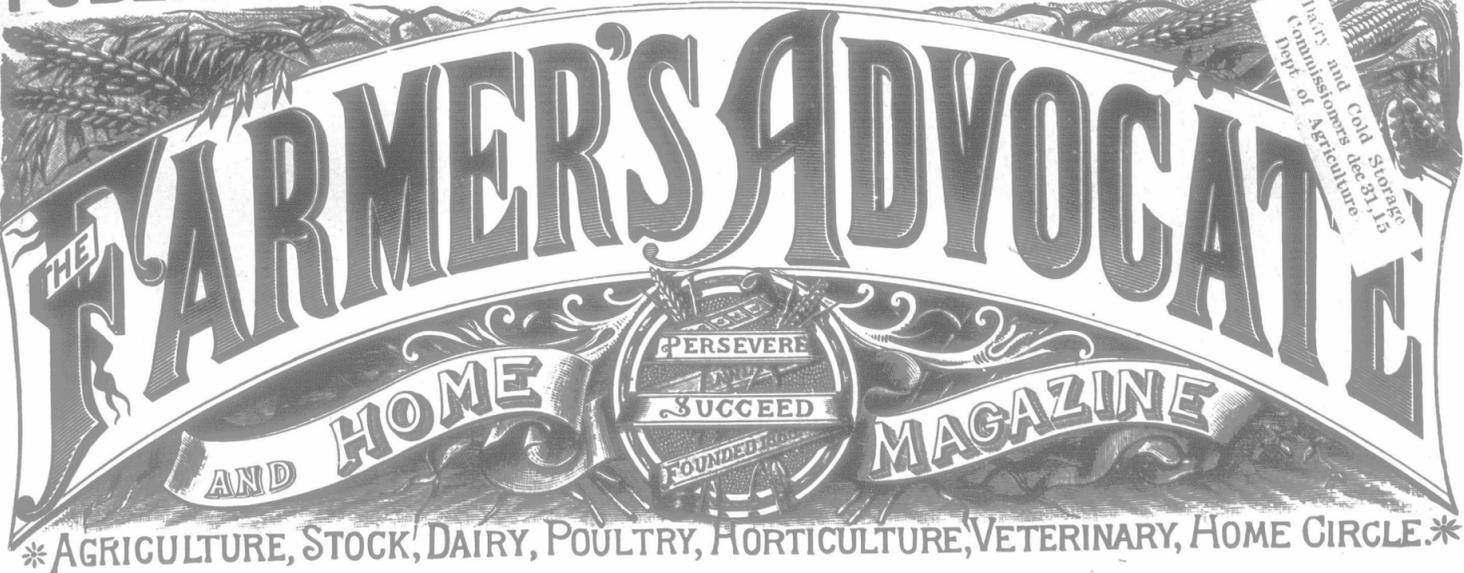


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 4, 1915.

No. 1167

Free

We will give absolutely free for the asking to any farmer, stock or poultry raiser one of our new, revised books. This book tells how to feed all kinds of farm stock and poultry, and gives the common diseases with symptoms, what treatment to be given, etc. Tells how to build poultry houses; how to avoid all manner of diseases of both stock and poultry; tells how to raise calves without using milk; explains fully all the high-class stock and poultry remedies and foods we manufacture. **FREE**

Royal Purple Stock Specific

What we claim for our Royal Purple Stock Specific, the great farm animal conditioner and fattener:—

In conditioning and fattening horses you can do more in four weeks by using our Royal Purple Stock Specific than you could do in two months without it. You can fatten horses with this Stock Specific you have never been able to fatten before. Try it on the worst animal you have on your place.

A cow will gain from two to five lbs. of milk per day while in the stable by using our Stock Specific.

You can fatten steers a month earlier on the same feed by using this specific.

You can market pigs one month earlier and have larger and better pigs, thereby saving a month's labor and feed. One \$1.50 tin will be sufficient to develop six to eight pigs for market.

Many farmers have said to themselves just at this time of the year: "I cannot understand why the amount of grain we are feeding our animals does not give better results." The reason is lack of exercise and constant stuffing with food has "stalled nature." Your animals require our Royal Purple Stock Specific to make their digestive organs become active. You will see immediate results as soon as you commence using it. After you have used this Stock Specific a short time you can keep your animals in just as good condition by using two-thirds the ordinary amount of fodder you would have to give them without it. A small quantity of this will keep your horses in first-class condition all during the winter season and bring them out fat and sleek for the farm work in the spring.

Mr. Geo. Mapes, of Bondhead, says, "After experimenting with a great many stock foods I was convinced there was very little virtue in any of them but your dealer insisted on my trying Royal Purple Stock Specific, saying it was different from the others. I keep ten to twenty horses and about the same of cattle. This Specific, in my opinion, is certainly in a class by itself as a conditioner and it is the best I have ever used."

Mr. Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., says, "I am from Ontario. I have fed your Stock Specific in Brownsville. My cows, while using it made the largest average and tested five points over average at C. M. P., at Brownsville. I know you make the highest class conditioner on the market."

Dan. McEwan, the veteran trainer of fast horses, says, "I have used your Royal Purple Stock Specific continually for five years and in all that time I have never had a horse in my stable off his feed. I consider it the greatest conditioner on the market."

Malcolm Grey, of Komoka, says, "In regards to the feeding of Royal Purple, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific as directed, and sold them when six months, seven days old. They averaged 196 pounds. On the second lot I did not use any Royal Purple and when the same age they averaged only 150 pounds. They were the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other."

We have fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific also with excellent results. I would not like to be without Royal Purple in my stable."

Put up in 50c. packages and \$1.50 tins. These tins contain four 50c. packages.

"It's a Hen's Business to Lay—
It's Our Business to Make Her Lay."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Is entirely different from our Stock Specific and will keep your birds healthy and vigorous. It will make them lay just as well in winter as in summer. We are safe in saying this Poultry Specific is now being used by 75 per cent. of the poultrymen in Canada who are in the poultry business to make it pay.

Jno. C. McKinley, of Kent Bridge, Ont., states, "Since using Royal Purple Poultry Specific my hens lay all winter, and in the spring are in fine condition. We are now fattening a bunch of chickens. They look to be much bigger, fatter and stronger than those we tried to fatten without the Specific. I cannot recommend it too highly."

Mr. Lyman A. Whitman, New Albany, N.S., states he has used three boxes of Poultry Specific commencing Jan. 15th. The egg production increased at once. He states he finds it of great value for young chickens and turkeys.

Mr. Faulds, of London, one of the largest "show bird" men in Canada, says, "While using Royal Purple Poultry Specific I have never had disease in my flock. I have cured absolutely at different times severe cases of roup with your Roup Cure on birds which I have imported."

Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

MADE IN CANADA BY CANADIAN CAPITAL

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is put up in 25c. and 50c. packages and \$1.50 tins. These tins contain four of the 50c. packages.

Royal Purple Calf Meal

You can raise calves on this meal without using milk.

Mrs. J. Cornett, of Lansdowne, Ont., states, "I have used your Royal Purple Calf Meal and I am convinced it is the best I have ever tried for calves. I have had trouble with other meals not agreeing with my calves but your Royal Purple seems to be satisfactory in every way."

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Will cure an ordinary cough in four days, break up and cure distemper in ten days.

Mr. Jno. Cartier, of Bothwell, writes us, "Last fall my father had a bad case of distemper in his stable. I bought a tin of Cough Cure and fed it according to directions. Inside of two weeks the distemper was completely cured. I am recommending it to my neighbors telling them what it has done for us."

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Mr. F. W. Moore, of Bradford, states, "I had a valuable horse go lame and tried several remedies, also employed a clever veterinary but it did not improve. Your agent in Bradford advised me to try Royal Purple Liniment. To my surprise one bottle effected a permanent cure."

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Royal Purple Gall Cure

Will absolutely cure scratches, in four to five days, will cure all sorts of harness scalds and sores. You do not have to lay up your horse.

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Royal Purple Roup Specific

Will cure all the common diseases of poultry such as roup, pip, canker, swelled head, diphtheria and typhoid fever in fowl.

Mr. Gottfried Wein, of Crediton, Ont., states he had a large flock of turkeys last fall which commenced to die off three and four a day from roup and swelled head. He commenced using our Roup Cure and it not only saved the balance of his flock but it cured a great many of the birds that were already infected with the disease.

25c. per tin, by mail 30c.

Royal Purple Lice Killer

Will entirely exterminate the lice on stock and poultry. It is entirely different from any other lice killer on the market. Our book tells all about its manufacture.

25c. and 50c. per tin, 30c. and 60c. by mail.

Royal Purple Disinfectant

We give you at least 50 per cent. more for your money than any other disinfectant on the market. We guarantee it to be as good as the best. Use this in connection with our Lice Killer and you can exterminate the lice on the woodwork and litter in your pens as well as on the animals and poultry.

25c., 50c., and \$1.00 tins.

Royal Purple Colic Cure

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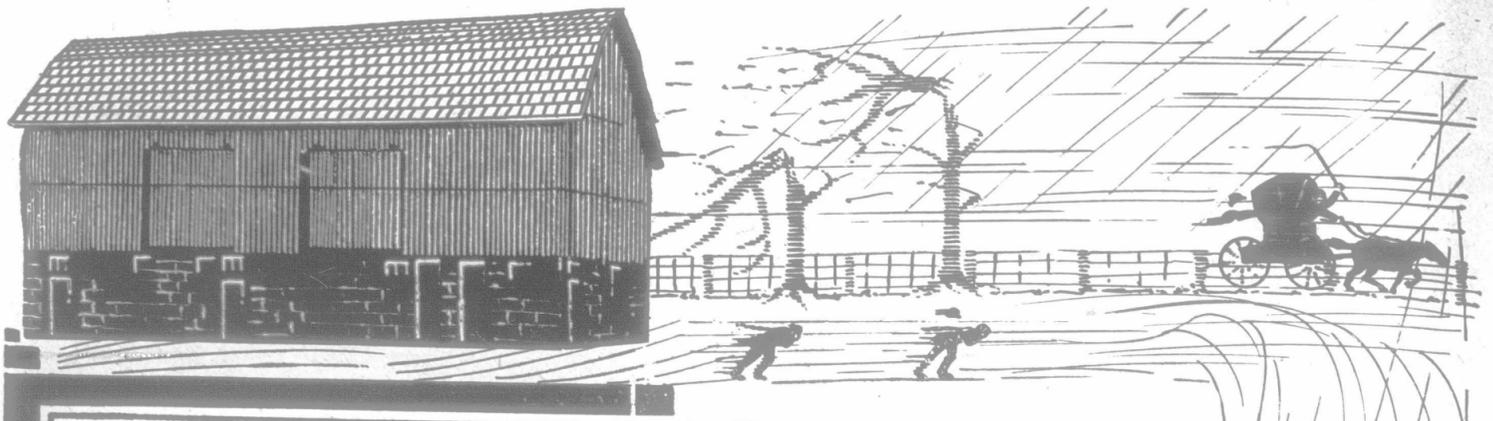
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Made in Canada by Canadian Capital

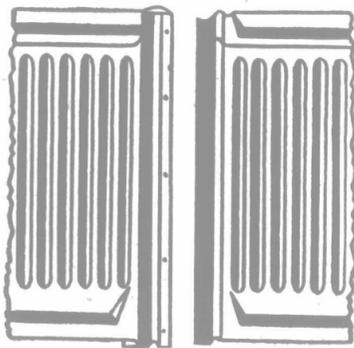
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are WIND-PROOF. They are securely locked on FOUR sides. As each shingle is nailed in place, the next shingle completely covers and protects the nailing flange from the weather. All four edges of every shingle are concealed and securely fastened. The wind simply CANT get underneath and pry them loose. There is no give—no straining—no possibility of loosening. The side locks are self-draining and self-ventilating, preventing the possibility of "sweating" on the underside, thus protecting the woodwork of the roof from moisture.

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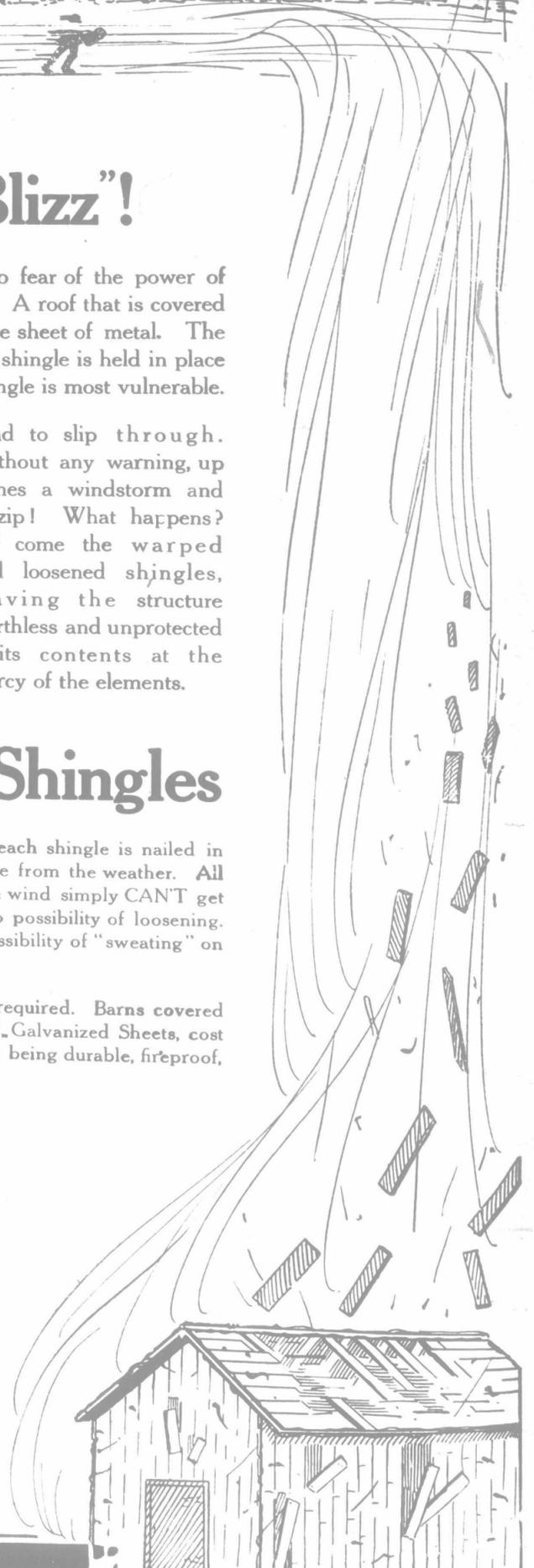
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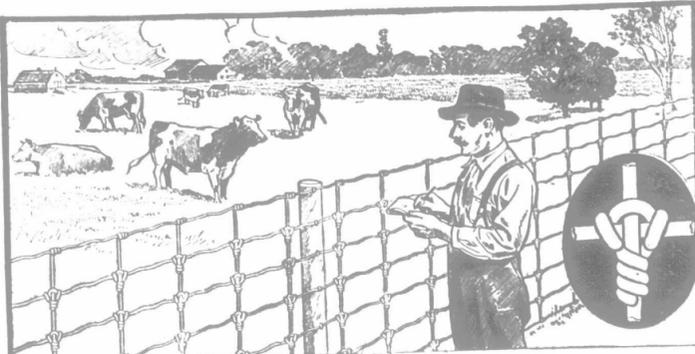


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For satisfaction plant **HULL TREES**. Our prices are right and so are the trees. Send for priced catalogue, also your want list for special prices on Apple Trees. Excellent quality, and at a very reasonable price. Trees grown in Canada. Look over our price list. No agents.

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Service covers durability, which demands good hard wire of full size, Al extra heavy galvanizing, tight stays and laterals positively locked against all possible shift.

Appearance includes even spacing of laterals and stays, and no sign of that hall-mark of "cheap" fence—bowed stays. The fact that FROST FENCE is straight and flat when being unrolled is strong evidence of this point.

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WE MAKE OUR OWN WIRE—a fact that enables us to guarantee every rod of our output. There are no fence bargains except the fence that gives you permanent service at a fair price. Write for our catalogue. It goes to the heart of the fence question.

If you can't get FROST FENCE, write us direct. We may need an agent in your district. 55

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

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TO EVERY MAN WHO IS GOING TO BUILD OR REMODEL HIS BARN

This book shows you how to build your barn from start to finish. Tells how to lay the floors and walls. Describes the latest system of framing that saves a great deal over ordinary methods. Illustrated by views of modern barns and many blue prints.

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Planet Jr. Seeder-Cultivators

The farm and garden tools that save your time, lighten your labor, and get bigger crops—the longest-lasting and most economical implements made. Fully guaranteed.



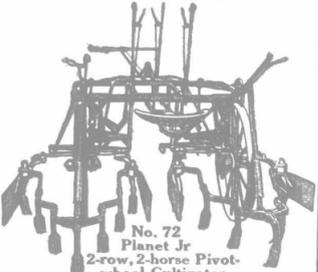
No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Soon pays for itself in the family garden as well as in larger acreage. Sows all garden seeds (in drills or in hills), plows, opens furrows and covers them, hoes and cultivates quickly and easily.



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Sizes from 3 to 17½ ft. cutting width. For one to four horses.

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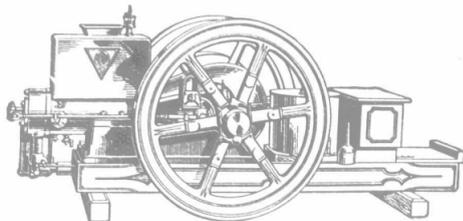
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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



The Alpha Gas Engine

Doesn't need a skilled mechanic. So well built that it plugs right along like a steady well-broken horse. No worry, no bother, no tinkering.

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IT STARTS AND RUNS ON a slow speed magneto. That alone is a big item because it means you have no batteries to fuss with or get run down or out of order when you need to use your engine the most.

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

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The better the cultivation, the better the growth.

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

PETER HAMILTON Cultivator

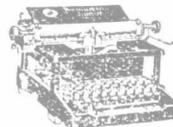
is a light draft implement, in spite of its superior strength. Teeth are strongly reinforced and will stand all the hard work they will get. Sections are made from extra heavy steel. See the Peter Hamilton Cultivator before buying.

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For the traveler and for the home.

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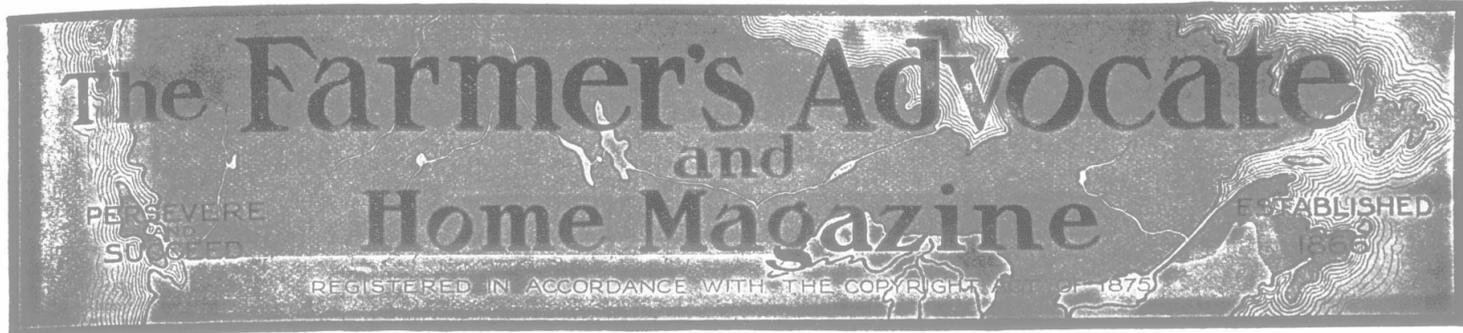
"Johnny-on-the-Spot," on skids or on truck, will take care of all your chores—pumping, separating cream, pulping, churning, washing, etc.

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

Gilson Manufacturing Co. Limited 2509 York St., Guelph, Ontario

\$47.50





Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 4, 1915.

No. 1167

EDITORIAL.

Exercise spells success with breeding stock.

Someone has said that war is a great cleanser. How?

Fresh air is essential in stables but drafts are dangerous.

A ventilating system without suitable outlets is useless.

In the cold weather is a good time to prepare for heat; put in some ice.

The man who gets the money doesn't sit around the stove all the time.

Even a pig may be over-fed but there is little danger with feeds at the price they now are.

A correspondent in this issue gives a hint which will aid in solving the "Rural Problem"—keep men by the year.

As a developer of persistency in milking there is nothing like a long lactation period for the heifer with her first calf.

If you have an extra good barn or house, then let "The Farmer's Advocate" give others some of the ideas contained therein.

The shortest and usually the coldest month of the year is here. It is however a good month to begin preparation for spring.

If you have any doubts about the adaptability of certain varieties of grain, roots or vegetables for your district, try an experiment.

Give the creamery and cheese factory first-class milk and cream and so give makers no chance to blame producers for bad butter and cheese.

The winner of the dairy herd competition in Western Ontario made it a point to equalize the length of time between milkings and it paid.

The ideas of our readers as to how best to go about the task of increasing production would be valuable at this time. Give others the benefit of your opinion.

War is the worst that General Sherman or anyone else could say of it when it is waged against unfortified towns and defenceless women and children. How long can such last?

Over eleven million men are now engaged in destroying life and property and this number will be greatly increased before spring opens up and the biggest battles the world has ever known are begun in earnest.

It is always better never to be late. Have all kinds of seed on hand and ready for the ground as soon as the proper time for seeding arrives, it will save you time and may also save you money this year.

What a pity the policy of buying direct from the producer could not be carried out in more lines of endeavor as it is being practiced in the buying of army horses. The Government is to be commended upon its policy in this particular.

Something Practical Towards Increased Production.

Our farmers are told that it is their duty to increase production and no one, under existing conditions, can gainsay that they should. But have the producers in this country not realized this ever since the fifth day of last August? Yes, and even long before that. The world at war, serves, of course, to drive the realization home and the men on the land stand ready to do all they well can to aid humanity over the ruts into which it has fallen. They are ready to grow more than they ever grew before if someone will only bring them the necessary labor to carry out their plans which had been laid some time before the "Increase Production" campaign now on was conceived in the minds of the authorities at Ottawa and Toronto. There is now little need of impressing upon farmers generally the reasons why bigger crops and more of them should be grown in 1915, but there is a great need of an increased effort on the part of our Governments to place at the disposal of farmers who require men the services of these men and at the same time give work to the unemployed and improve conditions in our own cities. It is all very well to say there is going to be more available labor this year than in the past few years; but is there? Not unless some effort is made on the part of the Government to turn idle city men into working farm hands. Many farm hired men have enlisted. The situation is growing even more acute and if production is to be increased men must be supplied to do the work at a fair wage. The farmers of this country expect something of their representatives in the Dominion Parliament and in the Provincial Legislatures in this crisis. If it is imperative that they (the farmers) be told to increase production it is just as necessary that they be aided to get men to help them bring about the increase.

Our Immigration offices have done good work in the past and are still doing good work but few are coming to our shores now. Let them turn their attention to the cities and do all they can to induce men out of work, and particularly those who have had farm experience, to go on the farms. But there are not enough Immigration offices to look after this properly. How would it do for a special appointment to be made in each county for the spring months to look after farm labor? Most counties in Ontario have District Representatives. These men are already very busy and could not, for various reasons, be expected to do the work, but they all have offices in towns and these offices could be utilized by the men who are engaged in placing men on the farms, or other offices procured. The Representative gets in touch with many farmers desiring help and he could aid some in this respect. Let it be well advertised that these offices are open and men available to fill the places the farmer has ready for them. It is no soft job to be doled out on political pull but a real man's work—a man who is alive to the needs of the farming community and also of the working man. This may not be the best organization possible. If the Government has a better one let them put it into practice but at any rate let there be something more than platform oratory in this increase production campaign. With the proper organization spread broadcast over the country thousands of men should be placed on the farms and so something of a practical nature accomplished toward a bigger

production the coming year. A man on the ground closely connected with the District Representative, but directly responsible for the work should accomplish something. He would soon know conditions, he could get in touch with the Immigration offices in the larger cities, which should be worked to the limit to hunt men willing to go to the country, and he could supply the right kind of men. The Government should understand that the farmers of Canada expect them to do a little towards increased production besides talk and they will welcome a practical move to bring them labor this spring. The cost of such a campaign would not be great if offices already established were used for the new men. It should not be loaded on to the District Representative. If the plan is feasible it is time to start; if not has the Government or anyone else a better one? Let us have some action. Get the right plan, then push.

Help the "Dollar Chain" Lengthen.

In the "Home Magazine" department of last week's issue the announcement was made that "The Farmer's Advocate" had opened a fund to help in the relief of the Belgians, to aid in carrying comfort to the soldiers of the allied armies, and to add a little more to the efficiency of the Red Cross work. This country has done nobly and contributions to the various funds have been liberal but still the amounts collected are inadequate to cope with the growing need of relief. Think of it, Belgian babies starving for milk, their mothers homeless, penniless and subjected to the rigors of winter without food and without necessary clothing to keep them warm. Think of our own soldiers in the mud to their knees day in and day out facing the foe. They need warm things to add a little comfort to the great deal of discomfort of a muddy-bottomed trench in winter. Besides all this there is urgent need of more bandages and antiseptic supplies for the wounded. This country as yet knows little of war and its horrors, the worst of which have not yet come even to Europe. We are living in plenty. We can and should help humanity over this terrible crisis. The hardest fighting is still to be done and the greatest need still to come. The aid cannot and should not be all given at once and then stopped. There is need of a steady stream of money to alleviate the suffering which daily grows more intense so that "the dollar chain" should appeal to all. If you cannot spare a dollar give what you can, it will be thankfully received. If more can be donated do not stop at the dollar. To those who feel that they should contribute more than one dollar it might help both contributor and the fund to send it in one dollar per month or one dollar per week as the sender desires. This would keep a steady flow of funds to meet the steadily increasing need. Some starving child, some unprotected mother or some mother's wounded, soldier son will get a measure of real relief from every dollar link in this rescue chain. The first contributions are announced this week. Contributors' names and addresses will be published each week. Non-deplumers may be substituted if desired. Help the chain grow.

In some of the leading daily newspapers, rural communities are berated for not making a greater showing in the enlistment rolls. At the same time the official cry to the farmer from all sides is: Produce, Produce, Produce.

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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

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Buying Papers on Merit.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has always stood behind the policy that all goods no matter what they may be—the products of the soil, or of the factory, should be sold on their merits. This policy has been and is being carried out in connection with the subscription department of this paper so that the publishers of "The Farmer's Advocate" are willing and ready to practice what the editorial columns of the paper preach—a fair field and no favor and value given for every dollar taken in subscription. If a book is worth anything a set selling price is named and that book commands that price on the market. If a farmer sells a dozen eggs at fifty cents he does not throw in a pound of butter to grease the pan in which to fry the eggs. If a shoe-dealer sells a pair of shoes he may give the buyer a pair of laces but never adds as a premium, rubbers to keep the boots clean and dry in muddy or sloppy weather. In each case value is given for the money paid for the article. "The Farmer's Advocate" works on the same basis. It gives in a year away over two thousand pages of the best available reading matter particularly pertaining to agriculture, and home life for \$1.50 and does not require to add books of doubtful value, worthless fountain pens, cheap razors or any other side inducement to swell subscription lists. The value given is contained in the pages of the fifty-two issues sent out each year, in fact, many satisfied subscribers tell us they often get their money's worth in a single issue and some that many dollars have been saved to them by following our "Questions and Answers" columns alone. It stands to reason that a paper which gives the best in reading matter does not require to cut subscription rates in clubbing offers, to sell three different periodicals at the regular price of one, or to offer premiums. Premiums and clubbing offers are the surest earmarks of weak-kneed journals of questionable or little real value. If a paper is worth

anything at all it surely is worth its subscription price. If it is not worth this it is the business of the publishers to make it so or reduce the price and sell it on its merits, and not attempt to hoodwink the public by giving them a paper not worth the price asked for it, as evidenced by the necessity of offering a premium, together with a premium which must be next to worthless if not quite so, otherwise it would have a selling value of its own and would not require to co-operate with something else of its own class in order to be distributed to the homes of the country. The paper which requires something more than the matter contained in its own columns to sell it cannot be expected to be worth much to the subscriber. The paper which sells on its merit alone and sells readily is the one which is likely to prove most profitable to its readers. It is a waste of valuable time to listen to agents hawking premiums with papers just as it is a waste of time to read many of the papers so sold. Buy the paper which sells because it contains the matter which is of value to its readers.

Nature's Diary.

J. A. B. Klugh, M.A.

A group of birds whose services to the farmer are not sufficiently known and consequently not appreciated, is that which is made up of our native sparrows. Even those much interested in the study of birds often find it hard to distinguish the various species of sparrows one from another. I shall therefore try to help those who wish to know the different species and at the same time to consider carefully the economic value of each species.

One reason why our native sparrows are not given their just due as friends of the farmer is because that pest the House Sparrow is often taken as a type of this group, and our native species are accordingly judged to be injurious, or at best harmless. I notice that a correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate" says a good word for the House Sparrow in connection with the attacks which he has seen it make on the Army Worm. I am glad to hear a good word put in for any bird however bad—give the Devil his due—but I am afraid that a few such incidents will not offset to any great extent the harm which this species does, day after day, throughout the country.

The first thing to do in identification is to mark off the House Sparrow from our native species. This is easily done in the case of the male as he has a black throat and breast, a feature which is not possessed by any of our native sparrows. The female House Sparrow may be known by her dingy grayish-brown crown and the buffy stripe behind the eye.

Our native sparrows are all brownish, streaked birds and have cone-shaped bills. In fact if a bird has not these characteristics it is not given the name Sparrow. The Junco is structurally more closely allied to some of the species of sparrows than some of these species are to one another, but it is not brownish and streaked—it is plain dark slate-color and white—so it gets another name and is called a Junco. But the young Junco gives away the family relationship; it is brownish and streaked. Just in the same way the young Robin and the young Bluebird show the relationship of these species to the thrushes, which the adults do not resemble at all in plumage. This fact that the young often reveal relationships which are obscure in the adults is made a good deal of use of in tracing the affinities of various groups, both in animals and plants. Did you ever see a young Cedar? As a seedling it bears leaves which resemble, not those of the parent tree, but those of the Fir. Most people, if they notice it at all, take it for a young Fir, and when it is found with some of the earliest leaves, which resemble the Fir, and some of the later ones, which resemble the Cedar it is rather a puzzle. In fact I once ran across a young Cedar in a collection of pressed plants labelled "Hybrid between White Cedar and Fir."

One of the commonest of our native sparrows is the Song Sparrow. It occurs throughout Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and can always be recognized by its streaked breast, with a blotch in the center, and the absence of a yellow line over the eye. The student of birds when in the field uses the ear about as much as the eye in distinguishing different species. This is particularly true in the spring when birds are in full song. But valuable as this means of recognition is, it is one which it is almost impossible to make use of in print, for in the case of very few species do words or syllables give any idea of a bird's song. The best we can do in the case of the Song Sparrow is to say that the song begins on three high, clear notes, after which it is a somewhat complicated trill.

The Song Sparrow is one of the earliest birds

to arrive in the spring usually putting in an appearance in Ontario about March 9th, and is one of the last to leave in the fall. It winters from southern Illinois and Massachusetts to the Gulf States.

Of the food of this species for the entire year vegetable matter makes up sixty-six per cent., the rest consisting mainly of insects, but during the spring, summer and early fall, the time of the year which concerns us in Canada most, more than half its food consists of insects. Prominent among the insects eaten are such injurious species as weevils, cutworms, grasshoppers, click-beetles, leaf-beetles, army worms, canker-worms. The vegetable food consists mainly of weed-seed, and the seeds of many of our worst weeds are eaten in large quantities. It was at one time thought that some of the weed-seed eaten by sparrows might pass through their digestive tract whole and thus be transported to other places, but experiments have proved that even the hardest and smallest seeds are ground into such fine particles that subsequent germination is impossible.

The Great War and the Great Peace.

And answer, England! At thy side,
Thro' seas of blood, thro' mists of tears,
Thou that for Liberty hast died
And livest to the end of years!—
And answer earth! Far off, I hear
The peans of a happier sphere.

Earth has not been the same since then
Europe from thee received a soul,
Whence nations moved in law, like men,
As members of a mightier whole,
Till wars were ended In that day,
So shall our children say."

—From "The Redemption of Europe" by Alfred Noyes in "King Albert's Book"—A tribute to the Belgian King and People.

After The Great War what? Of one thing the world is well assured Freedom will in the end overthrow brute force; Kaiserism will not prevail. It is in conflict with the stars in their courses, doomed like Napoleon at Waterloo because he had "troubled" The Eternal Government of the world. But who can forecast its ending, compute its cost or calculate its consequences? What will be its ultimate effect upon Europe and the world? How will democracy, or the rule of the people, emerge from the welter of waste and blood? What spectres of anarchy will arise to haunt guilty despots? Humanity is paying a fearful price for Redemption from the fetters of force—Are the shackles to be rewelded with greater armaments and a more universal militarism to culminate in a still more gigantic war? Peaceful Belgium has been crucified, the tragedy of earth since Calvary. Were the sacrifice in vain, dark indeed would be the future for humanity. As the end draws on, statesmen and the public must think on these things and be prepared in a spirit and temper that will evoke a settlement embodying new conceptions of the society of mankind and its relations.

As an augury of better things to come we have seen no pronouncement from writer or responsible statesman so full of hope, so pregnant with suggestion as the memorable speech by the Rt. Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, the present honored and trusted head of the British Administration in the greatest trial of its noble history. The end to be kept clearly in view, he declared, to be the enthronement of Public Right. Translated into concrete terms, this meant, he said, first and foremost the clearing of the ground by the definite repudiation of militarism as the governing factor in the relation of States and in the future moulding of European States. It means next, that room must be found and kept for the independent existence and the free government of the smaller nationalities each with its own corporate consciousness, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries, Greece and the Balkan States—they must be recognized as having exactly as good a title as their more powerful neighbors—more powerful in strength and wealth—to a place in the sun. And it means finally, or it ought to mean, by a slow and gradual process, the substitution for force, for the chaos of competing ambitions, for groupings and alliance and a precarious equipoise—of a real partnership based on the recognition of equal right and established and enforced by a common will. A year ago this may have sounded like a "Utopian" idea but if and when this war is decided in favor of the Allies it will at once come within the range and grasp of European statesmanship. This being what the allies are really fighting for, their victory will mean the end of militarism and therefore the end of war and, in a not remote future, the United States of Europe. That, declared, Hon. Mr. Asquith, is what all the common people want in all countries, if only they could be made to understand the issue, he had not the smallest doubt. Those who do not want it are men brought up in old and bad traditions

reinforced by cynics, faithless men and men without generosity or hope and all pedants of exclusive national "cultures." In other words, we may add such a settlement would be a real partnership for the freedom and weal of the common people an achievement that would be an essential embodiment of the precepts of Christianity from a non-recognition of which the whole world suffers to-day.

Not then revenge or hatred or a determination to "punish" and crush out existence should be the controlling motives, in approaching the day of settlement and to its attainment the Allies and neutral powers should be reinforced by a strong and popular and widespread demand by the people for such a peace. The press of the world can do much to foster and further such aims and there is hope that the masses will yet be heard. Thanks to publicity, never before have so many men, women and children come to realize the full horror, waste, misery and folly of the colossal and undescribably brutal strife which the mad militarists have precipitated and its more awful pressure will be felt when the surviving combatants return to their homes, many desolated and impoverished, and the progress of social and justice deferred. Jealousies and hatreds now uppermost need not necessarily be perpetuated. In proof of this it is only necessary to cite the case of South Africa where so rapidly animosity towards the English by the Boers has given way under free institutions to very general loyalty and co-operation in the promotion of their own interests. Only a few years ago England and France were rife with enmity; to-day the best blood of British manhood drenches French soil to drive back the invader. Men are to learn fraternity not warfare. These then are great and truly worthy objects, the securing of which for mankind even the price of war will not have been too great. ALPHA.

The Call For Men.

Rev. Archdeacon Cody of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, in a recent discourse on the issues of war made a powerful appeal to the young manhood of the cities to understand the causes of the war in which the liberties of the world are at stake, and to respond to the leaders for all the men they call for. And he added this bit of common sense counsel: "I venture to think it is not well to take from the farm any man who can help to produce foodstuffs for the Empire and the Allies. The feeding of our forces and of our people is almost as vital as the fighting at the front. Let all producers of food act up to the motto, 'More than usual.' But from the cities and towns there must be no shortage, rather, a surplusage. Here the shortage in the country will be more than made up."

THE HORSE.

Prevent Scratches and Save Trouble.

With the breaking up of winter comes the usual epidemic of scratches and grease. Such troubles are uncomfortable to the animal and unpleasant to the teamster. With a little care and intelligent prevention the undesirable spring ailments can be reduced to a minimum and no horseman will be sorry that he took the precautions.

It is needless to say that thick-legged horses are more subject to scratches than the finer-limbed animals because almost every man knows that and furthermore few teamsters consider their animals belonging in that class. It is natural to allow our prejudices to militate against the interests of our charges and ourselves so suffice it to say that any horse is subject to scratches under certain conditions. The causes for such troublesome ailments as scratches, grease or mud fever are partly constitutional and partly under the direct control of the attendant. If an animal is standing in the stall almost continually with liberal feed and scanty exercise, his constitution or health is sure to be impaired and local trouble finds easy access to some susceptible part, while the unwise practice of washing the feet and legs with warm water and leaving them exposed to cold drafts is as sure to bring about scratches as a similar operation would be to cause chaps on a man's hand. Washing the ice or mud from a horse's legs is all right if the teamster would follow it up with vigorous rubbing with cloths, straw or sawdust and perhaps bandaging until the limb is dry. To be done properly, each limb should be washed and dried before another is treated for the alternating of heat and cold, dry and wet brings on the trouble which all good horsemen deplore. It were better to leave the horse untouched rather than treat it in such a way that the skin will be exposed to the cold air while damp or wet. On long-haired horses the skin is usually dry but the operation of washing, such as it is usually executed is quite certain to reach the skin and render it wet. If the ice be allowed to thaw on the animal it will

likely run off and leave the leg unmoistened or mud will dry up and allow of brushing off. These methods are superior to the careless washing practice and less likely to induce scratches.

Prevention consists in regular exercise, cleanliness about the stable and proper feeding to maintain normal conditions of health. The skin of the horse's heels should be kept dry if possible, but if it becomes wet, it should not be subjected to cold drafts.

If scratches do make their appearance, the first thing to do is to remove the cause. There is frequently a reason for such disturbances and it becomes apparent on investigation. Give a purgative of six to ten drams aloes and two drams ginger, according to the size of the patient. Feed bran only until purgation ceases and even then feed grain very lightly until the horse is put to work again. Further internal treatment consists in feeding three drams nitrate of potash twice daily for a week or ten days. In the advanced stages of the disease or when proud flesh is in evidence some caustic is necessary, such as butter of antimony. This is applied by touching the part with a feather dipped in the antimony. This should be done twice daily for two or three days. Ordinary treatment is usually successful which may comprise the use of ointments or lotions. A favorite lotion may be made up from one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead. To these add one-half ounce of carbolic acid and a pint of water. The oxide of zinc ointment is popular especially when there is added to it twenty drops of carbolic acid to each ounce of ointment. The lotion is best applied when the animal is standing in the stable or in the summer time. The lotion has an astringent effect, and in cold weather it might dry up the skin and cause it to crack anew. The ointment serves its purpose best when the patient is going out in the moisture or wind. These two remedies used as their properties and characters suggest will usually prove equal to the occasion and bring about a recovery in due time.

Horses Kick, Who Has a Remedy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

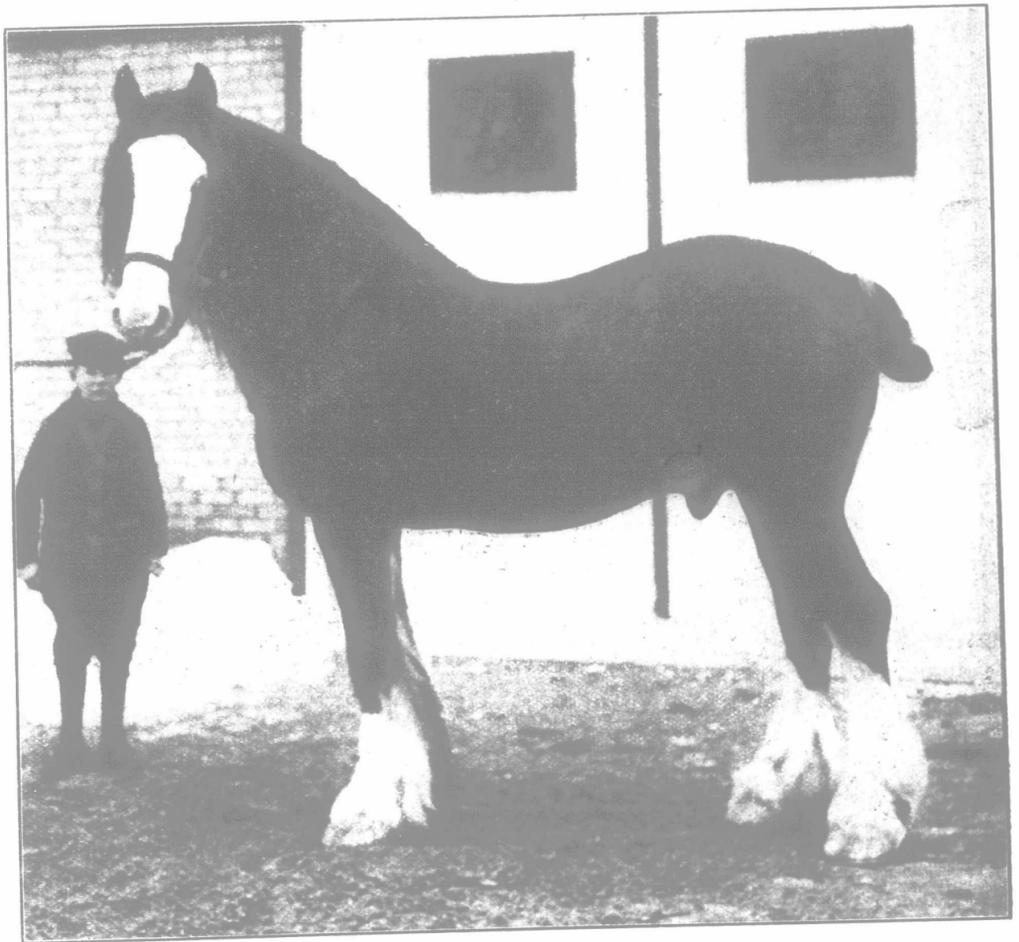
Can you inform me whether there is any method of curing horses from kicking in stalls? They are otherwise quiet and free from vice and safe. They do not kick at attendants, but I find it difficult to keep stall partitions in repair. I have high partitions so that one horse cannot see its neighbor. Have tried low, open partitions with which they kick worse. Have also tried the whip. Now they seldom kick until we leave the barn. I have put in cement horse stable with steel fittings and have only one box stall, (large)

which I like to use for colts. Horses if anything are worse when doing little work and we have so much rain that I cannot keep them always busy; also a purely dairy farmer here cannot, as a rule, do a full day's work outside in winter. Am feeding few oats, principally hay and roots. Horses three and one-half and seven and one-half years old respectively.

R. U. HURFORD.

It is no easy matter to stop horses kicking in the stable or in fact anywhere. Judging from our correspondent's letter his horses are not really vicious but are merely "feeling their oats" as a result of good feed and comparative idleness. In dealing with any horses which show this habit it is always well to pay particular attention to the disposition of the individual which is so unruly. It is not always advisable to adopt the same plan of procedure with all horses showing this vice. Some horses are not naturally vicious, but have learned to kick in the stall or at any passing object solely as a result of bad treatment. Bad treatment is said by horsemen to be the most fertile cause of all kinds of vice in horses and there is a good deal of truth in it. However it is not the cause of all trouble and our correspondent, with the exception of the application of the whip, seems to have done almost everything possible in an attempt to quiet down his lively young horses. It is seldom good practice to whip horses for kicking unless they are very very vicious and it becomes necessary to pound it out of them. Kicking in the stall is not generally this kind of viciousness and should get different treatment. High partitions and stalls at least nine feet deep aid in curing the evil habit. These horses seem to kick in play more than for any other reason, or otherwise have a playful "scrap" each night after the attendant has retired. This is rather a common trouble and while it is often a result of viciousness on the part of the kickers it is also very often a result of mere playfulness. The thing to do is to as far as possible make conditions such that if they do kick they can do little harm. It is a good plan to have a strong rope across the back end of the stall, fastened to rings in the end posts of the stall. This rope should be strong and attached by stout rings and hooks. This will keep the horses up in their stalls and will lessen the tendency to kick at the horse in the neighboring stall. Some use a chain for this purpose, which does all right but we prefer the rope.

Some time ago, a correspondent discussing this subject said that he had cured a bad kicker by placing a three-by-four scantling across the stall about three inches above the horse's rump. This keeps him from getting his hind-quarters up. A strong hinge is placed on one end so the scant-



Lord Armstrong (13594).

Clydesdale stallion; ten years of age, weight close to a ton. Owned and for sale by T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont.

ling may be swung back to get the horse out. Nail cleats on three sides of the other stall post and put a bolt into the post at back of the scantling so it will pull out. This, he states, stopped the kicking with both feet and the horse started to kick with one foot which was finally prevented by placing a light chain across the stall about two feet from the floor so that if he happens to get over it he will not be held there. We are not recommending this method, but simply passing it on for what it is worth. It cured one horse at least.

Another correspondent claims to have cured a horse of kicking the stall partitions by placing the manger so far back in the stall (or shortening the stall), that the horse had no partition to kick. Obviously this could not be used where horses are tied in the stalls next to the kicker.

Try the rope across the back of the stall, first be quiet with the horses always; avoid whipping if possible. Any readers having ideas on this subject are invited to write for our columns letting others know of their treatment of this prevalent trouble.

Consistency in Purchasing Stallions.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Improvement in the common stock of horses must come largely through a gradual grading up from ordinary farm horses. The process of grading must be effected most largely through the use of pure-bred stallions of distinct individual merit. That is the practice as worked out and followed by men who established the different breeds and also by the greatest improvers and breeders of the present day.

One of the most famous breeders of horses owes his success largely to the use of one exceptionally good stallion, yet he is not content to allow his breeding operations to rest entirely upon the results from that one horse. He has been searching for years for another stallion that will prove equally satisfactory as a sire. Stallion after stallion that has appeared to be the right kind has been purchased and tried out only to be discarded after his colts have appeared. It is a well-defined conviction of the owner that he must secure a sire whose offspring will be as meritorious as those of the one so long in use or else his business cannot be kept upon its present high standard. This breeder of successful experience and fame has more of a problem than merely to replace the stallion that has done so well as a sire. He must find a stallion whose characteristics and traits will blend with the progeny of the first great horse. This makes the situation more vexing but the owner is seeking diligently, studying good horses in barns, at shows or at sales and occasionally buying a likely one and trying him out for a year or two. No doubt before the old horse shall have outlived his usefulness a satisfactory successor will have been found.

The plan followed by that successful breeder is commended to all breeders of horses whether they keep few or many and whether they raise grades or pure-breds. It is worthy of adoption by localities where the horsemen can band themselves together to raise better horses. A locality which I visited the past season had a number of exceptionally good colts sired by a pure-bred horse. The major portion of the colts, however, were very commonplace stock. It developed that the inferior youngsters had been raised by men who kept stallions on their farms. It was the custom to retain occasionally a colt from those produced on the farm and use him as a stallion. No more convincing example of the value of a pure-bred stallion as a sire of good colts and as an improver of common stock could be found than was shown in that instance. Consistency in breeding horses means keeping everlastingly working for improvement. It means the purchase and use of sires that will sire the best colts.

In another locality a company of farmers purchased a stallion that proved himself to be one of the best ever sold in that state. The locality became famous for the production of good horses. The time came when a second stallion was needed. Instead of getting a horse of the same breed and character as the first, a stallion of another breed was purchased. Although he is an exceptionally good individual his cross on the grade mares is not bringing further improvement. His colts are of badly mixed breeding instead of carrying three-fourths of the blood of the breed first used. The situation is further complicated by the fact that another stallion of a third breed in private ownership is available for service. The individual merit of that horse is such that many men are tempted to take their mares to him. The horse has been a first-prize winner at many fairs and is indeed a good one, yet his value to the community would be many times greater were he of the same breed of which the mares in the locality are grades. Consistency in adherence to one breed would doubtless have meant thousands of dollars to that horse-raising district. There was an opportunity for the community to become the leading horse-producing section in that part of the country. That opportunity has been thrown away

by the purchase and use of stallions of a second and third breed.

It would seem that the purchase of a stallion should be preceded by a well-formed opinion as to what is needed by the mares with which he is to be mated. That is really the course followed by all real improvers of horses. The proper ideal having been formed it should be followed by securing an animal that meets those requirements as nearly as can be determined. Men must go further than the mere selection of a stallion of one of the desirable breeds. There are features of type and conformation that make individuals widely different even within any one breed. I have seen men making their final selection between an extremely rangy horse and one very low down and blocky. Even at that point it depended more upon the salesman than upon the discriminating power of the buyer as to which horse was taken. Consistency and the proper ideal in mind would mean that the buyer would know what he wants or needs and no talk or other influence could induce him to take any other kind. Whatever breed may be kept on the farms we shall make the most progress as horse breeders and the most money as stockmen when we adhere consistently to one breed and to an ideal for the best horse that can be bred.

Johnson Co., Ill.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.

Khaki Horses Turn Green.

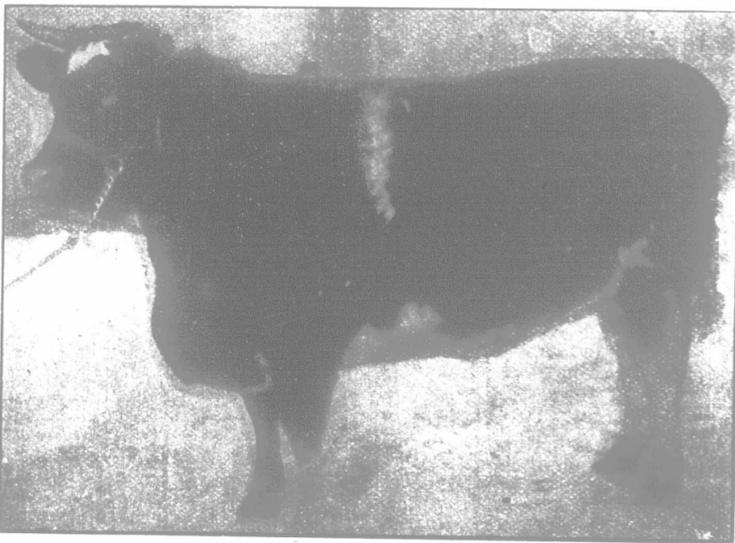
It is said that the British army has been experimenting in dyeing the coats of white horses a khaki color, and that so far the experiment has been unsuccessful. Twenty-four white horses were changed by dyes to a yellowish tinge and were sent to the firing line for ten days. When they returned they were a beautiful bottle green.

LIVE STOCK.

Stock News From Britain.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The war at the moment has taken a new phase. The horse in present operations is of little use. Both sides, Germans and Allies, are not using him to any extent, merely because the conditions of existing operations are against his services; indeed are against anything like movement. His time, however, will come again. The type of horse of greatest service to the Allies is the hunter-bred type.



Lady of the Valley 7th.

Best fat animal at the Ottawa Winter Fair, 1915. Exhibited by Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont.

I have just helped in drawing out our list of British shows for the forthcoming outdoor exhibition season and, compared with other years, quite eighty per cent. of our agricultural exhibitions are going to be held—as usual. A few (and very few) Societies have taken fright and will be quiet for this year, but for the most part, from the Royal to the humblest Fowl Show, they are determined to carry on. The Royal Counties, i.e., the counties near to the King's home at Windsor, have decided to give up their show, but on the other hand, have agreed, in order to avoid having an altogether blank year, and to retain, as far as possible, the interest of members, to offer prizes for Dairy Herd Competitions, which have been such a strong feature of the Society's work, and also to assist local agricultural associations in the areas usually visited by the Royal Counties Show, by granting premiums towards their prize lists in the case of those associations who are able to hold their 1915 show.

The Board of Agriculture have given notice to farmers and owners of horses that in order to encourage the breeding of horses the War Office have issued instructions to their purchasing officers to avoid, as far as possible, the purchase of mares, and on no account to purchase by impressment any mares whose owner signs a declaration that he will use her for breeding next service season.

It has been levelled at the farmers of Britain that they and their sons have not sought the King's service eagerly enough for the war. Farmer Giles has risen in his anger and declares it is not fair to single out farmers and their sons as unpatriotic, and instances were quoted where both sons and farm hands had responded, in some cases farmers being left with only one man to till the farms of as many as five hundred acres. Some sons of toil have pointed to the number of shop assistants who are still weighing out pounds of sugar and measuring yards of cloth.

The Earl of Bradford, who died recently, had, at Weston Park, Shifnal, several rare breeds of foreign sheep, some of which are of Egyptian stock, and said to be descended from the species which the Israelites tended in the days of their captivity under the Pharaohs.

All over England, at Live Stock Fairs, some kindly disposed spirit puts up for bidding a cow or a pig, or a ram, and it is sold and re-sold until it fetches "record" prices. The money so realized goes to the local Belgian Relief Fund. A Sterling ram has realized £65; a Stranraer turkey £36; a fat sheep at Barnet Market even realized £133. "Items" such as these are sprung on "news editors" from all parts of Britain—showing the feeling of farmers towards the Belgians, and, incidentally the fascination of the word "record" for the scribe!

In 1914, Canada bought no cattle and no pigs from Great Britain. She however, bought 427 head of sheep at the declared value of £6-6-8 each as against 426 head in 1913, when they were stated to be worth £6-16-10 apiece. Canada sold to Britain, in 1914, 504 head of horses worth £20,510 in bulk. That was before the war broke out and figures concerning army purchases are, of course, not to be found in Government publications.

The 78 head of breeding stock sold at the dispersal of the late Sir Walter Gilbey's stud realized £5197-10. A Thoroughbred stallion, called Stortford, (late My Bird Sings) used for getting Thoroughbreds and hunters (from farmers' mares in the latter case) realized 610 guineas. The Welsh pony stallion, Shooting Star, realized 240 guineas, going to H. D. Greene, who has a big stud at Craven Arms, Shropshire. The highest price in Shire stallions was 260 guineas, paid by Mr. Cole Ambrose, for the low-to-ground, old-fashioned sort in Warton Draughtsman. Young Shire mares sold up to 140 guineas, and fillies to 74 guineas. Geldings averaged 45 guineas. A U. S. A. polo pony breeding expert paid 64 guineas for a brood mare of that type. A few head were bought by the family, but the whole old place is to be sold; the new Baronet races horses but is not keen on raising utility stock.

A Yorkshire "squire" who had 39,000 acres to his name, Lord Feversham, died in January. He bred Shorthorns at Duncombe Park, in the North Riding and his herd can be traced back to purchases made in 1815 and 1818, at Robert Colling's sale. Bulls were hired from Bates in 1840 and the Duchess and the Oxford strains prevailed. Lord Feversham did not hesitate to pay 2,000 guineas for a cow, to wit; the Third Duchess of Underley. She in reply gave him one bull he sold to the Argentine for 1,000 guineas.

William Whyte, of Spott, another old breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, just died. He started his career in 1852 and a novice bull he once trotted out was sold for £100 for export.

London, Eng. G. T. BURROWS.

A young man in the acre-profit competition, carried on through the District Representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, produced a yield of 501 bushels of potatoes on an acre, at a cost of \$32.62 and a profit of \$167.18. How many acres in Ontario gave such returns last year?

Gestation Table.

Recently we have received a number of enquiries re a gestation table which we have previously published, but which, owing to the interest

taken in it, will prove of sufficient profit to subscribers to warrant its repetition. Keep this paper and have the table handy.

To use the table find the date of service in

the first column; then on the same horizontal line and under the heading of "mare," "cow," "sow," or "ewe," whichever it may be write the name and number of the animal. The date next to this is the date of the expected birth.

JAN. MARE COW SOW EWE table with columns for Mare (Jan), Cow (Oct), Sow (April), and Ewe (May) and rows 1-31.

APRIL MARE COW SOW EWE table with columns for Mare (March), Cow (Jan), Sow (July), and Ewe (Aug.) and rows 1-31.

JULY MARE COW SOW EWE table with columns for Mare (June), Cow (April), Sow (Oct), and Ewe (Nov.) and rows 1-31.

FEB. MARE COW SOW EWE table with columns for Mare (Jan), Cow (Nov), Sow (May), and Ewe (June) and rows 1-31.

MAY MARE COW SOW EWE table with columns for Mare (April), Cow (Feb), Sow (Aug), and Ewe (Sept.) and rows 1-31.

AUG. MARE COW SOW EWE table with columns for Mare (July), Cow (May), Sow (Nov), and Ewe (Dec.) and rows 1-31.

MAR. MARE COW SOW EWE table with columns for Mare (Jan), Cow (Dec), Sow (June), and Ewe (July) and rows 1-31.

JUNE MARE COW SOW EWE table with columns for Mare (May), Cow (March), Sow (Sept), and Ewe (Oct.) and rows 1-31.

SEPT. MARE COW SOW EWE table with columns for Mare (Aug), Cow (June), Sow (Dec), and Ewe (Jan) and rows 1-31.

Vertical text on the left margin containing various fragments of text from the adjacent page.

| OCT. | MARE | COW | SOW | EWE |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Sept. | July | Jan. | Feb. |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 21 | 25 |
| 2 | 3 | 10 | 22 | 26 |
| 3 | 4 | 11 | 23 | 27 |
| 4 | 5 | 12 | 24 | 28 |
| 5 | 6 | 13 | 25 | Mar. 1 |
| 6 | 7 | 14 | 26 | 2 |
| 7 | 8 | 15 | 27 | 3 |
| 8 | 9 | 16 | 28 | 4 |
| 9 | 10 | 17 | 29 | 5 |
| 10 | 11 | 18 | 30 | 6 |
| 11 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 7 |
| 12 | 13 | 20 | Feb. 1 | 8 |
| 13 | 14 | 21 | 2 | 9 |
| 14 | 15 | 22 | 3 | 10 |
| 15 | 16 | 23 | 4 | 11 |
| 16 | 17 | 24 | 5 | 12 |
| 17 | 18 | 25 | 6 | 13 |
| 18 | 19 | 26 | 7 | 14 |
| 19 | 20 | 27 | 8 | 15 |
| 20 | 21 | 28 | 9 | 16 |
| 21 | 22 | 29 | 10 | 17 |
| 22 | 23 | 30 | 11 | 18 |
| 23 | 24 | 31 | 12 | 19 |
| 24 | 25 | Aug. 1 | 13 | 20 |
| 25 | 26 | 2 | 14 | 21 |
| 26 | 27 | 3 | 15 | 22 |
| 27 | 28 | 4 | 16 | 23 |
| 28 | 29 | 5 | 17 | 24 |
| 29 | 30 | 6 | 18 | 25 |
| 30 | Oct. 1 | 7 | 19 | 26 |
| 31 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 27 |

| NOV. | MARE | COW | SOW | EWE |
|------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Oct. | Aug. | Feb. | March |
| 1 | 3 | 9 | 21 | 28 |
| 2 | 4 | 10 | 22 | 29 |
| 3 | 5 | 11 | 23 | 30 |
| 4 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 31 |
| 5 | 7 | 13 | 25 | April 1 |
| 6 | 8 | 14 | 26 | 2 |
| 7 | 9 | 15 | 27 | 3 |
| 8 | 10 | 16 | 28 | 4 |
| 9 | 11 | 17 | March 1 | 5 |
| 10 | 12 | 18 | 2 | 6 |
| 11 | 13 | 19 | 3 | 7 |
| 12 | 14 | 20 | 4 | 8 |
| 13 | 15 | 21 | 5 | 9 |
| 14 | 16 | 22 | 6 | 10 |
| 15 | 17 | 23 | 7 | 11 |
| 16 | 18 | 24 | 8 | 12 |
| 17 | 19 | 25 | 9 | 13 |
| 18 | 20 | 26 | 10 | 14 |
| 19 | 21 | 27 | 11 | 15 |
| 20 | 22 | 28 | 12 | 16 |
| 21 | 23 | 29 | 13 | 17 |
| 22 | 24 | 30 | 14 | 18 |
| 23 | 25 | 31 | 15 | 19 |
| 24 | 26 | Sept. 1 | 16 | 20 |
| 25 | 27 | 2 | 17 | 21 |
| 26 | 28 | 3 | 18 | 22 |
| 27 | 29 | 4 | 19 | 23 |
| 28 | 30 | 5 | 20 | 24 |
| 29 | 31 | 6 | 21 | 25 |
| 30 | Nov. 1 | 7 | 22 | 26 |

| DEC. | MARE | COW | SOW | EWE |
|------|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Nov. | Sept. | March | April |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 23 | 27 |
| 2 | 3 | 9 | 24 | 28 |
| 3 | 4 | 10 | 25 | 29 |
| 4 | 5 | 11 | 26 | 30 |
| 5 | 6 | 12 | 27 | May 1 |
| 6 | 7 | 13 | 28 | 2 |
| 7 | 8 | 14 | 29 | 3 |
| 8 | 9 | 15 | 30 | 4 |
| 9 | 10 | 16 | 31 | 5 |
| 10 | 11 | 17 | April 1 | 6 |
| 11 | 12 | 18 | 2 | 7 |
| 12 | 13 | 19 | 3 | 8 |
| 13 | 14 | 20 | 4 | 9 |
| 14 | 15 | 21 | 5 | 10 |
| 15 | 16 | 22 | 6 | 11 |
| 16 | 17 | 23 | 7 | 12 |
| 17 | 18 | 24 | 8 | 13 |
| 18 | 19 | 25 | 9 | 14 |
| 19 | 20 | 26 | 10 | 15 |
| 20 | 21 | 27 | 11 | 16 |
| 21 | 22 | 28 | 12 | 17 |
| 22 | 23 | 29 | 13 | 18 |
| 23 | 24 | 30 | 14 | 19 |
| 24 | 25 | Oct. 1 | 15 | 20 |
| 25 | 26 | 2 | 16 | 21 |
| 26 | 27 | 3 | 17 | 22 |
| 27 | 28 | 4 | 18 | 23 |
| 28 | 29 | 5 | 19 | 24 |
| 29 | 30 | 6 | 20 | 25 |
| 30 | Dec. 1 | 7 | 21 | 26 |
| 31 | 2 | 8 | 22 | 27 |

The man of the farm may not show as bold in the procession as his fellow citizen in town but if he does not pan out as well in the long-drawn campaign for King and Country we miss our guess and "The Farmer's Advocate" has known him now intimately for some fifty years.

What Stock Yards Indicate.

Large live-stock yards do not convey the same information as may be found in a census, but they voice pretty accurately the operations in the country and the condition of the live-stock industry in general. The report of the transactions at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, for the season of 1914 and nine previous years is a lecture in itself. The figures show an increase of 114,784 hogs and 18,082 horses. Arranged against this is a decrease of 83,415 cattle, 17,791 sheep and 7,019 calves. These increases and decreases are applicable only to the years 1913 and 1914. The report, as a whole, shows a wonderful development in the live-stock industry over a period of ten years.

| Year | Cars | Cattle | Sheep | Hogs | Calves | Horses |
|------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1905 | 4,414 | 77,828 | 5,902 | 50,442 | 1,072 | 465 |
| 1906 | 4,865 | 88,808 | 12,021 | 30,088 | 824 | 666 |
| 1907 | 4,618 | 91,156 | 16,094 | 58,616 | 2,214 | 293 |
| 1908 | 4,654 | 70,730 | 25,237 | 60,774 | 4,083 | 5,957 |
| 1909 | 7,093 | 114,808 | 53,972 | 59,331 | 6,571 | 6,982 |
| 1910 | 9,456 | 165,586 | 56,342 | 67,463 | 6,531 | 6,140 |
| 1911 | 11,019 | 153,347 | 93,506 | 213,653 | 5,662 | 4,557 |
| 1912 | 13,649 | 191,657 | 132,919 | 248,962 | 15,590 | 5,607 |
| 1913 | 21,566 | 340,983 | 180,215 | 340,732 | 49,373 | 2,317 |
| 1914 | 20,152 | 257,468 | 162,424 | 455,516 | 42,354 | 20,399 |

The trend of prices and receipts in horses were upward until the year 1909, which was almost the summit of the prosperity experienced by horsemen in Canada during the first ten years of the new century. After that year there was a dropping off in receipts until the season of 1914, when a quantity were being purchased for military purposes. Dr. F. C. Grenside, speaking at the Experimental Union and reported in a recent issue, said that trade in horses moved in periods of approximately ten years each, and that the decade, 1900 to 1910, was one of the "ups" that the business recognizes. We are now, Dr. Grenside said, experiencing a "down." The Western Provinces, Alberta particularly, are especially adapted for rearing good horses, and the "up" which should commence about 1920, figuring from records of the past, may not bring with it the pleasing prices of former days, yet there will be remuneration to those who breed with caution and intelligence.

The receipts of hogs have been gradually growing for the last six years without a break. During the year of 1914 a considerable quantity appeared in Toronto and Montreal from the West and that condition promises to remain, yet prices must revive or breeders of swine will curtail their operations in the pen and thus restore values to a more profitable level.

The decrease of 17,791 sheep in one year is not surprising when one considers the status of the sheep-rearing enterprise in Ontario. It is estimated that Ontario to-day has less than 1,000,000 sheep, and that the province suffered a decrease of 25,000 during 1914, and 135,000 head during the last four years. Prices are not responsible for this, however, for they fetch almost double what they did thirteen years ago.

Over 83,000 head of cattle is a big decrease in one year. It is due partly, perhaps, to the large numbers of stockers and feeders that were shipped to the other side when the duty was removed, and consequently lost to Canadian markets when sold in the finished condition. Breeding cows have decreased in Canada, but it is urged that only the poorer and non-producing cows have been disposed of. Whether this be true or untrue it is difficult to ascertain, but one thing is certain that the three Prairie Provinces are increasing their output of dairy products, by leaps and bounds. This increase spells more breeding cows, and perhaps more growing stock in the future.

A Profitable Sow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have a young sow which proves herself to be very profitable. On January 15th, 1914, she had her first litter of ten pigs. After they were weaned, one died, the other nine at the age of six months were sold, averaging 210 lbs. each, for nine cents per pound. On July 1st, 1914, she had sixteen more, of these, two died, leaving fourteen. At the age of six months I sold six of them averaging 260 lbs. each, for seven and one-half cents per pound, the other eight at six and one-half months old weighed 236 lbs. each, and I sold them for seven and three-quarter cents per pound. Both litters together making \$152. Then on December 20th, 1914, she had eleven more, they are now six weeks old. These pigs are bred from a Yorkshire sow crossed with a Tamworth boar.

We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about ten years and appreciate the reading of it very much. It is a very helpful paper for farmers.

Durham, Ont. THOS. JACKSON.

THE FARM.

Increase the Supply of Foodstuffs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your article entitled "More than Usual—How" impels me to ask the courtesy of a little space to set down a few things on the other side. I must confess that I read your article with surprise and regret. The regret was occasioned perhaps more by the tone than the actual contents of the article, as it seemed to me the whole tone was such as would discourage what you yourself say is a "great enterprise." You say Governments are fond of evolving schemes. I might also say that journals are

| Year | Cars | Cattle | Sheep | Hogs | Calves | Horses |
|------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1905 | 4,414 | 77,828 | 5,902 | 50,442 | 1,072 | 465 |
| 1906 | 4,865 | 88,808 | 12,021 | 30,088 | 824 | 666 |
| 1907 | 4,618 | 91,156 | 16,094 | 58,616 | 2,214 | 293 |
| 1908 | 4,654 | 70,730 | 25,237 | 60,774 | 4,083 | 5,957 |
| 1909 | 7,093 | 114,808 | 53,972 | 59,331 | 6,571 | 6,982 |
| 1910 | 9,456 | 165,586 | 56,342 | 67,463 | 6,531 | 6,140 |
| 1911 | 11,019 | 153,347 | 93,506 | 213,653 | 5,662 | 4,557 |
| 1912 | 13,649 | 191,657 | 132,919 | 248,962 | 15,590 | 5,607 |
| 1913 | 21,566 | 340,983 | 180,215 | 340,732 | 49,373 | 2,317 |
| 1914 | 20,152 | 257,468 | 162,424 | 455,516 | 42,354 | 20,399 |

fond of asking questions for other people to answer. But in this instance I feel that the questions are such as I would have expected an intelligent and progressive journal such as "The Farmer's Advocate" usually is to be answering instead of merely asking in a general way.

Now in reply to your plaintive "how," may I say that this will no doubt be dealt with by the speakers who go out under the joint auspices of this Department and the Federal Department. After making allowance for all you say about the overworked farmer and about the scarcity of labor, I am still satisfied that a great many farmers will be able to find a way to increase production. Some may do it by adopting the most approved methods of farm practice, by which larger returns it has been proven may be expected from the same acreage. Others may do it by securing additional labor, and I think that even at the worst, labor conditions will be better this year than during the past few years; by securing additional labor and working additional land, perhaps ploughing up old sod pastures which have not yielded very large returns for many years. Others may adopt other plans, for it is admittedly something which each farmer must work out in his own way. The whole purpose of the special Patriotism and Production Campaign is to show the need that will exist and the opportunity and duty of Ontario farmers as a consequence. If this is shown clearly, I have every confidence that the farmers themselves will do the rest to the very best of their ability.

It must be remembered that Canada is at war, and that therefore the old conditions and old standards do not obtain. During the past few months almost every person in this country to a small degree, and every person in England and France and Belgium to a much larger degree, has been doing things which seven or eight months ago they would have regarded as impossible.

The simple elementary fact is that we farmers of Ontario have the land, we have the equipment, we have the inestimable boon of peace as far as our own homes are concerned, and with these advantages we should, if the duty and the need is clearly presented, do everything possible to prevent the cause which we have at heart suffering through any lack of food supplies which it may be in our power to provide.

This disposes to a considerable degree also of the other point you raise in reference to markets. I am quite sure that both Governments will be glad to do everything they can to assist in the marketing of the products, and in this connection it should be noted that the products on which emphasis is being laid are non-perishable products. At the same time I quite agree with you that no man can tell two months ahead what the market price may be. If the war continues there is little reason to doubt that prices will be adequate or more than adequate. If the war does not continue, there is equally little doubt but that there will be a big slump in prices, but surely the farmers of the Province would view such a slump without any very great concern if it were caused by the great boon to humanity which the termination of this cruel war would mean.

In this again the farmers are fortunate in that their problem is providing foodstuffs for others not for themselves. There are unfortunately many in our larger cities to whom the problem is of a much more personal nature. Conditions are such that I do not think the farmer should be encouraged to look at matters from the old standpoint. The issues are too grave and the duty too obvious to be met by merely asking questions and raising hypothetical conditions. There is only one plain, simple thing to do, and

that is for each and every one of us to do the very best he can in every way he can to bring victory to the cause we have at heart, and it seems to me that in no way can the farmers do this better than by increasing the supply of food-stuffs.
Parliament Bldgs., Toronto. JAS. S. DUFF.

Conditions of Production.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Permit me to offer a few words in regard to increased agricultural production in Canada. In many cases by extra effort, if a beginning was made last autumn, it can and will be done, but unless extra labor is forthcoming for a large proportion of farms it will resolve itself into a more economical use of the present workers, labor-saving implements and horses. Every man will judge for himself according to the products for which his farm and markets are best adapted and which will conserve its resources for the future. The waste and destruction of men, once workers in Europe, foreshadow a tremendous need. We shall need to brace ourselves for sacrifice yet undreamed of and take the chance, if need be, even of over-production. Better low prices and the absence of profit than that, first of all, the people of Belgium, dispossessed, cruelly outraged and robbed, should want for food before the remnant of them can resume their once happy homes. Probably a more effective and economical way of presenting the case for production, if indeed any were needed in these days of search-light publicity, would have been a carefully prepared appeal by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Trade and Commerce dealing specifically with products likely to be most needed, and published broadcast through the agricultural and newspapers press reaching the farm rank and file, and supplementing this with some heroic measures to augment the working forces on the land from the capable unemployed of the towns. While the authorities are maturing their plans for the latter the most immediately workable one yet offered was that, suggested lately in "The Farmer's Advocate," of neighbors co-operating or "changing word," as we used to call it, during extra busy seasons like seeding, haying and harvest, or taking off the corn crop. One encouraging fact let me record in conclusion, viz., that Nature appears to be favoring us in that I have never known a fall and winter in which the weather conditions, (with ample snow and fine sleighing in many areas) were better calculated to advocate work, facilitate rural business and put the land in prime readiness for the seeding and planting of 1915.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

A. B. C.

A Satisfactory Farm House.

Herewith we publish the ground floor and second floor plan of a very suitable farm house together with an illustration of the building when completed, the property of W. T. Whale, Wellington Co., Ont. The size of the house is 35 feet on each of the two longest sides, the lay out and size of rooms is marked on the plan. This house is steam heated, and is equipped with bath and closet, and is in every particular up-to-date. It is a solid brick building, and required about 15,000 face brick in building besides the inside brick.

The septic tank and sewage system was installed at a cost of \$40.00. There are two tanks, one 5 feet by 6 feet by 4 feet, and one 2 feet by 5 feet by 4 feet, with septic valve in small one and tile drain leading from it about 15 inches from surface. The bath fixtures and all plumbing, consisting of hot water boiler attached to kitchen stove, wash basin, bath tub and commode, hard and soft water tank in attic, (hard water put in by wind mill and soft water by hand pump) cost \$150.00. The heating system cost \$265.00, consisting of furnace, seven radiators, as marked R. on plan, all complete. It requires from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 tons of coal to run each year, and there is no dust in the house with the hot water as with hot air, as there is no draft, and another advantage in favor of hot water is that you can get the heat where you want it, as the wind does not affect it the same as a hot air furnace. No gas comes from the furnace to rooms above. These figures on hot water installation may be of some value to readers, and the plan is a very good one for a farm house. The cellar is divided into four compartments with a solid brick wall between. The milk cellar is tiled and plastered. The milk cellar is under the pantry with a dumb waiter leading to it from the pantry. The furnace is under the parlour. Under the kitchen is placed the cistern and a general store room, and under the dining room a vegetable cellar.

All-year Work Necessary.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There is one phase of the rural problem that appears to have been overlooked by most of your correspondents, or if not exactly overlooked, has been considered of insufficient importance to be worth considering. While I agree that our rural problem is mainly one of finance, yet it must not be forgotten that there are other points to be considered, the chief of which appears to be the labor problem. By the labor problem I do not mean the usual shortage of men to work the farms during the summer months, which so many farmers are content to give as an excuse for not adopting modern methods of cultivation, but the great scarcity of men of the right kind; that is men who have had some experience in the handling of stock and can be trusted to work intelligently as well as faithfully. That such men are

hired man a fair deal and work all the year round. It is true that in the matter of offering "high wages and short days" the farmer is heavily handicapped as compared with the manufacturer; he does not receive the bonus or a free site or protection from competition that many of the city business men get; still there is no doubt that it is possible for him to at least partially solve the problem of securing efficient labor without any great legislative changes.

The experience of one farmer in Norfolk county may be interesting in this connection and also help to make the point clear. Four years ago, this man was running a mixed farm in the usual way, with the help of a hired man during the summer. He experienced considerable difficulty each spring in securing a man in time for seeding, and often had to practically do the work of two men, and still could not always get his crops sown in time to get the best results. Getting

tired of this, he finally sold about one-half the farm and built a greenhouse and devoted a part of the other half to growing small fruits and truck crops; and in less than two years more than doubled his profits. It is true that he now needs more men and also better men to work his farm, but the point is this, that so far as he is concerned, the labor problem is practically solved; as under the system of farming that he now follows, he can give three men regular work, winter and summer; and under these circumstances finds no difficulty in keeping good men, whereas formerly he had considerable trouble in



A Substantial Farm Home.

Residence of W. T. Whale, Wellington Co., Ont.

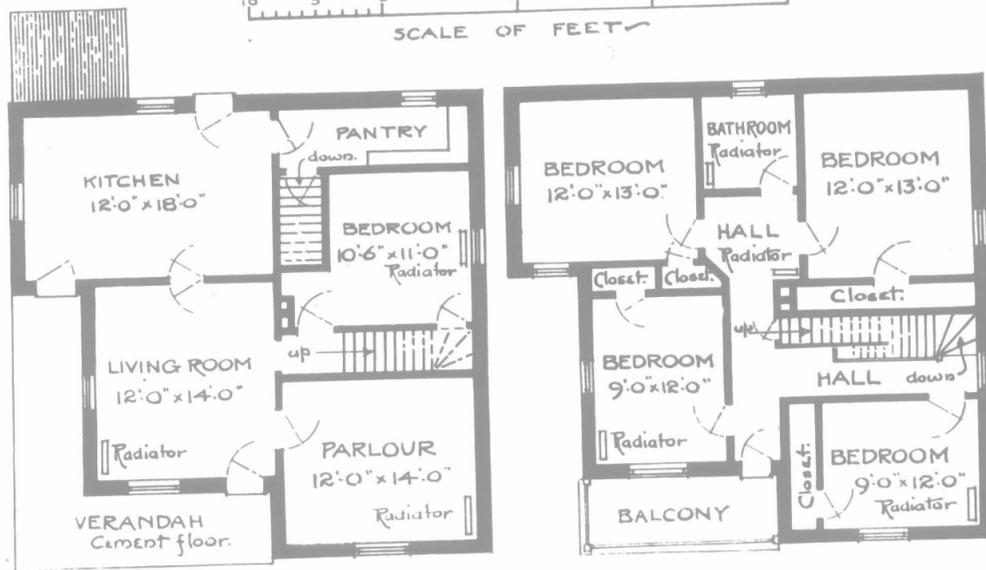
not by any means easy to obtain there can be no doubt and it seems to me that a large part of our problem is to find out the cause of this scarcity, and also some means of remedying it.

One of the main causes of the difficulty experienced by many farmers in securing and keeping suitable men is our system of farming, which necessitates all the work being done during seven or eight months of the year. A man may be hired in the spring; he may be a good, capable man in every way, and experienced in the work required of him, yet owing to the fact that with our present methods of farming there is little work to be done after the land freezes, the farmer must part with him; and trust to good luck or Providence to send another man along in the spring. Is it not likely that when a man has been turned from the farm in the fall that he will go to the city and still more likely that he will stay there in the spring, and can it be reasonably expected that under such a system we shall ever have anything but a shortage of good men?

All the work that can be done in advertising the different counties and bringing in immigrants will not solve this problem until we can give the

getting one man for the summer months. But, it may be objected, we cannot all sell half our farms and build greenhouses and grow truck crops, that is quite true, and it is a good thing that we cannot, but it is also true that there are a number of changes that we can make, that will do a great deal to remedy this state of affairs. The whole trouble is that we cannot find work for the men for more than about eight months out of the twelve.

To overcome this trouble we must so rearrange our farms and our crops, that there will be at least some profitable work to do in the winter, and at the same time relieve some of the pressure of work during the spring and summer. There are several different lines of farming, any one of which, under careful management, will give sufficient work in the winter, to make the hiring of a man by the year a good investment. It seems to me that we can never hope to meet the competition of the manufacturer in the labor market until we can give continuous work at a fair wage; and to do this we must discard the old practice of producing a little of nearly everything of only ordinary quality and devote our whole attention and energy to the production of



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Plan of W. T. Whale's Farm House.

two or three crops above the average both in quantity and quality. The choice of crops to be grown must depend very largely on the location of the farm, as well as on the type of soil, and on the personal likes and dislikes of the man growing them. In back sections a long distance from markets or shipping point the choice is necessarily limited to crops that do not need to be marketed every week or even every month; a large part of them in such cases, will probably be sold on the hoof two or three times a year. The cost of marketing will then be very low. But where there is a good local market or shipping point close at hand it will in all probability pay better to cater to the requirements of the markets for produce that has to be marketed every few days and consequently sells for higher prices. But whatever section of the Province we may be in, and whatever type of farming we may prefer, it is clearly evident that before this much-discussed problem can be solved our old slipshod methods of farming must give place to the new "commercial agriculture" in which farming is placed on a sound business basis, and we farmers realize that farming is a business and must be handled as such.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

C. GAUTBY.

Note.—More live stock should help solve the problem on some farms.—Editor.

How Manure is Handled at O. A. C.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Regarding our method of handling manure I beg to say that the manure is taken from the stables and stored in open yards, but it is seldom that there is any considerable accumulation of manure in the yards, as it is drawn directly from the yards to the fields, and, as a rule, spread upon the surfaces through the winter. If the snow is extremely deep we put it in piles in the fields and distribute in the spring, but under normal winter conditions it is spread on the surface. There is probably some loss under this system, but I do not think that there is sufficient loss to warrant leaving the manure in the yard until spring. We must remember that even in the yard there is considerable loss, and the performance of this work during the winter gives employment to men and teams which otherwise might not be employed to advantage. With our long hauls we find it absolutely necessary to get out practically all our manure during the winter, because if we did not follow this practice, it would take up too much of our time during the busy season. Occasionally, when we have been using bedding which contains many weed seeds, we pile the manure in the field, and try to get it turned sometime during the winter. At other times we turn the manure in the yard in order to cause a certain amount of fermentation which probably destroys the vitality of a number of weed seeds, though I do not think it will destroy all of them by any means. When it is necessary to pile the manure in the field, it is a good plan to drive the team over the manure pile with every load. In this way the pile is kept packed, and destructive fermentation is not so likely to occur.

O. A. C.

G. E. DAY.

A Cure for Lice—Stone Silo.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I have been a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for some years, and have got a good many valuable ideas out of it, I thought perhaps a little of my experience might help others. I see R. C. T. asks for a recipe to kill pig lice in your last issue. I used coal oil once, and it took the scurf off my pigs and made them sick for a day or two. After that I used machine oil. It does the trick just as well, and does not hurt the pigs. I feed them, and while they are at the trough I pour the oil along their backs and let it run down their sides. Put on plenty it will not hurt them.

With regard to stone silo, about which R. W. inquires, the first silo in this part of the country was built of field stone. That was a good many years ago, and it is doing business yet, and I have never heard any complaints about it. About tapering the wall, the stone barn walls that were built some years ago were nearly all two feet at bottom and 18 inches at top. There would be no difficulty about that. I would use cement mortar instead of lime and sand. I think, while I would not recommend building of stone, it could easily be done, and if properly built would give satisfaction I think, and would not cost much more if the man had the stone on his own place.

Brant Co., Ont.

L. B. B.

A Kent County correspondent recommends that to increase production farmers should have a system for everything; should put things in their place; should meet once a week to discuss ways and means; should not discuss politics until after supper, and should get the "Immigration Business" into their own hands to prevent unsuitable help being sent out by "Private Agencies" who have no real interest in the man.

Care and Application of Farm-yard Manure at Macdonald College.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Our practice with farm-yard manure might be called one of direct application. For the most part, our manure is applied to the field in the fresh or green condition, by drawing it about as fast as it is made, and spreading it at the same time. Our main cow stables are cleaned twice a day, and the manure is stored under cover where it is convenient but inconspicuous. It is drawn from the shed at our convenience, and is rarely stored longer than two weeks. This plan I prefer to all others, common among which are drawing direct from the stable every day, piling in the yard for a long or short time, and storing inside for a considerable time. With any of these there are of course three alternatives for field distribution, viz., spreading direct from the sleigh, wagon or spreader; delivering in large piles to be distributed later with the spreader; and delivering in small piles, for later hand-spreading in the spring.

To all of these there are objections which I think this method I favor overcomes to an appreciable extent. The first plan frequently accounts for an accumulation of manure in the stable. There are days when it is inconvenient to handle manure, and in winter dairying especially, when it is most undesirable to open up a stable, unless the entrance and exit are well protected. The saving of labor by one handling with this method can be accomplished in the same way with our temporary storage, when it is convenient to haul every day. Storing it outside, even under the best conditions, for a long or short time, entails waste, and freezing prevents handling it to advantage. Storing inside for any length of time requires too much space, and results in much loss unless the manure be very well cared for.

All the methods mentioned imply hauling the manure in the winter time. This I regard as imperative, from a farm management standpoint. It seems to me the manure problem should be viewed from two main points, the application of it with the least loss where it will do most good, and the handling of it from a management and labor consideration. If as much manure is produced on the farm as should be produced, and if it is applied without losing a good part of it, which, unfortunately too often is not the case, the labor problem is a big one, and one which the best machinery available is far from entirely solving. On the College farm we have two manure spreaders, but even with these we could not think of handling the bulk of the manure in the busy season. The spreaders serve a splendid purpose for the manure applied in late spring, summer and fall, but only a small portion of the manure is made and applied in these, the busy seasons. We use the spreaders for the last of the manure on the corn ground, for any manure available for top-dressing and for root ground, manure for which is always applied early in the fall.

In our practice practically all the manure is applied to two crops, corn and roots, because these are our most important crops, the limiting ones in our feed supply and the ones most capable of using the manure to advantage and making the greatest immediate return. I have said as a short cut in labor and management I consider winter hauling imperative. Spreading direct will not distribute the manure as well as if put on with a spreader, and under certain conditions it would of course be an unwise practice. When conditions will allow it, another material short cut in labor and management can be accomplished. This has been very obvious to me for under our own conditions we could not undertake spring spreading, and hope to make the most of seeding and planting on time. Again through Quebec and Ontario failure to seed and plant in proper season is responsible for a great many poor crops. To my mind the manure question is often the "nigger in the woodpile," for time after time at just the right seeding season I have seen the whole farm force, including horses, manure spreaders, carts, etc., tied up to the manure piles for days, and other work that could not be done in any other season, pressing.

Conditions then seem to be the limiting factor in method of distribution. Steep hillsides, deep snow, and excessive spring flooding, when a lot of snow disappears quickly rather than gradually as sometimes happens, will always mean serious loss, when manure is spread on the field in the fall, winter and spring. On cold, low-lying land drying may be delayed. On the other hand these are somewhat exceptional conditions, and we stand to lose in any case. Piling the manure in the field under such conditions would be the safest practice, but this too entails loss of manure and sometimes loss of crop, while distributing in small piles is a wasteful practice at best, as the uneven crop that follows will always testify.

Under our conditions with some rolling land, in an average winter, there is a very short time,

January and February as a rule (not the case this year thus far), when we do not spread direct from the sleigh. We occasionally have some loss, but all told less loss than with either of the other methods and other decided advantages.

In our stables the liquid manure drains to tanks in the manure shed. These are emptied sometimes by draining the liquid direct to the field, but as a rule by pouring or pumping it over the manure. On the average farm the tank is not necessary, but far more care than is usual should be given the liquid manure. Every ounce of it should be absorbed or held in the manure until it reaches the field. We hear a great deal of increased production—at the present time. In connection with manure it would be well for us to realize that countries which are outstripping Canada in production and the maintenance of population, invariably are those whose people have learned the limiting power of manure in crop production.

Macdonald College.

H. BARTON.

Farming and Food Supplies.

There appears to be common sense in a recent leaflet issued by the Department of Agriculture in Ireland, and it may be assumed that being in immediate touch with the British administration they are aware of the real situation in relation to the efforts made to induce farmers to increase the production of food and cattle.

The reports state that there has been a considerable increase in the area of wheat laid down in every country, while in some districts the area has been actually trebled. But this has been done largely at the expense of the oat area, which is a policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul. And it is doubtful, observes the Weekly Irish Times, whether it is a wise policy, for there promises to be a largely increased area under wheat in the Argentine, Australia, and Canada, for next harvest, the estimated increase being about 40 per cent. Although the wheat area of the war countries will be seriously restricted it is probable that the increased areas laid down in the countries may be quite sufficient to meet the demand, and prices may not rule so high. On the other hand we draw a much larger proportion of our oat and barley imports from Russia and other European countries, while there is not the same effort to increase the oat area. From that it is not improbable that oats of next harvest may pay better than wheat. To meet this difficulty the Department very properly suggests that much of the poorer grazing lands should be laid down in oats, which will pay well.

To avoid insect pests, which are liable on old grass lands, seed of the best tillering varieties such as "Potato" or "Black Oats" are suggested, while where manuring is given the newer varieties of "Banner," "Abundance," or "Waverley" are recommended, except in the North of Ireland, where "Potato," "Island Magee," or "Sandy" may be safely relied upon. The usual artificial manuring for this crop is 3 cwt. superphosphate and 1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia per statute acre, and farmers are urged to retain sufficient of the home crop of oats for seed, as that is likely to be dear.

Potash is scarce and dear, and it may be left out of the mixtures for all crops except potatoes, for which it will pay to apply it even at the higher price. But farmers are reminded of the urgent necessity of preserving all liquid manure this year. Applied to grass lands or the hay crop it has been proved to have an equal value to dung, and the total amount of urine voided by animals is about equal in weight to the solids, which will give an idea of the annual waste that occurs. As liquid from the byre or stable is a complete manure its conservation will help to make up the deficiency of potash.

A warning is given as to the depletion of breeding stock by the selling off of heifers as fat animals. This may lead to a serious interference with future breeding, and young stock will sell well in the future. In the interests of the country as well as in their own interests farmers are urged to retain as many of the female animals as they can for future breeding purposes. This will apply to horses as well as cattle, and we might also say to pigs, the rearing of bonhams being about the best paying part of the pig industry at present.

Peter McArthur's Beef.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I am too far away to enjoy a roast of the beef which Peter holds up for a subject of debate, I shall simply content myself by sharing in the debate.

My contention is that he should charge the family account with the market value of the meat inasmuch as the market value of the farm's production represents his returns from the farm. If he wishes to show the returns for everything produced on the farm, it would not be giving it justice, to quote, what is sold, at market price, and what is consumed at cost price. When he

gets his living from the farm, he should give it credit for full value of what it produces; just as a salaried man is credited with his salary and lives on it, by paying market values which in his case is also the cost value to him.

Now assuming that the market value of the beef is \$60, and the cost of production \$40, if he sets down in the family account, beef at \$40, while the same would sell for \$60, he is giving the family a free gift of \$20. That would be the same in effect, as the salaried man purchasing goods at \$60 and setting them down in the family account at \$40.

Therefore, I contend, in justice to the farm, the family and the proprietor, he should set down the market value in the family account.

MAC.

THE DAIRY.

Objects to Frenzied Finance in Holsteins.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A clipping from your paper was sent to me a few days ago, signed by a person pretending to be a "Friend of the Holstein Cow." In my judgment, this party must be some jealous person, and undoubtedly, judging from his writing, has been up to all kinds of scheming, and from his own actions, or knowledge of the same, must be judging others by himself. I can find just one decency about his article, namely: He either knows that his name would condemn his preaching, or out of respect for your paper, is ashamed to sign his name. Any party calling his neighbor a "sucker" surely has no respect for himself or family, and naturally, cannot therefore, have any for others.

Now in regard to the \$50,000 bull, I am a part owner of him, having paid \$10,000 for him, as a calf when six months old, but not with the intention of using him, as your writer would probably adopt as, "Bait for Suckers."

I am sending you a pedigree of this bull, and believe that you will agree with me, as to his being, undoubtedly, the best-bred bull living today. Everyone of his ancestors has proven to be a great producer; his dam having two World's Records; the grand-dam, a large producing cow, with a 31-lb. record, also producing a World's Record daughter. The great-grand-dam (Alcartra Polkadot), known to every Holstein breeder, has now won more prize-money than any other cow of the breed, she herself having a 27-lb. record, and has produced two daughters that have records of over 30 lbs. each; through her son, she produced the greatest cow of the breed, "Tillie Alcartra" which has given over 20,000 lbs. of milk in a year.

The dam of the \$50,000 bull is sired by "King of the Pontiacs," the leading sire in number of officially tested daughters, and he already has six 30-lb. daughters, including the World's record cow of 44 lbs. butter in seven days. He is a son of Pontiac Korndyke, from a 28-lb. daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. The sire of King (as I call the bull) is King Segis Pontiac, a son of the former World's record cow, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, a 30-lb. cow, and which has made over 30 lbs. butter in seven days for three consecutive years. She is about ready to freshen again, and has all appearances of doing it once more. The sire of King Segis Pontiac is the greatest producing bull that ever lived, King Segis not only has six 30-lb. daughters, but his sons are also producing 30-lb. daughters.

All of this good breeding and producing blood, which has taken years and years of patience practice and experience is combined in one, and only one animal, he being the \$50,000 bull. Do you think that the so-called "suckers" of Canada are to blame for trying to obtain this kind of breeding, combined with a good producing cow at the head of their herd? Surely we pick apples from apple trees and plums from plum trees, and if like produces like how can these bulls help making good, if their sire never had a tested daughter? But King will not be without tested daughters, as I have about seventy of his daughters, not one of them being for sale, but all will be tested, some this winter and about fifty next. He has over one hundred living daughters and about one hundred and fifty head safe in calf to him; surely some of them must make good.

On January 5th and 6th, E. M. Dollar's Estate of Newelton, N.Y., sold their herd of Holsteins. A six-year-old bull sold for \$25,000, and so far he has no officially-tested daughters. A yearling bull sold for \$12,500; an eleven-year-old cow for \$5,500, and another 37-lb. cow for \$6,000. I wonder if your writer considers all these good breeders "Schemers for Suckers." If he could manage to look at this from another point of view, he would see that breeding Holsteins is like any other manufacturing business, which is to aim at producing the best. One Automobile Co., tries to make a better machine

than another, and so it is with Holstein breeders; they all aim for the best production. We have succeeded in proving the Holstein cow the greatest cow living.

In order to keep this good work going, we need just such wise men as the Canadians, who consider the future, and are ready to lay their foundation right by buying the combination of blood lines that have made our breed famous. There is but one way to make Holsteins pay, and that is to be honest, ambitious and fair-minded, and encourage your neighbors to the Holstein cow, then buy the best and breed them better.

N.Y.

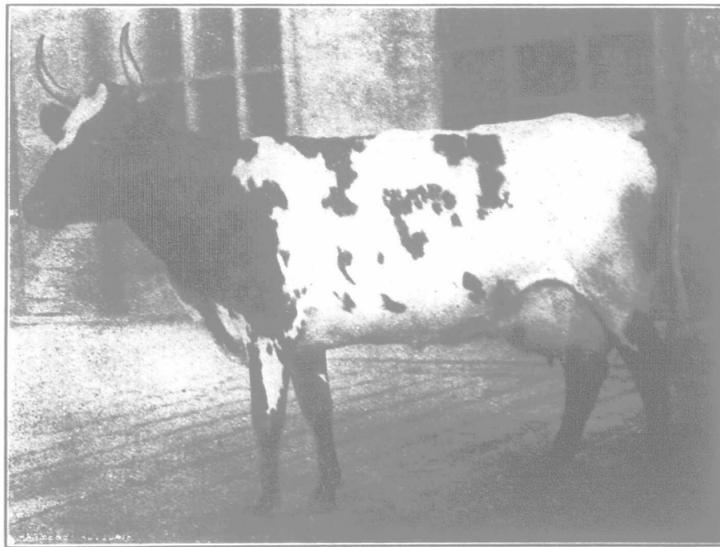
JOHN ARFMANN.

Note.—As there is nothing to be gained by a lengthy controversy being carried on through these columns between two factions concerned in any one breed of live stock, we publish the foregoing letter and the discussion on this subject is closed as far as "The Farmer's Advocate" is concerned. If continued, the "wrangle" would only prove a detriment to a good breed of cattle, so we drop it here.—Editor.

Butter-fat by Oil and Babcock Tests.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Will you kindly explain the difference between the Oil and Babcock test as used for cream. Our buttermaker has had such good results in using oil test, that our patrons (this is co-operative farmers' concern) have been loth to change. In explaining the writer has pointed out the larger over-run from Babcock which would perhaps cover our manufacturing expenses. A rival condensing concern also offers a larger price butter-fat Babcock test than we have been able to pay. Below I quote respective figures showing totals of butter-fat paid to farmers and amount of butter actually made. When making the statement that "if we



Scottie's Victoria.

Highest-scoring Ayrshire at the Guelph Winter Fair. Exhibited by John McKee, Norwich, Ontario.

used Babcock test we could pay a slightly higher price on account of an over-run of ten to thirteen per cent."

I may add that we are not anxious to change to Babcock test. But when rival condensing firm offers forty cents, Babcock, and we are only able to pay thirty-five cents per pound, some of the farmers cannot see that our thirty-five cents would be in the neighborhood of thirty-eight and one-half cents if we used Babcock or quoted Babcock test figures. Furthermore, they have separated milk home, and Condensory takes the whole milk. Above figures are only an instance as our price fluctuates owing to market conditions from month to month.

B.C.

R. U. H.

Answer.—The oil test as applied to the testing of cream is supposed to give the number of pounds of butter which can be made from a given number of inches of cream. The theory of the oil-test is as follows: A standard creamery inch is one inch in depth of cream in what is known as a driver's pail (which is twelve inches in diameter) and which cream tests 100 on the oil-test scale or chart. One pound of average butter will contain about twenty-five cubic inches of butter oil. A "creamery inch" contains 113 cubic inches, and as 25 is about 22 per cent. of 113, any sample of cream which produces 22 per cent. of its volume in the form of butter oil, will, theoretically, produce one pound of butter for each standard inch of cream delivered to the creamery.

The cream as delivered to drivers or at the creamery, is measured, a sample is taken in a special tube, the number of inches of cream delivered is recorded, the sample is churned and the oil measured on the tube. If a patron delivered 20 inches of cream, and the sample tested 100, he (the patron) would be credited with 20 lbs. butter. If the test were 120, he would receive credit for 1.2 lbs. butter per inch or 24 lbs. butter; and so on according to the test. The oil-test is essentially a churning test and because it is difficult at times to get the samples to "churn out" it is not considered very reliable—in fact, buttermakers and creamery operators who use the oil-test have to do a good deal of "figuring-up-and-down" in order to make oil-test and churning tests agree.

Because of this, most of the Ontario creamerymen have discarded the oil-test and put in its place the Babcock. Without going into details, the Babcock test gives the "butter-fat," so called, in milk or cream, regardless whether it is churnable or not, and patrons of creameries where this test is used are paid for pounds of "butter-fat" delivered, although some creamery operators figure the equivalent of the fat into butter for the benefit of patrons who are accustomed to being paid for butter and not for fat. The equivalent of fat in butter depends upon the "over-run" which is a varying factor depending upon conditions and skill of the operator or buttermaker, and, to some extent, upon honesty, especially where the creamery management takes the over-run for part or all pay in manufacturing, an arrangement not to be recommended.

R. U. H. seems to think that if the Babcock test were used the Creamery could pay a higher price "on account of an over-run of ten to thirteen per cent." The creamery could pay a higher price per pound of fat, than is paid for a pound of butter, but the net returns to patrons would be no greater, assuming that everything is working at its best in both cases.

There is apparently a great deal of misconception and misunderstanding in the minds of the public on these questions of "butter," "butter-fat," "over-run," "oil-test," "Babcock test," etc. It will take time to get these things cleared up. This one point, however, should be made clear, that it is not possible to pay a higher or lower price for butter, or for "butter-fat" by changing the method of testing. The price per pound butter, or per pound "butter-fat" remains the same whether oil-test or Babcock test is used, if the creamery is "run on the square." Because many people think that butter and butter-fat are the same things, they imagine that if one concern offers a higher price for "fat" than they are receiving for "butter," that the party is paying more for the product, but this is not necessarily the case. Butter-fat should always be

worth more than butter, for the reason that in a cream-collecting creamery, 100 lbs. butter-fat, on the average will make from 115 to 120 lbs. butter, therefore the value per pound fat must be greater than the value per pound of butter. But the total value of the product sold remains the same in both cases, under similar conditions.

O.A.C.

H. H. D.

Ice-crop for Dairymen.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In addition to the excellent articles by your correspondents, and the pointed editorial paragraphs contained in your issue of January 14th, we should like to call the attention of dairymen to one phase of the ice-crop question not mentioned. This is the fact that sooner or later milk and cream, particularly the latter, are to be graded and a marked increase in price paid for sweet, clean-flavored cream for the manufacture of butter. All the signs of the times point to this as one solution of the "poor-butter" problem. We simply cannot go on paying the same price for sour, bad-flavored cream as is paid for a nice, sweet, clean-flavored article.

In order to have sweet milk and cream, cooling immediately after milking or separating is necessary. The water from ordinary wells is not cold enough to cool milk and cream properly and keep it sweet. Ice is essential except where there

is an abundance of water at a temperature of 50° F. or under. There will be ample time during February to put up a supply of ice. Do not neglect this.

Talking with a Kent County dairy farmer recently, he said they could get ice delivered in Chatham by rail at sixty-five cents per ton. In localities where there is no local supply of ice, dairy farmers should arrange to have it shipped in by rail. No matter how it is got, a supply of ice should be arranged for, as it means money in the pockets of milk and cream producers.

Let us see how a system of grading and paying an extra price for sweet cream will work out in dollars and cents on an ordinary ten-cow dairy farm, where the average production per cow is 250 pounds fat in a year: $250 \times 10 = 2,500$ lbs. fat, which at average price of 25 cents per pound fat would mean \$625. If by cooling the cream and keeping it sweet, this weight of milk-fat can be increased in value by two cents a pound, the added value of the fat is \$50, or a total of \$675. One of the Toronto creamerymen at the Guelph meeting in December, said they made a difference of from 2 to 5 cents per pound fat, between sweet and sour cream. Suppose the difference were 5 cents per pound fat, we have an added value of \$125, or a total of \$750 for the cream of these ten cows.

How does this figure in value of ice? Let us assume that twenty tons of ice were necessary to cool this cream. On the two cents added value basis, we have twenty tons of ice worth \$50 or \$2.50 per ton. On the five cents per pound fat added value basis, we have twenty tons of ice worth \$125 or \$6.25 per ton. There is scarcely a dairy farm in Ontario where the cost per ton of ice would exceed one dollar. In many cases the cost is practically nothing, as teams and men are utilized that would otherwise be doing little or nothing, and they need the exercise.

Don't stop to build an elaborate ice-house, but put up at least one ton of ice per cow in any old building that is convenient and if nothing better is available, pile it up under a tree; cover with hay or pea straw and old boards. This will last a long time, if the pile is big enough, and it is well covered and well drained.

Again we would say don't neglect the ice-harvest which comes only once a year and is so essential for dairy purposes during hot weather.

O.A.C.

H. H. DEAN.

Butter Fat and Testing.

1. Will five pounds of butter-fat make six pounds of butter?
2. We are using the oil test in our creamery; all the other factories around are using the Babcock test. Now, if we pay 18 cents per pound butter, what should they pay for one pound butter-fat? Please give the difference up to 28 cents.

J. W. H.

Ans.—1. Five pounds of butter-fat might make six pounds of butter if there were little or no loss of fat in buttermilk, as I presume J. H. W. refers to "butter-fat" in cream, not in milk. A common rule is to add one-sixth to the fat in milk when calculating the weight of butter which can be made from, or the equivalent of any given number of pounds of milk-fat. A pound of fat in cream will make more butter than a pound of fat in milk, for the reason that in the latter no allowance is necessary for the loss of fat in skim-milk, which has to be considered when calculating butter equivalent from fat in milk.

Using the one-sixth rule, five pounds of fat would make 5.83 lbs. butter, which is .17 or seventeen hundredths of a pound less than 6 lbs. butter.

2. It is always somewhat difficult to make comparisons between oil tests and Babcock or fat tests, for the reason that the oil test is supposed to give the churnable fat in cream in the form of butter, whereas the Babcock gives the absolute or total fat in milk or cream regardless of whether it is churnable or not—it might be largely lost in skim-milk or buttermilk with careless manipulation. However, in good creamery practice there is an excess of butter over fat in milk cream, known as "overrun," which in a cream-gathering creamery, usually amounts to 15 to 20 per cent.—that is, 100 lbs. fat in cream, usually makes 115 to 120 pounds of butter, sometimes more sometimes less. This extra 15 to 20 lbs. is called "per cent. overrun."

Coming to a direct answer of query No. 2, there are difficulties in the way, such as moisture, salt and fat in butter, losses in buttermilk, shrinkage on prints or in cold storage, etc.

For the sake of clearness and easy figuring, we shall assume that for each pound of butter paid for in the creamery using the oil test, the creamery paying by Babcock test furnished or paid for \$8 (\$8.10) of a pound of fat. We then have a value of 18 (2.25-20.25 (20)) cents as the value of one pound of fat when a pound of butter is worth 18 cents. We also find that for every increase of one cent per pound of butter paid in the cream-gathering creamery, theoretically, the Babcock test creamery should increase its

price 1.125 cents on the 80 per cent. fat basis for butter. If this latter creamery were making butter containing 82 or 84 per cent. fat, then the difference in price would not be so great.

The table shows the relative prices from 18 to 28 cents per lb. butter:

| Price 1 lbs. butter. | Price 1 lb. butter-fat. (80% basis.) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18c. | 20.25 c. |
| 19c. | 21.375c. |
| 20c. | 22.50 c. |
| 21c. | 23.625c. |
| 22c. | 24.75 c. |
| 23c. | 25.875c. |
| 24c. | 26. c. |
| 25c. | 27.125c. |
| 26c. | 28.25 c. |
| 27c. | 28.375c. |
| 28c. | 29.5 c. |

O. A. C

H. H. DEAN.

Bacteria From Straw.

Few dairymen realize the amount of contamination which gets into milk through the dumping of straw, hay and other feeds down an open chute from the barn above to the stable below. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, an experiment was conducted to ascertain the effect of putting straw down an open chute as against putting it down a closed chute and taking it out at the bottom. When the straw was put down the open chute the number of bacteria per cubic centimeter of milk increased 18,000 as compared with milk taken when the straw was put down a closed chute. In each case the straw was put down after milking, and there was no great amount of dust in the stable as would have resulted if the straw had been thrown down when milking was in progress. This should lead dairymen to take greater precautions in the dumping of feed or bedding from the barn to the stable, and especially where an endeavor is being put forth to produce certified milk or even pure milk, a chute of this kind leading to the stable door and the door opening from it at the floor would surely aid greatly in keeping the bacteria count low.

FARM BULLETIN.

Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

Some of the old standard bearers were absent from the Fifty-first Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, held recently in Middleton. We missed the faces of R. W. Starr, Peter Innes and E. E. Archibald who have been habitual attendants many years, the first named having attended every year since its organization.

Last year's president, F. W. Bishop, reviewed the vicissitudes of frosts and inclement weather throughout the season as well as the difficulties which they had experienced in marketing during the fall season. Prices were discussed very fully in Mr. Bishop's address and reference made to the selling agencies in the Province. Mr. Bishop believed that Nova Scotia was still in a position to go on and plant more apple trees. Owing to the compactness of the fruit growing area in Nova Scotia they were in a position to load their apples quickly and land them on European markets whereas the western provinces were somewhat remote and somewhat scattered as regards fruit growing areas.

B. Leslie Emslie, fertilizer expert, dealt with the kind and quality of fertilizers necessary for the orchard. Referring to the scarcity of potash compounds, resulting from the war, he said we could really dispense with potash for a year or two by using in our orchards lime-carrying compounds which would help to liberate the potash dormant in the soil. Ground limestone was considered better than quicklime since the latter would have a burning effect on the organic matter of the soil. Most of our soils are acid, and lime compounds will correct this acidity. In any case it will not do to use any form of lime in excess, on account of its tendency to use up organic matter. Slag is a phosphate of lime and as such, it supplies phosphoric acid and at the same time corrects acidity. Sydney slag carries about forty per cent. of free lime, and is one of the cheapest and best fertilizers known. Wood ashes as a carrier of potash is good for orchards but should be used carefully on potatoes. Prof. Cumming, in the discussion of this paper, brought out the point that the best rule for the application of any fertilizer was to ask the soil. By experiments we could best find what treatment each kind of soil needed. At the Agricultural College they had found from the analysis of soils from all over the Province that on the average our soil contained about .3 per cent. of lime, while a good soil should have at least .5 per cent. Prof. Cumming also stated that from an-

alysis he believed that seventy-five per cent. of the soil of Nova Scotia would show an acid reaction. On the College Farm, splendid results have been obtained from the use of basic slag, especially in the growth of clover.

Prof. Brittain, of the Entomological Department gave a very interesting and instructive talk on the results of the work of that department during the past year. He had spent considerable time in the study of fire blight of fruit trees. Spraying was of no use in control of this disease. The only remedy was surgery. All infected parts must be cut out and burned, and the cuts swabbed with a disinfectant. Also the trees must be constantly disinfected. In the eradication of this disease, heroic measures must be resorted to and the work thoroughly done. The speaker also gave the life history and means of combatting a new pest, or at least one which we had not recognized before, the False Tarnished Plant Bug.

Mr. Brittain was glad to report that owing to the strenuous efforts of the field workers under the department, that the San Jose Scale had been so reduced as to be practically exterminated. In fighting the aphid he recommended the addition to the spray in which Blackleaf Forty was the active agent of a little flour paste to improve the sticking quality.

Mr. P. F. Lawson, who accompanied the first cargo of supplies for the Belgians and who spent some time in the fruit markets of the Old Country spoke strongly of the necessity of advertising Nova Scotia fruit. He was glad to find that Nova Scotia apples were rapidly growing in favor. The quality and pack were improving every year since the United Fruit Companies had been handling so much of the fruit and had been putting up a reliable pack under the supervision of its own private inspectors. He mentioned several schemes of advertising and put it to the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers to do their own advertising. In order to do this effectively, he advocated the fruit growers pledging individually a number of barrels of merchantable apples to be sold and applied to a fund for advertising purposes. Pledges were distributed at the meeting and a good beginning was made. The best means of advertising, however, he explained, was the putting on the markets of a steadily reliable good pack.

Bee-keeping claimed a session. B. W. Baker, of Amherst, N. S., gave some interesting figures of costs and profits. Mr. Baker winters his bees in a dark cellar and fastens them in with fine netting, to keep them from flying around. Mr. Baker takes all the honey out of the hive in the fall and winters his bees on sugar syrup made up of equal parts of best granulated sugar and water. He had tried different kinds of hive but had finally come back to the eight-frame Langstroth hive. The bees were placed on their summer stands in April. Each kind of honey was gathered by itself and no dark honey sold.

Mr. Hogan spoke of the bee as a pollinizer, citing experiments to show that when branches were isolated by being covered with cheesecloth during the blossoming period very few fruits set as compared with the set on the rest or exposed part of the trees. He contended that bees were better pollinizers than the wind.

Mr. Flock, Chief Fruit Inspector for Western Provinces, described the panicky condition of the Western markets last fall due to the rush of apples on that market and the cutting of prices by rival dealers.

Fruit Commissioner, D. Johnson, spoke very favorably of the advertising campaign which the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers had inaugurated and showed that the advertising done by the Federal Government had good results. Speaking of over production of apples, he thought that in Ontario and the west a halt should be called, but since Nova Scotia was so near the great markets across the water the question of over production was not such an acute one yet, at least.

One of the most important points made by Mr. Johnson was that though there were, to his knowledge, a number of very competent fruit organizations on the continent, the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia was the most efficient co-operative organization he knew of. His message and indeed the point brought out by nearly every speaker was that we should not depend too much on our fruit, but combine with fruit raising the keeping of live stock.

We were all sincerely pleased to welcome again to our meetings Prof. F. C. Sears who for many years was head of horticultural activities in our Province, now of Amherst, Mass. His address on the future of fruit growing, was sane, logical and convincing. He said the factors to be considered in any discussion of the future were the increase due to planting, the decrease due to dying out of old trees and younger ones through neglect and the increase of the consuming population. There was a fear of over production but we could do much to overcome the situation. First, by increasing, by grafting or planting better quality varieties since more apples would likely be eaten

if they were of good flavor than if they were unpalatable; second, we must have better grading. Third, better methods of distribution so there will be fewer glutted markets. Fourth, a better package, more attractive. Fifth, send better stuff to our local markets. Sixth, utilization of poor stuff for by products, such as evaporated apples, vinegar, apple syrup, etc. Seventh, middlemen cut out as much as possible. Eighth, introduce stock, hogs, etc., to eat up waste. Ninth, advertise thoroughly. Tenth, have public demonstrations of uses and different methods of serving apples.

Election of officers resulted in the choice of A. E. McMahon for President; F. A. Chipman, Vice-President; and the return of M. K. Ellis for Secretary.

R. J. MESSENGER.

Some Potash in the Soil.

The source of potash to be used in the immediate future is still undetermined. The majority of the potash that will be used on next year's crops was in this country before the war broke out and since that time scientists and manufacturers have been making every endeavor to manufacture potash from many sources. A rock known as feldspar contains a small percentage of potash. Sea weed also contains a certain amount but when the potash is manufactured from these various sources its price is prohibitive. Prof. R. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, drew attention at the Experimental Union to the fact that some soils contain as much as 12,000 pounds of potash per acre to plow depth. A crop of mangel requires about 300 pounds to bring them to maturity while a crop of oats will consume about 40 pounds. The potash of the soil may be brought into availability by the use of lime and organic matter. It is a peculiarity of potash that it will not leach out of the soil, it becomes fixed there and the chemical reactions, which are encouraged by lime or organic matter, render it available for plants. Where the soil shows any deficiency of lime or organic matter it will be necessary for farmers who are growing crops that require a large amount of potash to make use of these two requisites to increase the availability of potash in the soil.

POULTRY.

Feather-eating in Fowls

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Every winter we see inquiries in "The Farmer's Advocate" somewhat as follows: "My hens are picking the feathers off one another, how can I stop them?" Fortunate indeed are they if they stop at the feathers. Many a time I have seen hens eat part of their mates' bodies. First they start pulling a few feathers off the neck or rump. This may cause bleeding; the taste of blood seems to set the hens crazy, and in a short time they will have eaten through the skin and flesh and disemboweled the unfortunate fowl. When once a flock gets this habit it is very hard to stop them. Feeding fresh meat only seems to whet their appetites. Mutton seems especially bad in this respect. On several occasions I have seen hens take to eating one another after a short diet of raw mutton.

Sulphur fed in large doses is a partial cure, but is liable to taint the eggs.

Prevention in the case of feather eating is much better than cure. Hens laying heavily in the winter time unless specially fed are almost certain to become feather eaters. I have seen a ring of hens stand around a pair of fighting roosters and rush madly for the feathers the cocks tore from one another.

Last winter I fed skim-milk to my hens, and succeeded fairly well in controlling their taste for feathers. This winter I am feeding buttermilk and have not seen the slightest sign of feather eating, although my hens have been laying heavily for two months or more. The acid in the buttermilk seems to control the craving for feathers and blood. The buttermilk is also a splendid egg producer and keeps the hens in perfect health. No other drink is given but the buttermilk. It is very much cheaper than patent "tonics" and special "laying foods." If "The Farmer's Advocate" readers would drop a card to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, and ask for Prof. Graham's Bulletin on Farm Poultry it would help them to understand the value of buttermilk as a laying food. At Guelph it gave better results in egg production than any other animal food. My own experience has so far gone to corroborate the results obtained by Prof. Graham. I must say that my flock consists of Arcenas divided among three houses containing about one hundred fowl each. Middlesex Co., Ont. W. E. WILLIAMS.

Fed on The Farmer's Advocate.

For about half a century "The Farmer's Advocate" has been the popular and permanent item on the farm home bill of fare, but a London manufacturer, M. E. Brown, discovered it doing business in a new place this season. Between the gizzard and the enveloping fat-layer of a particularly fine turkey being dressed for a holiday dinner he found neatly tucked in over half a page of a 1914 issue, containing part of the report of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Mr. Brown has his own theory of why the sheet did not follow the usual channel into the digestive tract and though somewhat of a practical poultry fancier himself, he never came across just such a unique case. Milk-fed chickens are hardly in the running now with discriminating turkeys that regale themselves on juicy and nutritious slices of the old yellow-backed "Farmer's Advocate."

Great Layers.

A Quebec correspondent, N. C. MacDonald, writes that thirty-two White Wyandotte hens have produced for him in thirteen months eggs which sold for \$222.95 at a feed cost of \$62.25, leaving a profit of \$160.70.

THE APIARY.

Apicultural Short Course at the O. A. C.

The fifth Beekeeping short course held at the Ontario Agricultural College opened on Tuesday, January 12th and continued till the 23rd. The excellent program arranged by Morley Pettit, the Provincial Apiarist, attracted an attendance of between forty and fifty beekeepers. The opening lectures dealt with "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Beekeeping," "A Microscopic Study of the Bee," "Results of Co-operative Experiments in Beekeeping" and other topics that form a very fitting introduction to Beekeeping, and the ground work for the later lectures on the problems and methods of bee management. The use of lantern slides and the actual objects under discussion added to the interest of the lectures. A number of beekeeping supplies and appliances were exhibited about the classroom and many home-made "frames" or "jigs" were shown and explained by their inventors.

The use of a series of lecture plans, one for each lecture is proving very popular and the complete set will be very much valued by those taking the course, for future reference.

Save the Honeycomb.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Every beekeeper who will take a little trouble and save all odd pieces of comb, scrapings from frames, and scraps of old foundations, instead of throwing them into the garbage pan, can have a case of wax.

Sometimes it is difficult to know what to do with the wax when the cake is very large, since it is not always easy to obtain a good price locally from persons requiring beeswax. The best way out of the difficulty is to get into communication with a manufacturer of comb foundations, and it is not a difficult matter to ascertain the address of one or two firms. Either the manufacturer will be willing to pay a fair price for it, or to use it to make brood or super foundations at a nominal charge. Experience will show any beekeeper that it is worth while to preserve all waste comb, and very little trouble need be taken in the melting. The manufacturer will himself have to thoroughly cleanse and sterilize the material to ensure the destruction of any germs or foul brood.

As to the cappings and scraps of super foundations, it is desirable to keep these separate when extracting honey from comb, as they melt into a very much better cake of wax and one of a splendid color. Wax is a very profitable by-product of the beehive and it is surprising if scraps are collected, the amount one has put by in a few months.

There is a very simple method which can be followed by those who do not happen to have a wax extractor, for converting pieces and scraps of comb into cakes. First of all, wash the combs in cold water and squeeze them into balls; then place them in a canvas bag with a weight to keep them under water. Tie up the bag tightly and put it into a pot of hot water, boiling it steadily for two hours; then let it cool. When the wax becomes quite cold it will be in a solid cake on top of the pot and can then be broken into a large bowl containing a little boiling water. The bowl should then be placed in a saucepan of water and put on a slow fire until the wax melts. A bowl tapering towards the bottom is the best kind to use, as the wax can be more easily taken from it cold and solid. A jelly shaver or any other fancy mould might be used instead of a bowl, if one wishes to have

the wax figured and this of course enhances the value of a good quality wax.

Where a large quantity of comb is boiled together, a good deal of the wax will still remain in the canvas bag after the first boiling; to secure this, open the canvas bag and subject the comb to a second boiling, when a quantity of dirty wax will come to the top, but most of the rubbish will sink to the bottom. After cutting away the dirt from the underpart of the second cake of wax, it must be once more put into a canvas bag with a weight to keep it down as in the first instance, and boiled for a few hours, according to the quantity of it, and treated as in the first case. Care must be taken that the canvas bag does not touch the bottom of the pot, or it will be liable to burn; to prevent this, let it rest on a weight or a few stones.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

B. C. TILLET.

FARM BULLETIN.

Method Suggested of Securing Future Peace.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

All the advocates of peace seem to agree that to secure permanent peace four things are necessary. First, there must be disarmament. Second, there must be an end of making preparations for war between nations. Third, there must be an international court of arbitration. Fourth, there must be an international police and naval armament of sufficient size and power to enforce the decisions of the International Court. The question is: are all these necessary? If the nations become convinced that there would be no more war between them, time would bring disarmament. If war should cease, while an international police would do no harm, there would be nothing for it to do. An International Court of Arbitration is, of course, a necessity, but is there not another entirely peaceful, friendly and yet efficient and inexpensive method of securing obedience to the Court's decision?

Remembering that nations, no matter how large, are made up of individuals, and that in each of these individuals the pocket is the most sensitive as well as the most vulnerable nerve, suppose that our country should take the lead in offering to combine with other peace-loving and non-military nations in a treaty agreeing that we and they would impose an additional duty of say ten per cent. on all products of any country sent to our markets or to the markets of the other nations joining in the treaty, which refused to discontinue making preparation for war. Also that the same duty should be paid on all products from other countries carried in vessels bearing the flag of the nation that persisted in preparing for war. Would not war between commercial and manufacturing nations automatically cease?

To illustrate: Suppose at the close of the present war Germany should decide to continue making preparations for future war. Germany is named, because while the terms of the treaty would apply to all nations alike, Germany in recent years has been making the most thorough preparation for war. Suppose France should complain to the International Court that Germany was arming and that unless she stopped, France too must arm in order to be prepared for war. The International Court would cite representatives of Germany to appear before it within a given time, and make answer to the complaint of France. If she declined to obey the summons within the specified time, or to obey the decision of the court, should it be against her, the terms of the treaty between peace-loving nations would automatically take effect, and just as automatically the whole subject would be transferred to the people of Germany. It would cease to interest other nations except as a matter of news. But it would become at once the question of questions, not to the rulers only, but to every man, woman and child old enough to think in all Germany. In this one fact lies the key to the situation and its solution. If the rulers and people decided to pay the additional tariff of ten per cent. rather than discontinue preparing for war, the tariff could be increased until it would become practically prohibitory. With such conditions and possibilities, all under the control of the nations signing the treaty, is it not safe to conclude that the German people would decide that preparations for war must cease? Of course Germany or any other country which insisted on continuing preparations for war could retaliate by levying the same or even higher duties against the products of peace-loving countries, but would she do it? Would the people endorse such a course? It would seem that to ask the question is to answer it. We should never forget that war of itself is punishment. Both parties are losers—the victor only less than the vanquished. Our efforts as lovers of peace should be against preparation for war. Would not this method be feasible? Would it not be successful if the United States alone decided to adopt it?

Cook Co., Ill.

THOMAS KANE.

The Flag.

By Peter McArthur.

When I was in the village a couple of days ago I saw posters bearing a reproduction of the British flag and calling on people to patriotically buy Made-in-Canada goods. The campaign may be all right but this use of the flag is all wrong. At a time when men are dying for that flag and others are rallying to its protection it should not be used to promote any commercial campaign, however worthy. So many great calls are being made on our patriotism that the symbol of that patriotism should be used with respect and veneration. The patriotism that sends men to die in the trenches in defence of Canada and the Empire is heroic and noble, the patriotism of production which urges men to produce more food for the use of the warring Empire is also commendable and worthy but the patriotism of profit which urges us to buy so as to support Canadian industries, some of which are loaded with watered stock, is hardly entitled to flaunt the flag. As a matter of fact, we have never treated our patriotism with proper respect. It should be one of the noblest of our emotions but in the past we have not scrupled to arouse it for the purposes of partisan politics and now it is being evoked for the purposes of trade. It is patriotism that sends men sternly and quietly to the firing line but it is something entirely different that sends men clamorously to the dollar line. The flag that we are willing to die for should not be used as an advertisement.

This week I have been reading a new book, "Drift and Mastery," by Walter Lippmann, and although it was written before the outbreak of the war, some passages are very significant and well worth meditating upon at the present time. In one chapter he deals with "Profiteering"—coining a new word to describe that form of commercial enterprise which may be justly compared to the old-time "privateering" or piracy. He reviews the development of society with the desire to make profit as the chief stimulus and argues that the result is unsatisfactory. No enduring civilization can be built where the desire to make profit governs all the actions of men. Analysing present conditions in the United States, and the same analysis would apply to Canada, he shows that there is an unconscious movement towards making honest service the touchstone of business success. He points out that the spread of co-operation shows a dissatisfaction with the old profit-making systems and even shows that in the trusts and huge corporations the management lies in the hands of salaried men, rather than in the hands of "profiteers." Even though business is conducted for profit the men who actually conduct it are not making profits, which shows that it would be possible for the business of the country to be conducted successfully without having vast profits diverted to parasites. This recalls to me a conversation I once had with one of the managers of the American Meat Trust. In spite of his position he was a Socialist and he described a state of affairs in that organization which justifies Mr. Lippmann's argument. He told me that the men at the head of the Trust were not the men who worked out its problems and perfected its organization. This was all done by salaried officials. The men at the head were more like gamblers on a huge scale. When a way to increase profits was pointed out to them they would order the proper men to work out the details and then they would

take a chance on the results. They were not capable of discovering new methods of development or of working out the plans but experience had taught them that it was usually safe to gamble on the judgment of the capable men in their employment. They hired brains to work for them just as they hired skilled and unskilled labor. This recalls an anecdote about one of the Chicago Meat Kings. He was very indignant when he found that his son had literary tastes and was trying to write a book. "What does he want to write a book for?" exclaimed the purse-proud father. "If I wanted a book written I would hire a man to write it." The point of all this lies in the fact that if we should ever need to hire men to run the different forms of business in the country we could hire them. The most competent men are not always those who are moved by a desire for profit though they may want good salaries and a chance of promotion.

In spite of the vigorous efforts that are being made to re-establish business on the old "profiteering" basis there are indications that it will not work out. Profits are not nearly so respectable as they were—though every man is entitled to adequate or even liberal payment for good service. The stories that have been published about inferior supplies being provided to our soldiers by "profiteers" who are taking advantage of war conditions to increase their wealth are causing wrath everywhere. The men who would try to profit in that way are traitors to the country, no matter how much they may wave the flag and shout their loyalty. Even so staid a paper as the "Globe" suggests that a few yards of stout rope is the proper reward for such men. But that kind of profit-making is only an outstanding case that attracts attention because we are all interested in the welfare of the soldiers. In principle every form of profit-making due to war conditions is just as treasonable. No citizen should be allowed to use the distresses of the nation as a means of enriching himself. Competitive business is at all times a kind of warfare and although it may be tolerated in times of peace it must not be allowed—at least not to an abnormal extent—in time of war. The fate of the Empire involves the fate of every citizen and if we are to present the strongest possible front to the enemy we must try to help rather than to over-reach one another. There will be no patriotism in our plans for greater production if we expect to profit by famine prices. We are entitled to normal prices for our products but no more. Before the war is over we may have the lesson brought home to us that service is a truer motive for enterprise than profits. If that result should be achieved civilization will make a great step forward and the war, despite its incredible horrors will not be wholly in vain. But if "profiteering" as a motive is to be stamped out during war time it must be stamped out in every department of life. No form of special privilege will be enduring if the quality of the services which a man renders is to be the basis of the reward he shall receive.

A further amendment to "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act," reads:—"The importation of hay from the Upper or Northern Peninsula of the State of Michigan and from Sugar Island, in the County of Chippewa, in the State of Michigan, is permitted under the following condition:—"Each shipment is to be accompanied by the affidavit of the owner or shipper to the effect

that the said hay is the product of the aforesaid portion of the State of Michigan."

Brant Breeders' Holstein Sale.

Favored with ideal weather for visitors from a distance and perfect sleighing for those within a driving radius a large crowd gathered at Brantford, on Wednesday, January 27th, to attend the First Annual Sale of the Brant Holstein Breeders' Club. There were 49 animals listed, 34 of which were sold before the writer was compelled to leave for train connection. They were a well-balanced lot of cattle, the majority of them in nice condition. A few could have been brought out in better fit. The sale again demonstrated that the big majority of men are still willing to pay for work along official testing lines. The majority of the females offered had never been tested and all there is in them is there to be brought out and developed by their purchasers, and the excellence of type and udder development of very many of them looked like a big profit for the men who bought them and will bring the best out of them officially. Prices for the entire lot averaged over \$140 each, the highest being \$250 for the seven-year-old cow, Daisy Posch Johanna with ten R.O.M. sisters. Several others, including Posch Johanna De Kol, a three-year-old, Eunice Clay Agnes 2nd, a five-year-old, and Bessie Mechthilde Posch, a four-year-old sold for over \$200 each. Many brought well over \$150 each, and very few sold below the \$100 each. The success of this, the first sale of Club augurs well for future sales.

The Kennedy Sale.

The Holstein Sale of A. Kennedy & Sons was a decided success. Fine weather and splendid roads added much to the success of the sale. There were nearly one thousand present, and Auctioneer Thos. Irving, of Winchester, was the man of the hour. The prices were good when it is considered that every animal was sold to the highest bidder. The sale amounted to \$9,145 for the sixty head. A few prices:—Smithdale Schuiling Ormsby, \$425, Menno Shantz, Agr. Pontiac Dekol, \$310, Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills, Pontiac Seris, \$300, Biggar Bros., Oakville, Duchess Creamelle Ormsby, \$290, G. B. Muma, Agr. Pontiac Rooker Dekol, \$280, H. C. Knell, Bridgeport, Pietertje Pontiac, \$255, Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills, Princess Mechthilde Ormsby, \$225, F. H. Hadley, Milton, Pontiac Creamelle Segis, \$225, Thos. G. Agur & Sons, Moorefield, Duke Beauty Pietertje, \$225, R. H. Davis, Oak Ridge, Beauty Pietertje Mechthilde, \$220, F. C. Biggs, West Flamboro, Beck Dekol Posch, \$220, H. C. Knell, Bridgeport, Duchess Dekol Ormsby, \$215, Dr. C. A. Cline, London.

Arrangements have been made whereby the ordinary rate of two cents per ounce applicable to all letters sent from Canada to the United Kingdom, will apply to letters addressed to British and Canadian troops on the continent. The rate on ordinary letters from Canada for the continent is five cents for the first ounce, and three cents for each subsequent ounce, so that this extension of the two cent an ounce rate to letters addressed to our soldiers on the continent, is a decided reduction in favor of correspondence going to the soldiers.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at West Toronto, on Monday, February 1st, were 88 carloads, comprising 1,773 cattle, 300 hogs, 317 sheep and lambs, 73 calves, and 6 horses. The cattle trade was dull. Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8; good, \$7.25 to \$8; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common, \$6 to \$6.25; cows, \$3.75 to \$6.50; bulls, \$5 to \$7; stockers, \$5 to \$5.75; feeders, \$6 to \$6.60; milkers, \$55 to \$90; calves, \$4.50 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$5 to \$6.25; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.50, and a very few light lambs at \$9. Hog market firm; fed and watered at \$7.75; \$8 weighed off cars, and \$7.35 f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

| | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars | 60 | 334 | 394 |
| Cattle | 605 | 3,929 | 4,534 |
| Hogs | 722 | 8,815 | 9,537 |
| Sheep | 831 | 1,604 | 2,435 |
| Calves | 47 | 262 | 309 |
| Horses | 180 | 509 | 689 |

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

| | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars | 11 | 266 | 277 |
| Cattle | 370 | 3,336 | 3,708 |
| Hogs | 80 | 7,374 | 7,454 |
| Sheep | 402 | 1,157 | 1,559 |
| Calves | 16 | 243 | 259 |
| Horses | 28 | 47 | 75 |

The combined receipts at the two markets for the past week, show an increase of 117 cars, 826 cattle, 2,083 hogs, 876 sheep and lambs, 50 calves, and 614 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of live stock for the past week were only moderate, but, in the cattle classes quite equal to the demand. At no time during the week was there a brisk trade in cattle, and, all things considered, prices were easier in all the different classes of fat cattle excepting the choice, well-finished, heavy steers, the best price for a straight load of which was \$8.15 per cwt. Short-keep feeders sold at firm prices, as there were some few New York and Michigan farm-

ers who wanted some good quality steers weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, for which they paid from \$6.80 to \$7.15 per cwt., or higher values than many butcher cattle sold for. Milkers and springers were in demand, selling at firm prices; a few reaching the hundred dollar mark. Veal calves of choice quality were in demand, and receipts being light values were again firmer, reaching \$11 per cwt. Sheep and lambs of good quality sold at firm prices all week, but heavy lambs were slow sale. Hogs sold up to \$8, weighed off cars, at the close of the week.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice, heavy steers sold at \$7.75 to \$8.15; good to choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common, \$6 to \$6.25; choice cows, \$6 to \$6.25; good cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5 to \$5.75; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.60; bulls, \$5 to \$6.75. Stockers and Feeders.—Short-keep feeders 900 to 1,000 lbs., about half fat, sold from \$6.80 to \$7.15; feeders, 700 to 800 lbs. sold at \$6.25 to \$6.40; medium steers, same weights, \$6 to \$6.25; stockers, \$5 to \$5.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and forward springers sold from \$70 to \$90 each, and a few reached \$100 each; medium quality, \$55 to \$65; common and late springers, \$40 to \$50 each.

Veal Salves.—Choice calves sold at \$10 to \$11; good calves, \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium calves, \$7 to \$7.50; common, \$5 to \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light ewes, \$5 to \$6; heavy ewes, \$4 to \$4.50; culls, \$2.50 to \$3; lambs, choice, \$8.75 to \$9.25, few at latter price; heavy lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.50; culls, \$6.50 to \$7.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, \$7.90 to \$8; selects, fed and watered, \$7.60 to \$7.75; and \$7.35 to \$7.40 f.o.b. cars at country points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.33 to \$1.35; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, new, \$1.33, track bay points; No. 2 northern, new, \$1.50; No. 3 northern, \$1.47.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 55c. to 57c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 69c.; No. 3, 67c., lake ports.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - \$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up - 11,500,000
Reserve Funds - 13,000,000
Total Assets - 180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers Invited
Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all Branches

Rye.—Outside, \$1.09 to \$1.10.
Peas.—No. 3, \$1.85 to \$1.90, outside.
Barley.—For malting, 71c. to 78c., outside.
Corn.—American, new No. 3 yellow, 82½c., track, Toronto.
Buckwheat.—No. 2, 78c. to 80c., outside.
Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$8 to \$8.05.
Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7.30; second patents, \$6.80; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', 6.60; Ontario, 90-percent, winter-wheat patents, \$6 to \$6.10, Montreal.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$17; No. 2, \$18.50 per ton.
Bran.—Manitoba, \$25 to \$26, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$27 to \$28; middlings, \$32 to \$34.
Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$10.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices were unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 31c. to 33c.; creamery solids, 29c. to 30c.; separator dairy, 28c. to 30c.
Eggs.—New-laid eggs sold at 35c. to 38c. by the case; cold-storage, 30c.; selects, 32c. to 34c.
Cheese.—New, large, 16c.; twins, 16½c.
Honey.—Extracted, 12c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.
Beans.—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3; primes, \$2.75.
Potatoes.—Per bag, 55c. for car lots of Canadians, track, Toronto; New Brunswick, 60c., track, Toronto.
Poultry.—Turkeys, per lb., 16c.; spring ducks, 12c. to 14c.; hens, 10c. to 13c.; spring chickens, live weight, 12c. to 13c.; squabs, per dozen, \$4; geese, 10c. to 12c. per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, cured, 15½c. to 18½c.; country hides, part cured, 15½c. to 18½c.; calf skins, per lb., 19c.; kip skins, per lb., 17c.; horse hair, per lb., 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wool, unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 20c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 20c.; wool, washed, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, fine, 28c.; lamb skins and pelts, 90c. to \$1.25; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices at which the wholesale seedmen are selling cleaned seeds to the trade: Clover, red, cwt., No. 1, \$20 to \$21; clover, red, cwt., No. 2, \$18.50 to \$19; clover, red, cwt., No. 3, \$18; clover, alsike, cwt., No. 1, \$19 to \$20; clover, alsike, cwt., No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.50; clover, alsike, cwt., No. 3, \$16; clover, alfalfa, cwt., No. 1, \$19 to \$22; clover, alfalfa, cwt., No. 2, \$18 to \$18.50; clover, alfalfa, cwt., No. 3, \$17.50; timothy, cwt., No. 1, \$10; timothy, cwt., No. 2, \$8.75; timothy, cwt., No. 3, \$8.00.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—Spys, \$4 per bbl.; Baldwins, \$3.25 per bbl.; Russets, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Tolman Sweets, \$3 to \$3.50; Ben Davis, \$2.75; Greenings, \$3.25 per bbl. Bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per bunch; cranberries, \$5.50 to \$7.50 per bbl.; \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$5.50 to \$6.50, per keg; grapefruit, \$2.25 to

\$2.75 per case; limes, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per cwt.; lemons, Messina, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per case; California, \$3 to \$3.25 per case; Oranges, Florida, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per case; California navels, \$2 to \$2.75 per case; Mexicans, \$2 per case; Messina, bitter, \$2.75 per box; pine-apples, Porto Rico, \$3 to \$3.50; Isle of Pines, \$4.50 per case; strawberries, 40c. to 45c. per box; beans, \$5 per hamper; beets, 60c. per bag; Brussels sprouts, American, 23c. per box and 20c. per lb.; cabbages, 25c. to 40c. per dozen, \$1 to \$1.15 per bbl.; carrots, 50c. per bag; celery, California, \$4.50 to \$5 per case; cauliflower, new, \$3 to \$3.50 per case; onions, Spanish, \$4 per crate, and \$1.35 per small box; Canadian, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bag; lettuce, 20c. to 25c. per dozen; parsnips, 50c. per bag; turnips, 30c. to 35c. per bag.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—There has been a somewhat sharp falling off in the number of cattle offering on the local market. As a consequence the prices were somewhat firmer last week, and supplies of meat were believed to be a little on the short side. This will mean, in all probability, that offerings during this week will be fairly well taken. The best steers offered on the market sold at 7½c. per lb., but for the most part the quality was not very choice, and average price for good steers was in the vicinity of 7c. Lower grades sold down to 6c. Butchers' cows and bulls sold down to 5c., and prices of each ranged up to 6½c. for choicest. Supplies of sheep and lambs were not large, and the tone of the market was firm. Ontario lambs sold at 8c. to 8½c. per lb., while Quebecs were about ¼c. below these figures. Sheep were in fair demand at 5c. to 5½c., and calves showed little change, ranging from \$5 to \$6 for the common, and up to \$12 for the choicest. Selected hogs sold at 8½c. to 8¾c., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Demand for horses was not active, but supplies were cleaned up, and the tone of the market was fairly strong. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., were quoted at from \$275 to \$300 each, and light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each. Broken-down, old animals, were quoted at \$75 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage animals sold at \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—There was practically no change in the market for dressed hogs last week, although the tone was slightly easier, in sympathy with the market for live hogs. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs, were quoted at 11½c. to 11¾c. per lb., while country-dressed ranged from 10½c. to 10¾c. per lb. for light, and 9c. to 9½c. for heavy.

Poultry.—Prices to cover frozen and fresh turkeys ranged from 17c. to 20c. per lb., wholesale, while chickens and ducks were 12c. to 15c. Geese and fowl ranged from 10c. to 13c. per lb., according to quality.

Potatoes.—A potato dealer says that he cannot recall when potatoes were so cheap at the corresponding period of the year as they are this year. Green Mountains were offered here at 52½c. for 90 lbs., in car lots, track. In a jobbing way they sold at 10c. to 15c. above these figures.

Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup was scarce, and a little dearer. Prices were 85c. in small tins, and up to \$1.25 in 11-lb. tins. Sugar was 10c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 16½c. to 17½c. per lb.; extracted, 12c. to 13c.; dark comb, 14½c. to 15c., and strained, 7c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs could be had at 41c. to 43c. per dozen; selected cold-storage, on the other hand, were firmer, being 34c. per dozen. No. 1 cold-storage stock were firmer, at 20c., and No. 2, 25c. to 26c. per dozen.

Butter.—Creamery was in fair demand, at steady prices. Choicest September creamery was 30c. to 30½c. per lb., while fine was 29c. to 29½c., and seconds 28c. to 28½c. Ontario dairy was 25c. to 26c., and Manitoba, 24c. to 25c. per lb.

Cheese.—The market for cheese was unchanged. September Ontarios were 16½c. per lb., while October makes were 16c. per lb. Colored and white brought the same price.

Grain.—Wheat was very scarce and firm, and oats advanced several cents per bushel. Ontario No. 2 white oats

were higher, at 60c.; No. 3, at 59c., and No. 4, at 58c. per bushel, ex store. Canadian Western were up to 69½c. No. 1 feed were 67½c., and No. 2 feed, 65½c.

Flour.—The market for Manitoba flour advanced 20c. per barrel. Ontarios were steady, at \$7 per barrel for patents in wood, and \$6.50 to \$6.60 for rollers, bags being \$3.15. Manitoba first patents were \$7.60; seconds, \$7.10, and strong bakers', \$6.90 in jute.

Millfeed.—The market held steady. Bran was \$25 per ton in bags; shorts, \$27; middlings, \$30 including bags. Mouille sold at \$35 to \$36 per ton for pure, and \$33 to \$34 for mixed.

Hay.—No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, was \$20 to \$20.50 per ton; No. 2 extra was \$19 to \$19.50, and No. 2 was \$18 to \$18.50, and lower grades were \$15.

Hides.—Sheep skins were up to \$2 each, and beef hides up to 18c., 19c. and 20c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 16c. and 18c. for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Horse hides were quoted at \$1.50 for No. 2, and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2c. to 2½c. for crude.

Seeds.—The market for seeds continued dull. Dealers offered \$7 to \$8 for timothy, but got little or none. They bid \$7.50 to \$9.50 per bushel of 60 lbs. for red clover, and \$8.70 to \$9 for alsike, at shipping points.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Receipts were fairly liberal at Buffalo last week, being around 3,500 head, as against 3,575 the previous week and 4,025 for the corresponding period last year. Market was practically steady all around on shipping steers, some plain, medium grades selling a dime to fifteen cents lower. Best shipping steers last week sold from \$8.75 to \$8.80, with best handy butchering running from \$7.75 to \$8.15, a medium kind of shipping steers running from \$7.75 to \$7.90, plain and common ones down to \$7.25 to \$7.50. On heifers \$7.25 to \$7.35 took about the best handy kinds offered, some fancy, heavy heifers reaching a little more. On heavy fat cows, a few fancy kinds reached \$7.65 to \$7, but generally it was a \$6.25 to \$6.50 market. Canners and cutters sold at about steady prices, \$4 to \$4.25, taking most of the canners with a cutter end included on the outside quotation. Conditions of the beef trade remain bad, killers reporting that for the past two weeks the coolers have been filled with dressed beef, and a lighter demand than for many months past. The foot and mouth disease and the following of the quarantine has no doubt had a most demoralizing effect on the trade. Where area was released, the inclination of shippers who had steers contracted was to rush them to market, and besides feeders and farmers, who were scared with the prospects of the disease reaching them, have placed their steers on the trains and rushed them to markets, as a result of which a large number of steers intended for March and April marketing, have been sent to market in a half fat condition, causing a bad break in prices on these kinds. The general cattle situation has been bad for several weeks past, and the belief is strong in some quarters that it will be well into March or April before any great amount of the loss suffered will be recovered. Few of the choice to prime grades of any class are going to market. Supply of Canadians has been light of late weeks. Quotations:

Choice to prime, native shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$8.50 to \$8.85; fair to good, \$7.90 to \$8.15; Canadian steers, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs., \$8 to \$8.25; Canadian steers, 1,100 to 1,450 lbs., \$7.50 to \$7.75; choice to prime handy steers, natives, \$7.75 to \$8.05; fair to good, \$7 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$7.75 to \$8; prime, fat, heavy heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.60; good butchering heifers, \$6.50 to \$7; best heavy, fat cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good butchering cows, \$5.50 to \$6; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.50; canners, \$3.50 to \$4; best bulls, \$7 to \$7.25.

Hogs.—Prices showed an exceptionally wide range last week, light grades, the first half of the week, outselling the weighty hogs by from 50 to 75 cents, and with Chicago closed to out-going shipments, the margin here above Western points was from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per

cwt. On the opening day of the week heavies sold from \$7.10 to \$7.25, and Tuesday buyers got some heavies down to \$7.00, while light hogs the first two days reached up to \$8.00. Wednesday's market was steady, and while better weight grades were but little changed the next two days, mixed mediums and heavies selling from \$7.00 to \$7.25, light hogs were a quarter to fifty cents lower; Thursday's and Friday's sales on yorkers and pigs being made at \$7.50 and \$7.60. Roughs ranged from \$6.25 to \$6.50, and stags mostly \$5.75 down. Receipts last week figured approximately 49,875 head, being against 37,575 head the previous week, and 25,360 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts last week reached in the neighborhood of 31,900 head, as against 27,010 head the week before, and 31,600 head a year ago. Monday tops lambs sold from \$9.00 to \$9.15; Tuesday only one sale was made above \$9.00; Wednesday some reached \$9.25 and \$9.30, and the next two days nothing brought above \$9.00. Weighty lambs were slow all week, 90 pound kinds, when sold on their merits, underselling the handy weights by from 25 to 50 cents, and kinds weighing over 100 pounds were quoted down to \$7.50. Best cull lambs mostly \$8.00 and \$8.25. Sheep were scarce and stronger. A load of very desirable mixed sheep last week sold up to \$6.90, and ewes went from \$6.25 down.

Calves.—Market was active last week, tops bringing from \$12.00 to \$12.50, while culls went mostly from \$9 down. Supply of fed calves was light, and general range on these was from \$5.00 to \$6.00. Receipts last week totaled 1,550 head, as against 1,460 head the previous week, and 1,300 head a year ago.

Chicago.

Beaves, \$5.50 to \$9.10; cows and heifers, \$3 to \$7.85; calves, \$7.25 to \$10.50. Hogs.—Light, \$6.60 to \$6.90; heavy, \$6.60 to \$6.95; rough, \$6.40 to \$6.95; good to choice hogs, \$6.40 to \$6.55; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.65; bulk of sales, \$6.75 to \$6.90.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$6 to \$6.85; yearlings, \$7.20 to \$8; lambs, native, \$7.50 to \$8.90.

Gossip.

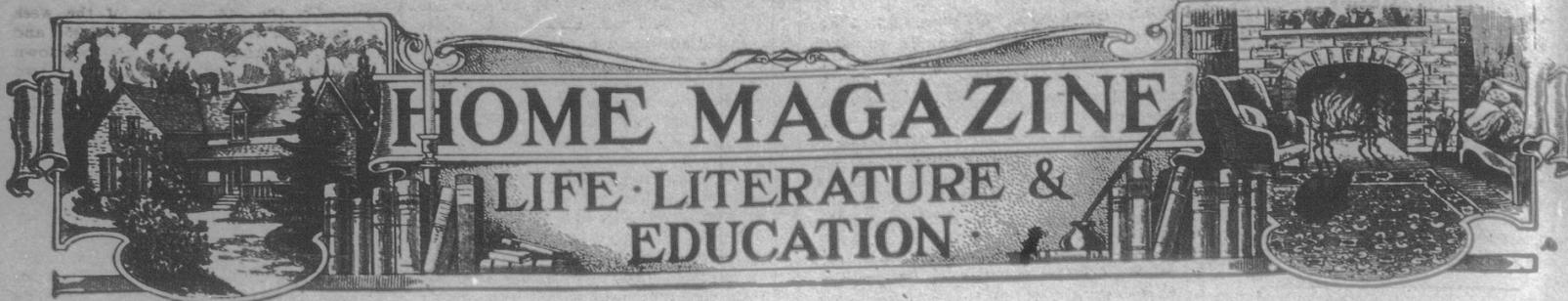
Look up the advertisement of M. L. Haley and M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ont., in this issue. These well-known breeders are offering some of their best stock in the Tillsonburg sale, February 9th. See what the advertisement says about them.

Readers will be interested in the Dominion Bank Annual Report published in this week's issue. The annual meeting was held in Toronto last Wednesday, and shareholders have every reason to congratulate the General Manager, Directors and Officers on the splendid showing.

The Southern Ontario consignment sale of Holsteins to be held at Tillsonburg on February 9th, will include some very high officially-tested milkers. Three daughters of the famous Dutchland Colantha Sir, Abbecker, are included in this sale. This bull was sire of thirty R. O. M. daughters, including two 26-pound three-year-olds and five other three-year-olds over 20 pounds. He is represented in the sale by Homestead Pauline Colantha, with 20.78 pounds of butter in seven days at four years old. Her dam and granddam were high-producing individuals, and the combination is a strong one indeed. Homestead Sarah Colantha has a good record as a three-year-old, and comes of the good blood. There are others in the sale worthy of consideration on account of their breeding and records. Write R. J. Kelly, Culloden, Ont., for a catalogue and study the records and breeding of these animals.

Trade Topic

Look up the advertisement of the Martin Firearms Co., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A., in this issue. This firm has recently issued a splendid illustrated catalogue which should interest all those who require good firearms of any class. Write for it.



An Appeal to America On Behalf of the Belgian Destitute.

By Thomas Hardy.

Seven millions stand.
Emaciate, in that ancient Delta-land—
We here, full-charged with our own
maimed and dead,
And coiled in throbbing conflicts slow
and sore,
Can soothe how slight these ills un-
merited
Of souls forlorn upon the facing shore!
Where naked, gaunt, in endless band on
band
Seven millions stand.

No man can say
To your great country that, with scant
delay,
You must, perforce, ease them in their
sore need:
We know that, nearer first your duty
lies;
But—is it much to ask that you let
plead
Your loving kindness with you—wooing
wise—
Albeit that aught you owe and must
repay
No man can say?

The "Dollar Chain."

Away at the front, British soldiers—
Canada's men among the rest—are risk-
ing their lives for you; they are suffer-
ing in the trenches, muddy and cold, for
you. They need warm socks, shirts and
head-coverings; they need antiseptic solu-
tions and bandages, and surgical instru-
ments, provided with which many may
live who might otherwise die. . . Not
far from them hundreds of thousands of
Belgian women and children, driven from
their homes, need food and clothing, and
coal to keep them warm.

The "Dollar Chain"—"The Farmer's
Advocate and Home Magazine" plan for
helping those who need, is one method
by which you can assist. One dollar is
placed as the average, but more will be
welcome—or less. Every twenty-five
cents will buy bandages for a wounded
soldier, antiseptic solution enough to
prevent him from taking blood poisoning,
or milk enough to keep a Belgian baby
alive for two or three days. Don't
think even that amount too little to be
worth while. If you can send more be
thankful that you can.

All amounts received are forwarded at
once to the headquarters for soldiers'
comforts, Red Cross, and Belgian Re-
lief, though the names or pen-names of
contributors may not appear for a week
or more after receipt of money.

Kindly address your envelopes to "The
Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine,"
London, Ont. Pen-names will be pub-
lished instead of names, if preferred.

The following contributions have been
received up to time of going to press:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| The William Weld Co. ("The Farmer's Advocate") and em- ployees | \$100 00 |
| "Scotia," Middlesex Co., Ont..... | 1 00 |
| Miss D. Webbe, Middlesex Co., Ont..... | 4 00 |
| "Sympathy"..... | 4 00 |
| "To hitch on your chain, wishing you every success"—H. A. B., Middlesex Co., Ont..... | 1 00 |
| "Enclosed find Five Dollars as my contribution to 'The Dollar Chain,' which I give heartily, hoping you may reach the \$30,000 or more."—Allison Pea- cock, York Co., Ont..... | 5 00 |
| Total up to Jan. 30th..... | \$115 00 |

**The Awfulness of Des-
truction in Belgium.**

"If we had it to do over again, we
would do exactly as we have done."
Only those who have seen the havoc
wrought in Belgium and the almost un-
bearable and unspeakable suffering to
which the Belgian people, particularly
innocent women and children, have been
subjected since the early days of last
August, can fully appreciate what these
words of their brave young king mean.
Truly, after all that this brave little
people have endured must all nations
agree with Caesar's words, *Omnium
fortissimi sunt Belgae* (The Belgians are
the bravest of all). Newspaper accounts
give only a very meagre idea of the
awfulness of the carnage caused by the
Prussian heel, which has trampled over
Belgium, but which has in no sense
crushed the Belgian people, although all
possible has been done by uncalled-for
destruction and ruthless killing, to bring

in gigantic conflict that the world has
ever known.

M. Victor Yzeux was in London, Ont.,
recently, and his illustrated lecture drew
a large crowd, which was greatly moved
by the earnest and feeling manner in
which by word and picture this typical
Belgian, who had seen the destruction of
Liege, Louvain, and all the villages
around Antwerp, and finally had experi-
enced the bombardment of this great
city, and had seen the 500,000 refugees
from it depart for Ostend, showed what
Kaiserism has meant to Belgium. Bel-
gium for the time is blotted out, but
her glory and honor shall live forever,
and her people shall live in honor to
witness the disgrace which must inevi-
tably fall upon Might when once Right
has vanquished the Monster.

Beginning with a short history of the
events leading up to the outbreak of
hostilities, M. Yzeux proved conclusively
that Germany was the first to mobilize
and that in the dying days of last July



Tommy Atkins in the Trenches.

A lull in the fighting on the British lines. Tommy is taking advantage of it
to improve his quarters. Your dollar will help him.—Photo by
Underwood & Underwood.

about this end. Our people know very
little of the real suffering and the extent
of the destruction, and all those per-
mitted to hear M. Yzeux, or other Bel-
gians now lecturing in Canada, the pro-
ceeds to go to the Belgian Relief Fund,
should avail themselves of this oppor-
tunity of gaining some idea, at least, of
what happened to that little country, in
no way a party to the quarrels of
Europe, but for honor's sake the stamp-
ing-ground of the most powerful armies

German soldiers had already been called
to the colors. He cited also the case
of a German reservist in Italy who was
ordered to join his regiment at Amiens,
France, on August 7th, proving that
Germany intended to violate the neutral-
ity of Belgium and walk straight to
Paris. But brave little Belgium stood
in the way.

One of the first slides shown depicted
the wreck of a Belgian house on the
frontier. On the day the Germans com-

menced the invasion, the owner of the
house, with his wife, his brother-in-law
and three children were watching the
Germans pass. A regiment was at lunch
in front of the house. A shot rang out
and the Germans raided the house, bat-
tered in the doors, seized the brother-in-
law, who has never since been heard of,
and set the place on fire. The rest of
the inhabitants, hiding in the cellar,
were hauled out through the cellar win-
dow, and the man shot in cold blood
against the wall of his own house, and
before the eyes of his terrified wife and
children. The first shot did not kill
him, and a young German officer finished
the job while the poor innocent non-
combatant was lying helpless on the
ground. The house, a magnificent old
structure, was pillaged, and nothing but
a part of the great thick walls was left
standing.

On the invaders went, and everyone
knows what happened to Louvain. Vil-
lages and farm-houses on the way met
the same fate. The pictures of Louvain
before and after destruction were one of
the features of the evening. Never did
we see such fine, substantial and
beautiful architecture, and never was
destruction more complete. The
cathedral was a wonder, with six
great towers, and thousands of win-
dows, and all that remains is a pile of
debris. Over 500 years old, this old
landmark was the joy of many a Bel-
gian heart, but it went with the homes
of the rich and the poor, and the havoc
was appalling. A list of 62 names, of
men, women, and young children, was
thrown on the screen, every one of whom
had been shot in cold blood by German
invaders. Even a heap of their dead
bodies was shown, and tears trickled
down many cheeks while others paled
with horror at the sight.

The wreck of the villages was com-
plete. In one, every house of the 300
was razed. In another of 600, only 200
remain, and these are badly damaged
so it was with all. One large, three-
storey house was shown, and a single
shell had torn straight through it, tak-
ing out both side walls completely,
wrecking all the interior and leaving the
roof supported by the two ends, the
whole resembling an overhead railway
bridge. About Antwerp, for protection,
the Belgians destroyed the woods and
farm buildings. Pitiable indeed was it
to see an aged woman sitting in the
middle of a field with her worldly be-
longings strewn around her, her home in
flames, her husband and sons on the
firing line, herself a refugee. All such
flocked to Antwerp. Long lines of refu-
gees, all women and children and old
men, for the Belgian of fighting age was
at the front, were shown on the roads
converging on Antwerp. Women with
babies in their arms, and two, three and
four big-eyed, wondering children tod-
dled behind, all carrying bundles, were
shown on the way, shown huddled in
street corners, and at the doors of places
where food was doled out, and the whole
was a depressing scene. Then came the
great bombardment, during which, for 36
hours, shells from big German guns
dropped in Antwerp at the rate of 21
per minute. Imagine the results. The
people terrified, and yet brave, started
by ferry and pontoon bridge across the
Schelt and commenced the long hike to
Ostend. Imagine 500,000 defenceless
women and innocent children huddled so
close that at first it took a half day to
make 600 yards progress, and when well
on the way an able man could only go
six miles in four hours. The Germans
even trained their guns on the ferry-
boats.

Hungry, footsore, without home, and
with their beloved country gradually
falling into the invaders' hands, these

brave people trudged on to Ostend, and from there some escaped to France or Britain, but hundreds of thousands still remain in the stricken country, and the suffering is almost beyond the conception of the outside world. Babes are starving for milk, little children go for two days without food, there is no home to go to, and the rest of the world must help. Belgian buildings can never again be what they were. Their architecture and structural work is not possible under modern conditions, but with the help of those whom Belgian bravery has saved, and by the honor which the Belgian people hold so dear, the Belgians will stand victorious in the end, will come through the great struggle stronger than before.

The great reason put forth for all this slaughter, pillage, and destruction, is the old Bismarckian idea that the people of an invaded country should be outraged, abused, terrified and killed, so that they would demand that their Government cease the conflict and yield to the aggressor. That is why Belgium suffered so, but Prussianism was thwarted in its plans, and a Belgian is still a Belgian, and never will he bow to Prussian militarism. But he is in grave need of help, or at least his women and children are. If all could see even the pictures showing the destruction and suffering in Belgium, Relief Funds would grow rapidly. There is need for all that can be given.

During the meeting the following poem, by Rev. R. W. Norwood, with music set by Mr. Jordan, of London, Ont., was sung:

HORUM OMNIUM FORTISSIMI SUNT BELGAE.

Horum Fortissimi! thus Cæsar said,
He who had found the ancient Belgians brave;
And still he comes to place upon the grave
Of Louvain and Liege this merited,
Immortal tribute to their mighty dead.
Can we give less than what great Cæsar gave?
Shall we not rather yield our best to save
Those for whom all these buried Cæsars bled?

O, Sons and Daughters of our Country!
Keep inviolate, untarnished, England's name;
Watch and be ready, nor afraid to leap
Sudden and terrible, like unleashed flame,
Upon the foe, lest ye be forced to join
Fools of the unit lamp and ungirt loin!

To His Majesty King Albert.

By William Watson.
Receive, from one who hath not lavished
praise
On many Princes, nor was ever awed
By Empire such as grovelling slaves
applaud,
Who cast their souls into its altar-
blaze,—
Receive the homage that a freeman pays
To Kinghood flowering out of Man-
hood broad,
Kinghood that toils uncovetous of laud,
Loves whom it rules, and serves the
realm it sways,
For when Your people, caught in agony's
net,
Rose as one dauntless heart, their King
was found
Worthy on such a throne to have been
set,
Worthy by such as They to have been
crowned;
And loftier praise than this did never
yet
On mortal ears from lips of mortals
sound.
(From "King Albert's Book." Sold
for the benefit of the Daily Telegraph
Belgian Relief Fund. Price, \$1.25.)

The greatness of a nation consists not so much in the number of its people or the extent of its territory, as in the extent and Justice of its compassion.
"A noble man compares and estimates himself by an idea which is higher than himself; and a mean man by one lower than himself.—The one produces aspiration; the other ambition, which is the way in which a vulgar man aspires."—Henry Ward Beecher.



A Heroic Monarch, King Albert of Belgium.

"The bravery of the Belgian people has been centered and carried to its highest expression in the person of their undaunted sovereign, Albert the First, King of the Belgians."—Cardinal Bourne, in "King Albert's Book."

"One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed though right were worsted,
Wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise,
Are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake!"
—Robert Browning.—From "Asolando."

"The outstanding hero of this stupendous war is King Albert. Never has he hesitated from first to last. There has been no vacillation. His complete self-abnegation has been matched by the magnificence of his valor. . . . He is the great hero of a nation of heroes, the brave leader of a brave and gallant people."—Rev. Dr. John Clifford, in "King Albert's Book."

"Fighting on behalf of a whole world—a Hero at the head of a heroic people."—Lord Redesdale, in "King Albert's Book."

"At this moment you are the one king in the world whose subjects, without exception, unite in loving and admiring him with all the strength of their souls. This unique fate is yours, Sire. No leader of men on earth has had it in the same degree as you. . . . Later on, when you return to your recaptured and glorious Belgium, you will only have to say the word, Sire, and all disputes will lose their bitterness and all antagonisms fade away. After being our strength and defender, you will become our peace-maker and reconciler."—Emile Verhaeren (Belgium's poet), in "King Albert's Book."

Travel Notes.

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 15th.
Such a heavenly day! An Italian blue sky, and so warm people are sitting in the parks reading. And such a glorious view of the snow-mountains—all wrapped in their long, white, winter cloaks.

I went for a ramble in the lower town—called Nydeck; it is the oldest part of Berne, and seems just like a bit of Italy. There is just one street, and it follows the curve of the river around the town. The architecture of Nydeck is very odd, the most striking feature being the projecting roofs, which crane over as if they were determined to see what was going on in the street below. The roofs are very steep, and punctured with all sorts of queer little windows, and above the roofs is a perfect forest of chimneys—tall white ones capped with peculiar, red structures that remind me of pigeon-houses, but which Uncle Ned declares to be "little Acropolis of Athens." The houses are studded with innumerable balconies where cats are always snoozing and family possessions being aired. Most of the houses are several stories high, and they all cling together like old

friends. They all have a sort of down-at-the-heels look as if they had seen better days. And so they have, for Nydeck is the oldest part of Berne, and is now inhabited by the poorer classes. There is a ramshackleness and higgledy-piggledyness about the place that is perfectly fascinating. As there are very few yards, the entire juvenile population play in the street and under the arcades. After many interesting prowls around Nydeck, I feel qualified to state positively that there is not the slightest indication of race suicide being prevalent in this district.

It seemed to be always wash-day in Nydeck, and the washing is done, as in olden times, right on the street, along the margin of the river. There is always a row of washerwomen and tubs and stoves there, and a clothes-line fluttering in the breeze. I can't imagine Nydeck without its fluttering clothes-line. The water used for laundry purposes is dipped up from the river in buckets, and all the rinsing is done in the swiftly-flowing Aare, which at this time of the year is icy cold. Only arti-



Princess Marie Jose of Belgium.

Only daughter of King Albert. She and her two brothers are in England. Their mother, the daughter of a famous surgeon, is with the king, and has been constantly devoting herself to the care of the wounded.—Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

cles of strong texture could stand the vigorous method of chasing dirt used by these brawny-armed washerwomen. They do not use ridgy scrubbing-boards, but have instead a long, flat board, one end of it resting on the ground and the other propped up by wooden supports. The soiled clothes are spread on these flat boards and lathered with soap, after which they are whirled in the air and brought down with a terrific bang on the board. This is done over and over again. Even on the coldest days this vigorous exercise seems to keep the operators quite warm. Judging by the array of socks hung up to dry in Nydeck, the men there must have very active feet. And a rainbow is not as brilliant in color as those socks, it seeming to be the habit of the economical housewife to mend the family socks with yarn of various colors—bright greens, glaring reds, etc. I have seen the women sitting in the arcades in the sun knitting bright green heels on old gray socks, and finishing them off with majenta toes. I suppose they think that the part that goes into the shoe doesn't matter.

December 15th.

There is a great mixture of races in this hotel. We counted them up in the dining-room one day and there were over fifteen nationalities. In a certain sense they are all refugees,—they are here because of the war. But there is very little social intercourse in the hotel. Where partisan spirit runs so high, conversation is full of snags. Even in the dining-room there is very little conversation, and what little there is cannot be heard very far, as everyone speaks in a low voice so that the people at the next table will not hear him. Even the

knives and forks seem to whisper. The silence is sometimes so awful that it is positively funeral. The ladies knit and say nothing, and the men gaze into space and meditate or read the newspapers. The men—except those of the same nationality—seem to avoid one another, and it is just as well they do, for it seems to be quite impossible for them to talk dispassionately about the war, and it also seems impossible for them to keep off that dangerous topic. The women, being more tactful, get along quite amiably over their knitting bees in the evening, and the German ladies who are knitting for the German soldiers exchange patterns with the ladies who are knitting for the Allies. But apart from these evening "knits" there is absolutely no social intercourse in the hotel. Everybody is too serious to do any frivolling. The majority of the guests are Russians. Many of them were living in Germany when the war began, and fled to the nearest neutral country. Now, it is impossible for them to get back to their native land, as all ways are blocked. One family did make an attempt to reach Russia by the North Sea route, but when fifteen hours from Hull their ship was wrecked by a mine. They were rescued by some fishing boats, but lost everything they possessed except the clothes they had on. They are quite content to remain in Switzerland until travelling is more safe and not so exciting. Among our guests is the former Belgian Minister to Vienna—at present out of a job. He is the living image of the late King Edward, and is so fat he finds it very difficult to pick up his table-napkin when it slides to the floor, which it does several times every meal.

One of the most striking-looking women in the hotel is a Roumanian Princess. We call her the "Black Lady," because everything about her is of such a midnight darkness. She is as dark-skinned as a gypsy, and her hair is as black as ebony. She always dresses in black,—even her handkerchief is black,—not just a black-rimmed one, but all black. She is rather young, very slender, and wears skirts so narrow that it is with difficulty she moves at all. She and her dog occupy one of the finest suites in the house. We have people here from Peru, Brazil, Italy, Austria, Germany, France, United States, and all parts of Russia.—And we have one Englishman. He is just out of an Austrian prison. He was arrested on suspicion of being a Russian spy, and was clapped into jail, and kept in solitary confinement for weeks. He had some postal cards in his pocket from Russian friends, and this led the authorities to think he was a spy. Also, he had in his pocket letters which had perforations in the paper, and this was thought to be a secret code. He had great difficulty in explaining to the prison authorities that the holes in the paper were caused by the safety-pin with which he pinned his letters to his pocket. He expected every day to be shot, but owing to the influence of outside friends he was released. His stories of what he has seen and experienced in Austria are very thrilling.

December 20th.

Have just received several very interesting letters from friends in England. The one from A. M. is especially interesting, as she is in touch with the Belgian refugees there. She says:

"If you could but see the wounded British and Belgians who are daily arriving here it would make you weep. Many of the refugees are still quite dazed—have lost everything, even their young children and girls taken by the German soldiers. The accounts given me by these poor creatures, and often verified by our officers and soldiers, makes me quite sick. It is hard to believe that human beings can be such brutes. So many of our friends have fallen, and every day we fear to hear of the death of another. The slaughter is terrific. Many of my Belgian cousins and friends have sought safety in England, many having been able to save only a little money; they all are receiving hospitality from friends in England. One family of my cousins had a beautiful place outside of Brussels. The German soldiers, with officers looking on, destroyed everything out of pure love of wanton destruction. Fine old furniture,

pictures, everything was taken into the garden to make a bonfire; they took all the jewelry, silver, etc., and then set the house on fire. No fighting or firing took place there, and there was no reason for such brutality. Heaven grant we may not make a nearer acquaintance with this terrible war. One bright spot in all this is the wonderful way in which all classes unite in helping the brave Belgians. I have heard that 250,000 more refugees are coming. In spite of the many thousands already in England, there are hundreds of homes waiting for more. In this small town there are dozens of homes prepared for refugees. We have joined with other ladies in preparing a house for a party of thirteen Belgians of the better classes who have lost everything, or nearly all.

"We secured a pretty villa, furnished, with garden. Then we obtained weekly subscriptions from our friends, even my sister's cook gives a shilling a week. Our milkman gives a liter of milk a day; the baker a loaf of bread a day; the grocer a sack of potatoes a week and ten per cent. off all goods. Ladies who have kitchen gardens supply vegetables and fruit. We give them the house, coal and gas free, and \$5 a week to buy food.

"The day before they arrived we asked people to come and see the house, and each to bring a pound of something to help start the household. It was a great success, so much was brought, I'm sure there were enough candles, groceries, jams, etc., to last six months. One lady brought hot-water bottles for every bed. Even the cabs bringing them from the station refused payment, and there are thousands of such homes. It is really beautiful."

The Second Annual Convention of the Women's Institutes of Nova Scotia.

HELD AT NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, TRURO, N. S., JAN. 12-15, 1915.

An audience of one thousand filled the large auditorium at the College at the opening meeting of the second convention of the Women's Institute of Nova Scotia. Those present were mostly the lady delegates from the Institutes and the students attending the short courses, with a good sprinkling of town people.

The meeting was presided over by Miss Jennie A. Fraser, the able Superintendent of the N. S. Women's Institutes. After Rev. W. P. Grant had invoked the Divine blessing on the proceedings of the Convention, Miss Fraser told of the progress of the Institute movement in Nova Scotia. It was only a year and a half since the first Institute was formed, and now there were thirty-six organizations, and in the course of another year this number would likely be more than doubled.

At the first convention the delegates had drafted a resolution to the Government asking that a woman's building be erected on the college ground. Miss Fraser was proud of the fact that a handsome new building was in the course of erection where domestic science was to be taught, so that in the future the young ladies of their Province would not have to go to outside schools to secure technical education along these lines.

Mrs. John Stanfield, representing the local National Council of Women, welcomed the delegates, and urged closer co-operation between these kindred organizations which had so much in common.

Principal Cumming, on behalf of the college staff and Mayor Slackford on behalf of the town of Truro, extended hearty welcomes to the visitors.

Miss McGuire, of Bridgewater, made a fitting reply.

Mrs. Laura Rose Stephen, of Huntingdon, Quebec, gave a bright and interesting review of the work of the Women's Institutes in Canada. Having been associated with the organization since its first conception seventeen years ago, Mrs. Stephen's words carried conviction to every hearer of the great importance of the Institutes and the marvellous amount of good they are doing for Canada. For many years the programmes and the efforts of the members centered almost entirely around the home, now civic work of endless variety was taken

up by the ladies and successfully carried through. Nothing daunted them; if the town needed a park they secured land, and forthwith a pleasure resort was the result; if it lacked a hall, by bazaars and concerts and subscriptions, money was raised and the building became a proud reality; sidewalks laid; street lamps installed; school houses and grounds renovated and cleaned, are but a few of the many things the ladies are cheerfully turning their attention to. But the main benefit of the Institute still remains paramount, namely, the united social element it fosters and keeps keenly alive in a neighborhood; rich and poor, young and old, Presbyterian, Catholic, Methodist, meeting together one afternoon of each month on the mutual common ground of the common good of all, is doing a great work in cementing the interests of our communities.

Hon. Geo. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, was the next speaker, and rounds of applause greeted him.

He said he felt somewhat ill at ease surrounded by so many ladies, as he was

of which surpasses any Province in the Dominion.

Technical education was the need and the means that would solve our great industrial problems.

It was when the Premier in closing touched on the Belgium situation that he showed himself the man of sympathy and generous ideals. Belgium owed us nothing, but to Belgium was due our present secure position. She had blocked the doorway when she could have stood aside. She had suffered ruin rather than be dishonored. All we could do for her in her dark hour of want, costed as nothing in proportion to what she had suffered for the good of the world at large. Nova Scotia had given generously, but must not yet stay her hand. Belgium must be cared for, and every Nova Scotian must do his part.

At the close of the addresses the band and the firemen of Truro gave a splendid entertainment, and before the large audience dispersed, chocolates were passed for the ladies and cigars to the gentlemen.

The sessions of the two following days



View in Nydeck. Showing the odd, projecting roofs.

far more at home on the war path of politics, but he gave an address ringing with sincerity and full of wholesome thought. He said no one could deny the important part women played in every walk of life, and so long as they didn't go beyond proper bounds their banding themselves together in systematized organizations could not but be of immense benefit to the communities. At the present terrible crisis, the Nova Scotia women, and especially those connected with the Institutes, had risen in all their feminine strength and worked unceasingly for the sick and dying on the field of battle and for the fatherless and destitute.

Mr. Murray said: We have men and women the equal of any in the world. We have given Presidents to the Universities of Toronto, Queen's, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Our little Province is renowned for her statesmen and educationalists. But we are not getting the best from our natural resources, the extent and variety

were largely devoted to demonstration work.

DRESSMAKING.

Mrs. Hopkins, of the Technical College, Halifax, gave practical talks on dressmaking.

Don't use coarse needle and thread in your machine. You cannot do nice stitching, and besides, it is very much more wearing on your machine.

Those who had not a form model would find a feather pillow a most satisfactory substitute. When once the dress was properly fitted, fasten it about the pillow and an astonishing good form is made, then trimmings, etc., can be adjusted.

Amateurs err in cutting the neck too low. Leave it to the last before making alterations. Sleeves are always a trouble. Put them in and straighten out the arm, and have the straight of the goods in line with the top of the shoulder.

In altering a pattern, take out or let in, in several places, do not meddle with

the front or back seams in a waist. Alter under the arms.

The drop sleeve goes out; the set-in sleeve is in again. The Russian blouse has a yoke back and front, is gathered or box-pleated, and hangs without being belted. Many waists will be elaborately trimmed. High collars will be worn. The bell and the gored skirt, four yards wide, are said to be coming in.

The war is stamping the styles. Short military coats, ornamented vests, high coat collars, open in the front and showing the old-fashioned embroidered collars, are among the smart things.

Sand color, with a gold tinge, is the vogue, and the feminine touch to the khaki. White stitched in black, and with black stock and tie, is considered very proper. In fact, black-and-white combinations are ever good taste.

Shirtwaistings of Madras and pique are the coming wash materials. Taffeta will be as fashionable as of yore.

Miss Redmond gave demonstrations in soups and salads.

Mr. L. A. DeWolfe gave a talk on "Schools." In the child's welfare, the teachers, the preachers, and the women must do the work; don't expect much from the average man; he is too busy. The school buildings were far from sanitary. The first cost was often the only one considered. There should be hardwood floors and good ventilation, a furnace, and a water supply. Schools should have a janitor. The children should not be allowed to sweep the school floors. Provision should be made so that children living at a distance could have a hot dish at the noon hour—an easy way to introduce a little domestic-science lesson by the teacher.

The school should and could be made a social center for entertainment, etc. The consolidated schools have not proved altogether successful so far in Nova Scotia. The school exhibitions have done well, but it was found that the child's home garden was the better plan than a school-garden plot, as vacation, lack of proper fencing, dry weather, and so on, made it difficult to bring flowers and vegetables to perfection.

Interchange of school visiting was advocated. Many might cry out, "We are not paying a teacher to take her pupils off on a holiday." Such lose sight of the importance of children knowing something of good form and social custom.

Mrs. Sexton, Halifax, gave a lengthy, masterful address on "Women's Work in Canada," an address hard to curtail in a short report.

To always be on the home guard a woman had to have a very broad outlook. She had to watch the butcher, the baker, the plumber, the water supply, the moving-picture show, everything in fact, else the health, the comfort, the morals of her family might be endangered. Women should be represented on the school board, and there should be sewing and cooking taught in all schools.

Mrs. Sexton spoke warmly of the Red Cross work, and said Nova Scotia had already sent 85,000 garments, exclusive of handkerchiefs, bandages, etc., across the sea.

Rev. W. P. Grant gave an appealing address on the Red Cross Society and the duty of the home people with regard to the war situation. We must give as much as we feel we can afford, and then give more.

A resolution to the Government was passed asking that all that is possible be done to protect our Canadian boys from the wet canteen at Salisbury, and the boys in camp at Halifax from the saloons.

Mrs. M. Cumming, of the Agricultural College, entertained the delegates to afternoon tea—a social event much enjoyed.

The Convention throughout was most successful, and the future of the Institute movement in Nova Scotia is bright.

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

An attractive personal appearance is a great asset in any walk in life; and often, with a little treatment, the unpleasing may be banished and the pleasing take its place. The Hiscott Institute, 61 College St., Toronto, gives treatments for pimples, wrinkles, scalp troubles, and goitre, also for removal of superfluous hair. For further details see their advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

By This Shall All Men Know.

By this shall all men know that ye are My disciples, if ye have love one to another.—S. John xiii.: 35.

"Be not too busy, O thou earnest heart, To hear what friends are saying at thy side; To know if cares or joys with them abide, And for their help or cheer to do thy part."

There are many men of many minds claiming to be disciples of Christ. Among such varying opinions it is hard for outsiders to decide what is orthodox doctrine; and arguments only rouse combativeness, driving those who should stand shoulder to shoulder into rival camps, armed against each other. How can men know who are really on the Lord's side? He has given a description which appeals to everybody: "By this shall all men know that ye are My disciples, if ye have love one to another."

Surely never man spake like this Man! After nearly two thousand years of progress we have learned marvellous secrets, hidden from the men of our Lord's generation, but we have not yet discovered anything higher than LOVE—"the greatest thing in the world." It is not by much learning or fierce controversy we can convince the world that Christianity is God's revelation of Himself to man; it is by obeying the new commandment—which contains within itself all the old commandments—the parting command of the Master to His disciples: "Love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. By this shall all men know that ye are My disciples."

This command is binding on rich and poor, on old and young, on the healthy and the sick, on Sundays and weekdays—though it works out differently in different cases. Our Lord Himself showed His love for the corrupt cities of Galilee by sternly telling their self-satisfied inhabitants that they were worse than the people of Tyre and Sidon, or even wicked Sodom. Then His tones of just indignation changed like a flash, and He went on to say in words of tenderest pleading: "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—(S. Matt. xi.)

Let us think of the fair beauty of love—not only the love of man for woman, which is the ever-fresh inspiration of singers and novelists, but the less romantic love, which adds so much to the sweetness and brightness of ordinary lives. A fine example of this is held up before our eyes in the Book of Ruth. We see Naomi, the poor and broken-hearted widow, returning sadly to her old home. How desolate that return would have been if her sweet young daughter-in-law had not been so loyal and faithful. Ruth turned her back on her own people and the gods she had formerly served, she refused a life of ease and comfort, choosing instead to work hard to support herself and her mother-in-law. Even the protest of Naomi failed to shake her resolution, and only produced that wonderful expression of devoted affection which the world will always treasure as one of the most beautiful sayings ever recorded: "And Ruth said, Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God, my God: where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: the LORD do so to me, and more also, if ought but death part thee and me."

They came to the village of Bethlehem in the beginning of barley harvest; and long before the harvest was over the whole village knew of Ruth's self-sacrificing love and devotion. By the time the wheat harvest was over Boaz was able to say: "All the city of my people doth know that thou art a virtuous woman." Not very long afterwards the women of the place told Naomi that her daughter-in-law—who loved her so loyally—was better to her than seven sons.

Could any woman expect higher praise from her own sex?

Ruth was prepared to prove her love by humble and difficult service. She chose "first" the kingdom of God and His Will, and He added unto her all earthly blessings, lifting her swiftly into a high position and giving her a good and noble husband who gladly cared also for Naomi.

Some people say that they can't "love to order"; that they are fond of one person and dislike another, and can't help themselves. If that is true, how is it that we admire the loyal love of Ruth, and feel that her sister-in-law (who only loved Naomi a little), was far inferior? How is it that we feel unfaithfulness in love to be disgraceful, and constancy to be noble?

God would not have laid upon us the duty of Love, as the fulfilment of all law, unless we had the power of obeying the great command. The story of Ruth is worth studying. It shows so plainly that goodness should be attractive, that love in the heart—if it be real love—naturally blossoms out in kind words and willing, humble service. We have often heard of the child who prayed: "O God, make the bad people good, and the good people nice," let us remember that our Master expects our love to be so apparent that those who know us can see for themselves that we are His disciples. We must not be weakly amiable, ready to sacrifice righteousness for present peace—our Master would not have drawn down on Himself the wrath of the rulers if He had been weakly good-natured and agreeably compliant. Yet how attractive He was, and is! The suffering and the penitent, the lovers of beauty and the children, hero-worshippers and those who are world-weary find in Him their Star and Sun. He is LOVE, and is lifting the world's ideal of love steadily higher. His practical proof of love was the only answer sent to His friend, in prison, who asked for definite information about His authority. The disciples of St. John were sent back to tell their master of the many deeds of kindness they had seen during their short stay with JESUS.

"By this shall all men know"—the Christian religion is leavening the world with the idea that kindness is more glorious than cruelty. We read of heathen conquerors strewing the streets of cities with little children and trampling them under the feet of their horses, we read of the wholesale torture of prisoners and the killing of thousands of women. Such things as these were once accepted by the world as inevitable parts of war. Now—owing to the enlightening power of Christ's Gospel of love—even those who do not call themselves Christians are horrified at any cruelty to the helpless or the wounded, or even any deliberate unkindness shown to prisoners. In spite of the horrors of this war, the world—in theory, at least—acknowledges that love is infinitely above hate, that kindness is far more noble than cruelty.

The lesson of love is not an easy one to learn, for selfishness disguises itself in many ways. Sometimes we selfishly try to avoid discomfort for ourselves, and so we do not speak the words God has given us to speak, because they may give offence. Jonah was told to preach stern words of warning in Nineveh, and he loved his own peace more than he loved the people of that wicked city, so he tried to escape the unpleasant duty—thus breaking the law of love.

Sometimes we nurse our own sorrows, saying as Naomi did: "The Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me." Instead of seeking for happy thoughts we morbidly go over in our minds the troubles which are our portion, blocking up the windows through which sunshine might enter. That is deliberate selfishness. How can the watching world believe in Christ's power to give rest to the heavy-laden, if we—who claim to be His—looked depressed and speak mournfully? If we have love for others in our hearts we can't keep our attention constantly fixed on our own troubles, nor indulge in the ignoble habit of self-pity. The King of Love, on the Cross, refused to fix His attention on His own sufferings. We are amazed to see Him calmly offering forgiveness to enemies, comfort to weeping women, hope to the penitent, and providing for the future of

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| Chopped Oats | 2.40 |
| Whole Corn | 2.00 |
| Cracked Corn | 2.05 |
| Feed Cornmeal | 2.00 |
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Special prices to farmers' clubs and others buying in carload lots.

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MAYPOLE SOAP

The clean, easy home dye, that washes and dyes—at one operation—Cottons—Wools—Silks or mixtures. 24 Colors 10c. cake, Black 15c. at your dealer's or post-paid with Booklet "How to Dye."

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Send your Cattle and Horse Hides, Furs and other Skins to me, and have them tanned soft and pliable for Robes, Coats, Furs, etc.

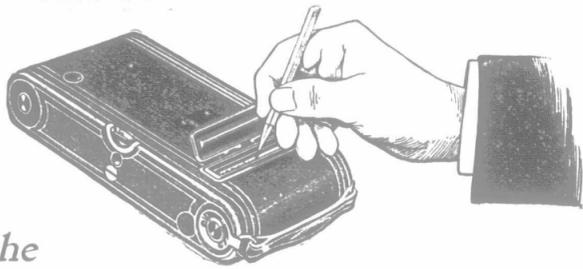
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Made in Canada Ideal True to Its Name Fence

It is actually the IDEAL Fence, ideal in every way. Every wire—line wires, the uprights and the locks are hard, springy, full-gauge No. 9 heavily and evenly galvanized. Every lock is on, and every roll goes up straight and true—no long wires to make the Fence sag, and no short wires to take up all the strain and then break. The spacing between the uprights is accurate and exactly as our catalogue states.

Rod for rod Ideal Fence weighs heavier than others. Extra weight means extra strength, extra life and extra value. Do not forget this when you buy Fence, and do not forget that our catalogue No. 4 contains valuable information and tells all about Ideal Fence and Gates and Ideal Fence Posts. It only costs you a postal card—Write for it to-day.

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Limited
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Contains hundreds of photo illustrations of the best selected values in Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Electric Fixtures, Stoves, etc., all priced freight free to any station in Ontario. Write today to

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His mother and friend, then quietly commending His Spirit to God.

Agony of body and soul seems to be not so much endured as forgotten in the flood of the Saviour's love for His friends and foes. How poor our love, and consideration for others, look beside His! If we look often at that triumph of Love, our hearts will be filled with the desire to love faithfully and endure patiently. If, with unveiled face, we reflect as a mirror the glory of the Lord, we shall in time be transformed into the same image; and the world will look with us up to the Light of the world, the glory of Love Divine. We cannot draw other souls to Christ unless we have found Him ourselves, but faith—small as a grain of mustard seed—if it is daily working itself out in deeds of love, will daily increase. In helping others, we shall grow stronger ourselves.

DORA FARNCOMB.

From "Bonny Gem".

A letter from "Bonny Gem,"—containing a dollar to help someone in need,—has just reached me. She also asks if I know of anyone who would like some magazines. I could pass on a good many magazines, myself—to "shut-ins" in various hospitals—and will gladly do so if they are sent to me at my home address, which is "52 Victor Avenue, Toronto."

Thank you, "Bonny Gem!"—your kindness will not be wasted.

DORA FARNCOMB (HOPE).

News of the Week

It is understood that the greater part of the Canadian troops which have been quartered at Salsbury Plains have been moved to France.

All stocks of wheat in Germany have been seized by the German Government to safeguard the bread supply until next harvest. In Austria a shortage of foodstuffs for civilians, and especially for animals, is reported; also a serious outbreak of spotted typhus.

An appeal from London, Eng., states that 76,000 tons of food for the relief of Belgium refugees must be made up within the next three months of many people will perish. There are now 1,400,000 destitute.

Both Houses of the British Parliament assembled on Feb. 2nd.

The United States House has passed an appropriation of \$101,000,000 for the army.

The steamer Dacia, laden with cotton, left Galveston, Texas, on Jan. 23rd, bound for Rotterdam, with hatches sealed by the collector of the port. The British Government has stated that she will be captured, if possible, and taken to a Prize Court to test the validity of her transfer from German to United States registry.

A number of German destroyers and submarines left Heligoland Roads on Jan. 20th. Subsequently a raid was made on British merchant vessels, with the result that the Ben Cruachen, Linda Blanche and Kilean were sunk in the Irish Sea, and, in the English Channel, the Icaria, and the Tokomaru, bound from New Zealand with a cargo of 97,000 carcasses of mutton and a quantity of clothing for the destitute Belgians. The sinking of the British armed vessel Vicknor, off Ireland, by founder or by striking a mine, and of the Admiral Gautheme, filled with refugee Belgian women and children, have also been reported. In the case of the last no notice was given as demanded by international law.

Latest news from the western war zone states that the British have retaken all the trenches about La Bassée. The "Princess Pats" have again seen service in this locality, with a loss of two officers and four men, and several wounded, against which is to be placed

the taking of a number of German prisoners. Farther to the south the Germans are again making a determined effort to cross the Aisne, and a great mass of French troops is concentrated between that river and Paris. . . . In East Prussia the Russians make advance slowly, seeking to reach the region north of the Mazurian Lakes before the breaking up of spring. In the Caucasus the Turks have been again defeated, also in Persia where they may be obliged to evacuate Tabriz. Great Britain has loaned to Roumanta £5,000,000 which, it is understood, will be used for war materials.

The Windrow.

Tranz Lehar and Leo Fall, who wrote the popular light opera, "The Merry Widow," have been taken prisoners by the Russians, in Galicia. They were serving as officers in the Austrian army.

Two grandsons of the great Garibaldi, brothers, have been killed in action against the Germans. Both enlisted in the French army.

The French Army Medical Corps have set apart three eminent surgeons, Professors Tuffier, Morestin and Sebleau, to make "aesthetic repairs" and remove deformations from the faces of those wounded in the war. If a man loses his nose or any part of his face, or a disfigurement is caused by a wound, the face will be repaired by skin-grafting, and the latest discoveries in surgical science will be used to remedy the deformity. Several cases have already been successfully undertaken by the three surgeons. A young corporal who had part of his face taken away by a shell was given a new nose, left jaw and cheek. In cases where teeth have been lost, it is said that successful efforts have been made to transplant others according to a method discovered by a Russian dentist.

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.]

The "Dollar Chain".

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—Just a word to call your attention particularly to our "Dollar Chain,"—yours on the farms, ours here at "Advocate" headquarters—for helping the soldiers and the Belgians. You and we are sitting down to three good meals a day, and sleeping in warm beds at night. All through the day we are, on the whole, quite comfortable; we do not suffer at all. Yet not so very far away, just across the Atlantic Ocean, women and old folk and little children are starving, and millions of men are undergoing almost ceaseless horror of battle, and cold, and pain. Antiseptic solutions and medicines are needed, sorely needed, out there along the lines,—and so are bandages by the millions: it is said that scarcely a sheet or tablecloth is left in Northern France,—even undershirts are being torn up to add to the supply.

The great chance of our lives has come, to be unselfish, and to carry out, better than ever before, the command, "Bear ye one another's burdens." Every dollar that we send, every twenty-five cents we send, will carry a little comfort, may save a wounded soldier's life, or feed a baby—a poor little Belgian baby crying for food! . . . How can we withhold?

Many of us have already contributed, perhaps again and again, to this relief work. But we must not stop—we MUST NOT STOP! The need is as great as ever, for this is the most awful war that ever was known.

The "Dollar Chain" has been started in the hope of reaching all readers of our paper, and giving those in remote districts who have not hitherto understood just how to contribute, a ready medium. It is called a "Dollar Chain,"—but contributions of 50 cents or 25

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either. So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking. You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I was led to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine. I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do. It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50¢ a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally,
R. I. MORRIS, Mgr.,
Nineteen Hundred Washer Co., 357
Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
Factory, 79-81 Portland St., Toronto.



Our "Gravity" design gives greatest convenience, as well as ease of operation with quick and thorough work. Do not overlook the detachable tub feature.

cents, from those who cannot spare more, or from children, will be very welcome.

One and all, won't you put in your little link and so make the chain longer? Think of it as a "Chain of Life-saving and Relief of Misery," and remember that every chain must be made up of just link after link. Please do as your heart calls to you to do, right now. Do not put off. The need is urgent. J.

ABOUT "HEL'ONABIT."

Members and readers of the Ingle Nook will learn with regret that another deeply esteemed member of our Circle cannot again be with us, "Hel'ponabit," whose cheery and wise letters have from time to time appeared in these columns. The following memoir of her has been sent us by one to whom, in his own words, she "acted the part of mother":

Dear Junia,—In the Ingle Nook I see someone requests "Hel'ponabit" to write again. I am sorry to say "Hel'ponabit" has written her last letter. She has finished her work in this world, and has answered the Master's call, "Come up higher."

"Hel'ponabit" was Mrs. Joseph Rush, Humber Bay, Ont. She was born in England, near Windsor Castle. Her father, William Burgess, was a gardener, a past-master of the art. The family moved to Canada and lived at Humber Bay, where her father was famous for his vegetables, winning prizes everywhere. One time he issued a challenge open to the world to beat him. His monster vegetables were shipped to Engiand, where they won every prize in sight, and he was called Champion Vegetable Grower of the world.

Many men came to work for her father to learn gardening, and among them came Joseph Rush, to whom she was afterwards married. Her new home was just across the road, and the wedding tour was just to walk to it. The beginning was humble enough, but the union was a happy one, and business prospered, and they soon possessed a beautiful home.

Her life was a busy one, but of their early struggles to succeed I will not write, as it was all told and printed in the Christmas Number two years ago, "The Life of a Vegetable Grower."

For many years the "dear old Farmer's Advocate," as she called it, came to their home, and when she began writing occasionally to the Ingle Nook, she chose the pen-name "Hel'ponabit."

It was rather appropriate, as she was one who was always looking around to see if she could help someone. Many poor people in hard circumstances were helped on a bit until they prospered, too. Many a poor child, not her own, whom no one else had patience enough to train, was taken in and cared for, and brought up in the fear of the Lord.

She was a member of the Methodist Church, and an active leader in all church-work, and children were always benefited by the strong religious influence of her home. She taught that intoxicating liquor was a deadly poison to be avoided as you would a plague. It ruined body and soul. Tobacco-using was a senseless, dirty habit. Money spent on these things was a dead waste.

At one time she was very sick and the doctor advised her to use port wine. No indeed. If she lived, liquor would never get the credit of saving her life, and if she died she was not going to die with liquor inside of her. She got better, and lived for another twenty years. She considered a cigar was a roll of tobacco with a fire at one end and a fool at the other.

She taught it was a mistake to make the Sabbath a regular visiting day, as this makes it the busiest day of all the week for the women, who have to cook and bake and wait on all their guests. The Sabbath was a day to rest for everybody, and she always managed to have food cooked ready for Sunday so there was little work to do on God's day. If anyone called in, all right, but she made no practice of visiting or being visited on the Sabbath. She regularly attended divine service on the Lord's day when physically able. Although she had such a busy life she daily found time to call her children around her and read the Bible and hold family worship. It is hard enough to bring up one's own children without troubling oneself with other people's

Buy As Good A Piano For \$100 Less!

When you do buy a piano, take the price of a strictly first-class instrument, then keep back \$100. With the balance, buy a **Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano**—the \$100 is clear saving, but not, remember, at the expense of quality.



Louis XV.—Style 80

Sherlock - Manning 20th Century Piano "Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

was purchased by over 1,200 Canadian families last year. If we can prove to you, first, that the **Sherlock-Manning** is one of the world's best pianos—second, that it is by far the best piano value obtainable in Canada to-day, we believe that you will be as willing to save \$100 as any of the twelve hundred buyers mentioned above.

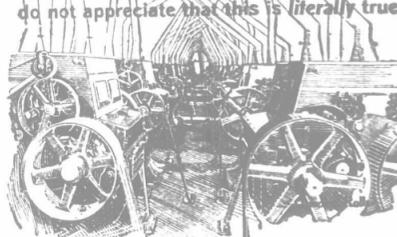
Write Dept. 4 for handsome art catalogue L. Post card brings it by return mail.

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO.

London (No Street Address Necessary) Canada

"The Staff Of Life"

Bread is recognized theoretically as the staff of life, but many persons do not appreciate that this is literally true. We frequently vary our meat and vegetable diet, but we never change from bread to something else, because there is NO SUBSTITUTE for bread.



PURITY FLOUR is milled under sanitary conditions from the best western hard wheat. All the skill of miller and chemist is exercised to make PURITY FLOUR uniform in quality and baking strength.

PURITY FLOUR 5 More Bread and Better Bread

HIGH YIELDING SEED CORN

1000 Acres Devoted to the Growing of High Yielding Seed

First and only large farm in Canada organized for exclusive purpose of growing Seed Corn.

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

ESSEX COUNTY SEED FARMS, LIMITED

(Growers not dealers)

AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO G. R. Cottrelle, President. A. McKenney, B.S.A. Superintendent.

ESSEX FARM SEED CORN

Why has corn grown from Essex Farm Seed Corn won more prizes in Field Competition in Canada than all others combined?

This is not an accident. There is a reason and the reason is this: Corn with vitality does the growing. Corn with breeding does the yielding.

Vitality is maintained to the highest degree because of our seed corn houses, the largest in the world, which are built with the one idea of maintaining vitality.

Essex Farm Seed Corn breeding means the same thing to corn as a wonderful yearly milk and butterfat record does to a dairy cow.

Some one of the following five varieties grown by us will be what you want to insure a bumper 1915 crop.

- 1. Wisconsin No. 7
- 2. White Dent
- 3. Barley
- 4. White Cap
- 5. Longfellow
- 6. Golden Glow
- 7. Yellow Dent
- 8. Flint

Shipped on the cob in boxes 70 lbs. nett. Price \$3.00 per bushel. F.O.B. Walkerville, Ont. Money order together with shipping instructions must accompany order.

WALKER SONS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

UNTEARABLE PANTS \$2.45



These pants are made of a pure wool, dark grey untearable tweed, they are stitched with heavy 6-cord thread, and have heavy drill pockets. Enclose \$2.45, with size of waist and length of leg for sample pair. Sent postage paid. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

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All makes of gasoline motor engines, repairing, etc., thoroughly studied.

Our diploma qualifies you for Government chauffeurs' license examination.

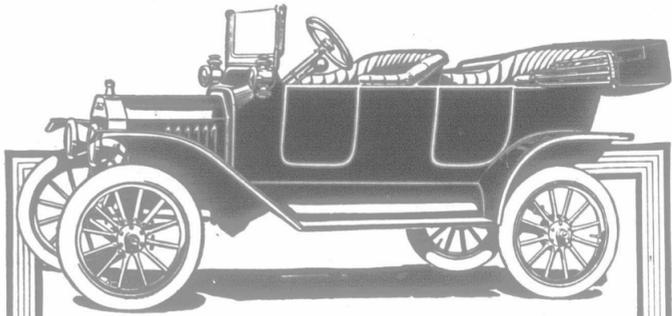
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We positively guarantee to train you in your own home, furnish uniform, and assist you to positions paying \$12 to \$25 a week. Send for free catalog and illustrated book of "National Nurses."

National School of Nursing, Dept. 56 Elmira, N.Y.



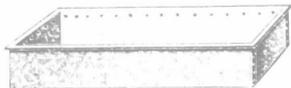
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Price \$590**

Prices of other Ford cars are: Two-passenger Runabout \$540, Two-passenger Coupelet \$850, Five-passenger Sedan \$1150. All cars fully equipped, including electric headlights. Prices F.O.B. Ford, Ont. Buyers of all Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ontario, for catalogue E.



Galvanized Steel Pans



Galvanized Pans for sap boiling are clean and sanitary. We manufacture them in any size desired out of heavy steel. They will stand the work and last indefinitely.

If your dealer does not handle the Wayne Line, write us for prices, and we will quote you promptly.

Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Company, Limited
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

A FUTURE MARVEL

"Colantha Butter Girl," the great 2 year old heifer, first calf at present under test giving over 70 lbs. milk a day and has over 25 lbs. butter to her credit. We offer in Tillsonburg sale 5 sisters and 2 three-quarter bulls to her. Choice young stock for sale.

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Conferences Prove

the need of selecting seed varieties that will Produce More.

Our catalogue describes the best yielders and the best for feeding values. Let us send you a 1915 copy.

Darch & Hunter Seed Co., Limited
Box 1282, LONDON, ONT.

FORD STARTER



Throw away your crank, start from the seat with a Sandbo "TWO-COMPRESSION" Starter. Differs from all others. Positively guaranteed to start.

Write
GEO. W. MacNEILL,
86 Richmond, W., Toronto.

Superfluous Hair



Moles, Warts, Red Veins, etc., always permanently and most satisfactorily eradicated by our reliable method of Electrolysis. No other treatment is of any use for hairs on the face, neck or arms. We have had almost 25 years experience in the treatment of these and other skin, scalp hair and complexion troubles, and dermatitis, with infallible assured in each case. Manicuring, Chiropody, Face and Scalp Treatments, etc. Booklet "E" mailed on request.

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WATERLOO COUNTY FARM FOR SALE

150 acres. Duntroon, 1 1/2 miles W. Waterloo County, Ont. on rail and P. & O. two miles to village and P. & O. Depot. Good saw logs, maple, beech, with 2000 ft. of maple-avenue. Good farm site, driveway and work-hop, bearing orchard, forty acres woods, thirteen acres C.P. wheat. Price Sixty-five Hundred Dollars. John Fisher & Co., Lumsden Building, Toronto.

children. But she never thought it too much trouble to battle with all the folly and failing of foolish childhood. She was a Spartan in her methods.

One boy had the usual dislike to soap and water. "Jim," she said, "go straight out and wash. What do you mean by coming to the table dirty like that?"

"Oh, Mrs. Rush, what's the use of being so particular? Wait until the summer comes and I'll wash in the creek." He no doubt intended to shed the whole winter's dirt as a horse sheds his winter coat in the spring.

"Wash," she said, "or you get no dinner."

Years after Jim came back to thank her for her kindness.

Another boy who had lived in her home under her influence and had grown up, was asked to address a temperance meeting. He said: "I thank God that she who was the only mother my childhood knew, taught me to love God and walk the narrow way and leave liquor and tobacco severely alone and avoid them as a rank poison."

"She said, 'I would far rather see you dead than see you drunk,' and in my baby way I firmly resolved never, never to touch the accursed stuff. And I never did."

"She insisted that I should study my Sunday-school lesson as diligently as my public-school lessons were studied. If I never had the awful job of conquering an appetite for liquor and tobacco I have her to thank."

Towards the end of her life she was troubled with severe muscular rheumatism.

One of her daughters was married and living in British Columbia, and she had a great wish to visit her. Her friends did not oppose the journey, but they all felt she would not come back alive, as she was just recovering from a severe illness, and was still very weak, and everyone knew that the climate of British Columbia is so rainy that it is a poor place to go if one is suffering from rheumatism.

However, she went and visited her daughter, and while there she took her last illness that ended her life. She died on Nov. 21, 1913, at seventy years of age. She rests from her labors.

ENLARGING PHOTOS.

Dear Junia,—For many years we have been ardent readers of your paper, and I should like if, through your columns, you would tell me the way and what is required for enlarging snapshots? Mine is a No. 2A Brownie. L. J. W. Haldimand Co., Ont.

A special apparatus is required for enlarging snapshots. Write to any dealer in photographic supplies—the T. Eaton Co., for instance—in regard to the matter.

ADDRESS WANTED.

"Lankshire Lass" wishes the address of "Margaret," Lincoln Co. If sent to me it will be forwarded to her.—Junia.

LETTER FROM SIMCOE COUNTY.

Dear Junia and Readers of the Ingle Nook,—New Year greetings to you all. How quickly the time flies. I have never written to the Ingle Nook before, but have always enjoyed this part of "The Farmer's Advocate" very much, and have often thought of writing. Was glad to hear from Lankshire Lass again. Hope she got some cheering letters for Christmas this year, for I am sure she needs them; it must be hard to be so long in confinement after a life of usefulness, but after all, if we have found "the peace that passeth all understanding" we may be drawn nearer to the dear Lord Himself by suffering than by any other way.

What a lot of suffering and want there are in the world at the present time, and yet if it only sends us to our knees and makes us more ready to reach out our hands to those in distress, purging our lives of much that has been selfish and unnecessary, it may be the beginning of better things.

Am enclosing a few verses which I wrote last night. Hoping they may be helpful to someone, and thanking Hope for her helpful talks, which I enjoy so much, I am yours sincerely,

Simcoe Co., Ont. SINCERITY.

WATCH AND PRAY.

Watch and pray, for the darkest hour
Is just before the dawn,
And bright will be the morning
When the terrors of night are gone.
Think not that the banners of peace are
down,

That our hopes are all in vain,
Let every heart but plead for peace,
We shall see them rise again.

Though we may not fight on the battle
field,

We may still our victory gain,
If we purge the dross from our inmost
hearts

That only Truth remain.

And when the noise of the battle's done,
And the smoke has cleared away,
We'll be ready to do our part sincere
In the work of a better day.

And may those who have fanned the
flames of war

And scoffed at a "pact" of peace,
Be ready to lay their armor down
And pledge that war shall cease;
And when the morning bright shall
dawn,

And the darkness roll away,
We shall see its terrors were not in vain,
If we have but learned to pray.

REMOVING STAIN.

Dear Junia,—Will you kindly mention something to take a coffee stain out of a peacock-blue silk dress?

My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about forty-five years. Wishing all the readers a happy New Year. E. B. C.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Scientific American recommends methylated spirit and soap for removing coffee stain from colored silk. Also the following: Mix 5 parts glycerine and 5 parts water, also 1/4 part ammonia if ammonia does not interfere with the color. Apply and leave for 6 or 8 hours, then rub with a clean cloth. Finally brush with clean water, press between cloths, and dry. Sometimes pouring soft boiling water through a stain and rubbing a little borax in, will prove effectual, the treatment being followed by thorough washing and soaking.

Mrs. Henpeck—Is there any difference, Theodore, do you know, between a fort and a fortress?

Mr. Henpeck—I should imagine a fortress, my love, would be harder to silence.

Here is a bit of verse—clever isn't it?—that may interest you as you knit, these days, for the soldiers at the front:

Socks.

Two plain, purl two,
It's little else a woman can do
But bear sons, and watch them grow,
Till marching out of her life they go.

Knit five, purl one,
I doubt if ever a mother's son
In war's cause hacked and cleft,
Knows half the hurt of the woman that's
left.

Slip one, purl eight,
There's nothing left but to hope and
wait,

And the seven tasks of Hercules
Would count as little compared with
these.

Turn, slip, then the heel,
Out of sorrow comes haply weal,
But fair times are far away,
And there's many weep for their men
to-day.

Cast off, the thing's done!
Many a husband and many a son
Find death in hapless war,
Nor ever know what they fought it for.

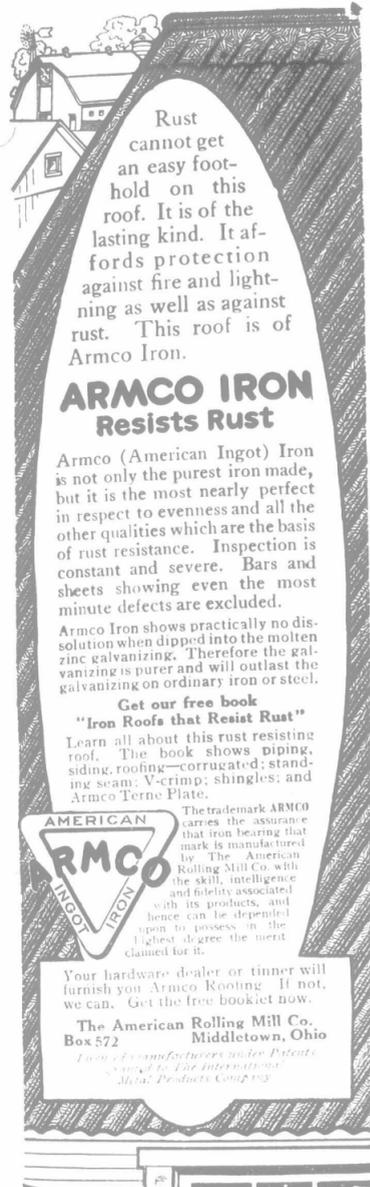
Two plain, purl two,
It's little else a woman can do
But bear sons, and watch them grow,
Till marching out of her life they go.

—Nina Murdock, in T. P.'s Weekly.

Midwinter Cookery.

Oatmeal Pudding.—Two cups rolled oats, 2 cups sour milk, 1 cup raisins, 1 tablespoon butter, a very little sugar, pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon soda. Steam 2 1/2 hours or more, and serve with cream or sauce.

Another—Make oatmeal porridge as



Rust cannot get an easy foothold on this roof. It is of the lasting kind. It affords protection against fire and lightning as well as against rust. This roof is of Armco Iron.

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Armco (American Ingot) Iron is not only the purest iron made, but it is the most nearly perfect in respect to evenness and all the other qualities which are the basis of rust resistance. Inspection is constant and severe. Bars and sheets showing even the most minute defects are excluded.

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The American Rolling Mill Co.
Box 572
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U.S. Patents granted to the International Metal Products Corp. 1913

usual, cooking for about five hours, but add nutmeats and raisins. Serve with cream and sugar.

Beef and Onions.—Cut 2 lbs. of beef from neck, chuck ribs, flank, or round, into small pieces, roll in flour and cook in hot pork fat until browned. Add 1 pint boiling water, cover and let cook slowly for 2 hours, then peel 8 small onions and cook in a separate dish, with a little fat. Add them to the meat and cook all for another hour. Meanwhile pare 8 potatoes and cut them in eighths, pour on boiling water, cook for three minutes, drain, and add to the meat and onions. Add also 8 small carrots sliced, and boiling water to nearly cover the whole. Add a teaspoon of salt, and pepper to taste; cover tightly again and cook about half an hour. Serve very hot. You may omit the potatoes, if you like, and serve the stew on a platter surrounded by a thick border of cooked beans.

Beef Stew, Italian Style.—Prepare the beef as above, but omit both potatoes and carrots, and use half tomato (canned and put through a sieve) and half boiling water as the liquid. When about ready to serve, add a cup of macaroni cooked tender, drained, and rinsed in cold water, also a teaspoon of salt, pepper or paprika to taste, and ½ cup grated cheese. Mix well, return to the oven, and serve very hot.

"Mock Tenderloin" Cutlets.—Put meat from flank or round through a food chopper, and add to it a slice or two of chopped onion, and salt and pepper to taste. With the hands press the meat into cutlet shapes about half an inch thick. Roll these in sifted bread crumbs, then cover with beaten egg diluted with two tablespoons milk or water, and again roll in crumbs. Fry about five minutes in deep fat, and serve with tomato sauce.

Potato Croquettes.—Press boiled potatoes through a ricer, while still hot, into a hot kettle, add salt and butter, also hot milk or cream, and beat until very light and white. Drop in spoonfuls on a buttered baking dish, brush with beaten egg, and brown in the oven. Remove very carefully with a pancake-lifter on to a hot platter.

Potato and Onion Soup.—Boil three potatoes and press through a ricer. Cook three onions in boiling salted water until tender, drain and chop, reserving two cups of the water. Add this and the onions to the potatoes. Add one quart milk. Melt one level tablespoon butter and mix with three level tablespoons flour, add to the soup and cook and stir until creamy. Season with salt and white pepper, add a little chopped parsley, and serve.

Beet Relish.—Chop fine one quart of cooked beets and one quart of chopped raw cabbage. Add one cup grated horseradish, two cups sugar, one tablespoon salt, one saltspoon cayenne pepper, and one saltspoon black pepper. Mix all well and cover with good vinegar.

Apple Pancake.—Peel and slice several apples. Mix one cup flour, yolks of two eggs, and milk to make of pancake consistency. Beat the two whites stiff and add slowly to the batter. In the frying-pan have about a tablespoon of lard or butter. When hot, pour in some of the batter and put over it a layer of the finely-cut apples. Turn the same as ordinary pancakes. When brown on both sides, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and serve hot.

Fried Apples.—Core the apples, then peel and cut into slices about half an inch thick, and fry in hot butter or beef drippings until nicely browned on both sides. Remove to a hot dish, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and serve with pork or goose.

Hot-water Gingerbread.—Mix together 1 cup molasses, 1 scant teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon ginger, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon shortening melted, ½ cup boiling water, 2 cups flour. Beat well and bake in a shallow pan in a rather hot oven for about 20 minutes.

The Scrap Bag.

PLANTING.
Spring is the best time to set out all plants except iris, peonies, and rhubarb. Order in good time.

HINT FOR MASHED POTATOES.
Wash the potatoes, add a little cream

and seasoning, and whip until light, then add two or three teaspoonfuls of grated onion and whip again. This greatly improves them.

LONG-DISTANCE 'PHONE.

Those who frequently telephone "long distance" will find an ordinary egg-timer of great assistance, as the sand runs out in three minutes.

VITAMINS IN FOOD PROMOTE HEALTH.

"Man has eaten vitamins since the days of Adam and Eve, but without knowing it until lately," says Dr. H. W. Hill of the Minnesota Public Health Association. "These vitamins are found in fresh fruit. Perhaps Eve fell a victim to the craving for them. At all events, the instinct which Eve followed, however disastrous to her, is a very good one for her descendants to follow so far as vitamins are concerned.

"Recent investigations show that fresh vegetables, fresh raw milk, and many other things contain these mysterious vitamins; also, and still more important that diets which appear to be generous may result in starvation or disease, simply because vitamins are lacking. Scurvy surely, and rickets perhaps, result from diets deficient in them. Scurvy developed among sailors, explorers, and pioneers who lived on salted meats and like things too exclusively. Our forefathers knew as well as we do that the only cure was fresh vegetables, fruits, or similar fresh foods, but they did not know why. The vitamins are destroyed sometimes by cooking, sometimes apparently by long storage, or by preservatives such as salt.

"The principle of eating something raw, therefore, is a good one, for it makes sure of these vitamins; and if they happen to be lacking from any one article of diet, that little fresh, raw nibble, makes up for the deficiency."

COOKING MEATS.

In cooking meats it is well to remember, no matter how you cook them, that the temperature should be 210 degrees, at least, when you begin. This will make them digestible and appetizing. In boiling, maintain a boiling temperature for ten minutes, then simmer at from 180 degrees to 200 degrees until the meat is tender. Too great heat will cause an unpleasant flavor. Boiled meats are much better than fried, either for the sick or well. Turning boiling water over the meat closes the surface pores and preserves the juice. A large spoonful of vinegar in the water will make tough meat tender. If you must fry meat use pork fat, pure olive oil, or butter. Nothing will spoil the flavor quicker than impure grease. And always remember that meats should be cooled in the liquor in which they are boiled, and properly seasoned. The best of meats may be spoiled in cooking and seasoning.

FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

In many parts of North America, both in Canada and the United States, vigorous efforts are being put forth to stem the tide of tuberculosis, but nowhere is the campaign more energetic or more determined than that of the Minnesota

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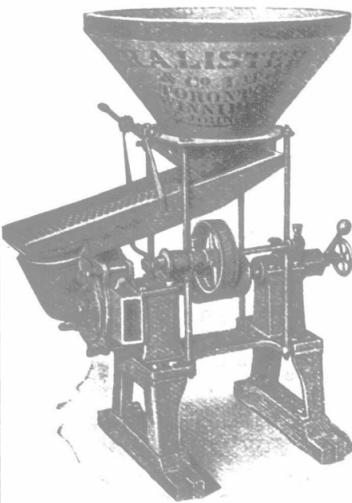


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Public Health Association, under the direction of Dr. H. W. Hill.

"Tuberculosis could be entirely wiped out within fifteen years," wrote Dr. H. L. Williams to Dr. Hill recently, "if everything possible were done to eliminate it. The work of your Association in educating the masses of people how to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, how to prevent getting tuberculosis, how to be cured when they get tuberculosis, is a great service to the country. Every one who aids you is a patriot, helping to advance his country's interest."

Among the steps taken are: (1) The establishment of County Tuberculosis Sanatoria—there are now 35 counties in the State which have taken action for their establishment. (2) The giving of lectures and exhibitions. (3) The sending out of placards and pamphlets containing information in regard to the disease,—especially to institutions, public schools, and public-school teachers. (4) Moving-picture exhibits showing methods for tuberculosis prevention. (5) A vigorous campaign against measles, which is so often followed by weak lungs or even tuberculosis. (6) The formation of a society to follow up all cases discharged from the sanatoria and find suitable work for them.

Among the methods taken by the Association to raise money for the work this winter, was the selling of Christmas seals to be affixed to the reverse side of Christmas letters and parcels, and worn on the toes of children's shoes during "Health Week." More than 5,000,000 seals, at one cent each, were sent out for distribution through the State, and competitions were instituted for the sale of them. To such good purpose can money be put in the campaign, that the statement was sent out in the campaign literature: "If every man, woman and child in Minnesota would buy five seals, the ultimate health of the State would be practically assured. The seals cost only one cent each, but every seal is a bullet in the war against tuberculosis. It is a war with uncertain outcome. Every cent put into it will have definite and lasting results." Are not these methods suggestive to us in Canada?

UNBREAKABLE BAKING DISHES.

Before using earthen baking dishes, bean crocks, etc., put them in cold water, let come to a boil and boil rapidly for half an hour, then leave in the water until it becomes cold. This will render the ware much less liable to break.

TO PREVENT HOLES FROM HOSE SUPPORTERS.

In making underwaists for children, sew two large "eyes" at each side on the band, to which the pin holding the garter may be attached. This will greatly prevent the garters from pulling holes in the waist.

FLOWERS FOR SPRING.

If you have any bulbs left, of crocuses, single tulips and daffodils, start them in pots at once. They will bloom before the out-door ones are under way.

EARLY HOLLYHOCKS.

Sow hollyhock seeds now in pots, and transplant to the garden later, and they will bloom this year.

MORTALITY OF BABIES.

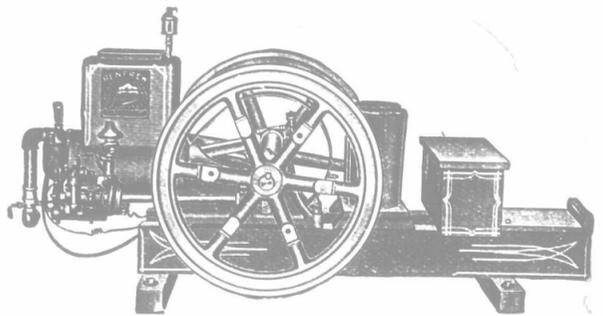
"Soldiers in the great European war are safer than babies right here in America," says Dr. H. W. Hill, of the Minnesota Public Health Association. "Twenty per cent. of babies die within the first five years after birth, and we don't expect any such proportion of deaths amongst the hosts now battling abroad. In the four years of the Civil War the total deaths were but 10 per cent. of the total soldiers. Our Minnesota babies can show equal losses in the first four years of their little individual campaigns for life against germs, poor feeding, poor air, poor care. Mothers do not necessarily know how to care for babies; and no part of a girl's education is more neglected as a rule than this subject.

"The Minnesota Public Health Association is planning a series of free demonstrations for mothers in twelve communi-

Renfrew Standard

The Three Top-Notchers

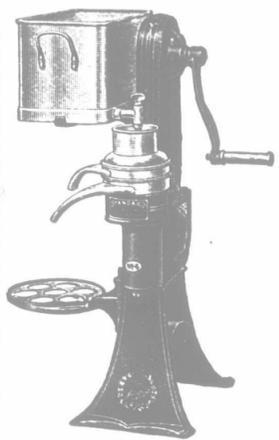
THE tremendous popularity of the Renfrew-Standard Gasoline Engine is proof of the satisfaction it is giving. No engine could attain such a large sale unless it had exceptional merit. And when you run one you'll know why. No trouble to start it. No cranking necessary, no matter how cold the weather. Can be regulated as closely as a steam engine. Very little water required. Nothing complicated. Easy to understand. Ruggedly built, yet highly finished. Complete description in our engine catalogue. Write for it.



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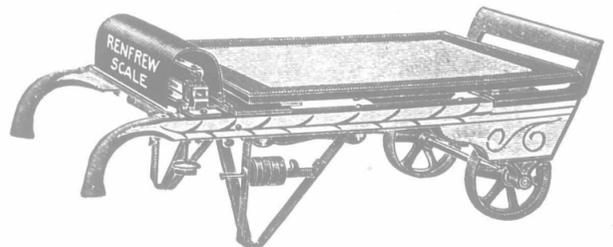
strength, of over capacity, and with interchangeable bowls, no matter what size. This interchangeability is attained by making all capacities with one size frame and gearing. This frame is built strong and rugged enough to support gearing heavy and powerful enough to drive a 2,000-pound capacity separator. This means an enormous margin of strength and safety on the 350 to 1,000-pound machines, and you are charged nothing extra for this feature. Neither do you pay anything extra for the over-capacity feature, though it means that with the Standard you can skim 20% faster and still skim as close as with other separators. And when skimming at its rated capacity the Standard establishes records.

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ties in Minnesota, in connection with the Red Cross Christmas seal campaign. "A trained Baby Welfare nurse for a month can do an immense service to any community." — University of Minnesota Farm Press News.

TO PRESS PLEATED SKIRT.

Now that pleats in skirts are appearing again, the following item may be of use: When pressing, fasten the pleats in place by pinning the skirt down to the ironing-board at the lower edge; hold the waistband firmly in one hand and stretch slightly towards the top, then pin down again.

BORROWING.

The following letter appeared in a contemporary magazine. It is worth passing on: "Sir,—I am a farmer's daughter. Of the many subjects your readers have discussed I have not noticed anything on the subject of borrowing from your neighbors. Do not be continually borrowing your neighbor's ploughs, hoes, rakes, wagons, etc. Why try to farm without tools? If you are a farmer you know you need these articles, and you might as well buy them one time as another. Of course, your neighbor dislikes to refuse you when you come to borrow for fear of losing your friendship. Your neighbor has bought his tools for himself, and not to accommodate you. There are some people who will borrow anything, from a wagon to a pint of salt. Perhaps they don't know how much trouble it is to be getting articles for them and putting them away when they are returned."

FLAVORS IN COOKING.

Usually, except for boiled meats and quick steaks, a low heat applied for a long time, with a closely-covered vessel, develops the best flavors. Of course, the meat should be seared with a very hot fire before the slow cooking begins. Seasoning should be added with care. Highly seasoned foods tends to weaken digestion in the end, by causing the glands to become too active and thus bring them out. Usually less seasoning is required if added to foods before or during the cooking process than when added at the last.

DON'T DO THIS.

It is no longer well-bred to talk about ill health. It is true that we are still hindered with relics of the days when one's health and ills were the most interesting topic of conversation. We still perfunctorily ask, "How do you do?" But we have only pity or disgust for the person who really answers that question if she is not well. The woman who habitually pours out upon the unwilling ears of her friends the disagreeable tale of her headaches, her backaches, her worries or other ills; the woman whose greatest satisfaction seems to be to tell, in gruesome detail, every step of an operation either upon herself or some one else—these women are slowly but surely being isolated by the bar of social exclusion, and either ignored or avoided. We know for a certainty now that the psychic contagion which one person can spread by suggestions with reference to disease is as real as the contagion from measles, or mumps, or scarlet fever. Modern society has recognized this psychic contagion, and is demanding that our conversation shall be clean and wholesome, on subjects of health. To talk otherwise has become a sign of ill breeding. This is an epoch-making change in the character of human conversation, and it has occurred within the memory of many of us.—Ladies' Home Journal.

DEEP BREATHING.

Because of its great hygienic value, which ought to be universally recognized, I beg the privilege of endorsing the views of Dr. Comstock, of the Institute of Technology on "Deep Breathing." I have found from experience that, as a builder up of exhausted nerve tissue, it has no equal. That it is of inestimable value, not only in all functional disturbances, but in auto-intoxication and anemia. There is no drug in the

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| 7 | 48 | 22 | 5, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 9, 10, 10 | .25 |
| 8 | 42 | 22 | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | .27 |
| 8 | 42 | 16 1/2 | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | .29 |
| 8 | 47 | 22 | 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9 | .28 |
| 8 | 47 | 16 1/2 | 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9 | .30 |
| 9 | 48 | 22 | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | .31 |
| 9 | 48 | 16 1/2 | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | .33 |
| 9 | 52 | 22 | 4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9 | .31 |
| 9 | 52 | 16 1/2 | 4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9 | .33 |
| 10 | 48 | 16 1/2 | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8 | .35 |
| 10 | 52 | 16 1/2 | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9 | .35 |
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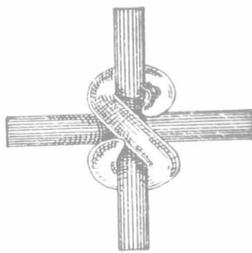
It tells about the kind of incubators and hovers that have been endorsed by all our Canadian Agricultural Colleges—it shows how to build your own brooders at small cost—the kind of feed that produces quick, healthy growth and winter eggs, and how to obtain the experiences of successful poultry raisers.

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| Alfalfa—Home Grown | \$15.00 Bush. |
| Alfalfa—Northern | 12.00 " " |
| Red Clover | 12.50 " " |
| Alsike | 11.00 " " |
| Timothy | 5.00 " " |

Bags are 25c. each extra.

Cash must accompany order.

Ask for samples if necessary.

We also have Seed Oats 75c. bushel.

These prices good until next issue.

Caledonia Milling Co.
 Limited
 Caledonia Ontario



Buy St. Lawrence Granulated Pure Cane Sugar in original packages, and get pure, clean, perfect sugar.

Mister Farmer!

Are you going to build?
Then build with MILTON BRICK

Here's the greatest opportunity you've ever had to secure Milton Brick. You will never be able to get them at the price, and you were never so well able to buy them as you are to-day.

Brick is the most durable of all building materials—and Milton Brick is King of them all. It is made of Iron Shale, and every brick is smooth, hard and clean cut. Many beautiful color effects are possible with Milton Brick, which add greatly to the appearance and value of any building.

If you are not building a new home this spring, you can renovate and beautify the old one.

MILTON BRICK

Write to-day for our book, and learn why Milton Brick is the best brick. We will also send samples and prices, and our representative will call if you wish.

USE THIS COUPON
MESSRS. THE MILTON PRESSED BRICK CO. LIMITED
Milton, Ontario

Gentlemen, Please send me your free book, "Milton Brick"—an aid to better building.

Name

Address

'Camp' - the - never-be-without-it Coffee

Its superb flavour, its handiness, its economy, make 'Camp' a fast favourite in every house it enters.

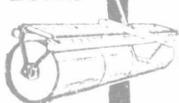
You cannot get better coffee at any price. You can make it perfectly in a few seconds.

Give 'Camp' a trial to-day. Ask your grocer for it, and see that you get 'CAMP.'

R. PATERSON & SONS, LTD.,
COFFEE SPECIALISTS,
GLASGOW



Rolls The Ground Better



T. E. Bissell Company Limited
Bloor, Ontario, Can.

No neck weight—Perfectly rigid frame—RUSSES EASILY

The Bissell

Land rollers will work your land better than any other roller. Write right for catalog. 54

MADE IN CANADA

Strawberries, various varieties, 15 varieties. Free literature. THE LAKEVIEW FRUIT FARM H. L. McFarrell & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.

FOR 13⁸⁵ BOTH
ALBERTA INCUBATOR 140 RED WOOD DUTY AND FREIGHT PAID. BROODER SIZE
POULTRY PAYS WELL
Our Factory Prices Save You Half.
Specially adapted for home use, the incubator, brooder and chick raiser, are made of heavy galvanized iron, with a special interior finish. They are guaranteed for 15 years. Write for literature. Alberta Incubator Company, Box 930, Mankato, Minnesota.

WAR POST CARDS
20 for 25c, 44 for 50c.
RAN A. SOANES, Box 671, Toronto

physician's pharmacopoeia which will so effectively restore the vitality through its action upon the circulation. It will break up a cold, if taken in its incipient stage, and cure chronic catarrh, and it is the only sane remedy for persistent headaches, although sharp practice.

In truth, its uses are almost too many to be catalogued. Rheumatism of the joints, cramping of the muscles due to a deficient supply of oxygen, as well as cramps caused by defective circulation, are some of them. As fatigue, mental and physical, yields to it. In walking, as soon as the muscles tire, in hill-climbing and ascending stairs, and indeed in any and all kinds of effort demanding the output of energy, it will be found to vivify up all the brain centers and render continuous effort both possible and easy.

Finally, as a mental exhilarant, if the air be pure, it is unexcelled. Despondency, discouragement, lack of self-confidence and lost ambition, vanish like the proverbial mist before the morning sun—Laura M. Westall, in American Cookery.

Our Serial Story. PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero

Copyrighted by F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

Charles Scribner's Sons.

CHAPTER XXX.—(Continued.)

At the funeral, next day, she presented the same impassive front. Breen and her mother rode with her in the carriage to the church, Jack and Ruth helped her alight, but she might have been made of stone so far as she evinced either sorrow or interest in what was taking place about her. And yet nothing had been omitted by friend or foe expressive of the grief and heart-felt sorrow the occasion demanded. Holker Morris sent a wreath of roses with a special letter to her, expressing his confidence in and respect for the man he had brought up from a boy. A committee was present from the Society of Architects to which Garry belonged, half a dozen of his old friends from the Magnolia were present, Billy among them; the Village Council and the Board of Church Trustees came in a body, and even McGowan felt it incumbent upon him to stand up during the service and assume the air of one who had been especially bereft. Nor were the notices in the country and city papers wanting in respect. "One of our most distinguished citizens—a man who has reached the topmost round of the ladder," etc., etc., one editorial began.

It was only when the funeral was over, and she was once more at home, that she expressed the slightest concern. Then she had her hand in Peter's and threw back her heavy crepe veil. "You have saved me from disgrace, Mr. Grayson," she said, in a low, monotonous voice, "and my little boy, as well. I try to think that Garry must have been out of his mind when he took the money. He would not listen to me, and he would not tell me the truth. Jack is going to pay it back to-morrow, and nobody will ever know that my husband did wrong, but I couldn't let you go away without thanking you for having saved us. My stepfather wouldn't help anybody would help but you. I don't know why you did it. It seems so strange. I had given up all hope when Jack came back last night."

Peter sat perfectly still, his hand on her wrist, where he had placed it to show by a kindly touch his sympathy for her. Not knowing what her lips would tell, he began to pat the back of her glove when she started to speak, as one would quip a child who pours out its troubles, but he stopped in amazement as she proceeded. He had not thought her a dollar more bad, Jack, as he knew, succeeded in getting a penny, unless by a miracle he had not some one on the train who had come to his rescue.

What did the poor woman mean? Disgrace? Couldn't Garry, taking money, and Jack paying it back on Monday? The horror of her husband's sudden death had undoubtedly turned her mind, restoring some simple business transac-

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

BARKED ROCKS, great Inbred strain prize-winners, cockerels \$1.50 to \$2.00, pullets \$1.25. Central Ontario Poultry Yard, Colborne, Ont.

BARKED ROCKS—Choice stock for sale at reduced prices to make room. J. A. Betts, Aldershot, Ont.

BARKED ROCKS, First winners at Toronto Stock for sale at bargain prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ont.

FOR SALE—Single-comb Black and White Leg horn cockerels at \$2 each. J. C. Collard, Southend, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys. Prize-winning birds, Angus Beattie, Wilson Grove, Ont. R. R. No. 1.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys. Fine heavy birds bred from prize stock. R. G. Rose, Gladworth, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys from prize-winning stock. G. E. Nixon, R.R. 3, Ilderton.

PUREBRED Bronze Turkeys, Rouen Ducks and Guinea Fowl. C. A. Powell, Ettrick, R. R. 1, Ontario.

PUREBRED Bronze Turkeys, Bell's strain, toms \$1, hens \$3; also White Holland hens \$3. Mrs. Roche, Bronte, Ont.

PUREBRED Bronze Turkeys. Fine, healthy strong, heavy-boned birds. Bred from Bell's, Gould's and Snettinger's famous toms and hens. Satisfied customers, everywhere. W. T. Ferguson, Spencerville, Ont.

S.C. White Leghorns—Our heavy winter layers have been breaking records again this season. Book your order now for Eggs, Baby Chicks, Cockerels and Trios from our noted strain Rosneath Poultry Farm, F. R. Oliver, Proprietor, Richmond Hill, Ont.

"SNOWFLAKE" S. C. W. Leghorns—Bred to lay—Tell us what you want. E. W. Burt, Paris, Ont.

SINGLE-comb White Leghorns, McCormick and Linscott stock; Single-comb Leghorns, Butz and Becker stock; cockerels, hens and pullets of superior quality at \$2 and up. Eggs \$2 for 15 fertile Meadow Farm, Bruce F. Bradley, Jeanette's Creek, Ont.

WHITE Orpington baby chicks, 50c. to \$5c each. Eggs \$5, \$2 and \$1 per 15. Best strains. Rev. W. J. Hall, Newmarket, Ont.

WANTED & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

HERDSMAN wanted to take charge of a Jersey herd; one who understands breeding and feeding for best results. Also to handle pigs. I keep one to two other stable help. Must be thoroughly reliable and furnish undoubted references and be a total abstainer and have a good character. One who understands buttermaking and milk and cream testing preferred. Married man preferred. Steady place. State wages and full particulars. To start after March 1st. Apply Box E, Advocate.

FARM to rent—First class farm, clay loam, 165 acres cleared land, buildings, fences, etc., the best. Lots 11 and 12 Edgeware Road, Yorkmouth, 4 miles from St. Thomas, Ont. None but first class men with means need apply. For particulars address R. W. and M. G. Ballah, R. R. No. 8, St. Thomas, Ontario.

SITUATION wanted by the year by sober, reliable man, accustomed to all kinds Canadian farm work. J. W. Harris, Milton West, Ont.

WANTED—Married man by the year, by Royalton Stock Farms; must be an abstainer and good milkier also good with horse. Free house and fuel, state salary. Start anytime. E. C. Gilbert, St. Thomas, Ont. R.R. No. 7.

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

FOR SALE Ontario grown variegated Festal. Apply — W. H. BRADSHAW. Canfield - R.R. No. 1. - Haldimand Co.

Maple Syrup Outfit Bargain. For sale One Grimm Champion Evaporator, storage and gathering tanks, covered buckets, spades, etc.; complete outfit for 150 trees, in use three seasons; guaranteed in good order; all for \$29. Each Woodbridge. F. R. WALLIS, R.R. No. 3, Weston, Ont.

CHICKENS ARE 16 CTS. We will pay 16 cts. per pound for crate fattened chickens, bled, picked clean to the wing tips; 25 lbs. for choice fat young hen turkeys, bled, dry picked to wing tips; geese, heads off when dressed; five 11 cts., dressed 13 cts.; ducks, 12 to 14 cts.; 13 cts. for old hens, alive, 5 lbs. each or over. Money returned same day as goods are received. Ship as early in the week as possible.

WALLER'S, 700 Spadina Ave., Toronto

tion into a crime, or she would not be thanking him for something that he had never done. This talk of Jack's could only have been a ruse to keep her up her spirits and give her false strength until she had passed through the agonizing ordeal of the funeral—he accepting all her delusions as true—as one does when an insane person is to be coaxed back into a cell. These thoughts went whirling through his mind, as Peter watched her face closely, wondering what would be his course. He had not met her often, yet he could see that she was terribly changed. He noticed, too, that all through the interview she had not shed a tear. Yes—there was no question that her mind was unbalanced. The best plan would be to bring the interview to an end as quickly as possible, so she would not dwell too long on her sorrow.

"If I have done anything to help you, my dear lady," he said with gentle courtesy, rising from his chair and taking her hand again, "or can do anything for you in the future, I shall be most happy, and you must certainly let me know. And now, may I not ask you to go upstairs and lie down. You are greatly fatigued—I assure you I feel for you most deeply.

But his mind was still disturbed. Ruth and Jack wondered at his quiet as he sat beside them on the way back to MacFarlane's—gazing out of the carriage window, his clean-shaven, placid face at rest, his straight thin lips close shut. He hardly spoke until they reached the house, and then it was when he helped Ruth alight. Once inside, however, he beckoned Jack, and without a word led him alone into MacFarlane's study—now almost dismantled for the move to Mordfordsburg—and closed the door.

"Mrs. Minott has just told me the most extraordinary thing, Jack—an unbelievable story. Is she quite sure?"

Jack scanned Peter's face and read the truth. Corinne had evidently told him everything. This was the severest blow of all.

"She supposed she knew, sir," answered Jack quietly, further concealment now being useless.

"Knew what?" Peter was staring at him with wide-open eyes.

"What she told you, sir," faltered Jack.

The old man threw up his hands in horror.

"What! You really mean to tell me, Jack, that Minott has been stealing?"

Jack bent his head and his eyes sought the floor. He could hardly have been more ashamed had he himself been the culprit.

"God bless my soul!—From whom?"

"The church funds—he was trustee. The meeting is to-morrow, and it would all have come out."

A great light broke over Peter—as when a window is opened in a darkened room in which one has been stumbling.

"And you have walked the streets trying to beggar yourself, not to help MacFarlane but to keep Minott out of jail?" Amazement had taken the place of horror.

"He was my friend, sir—and there are Corinne and the little boy. It is all over now. I have the money—that is, I have got something to raise it on."

"Who gave it to you?" He was still groping, blinded by the revelations, his gray eyes staring at Jack, his voice trembling, beads of perspiration moistening his forehead.

"Isaac Cohen. He has given me ten Government bonds. They are in that drawer behind you. He overheard what I said to you yesterday about wanting some more, and was waiting for me when I went downstairs. He gave them to me because he loved you, he said. I am to give him my one property as a security, although I told him it was of no value."

Peter took a step forward, stretching out a hand as if to steady himself. His face grew white then suddenly flushed. His hand seemed to have left him.

"What then did this?" he gasped—

"—and for Minott! Why—why—"

Jack caught him in his arms, thinking he would faint to fall.

"No, no, I'm all right," he cried, shaking his shoulder. "It's you!—You're the splendid boy! Oh!—how I love you!"

(To be continued.)



"METALLIC"

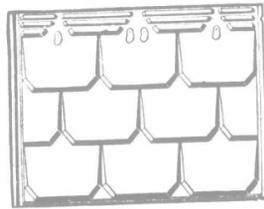
Building Materials

"British through and through"

OUR plan of low prices direct to farmers, freight prepaid, and selling only honest British-made goods of splendid value is the "Metallic" way of building up home industries, and we look for the support of every loyal farmer in Canada. The 30 year old "Metallic" reputation for integrity and absolute satisfaction, is your protection in dealing with us.

The Famous "Eastlake" Shingle

This is the first and biggest success in the Metal Shingle business in Canada. No other Metal Shingle has ever compared with the "Eastlake" in wearing qualities. Others may be all right,—but the "Eastlake" has proven absolutely satisfactory. "Eastlake" roofs laid 30 years ago are in splendid shape today. We have a Book of Proofs showing "Eastlake" superiority in fit, durability, ease of laying, weather tightness, superior telescopic lock, etc. Write for it and remember, this "Eastlake" Shingle is being sold at low prices direct-from-factory to you.



Send for illustrated price lists and let us help you with your building plans. We quote prices, freight paid to your nearest railway station.

No Keystone or other foreign-made sheets used—everything British. So is our famous low priced "Empire" Corrugated Iron.

"Metallic" Ceilings

Are practically everlasting. They make the handsomest possible trim for home, school, church—in fact, any building. The patterns are pleasing, exclusive and up-to-date, all clean and sharply embossed. These plates can be laid over almost any surface by any handy man.

They can be painted or washed, are always sanitary and make any building safer from fire. Rock and brick-faced patterns are also supplied for outside work. Don't figure any longer on wood or lath and plaster—it's costly and out of date. Use "Metallic" Plates—the prices are a way down and we make terms to suit the buyer.



The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
Manufacturers Toronto and Winnipeg

"What We Have We'll Hold"

RENNIE'S SEEDS ALWAYS GROW

THE BEST VEGETABLES AND THE FINEST FLOWERS.



CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY—Every foot of fertile soil in Canada must be sown and cultivated to its limit this season. The world needs all the products of the soil we can grow during 1915. While our supplies are large, we advise ordering seeds immediately in case of shortage, as the demand will be enormous.

A Copy of Our New Seed Book—FREE—write to-day.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR:

Cyprus Incubators and Brooders.
Cyprus Poultry Foods.
Cyprus Chick Food.
Cyprus Developing Food.

Cyprus Scratching Food.
Cyprus Laying Mash.
Cyprus Growing Mash.

Pigeon Food.
Short Cut Alfalfa.
Zenoleum Disinfectant.
Pratt's Poultry Foods, etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES

WM. RENNIE & CO. LIMITED, Head Offices and Warehouses: Adelaide and Jarvis Streets, TORONTO
BRANCHES: 190 McGill St., Montreal, Que. 1138 Homer St., Vancouver, B. C.
394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER BOTH FOR \$13.90
FREIGHT and DUTY PAID

130 Egg Incubator
130 Chick Brooder
BOTH FOR \$13.90 Freight and Duty PAID

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climates, self-regulating. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers mate. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both incubator and brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 204, RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

Natural Finish California Redwood (120)

Write Us Today--Don't Delay

THE DOMINION BANK

Proceedings of THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DOMINION BANK was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, 27th January, 1915.

Among those present were noticed:

C. W. Smith, William Davies, A. P. MacDonald (Epsom), Sir Edmund B. Osler, A. W. Austin, Robt Ross (Lindsay), E. H. Osler (Cobourg), C. A. Bogert, A. Pepper, C. H. Edwards, H. R. Laytner, Allan McPherson (Longford Mills), E. A. Fogg, A. E. Gibson, W. R. Brock, W. D. Matthews, C. C. Van Norman, H. R. Van Norman, Walter J. Berry, R. J. Christie, James Carruthers, Hon. Thos. Crawford, Richard Brown, Charles Walker, H. W. Hutchinson, E. W. Hamber, J. G. Ramsey, Alan R. Ramsay, Cawthra Mulock, C. E. Lee, D'Arcy Martin, K.C., Charles B. Powell, I. H. Baldwin, Edward Galley, James E. Bailie, John F. Kavanagh, Andrew S. Temple, James Matthews, William McLeish, J. C. Eaton, William S. Kerman, Peter Macdonald, N. Hockin, Frank H. Macdonald, Rev. T. W. Paterson, J. E. Finkle, H. B. Hodgins, Harry L. Stark, Albert Nordheimer, J. K. Niven, William Ross, W. J. Fleury, A. C. Paul, Capt. Dudley F. Jessopp, W. C. Harvey, Graham Campbell, Edward Burns, William Mulock, jr., W. L. Matthews, Hon. J. J. Roy, K.C., M.L.A., George N. Reynolds, F. C. Taylor (Lindsay), H. T. Eager, Frank Arnoldi, K.C., Hon. Duncan J. McIntyre, Alex. C. Morris, F. L. Patton, F. S. Wilson (Picton), H. Crewe, A. Munro Grier, K.C., F. E. Dingle, Thomas Long, Edwin Roach, Dr. Charles O'Reilly, F. L. Fowke (Oshawa), Aemilius Baldwin, Dr. R. M. Bateman, V.H.E. Hutchison, James Scott, F. J. Harris Hamilton, J. B. Bell, R. S. McLaughlin (Oshawa), A. E. Ferris, W. Gibson Cassels, Joseph Walmsley, M. S. Bogert (Montreal), Stephen Noxon, D. Henders, K.C., Leighton McCarthy, K.C., G. H. Muntz, George McDonald, John M. Baldwin, Thomas Armstrong, M.D., A. J. Harrington, L. A. Hamilton, A. H. Campbell, H. S. Osler, K.C., J. Harry Patterson, E. C. Burton (Port Perry), J. Gordon Jones, H. Gordon MacKenzie, W. Wallace Jones, F. C. Snider, W. Cecil Lee, N. W. Tovell, H. E. Smallpiece, N. F. Davidson, K.C., John Firstbrook, J. J. Cook, John J. Dixon, R. M. Gray, W. E. Knowlton, H. S. Harwood, F. D. Brown, Thos. H. Wood, A. R. Boswell, K. C., Samuel Jeffrey (Port Perry), William Crocker, E. C. Jones, F. H. Gooch, J. O. Buchanan, Jno. Leckie, W. C. Crowther, Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C.V.O., W. E. Edwards.

It was moved by Mr. W. R. Brock, seconded by Mr. A. W. Austin, that Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., do take the chair, and that Mr. C. A. Bogert do act as Secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell, K.C., and W. Gibson Cassels were appointed Scrutineers.

The Secretary read the Report of the Directors to the Shareholders and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:
The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1914:

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1913 | \$ 647,688.32 |
| Net profits for the year after deducting all charges and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts | 925,864.94 |
| Premium received on new Capital Stock | 188,655.20 |
| Making a total of | \$1,761,708.46 |

Which has been disposed of as follows:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Dividends (quarterly) at Twelve per cent. | \$715,244.67 |
| Bonus, Two per cent. | 119,992.00 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Total distribution to Shareholders of Fourteen per cent. for the year | \$835,236.67 |
| Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund | 25,000.00 |
| Contribution to Canadian Patriotic Fund | 25,000.00 |
| Contribution to Canadian Red Cross Society | 2,500.00 |
| Contribution to Belgian Relief Fund | 1,000.00 |
| | \$888,736.67 |
| Transferred to Reserve Fund—Premium on New Stock | 188,655.20 |
| | \$1,077,391.87 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Written off Bank Premises | \$100,000.00 |
| Reserved for possible depreciation in value of Assets | 300,000.00 |
| | \$ 400,000.00 |
| Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward | \$ 284,316.59 |

RESERVE FUND.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Balance at Credit of account, 31st December, 1913 | \$6,811,344.80 |
| Transferred from Profit and Loss Account | 188,655.20 |
| | \$7,000,000.00 |

E. B. OSLER, President. C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

In the last Annual Report your Directors made reference to the general financial and commercial depression then existing, which condition was much intensified through the outbreak of the war in Europe in July last, necessitating the exercise of unusual care in administering the affairs of the Bank. It has been our endeavor to fully provide for the requirements of deserving borrowers, particularly those engaged in producing and marketing the foodstuffs of the country, at the same time maintaining strong cash reserves and liquidity of assets. This policy has been satisfactorily carried out.

The schemes were somewhat smaller than in 1913, but justified the declaration of the usual dividends and bonus after ample provision had been made for all accounts of a doubtful character and for possible depreciation in the value of assets.

The Directors feel that you will approve of certain unusual disbursements that were made from the profits of the year, namely, contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Canadian Red Cross Society, and the Belgian Relief Fund, reported in detail in the Statement.

It will be observed that the issue of new Capital Stock of the 15th of February, 1913, is now fully paid up, the Capital Account standing on 31st December, 1914, at \$6,000,000, and the Reserve Fund at \$7,000,000.

A notable event in the history of the Bank has taken place since the Shareholders last met, in the completion of the new Head Office Building, which was occupied in November last. The results obtained may be considered highly satisfactory. Allowance has been made for the natural growth of the Bank's business, and every facility has been provided for the convenience of its customers; furthermore, considerable revenue will be derived from the space rented by the various tenants of the building.

During the year Branches were opened at Fort Frances, Ont., and in Toronto at Venice and Hayden Streets, and at the corner of McCaul and St. Patrick Streets.

The following Western Branches were closed, as the business secured and the prospects did not justify their further maintenance: Hanley, Sask.; Claresholm, Alta.; Granville Street Branch, Vancouver; South Hill Branch, Moose Jaw; Hillhurst Branch, Calgary; Riverside Branch, Calgary; Fernwood Branch, Victoria.

In accordance with Section 56 of the Bank Act, and following their appointment at the last Annual General Meeting a complete audit of the affairs of the Bank was made by your Auditors, Messrs. G. T. Clarkson and R. J. Dilworth, whose certificate is attached to the Statement now submitted.

In addition the usual inspections of all the Branches of the Bank have been made during the twelve months under review, and the Head Office Cash, Investments, and Balance Sheet of the 31st December were verified by a committee of your Directors.

E. B. OSLER, President.

Toronto, 27th January, 1915.

It was moved by Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews, and resolved that the Report be adopted.

The retiring Auditors, Messrs. Geoffrey T. Clarkson and Robert J. Dilworth were reappointed Auditors for the current year.

The thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the year, and to the General Manager and the other Officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James Carruthers, R. J. Christie, J. C. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A., W. D. Matthews, A. M. Nanton, E. W. Hamber, H. W. Hutchinson and Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT 31st Decem' er, 1914

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Capital Stock paid in | \$ 6,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund | 7,000,000.00 |
| Balance of Profits carried forward | 284,316.59 |
| Dividend No. 129, payable 2nd January 1915 | 179,979.10 |
| Bonus, Two per cent., payable 2nd January, 1915 | 119,992.00 |
| Former Dividends unclaimed | 725.75 |
| | 7,585,013.44 |

Total Liabilities to the Shareholders..... \$13,585,013.44

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Notes in Circulation | \$ 4,143,040.00 |
| Balance due to Dominion Government | 1,552,861.95 |
| Deposits not bearing interest | \$ 8,597,303.89 |
| Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date | 49,169,692.86 |
| | 57,766,996.75 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Balances due to other Banks in Canada | 814,220.67 |
| Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries | 2,088,126.19 |
| Bills Payable | 9,600.00 |
| Acceptances under Letters of Credit | 465,673.80 |
| Liabilities not included in the foregoing | 531,576.85 |
| | 66,872,096.23 |

Total Liabilities to the Public..... \$80,457,109.65

ASSETS.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Gold and Silver Coin | \$ 1,604,941.79 |
| Dominion Government Notes | 9,598,675.50 |
| Notes of other Banks | 558,713.37 |
| Cheques on other Banks | 1,937,110.23 |
| Balance due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada | 1,644,034.25 |
| | 15,848,475.14 |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value | 409,287.29 |
| Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign, and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value | 554,088.32 |
| Railway and other Bonds, Debentures, and Stocks, not exceeding market value | 4,836,937.10 |
| Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures, and Stocks | 6,135,683.13 |
| Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada | 32,640.00 |
| | \$27,312,110.98 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) | 47,196,777.26 |
| Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) | 12,248.16 |
| Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra | 465,673.80 |
| Real Estate other than Bank Premises | 20,343.23 |
| Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for) | 114,606.10 |
| Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off | 5,051,778.65 |
| Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund | 263,900.00 |
| Mortgages on Real Estate sold | 18,872.11 |
| Other Assets not included in the foregoing | 799.36 |
| | 53,144,998.67 |

Total Assets..... \$80,457,109.65

E. B. OSLER, President. C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS.

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of The Dominion Bank, and with the certified returns received from its Branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the Chief Office and two of the principal Branches on December 31st, 1914, we certify that, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned the cash and securities at the Chief Office and two of the principal Branches were checked and verified by us during the year, and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to us, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

G. T. CLARKSON
R. J. DILWORTH

of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, C.A.

Toronto, January 19th, 1915.

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Fresh Vegetables From Your Own Garden

make the meals so much more tempting—as well as much more healthful and less expensive.

But of course for a really successful garden you need the very best seeds. So it's worth while to see that you get

Ewing's Reliable Seeds

They have produced 44 successive crops in Canadian gardens and fields—they have rarely disappointed—and have so often pleased beyond all expectations.

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



The William Ewing Co. Limited SEED MERCHANTS McGill Street Montreal 41

HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER

Made in Canada

The Milker with the PROGRESSIVE VACUUM and INDEPENDENT PUMP. 1 1/2 h.p. will operate 4 units.

Price \$50.00 per unit.

H. F. BAILEY & SON,
Sole manufacturers for Canada
GALT, ONT., CANADA



Build Concrete Silos

Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curbs. Send for Catalogue. We manufacture a complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements. London Concrete Machinery Co's Limited, Dept. B. London, Ontario Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

Gossip.

Seeding-time is approaching, and good seed grain is already in demand. See Jno. Elder & Sons' advertisement in this issue, and get some good barley and oats.

John Rawlings, of Forest, Ont., is advertising in this issue a Clydesdale stallion, Golden Ray, which, with his great breeding and individuality, should soon find sale. Look up the advertisement.

Look up the advertisement of the big Norfolk Holstein Breeders' Club sale in this issue. This sale includes some champions. The grand champion dairy cow at the recent Ottawa Winter Fair will be sold, also a world's-record three-year-old. Get after this choice stock. Sale February 11. Get full particulars from J. Alex. Wallace, Simcoe, Ont.

All those interested in the Ayrshire cow should see the advertisement of the big sale to be held at P. D. McArthur's farm, North Georgetown, Que., February 12th. The great cows and heifers offered should attract a large crowd of buyers. Some very high-record and show-ring animals are in the offering. These cattle are well described in the advertisement this week, but they must be seen to be fully appreciated. Think of being able to get the best that is in Ayrshires at your own price. The farm is only one-half mile from Howick, Que., where trains will be met day of sale.

James Douglas, of Caledonia, Ont., writes "The Farmer's Advocate" that his Shorthorns and Leicester sheep are wintering well, with plenty of feed, and all in fine flesh. He has some extra nice heifers in calf to the imported Butterfly bull worth looking after. Mr. Douglas always has something attractive in young bulls. Sales have been good, and "The Farmer's Advocate" has brought a good number of the buyers. Among the many recent sales was an extra good Jilt bull to Ed. H. de Gex, of Kerwood, Ont., to head his herd. This was a particularly good, thick, low-down bull, out of an imported Jilt cow, and got by the imported Butterfly bull, Roan Chief. He is good enough to head any herd. Another very fine Jilt, by same sire, went to Joseph Laidler, Neepawa, Man.; a show bull. A great, massive, Nonpareil bull, went to F. W. Ramsay, of Dunnville, Ont., and a right good bull to each of the following gentlemen: D. Smith & Sons, Smithdale, Ont.; R. Houghton, Aylmer, Ont.; Thos. Cowan, Hagersville, Ont.; one bull and a two-year-old heifer in calf to Emerson Peart & Sons, Clanbrassil, Ont.; Walter Murray, Drumbo, Ont., one bull and a young cow in calf. Peter Rohfrietsch, Sebringville, Ont.; James Prior, Sundridge, Ont.; W. H. Gowling, Canfield, Ont.; Samuel Simpson, Onondaga, Ont.; Robert Marshall, Elora, Ont., all got real good bulls. A number of useful, cheaper ones, have been sold to others, and a few sheep to different parties. Mr. Douglas has no more sheep left to offer at present.

Trade Topic.

"Training" is the succinct title of a new monthly periodical published in Toronto as an exponent of efficiency in industry, artistry, commerce, agriculture, home-making, and technical processes, under the capable editorship of Thomas Bengough, who acted as the efficient Secretary of the Dominion Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. This, with his experience in reportorial work, and his sympathetic knowledge of modern educational tendencies and needs, qualifies him well for the new undertaking. He is Secretary of the Ontario Association for the Promotion of Technical Education, and the paper will co-operate with such organizations, and aims to aid teachers and others who would be fully abreast of what is certainly one of the liveliest and most important movements in Canada.

"Before we were married, Henry," said the young wife reproachfully, "you always gave me the most beautiful Christmas presents. Do you remember?"

"Sure," said Henry cheerfully; "but, my dear, did you ever hear a fisherman giving bait to fish after he had caught it?"

The Eggs You Get

not the number of hens you have in the flock, determine whether your poultry is profitable. Every hen on the sick list or irregular layer means so much money lost.



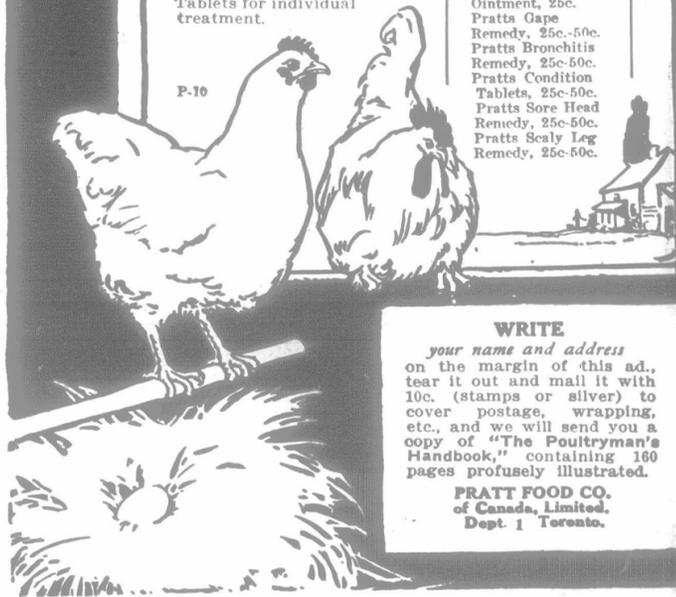
Poultry Remedies

- Pratts Poultry Regulator, 25c-\$9.
- Pratts Baby Chick Food, 25c. to \$5.75
- Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, 35c. qt., \$1.00 gal.
- Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 25c-50c.
- Pratts Roup Remedy, 25c-50c.
- Pratts Roup Tablets, 25c-50c.
- Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy, 25c-50c.
- Pratts Cholera Remedy, 25c-50c.
- Pratts Head Lice Ointment, 25c.
- Pratts Cape Remedy, 25c-50c.
- Pratts Bronchitis Remedy, 25c-50c.
- Pratts Condition Tablets, 25c-50c.
- Pratts Sore Head Remedy, 25c-50c.
- Pratts Scaly Leg Remedy, 25c-50c.



POULTRY REGULATOR induces regular laying because it acts directly on the digestive and egg-producing organs, toning up the whole system and improving the digestion. It produces a marked improvement in the birds because it insures perfect condition. "Your money back if not satisfied."

Pratts Roup Remedy is a sure preventive of colds, catarrh and roup. Use the Tablets for individual treatment.



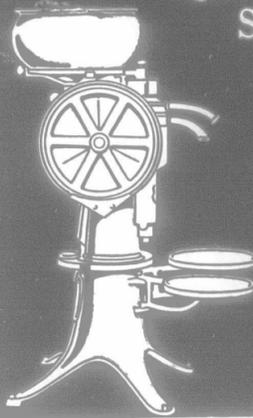
WRITE

your name and address on the margin of this ad., tear it out and mail it with 10c. (stamps or silver) to cover postage, wrapping, etc., and we will send you a copy of "The Poultryman's Handbook," containing 160 pages profusely illustrated.

PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Limited, Dept. 1 Toronto.

SEPARATORS

Quickly Made Sweet and Sanitary by this Hygienic Cleanser



Large Sifter Can, with Full Directions, 10c

LOUDEN

Barn Equipments

SAVE TIME—SAVE LABOR—SAVE EXPENSE

Our new catalogue describes every kind of device for money-making and labor-saving on farms. Write to:

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.
Dept. 1, Guelph, Ont.

SEED CORN

Prizewinning Wisconsin No. 7, the best for the silo. George R. West & Sons, Northwood, R.R.No.3

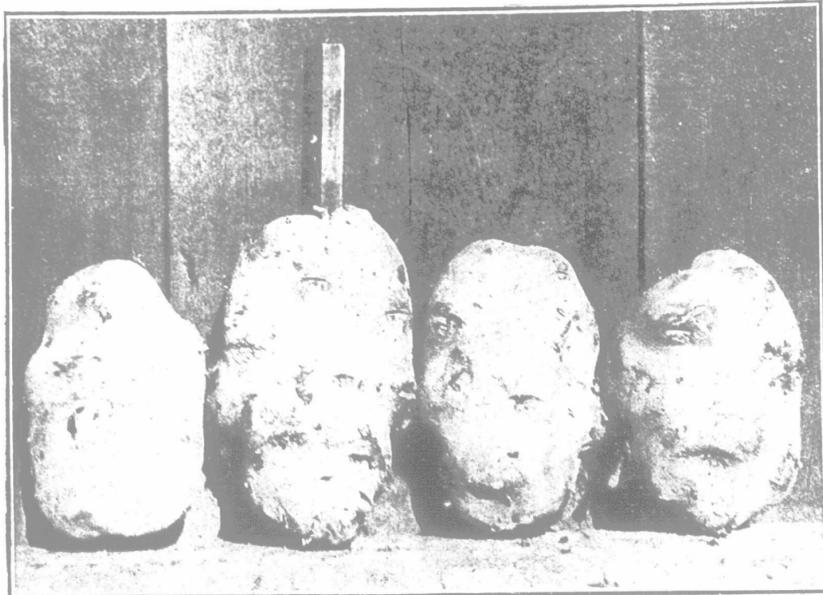
Running Water on Every Floor!

Write us to-day for particulars of the EMPIRE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM for country homes. Durable, efficient, no trouble to operate, costs little. We make hand, windmill, gasoline, and electric outfits.

EMPIRE MFG. CO., LIMITED
1200 Dundas St., LONDON, ONT.

Essex Grown Seed Corn

Five varieties. Money refunded if not satisfied. For particulars, write: **JOSEPH TOTTEN,** R.R. No. 2, South Woodalee, Ont



Potatoes Averaging Over 2 lbs. Each

"The potatoes in the accompanying photograph were grown on the farm owned by a member of the staff of 'Canadian Farm.' Harab Fertilizer was used, and although the field was neither rich nor clean when the potatoes were planted, the results have been a yield which, for size, number and quality, shows a handsome net profit after paying for the cost of fertilizer and cultivation. The four potatoes seen in the photo weigh 8 lbs. 6 ozs. Their size can be judged by a comparison between them and the 12-inch ruler clearly shown in the photograph."

(From "CANADIAN FARM," November 6th, 1914.)

Harab FERTILIZERS

are scientifically exact fertilizers. The guaranteed analysis and Government registration number are shown on tag attached to each sack. You know what you're getting when you buy Harab Fertilizers. And there's a Harab Fertilizer to suit every soil condition and crop—and make money for you.

*Years for bumper crops.
Progressive Jones*

The Ontario Fertilizers Limited, West Toronto, Canada

Davies' Fertilizers

Many people have used Davies' Fertilizers and swear by them. If you prefer them to Harab, The Ontario Fertilizers Limited will supply you. It is merely a matter of choice. Both are excellent, reliable fertilizers.

Free

Write for the Harab Fertilizer Booklet or the Davies' Fertilizer Booklet.



Questions and Answers.

- 1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
- 3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
- 4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

School Meeting.

Is it legal for a chairman at an annual school meeting to move the motion as to who would be trustee for the ensuing year?

A. J. B.

Ans.—A chairman, so long as he retains the chair, can not make a motion; he may, however, ask another to take the chair while he speaks on a question before the meeting or makes a motion.

Workman's Compensation.

Am a contracting barn framer. Please give me information regarding Workman's Compensation Act.

1. How does it affect me?
2. What are the rates, or how have I to pay?
3. Where could I get a copy of the Act?

FARMER.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. Write S. Price, Chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Trade Topic.

VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Canadian Pacific Train Service Between Toronto-Montreal and Ottawa.

Attention is called to excellent night service from Toronto to Montreal and Ottawa via Canadian Pacific, Train No. 22 leaving Toronto Union Station at 11.40 p.m. daily, carries electric-lighted sleepers, compartment observation car from Toronto to Montreal, and Toronto to Ottawa. This train runs via Lake Ontario Short Line, due Montreal 8.55 a. m. daily, the Ottawa sleeper arriving in Ottawa 7.25 a. m. daily. Smoking is permitted in the lounge or observation room of the Buffet Library Observation Compartment Car Toronto to Montreal, and arrangements have been made whereby porters on this car will press clothes for passengers at very reasonable charges.

Being the last night train from Toronto for Montreal and Ottawa, it gives the travelling public the opportunity of spending the entire evening with their families, or enables them to attend the theater and other places of amusement, and still have plenty of time to take the train. Sleepers are placed for occupancy at 10 p. m. at Toronto Union Station, enabling passengers who so desire to retire at that time.

Dining Car is attached at Smiths Falls every morning, serving breakfast into Montreal, so that business men may proceed direct to their offices or appointments immediately on arrival.

The Canadian Pacific operates a high-class passenger train from North Toronto Station at 10 p. m. daily, carrying standard electric-lighted sleepers and compartment car for Montreal, and sleeper Toronto to Ottawa. Train is due Montreal 7.35 a. m. daily, and Ottawa car reaches that point at 7.25 a. m. daily.

A solid night train is also operated from Toronto Union Station to Ottawa, leaving Toronto 10.50 p. m. daily, this train carrying standard electric-lighted sleepers and compartment car, due Ottawa 7.25 a. m. daily. Carries from Smiths Falls to Ottawa the standard sleepers for that point, leaving North Toronto at 10 p. m., and the standard sleepers leaving Toronto Union Station at 11.40 p. m. daily, so that Ottawa passengers may take their choice of either one of these three trains, and reach Ottawa at exactly the same time.

The Canadian Limited No. 20 via Lake Ontario Short Line route, leaves Toronto daily 9 a. m. for Montreal, connection at Smiths Falls for Ottawa, stopping at important places, carrying Observation Parlor Car, Dining Car, and first- and second-class coaches.

Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Seed Oats and Barley

We can supply you with good, clean, plump, home grown O.A.C. 21 Barley at \$1 per bus. Improved Siberian Oats 75c. O.A.C. 72 Oats \$1.25, bags extra.

Jno. Elder & Sons, - Hensall, Ont. Huron County.

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

HOWARD & SCOTT
Prince Edward Island
Cornwall

FOR SALE

Four young pigs, prize-winners. Holstein Cows for sale—all be fresh in February or March.
WM. RILEY - - DUNNVILLE, ONT.

HALLMAN FUR CO., TORONTO, ONT., Buyers of Canadian Raw Furs.

We issue Price Lists only when asked. Any changes in prices we will notify you in our next ad through this paper. Prices on furs not stated here will be given by writing for them.

| MINK | | | | COON | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|------|
| No. | Large | Medium | Small | No. | Large | Medium | Small | |
| No. 1. | 3.50 | 3.00 | 2.50 2.00 | 1.50 1.00 | No. 1. | 2.50 | 1.50 | 0.75 |
| No. 2. | 2.50 | 1.75 | 1.00 0.75 | 0.50 0.25 | No. 2. | 1.50 | 0.75 | 0.40 |
| Threes and Fours and Trash at value. | | | | Threes, Fours and Trash at value. | | | | |
| SKUNK | | | | WEASEL | | | | |
| No. | Large | Medium | Small | No. | Large | Medium | Small | |
| No. 1. | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 1.50 | 1.50 0.75 | No. 1. | 0.70 | 0.40 | 0.20 |
| No. 2. | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 1.00 | 0.85 0.60 | No. 2 and 3 at value. | | | |
| No. 3. | 1.00 | 0.60 | 0.75 0.40 | 0.60 0.30 | | | | |
| No. 4 and all improve to value. | | | | | | | | |
| MUSKRATS | | | | FOX | | | | |
| Season | Large | Medium | Small | No. | Large | Medium | Small | |
| Winter | 0.28 | 0.15 | 0.10 | No. 1. | 6.00 | 4.50 | 3.00 | |
| Fall | 0.18 | 0.10 | 0.06 | No. 2. | 5.00 | 2.50 | 1.00 | |
| Kitts and damaged at value. | | | | Threes and Fours at value. | | | | |
| Ship by PARCEL POST under the weight limit. Otherwise ship by express. Ship in canvas bags securely tied. Be sure to advise us or have letter inside your shipment. | | | | | | | | |

Penniless Old Men

You know many of them—men who in their prime made plenty of money, but who spent as freely as they earned. Old age finds them in a sorry plight.

You don't expect to be without means of support when you grow old, do you? Neither did they. But you can escape their bitter experience if you will.

A few dollars saved each year and invested in an Imperial Endowment Policy will provide the means to keep you in comfort in your old age. Or it will take care of your family should death call you early.

Fill out and return the coupon below and we'll send you full information free.

Name..... Age.....
 Address.....
 Occupation..... Married?.....
 Single?.....

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada
 HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
 Branches and Agents in all important centres

Copyright 1914

A Crop-Saver and Money-Maker

That's what every SPRAMOTOR is to its owner. The outfit shown here is only one of many styles and sizes. It will do all kinds of spraying, whether trees, row crops, potatoes or weed killing. The horse does all the work and you simply direct the spray. As many as twelve nozzles may be used, and you get 150 lbs. pressure. With this moderate-price outfit, orchard trees can be properly sprayed. We are sole makers of the

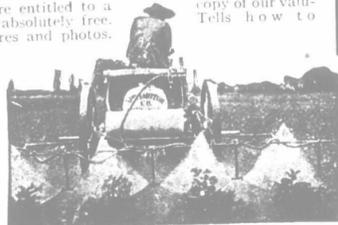
Made in Canada **Spramotor** No Duty to Pay
It isn't a SPRAMOTOR unless we made it

and have concentrated on spraying outfits only, for the past 20 years. We make SPRAMOTORS from \$6 up to \$350, to operate by hand, horse or gasoline power.

The SPRAMOTOR won Canadian Government Spraying Contest at Grimsby, Ont., against eleven other makes. It wins every year in field and orchard against all other makes. Whether you buy a SPRAMOTOR or not, you are entitled to a copy of our valuable treatise on Crop Diseases, fully illustrated, absolutely free. Tells how to spray, what to spray and when, giving facts, figures and photos.

Write us to-day and get your copy by return mail. If you will state briefly your spraying needs, we will send details of a SPRAMOTOR that will fit your requirements exactly.

B. H. Heard Spramotor
 2406 King St., London, Canada



NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at a number of leading Universities show it

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1,000.00 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? **GET ONE FREE.** We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 428 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal and Winnipeg, Canada
 Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Coal Oil Mantle Lamps in the World

We Want Men With Rigs or Autos to Deliver the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 61 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 84 lamps out of 81 calls." Thousands whose cunning money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly. **No Money Required** We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Silo Queries.

1. What size silo would you advise for a herd of cattle equal to about fourteen cows? What diameter and height? I would have plenty of rough feed to feed with silage.
2. Does silage spoil around where staves are spliced?
3. Would you prefer a twenty-five or thirty-foot stave to a two-piece stave? One-piece staves would cost about eight dollars per thousand more.
4. Which is best, tongued and grooved, or not?
5. How many acres of a fair crop of corn would it take to fill a thirty-foot silo ten feet in diameter, and one twelve feet in diameter?
6. What is a good variety of corn for silo?
7. Does a silo pay where you have about six cows, and eight or ten yearlings and two-year-olds?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. A silo thirty or thirty-three feet high and ten feet in diameter would hold about enough for fourteen cattle, but when you are building it you would be wise to make it a little larger. It is well with few cattle to keep the diameter small rather than increase it, and build a lower silo. A silo ten feet in diameter and 35 feet high, or one twelve feet in diameter and 30 feet high, should meet your needs.

2. This depends a great deal on the splicing. Air must be excluded or there will be some spoiled silage.

3. Two-piece staves would answer all right and save expense.

4. Lumber for silos is not generally tongued and grooved; it is put together by boring holes in the edge of staves and pinning together with wooden pins.

5. For the ten-foot silo, between four and five acres, yielding twelve tons per acre. For the twelve-foot, about six acres.

6. There are several. White Cap Yellow Dent, Bailey, Leaming, Wisconsin No. 7.

7. It should, if properly handled.

Goose Queries.

1. I have purchased some geese and intend going into the raising of geese. What style of house had I better build for them, and how much room would I need for the possible progeny of three geese and one gander, say, thirty birds, or thereabouts?
2. Is clover the best pasture for them?
3. How much range would they require?
4. Does their excrement poison pasture for stock or for other fowl?
5. I have them now in a building from which they run and spend the most of their time on a range I use for hens in summer. Will they injure the grass for the hens?
6. Is there any bulletin issued by the Federal Department on Goose-raising and Care?
7. Would it be all right to move a goose to another building to hatch, or must they hatch where they lay?
8. I have a pure-bred Clyde filly three years old next May. She is a very thick, pluggy build, weighs about 1,100 lbs. I have been advised to breed her this winter, that instead of hurting her growth it would make her stretch out better. What would you advise? I would not want to hurt her growth.

R. W. B.

- Ans.—1. You need no elaborate building. A comfortable shelter, clean, light, and well ventilated. A small building 15 feet square would be large enough.
2. No. They generally prefer old pasture along streams.
3. Give as much as possible, the freer the range the better they do. They should get at least half an acre.
4. Their excrement may not poison pasture, but stock do not relish a goose pasture.
5. If kept on it in summer, yes. They will not injure it now.
6. Write the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. We know of none devoted exclusively to this subject.
7. It is usually better to allow them to hatch in well-prepared nests where they have laid their eggs.
8. If the mare is three years old next May, she is old enough to breed.

Make Big Money This Year

THE demand for drainage ditching will be far greater than the supply this year. There never was a better time to start a business of your own in contract ditching.

BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER

A perfect trench at one cut

You can cut 100 to 150 rods a day and clear \$15 to \$18 with the Buckeye.

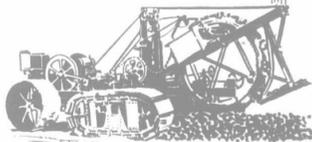
A reasonable down payment secures the machine. Pay the balance out of your profits in 9 to 12 months—and have a comfortable living besides.

Write for catalog "T" and full information TODAY.

The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.

FINDLAY, OHIO

Builders also of Buckeye Open Ditchers and Gasoline Engines for Farm Use



More Milk—More Money Cotton Seed Meal

means more milk. You will do well to get in line and purchase your requirements now, while prices are right.

GOOD LUCK BRAND

is the standard of comparison. Beware of the "Just as Goods." Insist on the bag with the Good Luck tag. You are then sure of getting a high grade product. This meal is guaranteed with the Dominion Government. You take no chances. Write for prices now. We carry a stock of this material at:—

TORONTO, LONDON, MONTREAL, BELLEVILLE, PRESCOTT
 Address all communications to
CRAMPSEY & KELLY, TORONTO
 "The Home of High Quality Feeds"

Provincial Auction Sale of Pure-bred Stock

(Beef Breeds)

Will be held in the Winter Fair Buildings, GUELPH, on
Wednesday, March 3rd, 1915

About 40 Head of Pedigreed SHORTHORN CATTLE

Among them many fashionably-bred animals will be offered. For further particulars and catalogues, apply to:

C. L. NELLES, President J. M. DUFF, Secretary
 Guelph, Ont.

Corn That Will Grow

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

J. O. DUKE, RUTHVEN, ONT.

Berkshires and Jerseys—Berkshires from prize-winning stock on either side, Toronto, London and Guelph Winter Shows, 1913. Registered Jerseys from heavy-milking, high-testing dams. Young stock of either for sale at reasonable prices. IRA NICHOLS, Box 988 Woodstock, Ont.

The Aylmer Bronze Sprayer



No. 2.—Outfit A

Won highest award at St. Petersburg, Russia, over all Canadian, French and German Pumps. Also secured first place at Manchester (England), Toronto, Ottawa and Halifax.

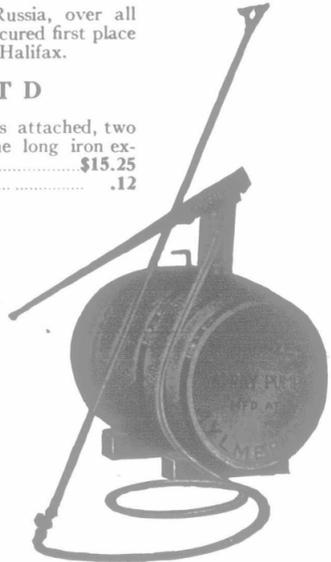
SPRAYER NO. 2.—OUTFIT D

Being Outfit A, ten feet of hose, with couplings attached, two Bordeaux nozzles, one brass stopcock, one Y, one long iron extension rod, without barrel. Price.....\$15.25
Extra hose, per foot......12

For lined bamboo extension rod, in place of iron extension rod:
Add.....\$1.50
With barrel..... 3.00

SPRAYER NO. 3.—OUTFIT E

Being Outfit A, two lines of hose, ten feet each, with couplings attached, four Bordeaux nozzles, two brass Y's, two brass stopcocks, and two eight-foot iron extension rods, without barrel. Price.....\$22.50
With bamboo extension rods in place of eight-foot iron. Price.....\$25.50
With barrel..... 3.00



Sprayer No. 2.—Outfit D

Our Catalogue gives full information as to sizes, capacity, equipment, etc. Write us for one. If your dealer can't supply you, your mail orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Aylmer Pump & Scale Company, Limited
AYLMER, ONTARIO

Seeds and Seed Grain

OATS, O. A. C. 72
These oats have done all and more than was expected of them last year, and looks like it has come to stay. We have some selected seed from some of the best farms in Ontario, and from prize winning fields which we offer as follows:—
Sample No. 1, at \$1.50 per bus., bags extra.
Sample No. 2, at \$1.25 per bus., bags extra.
These are just as good as sample No. 1, but darker in color.

O. A. C. 21 BARLEY
Selected sample of this favorite barley which we offer at \$1.25 per bus., 10 bus. or over at \$1.15 per bus., bags extra.

BUY RED CLOVER NOW!
Prices likely to advance before seeding.
Standard No. 1, extra fine sample at \$13.50 per bus., bags included.
Standard No. 1, SPECIAL, nearly as good as above grades, No. 1 at \$12.75, bags included.

ALSIKE NO. 1
at \$13.00 per bus., bags included.
Alsiike, No. 2 at \$12.00 per bus., bags in'd.
ALFALFA OR LUCERNE
Northern grown at \$12.50 per bus., bags included.

TIMOTHY, PINE TREE
Selected for purity and germination at \$4.75 per bus., bags included.

"You may beat the price, but not the quality of these seeds." "Terms, cash with order." All seeds are ex-warehouse, Guelph, cotton bags 25c. each. We guarantee all shipments, if not satisfactory we will refund the money.
Established 44 years.

HEWER SEED CO., GUELPH, ONT.

FREE LAND

For the Settler in
NEW ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil obtainable free, at a nominal cost, are calling for cultivation. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you.

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

H. A. MACDONELL
Director of Colonization
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

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Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

SEED OATS

DALMENY—A new Scotch variety introduced 5 years ago. Winner in field competitions; splendid yield; fine, clean, strong straw; plump seed; one of the heaviest varieties; excellent mauling qualities; every customer well pleased. Price, 90c. per bushel.

O. A. C. No. 21 BARLEY
Canada's best barley, splendid sample grown from registered seed. Price, \$1.25 bus. Bags free with 5-bus. lots or over. Send for samples.

YORKSHIRE SWINE
W. T. DAVIDSON & SON, Meadowdale, Ont.

LET LIQUID MANURE BUY YOUR LIME

Between now and seeding time, 10 tons of Caledonia Marl (Lime Carbonate) could absorb from your stable floor \$40.00 worth of ammonia and potash—in addition to acting as a deodorizer and

insecticide. This Marl (Nature's Lime) could then be put on your soil to increase each acre's productivity \$15.00 a year, as it did for Mr. L. J. Rounds, for instance.

What One Farmer Found Out

One wide-awake Ontario farmer found that each ton of this Caledonia Marl absorbed nearly \$4 worth of ammonia and potash from the stable floor—so that, as an absorbent of liquid manure, the Marl practically paid for itself. And yet, as just plain lime for the land (even if its absorbent qualities were ignored) Caledonia Marl would be worth more to you than any other kind. Then, too, this is the ONLY lime that can be used as a deodorizer and insecticide—sanitizing the

stable without expense—in fact, while gathering up for your profit the otherwise wasted ammonia and potash so valuable to your farm.

The war makes Canada the Empire's food-farm. If you get some Caledonia Marl right now, you can make this spring's crops the biggest yet. Here is an opportunity for profit that no real live Canadian farmer can afford to put off.

Write to-day for explanatory booklet, etc.

International Agricultural Corporation

809 Marine Bank Building BUFFALO, N. Y.
(Caledonia Marl Branch)

A Greater Demand For Pure Maple Products

There is a greater demand now for Pure Maple Syrup and Sugar, because, the new, pure Maple Law prohibits the word "Maple" on substitutes.

This new law protects you and every other producer of pure maple products.

Prepare now to tap every maple tree why the Champion Evaporator produces the highest grade syrup at the smallest cost, and how you can turn into dollars each year, the maple grove you have left standing practically unnoticed.



The Champion

Write for free booklet to-day.

Grimm Manufacturing Co., Limited, 43 Wellington Street, Montreal



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

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

Cotton Seed Meal

\$31 per ton F.O.B. Forest

H. FRALEIGH, Box 1, Forest, Ont.
Also dealer in Flax Seed and Linseed Meal.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Apples for Horses.

Would you advise feeding a few sound apples daily, at this season, to horses, where carrots or turnips are not available? What value would you place upon them for that purpose?

THE GORE.

Ans.—A few apples might not injure the horse, but we would not expect them to contain very much actual feeding value. Good, sound apples, fed in small quantity, say, a gallon a day, should do no harm. If he is working at fast work they might tend to make him "washy." Very little, if any experimental work has been done in feeding horses apples. In pig feeding, they have been found to have a value of from nothing at all to 18 cents per cwt. For dairy cows, one experimenter places their value at about 40 per cent. of that of corn silage.

A Little of Everything.

1. I bought 100 trees from a nursery several years ago, and they are beginning to bear now. About one-quarter of the number are of common kind I did not order. What can I do to the Nursery Company, as I have kept the order, and I have to get them grafted and wait until they bear for any return for my labor. What do you consider my loss would be, as the trees were to be Spies?

2. If the limbs of one of my apple trees hang out over my neighbor's fence, who is entitled to the apples?

3. Which do you consider the best apple, the Baldwin or Stark?

4. The part of line fence between my neighbor and I is in on me about twenty feet for over ten years. Can I make him move it back now? What is the time limit? The fence is my neighbor's part.

5. Give the open and closed seasons for mink, muskrat, weasel, and squirrel.

6. I am giving my hired man \$290 for eleven months, a lump sum. Can an agent of whom he bought a buggy make me pay for the buggy, he having an order from my man before my man's eleven months is up with me?

7. A sells his farm to B and gives him the insurance policy, which is in a township insurance company run by the people. The policy has two years before it expires. A gave a premium note also. Who is liable for that note now, as A has left the country, and the company having had several fires lately, has called on policy-holders for part of the note, of which A's name is still on the premium note?

8. Can a pathmaster take down a man's fence in the winter for a winter road to save from opening the road, without the consent of the owner?

9. A farmer's son whose name has always been on the voter's list, hires with a neighbor for a year, who is in same school section. Has that hired man a right to vote at a school meeting now?

Ans.—1. Make representation to the firm from whom you bought the trees and see what they will do for you. It is always better not to take too drastic action at first. If they will not recompense you for your loss, of course, you have the option of taking action against them for damages. You had better have a good local fruit man look over the orchard and estimate loss.

2. The neighbor may pick to the line if he so desires.

3. Baldwin.

4. See your Township Clerk re the law on line fences.

5. The closed season for mink is from May 1st to November 1st each year; for muskrat, excepting in certain sections in Northern Ontario, from May 1st to December 1st each year; for weasel, no closed season, and for squirrel (black and gray) the open season is November 15th to December 1st each year.

6. He can collect at the end of the eleven months, not before, that is if you have an agreement as stated.

7. Provided B did not take over the policy and assume responsibility for the note, the man who signed it must abide by it.

8. We think not, unless by-laws to that effect have been passed in the township.

9. If he is assessed with his father, yes.

SAV

THE

All the w of a lam ments. T while he advice an -till the horse is r time the man, read fully—De is quickly That's ex

Send for o explains all ly how to go to-date treat -and ALL- f-segs—Tol and treat 5 WE ARE T Treating H Money if l But write Contract an and Manag

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hair and \$2.00 a b for spec ABSOR Juice Strai Gout, Con cation. P. W.F. YOU

CLY

Dam— (1398), (7135), b Sure— (10546), Alexand Will be stallion b getter; c John Ra

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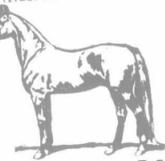
For Dan M proved kind a Robt.

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(Made in Canada)



THE TIME, NOW!

All the winter long, the troubled owner of a lame horse reads our advertisements. Then, day after day slips away, while he talks, laments, listens, takes advice and hesitating—**FAILS TO ACT**—till the Springtime is on him and his horse is not yet able to work. Mean-time the thrifty, prosperous, resolute man, reads, considers the evidence carefully—**Decides Promptly**—and his horse is quickly cured, worked, too, if needed. That's exactly what happens every year.

Send for our 96-page "Save-The-Horse BOOK." It explains all about our system of treatment—tells exactly how to go about it to get the best results in the quickest time. Tells how to locate and treat 58 forms of LAMENESS—Illustrated. **WE ARE THE ORIGINATORS** of the Plan of—Treating Horses Under Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails. **19 Years a Success.** But write and we will send our BOOK—Sample Contract and Advice—**ALL FREE** to Horse Owners and Managers—(Only.) Address—

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Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse WITH CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express Paid.



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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an **ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE** (NON-POISONOUS)

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and **Book 5 K Free.** ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for manking reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg Gout, Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can**

FOR SALE

CLYDESDALE STALLION

Golden Ray [11886] (15655).

Dam—Islay Queen 23833; By Loch Slough (11398), by Hhawatha (10067), by Prince Robert (7135), by Prince of Wales (673). Sire—Golden Chief (13011); By Fickle Fashion (10546), by Earl of Knockdon (10190), by Prince Alexander (8899), by Prince of Wales (673).

Will be sold reasonably, as we are quitting the stallion business; guaranteed sound and sure foal getter; enrolled and inspected; can be seen at John Rawlings Farm, Forest, Ont.

Mckinley & Rawlings, Props.

Apply to: **JOHN RAWLINGS, Forest, Ont.**



HARNESS

Prices must go up this spring, as leather is advancing rapidly. Buy now before the advance.

CATALOGUE FREE Gives factory to farm prices on Harness, Harness Parts, Hardware and Horse Goods.

The HALLIDAY COMPANY Limited
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS
HAMILTON, CANADA

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm

Ormsdown, P. Q.

DUNCAN McEACHIRAN, PROPRIETOR
Breeder and Importer of High-Class

Clydesdales and Shires

Correspondence Solicited.

For Sale—Clydesdale Stallion

Dan Macnab [14354], enrolled, inspected and approved. Rising three years old, he is a right good kind and a prize winner. Apply to **Robt. Robinson, R. R. No. 3, Bolton, Ont.**

Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Young stallions of superior quality; certain winners at the big shows. Young bulls and some heifers bred from cows milking up to 52 lbs. a day. Come and see them.

PETER CHRISTIE & SON,
Manchester P.O., Ont. Port Perry: Station

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

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Fatality in Calves.

Five weeks ago one of calf's hind legs got stiff, and it died inside of 24 hours. To-day another calf with the same symptoms died within 10 hours. J. P.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate black leg or black-quarter. There is no successful treatment for the disease. Prevention consists in keeping your cattle away from infected fodder or inoculating with anti-black-leg preparation, which, with instructions and necessary instruments, can be procured from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., or manufacturing chemists. It is seldom that cattle over two years of age suffer from the disease.

Pigs With Cough.

My pigs commence to pant and cough, soon get worse, and die. W. G. H.

Ans.—It would require a careful post-mortem to ascertain the cause of death. The symptoms indicate either lung worms or infectious bronchitis, either of which is seldom successfully treated. Treatment consists in shutting the herd in a close pen and burning sulphur so long as you can stand the fumes, then opening door or window to admit air. Treatment can be repeated in about ten days. It is usually wise to dispose of the whole herd and thoroughly disinfect the premises before introducing fresh stock.

Lump in Teat Heavy Breathing.

1. Cow has a small lump in one milk duct. It does not interfere with milking yet. She is nearly dry. Can this be successfully treated while she is dry? 2. What is good for shoats that breathe heavily? W. W.

Ans.—1. This can be successfully treated only by an operation by a veterinarian with an instrument especially designed for the purpose. Local applications do no good. It is usually considered wise to leave alone until the growth interferes with milking. It will be wise not to breed her again, as sooner or later the growth will cause serious trouble.

2. Purge with 2 to 4 ounces raw linseed oil, according to size. Feed lightly on laxative food, allow plenty of exercise, and keep in comfortable, well-ventilated pens at night.

Miscellaneous.

Concentrated Lime Sulphur Wash.

Will you kindly let me know whether lime-sulphur mixture can be made in concentrated form, to be diluted when used, and if so, how? J. O. R.

Ans.—Lime-sulphur solution can be prepared in the concentrated form by using 100 pounds of sulphur and 50 lbs. of lime to 40 gallons of water. One is not obliged to use this quantity, but these proportions have been found nearest correct. The technique of preparing this solution should receive some attention. Some makers mix the sulphur to a thick paste and put it into a small quantity of water, say, about 15 gallons. When this is hot the lime is added and the slaking mixture well stirred. After this becomes a paste the remainder of the 40 gallons is added and it is boiled for one hour. Others take about 15 gallons of water and add the lime to it when it is hot. The lime is quickly followed by the dry, pulverized sulphur. The slaking of the lime assists in incorporating the sulphur into the mixture and in making a better solution. It should be stirred frequently, and when the boiling is done it should be made up with additional water to the 40-gallon mark. This solution should be tested with an hydrometer before being used as any two batches are seldom exactly alike. As a general thing, lime-sulphur solution made in this way tests between 1.240 and 1.280. With a strength of 1.240, one gallon of the solution is mixed with 6½ to 7 gallons of water for spraying dormant wood, with 25½ gallons of water for the second application, and with 29 gallons of water for the third application.

THE SALE OF THE YEAR

Hark! Look! Listen!—Not to the thunder of war but to your self interest; if you want high class Registered Clydesdales, Registered Hackneys, Registered Holsteins, Registered Leicesters, Registered Yorkshires and Registered Berkshires, or a Complete Threshing Outfit and Silo Filling Outfit, or some Grade Horses or Breeding Steers, attend my sale, 4 miles west of St. Thomas, on Thursday, February 25th.

A. WATSON & SONS, - R.M.D. - ST. THOMAS
Watch for bigger announcements.

IMPORTED PERCHERON

Stallions and Mares

We have a larger selection of Percherons than any other firm in Eastern Canada, and our barns contain more prizewinners at the leading fairs than all others combined. No advance in prices, although the source of supply is cut off. Write for beautiful illustrated catalogue.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ontario
Bell 'Phone 18

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LACTOLINE

MILK and MEAT specific producer in 5 lb. boxes. This is compounded with such ingredients that it will increase MILK production from 10 to 25% without exhausting milk glands which it will keep in the best condition from one calving to another. One thousand 5-lb. boxes ready to ship, prepaid by mail to any point in Ontario or Quebec on receipt of 60c. in stamps, per box. Give it a trial. Write for literature.

The National Stock Food Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario

CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

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

T. H. HASSARD, - MARKHAM, P.O., G.T.R.
Locust Hill Station only 3 miles, C.P.R. Long-Distance Phone.

Stallions Imp. CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.

We have just ended the season's show circuit with a practically, clean up of everything worth winning and can show intending purchasers the biggest and choicest selection of stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred, we ever had. Champions and Grand Champions at common horse prices.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.
Myrtle, C. P. R. Brooklin, G. T. R. and Oshawa, N. C. R., C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Imported Percherons, Belgians, Clydesdale, Shire and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares

from 3 to 8 years old. Percherons, Blacks and Grays weighing up to the ton, including many champions and trophy winners at the leading fairs in Canada; they are not puffed up with sloppy feed, but in proper condition to give satisfaction to the man who buys. We guarantee our customers more value for less money than any of our competitors; all our stallions are sure foal getters having been in service last year. Terms to suit purchasers. Greenville is midway between Ottawa and Montreal, C.P.R. and C.N.R., three trains daily each way. Long-distance phone; ring us up, will meet any train.

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CLYDESDALES

Imported and Canadian-bred. With over 25 head to select from. I can supply, in either imported or Canadian-bred, brood mares, fillies, stallions and colts. Let me know your wants.

R. B. PINKERTON, ESSEX, ONT. Long-Distance Telephone.

Imp.—Clydesdales, Stallions and Fillies—Imp.

We have had lately landed, an exceptionally choice importation of Stallions and Fillies. They have the big size, the clean, flat quality bone and the most fashionable breeding. Our prices are consistent with the times.

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Royal Oak Clydesdales

Present offering: 5 Imported Mares (3 with foal by side) 2 yearling Fillies (1 Imp. and 1 Canadian-bred), 1 Canadian-bred Yearling Stallion, 1 Canadian-bred 2-year-old Stallion, 1 Canadian-bred 6-year-old Stallion. Parties wishing to secure a good brood mare or stallion should inspect this offering or communicate with me at earliest convenience.

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I have just landed a new importation of Clydesdale Stallions, in ages from 3 years up, the big drafty kind that makes the money. I can satisfy any buyer no matter what he wants; a visit will convince.

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.

WANTED—Spring Rye or Goose Wheat

Suitable for Seed. Send samples and state quantity

GEORGE KEITH & SONS
Seed Merchants Since 1866 124 King St. East TORONTO

NONE-SUCH SEED CORN

I guarantee that if within ten days you are not satisfied return corn at my expense and money will be refunded. Wisconsin No. 7, Bailey, Leaming, White Caps, Long Fellow, Compton, Early. A good cotton bag furnished with each bag, and delivered to your nearest station. Remember the guarantee. Write at once for prices to—

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



Who Would Have Gessed that behind the piano was a full sized table, reposing peacefully against the wall, ready to be set up at a moment's notice! Just see how easily it is put up! Feel how light it is—only eleven pounds! Try to shake it— isn't it firm! Never a wobble! This is our new



ELITE FOLDING TABLE
—the very latest model. We are proud of this table, and we know you'll be delighted with it too. Once you set eyes on it you'll want it—and when you learn the price you'll buy it. Your Furniture Dealer has it, or will get it for you. Ask him.

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Write for FREE Booklet describing our "Peerless" and "Elite" Tables
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DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



This preparation, unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E.C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price \$1.00.—Canadian agents:

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Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

will give immediate relief from this troublesome malady? It will relieve and cure the worst case of frost bite. Let us send you a sample.

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CLYDESDALE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS
three years and over. Come and see them. Prices and terms to suit.
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Choice young Bulls fit for service. Females all ages, for sale.
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Excellent young bulls of serviceable ages. Heifers in calf, etc.,
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Glengore Aberdeen-Angus—We have several grandsons of the Toronto and London grand champion, Hundred, Mayflowers and Fair Ladies, of serviceable age down; also one- and two-year-old heifers. A strictly high-class lot.
Geo. Davis & Sons, Erin, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

Angus Cattle FOR SALE—If you want something good, come to—
ABERDEEN FARM
J. W. Burt, Prop., Hillsburg, R.R. No. 1

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Sore Teats—Stifle Trouble.

1. Cow has sore teats.
2. Mare's stifle was out. I got it put in again, but she does not seem right. She does not use her hind legs right. She tries to play, but cannot.

B. S.

Ans.—1. Press the sores three times daily with oxide-of-zinc ointment.
2. The stifle bone becomes partially dislocated. It is not probable that she will ever be all right, but should make a useful animal. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces of vaseline. Clip the hair off the front and inside of the joint. Tie so that she cannot bite the part. Rub the blister well in once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil and turn her loose in a box stall. Oil every day. Keep her as quiet as possible, and blister as above once every month. V.

Canine Distemper.

Several dogs in this section have died of distemper. We have two valuable dogs that have been exposed. Give both preventive and curative treatment.

B. A. B.

Ans.—Preventive treatment consists in keeping dogs away from infected dogs or premises, or inoculating them with canine distemper vaccine, which, with instructions, can be procured from manufacturing chemists.

Curative treatment is often ineffectual. The most successful treatment is the use of the above-mentioned vaccine, only in larger doses. The disease is liable to many complications, hence needs to be treated according to symptoms. A case without complications will usually recover if the patient be kept in well-ventilated, warm quarters. He must not be exposed to cold or damp. His bowels gently acted upon by 1 to 2 ounces-syrup of buckthorn, and given a tablespoonful of the following mixture four times daily, viz: Tincture of iron, 4 drams; tincture of gentian, 4 drams; tincture of nux vomica, 1 dram; quinine, ½ ounce; alcohol, 6 ounces; water to make a pint. A tablespoonful is the dose for an ordinary-sized farm dog. Smaller or larger dogs should be given in proportion. As you value your dog highly, it will be wise to employ a veterinarian to treat.

Umbilical Hernia.

Yearling blood filly has navel rupture. The opening into the abdominal cavity is about 1½ inches long and ½ inch wide. The lump is about the size of a large hen's egg, and it sometimes becomes very hard and causes acute pain. At such times I have great difficulty in working the lump back into the cavity.

H. C. W.

Ans.—The hernia becomes strangulated, and that is what causes the pain. It is liable at any time to become so strangulated that it cannot be returned except by an operation, and if the strangulation be not relieved promptly, death will occur in a few hours. Treatment consists in an operation which consists in casting the filly, placing her on her back, returning the bowel, gathering up the loose skin and applying a clamp or using skewers to keep it tense against the abdominal walls. Most practitioners prefer a clamp. Of course, care must be taken not to include any intestine in the clamp. It requires a veterinarian to operate. No time should be lost in this case. The operation should be performed promptly. The greatest danger following the operation is an attack of tetanus (lock-jaw). In order to prevent this disease, it is wise to administer before or immediately after the operation an immutative dose of anti-tetanic serum. This, with reasonable certainty, renders the patient immune from the effects of the germs of the disease.

"What's the shape of the earth?" asked the teacher, calling suddenly upon Willie.
"Round."
"How do you know it's round?"
"All right," said Willie. "It's square, then. I don't want to start any argument about it."

No More Sore Shoulders



THE FARMER'S OPPORTUNITY

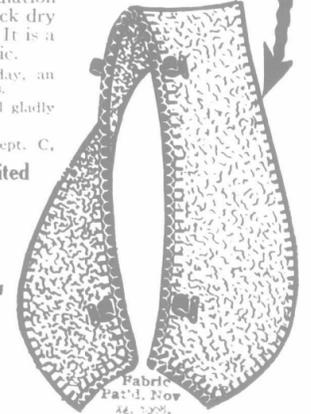
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Sired by my Toronto and London Canadian Bred Champion. I have for sale several young bulls from 7 to 24 months of age, Toronto and London winners among them, the low, thick kind, an exceptionally choice lot.
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Quality in Shire Fillies, and one two-year-old Stallion. Shorthorns of all ages. A very choice lot of young bulls, three from our Show Cows and our present stock bull.
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 Genuine Grimm Seed produces plants with low crown and large branching roots. Individual plants larger, leafier, easier to use and of better feeding value than other varieties. Resists winter conditions. Grows early in Spring. Requires less seed. Specialize in Grimm Alfalfa only. Booklet Free.
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 5 bulls from 7 to 15 months, some are herd leaders both in quality, size and breeding, some are thick, fleshy, sappy bulls that will get good steers, also 10 heifers and a few young cows bred on milking lines; prices easy.
 Write me your wants,
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Oakland--61 Shorthorns
 Present offering: 4 roan bulls 10 to 12 months, 2 Reds, older; also matured cows and heifers. Mostly sired by one of the best Roan bulls in Ontario. Inspect this dual purpose, prolific herd, or write:
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SHORTHORNS
 Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good Pedigrees. Inspection solicited.
J. T. GIBSON, - - DENFIELD, ONTARIO

Shorthorns and Swine—Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.
ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT.

6 SHORTHORN BULLS
 66 females, reds and roans, serviceable, best type and quality, size; cows milking up to 80 lbs. Prices easy.
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CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS
 For this season we have some extra nice thick fleshed bulls. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Also cows and heifers.
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R.O.P. Shorthorns, Prizewinning Yorkshires
 I can supply young bulls bred the same as the Guelph Dairy Test Winner this year and out of R.O.P. dams. Young sows bred to farrow in Feb., also boars all of show calibre.
A. STEVENSON,
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 Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpariel Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.
WYLE BROS., - - DRUMBO, ONTARIO
 Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

Gossip.

Bulls giving the breeding of the Holstein cattle to be sold at the big sale of the O. Suehring estate, are now ready, and may be had by writing to R. R. No. 5, Stratford, Ont.

BIG SALE OF CLYDESDALES, HOLSTEINS, LEICESTERS AND YORKSHIRES.

A. Watson & Sons, of St. Thomas, Ont., R. M. D., have sold their farm, and one of the most interesting sales of registered stock held in this country for many years is the result. The sale will be interesting because of the variety of breeds included, Clydesdales, Hackneys, Holsteins, Leicester sheep, Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. All are pure-bred and registered, and besides these there will be sold 20 grade horses and colts, Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys of all ages; 30 head of feeding steers, and complete threshing and silo-filling outfits in A1 condition, used exclusively on the farm. The place of sale is Sprucedale Farm, four miles west of the city of St. Thomas, Ont., where conveyances will meet visitors at the Grand Central Hotel about noon, when all the trains on the G. T. R., C. P. R., M. C. R. and P. M. R. will have arrived. The date is Thursday, February 25th, 1915. Remember this is a complete dispersion sale, so there will be nothing reserved. Write Mr. Watson for a catalogue.

DISPERSION SALE OF HOLSTEINS.

Owing to the death of Otto Suehring, of Sebringville, the executors of his estate will on Wednesday, February 17th, 1915, at the farm, three miles west of Sebringville Station, sell by auction the entire herd of 18 head of R. O. M. and R. O. P. Holsteins. As there will be no catalogues printed in full, a short synopsis of the production of some of them is given here. These records were made on ordinary farm care and feeding, with twice-a-day milking. Bertha Black, at ten years, in R. O. P., gave 15,244 lbs. milk and 662 1/2 lbs. butter. At thirteen years, in R. O. M., she made 17,70 lbs. butter. This is the foundation cow of the herd. All the others are daughters and granddaughters of hers. She was sired by a grandson of the great Tidy Abbecker. Cherry Grove Bertha Black, at three years, gave 12,774 lbs. milk and 597 lbs. of butter. Cherry Grove's Lula, at two years, gave 9,605 lbs. milk and 452 lbs. of butter. Lorna Schuiling, as a four-year-old, gave 12,863 lbs. of milk and 478 lbs. of butter. Monica, in R. O. M. test, as a four-year-old, made 19.05 lbs. of butter. Prokula, as a four-year-old, made 16.36 lbs. of butter. The average butter-fat test of the lot was 3.50 per cent. These records are not near their capacity under favorable conditions. All will be sold on the above date, together with all the other farm stock and implements.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRE.

For over fifty years the Glenhurst herd of sixty-pound Ayrshires, owned by James Benning, of Williamstown, Ont., in the County of Glengarry, has been busy increasing the producing ability and supplying the breeders' wants in Ayrshires, not only in Canada, but on the other side of the line as well. In his early days of live-stock breeding, the late Mr. Benning, Sr., imported a number of the noted Floss tribe, famous for big production of milk. This was soon an established fact on the Glenhurst Farm, and Mr. Benning at once pinned his faith on the Floss tribe of Ayrshires, a faith that has been proven for half a century. Probably no other tribe or blood-line of Ayrshire cattle has produced so many sixty-pound cows as the Floss tribe, and to-day the same family in the Glenhurst herd is still holding supremacy for milk production and butter-fat test over all others. Sixty pounds a day is common among them. A number of the younger ones, including the young bulls for sale, were sired by Imp. Lessnessock Comet, and the cows and heifers of breeding age are in calf to a son of Torr's Comy 3rd (Imp.), which in May last gave 1,800 pounds of milk, averaging for the month 60 pounds a day. This is the kind of Ayrshires that fit the mortgage, and Mr. Benning can supply females of any desired age or young herd-heads of quality, bred for generations from sixty-pound cows.

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A complete balanced ration—unequaled as a builder of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. Contains food elements of great value that are lacking in the most expensive straight diet of cereals. Cuts down feed bills; makes ordinary feed more palatable and more beneficial. CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL gives better results and saves money as well. Send for booklet.

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A high protein, carefully-proportioned cow ration for the production of milk. Prepared from carefully-selected materials thoroughly re-cleaned, guaranteed free from mill sweepings, oat hulls or other cheap "fillers." Will get you bigger milk yields and keep your herd in prime condition. Send for booklet.

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20 ROSEDALE STOCK FARM 20 SHORTHORN BULLS 20

Some of them fit to head the best herds in the country. Some are from heavy milking dams. Six are from imported dams.
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A. J. HOWDEN Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.

BULLS and FEMALES At greatly reduced prices, as my sale had to be called off on account of the weather. Herd must be reduced, as I am short of feed and stabling. Low prices for quick sale.
JOHN MILLER, ASHBURN, ONTARIO
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10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares
 Our bulls are all good colors and well bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 foals and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require.
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W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

H. SMITH - HAY P.O., ONT.
12 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale Write your wants.
 You know the Harry Smith Standard.

Poplar Hall Shorthorns If you want a herd-header of the highest possible individuality and richest possible breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega, Imp.; we have C. Butterflies and Lovelys, Marr Roan Ladys and Cinderellas, from 7 to 18 months of age.
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 Herd headed by Imp. Loyal Scot. Have for sale, 10 high-class young bulls of herd heading quality and several of the milking type. Also females of the leading families. Consult us before buying.
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 Special prices of Twenty Shorthorn Bulls during Winter Fair week. Many of them are good enough to head the best herds. Others big and growthy that will sire the best kind of steers. Elora is only thirteen miles from Guelph. Three Trains daily each way.
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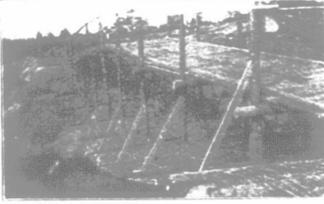


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Kingston, Ont., 1914.
Horseshoe Gap.
Gentlemen, I thought you would be interested in the use we are putting your wire in. The Engineers of Queen's University have put a test on the field. This year, under supervision from the Engineer of the Military Department, they undertook to build a bridge.
The stretch is 110 ft. and the bridge is 20 ft. wide. They used 24 rods. They had the rods 2 ft. wide by side, and 5 layers, making in all 25 layers of wire, each 1/2 in. wire, in all having them all together at every two or three feet, and then putting the uprights on as you see, and then stretching the wire along the top in the ordinary way as per section. They are now at camp time when the Royals are to march, march the artillery across it and put some gun cotton under it and blow it up. This estimate it capable of carrying a load of 1000 pounds, of a load of soldiers at close marching order.
You can use these photos any way you see fit, or if you want I could send you the negatives. I remain, Yours truly,
W. A. MITCHELL.



This is a Military Bridge

The fence that is good enough to serve the Nation's purpose in her loyal efforts to assist the Mother Country, is good enough for every Canadian, is it not?

Peerless Perfection Fencing

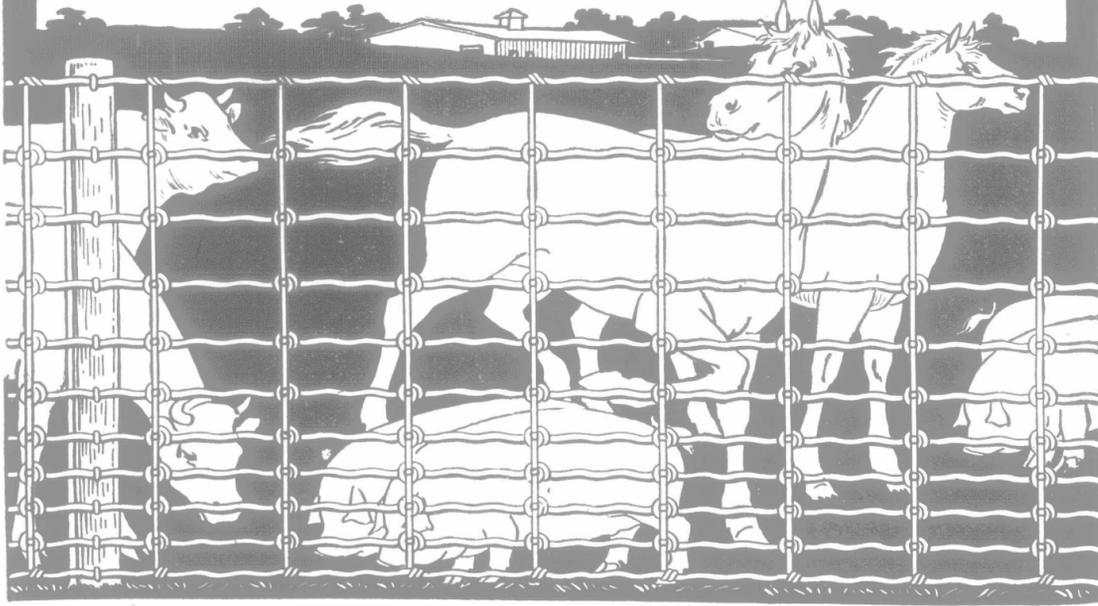
is made of Open Hearth Steel Wire. The Open Hearth process burns all the impurities out of the metal, thus removing one of the greatest causes of rust. The wire is also galvanized so thoroughly that it will not flake, chip or peel off. Every intersection of the wires in our farm and poultry fence is locked together with our Peerless lock. While these locks hold the wires securely together, yet this fence can be readily adjusted and perfectly stretched over uneven ground. It is easily erected and on account of heavy, still stays used few posts are required.

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JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE—I have three very choice registered Jersey bulls, from 6 to 10 months old, from imported sire, and from dams that are great producers. Prices very reasonable. Write: CHAS. E. ROGERS, INGERSOLL, ONTARIO.

Jersey Bulls For Sale
Two bulls by Polly's Chief of Don and Golden Queen, R.O.P., 11642 lbs. milk and 523 lb. fat.
R. A. Foley, R. R. Mallorytown.

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns Have for sale several well bred young bulls and heifers also some young cows of thick fleshy type. Write for prices.
BELL PHONE. F. W. Ewing, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.
G.P.R. and G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS of breeding, style and quality. If in want of an extra choice herd-header, carrying the best blood of the breed, or a limited number of right nice yearling heifers, write us; we can supply show material of either bulls or females.
Long-Distance Telephone Geo. Gier & Son, R.R. No. 1, Waldemar, Ont.

Brampton Jerseys We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.
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Ayrshire and Yorkshires—Bulls of different ages; Females all ages. A fine bunch of heifers from 6 months to 2 years. Yorkshires from 3 to 8 months old. Quality good. Prices moderate.
ALEX HUME & CO., Campbellford, R. No. 3.

Glenhurst Ayrshires For 50 years I have been breeding the great Plus tribe of Ayrshires, dozens of them have been 60 lbs. cow. I have lots of them test 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
James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

All Around the Farm.

I have bought a farm in Norfolk County, one hundred and twenty acres, mostly sandy loam, clay bottom. In some places the clay comes to the surface and in some places there is a great depth of sand, some of it is clean, fit for mason-work right to the surface. The farm has been in grass for a number of years, and gave liberal support to a large herd of cattle which were in fine condition when I came on the place October 1st. I bought a team of horses and plow and succeeded in breaking up forty acres. I am not in a position to buy many cows, as they are so dear, and money is not plentiful with me. I have very little manure, about enough for a garden spot.

1. Can you advise me what to sow on my land?

2. Would you advise me to use commercial fertilizers? If so, what would you recommend?

3. Would you advise me what to do with the sand? Would melons, pumpkins, beans, or berries, do on it?

4. There is a good deal of twitch or joint grass, especially on the lightest land. How would you advise me to deal with it?

5. I have a mare that has diseased feet, the frog only being affected. Some of them are nearly all wasted away. They run in the crevice in the middle and smell badly. I used turpentine and carbolic acid. They are now pretty sweet, and seem to be improving. Have I done right, and what else can I do? At times she has been quite lame. She cannot stand much driving, but worked well in the plow, though sometimes was very sore in the morning. How long should I take the frog to grow? I thought it was thrush. Am I right? The horn of the foot is growing well. The same mare has a sore shoulder, swollen some, and persists in keeping open, and runs a little. What can I do for it?

6. I have some apple trees which are thrifty and prolific bearers, but poor fruit. Will it pay to graft them? What varieties would you recommend for selling? How long before they would bare again?

7. Would you advise me to plant peach trees in this light land, about two miles from Lake Erie, near Port Dover?

8. What do you think of mammoth sugar beets and corn silage for growing pigs? Which is better?

9. What variety of corn would be best for silage, also for shell corn, and how is it best to plant for each? Will corn do without manure? Can I get fertilizer that will take its place?

10. There being no cheese factory here, but a creamery, what breed of cow would be most profitable for cream and raising beef cattle?

11. Which is best for feeding stock, turnips, sugar beets, or carrots?

If you will give me some light on the above questions I will be exceedingly grateful to you, as I am beginning on the farm.
G. T. H.

Ans.—1. This is a big question. Try some corn and potatoes. You will also need some oats for your horses. Work the land well.

2. You might be able to use some to advantage, but be careful in buying them for grain crops. If you choose to go into garden crops then some might profitably be used.

3. Get some humus into this sand. Get some rye to plow down, and gradually bring the land up to a better state of fertility. Berries should grow on it, and possibly beans. Melons require rich soil.

4. Clean it out by thorough cultivation up to some time late in June. Then ridge up and sow rape in drills, to be cultivated as long as possible. This is the best plan where stock is kept to feed off the rape. You may require to grow some crop other than this, and any of the hood crops kept clean would help get rid of the weeds.

5. This is likely thrush. Clean out the cleft of the frog. Keep it clean. Remove all partially-detached horn, and dress with calomel once every second day. Wash the sore each day with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. Another good lotion is composed of 1

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Planet Jr. Seeder:Harrow

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



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



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The average milk yield of our herd is 10,000 lbs. annually for all ages. High-class in breeding and individuality. Young bulls cows and heifers for sale. W. H. FURBER, COBURG, ONT.

Prize-Winning Ayrshires For Sale

Bred on partly pure blood lines. Will sell females of all ages, also bulls from calves up, sired by Barcheskie South End (Imp.). Prices reasonable. W. G. Hensman, R.R. No. 4, Essex, Ont.

- ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, mixed with 1 pint of water.
- 6. It should. Try Spy. Only a few years.
- 7. If they do well in the section, try a few.
- 8. The sugar beet.
- 9. For silage, try Bailey, White Cap, Leaming, or Wisconsin No. 7. For husking, Longfellow. Plant in hills in order to clean the land. Better have some manure if possible.
- 10. There are several good breeds, and we do not care to recommend one over another. Buy tested cows.
- 11. Carrots for horses. There is little difference in sugar beets and turnips.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Roughing Cement Floor. How would you fix cement floors in stables that have become too slippery? J. E. M.

Ans.—Try roughing up the floor and putting on a light top coat of cement, leaving a rougher finish than that now on.

Chores on Sunday. Can a man hired by the year take every other Sunday off, he not coming near the place to do necessary chores, and no bargain being made to that effect when said man hired with me? T. L.

Ans.—I. No. He must do necessary chores unless otherwise mentioned in agreement.

Cows Fail to Conceive. What can I do with my cows? I have two that I bred the first time they came in heat after calving, and they came back again in three weeks and I bred them the second time, and since that they come in heat every three or four days. They are in good condition. W. J. W.

Ans.—If these cows have disease of the ovaries, as it would seem from the question, nothing can be done. If there is any abortion in the herd, try feeding Methylene Blue, one teaspoonful to each cow once a day for five weeks.

Pig Deal—Ten-foot Silo. 1. A buys a registered boar from B. B ships the boar and has not sent the registration papers. B shipped the hog c. o. d. How can A get the papers? 2. Do you think a silo ten or twelve feet deep and ten feet across would be a success? Will the corn keep all right? I have power of my own that I can put right to the top. Silo will be all inside. FARMER.

Ans.—1. Endeavor to get A to send the papers. It is possible it is just carelessness on his part. If he does not send them, action may be taken against him for damages, or for the papers. 2. It is not of sufficient height to give good results.

Veterinary. **Sprain.** Horse's leg is swollen between hock and fetlock. The cords are very sore. If pressed even slightly he evinces pain. J. H. B.

Ans.—This is sprain of the flexor tendons. Give him complete rest. Get a liniment made of 1 ounce oil of turpentine, 1 ounce tincture of iodine, 6 ounces alcohol, and 4 ounces water. Bathe the leg well three times daily with hot water, and after bathing rub well with the liniment and put a flannel bandage loosely on to keep warm. When the soreness disappears apply the bandage with slight pressure.

Unthrifty Cows. My cows, lately freshened, are failing in both flesh and milk supply, and do not eat well. Their breath has a faint odor. They are fed on pulped mangels, silage, bran, and hay. S. F.

Ans.—Mix equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica, and give each a tablespoonful three times daily. The food given, if of first-class quality, should give fair results, but much better results if a reasonable ration of chopped oats or other grain were added. If the odor mentioned continues, give 6 drams hyposulphite of soda three times daily.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE of 30 Head of Imported and Home-bred Ayrshires

At Cherry Bank Stock Farm, North Georgetown, Quebec
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1915
SALE COMMENCES AT 12 O'CLOCK SHARP

21 COWS AND HEIFERS, 11 of which are in milk, some fresh, balance due in March; a number have been bred again, some in time for next fall exhibitions. In this offering is to be found individuals that combine all that is to be desired in breed conformation and production. A sister of Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th, with an official record of 23,022 lbs. milk and over 1,000 lbs. butter in one year, is offered; also our great cow, Buttercup, with a record of 10,623 lbs. milk in 9 months and 15 days; 630 lbs. in 9 consecutive days, and 76 lbs. her best day. A number of the offerings in the sale are from a son of the latter, and most of the cows to be freshen are with calf to him. All will be sold without reserve.

The farm is situated 1/2 mile from Howick, Que., and all trains will be met the day of the sale. Terms: Cash, or six months' with interest at 7% on approved notes. Write for catalogue.

Auctioneer: **P. D. McArthur, NORTH GEORGETOWN, QUEBEC.**
ANDREW PHILIPS, M.L.A.

Hillhouse Ayrshires Show ring winners. Dairy test winners. 75 head to select from. Bull calves and females of all ages for sale. Special prices during February on heifers rising two years many of them granddaughters of ex-champion cow "Primrose of Tanglewyld." Before buying, come and inspect our herd and get prices. **F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Oxford Co., Ont.**

Stonehouse Ayrshires Are a combination of show yard and utility type seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. Write or phone your wants to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere. **Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec**

80 The Old Reliable Tillsonburg Sale 80

BUSINESS BETTER THAN USUAL

The Fourth Annual Sale of the Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Co. Will be held at Tillsonburg, Ont.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1915, AT 12 O'CLOCK

80 Head of Choice Holsteins

A Few Richly-bred Bulls, and the Balance Females with records up to 25 pounds. Bred from or to some of the best bulls in Canada—bulls that are backed by good official records (and not by wind). Cows, heifers and bulls fit for any show ring or the foundation of herds. All will be sold subject to tuberculin test and submission to inspection. No reserve, everything offered will be sold regardless of its value. Plan to spend the day with us. We will be pleased to have the encouragement of your presence. Also any suggestions for the improvement of our future sales that you may make will be gladly received. Catalogues ready January 20th, sent on application to:

Moore & Dean, Auctioneers. R. J. Kelly, Culloden, Ont.

ELMCREST HOLSTEINS

Rose Posch made the highest score ever made in a Guelph Dairy Test, 297 points, Nuff Sed. Mercedes Lady Mechtild, at 3 years and 10 months in the Dairy Test at Ottawa, gave 203 lbs. milk, testing 5.3% scoring 329 points; her fat production of 10.76 lbs. in 3 days in a public test in a world's record for any breed or age. Princess Abbeckerk Cubena, as a four-year-old won the aged test at Ottawa with 241 lbs. of 3.5% milk scoring 275 points. From this kind of breeding and production I have for sale young stock of both sexes.

W. H. CHERRY, G.T.R. and M.C.R. HAGERSVILLE, ONT.

Ourvilla Holstein Herd—The first herd in Canada to develop a 31 lb. cow. This only herd in Canada to develop 27 two-year-olds averaging 23.23 lbs. in 7 days. We have also developed 7 three-year-olds averaging 23.23 lbs. in 7 days. If you want a bull backed by Ourvilla reputation and records, sired by a 31.76 lb. bull, write us. **LALDIW BROS., AYLMER, ONTARIO**

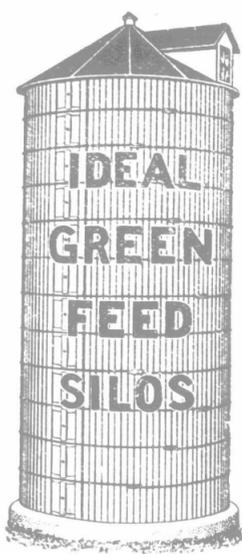
IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS We are offering some good show bulls from Record dams, with records up to 21 lbs. butter in 7 days, sired by Fairmont John Spofford Calamity. Official 7-day records of his dam, sire's dam, and two of his sisters average 39 1/2 lbs. butter. Dams of these bulls are close blood to Veldessa Scott 2nd, the first of the breed to produce 41.87 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and the only cow of the breed to make 21.7 day records averaging 31.65. Extended pedigree furnished. **W. H. SIMMONS, NEW DURHAM P. O., ONT.**

Sunny Hill Holsteins Herd sired Pontiac Segis Avondale, grandson of King of the Pontiacs, 8 of his mature dams average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days; Pontiac Wayne Korndyke, whose dam, sires dam and ten sisters of sire average over 31 lbs. in seven days. Bull calves for sale. **WM. A. RIFE, HESPELER, ONT.**

WILLOWBANKS HOLSTEINS Herd headed by King Korndyke Inka De Kol (Imp.) No. 18545 C.H.F.H.B., 115016 A.H.F.H.B., who has more 30-lb. sisters than any other bull, excepting other sons of Pontiac Korndyke. Stock for sale. **C. V. ROBBINS, R.R. No. 3, Wellandport. Fenwick Sta. Bell Phone, Wellandport, R.R. 6.**

VILLA VIEW HIGH-TESTING HOLSTEINS Herd headed by King Segis Al-artra Calamity. 10 dams 2 to 4 years old average 393 per cent. fat. The first 8 heifers to freshen have average records of 16.52 lbs. of butter for 7 days. Bulls from the above dams for sale; prices \$50 to \$100. Write us, or, better, come to see them. **Arbogast Bros., Sebringville P.O., Ont.**

Type and Production combined is what our herd bulls have proven over and over. In Tillsonburg Sale, Feb. 9th, we offer 5 sisters to "Colantha Butter Girl," now under test with 23 lbs. butter with first calf. Some choice, straight young bulls, the kind that will improve your herd, **M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFORD, ONT.**



MADE IN CANADA

Here is a chance
to get a silo free

Ideal Green Feed Silo PRIZE COMPETITION

Open to every Canadian Farm Owner. It costs nothing to enter.

The competition is open to any Canadian farm owner or to any member of his family living on the farm with him.

It isn't necessary to spend a cent to enter this contest. There are no entrance fees. The prize will be awarded to the one who gives the **most and best reasons why there should be a silo on every farm.**

The "reasons" should be written plainly in pen and ink, or typewriter, on one side of the paper only, and sent to our Peterboro address, as given below.

The prize will be one of our 10x20 Ideal Green Feed Silos, complete, with roof, having a silage capacity sufficient for seven or eight cows.

If the winner of the prize prefers a silo of larger size, he will be given credit for the list price of a 10x20 silo toward the payment of a larger size silo.

Should the winner of the prize purchase an Ideal Green Feed Silo before June 1st, 1915, the date this contest closes, credit will be given him for the list price of prize silo toward payment on whatever size silo he may have ordered.

The contest will close June 1st, 1915, and no entries will be considered after that date.

Our new silo book, containing a great deal of silo and silage information, will gladly be mailed upon request.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Limited
115 Park Street, Peterboro, Ontario

CODE WILL FORM **Safe Sound & Inexpensive**

MAKE your own will in the privacy of your home—without legal expenses—on a Code Will Form. It will be unbreakable—perfect protection for loved ones. Don't put off this important duty. Full instructions with each form. At your bookseller or stationer, or send 25c. to

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The Copp Clark Co., Ltd.
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SHIP US YOUR
CREAM

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

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

The Berlin Creamery Co.
Berlin, Canada

WANTED

We have again advanced our prices for good quality cream. We could use yours. It will be worth your while to write us.

Toronto Creamery Company, Limited
Toronto, Ontario

6-Holstein Bulls-6

8 to 10 months old. All sired by Riverdale Walker Sires whose dam's record is 2979 7 days; good colors and from dam's with 2500 up to 2433; every one a show bull. State just what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MARTIN McDOWELL
R. R. No. 4 - Woodstock, Ont.

Ear Tags FOR STOCK

Tag your stock—best and cheapest means of identification for Hogs, Sheep and Cattle. Name, address and number stamped on tags. Catalog and samples free on request.

F. S. Burch & Co., 173 W. Huron St. Chicago

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Clover Seed.

Are there any prospects for an increase in the present prices of alsike and red clover seed? Prices offered here are: Alsike, \$8; red clover, \$9. J. T.

Ans.—We cannot foretell prices. Some dealers look for an advance. If buying seed, we would advise doing it early.

Measuring Wood.

If A and B cut wood for C, and the wood was cut and measured in the bush 28½ cords, and C did not dispute the wood being short in bush, and removed it and piled it in his yard, and was by his measurement 26½ cords, whose measurement should be taken?

Ans.—If C did not dispute the measurement in the bush, and he was present at this measurement, it should stand. However, in case of dispute, would it not be wise and certainly cheaper to leave the matter to arbitration. Get some disinterested party to measure it.

Pea Straw—Butter.

1. Is green-pea straw from a canning factory any use for manure after it has dried?

2. How is the best way to pack butter for summer use, say to start now to get one or two hundred pounds, or would it be better to buy it fresh when we needed it? B. S.

Ans.—1. It should have some value, as it would add some humus to the soil.

2. We should say that it would be much better to buy the butter fresh as it is used, seeing that butter is invariably cheaper in summer than at this season, and besides fresh butter is better.

Melasses.

1. Which is the better for horses and cattle, blackstrap or oil cake?

2. What quantity of blackstrap should be given to a cow at a meal? W. S.

Ans.—1. All things considered, in this northern location oil cake should prove more profitable.

2. Be sure to get cane molasses (blackstrap), and start with a quart or less per day. Increase it found profitable and the cows take to it well. In the South, where the molasses comes cheaper than here, it has been found that one gallon per day was the maximum for an animal as far as profit was concerned. In the north, it has little advantage over corn only as an appetizer.

50

Tuberculin
Tested

**Norfolk Holstein
Breeders'
Annual
Sale**

50

Every Animal
Inspected

Simcoe, Thursday, Feb. 11th, 1915

One of the snaps of the last sale, Mercedes Lady Mechthilde, grand champion dairy cow at Ottawa Dairy Show, and world's record 3-year-old in public test, in three days made 203 lbs. milk, testing 5.3% fat and scored 326 points. Her fat production of 10.76 lbs. in three days is a world's record for any age or breed in public test. This cow was sold at our 1914 March sale.

This year there will be much blood of the same breeding offered, including a 5-year-old sister and her two daughters of the Guelph Champion Roxie Posch.

No three-teaters—no shy breeders will be consigned.

Write for catalogues to:

J. Alex. Wallace, Sec., Simcoe, Ontario

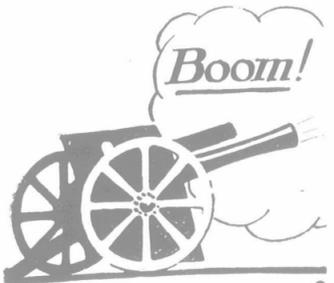
DISPERSION SALE OF HOLSTEINS On Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1915

At the farm, 3 miles west of the Village of Sebringville, on the Stratford to Goderich line of the G.T.R. The executors of the estate of the late Otto Suchring, will sell by auction the entire herd of R.O.M. and R.O.P. Holsteins consisting of 18 head, three of them young bulls 8 mos. of age, the balance females, several of which are heifers. The official production on ordinary care and milking twice a day is, for R.O.P., 9605 lbs. of milk, 452.2 of butter for two-year-olds; 12774 lbs. of milk, 597.2 of butter for three-year-olds and 15244 lbs. milk, 662¾ of butter for mature cows, and from 16.36 to 19.05 lbs. butter in R.O.M. Average B.F. Test, 3.50%. Conveyances will meet all morning trains at Sebringville Station.

TERMS:—Cash or 8 months on bankable paper with 6% interest.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG, Wartburg, Auctioneer.

When Writing Advertisers Mention The Advocate



Boom!
Canadian Goods
Windsor Salt is
"Made in Canada"

Holsteins—I now offer a beautiful bull, calved May 19th, '14, from a 23 lb. jr. 3-year-old and sired by a 30 lb. sire. This bull's dam is sired by a son of Sara Jewel Hengerveld with 100 lbs. milk a day. His sire is a son of Victoria Burke with 106 lbs. milk in a day. His dam is the makings of a 30 lb. butter cow when she reaches maturity. Bulls fit for service from \$75.00 up.

James A. Caskey, - Madoc, Ont.

Maple Grove Holsteins
 Do you know that Tidy Abbe Kirk is the only cow in the world that produced three sons who have each sired 30-lb. butter cows, and two daughters with records greater than her own? She was bred, reared and developed at Maple Grove. Do you want the blood to strengthen the transmitting power of your herd, at live and let live prices, then write: H. BOLLERT, YAVISTOCK, ONT. - R.R. NO. 1

BUY THE BEST 4 Holstein Bulls
 Ready for service and several calves. Females all ages, cows in R.O.P. and R.O.M. milking up to 8,000 pounds. Bulls in service—"King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and "King Fayne Segis Clothilde."
 R. M. HOLTBY
 R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ontario
 Manchester G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada
 Application for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding the farmer's most profitable cow, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.
 W. A. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!—Milk River Farm Says: Buy the best 3 Holstein Cows, 2 Shorthorns and Grades in the County of Ontario, at low prices; milking up to 60 lbs. a day. Also 3 Pure Bred Yorkshire White Sows 8 months old, bacon type. Seed Potatoes: Empire State, Comet, Delaware, Lincoln, Davies Warrior, yielding up to 160 bags to the acre in 1914. O.A.C. Barred Rock Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per setting. Write for prices and snap shots.
 Hervey Smith, R.R. No. 2, Port Perry, Ont.
 High Point, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

The Maples Holstein Herd
 offers ready for service sons of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde from R.O.P. and R.O.M. sisters and dam of Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, Canadian champion 2-year-old for butter in R.O.P. 16714 lbs. milk, 846 lbs. butter. Also choice females of like breeding. Write
 Walburn Rivers, R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

Ridgedale Holsteins—3 bulls ready for service. Also one bull calf sired by our great bull, "King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and from a high-producing dam. A very choice herd header at a reasonable price. R. W. Walker & Sons, R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont. Manchester, G. T. R. and Myrtle Bell Telephone.

Questions and Answers
 Miscellaneous.

Hogs Crippled.

I have been fattening a bunch of hogs on barley chop and boiled potatoes. They did well until they weighed 130 pounds, when they crippled and refused their feed. They have gone back this last ten days. T. J.

Ans.—You have likely over-fed the hogs. Encourage the pigs to take as much exercise as possible. Purge those which are crippling with from four to twelve ounces Epsom salts, according to size. Feed a little of equal parts Epsom salts, sulphur and charcoal every day. Lighten up the grain ration with a little finely-ground oat chop or some middlings. Barley alone is a very heating feed. Feed lightly for a time.

Itchy Legs—Cough.

1. I have a Clydesdale mare rising three years with very itchy hind legs. She stands in the stable and rubs her legs together till they are raw. She has had from three to four hours' exercise daily ever since she was stabled in the fall. She is in good flesh, and seems to be doing well. Will you kindly tell me some cure? W. J. R.

2. The horses have all had the distemper this winter, and it has left some of them with a cough. Kindly tell me what to do for them. W. J. R.

Ans.—1. Give her a purgative of 9 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Give 1½ ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic night and morning for a week. Wash her legs well with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 dram to a gallon of water, every second day, and rub with cloths until thoroughly dry. Feed lightly on grain. Be careful with the washing to dry thoroughly or trouble will follow. You might apply a little oxide-of-zinc ointment with 20 drops carbolic acid added per ounce before taking out for exercise each day.

2. Feed only on the best of feed; avoid dusty or musty hay. Dampen hay and grain with lime water, and give each horse night and morning two drams solid extract of belladonna, one and one-half drams cum opium, one dram camphor, and twenty grains powdered digitalis. Moisten with treacle and give as a ball.

Miscellaneous Queries.

1. Are fertilizers injurious to the land, while they may give good results the years sown? I used some last year and got good results, but I hear some say that the land is not the same again for a while.

2. Is corn growing hard on the land, providing you scuffle it well?

3. Which is the better way, to work the land after harvest, plow deep early and cultivate the top, or plow light early and plow deep late?

4. Should a silo be drained?

5. If corn for silage needs water, would it do to put it on top right after filling? Would the water soak to the bottom, and how much water should a 20 x 12 and a 30 x 12 foot silo require?

6. Is filling a silo with carriers as good as the blower? The carrier machine does not smash it up like the blower, and will be more likely to mold. M. S.

Ans.—1. Fertilizing judiciously done does not injure the land. Of course, if no humus is added there is a danger of exhausting it, but as a general thing in farm practice, fertilizing is beneficial year after year rather than harmful.

2. Corn is considered fairly hard on land, and the crop requires heavy fertilizing, especially with barnyard manure.

3. Generally, plowing light early and deep later. The light cultivation gives all kinds of weeds an opportunity to grow and be killed by the late method and the deep plowing later leaves the land in better condition for winter. However, good results come, especially on clean farms of a light nature, from the other method.

4. Yes.

5. No. Put the water in when filling, preferably in small stream at the cutting-box or running into the silo.

6. Some say yes, but it is much slower.

Lakeview Sale of
Holsteins

Wednesday, February 17th, 1915
 THIRTY HEAD

Heifers and young cows sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, who has now 20 Record of Merit daughters, 5 averaging better than 20 lbs. and none of them yet matured. His sire, Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, has 99 A. R. O. daughters, and is the only bull in the world with 13 daughters averaging better than 100 lbs. of milk each in one day.

His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, a 26-lb. cow, and the dam of Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead, the first cow to make 35½ lbs.

Heifers and a few young bulls sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, whose sire, Colantha Johanna Lad, has some 80 A. R. O. daughters, including 3 world's champions, in yearly production. His dam is Mona Pauline De Kol, a 27-lb. cow and the dam of a world's record cow in the yearly test. She is also the dam of a 33-lb. cow.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NOW

Col. D. L. Perry
 Auctioneer

T. A. Dawson
 Manager, BRONTE, ONT.

First Annual Sale of the East Elgin Holstein Breeders at Aylmer, Ont.

Wednesday, February 10th, 1915

60 High Class Holstein Cattle

mostly females. Cows with records up to 24 lbs. butter per week; nearly all the cows will have freshened or be heavy in calf and all subject to tuberculin test; every animal guaranteed sound; no three teaters and no slack quarters.

The cows are bred to, and the young stock are from some of the best sires in Canada.

Sale will commence promptly at 1 o'clock at Grave's Feed and Standing Stable.

TERMS—Cash or 6 months' credit on approved paper interest 7% per annum.

Train accommodation unexcelled, both M.C.R. and G.T.R.

Excellent Accomodation. Good Cattle. Courteous Treatment.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND ATTEND THE SALE.

Merritt Moore,
 Auctioneer

Gordon Newell
 Springfield, Ont., Sect.

SUMMER HILL FARM
Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire Hogs

We offer for sale, a dozen bulls, some ready for service, from high official record dams. If you are wanting a bull, better write us and let us tell you how good they are. Can also spare a few good heifers. Yorkshire hogs all ages.

D. C. FLATT & SON
 Phone 7165 R. R. No. 2

HAMILTON

ONTARIO

Don't Sell the Young Calf
BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL
Will Raise It Without Milk

There's big money and little trouble in raising your calf the Blatchford way. You save all the milk of the cow for market. As soon as the mother cow's milk is ready to sell, the calf is ready for **BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL**. For over a century the **Recognized Milk Food for Calves, at One Fourth the Cost of Milk**. Composed of eleven different ingredients carefully apportioned and thoroughly cooked, producing a scientifically balanced ration for the young calf. Successfully used on thousands of American farms for over 30 years.

The Only Milk Equal Made in an Exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Unlike any of the So-Called Calf Meals Made of Raw Cereal By-Products.

Write for Free Illustrated Book on "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."
BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL FACTORY
 Steele Briggs Seed Co., Toronto Waukegan, Ill.

ASK FOR
Rice's Salt
 The purest and best for table and dairy use.
 North American Chemical Company, Limited
 Clinton - - - - Ontario.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
 Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Southdown Sheep
 Collie Dogs.
 Some right good young Angus bulls and heifers for sale.
ROBT. McEWEN, - - - - BYRON, ONT.
 Near London

Oxford Down Sheep
 "The Champion Oxford Flock of America"
 Winners at Chicago International, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge Fairs. Present offering—75 ram and ewe lambs, 46 yearling ewes (some fitted for show), also 15 yearling rams which will make excellent flock headers. Consult us before buying.
Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ontario

Sheep, Swine and Seed Corn—Young stock of both sexes in Dorset Horn and Shropshire Sheep, and in Swine Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires and Chester Whites. Also Seed Corn, all varieties. Consult me before buying. **Geoff Stobbs, Leamington, Ont. Phone 284. M.C.R., P.M. and Electric Reg.**

Hampshire Swine and Lincoln Sheep
 Both sexes and all ages from imported stock. Prices reasonable.
G. A. POWELL
 Ettrick - - - - R.R. No. 1 - - - - Ontario

TAMWORTHS
 Several very choice sows bred for early spring litters, also one boar ready for service.
HERBERT GERMAN, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

CLEARVIEW, CHESTER WHITES
 For many years my herd has won the highest honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Guelph. For sale are both sexes of any desired age, bred from winners and champions.
D. DeCoursey, Mitchell, Ont. - R. R. No. 5

Sunnyside Chester White Swine
 Champion at Toronto and London Fairs; also Dorset Horn Sheep. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Also two year-old rams.
W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ontario

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns
 Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. A choice lot of young boars fit for service and also young sows, bred and also a choice lot of young bulls and heifers bred by Proud Foxallist. Also yearling champions. **Chas. Corrie, Morrison, Ont.**

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires
 Sows bred and ready to breed; boars ready for service. 200 lbs. up to twelve weeks old, both sexes, part and whole. All imported stock bred from champions. Prices reasonable.
G. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont. - R. R. No. 1

Improved Yorkshires We are looking for order-try about Feb. 15th. We also offer order pigs of both sexes at most reasonable prices. Drop us a one cent post card, stating your requirements. Our stock is of the best imported strains.
POMONA FARM, Cobourg, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE
 For Sale: 100 lbs. up to 12 weeks old, both sexes, part and whole. All imported stock bred from champions. Prices reasonable.
JOHN POLLARD, Norwich, Ont. - R. R. No. 1

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES
 My aim is to produce the best quality of swine and raise them to the highest standard. All imported stock bred from champions. Prices reasonable.
G. B. Muma, Avon, Ont. - R. R. No. 1

TAMWORTHS
 25 sows, 100 lbs. up to 12 weeks old, both sexes, part and whole. All imported stock bred from champions. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.
John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Gorin, Ont.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Teat Blocked.

We have a pup-sheep that has been milking about two months. Two or three days ago we noticed it was difficult to get the milk from one of the teats, and now it is almost impossible to get all the milk from that quarter. When at the milking machine we can feel a little lump about an inch from point of teat. This morning blood came out of teat. I suppose with the pressure of milking. It might some day be in good condition and milking well. What do you think the cause of this is? Is she likely to go blind in that teat or can anything be done for it?
 H. F.

Any obstruction in teats are difficult to treat. Only a delicate operation will remove them, and even this is not always successful. It is possible that the trouble may be somewhat better by the time she freshens again, but as a general thing it grows worse until the teat is blocked and the quarter lost. Massage the udder well, and bathe with warm water.

Gasoline Engine Troubles.

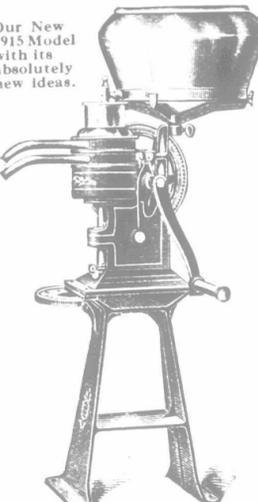
I have a 10-horse-power gasoline engine in my cow barn. I took the muffler off and put a larger pipe to the exhaust, which extends straight up about six feet, then it vents about 4 feet, emptying outside. This worked well all summer, but of late we are bothered with black substances coming out of the engine. When running engine by hand we heat of grating. Have cleaned the pipes, also cleaned cylinder and piston thoroughly, but it accumulates very quickly. Will it damage the engine? Can you suggest a remedy? Is there danger of fire following if the exhaust in the barn?
 H. F.

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Yorkshire Hogs
 Sired by Adonis Imp. 57495, and out of ewes that have won many prizes at big and local shows. I have high-class flock-headers and high-class ewe lambs, also shearlings, of both sexes. Yorkshires both sexes, any age.
J. A. Cerswell, R. R. 1, Beeton, Ontario

Farnham Farm Oxford Downs
 "The Oldest Established Flock in America"
 We are making a Special Offer for 30 days of 50 fine registered yearling ewes bred to our imported ram to come in April. Also 50 ram lambs amongst them, a lot of big strong lambs for stockers. Also a few nice ewe lambs, and a few good Hampshire ram lambs C.P.R., Guelph and Arkell. Phone: Guelph, 240 ring 2. G.T.R., Guelph St. and Telegraph
Henry Arkell & Son, Route 2, Guelph, Ontario

Shropshires and Cotswolds I have now for sale 30 extra large, well covered shearing rams, 100 shearing ewes and a very fine lot of lambs from my imported ewes. Will be pleased to bank orders for delivery later of any kind wanted
JOHN MILLER, R.R. No. 2, CLAREMONT, ONT., Claremont Station, C.P.R., 3 miles
Pickering Station, G.T.R., 7 miles Greenburn Station, C.N.R., 4 miles

NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS
 Boars and sows all ages, sows bred, others ready to breed, all decent lots of Imp. and Champion stock. Several choice young bulls from 10 to 16 months old and a few calves recently dropped, all at reasonable prices.
A. A. COLWILL, - - - - (Long-Distance Phone) - - - - NEWCASTLE, ONT.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
 From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar Saldon Torredor we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, GAINSVILLE P.O., ONTARIO
 Lambton Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

Sunnybrook Yorkshires If you want good herd sires or dams write or come and see those bred from Eldon Duke who won five Champion sires at Toronto and Ottawa exhibitions, 1913 and 1914 and junior champion sow. Pairs supplied to date. Stock as cited as represented.
Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE
 In Duroc Jersey swine we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for show and stock. In Jersey we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.
MAC CAMPBELL & SON, NORTHWOOD, ONTARIO

BERKSHIRES From our prize-winning herd of large English Berkshires we have a particularly choice offering in young boars and sows. Order early and get a choice selection.
S. Dolson & Son, Norval Station, Ontario

Canada's Champion Herd of Registered Hampshire Swine
 This herd has won over 100% of all prizes offered for the breed at leading Ontario Fairs. Write for particulars and prices.
HASTINGS BROS. - - - - Telephone - - - - CROSSHILL, ONT.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES Have a choice lot of sows and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin at reasonable prices. All bred from stock imported from the best British herds. Write or call.
H.J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Long-distance phone. C.P.R., G.T.R.

FEBRUARY

GILBERT I.
 Doctor of Veterinary Science
 Doctor of Medicine

This is j should poultry tonic. It fine cond hens lay hatching vigorou economo this is per day. liable de by pedd 5 lbs. 85c. Duty pa the same your mon do as I cl

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Lou

Kills lice all farm hens a sprinkl in the d will dis stroys l squash cabbag on rose in has 1 lb. 35c paid. t same a your mo do as I cl



GILBERT HESS
 Doctor of
 Veterinary
 Science
 Doctor of
 Medicine

Start Right Now to Condition Your Stock For Spring

If you want your work horses to look sleek and pull hard on the bit when spring work comes along, take my advice and start in to condition them right now to help them get rid of their old coats, get full of vigor and ready for hauling, plowing and other hard work that calls for horseflesh, muscle and staying power.

The long, heavy milking season is ahead of you—see, therefore, that your cows are put in the pink of condition and that those with calf are fit and healthy.

Then there's the spring pig crop—by far the most profitable live stock crop on the whole farm—you ought to see that the sows are up to snuff and that the litters get a good start.

Understand, your stock have been penned up all winter and on dry feed, and as corn or oats and hay do not contain the laxatives and tonics so liberally contained in grass, some of your animals are most likely to be in bad shape.

And the ailments common among stock just now are chronic constipation, dropsical swellings, indigestion, stocking of the legs; but by far the worst disease (especially among hogs) is worms. Worms are the biggest pork robbers I know of. Let me urge you to condition your stock right now, so that they will be able to derive the full benefit of the pasture as soon as you turn them out. I want every farmer and stock raiser to feed

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

This is just the time you should be giving your poultry this splendid tonic. It will put them in fine condition, make your hens lay, ensure fertile hatching eggs and strong, vigorous chicks. Very economical—a penny's worth is enough for 30 fowl per day. Sold only by reliable dealers—never sold by peddlers. 1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c, 25-lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid. Guaranteed just the same as my Stock Tonic—your money back if it doesn't do as I claim.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or, if kept in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy 5¢ tin or 10¢ cans. 1 lb. 35c; 3 lbs. 95c. Duty paid. Guaranteed just the same as my Stock Tonic—your money back if it doesn't do as I claim.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

A Splendid Conditioner and Worm Expeller

My lifetime experience as a doctor of veterinary science, a doctor of medicine and a successful stock raiser has taught me what are the needs of stock that require conditioning at this season, and I have put every necessary ingredient into this scientific preparation of mine—Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

I have included *Tonics* to improve the appetite—*Blood Builders* to tone up and enrich the blood—*Laxatives* for the bowels and *Vermifuges* for cleaning out the worms. I don't know of anything under the sun better than Dr. Hess Stock Tonic as a worm expeller. Every ingredient in my Tonic is highly endorsed by the U. S. Dispensatory and other world experts for the particular purpose I use them for. I couldn't have stood before you men for 22 years unless Dr. Hess Stock Tonic had made good—had proven its wonderful merit.

Now, I have never asked any farmer (and I never will) to buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic on my or anybody else's word. I've got the fairest proposition to make you that you've ever heard—the broadest guarantee you have ever read in all your life. Here it is—read it:

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will put your stock in a thriving condition, make the ailing ones healthy and expel the worms, that I have told my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your stock, and if it doesn't do as I claim—if it doesn't pay you and pay you well—return the empty packages and get your money back.

You can't buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic of peddlers, but only first-class dealers whom you know. I save you peddler's wagon, team and traveling expenses, as these prices prove: 25-lb. pail \$2.25; 100-lb. sack \$7.00. Smaller packages in proportion. Duty paid.

Send for my book that tells all about Dr. Hess Stock Tonic—it's free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

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 G.T.R.

The Biggest thing on the farm

Think, man, what you miss when your farm lacks the telephone!

You miss up-to-the-minute market reports that your competitors in the next township get every day. That costs you money—real money time and again, when shrewd men who **know** the market take advantage of your isolation.

You miss the **economy** of being able to telephone for supplies. Instead you must take a horse and man from work to go on errands. Think how often that has cost you half a day for man and beast. The telephone would save you that loss.

You miss the **safety** of being able to telephone for help in case of fire—for the doctor in case of illness. Somewhere every day the telephone saves property and life—farmers who have it call the telephone "the shining little friend of humanity."

You miss the sociability that only the telephone can bring into a community—the sociability that keeps your wife from heart-breaking loneliness and your children from the "city-fever."

You miss all this, that nearly 125,000 families on farms in Canada have found they cannot do without.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THE TELEPHONE?

Not when you consider that you can make it earn its low annual cost nearly every month in money saved and satisfaction gained—not when you realize the pleasure and convenience it will bring you—the anxiety and loneliness it will remove from your wife.

Why, listen friend, folks who have the telephone say

"IT'S THE BIGGEST LITTLE THING ON THE FARM"

If you want to see your community forge ahead and your own farm make more money, just start the movement for telephones right now. It only needs a little leadership to make the whole community realize the value of the telephone. We'll send you a book that will make you an authority on the subject. We'll send it free, and asking for it won't obligate you in any way. So write today.

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Send me Free your 93-page Book on

"HOW TO BUILD RURAL TELEPHONE LINES"

containing full information, on "How to Organize a Telephone Company," etc., etc.

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L.F.A.