into



W. R. Reek, B. S. A.

Recently appointed assistant commissioner of agriculture in Ontario, and who has resigned to accept the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture in New Brunswick.

a soft slush and then freeze hard. However, I am satisfied that I stand just as good a chance of escaping winter killing with the alfalfa as with the red, and I think that we have a better yield with it than with the red, because in 1915 we had four loads to the acre of alfalfa and about three and one-half of red, and in 1916 we

had five loads of alfalfa to four of red, so that during these two seasons the alfalfa came out ahead, and as alfalfa seems to me to be heavier than red I feel sure had the two crops been weighed the alfalfa would have been still more in the lead.

Some seem to think that it is too hard to cure. My candid opinion is that I would rather cure a crop of alfalfa than a crop of red or mammoth of the same yield per acre.

Dufferin Co., Ont.

C. J. L.

### W. R. Reek Goes to New Brunswick.

W. R. Reek, B.S.A., recently appointed Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture in Ontario, has accepted the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture in New Brunswick and leaves shortly to take up his duties in that province. Ontario loses one of its best men in official agriculture through the departure of Mr. Reek for the East. Those who knew him were pleased when the announcement was made that he had been secured as assistant to Dr. Creelman at Toronto, and all are sorry that he could not have been retained in this province. Mr. Reek has had a successful career since graduating from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1910. He was for a time private secretary to the late Dr. C. C. James, then Deputy Minister of Agriculture in this province, and was afterwards a representative of the Government in London, England, in immigration matters. Upon his return from Old London he was appointed Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, a position which he held for some time, and afterwards he was in charge of the administration of the Federal Grant in Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick is to be congratulated on securing Mr. Reek's services.

## Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

### Valves and Their Care.

People who operate garages complain quite frequently that owners do not realize the necessity for giving proper attention to valves. In fact, many an automobile driver has complained bitterly because his valves were ground, thinking that the operation was unnecessary and that the garage was only attempting to run up an extra bill. This is not a proper attitude to assume, but if at any time a doubt enters your mind that your valves have been ground when there was no occasion for such action, it is a comparatively easy matter for you to determine whether or not the operation was necessary. It would be our advice that you should keep the valves constantly in mind because they are a vital part of your power plant and, when neglected, never fail to cause innumerable annoyances.

Perhaps it would not be out of the way for us to remind you that compression is very essential in an engine, and that it reaches the maximum efficiency when the piston rings are in perfect order and when the valves are seating accurately. If there is any means of escape past the piston rings or through the valves, then the compression leaks and the revolutions of the crank shaft are not being conducted with a minimum amount of fuel and a maximum of energy. We are so enamored with the idea of grinding valves that we think you had better endeavor to err on the side of having them too clean rather than too dirty. You will never regret maintaining complete compression, but you will be sorry for a faulty one. Perhaps you know that if

all your valves become filthy, in the same ratio, that an engine will still run smoothly. You get an uneven flow of power when one valve is dirtier than another. Most motorists test compression by stopping the engine and turning it over with a crank. If there is stiff resistance, you know your compression is excellent. You can also determine the same condition by the elasticity transmitted to your arm through a crank. Of course, tiny leaks cannot be determined by the cranking of an engine, as the hand is not sensitive enough to locate them, and, furthermore, the resistance of each cylinder is not easily comparable. The safest way to test compression is by the purchase and use of a compression gauge, which possesses an indicator somewhat similar to a steam gauge. This mechanism can be screwed into a spark plug. The results of any work you do are readily ascertained. It is true that a great many automobile owners purchase practically every accessory known to the trade and fail to buy a compression gauge, but we trust that this article will change their methods to some extent. There is a system by which compression can be tested by means of a gauge soldered to a shell of a spark plug, but we do not recommend this method as being a satisfactory one.

Valves need grinding, in the first instance, because carbon locates upon them and forms what is known as "pits" that can be removed with a sharp edge of almost any instrument, but if you are an amateur, it might be well to show the result of your work to an expert repair man. One lesson from him should suffice, and then you will be in a position to maintain valve

efficiency. We would recommend, in a general way, that you look to your valves after every two thousand miles of travel. A grinding will never do any harm, and it may cause an infinite amount of good.

The difficulties that result from carbonizing of valves are many. The most common is the loss of power, which affects one's pride, especially in hill climbing. There is also a waste of fuel, because more gas must be burnt when compression is lacking than when it is being rigidly inclosed. Another difficulty is the unevenness in the power, resulting in a somewhat jerky motion and a failure to maintain a smooth momentum. If you will take it up with experienced drivers, we think that they will agree with us that the great essential service is accurate valve grinding.

Reports of troubles experienced by owners of new cars are coming in rather rapidly. There is the instance of an amateur motorist who exhausted his storage battery because the throttle was not set far enough upon the sector that enough gasoline could get through the carburetor. If you intend to drive with the throttle tight against the end of the sector from which it advances, you will find it good policy to advance it somewhat before using your starter and remember, that if after trying your electric system for cranking two or three times, it does not succeed in commencing the power plant, you had better look for some source of assistance, because the constant throwing over of the engine will only result in the depletion of your battery and will not accomplish any good purpose.

AUTO.

## Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

### Advantages and Difficulties in Following a Crop Rotation.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I believe that few farmers follow a definite crop rotation. I have had no actual experience as yet, in the management of farm crops, and the little information which I have gathered together comes from my observation of other farms, and from reading about the subject, coupled with my own opinions. I know of one farmer who planted a newly broken field to corn for seven straight seasons. Two years ago last threshing, when everyone had fairly good crops, he had a very small straw stack. He doesn't believe in crop rotation.

On nearly all farms in the counties of Essex and Kent the quantity of stock kept is not sufficient to return as much plant food to the land as the crops take from it. Therefore, some other means of allowing the land to recuperate must be resorted to. Green manuring and pasturing are practiced to a great extent.

I am a great admirer of the legumes or clovers, and believe that they are soil builders as well as money-makers in themselves. Previous to working as a farm laborer I was employed, during school holidays, on a large apiary near the village of Merlin, and there first became interested in the different members of the clover family. That district produces a large amount of clover seed. I also am of the opinion that no crop, with the exception of beans and clover seed, should be sold off the farm. Every bushel of grain sold

is just that much fertility robbed from the farm, besides the loss of profit obtained from feeding. However, it is often the case that the crop must be sold to pay rent, etc.

It depends very much on the nature of the soil as to what crops shall be used in the rotation. Soil very badly depleted of fertility requires a longer time to regain its former condition than the well-treated land. "Feed the land and the land will feed you." It would be my ambition to build up the land if it is worn down and then endeavor to retain the fertility. I have been planning for some time for the day when I shall own my own farm. In anticipation of that day I am studying the different phases of the "business" and the relative values and effects of different crops on the soil. All the grains, timothy, blue grass and tobacco drain very heavily upon the resources of the soil, while the legumes, being of rank growth, form excellent crops for plowing under in addition to their nitrogen collecting value. Taking the clovers as the most important plants on the farm, I have in mind for my own practice a rotation something like the following:

First year, pasture and apply barnyard manure; second year, corn or beans; third year, oats; fourth year, clover; fifth year, wheat or barley; sixth year, sweet clover.

The advantages of the above system are: Abundant clover to supply nitrogen content to soil; sweet clover for pasture, which, when plowed under, furnishes excellent humus or decaying vegetable matter; thorough cultivation of corn or beans destroys all weeds growing

from seeds in the manure, and forms a clean seed-bed for the oats and clover; ploughing deep for corn, shallow for oats, and then again for wheat aids in the eradication of the excessive and pernicious growth of field bindweed, very prevalent in these sections; the soil is turned over much oftener than in the common practice of allowing meadows to run three or more years before re-breaking, thus ensuring a more thorough distribution of nourishment besides being a better method of cultivation; sufficient crops to insure a fairly large investment in stock. There are a few difficulties, however. The great disapproval of sweet clover on account of its weed habits is against it. The plant is not thoroughly enough understood. Sweet clover, while furnishing excellent pasture in its young and tender stages, has a tendency to grow woody. If cut when just commencing to toughen and removing stock to other quarters till the clover has made sufficient growth to warrant their return might overcome this, or possibly stock pasturing continually would keep the growth back enough to prevent woodiness.

On small farms or garden patches a shorter rotation could be practiced to advantage. However, on the average farm where insufficient stock is kept to return fertilizer to the land I fail to see where a short rotation will work, and at the same time meet the present great demand for grain and meat, and maintain a state of high fertility or kill weeds in the present short-handed labor situation.

Essex Co., Ont.

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HUGH CURTIS.

### Rotati

EDITOR "

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**Rotation of Crops on a Small Farm.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The rotation of crops means that the crops grown on each field are changed from year to year in a regular manner. The majority of successful farmers in our district realize that this is one of the essential factors in getting large and paying returns from the soil. Some of the reasons why the writer found a systematic, short rotation necessary on a small farm of thirty-five acres are.—It helps control weeds and insects; for example, the wireworm and white grub, which are often very numerous in an old timothy and blue grass sod, are controlled. The humus content of the soil is also more easily maintained, and the growth of a legume provided for in each field adds nitrogen. The alternation of deep and shallow-rooted crops gets the most out of the soil without seriously depleting it. The land is also occupied with a crop the greater part of the time, thus excessive leaching of plant food is avoided.

About three-fourths of the total area of thirty-five acres in the farm is a medium grey, sandy loam, with quite a proportion of gravel mixed in it—known as chestnut land. The balance, comprising ten acres, is a black, sandy loam with a sandy subsoil. In short, the soil is productive and early where there is good drainage. The chief difficulty is to maintain and build up its fertility. The previous owner had not followed any systematic rotation of crops, as a result some portions of the land are poor in humus, the outcome of a continuous cropping with cereals. The result, as one might expect, is that there is considerable trouble getting a thick stand of clover.

The class of farming followed one might term as specialized fruit, corn and tobacco culture. Seven acres are devoted to fruit, including four acres of peaches, one of apples, and two acres of raspberries and blackberries. Two acres are taken up by yards, buildings, garden, etc. These nine acres do not enter into the regular rotation.

The area between the trees has been inter-cropped continuously with tobacco and potatoes. These crops seemed to work very satisfactorily for this purpose. During the past four years rye was sown as a cover crop as soon as the tobacco was harvested in September, and likewise the area in early and late potatoes was sown with rye at one bushel per acre. In the spring, when the crop gets about 18 inches high and before it has started to head out, it is plowed under for the succeeding crop. During the four years the ground received two light applications of manure. It is surprising to note how the humus content of the soil, which was formerly in poor tilth and in a run-down state of fertility, has increased each year, until now it is in a good state of cultivation. The 1916 crop of tobacco was better than any previous one; in addition the peach trees have made a splendid growth. No artificial fertilizer was used to supplement the manure and green crops plowed under, but positively clean cultivation was practiced every year.

The two-year rotation followed on the balance of the farm, comprising twenty-six acres, is as follows: The first year cereals, fall rye and oats, seeded with clover at 10 to 15 pounds per acre. This is followed the second year with corn and a small area of such crops as tobacco, potatoes and sugar beets. The manure is applied in the early spring before plowing the clover under in May of the second year. The plan this year is to reserve at least three acres of the ground seeded with clover for hay, and, after the hay has been taken off, use the ground for pasturing and feeding hogs. Finally the sod will be plowed and sown to rye again. This latter-mentioned supplementary change in the rotation the writer has not followed out. Previously the hay for horses had to be purchased, but the idea now is to try to grow the hay on the farm. This short, two-year rotation does not provide for any pasture ground. The writer has found that on a small farm where land is worth from \$150 to \$175 per acre and where no waste or stony land is available, pasturing is too expensive a method of feeding, especially where the number of stock kept is not large. The whole farm is in one field.

I do not think that a long system of cropping, extending over say five or six years, would be applicable to the specialized line of farming mentioned above. The advantages of the short rotation have been outlined. Two of the difficulties encountered were, an insufficient supply of farmyard manure produced on the farm, which necessitated the buying of as much manure as available in order to build up the fertility, and trouble in getting a real good stand of clover, which is most essential for plowing under.

Essex Co., Ont. W. A. BARNET.

**THE DAIRY.**

**Increasing the Milk Yield by Selection and Better Feeding.**

Statistics compiled in the report of the Bureau of Industries give some idea of the trend of the dairy industry for the past few years. With the increased price for dairy products it would be natural to expect the number of dairy cattle to be gradually increasing. However, this is not the case. The number of cows has decreased, although the value of dairy products and the milk yield have increased considerably. It is a good sign to see the average milk yield increasing. It shows that better cows are being kept and that they are being fed to better advantage. In the last five years there has been a decided increase in the acreage

devoted to crops like corn for silage, clover hay and oats, which make up a large portion of the dairy herd's ration. It has been found that good silage and clover hay will grow in most parts of Ontario and that they economically and efficiently fill the roughage part of the ration. Sufficient corn is being grown on many farms to furnish silage to supplement the pastures in order that the milk flow will not be interfered with by the summer drought. This provision, together with sowing grain for summer pasture, is having a beneficial effect on the dairy industry, and is to a degree responsible for the average production being increased during the past few years. There is still room for improvement. The extent of feed furnished by the pastures is greatly influenced by the elements. April frosts kill out much of the clover, and dry, hot weather in July is not conducive to rapid growth of grass. Weather which is unfavorable for the best growth of hay and pasture crops is, oftentimes satisfactory for the corn crop—at least corn makes rapid growth during hot weather if given sufficient cultivation.

In 1911 there were 1,045,610 cows, according to the Bureau of Industries, with a value of \$47,377,588. That year 1,369,856,680 pounds of milk were used in the manufacture of 127,123,016 pounds of cheese. The same year 1,963,768 pounds of butter were made at cheese factories and 13,738,283 pounds manufactured at creameries. In 1915 the number of cows had decreased to 1,022,518, and it is estimated that further decrease took place in 1916. The yield of cheese decreased to 101,712,336 pounds in 1914, but rose to 124,991,026 pounds in 1915, which is about 2,000,000 pounds less than in 1911. There was also a decrease in the amount of butter made at cheese factories, but the amount made at creameries in 1915 was about double that made in 1911. While the number of cows decreased, the estimated value increased from \$47,377,588 in 1911 to \$62,196,964 in 1915. This increase is partly due to a better class of cows being kept, and partly to the effect of supply and demand which sets the price on many commodities. The increased price of feed makes it more expensive to raise a heifer to the producing stage, so it is only natural to expect that the cost of feed would affect the price of live stock.

During the time mentioned there has been an appreciable increase in the price of cheese so that although there has been a decrease in the amount of cheese manufactured, patrons received over \$3,000,000 more for their milk delivered to cheese factories in 1915 than in 1911. The difference in price of butter for the five years in question was not so marked, but the value of the 1916 output will no doubt show a decided increase over that of 1915. Good cows well fed prove more profitable than keeping large herds on a ration which is not conducive to enabling the cows to produce to the limit of their inherent qualities. A larger acreage of corn for silage, clover hay, and special summer pasture crops are factors which tend to the most economical

efficiently as possible, will be practiced in many stables. In short, a cost system will be introduced on many farms and most time and money will be spent on those crops and cows which prove most profitable. At any rate there is every indication that there will be a greater increase in the average production per cow during the next five years than there has been in the past. Never before was such interest taken in testing work and in endeavoring to break records. This shows that dairymen are tired of sitting down twice a day to draw from ten to fifteen pounds of milk from a cow, when in practically the same length of time they can extract double or treble the quantity from a cow of a little better milking strain and fed a balanced ration, which costs only a trifle more than the ration fed the low producer. As the yield is increased the actual cost of production per hundred pounds is reduced. One cow may cost twice as much as its stablemate to feed and yet produce milk and butter-fat for less money. The aim should be to produce as much milk as possible as cheaply as possible. This cannot be done by use of any old kind of cow, or by feeding timothy hay and straw alone. It costs as much to maintain a poor cow as a good one. Select the cow from high-producing ancestors then give her all the legume hay she will consume, together with a liberal quantity of silage or roots, and govern the amount of grain according to the milk flow. There are a couple of months when the grass is fresh that these feeds are not essential, but when the milk flow drops from shortage of grass, grain, silage, hay or some other supplementary crop should be available. A little more care in selection of breeding stock and suitable feeds in proper proportion will result in increased profits. Prepare now for the summer months and plan for next winter's feed supply. If there is danger of grass being scarce, sow a few acres of grain for pasture in July and August.

**POULTRY.**

**Prepare Now For Eggs Next Winter.**

The spring months are the natural time for the production of eggs and practically any kind of hen, whether it be pure-bred or mongrel will shell out fairly liberally for two or three months when moderate to warm weather sets in, and the hens have an opportunity to forage in the barnyard, fields or orchard. After producing a few dozen eggs the majority of hens of the heavier breeds are inclined to go broody. This is but natural with birds in their natural state, but some strains of the domesticated fowls are being selected and bred with a degree of success to eliminate very largely the tendency of the birds to go broody. The Mediterranean class of fowl are practically non-sitters and some of the American varieties are not so much inclined to raise a clutch of chickens as representatives of the breed were a few years ago. This state of affairs is looked upon with satisfaction by many poultrymen, as it means more eggs per bird in a season. These men, however, rely upon artificial means of incubation and brooding to raise pullets to replenish their flocks. With the average farmer it is different. He does not care to invest in an incubator or brooder to raise from fifty to one hundred chicks, consequently he waits biddy's time to go broody. The natural method is very satisfactory and is efficient where only a small number of chicks are raised and a broody hen can be secured early in the season.

The time at which pullets are hatched is a big factor in winter egg production. The birds must reach a certain stage of development before they can start producing. If they are sufficiently matured to commence laying in October or November, all well and good, but if the commencement of laying is delayed until cold weather sets in it is difficult to start the pullets laying until sometime after the New Year. Some breeds mature more quickly than others and feed and care play an important part. Maturity can be forced to a certain degree by feeding. It is generally considered that April is the best month to have chicks hatch, so as to have winter layers. Some prefer setting the eggs so that the hatch will come off early in the month, while others prefer the latter part of April on account of more favorable weather prevailing. Pullets hatched up to the middle of May can be fed to commence laying in October or November, provided they are bred right. There is no getting away from the fact that there is a good deal in the strain of any of the breeds. Heavy layers and practically non-layers are found in every breed of fowl. Although it occasionally happens that late-hatched pullets out-lay the early hatches, it is advisable to set the hens or incubators



**World's Champion Four-year-old Milk Producer.**  
Mildred Pietertje Abbekerk produced 856.9 lbs. milk and 32.61 lbs. butter in 7 days. For 30 days her record is 3,570.7 lbs. milk and 135.64 lbs. butter. Owned by Roycroft Farm, Newmarket, Ont. W. L. Shaw, proprietor.

production of milk and butter-fat. The increased acreage each year of corn for silage purposes is an indication of the value of this succulent feed, not only for producing milk but for feeding all classes and ages of stock. Concentrates are also necessary in the dairy cow's ration, but it is sometimes cheaper to buy rather than grow them. If sufficient roughage and concentrates cannot be grown to supply the herd the year round, aim at producing the roughage and purchase some feeds high in protein to bring the ration up to the standard. It is quite a task to figure the cost of a crop when rent of land, seed, labor, etc. are considered, but where it has been done it was found that with an average crop it cost about market price or a little more to grow some of the grains, while clover and silage corn could be grown a little below the ruling market price.

During the past five years dairymen have paid considerable attention to selection of stock and balancing rations. It has resulted in the average production being increased considerably and many records have been made. This work will go on in the future and testing and feeding concentrates according to the milk and fat yield, in order to feed as economically yet

the last of March or sometime during the forepart of April if possible. With the incubator there is no waiting for a hen to go broody and the time of hatching is easily controlled. Where early chicks are wanted in large numbers an incubator and brooder become a necessity.

On the whole, biddy was not very patriotic this past winter. She eagerly consumed high-priced wheat and corn, but refused to give any returns. She is backward in bringing up the egg yield this spring and seems determined not to do her part to raise early-hatched pullets to produce eggs next fall and winter. In all parts of the country there has been considerable complaint regarding the failure of farm flocks to lay. The percentage production was still low the middle of April, and broody hens were very scarce, consequently the majority of chicks hatched by the natural method will be late in coming out, which, according to theory and practice, will mean immature pullets when cold weather sets in, and few eggs next fall and early winter. It is unfortunate in one way for the small flock owner that a few of his hens do not go broody early in the season. In a couple of months' time the majority of birds in some flocks will have ceased laying and have gone broody. It is too late then to set hens to produce winter layers, and the broodiness should be broken up as soon as it is noticed, by placing the hens in a slat or wire-bottom box raised off the ground so as to permit of a circulation of air under them.

When the chicks are hatched, supposing it is well on in May, they should be carefully fed on a variety of feeds which will produce continuous growth. It is difficult to overcome a setback in the development of a bird, caused by lack of proper feed and attention. Give the young chicks a fresh grass run and feed bread crumbs, hard-boiled eggs, or oatmeal for a few days, then a mash and whole grain. They require shade during the heat of the day and plenty of clean water. The orchard, and later on the cornfield, make excellent runs for growing chicks. Do not neglect feeding them. Keeping a hopper of mash and grain within their reach at all times after they are a couple of months old will ensure a constant supply of feed. Many farmers find that poultry is a profitable branch of farming operations, while others claim that hens barely pay for their feed. Like every other class of live stock, poultry must be properly selected, housed and fed if eggs are to be gathered the year round. Some poultrymen are good feeders but the housing is the weak point. The pen may lack ventilation and be damp. Thinking to make money out of hens, others have built a substantial house, perfect in every detail, but yet the winter has passed with only a very few eggs having been gathered from a flock of seventy-five or one hundred birds. Every endeavor should be made to find the weak link in the business. If one flock will lay there is no reason why another of the same strain, hatched about the same time, should not be capable of doing likewise. Keeping poultry for profit is not such a "fool proof" business as some men would have us believe. This has been conclusively proven in the past. Pullets lay heavier than hens during the winter, therefore a sufficient number should be hatched as soon after the first of April as possible, to take the place of some of the old-timers in the flock. Too many neglect the pullets during their growing period and then expect them to lay when eggs are high in price. Others imagine that feeding consists in throwing a little grain before the birds a couple of times a day and supplying a dish of water. Eggs are not usually laid in sufficient numbers, under such conditions, to make the keeping of poultry a profitable undertaking. Spring is the time to commence preparing for eggs the following winter. Hatch the pullets early and then feed them properly during the summer.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Saving Time in the Garden.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S-ADVOCATE":

"Gardens galore!" is nailed to the mast head of every newspaper, and the bulletin maker is about the busiest man in the land. The gardening boom is giving a great spurt to seed selling. Nearly every shop on the street is resplendent with packages. For town people, it will beat golf and likely cost them less. Some patriotic enthusiasm may ooze out with the sweat under 90 degrees in the shade, and the wheel hoe may fall out of the race, but country folk who put their hands to the hoe will, like Mr. Britling, "see it through." Something will be added both in town and country to the food for a famishing world, though it may not reach the promised \$50 to \$100 worth of vegetables on half an acre. And it will teach one thing surely—that the best way to learn gardening is to garden.

Besides helping to feed the hungry, the farm table needs and deserves alliance with a good garden if we are to live instead of exist on a Prussianized diet. We need it this year for there is more and harder work to be done. To avoid failures, a few facts ought to be squarely faced as the work begins. The cry has always been: "Seeding is on, no time for the garden!" Time can be taken for what ought to be done. What hundreds of fore-handled farmers and their "better halves" have accomplished others can achieve, if they will to do so. In this, perhaps the busiest of all years, how can the time be saved? In a word, by doing certain things, that will stop the waste of time:

First, fence the garden, say with good woven wire that will keep out pigs and poultry. To expect the wife and daughters, as is sometimes done, to care for the plot and then permit them to wear out their lives chasing farm animals and weeping over costly havoc wrought, passes the limit of endurance and justifies a domestic strike.

Second, if not naturally free from excess of wet, open a furrow through the garden, providing at this date, putting down tile is impracticable. Earlier work, better work and easier work will result from drainage.

Third, keep the weeds out of sight and you will save both time and toil. These Huns of the garden—once started, and you are in for a war that never ends; while the vegetables are starved, strangled and smothered to death. Stop the waste!

Fourth, lay out the garden in long, straight rows and discard "beds".

Fifth, have proper tools to work with, such as a flat-tined digging fork, a straight-tooth steel rake, a sharp hoe, hand cultivator (which can be used often, when a horse is not available), line and stakes, hand weeder, planting trowel and watering can.

Assuming that the land has been already manured and plowed, a light disc harrow, used repeatedly, is a fine implement for mellowing the surface in preparation for planting and I do not use a roller. A rich and mellow soil, moisture (but not too much), warmth and air are the conditions of getting seeds and plants to grow. The soil particles must come in close contact with the little seed. "I put in a lot of seeds last year and they never came up" is a complaint I heard the other day. Seed dealers are commonly blamed for what is not their fault. In a lengthy experience, using supplies from most of the leading seed houses in Canada as well as from several American firms, I can only recall a couple really poor lots. The chief cause of failure with smaller seeds



The Wrong Way and the Right Way to Plant Garden Seeds.

is probably planting too deeply. In some of the daily newspapers lately, would-be gardeners were advised to make "deep" trenches and plant seeds in a way that would, in many cases, simply mean burial beyond hope of successful resurrection. And we must remember that the soil is mostly full of weed seeds right to the surface ready to shoot up ahead of the lettuce, carrots, parsnips or what not. Early peas planted an inch and a half deep and later sowings, in prospect of dry weather, a little deeper have proved satisfactory. The depth of planting varies with different seeds and soils. In a sandy plot they will bear going a little deeper than in clay or clay loam, and some very fine seeds like celery (usually started in the hot-bed or cold frame) thyme or poppy require just to be scattered on the surface and pressed in or with a very light sprinkle of mold upon them. An Ohio vegetable grower of extended and successful experience suggests as a general rule about three or four times the depth of the diameter of the seed. Another frequent mistake is in worse than wasting seed by sowing too thickly in the bottom of a V-shaped groove. It pays well to scatter them more thinly on the bottom of a trench made say an inch wide. More and sturdier plants can be grown in that manner. The two ways of sowing seeds are indicated in the accompanying illustration. If the soil becomes sodden and begins to bake after rain go over the row lightly with the steel rake even before the sprouts begin to show, and on each side when they appear. Hoe often. Do the right thing at the right time and the garden is the most satisfying corner of the farm, but give weeds and water the right of way and your project is doomed to disaster like the adventure of Adam Middlesex Co., Ont. MAN WITH THE HOE.

### Western - Grown Potatoes as Seed.

For some reason the impression is abroad that potatoes grown in Western Canada are not suitable for seed in Ontario or the East. Apparently this belief is not based on facts, for in this regard W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, writes:

"Our experience with the potato seed from the Prairie Provinces of Canada has been uniformly good. As a rule, seed potatoes from there yield much better than seed of the same varieties grown in the central parts of the Province of Ontario, although it is quite likely that seed from Northern Ontario would be just as good. I think the reason that the impression has got abroad that Western seed is not good is the fact that the quality of the potatoes grown on the Prairies is not, I think, as good as that of potatoes grown in the Province of Ontario, as the potatoes do not ripen up so well on the Prairies, but it is this immature seed which is of so much stronger vitality than the potatoes which ripen up very early in the season in Ontario.

The following is a table showing the yield from seed from Indian Head and from Ottawa for the year 1910:

Name of Variety	Indian Head seed—Yield per acre		Ottawa seed—Yield per acre		Difference in favor of Indian Head seed	
	Bus.	Lbs.	Bus.	Lbs.	Bus.	Lbs.
Empire State.....	448	48	107	48	341	.....
Ashleaf Kidney.....	443	18	41	48	401	30
Dalmeny Beauty.....	402	36	160	36	242	.....
Late Puritan.....	402	36	39	36	363	.....
Gold Coin.....	399	18	119	54	280	24
Reeves' Rose.....	374	.....	118	48	255	12
Rochester Rose.....	363	.....	136	24	226	36
Irish Cobbler.....	332	12	127	36	204	36
Money Maker.....	319	.....	70	24	248	36
Carman No. 1.....	289	18	94	36	194	42
Morgan Seedling.....	279	24	46	12	233	12
Average.....	368	30	96	42	271	48

"I may say that we had just as striking results in 1916, except that they are not in a form that I could make desirable comparisons."

Further, in respect to the subject of seed potatoes, Geo. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, says:

"The experience of some Ontario farmers, who are poor farmers in both senses of the term, with sowing Western seed oats of the feed grades which are frozen and will germinate only from 40 to 60 per cent., has created the general impression that seed oats from Western Canada do not do well in Ontario the first year, and this general impression has been enlarged to include other kinds of crops. I agree, of course, that seed oats, and for that matter all kinds of seed, if produced under soil and climatic conditions that will stimulate to the full development of vigor in the mother crop, should, theoretically at least, give better returns when planted under soil and climatic conditions not too dissimilar from that under which the seed was produced. Seed that is, however, produced on poor land or under climatic conditions that are unfavorable, or under conditions where the vigor has been impaired by plant diseases, is weakened in vital energy, and is less suitable for planting than imported seed of good vigor, with potatoes more than with any other crop. Farmers of Southern Ontario would be well advised to follow the general practice in the hot, dry climates farther south, of importing their supplies of seed potatoes every year from the cooler and more moist climates farther north. This practice was not necessary in Old Ontario when there were fewer potato diseases to combat, and when the farmers were planting potatoes on soils that were kept cool as well as fertile and moist by virgin humus. Because of the climatic conditions that prevailed last year throughout the greater part of Southern Ontario, the vigor of the potato crop was seriously impaired, and the potatoes that would be planted this year from home-grown stocks would probably yield on an average from 50 to 75 bushels per acre less than yields that may be obtained on good virgin soils by planting northern-grown seed potatoes of good quality."

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Ontario April Crop Bulletin.

The following information regarding agricultural conditions in this Province is contained in a bulletin prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, based upon information furnished by a large staff of correspondents under date of April 12th:

The acreage of fall wheat is less than that of a year ago by about twenty per cent. The hot, dry summer and early fall rendered the ground too hard for a good seed-bed, and as a consequence much of the sowing was done late, while some land intended for the crop was reserved for barley or other spring grains. Most of the fields were able to show only a small top for their fall growth, but the steady covering of snow, extending from December until well into March, gave almost perfect protection to the young wheat, and the crop met the first of April in practically the same condition as it entered the winter. When correspondents reported—from April 9th to 12th—cold nights and sunny days were causing alternating freezing and thawing upon practically bare fields, and the crop was suffering somewhat from "heaving." The extent of injury from this so far is not serious, but the actual prospects of the crop cannot be fairly estimated until the young plants get their spring start. Some of the fields were said to be looking rather brown when correspondents wrote, yet life and vigor appeared to be left, which growing weather would carry along. The later-sown fields as a rule looked the more patchy, especially where there was little or no drainage.

Clover, like fall wheat, went through the winter well protected by snow, and came out in the spring in most promising condition. Since the snow disappeared, however, there has been some heaving experienced, but it is too early to judge of its effects. With a favorable spring start the crop ought to be well up to the standard in most localities.

There has been some injury to buds and new wood of peaches, but the effects of the freezing back may not be serious. Otherwise orchard trees are said to be in good condition generally, although some young fruit trees (more especially in the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties) were more or less girdled by mice and rabbits, as is usually the case when the snow

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lies long and deep. Strawberry fields came through the winter in good shape—or as well as they entered it—but where not mulched have suffered more or less from being heaved by the alternating frosts and thaws of the first week or so of April. Grape vines are said to have been cut back by the severe weather in some districts, but they generally can stand a little of nature's pruning.

It required good judgment to carry live stock through the winter economically and in good condition; for while there was an abundance of hay, the other feeds, such as grain, corn, straw and roots were very light, and millfeeds and other concentrates were never higher in price.

There is a surplus of farm horses, which would have been greater but for shipments to the Northwest, chiefly from Western Ontario. Horses generally look rather thin, but less disease than usual has been reported among them.

Fat cattle are scarce, high prices having tempted farmers to part with them sooner than usual. Store cattle are relatively more numerous, but there are not so many as in recent years. All classes of cattle are somewhat leaner than usual, and owners were never more anxious to get them on the grass, as the more succulent feeds, such as roots and silage, are scarce. Cattle practically present a clean bill of health. One serious feature, however, is the fact that too many calves are being slaughtered. One correspondent urges that the Government should prohibit the sale of young animals to the butchers during the war.

**Frederick Bridgen Passes.**

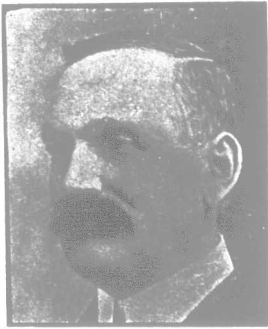
There passed away on April 16, at his home in Toronto, one of the pioneer engravers of this country, in the person of Frederick Bridgen, President of Bridgens Limited, and one of the most widely known men in the business and social life of Toronto. Mr. Bridgen came to Canada from Sussex, England, in 1872, and a short time afterwards formed, with Henry Beale, "The Toronto Engraving Company." The older readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will remember some of the excellent wood engravings which were used to illustrate this paper in the earlier days. These were made by Mr. Bridgen. His work in portraiture and engraving, particularly of live stock and farm scenes, was greatly appreciated by the readers of this paper. About twelve years ago the late Mr. Bridgen retired as head of the active business which his two sons are still carrying on. Mr. Bridgen was in his 76th year.

**Death of John Bright.**

Agricultural Canada and particularly those closely identified with the live-stock business in this Dominion, were shocked to learn of the death of John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner, which occurred at Ottawa on the evening of April 22. Readers knew Mr. Bright as a big, robust man in the prime of life, but he had not been well for some time, and a little over three weeks ago he

took to his bed and the end came far more suddenly than anyone anticipated.

The late Mr. Bright, previous to taking the position of Live Stock Commissioner, December 1st, 1912, was for many years a successful farmer and live-stock breeder at Myrtle Station in Ontario County, Ontario. He specialized in Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn cattle, and Shropshire sheep. He was for several years President of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, was a past President of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, was the first Chairman of the Ontario Stallion Enrolment Board, and had a wide experience and knowledge of the live-stock and exhibition business Canada over, and had acted as judge at many of this country's biggest exhibitions.



The Late John Bright.

The live-stock industry has lost a faithful friend and worker. Mr. Bright was a big man with a big heart. He believed in Canada and Canada's opportunity in the live-stock business. He did his bit toward the great work of improvement, and the sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances goes out to the sorrowing family. The spark of life fled just at a time when Mr. Bright had planned bigger things for Canada's live-stock industry.

**Eastern Canada Live Stock Union Formed.**

On Wednesday, April 18, representatives from the various live-stock associations in Ontario met at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on an invitation extended to them by the Executive of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, for the purpose of forming an organization in the live-stock interests of Eastern Canada. Those present were: William Smith and John Boag, representing the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association; William Graham, the Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association; George Pepper, the Percheron Horse Breeders' Association; Amos Agar, the Canadian Shire Horse Breeders' Association; H. M. Robinson, the Canadian Hackney

Horse Society; Messrs. McCall, McCullough and McBride, representing the Canadian Standard-Bred Horse Society; Prof. G. E. Day and John Gardhouse, representing the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association; J. M. Gardhouse, the Dominion Shorthorn Association; H. D. Smith, the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association; James Bowman, the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association; Col. McRae, the North American Galloway Association; D. O. Bull, the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club; D. C. Flatt, the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada; P. J. McEwen, the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association; J. D. Brien, the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, and J. I. Flatt, the Ontario Swine Breeders' Association.

William Smith, of Columbus, was appointed chairman, pro tem, and R. W. Wade acted as secretary for the meeting, at which the following resolutions were passed:

1. That the representatives here assembled deem it advisable to organize a body, to be known as the Eastern Live Stock Union, which shall act for the various associations on behalf of the live-stock interests in all matters dealing with transportation, trade, and all other matters affecting live-stock interests generally.

2. That the members present at this meeting, one from each association, form the provisional Executive of the Eastern Live Stock Union, and any other association not represented at this meeting may also appoint a delegate, which delegate will thereafter become a member of this provisional Executive.

3. That the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary be a Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of interviewing the various Provincial Governments in Eastern Canada to secure their cooperation in the movement.

3A. That this Committee, if deemed advisable, co-operate for the general advantage of the live-stock interests, with the delegation of the United Farmers, presently to hold a convention in Eastern Canada.

4. That William Smith, J. M. Gardhouse, John Gardhouse, Prof. G. E. Day, Sam. McBride and the Secretary, be a Committee to draft a Constitution for the proposed new Association.

5. That the Secretary forward to the various live-stock associations, a report of this meeting and secure from such organizations a statement as to their approval of the forming of the Eastern Live Stock Union.

The following officers were appointed: President, William Smith, M.P., Columbus; First Vice-President, John Gardhouse, Weston; Second Vice-President, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Toronto.

We are informed that the Dalhousie Driving Park Association, of Dalhousie Station, Quebec, are considering holding a tractor demonstration on their grounds on July 2. This will be of interest to some of our readers in that Province.

**Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.**

**Toronto.**

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, April 23, were 115 cars, 2,226 cattle, 157 calves, 867 hogs, 34 sheep and lambs. Slow market; butchers' steers and heifers, cows and bulls 10 cents lower than last week's close. Stockers and feeders, milkers and springers, steady. Sheep, lambs, calves and hogs steady.

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

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	55	511	566
Cattle.....	772	4,991	5,763
Calves.....	340	2,184	2,524
Hogs.....	840	15,674	16,514
Sheep.....	140	291	431
Horses.....		1,233	1,233

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

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	51	446	497
Cattle.....	607	4,018	4,625
Calves.....	527	1,359	1,886
Hogs.....	439	11,040	11,479
Sheep.....	223	374	597
Horses.....	114	1,851	1,965

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 69 cars, 1,138 cattle, 638 calves and 5,035 hogs, but a decrease of 166 sheep and lambs, and 732 horses when compared with the corresponding week of 1916.

Trade in live stock was slow, draggy, with butcher cattle, cows and bulls all selling at lower prices. On Monday the market opened with some 2,500 cattle of all grades on sale, trade was decidedly slow, principally on account of the large

run and buyers holding back with the intention of lowering the price. Butcher steers and heifers sold at prices fairly steady with the previous week's decline of 15c. to 25c. on choice butchers, and 25c. to 40c. on common to medium butcher. There were two loads of steers, average weight 1,300 lbs. each, that sold at \$12.20 and \$12.25 per cwt., which was the top of the market. The bulk of good to choice butchers selling at \$11 to \$11.85, and a few at \$12 per cwt. During the balance trade remained slow and draggy although prices were fairly steady with the above. Most of the butcher cattle were of the common ordinary kind, very few choice being on the market. Cows and bulls were also slow at the decline above noted. Choice cows selling at \$9.50 to \$10, and a very few at \$10.25 to \$10.50. Choice bulls sold at \$10 to \$10.50, a few at \$10.60 to \$10.75, and 1 at \$11 per cwt. Stockers and feeders were steady to strong, steers 800 to 900 lbs., selling at \$8.50 to \$9.75, a few at \$10; steers, 650 to 750 lbs., at \$8.25 to \$8.75, and steers and heifers, 500 to 700 lbs., at \$6.75 to \$8.50; good yearlings, 600 to 700 lbs., at \$6.75 to \$8.50; grass cows sold at \$6.50 to \$8.25 per cwt.; milkers and springers were in good demand; choice cows selling at from \$90 to \$110 each, and a few at \$115 to \$125 each. Very few sheep and lambs were on the market, they were in strong demand at 14c. to 16 1/2c. per lb. for choice yearling lambs, and \$7 to \$14 each for spring lambs; light handy sheep sold at 11c. to 14c. per lb. Trade in calves was slow and draggy, choice calves selling at from \$1 to \$1.25 lower, and common to good calves at from \$1.75 to \$2 lower than the previous week. Hogs on Monday sold at \$16.65 per cwt. to \$16.75 fed and watered, and on Thursday at \$16.40 to \$16.50 fed and watered, and \$16.75 weighed off cars.

Live stock quotations.—Heavy steers, choice, \$11.50 to \$12; good, \$11 to \$11.25. Butcher steers and heifers, choice, \$11.25 to \$11.50; good, \$10.75 to \$11; medium, \$10 to \$10.50; common, \$9 to \$9.75. Cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; good, \$9 to \$9.25; medium, \$8.25 to \$8.75; common, \$7 to \$8. Canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.25. Bulls, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; good, \$9 to \$9.50; medium, \$8 to \$8.50; common, \$7 to \$7.50. Stockers and feeders best, \$9.50 to \$10; medium, \$8.50 to \$9; common, \$6.75 to \$8.25; grass cows, \$6.75 to \$8.15. Milkers and springers, best, \$90 to \$110 each; medium, \$65 to \$85; common, \$50 to \$60. Lambs, spring lambs, \$7 to \$12.50 each; yearling lambs, choice, 14c. to 16 1/2c. per lb.; culls, 9c. to 12c. per lb. Sheep, light, 11c. to 14c. per lb.; heavy, 8 1/2c. to 9 1/2c. per lb. Calves, choice, 11c. to 13 1/2c. per lb.; medium, 9c. to 10c. per lb.; common, 6c. to 8 1/2c. per lb.; heavy, fat, 7c. to 9 1/2c. per lb. Hogs, fed and watered, \$16.50; weighed off cars, \$16.75. Less \$2 to \$2.50 off sows, \$4 to \$6 off stags, \$1 off light hogs, and \$2 off thin feeder pigs, and half of one per cent. government condemnation loss.

**Breadstuffs.**

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.35 to \$2.37; No. 3, winter, per car lot, \$2.33 to \$2.35; (according to freights outside). Manitoba track, bay ports—No. 1 northern, \$2.57; No. 2, northern, \$2.52 3/4; No. 3 northern, \$2.47 3/4; No. 4 wheat, \$2.37 3/4.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 74c. to 76c.; nominal; No. 3 white, 73c. to 75c., nominal. Manitoba oats, (all rail delivered)—No. 2 C. W., 82c.; No. 3 C. W., 81c.; extra No. 1 feed, 81c.; No. 1 feed, 79 1/2c.

Barley.—Malting barley, according to freights outside, \$1.35 to \$1.37.

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

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), No. 3 yellow, \$1.54, subject to embargo.

Rye.—No. 2, \$1.85 to \$1.87.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents, in jute bags, \$1.85 to \$1.87; second patents, in bags, \$1.70; second patents, in jute bags, \$1.20; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$10.80; Ontario, winter, according to sample, in bags, \$8 to \$8.10, track, Toronto, \$10.10 to \$10.20.

**Hay and Millfeed.**

Hay.—Track, Toronto, extra No. 2, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.50; mixed per ton, \$8.50 to \$11.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$8, track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$39.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$41 to \$43; middlings, per ton, \$43 to \$45.

Good feed flour, per bag, \$2.80 to \$2.90.

**Hides and Skins.**

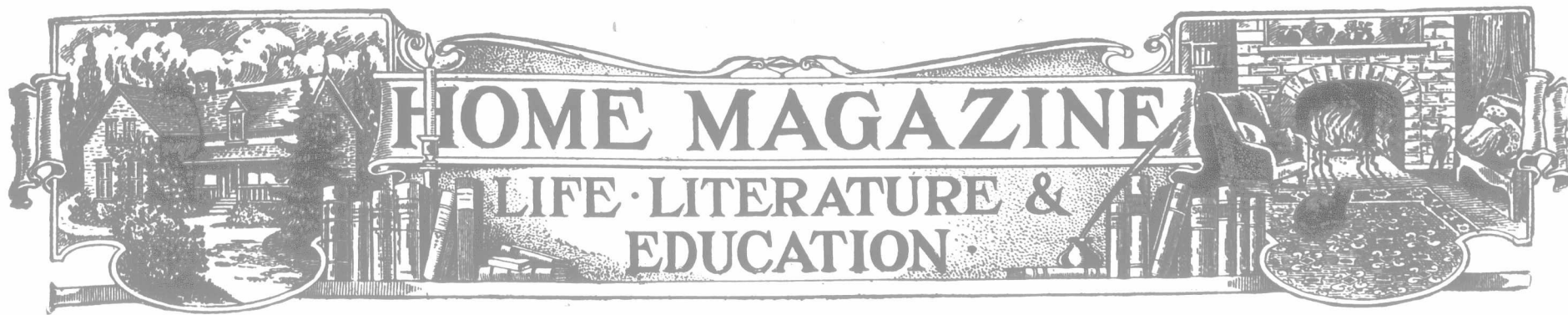
City hides, flat, 20c.; country hides, cured, 20c.; country hides, part cured, 18c.; country hides, green, 17 1/2c.; calf skins, per lb., 25c.; kip skins, per lb., 20c.; sheep skins, city, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$3; lamb skins, spring, per lb., 30c. to 60c.; horse hair, per lb., 42c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; wool, washed, 44c. to 47c. per lb.; wool, rejections, 35c. to 38c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, 34c. to 37c. per lb. Tallow, No. 1 cake, 9c. to 10c. per lb.; tallow, solids, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

**Country Produce.**

Butter.—Butter of all classes remained stationary in price on the wholesales during the past week, selling as follows: Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, 43c. to 45c. per lb.; creamery solids, 40c. to 41c. per lb.; dairy, 35c. to 37c. per lb.; evaporated dairy, 40c. to 42c. per lb.







**Home Hunger.**

NINA MOORE JAMIESON.

Oh, the spring is in the country! Don't you hear the warm rain falling  
On the distant greening wheat fields,  
With their faces to the sky?  
Oh, the spring is in the country! I can hear it calling, calling!  
But here in crowded city streets, how desolate am I!

I know the sunny corners where the dandelions are peeping—  
Ah, dearer far their homely face than fairest hot-house flower!  
For it's springtime in the country—and I cannot see, for weeping—  
Heart-homesick for the little farm, and childhood's happy hour.

I think I see the old stump fence, decked with the grapevine tender,  
The long green lane, the deep, dim bush, the bare old hill, I know  
Are lovely now, and calm and still, and fresh with spring-time splendor,  
And longing fills the heart of me, to bid me rise and go!

The dear wee home below the hill has now another master,  
The black-ridged fields, the shouldering hill, the maples waving high,  
Are mine no more forever—and my tears fall fast and faster,  
For here in crowded city streets, how desolate am I!

**Among the Books**

**"Canadian Poets."**

(*Canadian Poets*, by John W. Garvin, B. A.; McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Publishers, Toronto. Price \$2.50.)

Many times during the course of each year, *The Farmer's Advocate* and *Home Magazine* is asked for "notes" on Canadian writers; the enquirers state that they have to prepare papers for Women's Institute meetings, Literary Societies or Church Leagues, and that no information is available. To our great regret we are invariably obliged to refuse,—our time is limited and must be devoted to the matter that is to be published in the pages of our journal. We usually try to help, however, by giving some hint as to where the needed material may be obtained, but not always has this been easy,—rural libraries seldom contain an even fair showing of the works of our writers, and symposiums in terse get-at-able form have, as a rule, been few and far between.

It is, then, with peculiar satisfaction that we recommend to-day a book that came off the press for the first time last fall, *Canadian Poets*, by John W. Garvin, B. A., of Toronto, the most complete anthology of the poets of the Dominion that is on the book-market at the present time. In its 466 pages, fifty three poets are given place,—a photo-reproduction of each, a life-sketch and a critique, with enough selections from the works of each to show his or her particular style and power.

Perhaps, because these are all Canadians, or, at least, have been so identified with Canada that they are virtually Canadian, it may be interesting to give the complete list classified according to birth-place, and in beginning it is interesting to note that in point of numbers Ontario leads. It is to be feared that we of Ontario have been accustomed to look upon our province as least poetical of all the provinces. We are inland—away from the soul-inspiring sea; we are given over to an extreme of progressive and scientific agriculture and manufacturing; we have looked upon ourselves as a

peculiarly "practical" people, little given to dream—forgetting, at times, perhaps, that in someone's dream has begun all that is practical in the world. Can it be wondered at, then, if we should preen ourselves a little to find that in this anthology Ontario is revealed as very prolific of poet-souls? Of the fifty three poets listed, twenty-seven were born within its borders. These are: Charles Sangster, born in Kingston; Charles Mair, Lanark Co.; Archibald Lampman, Morpeth; Wilfred Campbell; Berlin; S. Frances Harrison, Toronto; Duncan Campbell Scott, Ottawa; Pauline Johnson, Brantford; E. W. Thomson, Peel Co.; Ethelwyn Wetherald, Rockwood; Jean Blewett, Scotia; Helena Coleman, Toronto; Thomas O'Hagan, Toronto; Dr. Albert Watson, Peel Co.; Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, Woodstock; Thomas McInnis, Dresden; Helen Merrill, Picton; Alma McCollum, Chatham; Peter McArthur, Appin; Arthur Stringer, London; Katharine Hale, Galt; Grace Blackburn, London; George A. Mackenzie, Toronto; Nora Holland, Collingwood; Laura McCully, Toronto; Verna Sheard, Cobourg; J. Edgar Middleton, Wellington Co.; Arthur S. Bourinot, Ottawa.

Nova Scotia claims six: George Frederick Cameron, born in New Glasgow; Arthur Eaton, Kentville; Dr. John Logan, Antigonish; Annie Campbell Huestis, Halifax; Robert Norwood, New Ross; William Marshall, Liverpool. Miss L. M. Montgomery, a native of P. E. I. may be placed with this list. From New Brunswick hail the brilliant "Roberts" connection, Charles G. D. Roberts, Bliss Carman, Theodore Goodridge Roberts, Elizabeth Roberts Macdonald, and Lyod Roberts, all born in Fredericton. From Quebec four have been chosen: Frederick George Scott, Alan Sullivan and Marian Osborne, all born in Montreal, and Florence Randal Livesay, Compton.

Dr. William H. Drummond, the most characteristic "Quebec" writer, was born in Ireland, as were also Isabella Valancy Crawford, Albert Smythe, and Father Dollard; while of the remainder given place in the book, two were born in England—two of no uncertain lustre—Marjorie Pickthall and Robert W. Service.

Of the number, three are now serving at the front,—Frederick George Scott, Charles G. D. Roberts, and Robert Service. Six are dead: Charles Sangster, Isabella Valancy Crawford, George Frederick Cameron, Pauline Johnson, Dr. Drummond, and Alma McCollum.

All this, perhaps, savours much of a catalogue, and yet Canadians cannot but be interested in the personal matters concerning those of their fellow-countrymen who have become illustrious.

In reading the volume under discussion carefully, thoughtfully, and even critically, one may be struck especially by two things, the one local, the other universal.

In the first place one cannot but be impressed with the really fine work which our Canadian poets have done, and one realizes, sharply and with regret, that as a Canadian people we have not appreciated them according to their due. We have fallen into the old weakness of failing to recognize the prophets in our own country. In admiring the distant fields, which for some strange reason always look green, we have too often failed to see the rare flowers growing among the more familiar grasses at our feet.

But we must not do this. *We must not do it.* How can our flowers bloom at their best if we chill them and repress them with our neglect? In the name of all that is reasonable, let us awake and stretch eager hands and turn smiling faces towards our own. And let us not

make the crass and stupid mistake of withholding our appreciation until our rarest souls are dead.—One of the most pathetic spots in Canada is a corner on King Street in Toronto, where one may stand and look up at the windows over a little grocery store, from which once looked down Isabella Valancy Crawford. There, in two little rooms, she lived with her mother, a crushed soul, unable to make a comfortable living with the pen which to-day is held worthy of long remembrance.

A picture dealer stated not long ago that the very moment an artist dies his pictures double in value.—The whole principle of the miserable business is wrong. Pictures and books are never worth more than to-day. It is a shame to starve an artist, and laud him when he is dead. The artists—the painters, poets and musicians—are really the flowers of our civilization. We shall never have too many of them. They cannot be manufactured. We shall always have the great mass of plain practical people—splendid people—to do the practical work of the world. But we cannot do without the artists any more than without the flowers and the bird-songs and the blue in the sky. To the artists it is given to express the beauty that is really in the hearts of all the people. We must have such expression. Nor must we ever permit ourselves to forget that to the poet-artist comes a mission even deeper, than this. The true poet is always a seer. The truer poet he is the less does he value art for art's sake, the more must he yield to the urge to be prophet and teacher, the more must he see that the gift he holds is in fee for the whole people, and that only by "losing himself can he find himself."—So let us search out our prophets. Were it as an index to this end alone Mr. Garvin's book should be in every community, available as a reference book. So much for the first impression of which we have spoken.

The second reflection to which we have referred, as induced by a careful reading of *Canadian Poets*, is that poetry, being a union of all the arts, must needs be the highest of them all.

In reading some of the poems, one is impressed most by the music in them. There is a lilt and rhythm to them that makes its appeal chiefly through the ear—for the ear is one of the avenues by which the soul is reached.

Take, for instance, Father Dollard's sweet "Passing of the Sidhe,"—a wail that makes one think of the sobbing of the Banshee, and the dirge of mourners in a misty Irish vale:

There is weeping on Cnoc-Aulin, and  
on hoary Slieve-na-mon,  
There's a weary wind careering over  
haggard Knockaree:  
By the broken mound of Almhin  
Sad as death the voices calling,  
Calling ever, wailing ever, for the passing  
of the Sidhe.

Or take Pauline Johnson's "In the Sha'lows"—never song of gondolier more filled with the lilt of music:

I am sailing to the leeward,  
Where the current runs to seaward,  
Soft and slow,  
Where the sleeping river grasses  
Brush my paddle as it passes  
To and fro.

Or Theodore Roberts' "The Reckoning", a song to arouse men to roar of battle and clash of steel:

Ye who would challenge England—  
Ye who would break the night  
Of the little isle in the foggy sea  
And the lion-heart in the fight—  
Count well your horse and your swords,  
Weigh well your valour and guns,

For they who would ride against England  
Must sabre her million sons.

Then there are the poems that affect one as paintings—some fine and dainty as pastels, others bold with the color that glows and dares; some making one think of Nature's own canvases, the faint gray mists and corals of dawn, the mid-night blue of a star-glittering sky, the flaming of a tropical sunset.

Consider this as a bit of water-color—from Duncan Campbell Scott's "The Voice and the Dusk":

The rapture from the amber height  
Floats tremblingly along the plain  
Where in the reeds with fairy light  
The lingering fireflies gleam again.

Buried in dingles more remote,  
Or drifted from some ferny rise,  
The swooning of the golden-throat  
Drops in the mellow dusk and dies.

A soft wind passes lightly drawn,  
A wave leaps silverly and stirs  
The rustling sedge, and then is gone  
Down the black cavern in the firs.

Or this, from Marjorie Pickthall's "The Pool", as a bit of haunting impressionism:

Here in the night all wonders are,  
Lapped in the lilt of the ripple's swing,  
A silver shell and a shaken star,  
And a white moth's wing.  
Here the young moon, when the mists  
unclouse,  
Swims like the bud of a golden rose.

Or this, from Florence Livesay's "Khustina—the Kerchief" as a splash of daring color:

The sun was drowning in the ocean's brine  
Red, red as blood;  
And in the crimson flood  
A young girl sewed a handkerchief with  
gold.

Embroidering in gold with stitches fine—  
Like lilies white  
Her cheeks will look to-night,  
Like pure white lilies washed with tears.

—It is not for little that Florence Randal Livesay has been spoken of in the same breath with William Morris, embroiderer in words. Marjorie Pickthall charms by her elusiveness, Miss Livesay by her daring.

When all this has been said, there remains the poetry whose basic reason is philosophy. The poet of highest order must not be only singer and artist, giver of the pleasure that appeals to the senses. He must be a seer, not only of external things, but into the human soul, into the very depths of the Universe so far as man, with his infinite possibilities, may go. And so the greatest poet must always be in advance of the crowd, and, in his highest flights, always he must inspire, must beckon to the loiterers to follow on.

It is very gratifying, in reading through this splendid anthology of our poets, to find many who measure up to this standard. In this review, but a very few confirming passages can be noted;—there are many others which would be gladly indicated did space permit.

In Charles G. D. Roberts' "Wayfarer of Earth", the inspirational quality is very marked. Perhaps it is sufficient to quote but four lines to illustrate:

And good is Earth—  
But Earth not all thy good,  
O thou with seed of suns  
And star-fire in thy blood.

Archibald Lampman has been well called Canada's greatest Nature poet, but even he showed that he was much

more than this, were it only in the sonnet "The Truth", which, it must be confessed, reminds one somewhat of Pope's triteness:

Watch and be still, nor hearken to the fool,  
The babbler of consistency and rule;  
Wiseest is he, who, never quite secure,  
Changes his thoughts for better day by day:  
To-morrow some new light will shine,  
be sure,  
And thou shalt see thy thought another way.

One of the most poetical conceptions in the book, and one of the strongest pleas for immortality, is Wilfred Campbell's strange "The Mother," which must be read in entirety to be understood. Immortality, indeed, is a theme that has claimed many poets, and a few pages farther we find in George Frederick Cameron's "The Answer," another powerful argument, whose truth, in September, 1885, the poet went forth to test by his own experience.

Bliss Carman, one of those at the zenith of poesy in America, almost needs a page to himself. The selection "Earth Voices", is at once powerful and poetical but perhaps "At the Making of Man" best illustrates the point with which we are concerned. A stanza or two may show the drift of the poem.—Of man the creating hosts say:

Beyond the sweep of vision  
Or utmost reach of sound,  
This cunning fire-maker,  
This tiller of the ground  
Shall learn the secrets of the suns  
And fathom the profound,  
For he must prove all being,  
Sane, beautiful, benign,  
And at the heart of nature  
Discover the divine—  
Himself the type and symbol  
Of the eternal trine.

Among some of the newer poets one finds also this trinity—this union of music, word-painting and philosophy—very strongly marked.

In the selection from Dr. Watson's "Love and the Universe", it is very evident, and again in "God and Man", "The Sacrament" and "The Hills of Life."

Drive on, then, winds of God, drive on  
forever  
Across the shoreless sea;  
The soul's a boundless deep, exhausted  
never  
By full discovery.  
The atmosphere and storms, the roll  
of ocean,  
The paths by planets trod,  
Are time-expressions of a Soul's emotion  
Are will and thought of God.  
In storm or calm, that soundless ocean  
sweeping  
Is still the sailor's goal;

The destiny of every man is leaping  
To birth in his own soul.

Alan Sullivan's "Prospice", pathetically appropriate at this day, must be mentioned here:

The ancient and the lovely land  
Is sown with death; across the plain  
Ungarned now the orchards stand,  
The maxim nestles in the grain,  
The shrapnel spreads a stinging flail  
Where pallid nuns the cloister trod,  
The airship spills her leaden hail;  
But—after all the battles—God.

Then following on through the book one comes to Robert Norwood—the Shelley, perhaps, of Canada, a poet of whom great things are being said. Everywhere in his work exquisiteness of words, the singing of a poet's soul, challenge attention, but everywhere, also, one finds probing into the depths of being and the needs of men.

Lazarus, Lazarus, this is my thirst  
Fever from flame of the love I have  
missed,  
Ache of the heart for the friends I have  
cursed,  
Longing for lips that I never have kissed:

Hell is for him who hath never found  
God  
Hid in the bramble that burns by the way;  
Findeth Him not in the stone and the clod;  
Heareth Him not in the cool of the day.

Hell is for him who hath never found man.  
God and my Brother, I failing to find,  
Failed to find me; so my days were a span  
Void of the triumph of Spirit and Mind.

—So speaks Dives, who, in this powerful poem, "Dives in Torment", is represented as finding in Lazarus, at last, the very Messias.

Robert W. Service, the Canadian Kipling, one of the most popular, if not the most so, of the poets of Canada, cannot be placed often among the philosophers. But, if he is no mystic, he at least understands much of man, and to certain wild souls of Nature he must always be close to the heart of things—one with them in a philosophy that belongs only to those who feel the wilds.

Have you suffered, starved and triumphed,  
grovelled down, yet grasped at glory,  
Grown bigger in the bigness of the whole?  
Done things just for the doing, letting  
babblers tell the story,  
Seeing through the nice veneer the  
naked soul?  
Have you seen God in His splendours,  
heard the text that Nature renders?  
(You'll never hear it in the family pew)  
The simple things, the true things, the  
silent men who do things—  
Then listen to the wild—it's calling you.

Yes, it is the call of the Red Gods.  
Nor can those who hear it explain to  
those who have no ears to hear.

One would like to quote many passages, —from Laura McCully's "Mary Magdalen"; Grace Blackburn's suggestive "The Chant of the Woman"; from Arthur Stringer's plaintively beautiful poems; the farm poems of Peter McArthur and Thomas O'Hagan; the strong, original work of Thomas McInnis, and the interesting Indian inspirations of E. W. Thomas, Charles Mair, and Isabella Valancy Crawford,—but further space cannot be afforded.

In conclusion we may say that those who are interested cannot do better than read this book, Canadian Poets, upon whose splendid selection Mr. Garvin is to be congratulated. It is a book which is sure to prove invaluable, whether in the home, the school, or the community library.

### Through the Eyes of a Canadian Woman in England.

England, March.—The cold snap is over and England has resumed its normal climate—everything dripping with moisture. My first act upon rising each morning is to pull the cord of my Venetian blind hoping for—but not expecting—dry weather, only to find day after day that there is no change, but dampness and haze everlastingly. English complexions, green moss on the roofs of houses and on brick walls, and rheumatism are the only things that flourish. The weather-man tells us that the sun shone twenty-four hours in the month of February, but I fear he exaggerates. I beheld it for a few ecstatic moments one morning, but while I was in the act of hurriedly donning outdoor apparel to go and bask in it, it got away. However, from what I have always heard of the charm of English springtime, I feel I shall be well repaid when it arrives, for all these depressing days. It has been the coldest winter in twenty years, and flower-lovers have been much concerned about their gardens, but I noticed yesterday that although the cabbages in the "allotments" were a hopeless mass of faded and odoriferous green, the sturdy wall-flowers were still bravely holding up their heads and preparing for a grand millinery opening—in shades of brown and gold—in April. I expect that the daffodils will be their greatest rival in the coming season, for it is the national flower of Wales. In this reign of a Welsh Prime Minister the golden daffodil has already been called into prominence on more than one occasion. (I wonder if it is because of the Welsh blood flowing in my veins that that glorious harbinger of spring has always been my favorite flower.) Nor is the humble leek being overlooked, and I venture a guess that never before has it been used for other than purposes of utility. This spring will be the greatest gardening time in the history of the British Isles. Everywhere lawns and parks are being ploughed and prepared, where the once humble

—and now costly potato will flourish, as well as all other necessary vegetables. Everyone is becoming deeply interested in the growing of foodstuffs, and people of leisure, who formerly devoted their time to the cultivation of orchids, are now studying instead the ways of "common and garden varieties". But "we need them all", as a friend of mine used to say when complimented on the good cards she was throwing down in a game of auction.

Since last writing the war loan has become *un fait accompli*. It was a marvelous success, the result being in excess of one thousand million pounds! Money poured in from all classes willingly, and the mad rush of the last day will form a page in the history of the banks and post offices. Those who had no money sent what jewelry they had to be converted into cash for the purpose. Everyone seemed to feel it a privilege to participate, and many in their patriotism sent as small a sum as two shillings, rather than feel they were cut off from the chance to help their country in this crisis. What a contrast between their spirit and that of Germany! Note the order in a recent despatch, "Instructions by the German Government to the National Savings Banks of the Empire will permit, or rather compel those to lend 85 per cent. of their deposited funds instead of 75 per cent. to future war loans." So they too are getting ready for a loan, and we shall await the result with interest. The success of ours must be a knock-down blow to them.

Sir Edward Carson, the New First Lord of the Admiralty, made his memorable speech lately in the House, in which he laid before the country the true proportion of the submarine menace. Sir Edward has played various parts in his long political career, and his first speech in this capacity was looked forward to with much curiosity by a full chamber. It was a splendid effort, vigorously delivered; and it was indeed a pleasure to hear a minister speak frankly and freely on the topic of the hour,—for Sir Edward does not believe in secretiveness, or in hiding the true state of affairs whether favorable or otherwise. He spoke first of the enormous amount of work which was done by the fleet in connection with the blockade of Germany, quoting a multitude of figures to prove his words. Then he approached the main topic saying, "The situation is very serious and it has not yet been solved," and did not flinch from setting forth the full extent of our losses from submarine attack, including those in all shipping, sailing vessels, etc., belonging to Allies and Neutrals as well. But the tension was greatly relieved when he presented later the other side of the story, and drew attention to the many ships that had not been sunk, and said that an enormous amount of shipping was going on without interruption; that, in the first eighteen days of February, at the time when the Germans boasted that "their submarine scare had been thrown into the English with paralyzing effect and the whole sea swept clean at one blow", twelve thousand ships had entered and left the harbors of the British Isles! His account of the many sea-fights in which our men had come off victorious thrilled his hearers, and he ended by assuring them that not a single ship was empty, and that ships were being repaired and turned out in great numbers and as rapidly as possible to take the places of those which had been destroyed.

It is a great relief to our minds to know that our navy is everywhere—in the North Sea, on the coasts of Brazil, of America, and of West Africa. It is helping the French at the Dardanelles, at Salonica, and in East Africa, and is with the Italians in the Adriatic, and the Russians near Archangel. We know that British sailors are working day and night to combat the Hun, and in spite of the dreadful risks they run, not a single one of them has yet been known to lose courage. And fresh menaces and new dangers continue to find them as brave and resolute as hitherto in sacrificing their lives in the service. We may feel that we are in safe hands with such men as these to hold the fort. Last night between eleven o'clock and midnight one of our destroyers on patrol duty in the channel encountered a force of several enemy destroyers and a sea-fight ensued. Fortunately our brave men escaped injury, but before help arrived the Huns had disappeared under cover of darkness.



Great Britain's Imperial Conference.

Photograph taken at the Colonial Office, London, of the Imperial War Council at the close of an important meeting where for the first time the Colonial Statesmen sat with the members of the British Government around a table in the council room at Premier Lloyd George's official residence.  
Back row, left to right.—Sir Satyendra P. Sinha; Lt. Col. Dally-Jones; the Hon. Robert Rogers; Sir J. C. Maston; Mr. Austin Chamberlain; H. H. Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur (Maharaja of Bikaner); Mr. E. J. Harding; Mr. Steel Maitland; and Mr. Henry Lambert.  
Front row, left to right.—Sir Joseph Ward; Sir H. Perley; Lt. Gen. Christian Smuts; Sir Robert Borden; Mr. Walter Long; Mr. Walter F. Massey; Sir E. Morris; and the Hon. J. D. Hays.

At the same time another army of destroyers bombarded Broadstairs and Margate on the coast. As soon as their firing was heard our forces appeared on the scene, but the enemy had again slipped away. One woman and two children were killed, which I suppose will be a satisfaction to the "Baby Killers". They ran great risks and spent time and ammunition to make this raid which can have no effect whatever on the result of the war. If they think that such petty warfare will weaken the morale of the British sailor, their judgment of his character is very faulty. By such acts as these they do themselves greater harm, for in the years to come they will long be remembered as the "Baby Killers".

A remark was made to me by a friend in a recent Canadian letter criticizing the long address which I had given her. She could not see why such particulars were necessary, especially when the letter was going to a town no larger than Halifax. Had she suffered some of the experiences which had fallen to my lot in looking up people in Folkestone, for instance,—she would have understood. Many of the streets bear several names. Take Clifton Road to start with, the other side of it is Clifton Gardens, and one end is Clifton Place. Sometimes the other side of a street bears an entirely different name, and the numbers on the houses begin again there. The chief business street here rejoices in three names. One part is High street, the south end of it is St. John, and the other end St. Peter's street, part of which is St. Peter's Green. Off High street is one called Silver for about a block, where it becomes Midland Road. Everyhouse, no matter how insignificant, has a name which you can see is a guide necessary to the postman under the conditions I have described. I often think it must be quite a tax on the householder to find an original name. Sometimes one sees a "Rose bank" without a rose within a mile of it, or an "Oak Villa", Minus oaks, while yesterday I looked in vain for cedars around a tall bare residence of that name, almost on the street line,—which reminds me. Once while in Western Ontario, a friend invited me to go with her to Oil City. I put on my best garb, and made out a list of things which could not be purchased in the small town where I was staying. What was my surprise to find upon alighting from the train that we were landed in a small decadent village! On my return I laid bare my feelings to a man friend, and demanded why such a place bore the pretentious name of Oil City, and he laughingly replied, "Madame, it is called Oil City because there is no oil there."

There is a quaint charm about the names of hotels and inns in this country. All pursuits and callings seem to be catered to in the naming of them. The farming community is provided with "The Dog and Duck", or the "Horses and Plough". The sportsman is not forgotten for there is "The Angler's Rest" (where he can procure more than a rest, or I am mistaken). The sporting Parson or his literary friend can go into "The Vicar of Wakefield" to hear the village gossip; the railway employee will feel at home, no doubt, in "The Engine and Tender", while the general public may patronize "The Royal George"; the Old English gentleman, "The Saracen's Head", "The Red Lion", or "The Swan". Every day I pass "The Dew (do) Drop Inn"—but I have not yet accepted the invitation. "The Swan", an old established and most attractive hostelry in this town, was celebrated in days gone by as the starting-point of the famous "Times" coach, the last trip of which took place in 1846 with the opening of the railway, and is thus referred to in a newspaper of that date which I happen to have had access to: "The cheerful crack of the whip is usurped by the engine whistle, and the pleasant journey up the road gives place to the wheel along the rails. Now ten miles an hour will not suffice—nothing short of twenty will satisfy the public. As horses cannot do it for the money, steam must. The turnpike roads will be left to the gipsies and the new police. But we cannot forget the proud displays of four-in-hands that have graced the roads, such as no other nation could match." It is a long call from the much-regretted "Times" coach of '46 to the aeroplanes, hydroplanes, and torpedo-destroyers of to-day, with the speed of the foremost exceeding a hundred and twenty miles an hour! Had the passengers

of the old coach witnessed the antics of a skilfully handled aeroplane which I watched from my window yesterday "looping the loop" and other stunts, they would have opened their eyes.

No Zepps have visited us since December. Some think that the last encounters proved too much for the Huns, while others, on the contrary, give credence to the report that numbers of German factories in preparation for a final big raid when we have ceased to expect them. By the way, a friend of ours tells us that in a conversation with Graham White, the aviator, the other day, he learned that England was a very difficult ground for the successful flying of air ships on account of the trouble of identifying localities because of the density of trees and foliage. Mr. White, desiring to visit friends in this town from which I write, spent a long time before he succeeded in finding it. This goes to show that with the order of "all lights out", well observed, no great damage may be anticipated from German air-craft.

As the days go by we are becoming accustomed o restrictions in many things. With the modicum of meat permitted us, stale bread (no fresh is allowed), still a small allowance of potatoes—but plenty of other vegetables—and cheese, occasional eggs, and many other good things, we find we can live and thrive very comfortably without the sweets which formerly played such an important part in the menu. The scarcity of sugar, of course, means more to children than it does to grown-ups, (though I have seen gentlemen put four lumps in their tea). I heard rather a sad story recently from a woman who went to visit a *creche* in London, and heard, as she was going in, the whole forty babies yelling at the top of their voices. When there was a pause she inquired of the nurse what was the matter. "There isn't any sugar in their food to-day", she said, "we can't get any", and just as she finished talking the "sugar-howl" began again. Of course we regret the useful apple which, as far as the imported ones are concerned, has again become forbidden fruit. In fact all apples have been forbidden fruit for some months to those who were not willing to pay sixpence a pound for them. Now the newspapers have raised their prices, and he of the newspaper habit will be called upon to spend several pennies a day to appease his hunger. The Times makes known that its new price is twopence, accompanied by a suggestion that the old-fashioned plan of clubbing and passing it around be adopted. Other publications have followed suit. The paper-making industry has experienced a greater rise in prices since the nations were at war, than any other, and the buying of magazines and newspapers is now quite an item.

I pause for a brief space to look out of my window at a poor Tommy on the side walk, with a leg off at the knee. He is for the moment the hero of the neighborhood, and is receiving a warm welcome home, as he only returned last night after twelve months in a hospital in France. But he will soon be going about as if nothing had happened, for England is looking out for all her disabled heroes in splendid fashion. Artificial limbs are provided them, and they are taught by experts to accustom themselves readily to the use of their new members. I heard of a soldier, not long ago, with two wooden legs who accomplished a long route march as pluckily as his more fortunate comrades, and of another, a Canadian, similarly bereft who insisted upon returning to France as a mounted officer! It is the poor blind lads who most deserve our sympathy. But they too are well looked after, and are taught useful trades at that wonderful school, St. Dunstan's, in London, which I hope to visit and describe fully to you later. I hear that the Lord Robert's Memorial workshops in Fulham Road are well worth a visit, too. There the disabled soldiers are taught furniture and toy making,—chiefly the latter, for Santa Claus must never again fill British stockings with toys "made in Germany". The word "stockings" reminds me that after a brief respite, I must take up the knitting-needles again, for, with our boys in France, socks are always the greatest need, and I hope my dear sisters in Canada will not grow "weary in well-doing" in this respect. Some of the boys are quite expert darners, but their unaccustomed fingers move slowly and

## "METALLIC" CEILING

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



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1866 1917

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

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Early Ohio.....	5.00		Lyman's Grimm.....	80c. lb.
White Intermediate Carrot.....	60c. lb.		North-West Grimm.....	75c. lb.
Thousand Headed Kale.....	25c. lb.		Orchard Grass.....	21c. lb.
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the time is needed for more important things. Make the soles as smooth as you can, for an army doctor tells me that the sore feet so prevalent among them are usually due to rough socks worn on the long marches. Women to-day are doing many things to help win this war and the providing of such necessities for our men is by no means one of the least of them.

I can't close my letter without again referring to the way in which people have accepted altered conditions. Notwithstanding the fresh sacrifices they are almost daily asked to make, they do so with smiling faces. The ones who grouch, (and they are few and far between), are looked upon as "rotters". With God above us, and the people of the Empire giving fullhearted support to their army and navy, all must be well!

SIBYL.

**Noted Women.**

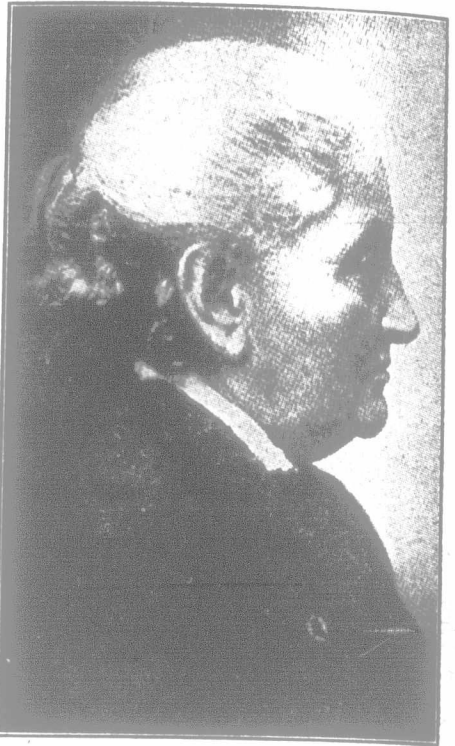
**Madame Catherine Breshkovskaya.**

Amid all the murk and grime of the war there have been a few bright spots, and the brightest of all, perhaps, in far-off Siberia, where from the farthest and most desolate wastes, political prisoners have been wending their way back to friends and civilization. Most of these so-called "convicts" have been working in the mines and on roads to the mines, poorly fed, without pay, and often brutally treated by the overseers. Many of them, too, before going in fetters to Siberia, were men and women of high education, delicately nurtured, used to every luxury—their only fault as "Criminals" the fatal mistake of having been too outspoken against a Government which to-day lies low, overthrown at last by a gathering of public opinion which drew into it the army itself, the only power by which an autocracy can stand.

Of the history of Siberia as a penal colony, Britannica Encyclopaedia says: "Exile to Siberia began in the first years of its discovery, as early as 1658 we read of the Nonconformist priest Avvakum following in chains the exploring party of Pashkov on the Amur. Nonconformists in the second half of the 17th century, rebels under Peter the Great, courtiers of rank during the reigns of the empresses, Polish confederates under Catherine II, the "Decembrists" under Nicholas I, nearly 50,000 Poles after the insurrection of 1863, and later on whole generations of socialists were sent to Siberia, while the number of common-law convicts and exiles transported thither increased steadily from the end of the 18th century. No exact statistics of Siberian exile were kept before 1823, but it is known that in the first years of the 19th century nearly 2,000 persons were transported every year to Siberia. This figure reached an average of 18,250 in 1873-1877, and from about 1800 until the discontinuance of the system in 1900 an average of 20,000 persons were annually exiled to Siberia. After liberation the hard-labor convicts are settled in villages; but nearly all are in a wretched condition, and more than one-third have disappeared without being accounted for. Nearly 20,000 men (40,000 according to other estimates) are living in Siberia the life of *brodyagi* (runaways or outlaws), trying to make their way through the forests to their native provinces in Russia."

All this was written, of course, before the war. Within the past six weeks the miracle has happened, and for thousands upon thousands of these wretched people the ceaseless slavery, the hard living, the utter loneliness, the bitter climate of Siberia have become a thing of the past.

Among those who have been brought back in triumph to Petrograd is Madame Catherine Breshkovskaya, known throughout the world as "the grandmother of the revolution", who was first exiled for her leadership in an attempted revolution. She is now 73 years old, and has spent 30 years of her life in prison or in exile. Twice she escaped, once in 1904, visiting the United States, where she lectured and collected over \$10,000 for the advancement of freedom in Russia. On her return she was at once arrested, and, notwithstanding the petitions of many prominent Americans, was sent again to Siberia.



**"The Little Mother of the Russian Revolution."**  
Madame Catherine Breshkovskaya, 73 years old, recently liberated from Siberia.

**Hope's Quiet Hour**

**Press Toward the Goal.**

I press on toward the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.—Phil. 3: 14, R. V.

Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ.—Eph. 4: 13.

"Wonderful the whiteness of Thy glory!  
Can we truly that perfection share?  
Yes; our lives are pages of Thy story,  
We Thy shape and superscription bear.

Tarnished forms, torn leaves, but Thou  
    canst mend them;  
Thou Thine own completeness canst  
    unfold  
From our imperfections, and wilt end  
    them—  
Dross consuming, turning dust to gold."

It is often asserted that Christians have no higher ideals than men of the world. We are supposed to be working for rewards after death instead of on this side of death. But what reward do we consider satisfying? Do we think a life spent in the service of God will only win such an unsatisfying reward as a crown of gold in heaven?

We do, indeed, look for a crown of glory; but we are not looking at the things which are seen but at the things which cannot be seen and which will last forever. St. John's great longing is expressed in these confident words: "When He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is". This is the ideal set before every Christian and "every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as He is pure."

St. Paul holds up the same hope in our text. He is not satisfied to hope that he may become like Christ himself, but he wants "all" to come "into the measure of the stature" of Christ, that we be no more children, tossed to and fro and easily deceived, but "may grow up into Him in all things, which is the Head, even Christ".

We are apt to jog along in careless fashion, letting the years slip away into eternity, without having any very definite idea of what we are living for. To-day I stood beside the peaceful form of one who had lived out her threescore years and ten. Outside the front door was hung a wreath tied with purple ribbon, in token that a soldier of Christ had fought a good fight and gone forward in joy and hope to meet her King.

Then I went to another house where a young soldier of Christ had lived and suffered for many months. On the door was a white streamer—a token of innocence and bright hope.

Whose turn will come next?

APRIL

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Only God knows.  
When that day comes we must leave behind all the earthly things we have worked hard to gain. No earthly crown will be of any value; even though—like Alexander—we might have conquered the world. It was a king, in the height of his earthly power, who saw written on the wall that terrible warning "Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting."

In a recent number of "Life" I saw a double picture entitled "RUINS—Material and Spiritual". The "material" ruins were labelled "Belgium", and in the midst of the ruins of houses and churches stood a boy, with a bandage tied round his head. In one hand he held a trowel and in the other a brick—ready to rebuild. The "spiritual" ruins showed a background of "skyscrapers", and in the foreground was a very fat "Uncle Sam" perched on the top of a huge pile of coins.

We look up at Christ's beautiful life and victorious death and lay our poor copy beside it. Is there any likeness at all? Are we really trying to model our daily life on His? Do we think it a greater success to suffer for the sake of righteousness and honor, or to grow rich through the sufferings of other people?

Do we really agree with the poet who said:

"Better a Cross and nails through either hand  
Than Pilate's palace and a frozen soul?"

The Master of men is still saying authoritatively: "Follow Me!" How can we help trying to be like One who is altogether lovely?

How shall we mould our lives on His? St. John says it is by "seeing Him as He is" that we shall become like Him. St. Paul says that we are transformed into the same image if, with unveiled face, we behold (or reflect) as a mirror the glory of the Lord.—2 Cor. 3: 18, R. V.

Let us look continually at that greatest Life ever lived on earth. Let us study it in the pages of the Gospels, and then look up with the eyes of faith and see the Living Lord always beside us. Will you stop reading this and look up—now—into His face? You do not need to choose other work in order to follow Christ and grow daily more like Him. Two may be working side by side at the same ordinary business of life, yet one may touch the hand of the Carpenter of Nazareth many times during the day, while the other may be entirely unconscious of His Presence.

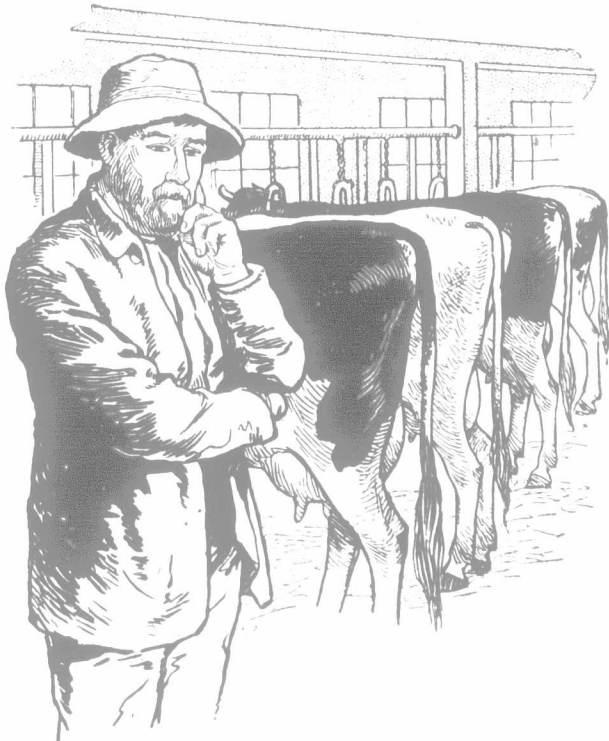
Mountain-climbers risk their lives in order to gather the highly-prized edelweiss, yet—we are told—it may easily be grown from a penny pocket of seed in a city garden. So we do not need to do anything extraordinary when we hear the call of Christ. The white flower of a blameless life once bloomed in a village home in very ordinary surroundings. Men were unable to recognize the marvelous glory of that perfect Life because God, in His kindness, had come to live with them. "Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary, the brother of James, and Joseph, and of Juda, and Simon?" and are not his sisters here with us?" they said scornfully. One who lives close to a mountain cannot see it towering into the clouds. So those highly-favored people of Nazareth could not see that they were having the opportunity which prophets and kings would consider priceless.

We think—when we read that sweet story of old—"I should like to have been with Him then;" and we feel that we would gladly pay any price for the privilege of ministering to the Lord, like Martha of Bethany or listening humbly to His words, like Mary.

But God has not kept that high privilege out of our reach. Remember our Lord told the Jews: "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see My day; and he saw it, and was glad". Yet Abraham lived nearly 2,000 years before Christ.

We, also, may live every day with Christ. Then—seeing the beauty of His face—we shall be transformed into the same image by His Spirit, which dwelleth in us, and shall be with us for ever.

I have read that in celebrating the Feast of Tabernacles the Jews were required to make their temporary dwellings (the booths of green boughs) so frail that the stars could be seen through them. So let us be careful lest we grow so absorbed in earthly pursuits that



# Don't Worry

## about the future size of your herd

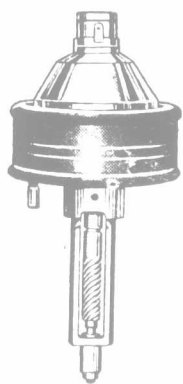
The capacity of the Standard cream separator is interchangeable. You take no chances on your future separator requirements. If, later on, you find that you need more cream separator capacity to take care of your larger herd, all you have to do is to replace the bowl and fittings—not the whole machine, if you have the

*Standard*

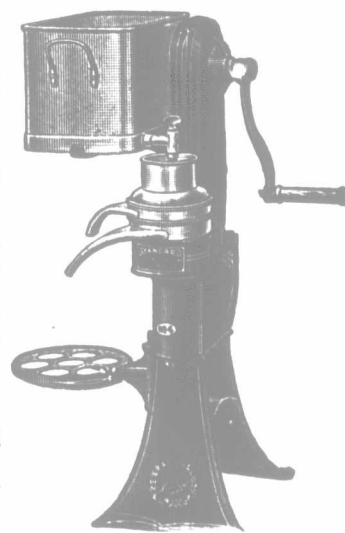
This important, exclusive feature is certainly a money saver to dairymen and farmers. It costs a great deal less to interchange bowls with the Standard than to exchange the entire machine for a new one. Putting in the new bowl means no loss of efficiency, for the bowl is changed complete. The gearings of all Standard machines are made for 1,000-pound capacity. Think of the over-capacity advantages you have in 350 or 800-pound Standards!

All you have to do in order to change a 350-pound-capacity machine into a 450, 600, 800, or 1,000-pound machine is to substitute your bowl for the different capacity bowl and attachments that you require. We accept the used bowl in exchange, less reasonable allowance for wear and tear. So you see you need not worry a minute about the size of machine you buy now.

Other features of the Standard are its low supply can, splash oiling system—requiring attention only every three months, instead of daily oiling, and its close-skimming capacity. The Standard gets all but one-tenth of a pound of cream per 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed, while other separators lose from half to a whole pound of cream. Write for free literature.



**Interchangeable Bowl**  
This bowl and casing lift right out—easy to replace with a larger size.



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## Take Your Choice

We are now manufacturing two Silos. Both are Nicholsons, and this means that both are leaders. Nicholson Silos are carefully constructed. We know what makes a good Silo, for remember, we have been making and using Silos for over 18 years. We are farmers as well as Silo Makers.

So we say: take your choice of these two Nicholson Products. They have proven themselves under all conditions.

The Silo shown on the left is our original Cable Band Silo. It is the strongest, most popular hopped Silo on the market. The seven stranded cable used exclusively by us, stretches and takes up with expansion and contraction of Silo. The staves are No. 1 Norway Pine, side and end matched. Continuous Refrigerator Door System. Interchangeable Doors.

The Nicholson Three-Wall (cut on right) is the latest invention in Silos.

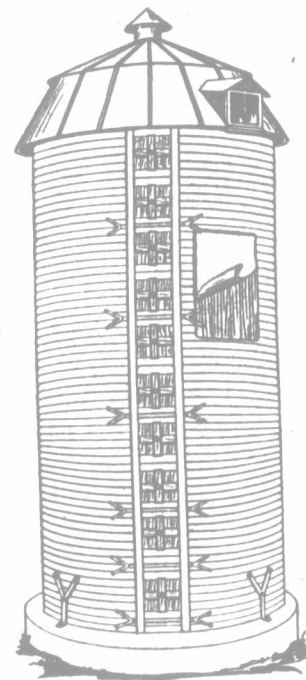
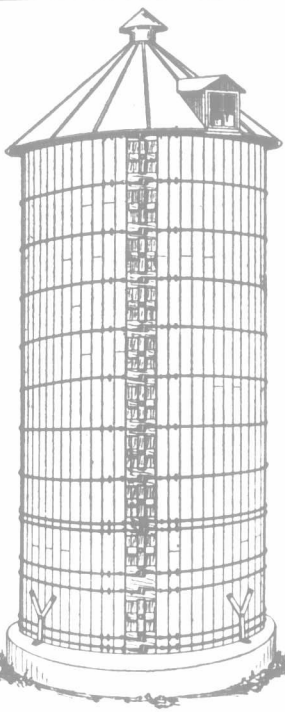
Three Walls—inner walls of 2x6 side and end matched staves—a center wall of weather and acid-proof felt, similar to that used for roofing—the outer wall is 6" B.C. Fir, wound from top to bottom of Silo. Three-walled protection against all elements.

Fill in the coupon now. Let us tell you more about Nicholson Silos. Write to-day. All our products sold on "Direct from Factory to Farm" plan, thus cutting out the middleman's profit.

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In making cake, watch your sugar closely—sugar which is lumpy and does not readily dissolve is hard to cream with the shortening. The grainy texture is difficult to "beat out."

## Dominion Crystal Sugar

is very finely granulated, dissolves readily, and quickly releases its refined sweetness.

Brown sugar makes a moist cake, powdered sugar a dry cake, granulated sugar the cake of the finest texture. Dominion Crystal Granulated is the just right cake.

For a boiled icing, employ Dominion Crystal Icing Sugar and apply it while the cake is still warm.

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

We do import the finest of raw cane sugar and refine it. But our pride is in the product we make from Canadian sugar beets—its use is dictated by good judgment as well as patriotism.

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Extra Special Offering for April and May in several bull calves, from good official record dams, and by our own herd sires, Sunnybrook Mercedes Natoye and Sir Natoye. We are far too heavily stocked. These may be had at prices that should move them quick. Write us also for anything in females. We have ONE HUNDRED head to choose from.

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Give you a square deal.  
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Smooth, Hard, Clean-Cut. Write for booklet.  
**MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY**  
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### Don't Let Your Money Rot

in the ground in the shape of wooden posts. Use Standard Steel Tube Fence Posts. Write for prices.

**Standard Steel Tube & Fence Co., Limited**  
Woodstock, Ontario

When writing please mention Advocate

heavenly things are hidden from our sight. We want to make our lives worth while. Can we imagine a higher ideal than Christ has set before us in His words and by His example? We want to be mirrors—polished and shining—beholding and reflecting that Life which the world treasures as the most beautiful in history.

The King is offering Himself as our daily Companion. If we invite Him to enter and rule our lives, He will welcome us as His guests in His royal palace on high. Listen to His voice!

"Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear My voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with Me. To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My throne."

Whittier's beautiful message to a young doctor (given below) is a promise of fellowship which is offered to each of us. Are we keeping our best Friend outside our hearts and lives?

"Beside the unveiled mysteries  
Of life and death go stand,  
With guarded lips and reverent eyes,  
And pure of heart and hand.  
So shalt thou be with power endued  
From Him who went about  
The Syrian hillsides, doing good  
And casting demons out.  
The Good Physician liveth yet  
Thy Friend and Guide to be;  
The Healer by Gennesaret  
Shall walk the roads with thee."  
DORA FARNCOMB.

### Easter Thank-Offerings.

Mrs. J. D. has sent me \$2.00 as "an Easter Thank-offering," and I have also received \$1.00 from J. T. D. Two dollars have already gone swiftly out on errands of good cheer to families in trouble, and I expect to spend part of the third dollar to-day. There is no stagnation in the Quiet Hour purse; the money, which comes in so continually from our kindly readers, hurries off quickly on its mission of helpfulness.  
HOPE.

### Another Easter Gift.

Another dollar was dropped into the "Quiet Hour" purse yesterday—an Easter gift from T. McD. This will carry good cheer to a home where the chief breadwinner (the father) is ill. Thank you!  
HOPE.

## Current Events.

On April 17th a German submarine attempted to torpedo the United States destroyer "Smith", 100 miles south of New York.

The British Parliament, which met on April 17th, has been extended to November.

Gen. Von Bissing, Governor General of Belgium, who was responsible for the execution of Edith Cavell, died on April 18th.

Cuba and Panama, because of Germany's submarine policy, have declared themselves on the side of the Allies.

It is reported that a strike has broken out in the Krupp works and is spreading to other munition factories in Germany.

Political disturbances set afoot by labor organizations are causing internal trouble in Spain, which has been put under martial law. But little is known outside, of what is transpiring as a strict censorship has been established.

The United States Government is determined to put through its programme of compulsory military service for physically fit young men who have nobody dependent on them and are not engaged in work essentially useful in war-time.

Hon. A. J. Balfour, British Foreign Minister, has arrived in Washington, where delegates from Great Britain and France will confer with United States representatives in regard to the war.

The Battle of Arras is now placed as "Britains best military feat in the war. It was the initial movement of a concerted movement between Generals Haig and Nivelle, who are now working in concert over the entire line of the western front, and in so entirely satisfactory a way that it is generally believed that the crisis of the war has been reached. There are repeated reports of increasing surrender of German soldiers, a very sure sign of discouragement in the enemy's ranks. From the beginning of the great offensive until April 18th, 17,000 unwounded prisoners had been taken by the French alone. During the week the French and British have taken several more villages, and the Germans have been compelled to admit a retirement to their second line of defence. The report of the taking of Lens was premature; it was set fire to by the Germans, but for strategic reasons the British refrained from advancing to occupy it. From other parts of the war zone all the news is favorable to the Allies. Activity has been renewed along the Austro-Italian front. In Mesopotamia General Maude has advanced more than 70 miles northwest of Bagdad; and in the Holy Land British troops have reached Wadi Ghuzze, 50 miles southwest of Jerusalem, after having captured Turkish positions along a front of 6 miles.

## The Dollar Chain

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

Contributions from April 13 to April 20:  
John A. Ball, Alliston, Ont., \$1.00;  
A Friend, Kerwood, Ont., \$5.00; Albert Trott, Mt. Brydges, Ont., \$2.00; A Friend, Parkhead, Ont., \$2.00.

For Byron Hospital for tubercular soldiers: John A. Ball, Alliston, \$1.00; "Mt. Carmel", Dashwood, Ont., \$5.00 "Toronto", \$2.00.

The amount received for Byron Hospital is now \$277.50 leaving \$222.50 to be made up by the middle of June.

Total amount previously acknowledged.....\$4,333.75

Total amount to April 20..... \$4,351.75

## 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.)

What under the shining sun shall I write to you about to-day?—At least I suppose the sun is shining somewhere. On this 15th of April, on which I write, we haven't had a peep at his physiog for days.

Casting about for a subject—a popular one—I recollect that for moons past I have heard one thing talked more than anything else. A little girl of three years sensed it in the air the other day when she asked her mother, who had returned from down town, "what's gone up to-day, mamma?"

"What's up?"—yes, it has a different meaning from the old half-slang "what's up?" and nobody mistakes it. You go to buy shoes,—and pay \$8 for those that used to be \$4.00 and \$5.00; dresses, ditto; hats ditto—you are paying for *line*, for there is next to nothing on them—though thanks be for that! If you are in the city and buying eggs you pay 37 cents a dozen for them—at the very season when the hens are laying most hilariously, too! Talk about the goose that laid the golden eggs! . . . To-day someone tells us sugar is up to 15 cents a pound. . . . So the prices sport merrily and all the people try to hang on to the kite-strings.

Well it all amounts to this, that unless things take a drop before long people will have to begin to practice real economy instead of merely talking about it and wondering how it can be done.

For a year now, Professor Harcourt, of Guelph College, has been telling us that we can do with less meat if we eat more oatmeal and cornmeal porridge with milk. That may help country people out some; it is not quite such a saving for city folk who have to pay 8 and 9 cents a quart for very indifferent milk, 10 cents for a skimpy little half pint of coffee cream, and twice that much for the same quantity of whipping cream. Ah me! Ah me! And even buttermilk is up!—As soon as it became fashionable and began to appear on hotel and restaurant tables up it went.

A little bit of bacon and a whole lot of liver fried in the fat sounds economical—but not on your life! As soon as liver became fashionable up it went, too. Time was when one could get plenty of it for a meal for 5 cents; at this blessed day one may thank one's stars if one gets enough of it for 20 cents.—And calves' livers!—A dish for epicures; comparable only to *pate-de-fois-gras* at least so far as cost goes.

Well, I guess I'm telling you all this to make you shake hands with yourselves in congratulation that you are on farms. Your own pork and chickens, and maybe a "beef ring."—Think of it! Your own eggs! (Never mind the temptation to sell them!) Plenty of milk in all stages! Your own apples and berries! Whole basketfuls of onions, and lettuce, and green peas, and cucumbers—and corn—and beans—and potatoes!!!—You can understand how city folk gasp at that list when they recollect that they have to pay 6 cents (just now) for a bunch of lettuce, 5 cents for about 7 radishes, and over \$4.00 a bag for potatoes.—Oh yes, I know,—you can't have lettuce and radishes at all on the farm now. But you can have so many other things, if you know how.—"Perpetual" onions, growing up in the beds from last fall; parsnips and artichokes and vegetable oysters also in the garden beds, all ready for the digging; rhubarb already beginning to sprout if properly protected; asparagus fidgeting to send up the crisp, green buds that are so delectable "as a vegetable," as salad, or hot on toast. And if you have a little green-house heated from your house furnace you can have lettuce and radishes too.

Yes, it really seems as if country folk can economize greatly, with a garden.

Speaking of clothes—have you ever found out the economy that can be exercised by having things properly cleaned? Of course, you can do a lot with soap-bark and cleansing fluids at home, but occasionally a garment becomes so soiled that no one can cope with it but a "professional," and I don't believe farm-folk on the whole have found out just what these can do. As an example, if I may be a bit personal—this spring I took out an old fawn coat that really was not presentable. It was quite soiled, and in addition was smeared with green paint—a souvenir of a visit to a studio one day. It looked hopeless, but I tried it on a reliable cleaner, and the other day it came home clean as a whistle. I am quite proud of it, for now it will do me for an odd coat all summer. I'm going to send a silk suit now, somewhat the worse after two summers' wear, and have great hopes of it.

There are places, too, where umbrella frames are re-covered at much less than it would cost to buy a new one of equal quality; and other places where even rubbers can be mended, if not too far gone.—Make enquiries for all these in your nearest town or city.

You can clean hats at home fairly well, by using one of the hat-cleaners sold at any good drug-store,—color them, too, with "colorite" or some similar mixture. "Gilt-edge" shoe polish will do wonders to an old black hat, and a tube of artist's paint and some turpentine prove wonders to a faded flower. A yellowed silk waist, once white, may be made to take on a new lease of life by putting enough red ink in some water to give it a delicate pink tint, and giving it a dip in that; while "plucks" in colored dresses sometimes become almost invisible if drawn together beneath with a bit of rubber mending tissue.—And don't neglect to have shoes mended. This usually gives them a second lease of life; and yet how many people simply wear them into holes and then throw them aside.

So the story goes. If you have discovered a real economy I wish you would send it to us. Enough people are in need of such help, right now—there's no mistake about that.

# Cockshutt Corn Planter



**It is Simple**  
Requires no special skill to run—all working parts in plain sight.

**It is Durable**  
Best of materials—proper design; no breakdowns at critical times.

**Has Variable Drop**  
Plants thick or light to suit the land without stopping the machine.

**Evenly Balanced**  
Makes easy work, light draft, and less neck weight for horses.

**Very Adaptable**  
Plants 2, 3 or 4 kernels per hill, or drills it in rows—as you wish.

**Fertilizer, Too**  
Special attachment, works automatically, sows any desired amount.

## Plants Seeds in Hills or Drills it in Rows

Here is an Implement we are proud of. Its variety of work, its convenience, its established superiority—yet its simplicity and absence of intricate mechanism, make it ideal for Canadian work. You needn't dread a short planting season and "green" help if you use a Cockshutt Corn Planter. Anyone who can drive can plant a model field with it.

We say, write at once for our new, Illustrated Corn Planter Folder. You'll get a lot of good information in it that will help you this season.

**Cockshutt Plow Co.**  
Limited  
BRANTFORD

Sold in Eastern Ontario, Quebec,  
and Maritime Provinces by

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

## HIGHEST PRICE FOR CREAM

**T. EATON CO. LIMITED** wants your cream. We buy sweet or sour cream of good flavor for butter-making purposes. We furnish the cans, and pay the express charges within a radius of two hundred miles of Toronto. Would be pleased to hear from you. Drop us a card for any further information.

**T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
TORONTO - CANADA

## WANTED GOOD VEAL CALVES

Weighing 110 lbs. to 150 lbs.  
Also large, fat hens, alive.  
**WALLERS, 712 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.**

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20TH CENTURY PIANO, known as "Canada's Biggest Piano Value"  
Write Dept. 18 for free catalogue "T".  
**The Sherlock-Manning Piano Co., London. (No street address necessary) Canada.**



**STRAWBERRY PLANTS**, including tall-bearing; Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Asparagus, Seed Potatoes, etc.  
Illustrated Berry Book and Price List Free.  
**H. L. McConnell & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.**

Have you ever noticed particularly how certain signatures in papers and magazines always seem a hall-mark of something worth while?—Ruth Cameron, for instance,—I never miss her in any of the papers in which her work is syndicated; nor "A Plain Countryman," in the Ladies' Home Journal, nor Orison Swett Marden, wherever he appears.

I'm thinking of some things now that the last-named wrote for a current issue of Pictorial Review, and, lest you may not have a copy of that magazine at hand, am going to quote a few paragraphs *holus-bolus*. He is talking about those people who think they are never "understood." He has come to the conclusion that, as a rule, these people are selfish and too introspective.

"These introspective, 'misunderstood' people," he says "are very difficult to live with. They never imagine the fault is theirs. It is always the fault of those they associate with. The real trouble is, they are too much occupied in studying themselves to give any time to the sympathetic study of others. They do not get other people's mental attitude."

"I know a young woman who has such an obsession. She says she has never been able to make real intimate friends. She does not care much about people. They do not interest her. Yet she has a passionate desire for sympathy. She craves love, but she has none to give. She cannot, seemingly, understand why people do not like selfishness, why they are not attracted to those who are always thinking about themselves, who are always absorbing, never giving out sympathy, helpfulness or love. She does not realize that all of the qualities which make one beloved and understood are reciprocal. Those who receive much give much. Those who are loved much love much."

And then he gets busy to find a remedy: "Now, one of the best remedies I know of for this 'misunderstood' malady is to get very busy with your career, fall in love with your work. If you have no work, get some. There is no place in this busy world for idlers. An ambition to be somebody and stand for something in the world, the determined effort to make yourself felt, will work marvels in the way of changing your disposition and your outlook on life."

"Dead-in-earnestness, a soul on fire with enthusiasm in the service of humanity, has cured multitudes of 'misunderstood' victims."

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We have just moved to our new quarters, cor. King and Frances Sts., opposite St. Lawrence Market, where we trust we are in a better position to take care of the business of our many friends.

Send along your supplies of Butter and Eggs and also your orders for Groceries, Feeds, Root Seeds, etc. Farm Implements, Buggies Wagons, also Cement. Communicate your wants to us and we will endeavor to supply you. Patronize your own institution.

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110 CHURCH ST. . . TORONTO

## MONEY IN POULTRY



This is a picture of my improved metal 50-egg incubator and brooder combined at \$9.50; 50-egg incubator without brooder \$7.50. I will start you right in the poultry business. My system can be used in large or small poultry plants.

Write for free catalogue and you will receive full information about my improved system of poultry raising.

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## ROOFING MILL ENDS CHEAP

Unequaled for Silos, Garages, Poultry Houses and larger roofs.

A limited quantity of high-grade mill ends of Roofing for sale cheap. Write for free samples and prices. Address: Factory Distributors, Box 61, Hamilton, Canada

## Every Stump You Remove Helps Win the War

Send for full particulars of the Kirstin Stump Puller.

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Please mention **Farmer's Advocate**

## Special Sale OF ASPHALT ROOFING

150 sq. only, 1 Ply Seconds	- -	Regular	\$1.75,	Sale	\$1.25
150 " " 2 " "	- -	"	\$2.00,	"	\$1.50
250 " " 1 " Kengar Brand	"	"	\$2.00,	"	\$1.60
200 " " 2 " "	"	"	\$2.50,	"	\$2.00
50 " " 3 " "	"	"	\$3.00,	"	\$2.40

**T**HIS is a car of roofing ordered before the advances—we will not have any more at these prices. Send in your order at once.

### First Come . . . . . First Served

Roofing is good quality, made by one of the largest manufacturers of roofing in Canada.

1 ply weighs 35 lbs. to square.  
2 ply weighs 45 lbs. to square.  
3 ply weighs 50 lbs. to square.

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20 CATHARINE ST. N., HAMILTON, ONT.

### SIXTH ANNUAL SALE

OF THE

## Southern Ontario Consignment Sales Co.

will be held on the Fair Grounds, Tillsonburg, Ontario, on

**Tuesday, May 8, 1917**

When we will sell without reserve,

## 50 HOLSTEINS 50

One of the best lots we ever offered at any sale in Ontario. There will be cows with records up to almost 27 lbs. butter in 7 days—and nearly all the young bulls and heifers will be from these good cows, and from bulls whose near dams average over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days. If you will study the pedigrees of the animals catalogued you will find lots of 4% blood. The offering will contain the two great stock bulls, Baron Colantha Fayne, dam's record 33.18; average test 4.3, and Korndyke Veeman Pontiac, dam's record, 30.13; average test, 5.48. Never before has there been two such good bulls offered at one sale in Ontario. The consigners are: L. H. Lipsit and A. A. Johnston, Straffordville, T. W. McQueen and Geo. S. Elliot, Tillsonburg, and R. J. Kelly & Sons, Culloden, Ontario. Plan to attend this sale in the Holland of North America—the day's outing will do you good. Remember, this is the SALE where the cattle offered are SOLD at the sale to the highest bidder. A square deal to all—everybody welcome.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

R. J. KELLY - - MANAGER - - CULLODEN, ONT.

## LIME IS BEING USED MORE AND MORE

If crops are not up to the mark, likely your soil needs Lime. Look back to article in this paper, January 13th, 1916, pages 46 and 47. At a time like this, when potash materials are so scarce and costly, lime has a double value. It helps to bring the potash and phosphoric acid in the soil to an available form, and results will show in your crops very quickly. Our lime-stone is the highest quality in Canada. Write for free folder giving facts of value to you.

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

Beachville, Ontario

After all, I suppose we can't love people to order right off the bat; we don't even love for *qualities* in people, no matter how excellent these may be, but for some undefinable, inexplicable drawing that one can't in the least explain. So it is that we often love very faulty folk and fail to love very perfect folk. And so it is that some are drawn to one kind of human and some to another. Invisible wires seem to stretch out from every one, and only people tuned to respond to certain wires grasp them. So friendships begin, sometimes on sight, and even "love affairs." Sometimes the wires prove to be the wrong ones, but not very often. Intuitions, even first ones, are usually fairly good compasses on the friendship road.

But, leaving all this aside, it is usually possible to find interesting things in everyone. When we are warmly friendly towards people they are usually warmly friendly towards us, and so the angles are smoothed down and living becomes more happy for everyone all along the way.

Work?—oh yes, Orison Swett Marden spoke truly there. To be on fire with enthusiasm for one's work is to be happy, and to make friends too, for what friends are so close as those who are interested in the same work? Or what else can give topics for such endless conversation,—conversation absolutely free of gossip, and therefore of regrets.—For who can just gossip without feeling after twinges of repentance? Is not that true?

### A Budget of Recipes.

Dear Junia.—We enjoy "The Farmer's Advocate" very much; am sending a few tested receipts:

Hot-water Cake.—One egg, 1 tablespoon of butter, 3 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 tablespoon cocoa, 1 large teaspoon soda, 1 cup boiling water,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup molasses, 2 level cups flour. Beat eggs, sugar and butter together, add spice and molasses, then add flour and soda and mix well, last of all put in boiling water. Bake 20 or 30 minutes.

Graham Wafers.—One large cup shortening, 1 cup sugar, beaten to a cream, 1 well-beaten egg; dissolve 1 teaspoon of soda in 2 tablespoons warm water, add this to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sweet milk. Stir all together; then stir in as much Graham flour as it will take, roll thin and cut with round cake cutter, put date filling on half and fold over.

How to Make Baking Powder.—One lb. of cream of tartar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of soda, 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, put together and sift 10 times.

Beet Salad.—One quart red cabbage, 1 quart beets, boiled, then put through food chopper, 1 teaspoon white pepper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon red pepper, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup grated horse radish, cover with cold vinegar and put in jars.

Butter Icing.—Butter size of egg, or more, according to size of cake, 1 tablespoon of boiling water, 1 teaspoon vanilla, add icing sugar until thick enough.

FARMER'S WIFE.

Wellington Co., Ont.

—A whole budget of recipes and not a single question!—That's rather unusual, isn't it? Of course, we are always pleased to answer questions when we can, but we are especially obliged that you have taken the trouble just to write some things that may be a help to many people.

Speaking of questions, someone sent me, the other day, the following poem, clipped from the Boston Transcript. With the poem came a query as to whether we editors could not sympathize with the "reference librarian."

### The Reference Librarian's Day.

At times behind a desk he sits,  
At times about the room he flits.  
Folks interrupt his perfect ease  
By asking questions such as these:  
"How tall was prehistoric man?"  
"How old, I pray, was Sister Ann?"  
"What should you do if cats have fits?"  
"What woman first invented mitts?"  
"Who said, 'To Labor is to Pray'?"  
"How much did Daniel Lambert weigh?"  
"Should you spell it, 'wo' or 'woe'?"  
"What is the fare to Kokomo?"  
"Is Clark's name really, truly Champ?"  
"Can you lend me a postage-stamp?"  
"Have you the rimes of Edward Lear?"  
"What wages do they give you here?"  
"What dictionary is the best?"

"Did Brummel wear a satin vest?"  
"How do you spell 'anemic,' please?"  
"What is a Gorgonzola cheese?"  
"Who ferried souls across the Styx?"  
"What is the square of 96?"  
"Are oysters good to eat in March?"  
"Are green bananas full of starch?"  
"Where is that book I used to see?"  
"I guess you don't remember me?"  
"Haf you der Hohenzollernspiel?"  
"Where shall I put this apple-pee?"  
"Qu est, m'sieu, la grande Larousse?"  
"Do you say 'two-spot' or the 'deuce'?"  
"Say, mister, where's the telephone?"  
"Now, which is right, to 'lend' or 'loan'?"  
"How do you use this catalogue?"  
"Oh, hear that noise! Is that my dog?"  
"Have you a book called 'Shapes of Fear'?"  
"You mind if I leave baby here?"

### Cleaning a Hat, etc.

Would you please tell me in your valuable paper how to clean a Panama cloth hat? What would be a suitable summer dress for a young girl of eighteen, and the way for the hair?

Simcoe Co., Ont.

JEAN.

Directions for cleaning a real Panama hat were given in a recent issue. A "Panama cloth" hat, if we understand your question, is a different matter. Better try scrubbing it with hot cornmeal, rubbing it well with a rag. If it is white, rub it with equal parts of starch and borax mixed, let stand over night, then brush out, repeating if necessary until the hat is clean.

There are many pretty materials for young girls' dresses—printed or white voile, muslin, dimity, zephyr gingham, cotten rep and pique. The two last, also fine duck, are appropriate for the ever-popular "middy" suits, than which nothing is prettier for girls of twenty and under.

The more simply a young girl arranges her hair the better will be the taste shown. She may pin it up at the back with hairpins, or wear it in a long curl confined at the top by a large bow. The prettiness of any young girl's hair must depend upon frequent washings and daily brushings with a clean brush.

### Practical Cookery.

Brown Bread.—Take  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups Graham flour, 1 cup white flour, 2 cups sour milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1 teaspoon soda, and, if you like, 1 cup raisins rolled in flour. Dissolve the soda in the sour milk, pour about half of this over the sugar and molasses, and beat in the rest alternately with the flour, adding the raisins last. Put the mixture into a greased pan and let rise for half an hour, then put in the oven and bake.

Health Bread.—Three cups bran,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups Graham flour, 1 cup white flour,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup molasses, 1 teaspoon baking-powder,  $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups milk. Let rise in the pans for half an hour and bake in a slow oven.

Nut Loaf.—Two cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped walnuts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped dates, 2 tablespoons melted butter, two-thirds cup milk. Mix, put in greased pans, let rise half an hour, then bake.

Beef Loaf.—Put 1 lb. lean beef and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. salt pork through a chopper or mince very fine. Mix with 3 soda crackers rolled fine, 1 egg, salt or celery salt to season, also pepper, a little chopped parsley and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups water. Pack into a bake-tin and bake  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours in a moderate oven. Let get cold, then turn out and slice.

Cheese and Ham Souffle.—Melt 6 tablespoons butter in a pan and mix with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons flour; add a pint of milk and boil to a thick paste, stirring all the time. Add Cayenne pepper and salt to season, also  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. cheese cut into small bits, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. cooked ham minced fine. Separate the yolks and whites of 2 eggs and mix the yolks in the paste. Afterwards add the whites, beaten stiff, folding them in gently. Put all in a greased mould and cook in a pan of water for half an hour, then put the mould in the oven for 3 minutes. Serve hot, for tea, or instead of meat at dinner.

Hot Pineapple Souffle.—Scald a can of crushed pineapple, or stew its equivalent of the fresh fruit, with a cup of water. Stir in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup soaked tapioca, and cook until the tapioca is clear, then stir in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar and fold in the whites of 1 or 2 eggs beaten stiff. Let stand, closely



covered, until the egg is "set." Serve hot with sugar and cream.

**Eggs Poached in Milk.**—Heat 3 pints milk to boiling point, break the eggs in, cover closely and cook slowly on the very back of the range. Sprinkle with pepper and salt, or cover with cheese sauce.

**Cheese Sauce.**—Put in a saucepan 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour mixed in, a dash of pepper, 1/2 teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon mustard. Stir over the fire until it froths, then add milk, stirring all the time until it thickens. Draw the pan to the back of the stove, add 1/4 cup grated cheese and stir until well mixed. Pour over baked or poached eggs, boiled macaroni, or boiled cauliflower.

**Bread Sauce.**—Cook 1/2 cup fine, stale breadcrumbs with 2 cups milk and one onion peeled and stuck with a few cloves, for 1/2 hour in a double boiler. Remove the onion and add salt, cayenne and 2 tablespoons butter. Nice served with fowl and lamb, or veal.

**Lemon Rice Pudding.**—One quart sweet milk, 3 eggs, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 cup rice, 2 lemons, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon lemon flavoring. Put milk, salt and rice in a double boiler and cook until soft; then stir in the beaten yolks of the eggs, the juice and grated rind of the lemons. Put in a pudding dish and spread with a meringue made with the whites of the eggs, 1/4 cup sugar and 1 teaspoon lemon flavoring. Bake in the oven until a delicate brown on top.

**Rice and Fig or Date Pudding.**—One quart milk, 1 pint water, 1/2 cup sugar, 3 eggs, 1 cup rice, 1 cup stewed figs or dates, 1/2 teaspoon salt, cinnamon or nutmeg, vanilla. Place half the milk with the water in a double boiler, and add the rice and salt. Cook until tender, then season with the sugar, spices and vanilla. Take out a cup of the rice and spread the remainder in the bottom of a baking-dish. Spread the fruit on this. To the cupful of rice add the rest of the milk, heated, the eggs well beaten, and 2 tablespoons sugar. Pour this over and bake in the oven until browned on top.

**The Scrap Bag.**

**White Spots on Furniture.**

White spots caused by heat or moisture can be removed by rubbing with a cloth dampened with alcohol. Do not have the cloth too wet, and rub until the spot is dry, keeping up until the spot disappears.

**Screen the House.**

Now is the time when screens should be put on the doors and windows to keep out flies and mosquitoes. Any man handy with tools can make the screens and so save some expense. Wire screens should always be painted to prevent them from rusting.

**Care of Brushes.**

After using brushes for the spring painting, clean the brushes at once, in alcohol if it has been used in shellac, in turpentine after varnish, in turpentine or coal oil after paint, then put the brushes away in an old can, brush side up so that the bristles will keep their shape. By doing this there will be no necessity of buying new brushes for the next painting.

**Brightening Carpet.**

Put a tablespoonful of ammonia into a gallon of warm water and with a sponge go over the carpet. It should first be swept as clean as possible. Gasoline will bring about the same effect, but doors and windows must be open and no lights or fires allowed until all has evaporated.

**Cereal Coffee.**

If coffee does not agree with you try this: Moisten nice, clean bran with molasses, then brown in the oven and put away in dry sealers. All cereal coffee should be boiled at least 15 minutes and served with rich cream.

**Getting Rid of Horse radish.**

Where horse-radish has become a pest it can be eradicated by digging deep about each root, taking out as much of the root as possible, and pouring into the hole a little of a mixture of salt and kerosene. Fill the hole with soil.

**A Mixture for Shoes.**

The following method for making a shoe-dressing is recommended by Subur-

ban Life: Take 1 pint soft water, add 1 lb. sugar, powdered gum arabic crystals and 1 lb. ivory black. Boil together until gum and sugar are well dissolved. If too thick for applying smoothly add more water. Let stand for a few hours to settle well, then pour off the liquid carefully and bottle. Apply as evenly as possible with a soft brush, and set the shoes away to dry slowly.

**Roses for a Border.**

Hybrid perpetual and hybrid tea roses are the best for the border, as they bloom for a long time. Dwarf ramblers, which also bloom well, may be planted along the edge. Among those recommended are Hybrid Perpetual Frau Karl Druschki (white); Hybrid Tea, Gruss au Teplitz (red, blooms monthly until frost comes); Hybrid Perpetual Gloire Lyonnaise (white tinted with yellow); Crested Moss Rose (pink); Hybrid Perpetual General Jacqueminet (red); Hybrid Tea, Killarney (pink); "Ground pink," phlox subulata, makes a fine "carpet covering" for the rose border, if one is desired.

**Choose Harmonious Color'ing.**

Don't make the fatal mistake of pre-artistic days, that of buying things for the house that look pretty in the store, regardless of their relation to anything else in the house. Every room should be a harmonious picture, and, when one room opens out of another the harmony should still be continued, so that there will be no nerve-jarring clash of coloring. A safe general rule is to choose quiet colors, particularly for the wall, which is the background for everything else. If another rule is to be added to it, it is that wall coverings are surest to be in good taste when plain, without figure or flower. A figured border is, however, quite permissible, and may even be needed to add a necessary touch of bright color. The best colors for walls are: (1) For "cold" northern rooms, with but little light—very "warm" chamois, or bright buff. With these may go green or Oriental rugs. (2) For eastern or western rooms: chamois, dull buff, biscuit shade, and the whole range of soft greens and browns. These may also be used in northern rooms that are very well lighted. (3) For very "hot" southern rooms: very soft, old blues and greens, stone gray, biscuit color.

Red should never be chosen for a wall covering, as it absorbs light and is hard on the nerves.

Once the wall covering is chosen, everything else in the room should be chosen to harmonize, that is, to give the very right tone of contrast. It is not well to have wall paper, carpet and upholstery all the same color; that means "too much of a muchness." Contrast is better, but the contrast must be one that is harmonious. With a plain wall a figured rug may be necessary, or if the rug is plain, or plain with a border, figured furniture coverings—chintz, for instance—may give the needed note. When the wall is figured, in a room where there are no pictures and the paper is depended upon for decoration, then the rug and upholstery should be plain. Always the inside curtains should carry out the color scheme. If the walls are plain and the furniture chintz-covered, then the curtains may be chintz to match—or, if preferred, they may be plain, and of the color of the wall.—The whole subject must be studied if best effects are to be obtained.

**Beware of the Dangerous House Fly.**

**Kill Flies and Save Lives.**

Kill at once every fly you can find and burn his body.

Observers say that there are many reasons to believe there will be more flies this season than for a number of years. The killing of just one fly now means there will be billions and trillions less next summer.

Clean up your own premises; see and insist that your neighbors do likewise.

Especially clean "out-of-the-way places," and every nook and cranny. Flies will not go where there is nothing to eat, and their principal diet is too filthy to mention.

**The Fly is the Tie That Binds the Unhealthy to the Healthy!**

The fly has no equal as a germ "carrier"; as many as five hundred million germs

have been found in and on the body of a single fly.

It is definitely known that the fly is the "carrier" of the germs of typhoid fever; it is widely believed that it is also the "carrier" of other diseases, including possibly infantile paralysis.

The very presence of a fly is a signal and notification that a housekeeper is uncleanly and inefficient.

Do not wait until the insects begin to pester; anticipate the annoyance. April, May and June are the best months to conduct an anti-fly campaign.

**Recipes for Killing Flies.**

The United States Government makes the following suggestion for the destruction of house flies: Formaldehyde and sodium salicylate are the two best fly poisons. Both are superior to arsenic. They have their advantages for household use. They are less dangerous to children; they are convenient to handle, their dilutions are simple and they attract the flies.

**PREPARATION OF SOLUTIONS.**

A formaldehyde solution of approximately the correct strength may be made by adding 3 teaspoonfuls of the concentrated formaldehyde solution, commercially known as formalin, to a pint of water. Similarly, the proper concentration of sodium salicylate may be obtained by dissolving 3 teaspoonfuls of the pure chemical (a powder) to a pint of water.

**CONTAINERS OF SOLUTIONS.**

A patent container has been found convenient for automatically keeping the solution always available for flies to drink. An ordinary, thin-walled drinking glass is filled or partially filled with the solution. A saucer, or small plate, in which is placed a piece of white blotting paper cut the size of the dish, is put bottom up over the glass. The whole is then quickly inverted, a match placed under the edge of the glass, and the container is ready for use. As the solution dries out of the saucer the liquid seal at the edge of the glass is broken and more liquid flows into the lower receptacle. Thus the paper is always kept moist.

**OTHER SIMPLE PREVENTIVES.**

Any odor pleasing to man is offensive to the fly and vice versa, and will drive them away.

Take five cents' worth of oil of lavender, mix it with the same quantity of water, put it in a common glass atomizer and spray it around the rooms where flies are. In the dining room spray it lavishly even on the table linen. The odor is very disagreeable to flies but refreshing to most people.

Geranium, mignonette heliotrope and white clover are offensive to flies. They especially dislike the odor of honeysuckle and hop blossoms.

According to a French scientist flies have intense hatred for the color blue. Rooms decorated in blue will help to keep out the flies.

Mix together one tablespoonful of cream, one of ground black pepper and one of brown sugar. This mixture is poisonous to flies. Put in a saucer, darken the room except one window and in that set the saucer.

To clear the house of flies, burn pyrethrum powder. This stupefies the flies, but they must be swept up and burned.

**RECIPES FOR STABLES, BARN AND OUT-OF-DOORS.**

Borax is especially valuable around farms and out of doors. One pound of borax to twelve bushels of manure will be found desirable as a poison without injuring its manurial qualities or farm stock. Scatter the borax over the manure and sprinkle with water.

Lye, chloride of lime, or copperas (sulphate of iron) dissolved in water, crude carbolic acid, or any kind of disinfectant may be used in vaults.—Issued by The Merchants' Association of New York.

Among the first laws of the new Government in Russia are the following: The death penalty has been abolished; woman suffrage has been established; the laws limiting the rights of subjects because of religious beliefs have been repealed; restrictions on Jews have been removed; and freedom has been promised to the Poles.

**GENT'S SUITS FREE.**

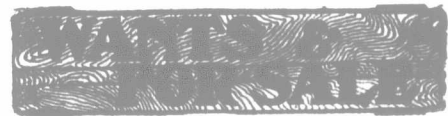
**Amazing Offer of Gents' and Boys' Suits and Trousers to Readers.**

Would you like a pair of trousers absolutely free? A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known firm in London, England. They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! You can't wear it out, no matter how hard you wear it, for it during six months of solid, hard grinding work every day of the week (not just Sundays) you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think! Just \$6.50 for a man's Suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of trousers, or \$2.60 for Breeches. Boys' Suits from \$2.27; Knickers from \$1.00. All these prices include duty and postage, so that readers have nothing more to pay on delivery. All these goods are guaranteed for Six Months' solid, grinding wear. Now don't delay. Send just a post card to the (Agents Dept. G) Holeproof Clothing Co., P.O. Box 104, Toronto, for large range of patterns, easy self-measure form and fashions. These are absolutely free, and postage paid to any part of Canada, and you can easily measure yourself at home. The firm's London address is 56 Theobald's Road, London, W.C., Eng., but readers should apply to Toronto, Ont., for samples.—Advt.

**HAVE YOU STOCK TO DEAL?**

Advertiser would accept stock, pure-bred or grade, any kind, for 640 acres, one mile from railway station, near Roblin, Manitoba. Fine stream of water. Grand stock proposition.

W. B. Markle, 152 Bay St., Toronto



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock. TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted as usual. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE, TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-five acres choice land. Four miles from Galt. Apply, George Scott, Ashtrees Farm, Galt, Ont.

MARRIED MAN WANTED. YEARLY engagement—for herdsman. Shorthorns. Send references and state wages. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

PEDIGREED SCOTCH SABLE COLLIES, ready for shipment. Buy brains and beauty combined. George C. Burt, Hillsburg, Ont.

**Gossip.**

**The Tillsonburg Holstein Sale.**

In this year's consignment to the Tillsonburg Holstein Sale is a yearling bull, mostly white, fit for service and sired by Funderne King May Fayne, from Edinwood Pontiac Mina, with a junior three-year-old record of 426 lbs. milk and 16.50 lbs. butter in seven days; and 812 lbs. milk and 31.61 lbs. butter in fourteen days. This is a show bull and his breeding is right. Also to be sold is a three-year-old sister of this bull, sired by Lord De Kol de Boer. This is a promising heifer bred to Trinton Canary Echo, a grandson of May Echo Sylvia, whose dam and sire's dam averaged 33.14 lbs. butter in seven days, 135.60 lbs. butter in thirty days, 121 lbs. milk in one day, 781 lbs. milk in seven days, and 3,253 lbs. milk in thirty days. A calf from such a sire requires careful consideration. Another lot is Kathleen De Kol Segis, a four-year-old cow, sired by a grandson of King Segis and bred to Funderne King May Fayne. This cow is closely related to the only 50-lb. cow, and her calf will be closer. This is reputed to be one of the best offerings ever made at the Tillsonburg sale. There is another four-year-old cow, Lady Pontiac Calamity. She is an extra good cow and will be bred before the sale to Funderne King May Fayne. Another lot is a five-year-old cow, Genista Inka Beauty, sired by Sir Inka of Riverside. This is an exceptionally good individual. She is bred to freshen early this coming fall, and is in grand condition for a winter record. Still another lot worth considering is the six-year-old cow, Tilly Ormsby De Kol. She is a high tester and a great producer. See the advertisement and write to the Secretary for a catalogue and full particulars.



Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Keeping Formalin From Year to Year.

Will formalin lose in strength if kept from one year to another in a well-corked bottle? H. H.

Ans.—It is not generally believed that formalin will lose in strength if kept in a well-corked bottle. Formalin is a volatile product and if not kept in a well stoppered bottle there would be a loss of material.

Weight of Seed Oats—Barley for Seed.

Not long ago when cleaning my seed oats I first cleaned them and put those that fell through the bottom screen in the fanning mill away to be fed to the stock, then I cleaned the oats that came into the bags over again, and I found that about one bag in every three or four was under the mill. As they were good and clean in so far as seeds and dirt went, we put them into a bin to be used for seed in case that I did not have enough of the better grade. Well, when we had them all cleaned the second time, we weighed one of the bags of what we considered the best oats, then we filled the same bag with the oats that were under the mill and found that they were about ten pounds heavier than the first bag. Now, which will make the best seed? I might say that I filled the bag each time as nearly as possible the same fullness, and that there were no weed seeds in the second lot.

2. I have been thinking of sowing some registered O. A. C. No. 21 barley, and upon looking over your columns I see a seed firm who advertise O. A. C. No. 21 at \$1.85 per bushel, and O. A. C. No. 21 registered at \$2.25 per bushel. Now, which should I sow? Would you advise me to sow the \$2.25 kind, and if so why? And if I do sow it, how can I keep it registered? C. J. L.

Ans.—1. We would sow the better grade of seed even if it is not quite so heavy as the grain which came through the screen. It will no doubt produce a more uniform crop. The small kernels go together more closely in the bag than the larger oats which accounts for them weighing heavier. Experiments and field tests have proven conclusively that the large, uniform kernels of oats are the most desirable to sow.

2. The cheaper seed may prove very satisfactory, but the registered seed is the result of selection for several years, therefore should produce a more uniform quality crop. Seed is selected by hand, taking both straw and grain into consideration to sow a quarter or half-acre plot. The returns from this are used for seed the next year. From this more heads are selected for a plot the next year to produce seed for the multiplying field. Thus it will be seen that the best is selected from the standing crop year after year which cannot help but increase the yield as well as the quality of the grain. Registered seed is supposed to be free from weed seeds or other varieties of grain. It must be thoroughly cleaned and pass an inspector who seals the bags. There are several advantages in buying the registered seed especially if a man is making a specialty of growing seed grain. In order to keep it registered certain selection must be made each year for an "elite" plot and for the multiplying field. For full particulars write L. H. Newman, Secretary Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa, Ontario.

W. C. Houck, Chippawa, Ont., has a Belgian stallion for sale. He is out of the Sweepstakes draft mare at the Chicago Horse Show, 1907. Mr. Houck invites prospective purchasers to come and see the colts got by this stallion.

Not in the Running.—The judge stopped to have a word with the colored man-of-all-work, and asked if he went to church. "Yessuh, Ah goes to church every Sunday," he said. "Are you a member?" "Yessuh." "What church?" "Prespeteeryn." "Do you believe in the doctrine of election?" "Yessuh." "Do you believe I am elected to the saved?" "Law, judge, Ah didn't even know you was a candidate."—Argonaut.

"Hired Men Galore for the Farmers"

Under this heading in the "Toronto Globe" of April 7, Peter McArthur explains the plans of the Resources Committee to farmers. He says in part:

"You will have a chance to increase your products so that you will greatly help your country, and by doing so you will greatly increase your profits. . . . No matter how much you put in, there will be plenty of labor to harvest it carefully. . . . These (business) men are not asking the farmers to accept inexperienced and unskilled help. There are thousands and thousands of men who did farm work for years before going to the city. . . . Their services will be offered to the farmer just like those of any other hired man."

Let us do what England is doing—Let us fence in every available foot of land.

If quality and permanence are desired in a fence—Page Wire Fence is the fence you will choose. In Essex, our home county, we sold last year \$27,951.69 worth of Page Fence, Gates, etc., or the equal of about thirty full carloads. Isn't the fact that we get the business in our own locality—where we and our fence are best known—a good reason why you should write for our 1917 printed matter—if you want to help your country by raising more food.

The Page Wire Fence Company, Limited

Walkerville Toronto Montreal St. John

Advertisement for a new lighter day. Features an illustration of a range and text: 'COAL never went further in a range than in the new Lighter Day. The handy-height oven sends the thermometer to baking heat in a few minutes after the fire is laid. This new Lighter Day controls the fire absolutely. Also—note—no blacklead is needed. It has far greater cooking capacity. CLARE BROS & CO., LIMITED, PRESTON'

Advertisement for Phonola. Features a musical note logo and text: 'The Phonograph Sensation of the Age—Made in Canada. Even professionals find it difficult to distinguish between the Phonola and the voice of living artists. With this new-type machine you will get those full, round overtones, the clear, vibrant "high C" and the mellow low notes in all their original purity—no blurring, clicking or scratching noises whatever. Plays any and all disc records. Prices range from \$15 to \$250. FREE: We will mail you our illustrated catalog of Phonolas, also catalog of records and name of our local dealer, upon request. DEALERS: We have a splendid proposition for dealers in unrepresented towns. Write for details. The Pollock Mfg. Company, Ltd., Kitchener, Ontario. Model "Princess" \$135'

Advertisement for Bax Will Form Co. Text: 'Make Your Will at Home for 35c. Bax prints a legal will form which enables you to sit down at home, in private, and make your own will as perfectly legal and binding as any lawyer. can. Specimen will and complete instructions included. And when it is made it cannot be broken. Don't delay. Do it now. Sold by druggists and stationers, 35c., or by mail (3 for \$1). BAX WILL FORM CO. Room 191C 163 College Street, Toronto.'

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

Advertisement for Zenoleum. Text: 'More Live Chicks. Zenoleum saves the chicks. Dip the eggs—and wash inside the incubators with 10% solution of Zenoleum. It kills all germs, makes shell opening easier, invigorates the chick and prevents white diarrhoea, the chief cause of death. Agricultural College tests have proved the worth of Zenoleum. Made in Canada. Zenoleum means health and comfort to older birds by freeing them from lice and mites and diseases. There is practically no disease in henneries where there is ZENOLEUM—the great coal-tar disinfectant. Your dealer will supply you, if not, send us 25c for trial size, carriage paid. Larger Sizes 50c; 90c; \$1.50; \$6.25. Write for Folder on Diseases of Poultry. ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.'

Advertisement for Maxwell. Text: 'BE SURE AND ASK FOR THE Maxwell. Line of WASHERS, CHURNS, BUTTER-WORKERS, FOOD CUTTERS, GAS ENGINES, etc. Write for Catalogue. MAXWELLS LIMITED, St. Mary's, Ont.'

GREASE IS GREASE

It may be any old kind but

MICA IS AXLE GREASE



THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

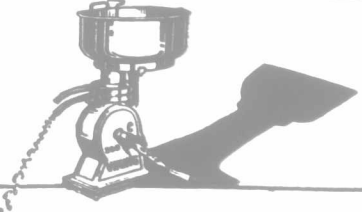
The Deacon SHIRT

For Your Husband

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

All good dealers sell Deacon Shirts.

Deacon Shirt Company BELLEVILLE, CANADA



More Profit from Your Cream

ONE man (name on request) writes in to say his 300 lb. Viking gives him 1 1/2 lbs. of butter more a week and that it skims closer by a good deal than the \$3 separator he used to have.

Ask your dealer for one free descriptive booklet, or write us

Dept. 4 Swedish Separator Co. 515 South Fish Ave. Chicago

MORE HORSE-POWER

if your teams are equipped with



These pads prevent Sore Shoulders, Galls, and Sore Feet. Your dealer will suggest Ventiles. Write BURLINGTON BLANKET CO., Ltd., 703 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO., Late Hickman and Scruby, Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, exporters of

PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK

of all descriptions. Specialty made of draft horses, beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and game sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with promptness. Now is the time to import. Prospects are bright, better, and insurance against ill health can be covered by payment of an extra 10%.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Lame Colt.

Yearling colt has been lame in hind fetlock for 2 or 3 months. I say it is in the fetlock because I do not think it is any other place. He stands with his foot turned right over. He walks all right except that he walks on his toe. He will stand all right upon the foot when the other foot is lifted. G. E. F.

Ans.—It is not possible to diagnose this case without an examination. When the trouble is located and its nature diagnosed it can be intelligently treated. Unless you decide to call your veterinarian in, all that we can advise is to keep him as comfortable and quiet as possible. A spontaneous cure may result, or some definite symptoms appear. It is quite possible that the lameness is caused by ringbone that has not yet caused a visible enlargement. V.

Abortion in Ewes.

My ewes have been fed on good clover hay and about a peck of oats each daily all winter. They have had very little exercise. Out of a flock of 35 more than half of them have aborted. Is abortion in ewes contagious? Would it be wise to keep these ewes another year? The pen was not cleaned out last year and we killed some pigs in the pen. Would these conditions cause the trouble? P. C.

Ans.—Ewes are not immune from infectious abortion. The facts about your flock are very suspicious. Want of exercise tends to the trouble. The killing of the pigs cannot be held responsible. The fact that the pen was not cleaned out last year, and that more or less heating and foul odors resulted would have an ill effect, and might be responsible for the trouble. There are no definite symptoms by which a veterinarian can diagnose definitely between infectious and accidental abortion. It would probably be wise to dispose of the flock and thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the premises before introducing fresh stock. V.

Miscellaneous.

Killing Ground Hogs.

What is the best means of killing ground hogs? J. P.

Ans.—Moisten a rag with carbon bisulphide and put it in the ground-hog's burrow in the evening. Carbon bisulphide forms a gas which is heavier than air and will gradually settle to the bottom of the burrow, destroying all life within. This material is inflammable and care should be taken not to handle it around buildings or where there is fire of any nature. As it is very poisonous it should be handled carefully.

Farm Book-Keeping.

When taking an inventory and keeping books on the farm, should interest be charged on capital invested on live stock which have to show a profit at the end of the year? Should interest be charged on the house that a man lives in? Is there a ledger available for farm accounts? I have seen them so complete for other professions that it was possible to find the exact worth with a small amount of trouble. F. J.

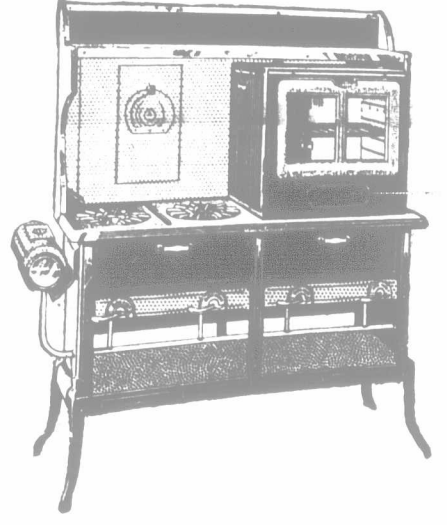
Ans.—It appears to be a much more difficult problem to keep books on the farm than it is in commercial business, and yet it is equally essential that they be kept. It seems reasonable that interest should be reckoned on capital that is invested in live stock, as it is an investment as much so as money spent for implements, buildings, etc. If profit alone is considered it would not show the true standing of the business. There really is no profit until after the interest has been made up. All farm buildings, the house included, are an investment and a certain rate of interest must be figured on them. There is a ledger available for keeping farm accounts and by its use we believe it is as easy for the farmer to figure up his exact worth at any time as it is for the commercial man. The receipts and expenditure for each class of stock or crop grown are in separate columns and it is possible to note at a glance how the different departments of the farm compare in regard to receipts and expenditures. A set of books for keeping farm accounts is advertised in these columns.

Safe, Clean Cooking

SAFE, because the oil tank is away from the heat, and because the height of flame cannot vary. Clean, because there are no wicks to smoke or need trimming.

Burners can be regulated to give degree of heat desired, and when not in operation are left completely up out of oil contact. The asbestos lining and dead air space, and glass door of "Success" oven ensure heat retention and visible baking.

An economical cooker and baker, beautiful in appearance.



McClary's FLORENCE OIL COOK STOVES

Wickless. Valveless. Blue Flame. Automatic. LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N.B., HAMILTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, EDMONTON

APPLE TREES

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

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

Clontarf Farm MANNING W. DOHERTY Established 1820 Clydesdale Horses-Holstein Cattle-Yorkshire Hogs We always have some choice young breeding stock to offer.

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

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

B. ROTHWELL BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALES

Write me for prices on champion mares. R. R. No. 1, OTTAWA, ONT

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

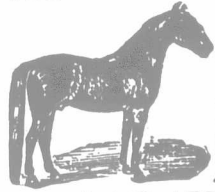
Woodlands Brown Swiss and Ponies We have no Clydes. left for sale. Our special offering is Brown Swiss bulls out of high-testing and big producing dams. Strictly high-class. Also Shetland and Welsh ponies. R. BALLAGH & SON, GUELPH, ONTARIO

SALEM SHORTHORNS Herd headed by Gainford Marquis (Imp.), undefeated in England and Canada. Sire of the winning group at Canadian National, 1914, 1915 and 1916. Can supply cattle, both sexes, at all times. J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS 11 imported cows have calved since arriving at farm, others due soon. Now is your opportunity to get something worth while to add to your herd at reasonable cost. Imported bulls of serviceable age. A. G. FARROW, OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS--BULLS Present offering is 7 fine bulls, from 11 to 18 months of age; all have good bone and are good feeders, being thick and low-set and all of choice milk strain and excellent breeding. In good growing condition and priced so you can buy. JNO. ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, ONTARIO

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Taken the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

A TREATISE on the Horse-FREE!

Advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure. Includes an illustration of a horse and a hand holding a bottle. Text: 'We offer free this book that tells you about many of the diseases afflicting horses and how to treat them. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is a safe and reliable remedy. It will cure Kingbone, Splint, and other bony enlargements. It is also a reliable remedy for Curbs, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Lameness. It does the work safely and at small expense. Mr. Carl Anderson, Grand Prairie City, Alta., writes: "Please send me a copy of your Treatise on the Horse. I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for swellings, galls, and all kinds of lameness, and find it a success." Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at a uniform price of \$1.00 a bottle, 6 for \$5.00. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist's write us. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Ensbury Falls, Vermont U.S.A.'



A \$50,000. Stake Winner Cured. "I bought SAVE-THE-HORSE and cured Frank Gill. He won Withers Stake, \$7,625; Equality Stake, \$4,980; Coney Island Jockey Club Stake, \$19,975; Travers Stake at Saratoga, \$5,800; Hindoo Stake, \$10,775. It has always been successful for me on Spavins and broken down tendons." John I. Smith, Trainer, Gravesend, L. I. is any wonder that SAVE-THE-HORSE is sold with signed Contract-Bond to cure SPAVIN, Kingbone, Curb, Thorough and ALL Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon Diseases? No matter what you vetried, don't give up. Send for FREE 96-page BOOK in our 21 years' discov'ries in the treatment of 68 forms of lameness. Simple Contract-Bond, expert veterinary advice and BOOK - ALL FREE. Write to-day. TROY CHEMICAL CO., 145 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont. (Made in Canada.) Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express Paid.

Advertisement for Absorbine. Includes an illustration of a horse's leg. Text: 'ABSORBINE will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankinds. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle & dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F. 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.'

Advertisement for Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure. Includes an illustration of a horse. Text: 'DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Kingbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunches; does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavins, thick pastern joints; cures lameness in tendons; most powerful absorbent known; guaranteed, or money refunded. Mailed to any address. Price \$1.00. Canadian Agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.'

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Scratches. I have a mare that is very itchy in the hind legs. Spots around the fetlock and up the back of the legs are raw. Previous to this spring she has always had good legs. W. E. P.

Ans.—The trouble is believed to be scratches. If not in-foal, purge with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger and follow up with 1 1/2 ounces of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. If the raw surfaces have become foul smelling, poultice with raw linseed meal and a little powdered charcoal for two days and nights, afterwards dress three times daily with a lotion made of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water.

Hay Caps—Paying for Transfers. Is it compulsory for a party selling pure-bred stock to furnish the transfers without extra charges, provided it is not mentioned at the time of purchasing the stock?

Ans.—1. Unless it was stated in the agreement that the transfers would be furnished free of charge, the party selling the stock cannot be compelled to pay for the transfers although he is obliged to furnish them. Out of courtesy a man in the pure-bred stock business should pay the expenses in regard to transfers.

2. The cloth for the hay cap is commonly made from A-1 sheeting cut into pieces forty inches square, and to each corner a quarter-pound washer or weight is fastened. This size covers a coil of hay weighing about 75 lbs. The weights tend to keep the cloth over the hay, as the hay settles the weights drop closer to the ground. The cloth must be kept smooth and free from wrinkles in order that it may shed water properly. The caps are sometimes fastened with pegs which hold them firmly in place. However, as the hay settles there is a tendency for pockets to be formed which will catch the water. Using raw oil on the cotton will make it comparatively water proof. This same material cut in much larger size and well oiled is used for covering stacks. The amount of material will depend on the size and shape of the stack. It would be advisable to have it extend down the stack to the point where narrowing-in is commenced.

Lymphangitis—Lump in Teat.

I have a horse which has suffered from lymphangitis for about three years. The swelling seems to have settled in the fetlock, which is very badly swollen. What treatment do you advise? Should the horse be left in the stable or in the pasture during treatment? D. G. F.

Ans.—1. Evidently the trouble has become chronic with your horse and it will be difficult to effect a permanent cure. Give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, follow this by 3 drams of nitrate of potash three times daily. Bathe the limb frequently with hot water and exclude all drafts from the legs. If sores break out, dress the surfaces three times daily with a lotion of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water. If the horse is lame he should be kept fairly quiet until the lameness abates, after which regular exercise should be given. When the horse is running on pasture he will obtain plenty of exercise and the swelling will no doubt be reduced a little. This trouble is very often brought about in the first place by overfeeding when the horse is not working.

2. A veterinarian may operate and successfully remove the lump or tumor from the teat, but it is generally considered advisable to beef a cow so affected, as there is believed to be danger of her offspring being similarly affected. This does not always prove to be the case and by not allowing the calf to suck the cow you would be doing all in your power to prevent the occurrence of the lump or tumor in the teat of the heifer.

Advertisement for 'What the Farmer Can Do with Concrete'. Includes an illustration of the book and a circular logo. Text: 'You Can "get along" without this book But you should not try to —full of practical directions, from which you can make all kinds of modern farm improvements at small cost. Remember Concrete Improvements are fireproof; rot-proof; vermin-proof and indestructible. Why not send your name and address, with the coupon below, and get this book? It is free. Address CANADA CEMENT COMPANY Limited 30 Herald Bldg. Montreal' Below the advertisement is a coupon form with fields for 'Signify what you want information about' and a table with categories: FLOORS, CONCRETE BLOCKS, SILOS, GARAGES, TROUGHS AND TANKS, DAIRY HOUSES, BARNs, FENCE POSTS, ROOT CELLARS, ROADS. The bottom of the coupon says 'What the farmer can do with concrete'.

Advertisement for ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS. Text: 'Sires in use: NEWTON GRAND CHAMPION (IMP.), a Marr Clara, recently imported, and RIGHT SORT (IMP.). His get has won numerous first and special prizes at Toronto. For Sale—Seven bulls, choice individuals, at reasonable prices. Also a dozen cows and heifers, some of them bred to our herd sires. Herd numbers 100. MITCHELL BROS., Jos. McCrudden, Manager BURLINGTON P. O., ONTARIO Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct.'

Advertisement for Glengow Shorthorns, Cotswolds. Text: 'For the present, we have sold all the Cotswolds we wish to spare, but we have a choice offering in young bulls fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding, and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple. WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont., Myrtle, C. P. R., Brooklin, G. T. R., Oshawa, C. N. R.'

Advertisement for Spring Valley Shorthorns. Text: 'Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex. Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont. Phone and telegraph via Ayr.'

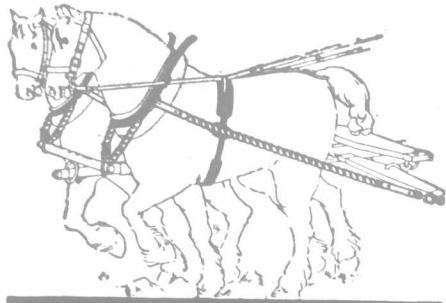
Advertisement for SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIREs—T. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ont. Text: 'Have sold all the Shropshires I can spare this season. Present offering in Shorthorns—ten really choice young bulls, sired by Broadhooks Golden Fame =50018= (imp.), and out of such noted families as Campbell-bred Clarets, Nonpareils, Marr Missies, Stamfords, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls and Charming Gems, ranging from 9 to 16 months old. All are good reds and roans. of such popular strains as Minas, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emilys, etc. Have still a few young bulls—thick, mellow fellows. Fit for service. James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ontario'

Advertisement for Spruce Glen Shorthorns. Text: 'of such popular strains as Minas, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emilys, etc. Have still a few young bulls—thick, mellow fellows. Fit for service. James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ontario'

Advertisement for BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORN OFFERING. Text: 'Imported and Canadian Bred. More bulls to select from than any herd in Ontario, all of serviceable age; also a large number of females, which are bred right and priced right. All the stock for sale. JOHN MILLER, Ashburn, Ontario Myrtle Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R.'

Advertisement for A Choice Offering of Shorthorn Bulls. Text: 'We have several good, thick low-set bulls that are now just ready for service, all reds and roans, and mostly of Booth breeding. We would like to have you see these. They are priced to sell. GEO. E. MORDEN & SONS, Halton Co. Bell Phone Oakville, Ont.'

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



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**G. L. GRIFFITH & SON**  
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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **FLEMING'S FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in **Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.

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**SPECIAL this month:**  
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**ROBT. McEWEN, R.R.4, London, Ont.**

**CREAMO**  
 Cotton Seed Feed Meal  
 FOR  
**DAIRYMEN AND FEEDERS**  
 Ask your dealer or write for prices.  
**Fred Smith, 32-34 Front St. W., Toronto**

**Glenfoyle Shorthorns**  
 Present offering—3 bulls from 10 to 13 months. Nice, straight, smooth fellows. Prices easy.  
**Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS**—Pail-fillers for sale. Young bull and heifers out of high-record cows. A few young cows and bulls with extra good breeding and quality.  
**PETER CHRISTIE & SON, Manchester P.O., Port Perry, Ont. Co.**

**Plaster Hill Herd SHORTHORNS**  
 Just one bull left, 12 months old—a choice one, good milking strain. Can spare a few cows and heifers.  
**F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, R. R. No. 3, Ont. Long-distance Telephone.**

**Mardella Shorthorns**—Bulls females; sires; quality; breeding dual-purpose cattle over 40 years. The Duke—dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk; 474 lbs. butter-fat—at the head.  
**THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ont., R. R. 3.**

**"Maple Leaf Farm"**  
 Shorthorns; Shropshires; both sexes. Mail orders satisfactorily filled.  
**J. BAKER, R. R. 1, Hampton, Ont.**

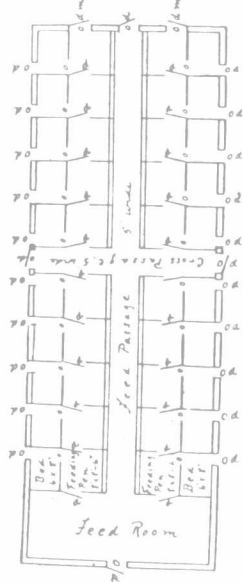
**Questions and Answers**  
 Miscellaneous.

**Construction of a Piggery.**

Describe a modern, up-to-date pig pen, capable of housing 180 feeding hogs, 20 brood sows, also space for a horse and cow, and room to store feed by the carload besides about 10 tons of alfalfa and straw for bedding. Keep in view reasonable cost, handiness and cleanliness. We would like particular information regarding the size of building, whether better partly under or entirely above the ground surface, the building material to use, the general lay-out, flooring, size of pen, material for partitions, kind of feed troughs, the most modern method of removing manure from the pen. There are eight acres of land on which we propose erecting this pen. Would a silo in connection be worth considering?

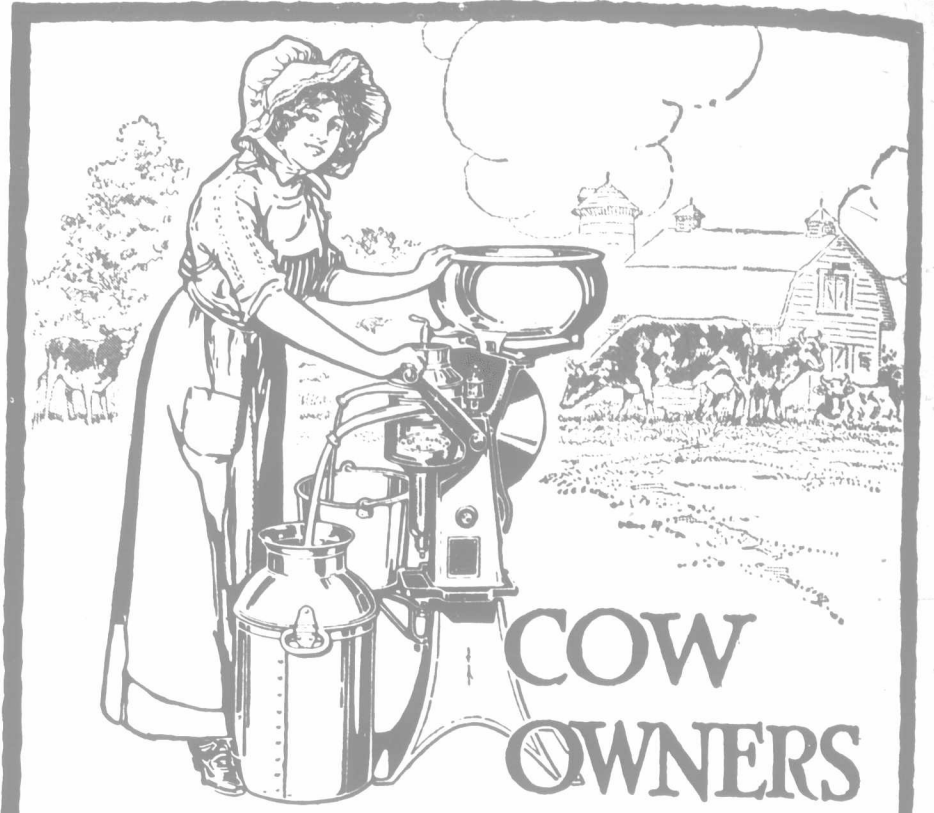
W. A. M.

Ans.—Features to take into consideration when building a hog pen are dryness, ventilation, light, freedom from drafts, reasonable warmth and convenience. The kind of material with which the building is built will influence the dryness and warmth of the pen. For permanency, concrete should be largely used although there are objections to it, especially for sleeping quarters where there is a shortage of straw. It is not considered advisable to house the brood sows in the same pen as the feeding hogs. The air of a piggery where a large number of shoats are kept does not agree with young pigs. If a part of the large piggery is to be used for farrowing pens, it is advisable to use a tight partition to separate them from the rest of the building. The same style of pens can be used for the sows as for the feeding hogs, although it might be advisable to make the sleeping quarters a little wider than is considered necessary in the feeding pen. A separate building might be erected for the horses and cows, as they are better removed from the odor of the piggery. Of course this can be done by having a tight partition; but it is not as satisfactory as having a separate building. The accompanying illustration shows a piggery which gives



Lay-out of piggery 30 by 100 feet.

very good satisfaction. It is 36 feet wide and 100 feet long. It is divided off into pens 8 feet wide and 14½ feet long, with a passageway 5 feet wide between the two rows of pens. There is a feed room at one end and also a passage running across the house. It will be noticed that the sleeping apartments are 6 by 8 feet, separated from the remainder of the pen by a 3½-foot partition which may be of concrete or lumber. This partition shelters the pigs from drafts and also holds the straw in place, which economizes on bedding. This bed is raised about six inches and slightly slopes towards the center of the pen. There is an opening leading from the bed to the feeding pen. The feeding pen is 8 feet by 8 feet 6 inches with a concrete floor sloping slightly from the trough to the center. The illustration shows a line of doors between each pen. These are 4 feet wide and when open close the opening from the beds to the feeding pen, thus fastening the pigs in and permitting the use of a stone-boat, cart or litter carrier for removing the manure. This is considered a great convenience as there is no danger of



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**EXPECT MORE FROM A DE LAVAL**

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There are men that have good SHORTHORN HERDS that need good bulls to head them. There are men that have herds that are kept to breed thick, easy-feeding cattle, and big cows that are good milkers. There are men that are trying hard to start improvement in their own herds and in their neighborhoods. I have a suitable bull for each at moderate price, and I PAY THE FREIGHT. Business established 81 years. **Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.** One hour from Toronto.

**BURNFOOT STOCK FARM**

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

**IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS**

We have several newly-imported bulls of serviceable age. Cruickshank, Marr and Duthie breeding, as well as a number of choice, home-bred young steers, got by our noted herd sire, Proud Monarch, by Royal Blood. Get our prices before buying elsewhere. **RICHARDSON BROS., Columbus, Ont.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS (Show Material—Both Sexes)**

We are offering some extra quality in young bulls, two of the Emmeline family, fit for service now; one very promising Matchless bull calf (9 mos.); show bulls every one. Any person wanting something good of either sex will do well to see our herd. **Geo. Gier & Son, R. M. D., WALDEMAR, ONTARIO R. R. Station, Grand Valley**

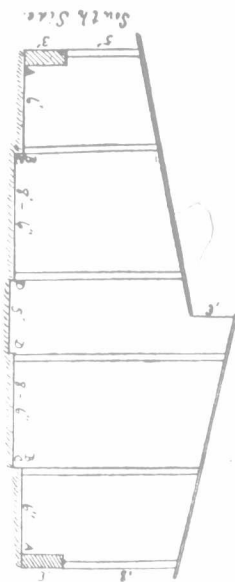
**Creekside Farm Shorthorns** We have for sale at present a number of young Claret-bred bull, by Proud Monarch. We like them; so will you. If it's young bulls, or a few females you need, we would welcome a visit from you. Write or 'phone. Visitors met by appointment.  
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**WILLOWBANK STOCK FARM SHORTHORN HERD**  
 Established 1855. This large and old-established herd has at the head the two great bulls: Imported Roan Chief =60865 =, a Butterfly, and the prizewinning bull, Browndale =80112 =, a Mina. An extra good lot of young stock to offer of either sex. Splendid condition. Good families of both milking strain and beef.  
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35 imported cows and heifers, forward in calf to service in Scotland, also five imported bulls. Our 1916 importations are all choicely bred. Have also home-bred bulls and females. Farm half mile from Burlington Junction. Write or call and see us.  
**J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont.**

the pigs getting from one pen to the other when the door is open. Drawing the manure away from the building is preferable to the all too common practice of pitching it out the door leading to the yard. The width is quite satisfactory and the length may be increased or shortened according to the number of pigs kept. The number which each pen will accommodate will depend on the size of the pigs. It is not advisable to have so many in a pen that they are crowded at the feeding trough. A pen entirely above the ground surface is preferable. A cement wall 8 or 10 inches thick extended about 3 feet above the floor, with a frame built on top, is very satisfactory. The frame can be built of 2 by 4 inch studding, boarded on the outside, covered with building paper and then tightly clap-boarded. If matched lumber is used on the inside of the studding a dead-air space is formed which aids in keeping the building warm. The following illustration shows the cross



North Side

End view of a piggyery, showing dimensions and method of construction.

section of the piggyery above described. The contour of the floor, shape of the roof and supports for the same are given. There is 5 feet of framework on the south side and 8 feet on the north side. The north roof projects 3 feet above the south roof and this space is partly windows. Besides this, six windows, each 5 feet long and 2½ feet high, are put in the south wall and two or three windows in the north wall. The advantage of this is that sunlight is let into the pens on both sides of the passageway. There are objections to this style of a roof, however, the chief being absence of a loft for storing bedding and feed. However, it is believed to be a healthier pen than one with a gable roof which permits of storage room. If this style of house were built, space could be left over the feed room, indicated in the illustration, for the storing of feed, and a cheap building could be erected at one end for the storing of straw. However, on the same sized piggyery the frame wall could be 5 feet high on both the south and north sides, and joists laid across to support a floor. A gable roof could then be put on with rafters sloping directly from the joists, or raised several feet on studding. This would give ample room for storage of straw and possibly the alfalfa hay if it is desirable to feed it to the hogs. The partitions between pens could be built of concrete or lumber and should be about 4 feet high. The front partition over the trough can be of lumber or heavy wire fencing. Concrete troughs, about 8 inches high next to the feed passage, 4 inches high next to the feeding pen and 10 inches wide, are more lasting than wood.

A similar lay-out of pens could be erected for the brood sows. In regard to ventilation, which is essential in a piggyery, shafts can be constructed in the wall at intervals of 15 or 20 feet for the admission of fresh air. They should open outside near the ground and inside at the ceiling. The outlets may consist of shafts about 8 inches square extending from near the floor to the roof. The intakes should be arranged so that the openings can be opened or closed. Portable pens are very satisfactory for growing pigs, or can be used as farrowing pens. They may be constructed in different sizes so that a team can move them from place to place in the yard or field. A pen 8 feet square will accommodate a sow and her

# YORK COUNTY BREEDERS "Quality Sale" of Holsteins

Richmond Hill Fair Buildings, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9th  
A few minutes trolley ride north of Toronto AT 12.30 P.M. SHARP

York County is well known as the home of many of the best sires of the breed, and the blood of the following are well represented in this sale: a 33.31-lb. son of the great King Segis, grandsire of the only 50-lb. mature cow and of the only 46-lb. four-year-old; a son, a full brother, a grandson of May Echo Sylvia (the world's record cow) and several grandsons of the world's greatest sire, King of the Pontiacs.

as 26 lbs. butter in 7 days, and most of them bred to one of the sires mentioned above.

If you want thirty, forty or fifty-pound blood in your herd at a time when expensive feed is a thing of the past and when prospects were never better for good prices for milk, butter and cheese, and with a growing demand for good breeding Holsteins, come to this great "Quality Sale".

York County breeders are making every effort to make this sale of seventy head of Holsteins the sale of the season—a sale that will be a credit to York County, the breed, the breeder and the buyer.

Remember the Sale is rich in the blood of the families that hold the world's records for both milk and butter, and that every animal will be sold, regardless of value, to the highest bidder, and that the sale will start at 12.30 o'clock, sharp.

Sixty good females will be sold, with records as high

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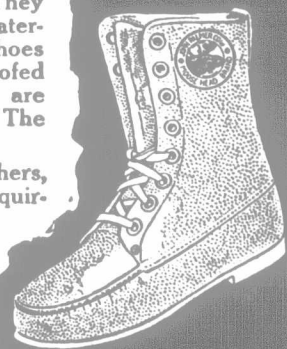
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They are also specially suitable for ranchers, trackmen, laborers, sportsmen and all others requiring extra strong yet comfortable footwear.

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FORMERLY THE HET LOO HERD  
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WE ARE AT PRESENT OFFERING THE SERVICES OF KING SEGIS ALCARTRA SPOFFORD TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF APPROVED COWS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.  
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Of long-distance record makers, the kind that milk heavy and test around 4 per cent. the whole year. Of the six highest butter-fat records of two-year-olds in Canadian R.O.P., one half were bred at Pioneer Farm. Young bulls for sale from dams of the same breeding as these and sired by Canary Hartog, whose three nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days and 108 lbs. milk in one day.  
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King Walker Pride is our present herd sire; he is a son of the great King Walker and the noted show cow Pride Hengerveld Lennox, 30.11 lbs. of butter in 7 days. We still have a few sons of his left, and all are from our own high-record dams. Could also spare several two year-old heifers. Come and see our herd. Collier V. Robbins, Perry Sta., M.C.R., Fenwick Sta., T.H. & B., Wainport, Ont.

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175 head to choose from. Special offering: bulls from one month to one year old. Grandsons of Prince Auggie Mechtildde. Visitors always welcome.  
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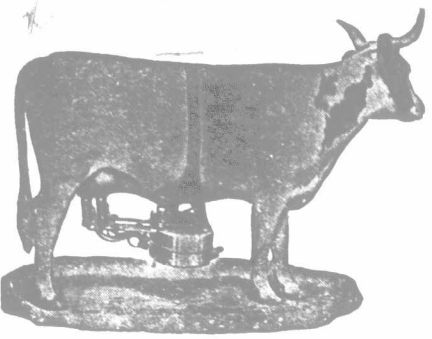
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**Omega has NO RUBBER TUBES**

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The figures of yesterday may be TOO LOW for to-morrow. We furnish cans.

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**18 HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE**

Eleven months and under; also 1 cow; 8 heifers, freshening from March till September, from tested and untested dams.

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Two Registered Holstein Cows for Sale.  
 No. 1. Freshened March 17th. A large, square cow, about one-third white. Her R.O.P., 15,009 lbs. milk, 585 lbs. butter, 10 years old.  
 No. 2. Due to freshen early in June. R.O.P., 13,663 lbs. milk, 525 lbs. butter at 3 years old, about half black and white, 5 years old. Her dam has R.O.P. of over 20,000 lbs., R.O.M. 27.60 and 110 lbs. milk one day. She is bred to a son of Echo Champion.  
 They are priced well worth the money. Apply to John B. Wylie, Almonte, Ontario

**Three Holstein Bulls**

fit for service for sale, or would exchange for young Holstein heifers of pure blood. Prices on application to Chas. F. Thornton, Comber P.O., Ont.

When writing mention "Advocate"

litter, or provide shelter for two or three sows or a number of growing pigs.

The eight acres can be divided off into yards, and it is a good plan to have them so arranged that pasture crops can be grown in rotation on the different yards. This will not only provide feed for the pigs, but will tend to keep the soil in better condition. If possible provide plenty of shade during the hot weather. Trees are the most suitable, but shelters from the sun may be provided by a frame structure in the different yards.

In regard to the stable for horse and cow, it will require from 22 to 24 feet in length to give proper space for rear passage, stall, manger and feed passage for the horse. The stall will need to be about 5 feet wide. Three and one-half feet is wide enough for a cow stall, and a shorter stall than that required for the horse is used. From 4½ to 5 feet, depending on the size of the cow, is long enough. It would not be practicable to build a stable long enough to accommodate the horse and only wide enough for two stalls. It might be worked in at the end of the piggery all right; if not, it could be made 12 or 15 feet wide and part used for vehicles. This would give more room in the loft for storage of hay. Silage is only fed to a limited extent to hogs and we would not consider erecting a silo when only one cow is being kept.

**Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.**

**Splicing a Rope—Dehorning Calves.**

Is there any known cause for a young sow failing to produce milk to feed her offspring? She was in fair condition and had exercise all winter.

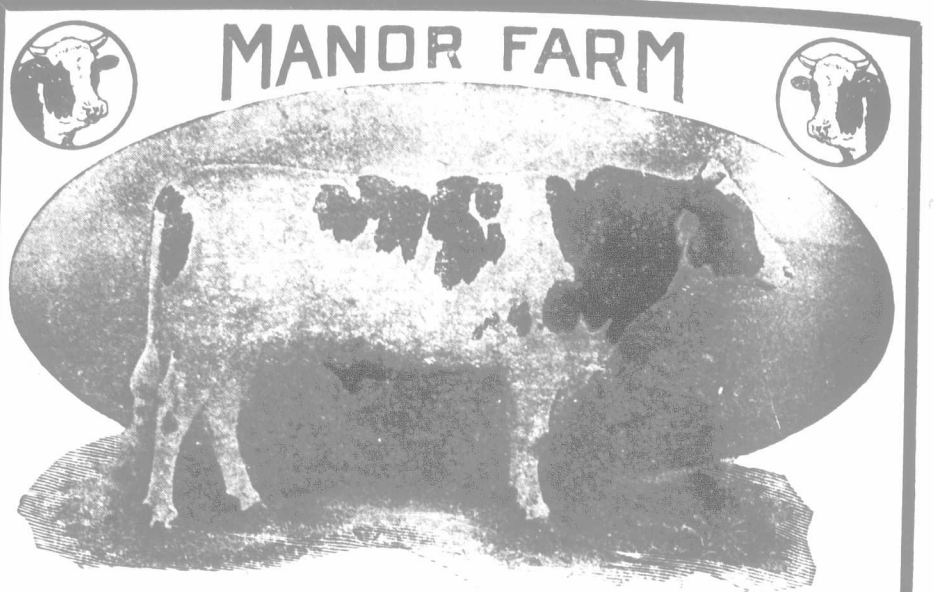
2. What is the best method of removing horns from young calves? How old should they be when treatment is given?

3. How is a good splice made in a rope?

Ans.—1. The trouble sometimes occurs without any apparent cause. It may be due to improper feeding, although a sow that is in fair condition should be a fair milker. Other than giving proper nourishment and care there is little that can be done.

2. Calves may be dehorned successfully by using caustic potash when they are a few days old. Clip the hair away from the small buttons or elementary horns. Moisten the caustic potash and rub it on the spots until the skin is just ready to bleed. If sufficient potash is applied no horns will develop. Care must be taken not to use too much potash and not to have it too wet. We have known of cases where it was applied so moist that it ran down the head into the eyes and caused loss of sight. The horns have been killed on calves nearly a month old, but after this age it cannot be so effectively applied.

3. Splicing a rope successfully requires considerable practice. It is rather difficult to explain in words just how it is done. There are different ways of doing the work; one, which is fairly satisfactory is to unwind one strand of the two ropes to be spliced for a couple of feet or more. Fit them closely together and tie so that it will appear as two continuous strands. Then unwind one of the other strands and follow it up with the strand that was tied. Continue this back until you have six or eight inches at the end left, then tie it and the strand you are unwinding. The latter will be several feet long, cut it leaving about a foot. Fasten them by working under and over the other strands. This will make a little bulge in the rope but it need not be large if part of the strand is removed before you start to weave it into the rope. Do the same at the other end. Repeat with two other strands meeting in the centre, only don't unwind them back so far as the first two. With a four-strand rope there will be two strands meeting in the centre of the splice. Reduce the length of these and weave them in similar to the two ends. This will make a splice about four feet long. For heavy work it should be five or six feet. This is regulated by the distance the first strands are unwound. Some people unwind the strands of the two ropes for a couple of feet and immediately begin to weave the strands into the rope. This works all right but we do not think it is so efficient as making a longer splice and replacing the place occupied by the strand of one rope with the strand of the other for a distance of one foot and a half before the ends are woven in.



**KING SEGIS PONTIAC POSCH**  
 SENIOR SIRE IN SERVICE AT MANOR FARM  
 Sire King Segis Pontiac Alcartra (the \$50,000 Sire)  
 Dam Fairmont Netherland Posch (32.59 lbs. at 4 yrs. old)

**Young Sires from Manor Farm**

Are in great demand. I have only two bull calves left, both of very choice breeding, one from a 28-lb. dam, the other from a 20-lb. two-year-old now under test and making good.

They are priced right to sell. Write for extended pedigree and photo.

**GORDON S. GOODERHAM CLARKSON, ONT.**

**At Service MAY SYLVIA PONTIAC CORNUCOPIA**

His dam, May Echo Pontiac is a grand individual, never tested on account of accident but still with a three-fourths udder, with a possibility of being tested this season. She is a daughter of May Echo Sylvia, the world's greatest combined milk and butter cow, who is dam of Avondale Pontiac Echo, now owned to Messrs. Burnaby and Wallace. Also dam of champion Sylvia Echo Pontiac, Mr. A. C. Hardy's herd sire, the only 41-lb. sires in Canada. May Echo Pontiac's sire, King Pontiac Artis Canada has more high-testing two-year-old daughters than any bull in Canada; also a great many three-year-olds with high tests.

Book your orders early as only a limited number of cows bred.

**W. F. ELLIOT, Secretary, Bell Phone, UNIONVILLE, ONT.**

**Hospital for Insane--Hamilton, Ont.**

Our only offering at present is a bull born February 10th, 1917, a grandson of Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and the great cow Lakeview Lestrage, 28.34 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam is a high-producer and tester, and carries the blood of King of the Pontiacs, and King Segis.

Apply to Superintendent.

**KING SYLVIA KEYES 28566**

Is our junior herd sire. Twenty of "King's" nearest relatives average for seven days 29.97 lbs. butter. His dam and five sisters' average milk for one day is 110 lbs.; seven days, 724.4 lbs. His dam, sire's dam and two sisters' average for seven days is 774 lbs. milk, with 32.26 butter. "King" will be bred to a limited number of approved cows this year. Prices and terms on application. Don't delay. Correspondence solicited.

BACKED BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST RECORDS.

**W. G. Bailey, Oak Park Stock Farm, R. R. 4, Paris, Ont.**

**20,177 lbs. milk, 780 lbs. butter**

is the official record of "Burkeyie Hengerveld" (9906), the first 20,000-lb. 4-year-old in Canada. We offer a young sire, born Oct. 16, out of a 2-year-old daughter of this great cow, sired by a son of "Calamity Johanna Nig" 25,443 lbs. milk, 1,007½ lbs. butter (semi-official) in one year, 108 lbs. milk in one day. Sire's sire "May Echo Prince", a son of May Echo, ¾ brother to "May Echo Sylvia" 152 lbs. milk in one day; 1,095 lbs. milk, 41.00 lbs. butter in 7 days. This calf is a beauty and is priced very reasonable. Write us.

**JOSEPH O'REILLY, R. R. No. 9, PETERBORO, ONT.**

**SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS**

The only herd in America that has two stock bulls that the dam of each has milked over 116 lbs. a day and their average butter records are over 35 lbs. a week. We have fifty heifers and young bulls to offer, by these sires, and out of dams just as well bred. We invite personal inspection.

**D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. 2, HAMILTON, ONT. Phone 7165**

**CLOVERLEA HOLSTEINS**

Our entire lot of bulls, fit for service, as advertised are sold. We still have a number coming on, eight months and under, which will be priced right for immediate sale. Write quick, for they will go fast--  
**GRIESBACH BROS., COLLINGWOOD, ONT.**

**EVERGREEN STOCK FARM—High-class Registered Holsteins**

To breeders who wish to make secure their future success we are offering some extra choice bull calves at living prices. Two of these are from daughters of a son of Lulu Keyes, 36 lbs. butter 7 days, and 21 lbs. milk per day, and sired by Prince Colantha Abbecker, whose dam made 32 lbs. butter 7 days and 104 lbs. milk per day.  
**A. E. HULET, NORWICH, ONT. BELL PHONE 48-r. 3.**



**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Rebuilding Line Fence.**

A and B live on adjoining farms. A leveled his half of the line fence, but failed to measure up or note the dividing line until after he had torn down about 30 feet more than his half. He built his half of the fence, leaving the 30 feet down. Can B compel A to put the fence that he threw down in as good repair as he found it? Who will be responsible if stock go through the opening from one farm to the other? A. L.

Ans.—A should leave the 30 feet of fence in as good condition as he found it, and is responsible for damages which might happen through his negligence in tearing down the 30 feet of fence that is not his share, and then failing to rebuild it.

**Tumors.**

I have a three-year-old bull that had a small lump on his hip last fall. This spring two more have formed. They appear to be getting a little larger all the time. What treatment would you advise? A. D. M.

Ans.—From the description given we are inclined to believe that these lumps are small tumors. By applying iodine or some blister it is possible to reduce the size, but this will not wholly remove the tumors. Dissection is the proper treatment and if the operation is skillfully performed and correct treatment is given afterwards there should not be much of a scar or depression left. When the tumor is dissected out the skin is stitched, leaving an opening at the lower part for drainage of any pus which may form. The wound must be kept clean and should be dressed three times daily until healed with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid or some other good antiseptic. It is advisable to have your veterinarian examine the animal to ascertain definitely whether or not the lumps are tumors, as it is rather difficult for us to diagnose the case without seeing the animal. The operation should be performed by the veterinarian but after treatment can be given by any careful man.

**Nitrate of Soda for the Tobacco Plant.**

Does nitrate of soda encourage the growth of tobacco plants in the beds? What fertilizer should I use on tobacco and how strong a solution of nitrate of soda should I use when watering the bed?

2. When transplanting would it be any benefit to use water which contains a little nitrate of soda? Would it tend to keep the cut worms away?

3. How much nitrate of soda should I use to a barrel of water when transplanting?

4. How much arsenate of lead should I use to a gallon of water when spraying for the tobacco worm? H. B.

Ans.—1. Nitrate of soda is very useful on the tobacco seed bed when the growth seems to be a little backward. As soon as the plants are well up they can be watered with a weak solution of nitrate of soda, not over one per cent, instead of pure water, any time that the grower finds that the plant is not growing as fast as desired. Even when using the one per cent. solution of nitrate of soda it is better to wash off the plants with a small addition of pure water so as to be sure that no excess of the chemical remains on the leaves.

2. I do not think it would benefit the plants at transplanting time if some nitrate of soda were put in the barrel of the transplanting machine. At any rate it has never been proven that it would have any effect in keeping the cut worms away.

3. If any nitrate of soda is used with the water when transplanting, I would propose reducing the strength to not more than .5 per cent., as there will be no possibility of washing the leaves after the plants have been soaked in the solution of nitrate of soda.

4. When spraying with arsenate of lead a solution of one to one and one-half per cent. is used. When dusting the amount varies in proportion to the size of the leaves from 4 to 6 lbs. per acre. In the latter case it would be better to use wood ashes in preference to lime as a carrier; the latter is a little heavier and there is always the possibility of danger from the caustic action of the lime. F. C.



NEPONSET

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**Best for Barns**

Look for the Roll with the Paroid Label



Paroid makes the best roof, and is not expensive, costing about as much as good wooden shingles. Paroid cannot rust, rot, split, or dry out as other roofings do. You can lay a Paroid roof then forget about it.

**Resists Fire** Burning sparks and embers falling on a roof of Paroid die out harmlessly. Many a building has been saved from fire and destruction by this roofing. Approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

**Complete Kit—Ready to Lay** When you open a roll of the genuine Paroid, you find a complete kit inside, with full instructions and our unconditional guarantee. No roofing is easier to lay than Paroid, and the farmer needs no helpers, other than those on his own farm.

**Insist on the Genuine Paroid** Do not let any dealer give you a substitute for Paroid. Look for the label on every roll you buy. Remember, Neponset Paroid Roofing is used by the Dominion Government, the railways, and by farmers all over Canada. Remember Paroid roofs have given service for over nineteen years. Insist on the genuine.

Neponset Paroid is made in Grey, Red, and Green—handsome permanent colors

For your Home, use Neponset Twin Shingles, of the same good quality as Paroid, surfaced with crushed slate, Red, and Green.

Hardware and Lumber dealers sell our roofings. Look for the Neponset dealer and get good satisfaction.

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

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

Warehouses: Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, St. John, Montreal

Also Manufacturers of Neponset Wall Board.

**19 Years' of Service**

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

**Southdowns and Shropshires**

Mr. John D. Larkin has recently added to his flock at Larkin Farms by purchasing from Mr. J. C. Duncan, Manager of the Niagara Stock Farm, Lewiston, N. Y., their entire flocks of Southdown and Shropshire sheep. The breeding and management of these long-established and well-known flocks will continue along the same lines as in the past. The continued patronage of those who have drawn from these flocks and those who require Southdowns and Shropshires of merit is solicited and complete satisfaction is assured. Address:—  
LARKIN FARMS, QUEENSTON, ONTARIO

**Young BRAMPTON JERSEYS Bulls**

For the next fortnight we are making a special offering on young bulls, bred from the highest producing families ever introduced into Canada. Brampton Jerseys and their descendants hold all Jersey R.O.P. records, save one. Females, all ages, also for sale. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ontario

**THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS**  
LONDON, ONTARIO  
John Pringle, Prop.

**CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD**  
Present offering—Some high-class bull calves ready for service, from Record of Performance dams, including grand champion bull at last Western Fair and his full brother; also cows and heifers. State distinctly what is wanted if writing  
WE WORK OUR SHOW COWS AND SHOW OUR WORK COWS

**Edgeley Stock Farm**  
The home of Canada's greatest producing Jersey, SUNBEAM OF EDGELEY, the Sweepstakes Dairy Cow at the recent Guelph test; is also the champion R.O.P. butter cow for Canada. Would a grandson or great-grandson of this famous cow improve your herd? We have them. Write for particulars.  
JAS. BAGG & SON, Woodbridge, C.P.R.; Concord, G.T.R. EDGELEY, ONT.

**Glenhurst Ayrshires**  
For 50 years I have been breeding the great Flos tribe of Ayrshires; dozens of them have been 60-lb. cows. I have lots of them get 60 lbs. a day on twice-a-day milking. Young bulls 1 to 10 months of age, females all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you, write me.  
James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.

**LIVINGSTON BRAND**

The purest and best.

**OIL CAKE MEAL**

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., Ltd.  
Manufacturers, Baden, Ont.

**City View Ayrshires**

for April—One R.O.P. cow, fresh; two bulls fit for service, and a few choice bull calves.  
JAS. BEGG & SON, St. Thomas, Ont.

**Choice Offering in Ayrshires**

At Special Prices. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dams. Come and see them.  
Jno. A. Morrison, Mount Elgin, Ontario

**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 Stn., G.T.R.

**LABELS**  
Live-stock Labels for cattle, sheep and hogs, manufactured by the Ketchum Manufacturing Co.  
Box 501, Ottawa, Ont. Write for samples and prices

**STORMKING**  
RUBBER  
**ROOFING**

Heavy Weights  
Three Ply  
Per Square \$2.15

ONE THIRD THE PRICE OF METAL

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES  
Buy your roofing direct from the factory distributors. Get reliable quality at less than wholesale prices. We have the proper roofing material for your buildings, heavy and light grades. Some as low as 85c. per square. We specialize in all Builders' Supplies.

**THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, LIMITED**  
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS.  
HAMILTON, CANADA

**Bog Spavin**

Cure the lameness and remove the bump 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—Dog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Carb, Capped Lock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. 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.

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**TAMWORTHS**

For Sale  
Large numbers of choice males and females.  
All ages.

**Herold's Farms, Beamsville, Ont.**

**Polands, Durocs and Berkshires**  
Young stock at all times, both sexes and all ages. Can also supply anything in Dorsets or Southdowns. Everything priced to sell.

**CECIL STOBBS,** Leamington, Ont.

**Prospect Hill Berkshires**  
Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boar. Also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right. John Weir & Son, Paris, Ont. R. R. 1.

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE**  
My herd won all the champion prizes at London, Toronto and Windsor, 1916. Young stock for sale, pairs not akin. Come and see them, or write. Trains met by appointment.

**Culbert Malott, R.R. No. 3, Wheatley, Ont.**

**TAMWORTHS**  
Young sows bred for April and May farrow, and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write:

**John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.**

**Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns.** Bred from the prizewinning herds of England. Tamworths, both sexes, 20 young sows, bred to farrow in June and July. Young boars from 2 to 5 months old; Shorthorns of the best milking strain. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

**Cloverdale Berkshires and Shropshires**—In Berkshires I can furnish boars or sows, all ages, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. In Shropshires, can furnish rams or ewes, any age, from imp. stock. Prices reasonable.

**C. J. LANG, R. R. No. 3, Burketon, Ont.**

**YORKSHIRES** Sows 170 lbs. and under, not yet bred. Boars 2 and 3 months, 60 to choose from. Bred from prize-winning stock, Eldon Duke still at the head. Tell us your wants.

**Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ontario**

**Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets** In Chester Whites we have both sexes, any age, bred from our champions of many years. In Dorsets we have ram and ewe lambs by our Toronto and Ottawa champion, and out of Toronto, London, and Guelph winners. W. E. Wright, & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

**Pine Grove Yorkshires** Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.

**Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

**Meadow Brook Yorkshires**  
I am offering a few choice boars ready for service and some good litters ready to wean, May 1st. All bred from prize-winning stock. Prices reasonable.

**G. W. Miners, R. R. 3, Exeter, Ont., Huron Co.**

### Agricultural Press and Department of Agriculture Get Together in U. S.

Early in April by the authority of Secretary David F. Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture. The National Agricultural Organization Society called by telegraph a patriotic meeting of farm journal editors and publishers in St. Louis for April 10. The purpose of this meeting was to confer on the situation confronting agriculture as a result of the war, and to mobilize the publicity resources of the farm press to aid the department in disseminating information. Secretary Houston presided, and the farm-paper men engaged in an informal discussion. The circulation strength of the gathering was computed at over eleven million, the majority of the large papers east of the Rocky Mountains being represented.

The meeting was very effective in its inspirational effect both upon the farm journal men and the officials of the department. It was unanimously decided to pass the following resolution:

"With the entrance of the United States into the world war, farmers of America are laid under the most insistent and inexorable obligation. It is a war of food more than of munitions. Nature has turned a forbidding face on the early harvests of the world. A shortage of more than 50,000,000 bushels of winter wheat at home and a deficiency in all crops abroad, sound a trumpet call to farmers to bend every effort to the limit of human intelligence, energy and ingenuity to wring from the earth its maximum yield in all the coming harvests.

"Patriotism and profit should stimulate them. The life of the nation hangs in the balance. The rewards for intelligent farm toil were never so alluring and certain. Every man in his own field must be the judge of methods.

"This appeal coming from publishers and editors of farm journals in session in St. Louis, representing a combined circulation of more than 11,000,000, seeks to arouse producers to the gravity of the situation and to enlist in the army most necessary to the nation's defence—the army of farm men, women and children whose devoted and intelligent effort will sustain our fighting forces and bring succor to starving men, women and children and insure inevitably the peace of the world."

A national editorial advisory committee was recommended to work in conjunction with the Agricultural Department and aid in every way possible.

### Larkin Farms Make Important Purchase.

One of the most important live-stock transactions reported recently is the sale of the entire Southdown and Shropshire flocks of the Niagara Stock Farm, Lewiston, N. Y., to Larkin Farms, Queenston, Ont. These flocks which have for years been under the management of J. C. Duncan, who is well known to our Canadian breeders, are perhaps among the oldest breeding establishments in New York State, and so many of our readers have made selections of both Southdowns and Shropshires from Mr. Duncan in the past they will be in a position to appreciate the high quality which this purchase will enable Larkin Farms to offer Canadian breeders. In sending the announcement Mr. Larkin also reports an exceptionally brisk trade in Aberdeen-Angus bulls. Of the fifty three or four head that were in the stables at the time of our representative's visit to the farm in November he states that only four or five remain. Five thick, well-bred youngsters are being shipped this week, all of which go to the Western Provinces.

### Another 30-lb. Record.

In these columns a few weeks ago we announced that the six-year-old Holstein cow, Simcoe Mercedes Queen, of the Highlawn Lake herd, owned by R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson, Ontario, was just then beginning a 7-day official test, and in which she looked exceptionally promising for a 30-lb. record. We are now advised that she has completed with 30.1 lbs. of butter, making her the highest record daughter of the good breeding bull, Imperial Mercedes Posch.



### "With your Milking Machine I can Produce Milk of Superior Quality"

The writer of the letter below is known throughout his district as a keen and rather critical judge of dairying methods and equipment. They say he is a "crank" on quality! about the purity of the milk they get for their patrons.

RIVERFIELD, QUE., Jan. 25, 1917.

Gentlemen:—

I have noticed some of the testimonials you are publishing and thought I would let you know how I like the Empire Milking Machine and Empire Engine which I purchased from you in the month of April, 1916. It has given entire satisfaction. I have had considerable experience with engines for many years, and am consequently in position to appreciate the merits of the Empire, and recommend same as one of the most reliable for milking machine and general farm work.

With your Milking Machine I can produce milk of superior quality, according to the statement of the John D. Duncan Co., to whom I have been shipping. I find that the machine is in no way injurious to the cows or teats, and no other trouble has been experienced. The speed at which the machine can milk is regulated by the class of cows and the quickness of the operator.

J. R. MCKELL.

### EMPIRE Mechanical Milkers

produce milk of high quality, at the same time that they save time, reduce expense, increase profits, and make it possible to keep up and even increase the number of cows milked, in spite of the growing scarcity of help. They certainly are worth investigation.

Write for Booklets explaining the correct nature principle on which the Empire works, and giving the experience of prominent Dairymen who are using it. Address Dept. "C"

**THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.**  
of Canada, Limited.

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG. 63



### Give Your Crops a Better Start

A Peter Hamilton Spring Tooth Cultivator will work your soil into a perfect seed-bed. It is designed to cut every inch of the ground and cultivate it thoroughly to an even depth.

### Peter Hamilton Cultivators

have specially constructed sections that give the teeth great freedom of action. They are so flexible that a ridge and furrow can be thoroughly cultivated at the same time, and hard, rough soil seldom jerks more than two teeth out of the ground at once. The teeth are made of high-grade steel with reversible points. The frame is strong, well-braced and properly trussed.

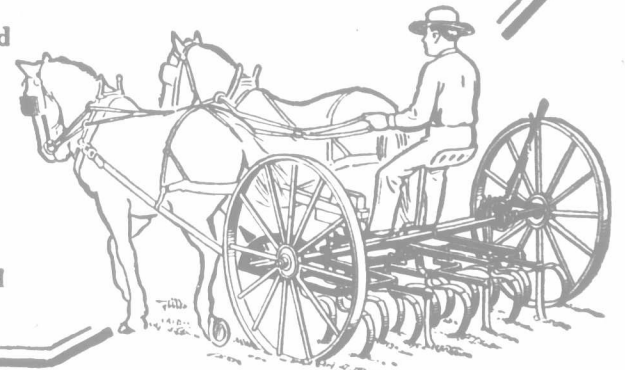
Send for our free illustrated booklet and post yourself on the merits of this cultivator.

Dealers wanted in open territory.

**The Peter Hamilton Company**

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PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO



### YORKSHIRES

Litter of fourteen about ready to wean; also a number of older females. Address:

**WELDWOOD FARM,** Farmer's Advocate, London, - Ontario

**BERKSHIRES** My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.

**ADAM THOMSON** R. R. No. 1, Stratford, Ontario  
Shakespeare Station, G. T. R.

**LYNNORE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
FOR SALE—Young stock of both sexes, bred from imported animals, high-class in type and quality. Also, we are now offering for sale highly-bred imported stock boar and sows. Write for particulars.

**F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT,** BRANTFORD, ONT.  
Lynnore Stock Farm—English Dairy Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs

**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

**H. M. VANDERLIP,** Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, Brantford, Ont.  
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

**Duroc Jersey Swine** Just home from quarantine; Brookwater Principle Origin, sired by that great sire, The Principle 4, that has proved himself one of the greatest sires in the U. S., which we are using on a number of imported and home-bred sows for spring farrow. A few of the sows and young stock for sale at all times. Pairs furnished not akin.

**L. A. PARDO & SONS,** R. R. No. 1, CHARING CROSS, ONTARIO

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ESTAB. 1877. I  
Master of Patent  
free - 99 St. Ja  
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# INSURE YOUR HORSES

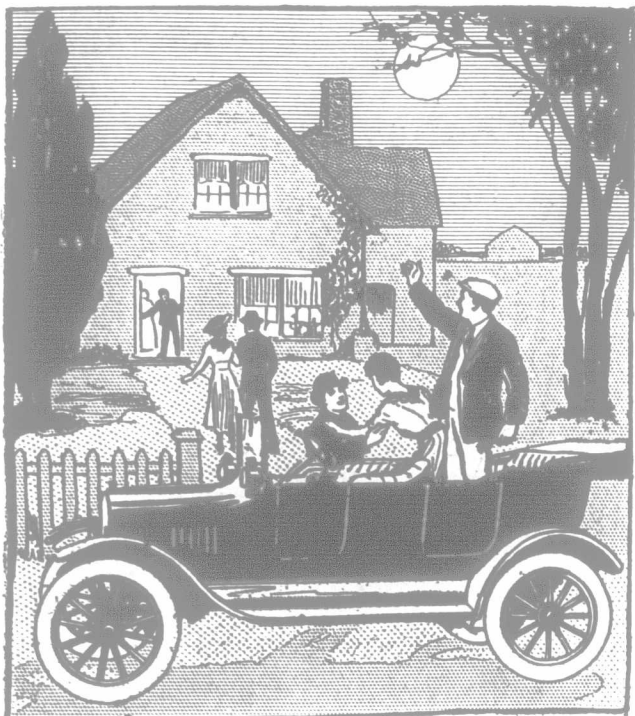
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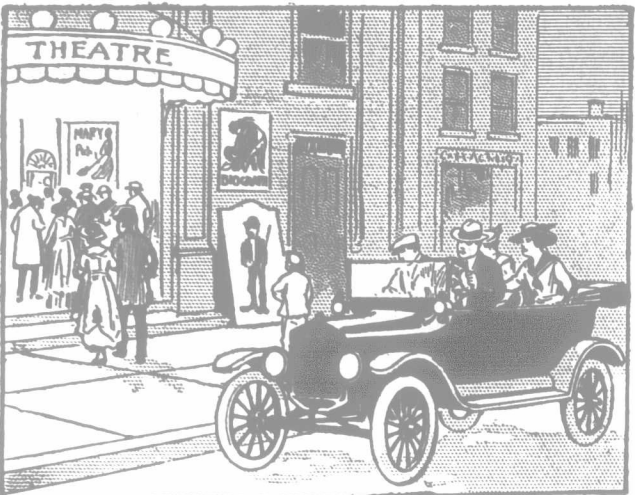
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Head Office, Room 721 Tower Building, Montreal, Que.



## Keeping the Boys and Girls Contented

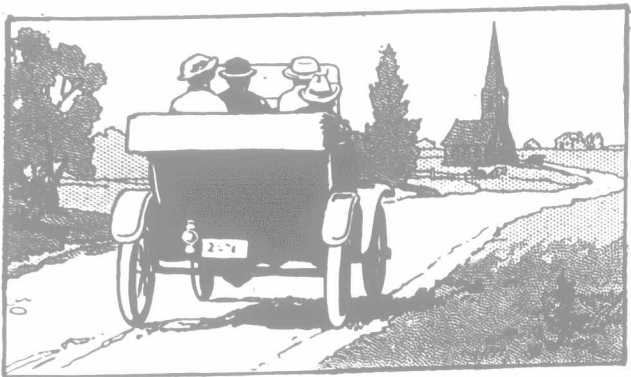
A Ford car will give your boys and girls so much additional pleasure and enjoyment that they will be more satisfied to remain on the farm. They may then enjoy all the pleasures of city life and still live at home.

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



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

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



# Ford

Runabout - - - \$475

Touring Car - - - \$495

F.O.B. FORD, ONTARIO

### Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD - - - ONTARIO

41

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#### Rose-Comb Rhode Island Reds

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

POORLY FED NEGLECTED  
SMALL BROOD (DOESN'T PAY)



# ONTARIO Now Exports Eggs

GOOD BREED-GOOD FEED  
BIG BROOD (PAYS WELL)



## Every Dozen of Eggs and Every Pound of Poultry Produced Above the Normal Will Have an Effect Upon the Food Situation in 1917.

The Home Market and the Demand In Great Britain, coupled with the dislocation of the world's trade, guarantees a firm demand for eggs and poultry during the next few years. Ontario can secure this trade and be of great assistance to the Empire if the flocks are doubled in 1917.

The poultry population of Ontario should be doubled during 1917 because:

The home consumption of eggs is rapidly increasing. The export demand for eggs is very active. At the present time it is patriotic to produce all the food possible.

It pays better to sell a finished product in an edible form than to sell the grain.

It is good business to convert grains and roughage into a live-stock product.

It is good agriculture.

If properly managed, chickens are profitable.

### WHAT IS THE HOME MARKET?

Canada's population, from 1900 to 1914, increased by 2,371,599. In 1901 our average consumption per capita was 13.72 dozens of eggs.

In 1911 our average consumption per capita was 17.39 dozens of eggs.

During 1914 we imported 11,274,108 dozens of eggs.

During 1915 we imported 4,354,611 dozens of eggs.

During 1914 we exported 124,002 dozens of eggs.

During 1915 we exported 3,592,899 dozens of eggs.

During 1915 out of the exports 3,100,247 dozens were shipped to Great Britain.

We have become an exporter of poultry products.

We eat more eggs than formerly in Canada. Our poultry population has increased.

### ONTARIO IS CANADA'S POULTRY CENTRE

In 1911 there were 29,773,457 chickens in Canada.

In 1911 there were 13,414,318 chickens in Ontario.

Despite a rapid increase in numbers of poultry kept, the flocks must be greatly increased if the export trade is to be retained.

### GREAT BRITAIN IS OUR MARKET

The countries which supplied eggs to Great Britain in 1913:

Russia	114,532,750 dozens
Denmark	42,649,416 "
Egypt	10,965,416 "
Netherlands	9,773,500 "
Austria Hungary	8,836,500 "
Italy	8,457,916 "
France	7,022,833 "
Germany	5,137,416 "

Many other countries supplied smaller amounts.

SIR WILLIAM H. HEARST,  
Minister of Agriculture.

Ontario Department of Agriculture

G. C. CREELMAN,  
Commissioner of Agriculture.



ONTARIO

# Double your Flocks and Increase our Exports

Canada supplied 19,500 dozens in 1913 and 3,100,247 dozens in 1915.

Many of the sources of Britain's supply have been cut off. Canada can secure this market if the eggs are available.

This is Ontario's opportunity. Double the flocks. Give a little more care. Interest the boys and girls.

### DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Last year the demand upon the storage stock was heavy throughout America.

The high prices induced many to kill large numbers, and old hens were marketed in large quantities.

The dressed poultry market in 1917 and early in 1918 should be very attractive, and if the flocks are doubled the disposal of them for meat purposes should be profitable.

Arrange to set twice as many eggs. Set a larger number of hens at the same time. When the eggs hatch, perhaps  $\frac{1}{2}$  (one-half) the hens will brood the chicks; much labor is saved. Too often hens brood 5 or 6 chicks. Make every hen work to her full capacity.

Early hatched chicks make the winter layers.

Produce eggs when the prices are good. Keep hens that "lay while the others loaf." Too great a proportion of Ontario eggs are dumped upon the market in the spring. The ability of a hen to lay large numbers of eggs depends upon breeding and feeding.

Profits from flocks are attractive only when proper care is given.

### QUALITY IS ESSENTIAL

When eggs become a commercial commodity quality is demanded.

Every egg should be guaranteed. All eggs should be clean and should conform to the recognized standards. They should be shipped in clean crates.

A great waste of good food would be prevented if more care were given to the handling of eggs.

Keep at least fifty hens and increase them to one hundred. Get good utility hens of a strain bred to lay.

Let everyone get interested in Poultry. It is called "the crop that never fails", and it need never fail if common horse sense is used in its care. There is money, good big money in eggs and poultry. Let our slogan be "double the flocks"—the Empire needs the food.

### WILL YOU ASSIST?

Write us to-day for special Bulletin on Poultry, the Exports of same, etc.