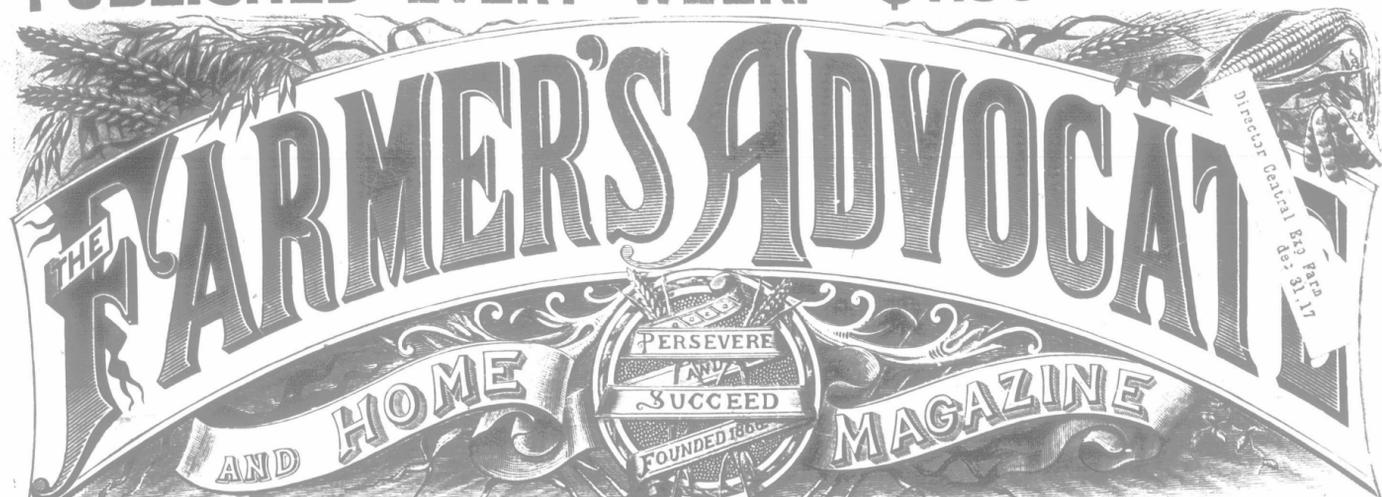


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AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.

Vol. LII.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 24, 1917

No. 1287

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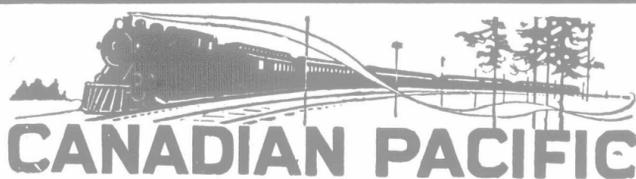
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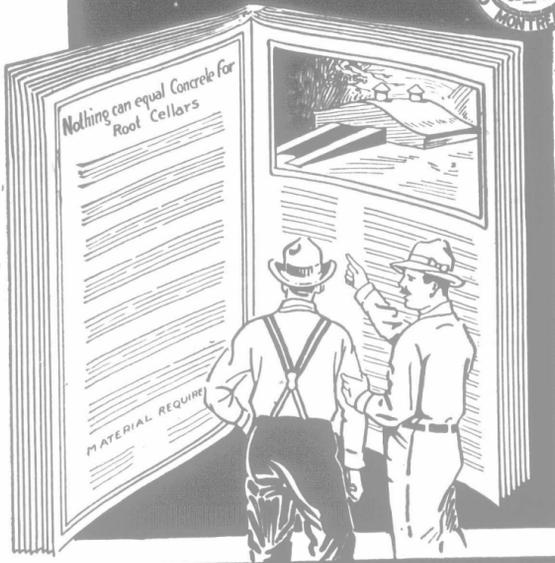


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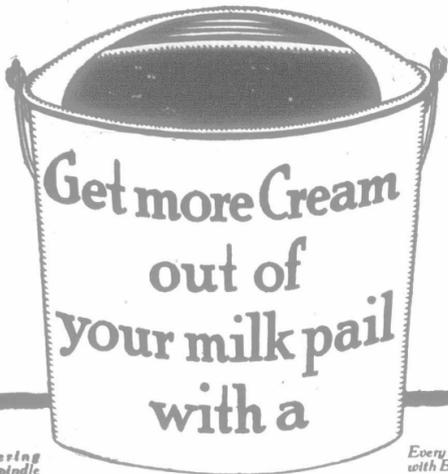


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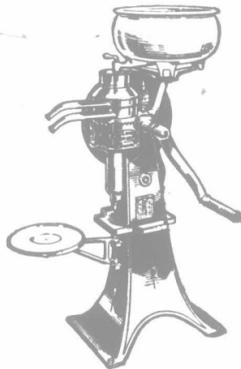
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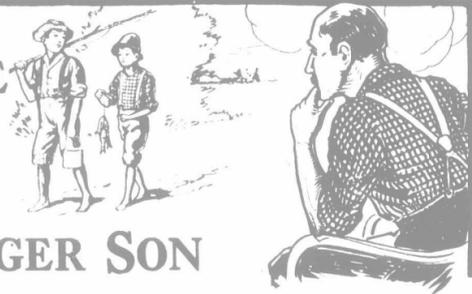


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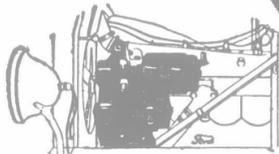
should be on every motor for convenience and "Safety First." The Disco is made in two types—either will furnish power for starting and enough reserve power for any emergency. Each outfit is complete, ready to be set up, even to the screws. Write for full information about Fairbanks-Morse Power Farm Equipment and

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LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 24, 1917.

1287

LII.

EDITORIAL.

Conserve fuel.

Conserve food materials.

Conserve good breeding stock.

There is room for thousands more people on the farms.

Plan to try spraying the potatoes this year to prevent blight.

The wisdom of saving a woodlot may be apparent next winter.

The shortest way to success in breeding is by the sure and safe sire.

The elimination of waste is just as important right now as is increased production.

People are beginning to complain of the price of foodstuffs. They will likely be scarcer than now.

It would be a great mistake to allow a well-cared-for orchard to go back for want of spraying this year.

The greatest training ground for the boy and girl is the home. If the home is not right what can the nation be?

City men who work in the country this year will have an opportunity to get a proper appreciation of what the farmer is doing.

Eggs are selling for 38 to 40 cents per dozen and even higher in our cities. They are worth producing but they do not come without feed.

The farmer and "The Farmer's Advocate" couldn't take a holiday this year on May 24, as much as they respect and cherish the memory of the late Queen Victoria.

If the industry of every man, woman and child in Canada equalled that of the men, women and children of our farms, there would be less need for production campaigns.

In many districts in Old Ontario seeding, notwithstanding the backward weather, was completed from two to three weeks earlier than in 1916 and the seed went in the ground in good condition.

Breed every available heavy mare this year. Horses are being used up fast and the United States' entry into the war will speed up buying over there which will ultimately have an effect here.

Is it not re-assuring that while some do nothing but cry "Produce"! there are so many who earnestly, judiciously and with a sane knowledge of the task in hand go about the actual work of producing?

Readers will agree with Mr. Payne's ideas expressed in another column, particularly in reference to the fact that the producer should always get a price which leaves him a reasonable profit and the consumer should always be able to purchase at a fair price. The food speculator will not agree but he is not necessary to good economy any way.

Experts tell us that over eighty per cent. of Canada's 1916 wheat crop was sold by the growers for less than \$1.40 per bushel. The farmer is not to blame for present wheat prices. The speculator is getting in his fine work. He is getting more clear money for wheat he never saw than the farmer got altogether for producing it. If all consumers understood this they would have a kindlier feeling toward the farmer. It is time producer and consumer got together. Their problems are very similar.

More Corn, More Feed.

The attention of the farmer has been directed in the production campaign of this season toward the growing of crops to be used for human food. We have heard a great deal about wheat, oats, potatoes and beans, and rightly so, but on the average mixed farm, where corn will grow, the corn crop is depended on to carry live stock through the winter in good condition. It is the heaviest yielding feed crop grown on the farm and can be used in many different ways. Of course the silo is the recognized method of storing it for feed, but stalks may be fed cut or long, and corn may be husked and the grain is valuable for human or animal food. But we wish to speak more particularly of silage corn. More of it should be grown this year than ever before. All grain feeds are high in price and are likely to continue so. All cereals for human consumption promise to be scarce. Silage corn for the cattle will take the place of other feeds. Only yesterday a farmer called at this office and in the course of conversation mentioned the fact that with silage and clover and alfalfa hay he had been able to bring a large herd of dairy cows through the winter in good condition, with fairly heavy production and without much grain. He favors growing corn and clover in increased acreage. At any rate a larger acreage of corn would be advisable this year. It will release grain for sale for human consumption. It will save buying feed. An abundance of roughage will save concentrates, and cattle and other stock can be maintained more cheaply on roughages than on grains and millfeeds. Plant corn and build silos. Silos save labor during winter and labor is a big consideration just now. Get the corn in soon. Plant tested seed of the best varieties, viz., Flints—Longfellow, Compton's Early, Salzer's North Dakota; Dents—Bailey, Leaming, Wisconsin No. 7, White Cap, or Golden Glow. Harrow the field two or three times as the corn is coming up. Then cultivate at least once a week throughout the growing season. More corn, more feed for man and beast.

Inconsistency.

Allowing race meets to be held at these times is not very consistent with the program promoted to encourage production and thrift. It does not seem altogether right and fair that some of those who are anxious that there be large quantities of food produced, that all may eat, should be able to find time to attend racing meets lasting a week or two, and at which the nation's resources are wasted and the individual's substance squandered. Racing and the fashionable and expensive dressing common to society which attends are sheer extravagance in this day of world crisis and peril. They are not in keeping with the agitation for thrift and increased production. They are a waste of resources which should be conserved. And worst of all is the betting. If there isn't enough interest in a horse race itself without the gambling chance then it has no reason to exist. True, speed has been developed through speed trials and racing, but of what use is more speed in a horse now? Other power sends other craft over roads and through the air at greater speed and with more comfort and pleasure to the people. Anyway speed in horses could wait a year or two, and gambling should be prohibited and laws enforced. The present is no time for unnecessary waste and expenditure. Serious times are with us and ahead. Crying out for thrift in one breath, and shouting for the horse which is carrying your favorite colors under the wire in the lead at the next breath, makes the call for carefulness appear ridiculous. Governments and city men shouting to the farmers from all platforms and thousands of pages to produce, while they encourage the maintenance of large areas within city borders for race meets and the attendant vice of bet-

ting, are not consistent. There is some sound sense in the advice to plow up the land within the race-track enclosures. Who, in these times, should be so little concerned with the world problem facing the people as to have time for days and weeks of utter waste of time and money? All the campaign for thrift and industry should not be directed at the rural districts.

Speculating in The Nation's Bread.

About ten days ago, dealing in futures on the Chicago wheat exchange was stopped for two days. Wheat dropped 23 cents per bushel in those two days. Eighty per cent. of Canada's wheat was sold by the growers last fall for \$1.40 per bushel or less. There is plenty of wheat in Canada and to spare. The producers as a whole get nothing out of the speculator's high price. Only a few who held their wheat reap any benefit. The speculator alone makes and is now cleaning up more on wheat he never saw than the grower got gross for producing it. That is not the worst of it; the bread of the working man and his family is being put almost out of his reach. It has doubled in a year and the speculator has the spoils. If stopping dealing in futures would right matters, it should be stopped. Speculation in the nation's bread is a dangerous wrong to allow to go on.

Loans to Farmers.

If reports from various districts in the Province of Ontario are true, very few of the 175,000 farmers in the Province availed themselves of the opportunity which the Ontario Organization of Resources Committee made possible for them to borrow up to \$200 at their local branch bank for the purchase of seed. Farmers generally did not expect the banks to be rushed in loaning this money when it was May 10 before it was available, and the bulk of the spring seeding was already completed in many sections of the Province. One of the terms of the loan was that the money must be used exclusively for the purpose of purchasing seed. In so far as it was taken advantage of, the idea is commendable, but the money must be paid back November 1. It is distinctly a short-term loan of a small amount and valuable only to the man who has been greatly handicapped in his farming operations. The great mass, the rank and file of the real practical farmers in Ontario, make seed arrangements early. They have some credit. Their neighbors will trust them for seed for a time. Most of them, through thrift, save their seed or the money to purchase it. Some would call these well-to-do farmers. They are just good managers who know their business and as a rule they are the producers who year after year are responsible for the large production in Ontario. It is not the bad manager, the amateur, or the shiftless farmer who fills the flour bins, the milk bottles, the vegetable cellar, the fruit and meat cooling rooms. It is the industrious, hard-working farmer who uses his head as well as his hands and such are, as a rule, in little need of small loans for short terms, but might use larger loans for long terms to be paid back in easy annual payments. Many a farmer, a good manager and considered in the well-to-do class, could make good use of capital in adding to equipment, or capital to purchase stock, say in car lots. These would be factors in increased production worth while. Let us hope that in time some system of getting the farmer easier money in large quantities will be worked out. Cattle or other farm crops or stock should be just as good security as other forms of merchandise. True, some farmers are slow pay; others are poor managers; some are spendthrifts, and a few have expensive families, but on the whole the farmer is as good a man to loan to as any other class. As previously stated, we didn't look for any great call for the \$200 loans. It may help

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
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JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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a few and if it does is good as far as it goes. It may also lead to something better in the form of larger loans to better farmers for longer periods at a fair rate of interest. And, by the way, November 1 is a bad date to have payment coming due. Farmers have enough to meet around October 1 and November 1. Rents, taxes, interests, notes, threshing, silo-filling—so many debts must be met then that the producer is sometimes forced to rush the bulk of his crop to market as soon as it is threshed, or, if it be live stock, before it is well finished. A farmer who has had to meet fall payments would never state November 1 for such loans, if he could help it. A start has been made. There is room for more work in this direction.

A Big Task for Big Men,

In the city in which this is written bread is just twice the price it was one year ago, and prospects are that unless something is done to curb speculation it will go still higher. The consumer is ready to blame the farmer for holding his wheat and forcing up prices. Such is not the case. While some producers held a few bushels it is a fact that eighty per cent. of Canada's 1916 wheat crop left the farmers hands at an average price of \$1.40 per bushel, or less. It is also a fact that upwards of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat is still in this country. Does it not seem a shame that the food speculator should be able to so toy with the bread of the common people?

Recruiting in Canada is practically at a standstill at the present time. The home defence force is not growing rapidly. The overseas forces are not being augmented to a sufficient degree to fill the gaps. There is no system yet. While one calls on the farmer to produce, another calls on his son to enlist.

Canada must grow food, and Canada must conserve food. National resources of all kinds must be carefully looked after. The world is not likely to produce enough food in 1917 to feed the people until the 1918 crop is harvested, and the reserves are running low. Canada needs a rejuvenated agriculture, a campaign of thrift in cities and high places. Only to-day we read that 5,000 hired men could be used on the farms of one county in Western Ontario. Thousands have left these

same farms for the city. What will take them back and make them happy on the land? If politicians do not know, it is their duty to make an earnest attempt to find out.

Canada welcomed Premier Borden back from the Old Land last week. He has a big task ahead of him. It behooves both sides of politics at Ottawa, at Toronto, and at every other Provincial Capital, to forget partyism and stop seeking party advantage at this time. Surely some of the men elected are big enough to put the country and its big affairs ahead of their party and its littleness. A few have shown that they are, but alas, too many on both sides of the House have continued rank partisans, opposing everything the other side proposed. People are tired of petty, party politics. They are looking for bigger things from big men. Sometimes they wonder whether the men in political life, Liberals and Conservatives alike, measure up to some of the big men in private life. We are sorry that some indications would lead to the opinion that they do not. The opportunity to show their mettle is now before them. The situation demands radical and immediate action.

The following paragraph from a letter of one of our correspondents, a man who is in touch with conditions, should set all thinking:

"I have been very much interested in the production campaign, in the work of the Resources Commission, and I have also given particular note to the prospects of crops and products in almost every country in the world. I must say I view the situation with alarm. If ever there was a time that we needed action we do now, and according to my opinion, if it is not taken there is a very serious time ahead. There seem to me to be two salient features arising out of the present situation, first, there is no prospect of produce sufficient to feed the allies and neutrals this year; secondly, the carry-over of supplies from last year is very much less than any former year, and if we do not care for what we have and cut out all waste, the situation will be much worse than any of us anticipate. The production campaign is now one of next year and it seems to me the great issue is conserving what we have."

Things Worth While.

There was held in the City of London, Ontario, a short time ago the thirty-third annual banquet of the Baconian Club, the oldest literary club of that city. One of the guests of the evening was J.L. Payne, Comptroller of Statistics, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and the first President of the Club. His address entitled "Some Things Worth While" was so good that we thought it would be decidedly worth while for all readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to peruse it carefully. Mr. Payne is not a stranger to Farmer's Advocate subscribers. His most excellent article "Romance and Reality in Canadian Railway Enterprise", published in the half-century special Christmas number, December 9, 1915, was one of the outstanding features of that big historical issue. Read Mr. Payne's address which follows:

What a privilege to be alive in this year of grace 1917, when the greatest struggle in all history is in progress, and out of which must emerge a new world! Out of the chastening pressure of the war has sprung an insistent demand for two things: Production and reduction—the production of essentials and the reduction of waste.

The first has brought the consumer face to face with the problem of helping to meet his own need for food. Hence, vacant lot gardening, and much effort in other directions.

While engaged in this wholesome, though perhaps wearisome work, the pensive citizen may begin to enquire with a new interest into the why of some things. That it will do him a vast amount of good, because he has hitherto paid the bills without doing any analytical thinking worth mentioning. He will not have to probe very deeply until he will find that the unprecedented cost of flour, butter, cheese, eggs and so on has little to do with the operations of the law of supply and demand in the legitimate sense.

The thing we call a market, has for a long time really ceased to be. There is certainly no place where the actual producer and the actual consumer can meet. What has happened will all become quite plain to the man who investigates. Prices are high simply because the many producers have parted with their products at a nominal figure to a highly organized few middlemen, who store them and proceed to bid them up among themselves on what they call the Produce Exchange. The genuine demand cannot have increased in the face of the fact that at least 5,000 consumers are being killed per day; but the supply is in the hands of a relatively small body of greedy and unscrupulous men who have capitalized the abnormal difficulties of transportation to their personal advantage. The so-called market price merely represents the triumph of organization over

disorganization. The controllers of supply are highly organized; consumers are without a trace of organization. It will be worth while for consumers to get together and make this legalized piracy illegal. Incidentally, if the pirates can be made to disgorge it may prevent buccaneering in the future. The philosophy of the thing is quite simple. On one hand you have the producer; on the other the consumer. Each is dependent on the other. Therefore, simple prudence and sanity demand that they should co-operate. The consumer owes to the producer a fair measure of profit on his investment, skill and labor. He is under no obligation whatever to the producer for having produced. If a shortage occurs or any hindrance arises, their interests are still mutual. The producer has no right to get a higher price. If production is prolific, the consumer should still continue to pay a reasonable price. That is fair play. It is hideously wrong to tamper with the bread of the common people. Wheat at \$3 per bushel represents somebody's crime. It is the result of getting control of the available supply—which, by the way, is just now more than adequate—under abnormal conditions. There is no shortage; there is simply the interference of war between the owner of the wheat and the consumer abroad. No one has a right to capitalize such conditions. It is worth while being aroused to a full appreciation of the cause of high food prices, and then control will be asserted. To say otherwise, is to assume that some men, with interests in common, are incapable of co-operating.

The call for reduction of waste was much needed to a people gone made in reckless spending. At one stroke it has given us all but Dominion-wide prohibition—a thing which would probably not have been brought about for a very long time by the old campaigning methods. Men who are not abstainers have recognized the fact that alcohol is opposed to efficiency, and efficiency is the slogan of our day.

This campaign, however, deals for the most part with material things. Very good. But there is such a thing as saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung. The life of a nation is not wholly centered in business, nor can all that is real prosperity be reckoned in dollars and cents. A sound sense of proportion demands that regard shall be had for other things that attach to the well-being of a nation.

No nation is stronger than the aggregate of its basic unit, and that basic unit is the home.

What has been the conspicuous social phenomenon of our time? To my mind it is the restlessness of women. Not only in extravagance, in feverish searching for novelty, in departures from the ordained order has it been given play. It has insisted on the elimination of the limitations which have for all past centuries attached to sex. It has reached out for the franchise, and practically got it. It has asserted very loudly that the existing status of the sexes is adverse to women. As a man such a reproach against men grieves me. It ignores the inestimable value of chivalry and deference, as well as the service which all good men cheerfully give to good women. What was that chivalry worth to every woman on the Titanic?

The vote is but a primary step. Logically, if women vote they must also help to administer and make the laws. This will mean a tremendous addition to their responsibilities. I do not for one moment raise the question of right or of capacity. Both are frankly conceded. But I do raise the question of expediency.

It is worth while to pause right at this supremely critical juncture and seek very earnestly for a clear sense of real values; and this question is at once suggested. Is the home in jeopardy? I think it is.

We have been plunging fiercely ahead in many wrong directions, and I identify a great many things that are regrettable with the manifest desire of women to elaborate their engagements and activities. God bless them for what they have done in connection with the war. It has been splendid beyond praise. But the things I have in mind began long before the outbreak of war. What we need above all things, in order to restore the power and divinely ordained purpose of the home, is a reversion in many respects to the simple life. Our hope in this regard is wholly in our women. If they fail us, then God help us!

My next thought carries me to perhaps more exalted, yet co-related, ground. I have said, wholly without pessimism, that some movements which have taken place have been in the wrong direction. There is at least one which fills me with profound satisfaction, because it is very much in the right direction.

The battle of the creeds is fast ebbing. The war has silenced much of the clashing of tongues. For centuries men cut each other's throats over such abstract questions as transubstantiation. You could not get up an argument to-day on any subject of that character. Nobody cares.

By a happy process of development the truth is surely gaining acceptance among the Christian nations that all true religion is expressed, not in creeds, but in terms of service.

The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is being recognized as the foundation of all that the Divine Master taught.

As that idea takes full and positive possession of the consciousness of the people at large it is certain to bring marvellous changes. Denominationalism, with the sad spectacle of a divided Christendom, will crumble. Unity will succeed to separation. The organized forces for good will grow in power.

It is worth while to see in the working out of this vast Christian democracy the solution of our gravest troubles. Wars will be impossible. Socialism will cease as a disturbing agency in many of its irrational forms and become a thing of safe application. Capital and

labor will call a truce. Poverty will disappear, except in so far as it is produced by idleness and vice. Churches will flourish as never before. The purpose of the Christ mission will have been achieved.

Returning to mundane things: It seems to me that we shall all find it worth while to get a clear conception of the power of money, on one hand, and of its limitations on the other. We must realize its power in order to be disposed to place a check upon the accumulation of that power in dangerous volume in the hands of few men. We must recognize quite clearly its limitations, because the greed for money has its root in the delusion that it will give happiness. We pass laws to prevent one man from cheating another; it ought to be just as good a thing to try and stop a man from cheating himself. We have foolishly assented, or been silent, when success in life has been measured in dollars. Our sense of proportion has been warped, or we would have seen that true success is appraised by a totally different standard, and out of the welter and anguish of this awful war should surely come a sane appreciation of the highest form of Christian citizenship. I am not in any sense a communist; but I cannot stifle my judgment with regard to the wisdom of arresting individual aggrandizement at some point within the limits of safety to the masses and the state.

It is said that when our brave soldiers return they will be changed men. I do not see how it could be otherwise. They will demand a loud and potential voice in government. For my part they may have it. I feel under deep personal obligations to every one of these men. Should it ever be my privilege to visit the battlefields where so many of them lie buried, I should only answer to the deepest promptings of my heart if I knelt before every rude little cross and wrote upon it: "He died for me". But while assenting to the places these heroes should have when they come back to us, I am not blind to the dangers involved. Their views for a long time will be abnormal and distorted. They will in some respects be less fit to control than when they went away. Let us reward sacrifice with sacrifice. It will be worth while to treat the returned soldier well, and not goad him by ingratitude into isolation and hostility. We should meet him with open arms and hearts, and restore him as quickly as possible to his old place in the community. It will tax our sagacity to the utmost to do this. We should prepare for his coming by agreeing upon the character of the rewards he has earned and seeking to understand his viewpoint. It will take a long time for him to adjust himself to the conditions of peace. Let us get ready to help him. This will also be worth while.

My last thought is this: We are beyond all doubt on the brink of far-reaching and many-phased upheavals.

It is worth while to assert a sane and saving conservatism right at the start. Change for change sake may mean more harm than good. It will require heroism to do this; but heroism has happily become commonplace. Pray God that some of us may win our D. C. M., in leading, and others in serving as a brake. We can all do at least one thing: We can join in the purification of our political life, and the first step toward that most desirable end is to clearly realize that party politics, in every aspect and activity, is a game, and often a dirty game at that. There is not to-day the faintest trace of anything which could be dignified by the name of principle separating parties. It is all make-believe. Here is where our younger men will find their finest arena for national service. The situation calls for vast energy, and energy is essentially the equipment of youth. May our children realize both their opportunity and their obligations in the premises, and live up to them. It will be worth while for us, with ripened judgment, to stand by them while they rid this old world of many of the things that are wrong and make it a new and better world indeed. In that great cleansing and re-construction will be realized an adequate compensation for the waste and anguish of the war. God bless and help the men and women upon whose shoulders this awful duty—and yet sacred privilege—falls! I can say with absolute truthfulness that I do not fear death; but I never wanted to live, as I do now. I want to live, please God, until 1927, and to play my part, and see you play your part, in the making of this new world. It will be worth while.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

In our consideration of the Hawks of Canada we now come to a group of large Hawks known as Buzzards, that is of those species belonging to the genus *Buteo*. All the members of this group are alike in their characteristic outline, showing ample wings and a short, broad tail when sailing overhead, and it is largely by the markings on the under side of the tail that we are able to recognize the different species.

The Red-shouldered Hawk, (*Buteo lineatus*) is rare in the Maritime Provinces, fairly common in Quebec, and very common in many parts of Ontario. Its distribution in Ontario is peculiar, as in many regions, such as the country about Guelph, Galt, Toronto, London, in Muskoka and Parry Sound, and along the St. Lawrence from Kingston to Brockville, it is the most abundant large Hawk, while from other districts such as the counties of Renfrew and Lanark, it is absent, being replaced by the Red-tail. Its northern limit is York Factory on Hudson's Bay. The identification mark of this species is the series of six dark bars on the under side of the tail, taken in conjunction with its large size, (22 inches in length) and the *Buteo* outline referred to above. The note also is very characteristic and consists of a shrill whistled "Whee-wee-oo-whee-wee-

oo—whee-wee-oo" repeated continuously for some time, as the bird sails round in circles high in the air. It is, in fact, by its note that one most often identifies it, as this sound reaches the ear clearly when the bird is at such an altitude as to appear a mere speck in the blue.

The name Red-shouldered Hawk was given to this species because of the orange-brown patch on the "bend of the wing", which as the bird is seen from the side when perching, shows up more brightly than the rest of the plumage.

This species arrives in Ontario from the middle to the end of March and leaves early in October, though occasional individuals are seen in winter.

The Red-shouldered Hawk is often termed "Hen-hawk" a name that is most misleading and unfortunate in view of the fact that its main food consists of mice, shrews, squirrels, frogs and grasshoppers, with some centipedes, spiders, crayfish, fish, snakes, and snails, with an occasional small bird. In fact less than one and a half per cent. of the food of this species consists of game birds or poultry. A pair of these Hawks bred for several successive years within a few hundred yards of a large poultry farm containing eight hundred young chickens and four hundred ducks and the owner never saw them attempt to catch a fowl.



Fig. 5. Red-shouldered Hawk.

The Red-tailed Hawk, (*Buteo borealis*) and its closely allied sub-species known as Krider's Hawk and the Western Red-tail, range from the Maritime Provinces to British Columbia and as far north as Hudson's Bay and Alaska. Throughout this extensive range the Red-tail varies a good deal in plumage and it is this variation which has led to the naming of the sub-species or geographical races. When a bird which has a wide range is found to exhibit certain characteristics in one part of its range and certain other characteristics in other parts of its range, and when these differences in plumage (or in size) grade imperceptibly into one another as one passes from one part of its range to another, ornithologists call these variations by the name of sub-species. If the variations did not grade gradually one into the other, but exhibited a sharp and distinct break at some point they would be termed species. Thus a sub-species is much like what is known among florists and agriculturists as a variety, with this difference—it is characteristic of a certain territory. In the case of the Red-tailed Hawk, the typical Red-tail of the East is dark brown above with many of the feathers edged with rusty; the under parts are buffy, with a band of blackish spots on the abdomen, and the tail is bright reddish-brown above, pearly gray beneath, with a black band near the tip and a white tip. The sub-species known as Krider's Hawk is similar to the above but is entirely white beneath and lacks the black band on the



Fig. 6. Red-tailed Hawk.

tail. This sub-species is the prairie form. The sub-species termed the Western Red-tail, which is found in British Columbia, has a paler tail than the Eastern bird, and has the feathers of the legs barred with rusty. Thus our identification marks for the Red-tail will vary with the locality. In the East the pearly gray under side of the tail with its one black bar, see Fig. 6, will enable us to recognize it on the wing. On the Prairies the unmarked tail, and white under-parts are our guides to its identity. In B. C. we can recognize it by the barring of the leg-feathers, and the pearl-gray tail with one or two dark bands. All of these marks are to be taken in conjunction with its characteristic outline, and its large size. In Ontario the Red-tail is found, as a summer resident, in some localities and is absent from others. It is sometimes seen in winter, but is most abundant during the migrations. Its note is a shrill whistle, resembling escaping steam. This species is decidedly beneficial, as sixty-six per cent. of its food consists of injurious mammals, the remainder being made up largely of insects, such as grasshoppers, crickets and beetles. It sometimes takes small, ground-haunting birds and has been known when pressed by hunger to capture poultry, but these last items occur on its bill of fare so rarely that any war of extermination against it would be entirely unwarranted.

(To be Continued.)

The Law of Precedents.

BY SANDY FRASER.

The auld wumman an' I went intae toon one day last week on a wee matter o' business, an' we'd hardly mair than got intae the place when we met my auld friend, Rory McRae. "Hello, Sandy", says he, "you're juist in time for the law-suit. You'd better let Mrs. Fraser gae over tae my place an' stop wi' my wumman, an' we'll be takin' it in."

"Weel Rory," I said, "ye ken I'm no' muckle o' a believer in law-suits, but maybe we'll get anither object lesson on the foolishness o' gettin' outsiders tae dae ye're fightin' for ye, sae I'll gae along. What's the scrap aboot this time, anyway", says I.

"O, it's no' muckle o' a case tae tak' to a law-court", replied Rory. "Ye ken that young Louie chap that warks for Peter Chisholm across the swamp. Weel, it seems he's been raising geese, as a sort o' sideline, an' sometime last month, a dog that they say belongs tae auld Dougal McTavish, got among this bunch o' geese an' killed a couple o' them. Louie went tae see auld Dougal aboot it, but he could mak' nothing o' him, for ye ken he's as tight as the bark on an oak tree; sae this law-suit is the result. As I said, it's a small case, but na doot the lawyers will mak' it look big enough. I heard a judge say once that it seemed tae him that the smaller the matter wis, that wis brought on for trial, the langer it took tae get tae the end o' it, an' he supposed that gin they could get up a case aboot naething it would gae on forever."

By this time Rory an' I had got tae the court-house an' judgin' by the crowd that wis packed intae the place, dogs an' geese made an' unco' interestin' combination. Hooever, we managed tae get a seat an' a chap wi' a lang stick in his hand, like a fork handle, called the room tae order. "They were juist waitin, till you an' I got here, Sandy," says Rory. "Let them gang ahead noo," says he.

There wis juist twa things that young Louie's lawyer wanted tae prove, it seems: First that the dog in question killed the said geese, an' second, that the said dog belonged tae auld Dougal McTavish. Tae mak' it short, they did baith these things tae the satisfaction o' everybody present but auld Dougal an' his lawyer. Gin the dog wisna' one o' the McTavish family he must hae enjoyed a guid mony liberties as a poor relation. An' he couldna' deny that he had killed the geese, as a guid mony witnesses said he had, so matters began tae look pretty black for the dog, an' auld Dougal. But the lawyer for the defence, as they called him, hadna' been heard from yet, an' when he started tae read oot o' a big book, an' usin' words as lang as the names o' some o' these Russian dukes, you could see the lawyer on the ither side gettin' a wee bit pale back o' the ears, an' no' seemin' tae find his seat any too saft-like. What all wis in the big book I dinna' remember, for I didna' understand it vera weel at the time onyway, but it amounted tae this, that a case unco' like the one we're talkin' aboot wis tried in England four or five hoondred years back an' the "learned judge", as they called him, had decided then that a dog is entitled tae the first bite, an' that ye canna' call him a criminal until his master has been notified o' his bad character. "An' as a consequence o' this decision", says the lawyer, when he had finished readin', "we find that no owner o' a dog can be held responsible for the actions of said dog unless he has been warned previously."

Weel, ye may no' believe me, but this seemed tae be a sticker for the judge, you could see that he wanted tae gie the poor chap somethin' for his geese, but the fact that anither judge wha had lived some hundreds o' years ago, had decided that he wisna' entitled tae onything, made his successor on the bench stap an' conseeder. An' he is still conseederin, sae far as I ken. As it cam' oot in the paper; "the learned judge has reserved his decision". It left me wonderin' why ony judge noo-a-days wad need tae be learned, ony mair than enugh tae be able tae read what ither judges had done before his time. This habit o' lookin' for a "precedent" as the judge called it, is something I could never understand. Why in the name o' common-sense hasn't a mon o' the twentieth century as muckle right tae think for himsel' as had the mon o' the fifteenth? But no; they'll wade through their law-books, lookin' for "precedents" an' rinnin' up bills, an' the lawyer that can get the furtherest back intae the dark ages for his "precedent" is the one wha is maist likely tae win his case. It's the auld tendency o' humanity in all ages tae follow ony kind o' an example, guid or bad.

I mind bein' at a public meetin' one time, where a pretty smooth-tongued chap wis daein' the speakin'. He wis tryin' tae wark up a little pet scheme o' his ain, an' when he'd finished his speech he asked all in the crowd that were in favor o' his idea tae stand up. Ye could see a lot o' the men in the front rows lookin' back tae see what the ither were gaein' to dae, an' when three or four o' the mair independent chaps got tae their feet some mair did the same, an' the rest, no' likin' tae be different tae the majority also stood up, an' there the chap had a juist aboot unanimous vote in favor o' his proposal frae a crowd that had no very clear idea what it wis a' aboot. But they gave a guid example o' this tendency tae follow a precedent, juist the same. There's an' object lesson back o' maist o' man's actions, gin ye tak' the trouble tae look for it.

As we were gaein' oot o' the court-room aifter the dog-trial I says tae Rory, "Well, what dae ye think o' that kind o' law an' justice?" "What kind?" says he. "O, this gaein' back tae Alfred The Great, an' Julius Caesars for their opinion on a dog-scraps," says I.

"Weel" replied Rory, "maybe it has its advantages. Suppose my great grandfather used tae beat his wife, will that no gie me the richt tae do the same? I'm gaein' tae look up the auld chap's record an' find oot what ma duties an' privileges are, accordin' tae this law o' precedents, that we hae heard sae muckle aboot the day. Gin it warks in one case it should in anither. Look intae the thing, Sandy; there may be something in it for yersel' as weel as me."

THE HORSE.

Retention of the Meconium or Constipation in Foals.

Retention of the meconium in foals is probably responsible for more fatalities than any other abnormal condition. During foetal life the liver of the foetus secretes a small quantity of bile. This becomes inspissated in the small intestines and formed into balls almost black in color, of a gummy, sticky nature, and of various sizes, and is called *meconium*, and it gradually passes backwards into the large intestine. At birth a considerable quantity exists, mostly in the floating colon and rectum, and under normal conditions its expulsion commences soon after birth and continues at intervals until it is all expelled, which is usually in about 24 hours, after which the faecal matter is yellow. The passage of yellow excrement indicates that the meconium has been all voided, and that now passing is the excreta from nourishment taken after birth.

While retention of the meconium may occur under any, and all conditions, it is more frequently observed in early foals, whose dams have been fed on dry fodder and have had little exercise during the winter. The foals of mares that have had regular exercise or light work during the winter, and been fed on laxative, easily digested food do not so frequently suffer, but the condition is liable to occur even under these circumstances, and is not unknown in late foals whose dams have been on grass for a greater or less length of time before parturition. Again, the condition is very liable to occur in foals of dams whose milk has been escaping for some time before parturition. The first milk, or fluid that escapes from the mammae after, or shortly before parturition, is of a different character, both as to appearance and constituents from real milk. It is of a clear, viscid nature and of an oily appearance. It contains more constituents of a laxative nature than milk does. Its function is to nourish the young animal, and at the same time exert a slightly laxative action upon the bowels. It is called *colostrum*, and if from any cause, the young animal is deprived of it, there is a greater danger of retention of the meconium than under other conditions. At the same time it must not be considered necessary, or even desirable to substitute purgatives when the colostrum is absent. The administration of purgatives in such cases, (unless in very small doses) usually complicates matters, and renders incurable, a condition that in all probability could have been successfully treated.

The meconium, as stated, exists in lumps of a tough, gummy nature of about the consistence of putty. In the majority of cases, where it is not spontaneously passed, these lumps, with which the rectum is full, are so large that the little animal has not sufficient expulsive power to force them through the anus. In such cases, it is obvious that purgatives are harmful, as they act upon and fluidify the contents of the anterior intestines, increase the backward action (called peristaltic action) of the same, but have practically no action upon the contents of the rectum. We can readily see how this, by increasing the action of the anterior intestine, without removing the obstruction to the escape of faeces from the rectum, will increase distress and lessen the hope of successful treatment. Hence we should be very careful about dosing the foal with purgatives or laxatives, but depend largely upon mechanical treatment.

Symptoms.—The symptoms are plain. The foal arches his back, elevates his tail, and makes ineffectual efforts to defecate. At first the distress is not great, but as time goes on these ineffectual attempts become more frequent, more violent and longer continued, and the periods between them shorten. He becomes restless, rolls on his back, takes little nourishment, becomes tucked up in the flank, grinds his teeth, becomes weaker and weaker, suffers intense abdominal pain, looks around to his side and eventually dies.

Treatment.—As stated, purgatives should be avoided in most cases. When the first symptoms are noticed the attendant should trim the nail of his fore finger, oil it, get an assistant to hold the foal, and then carefully introduce the finger into the rectum and remove all the lumps that he can reach. In the mean-

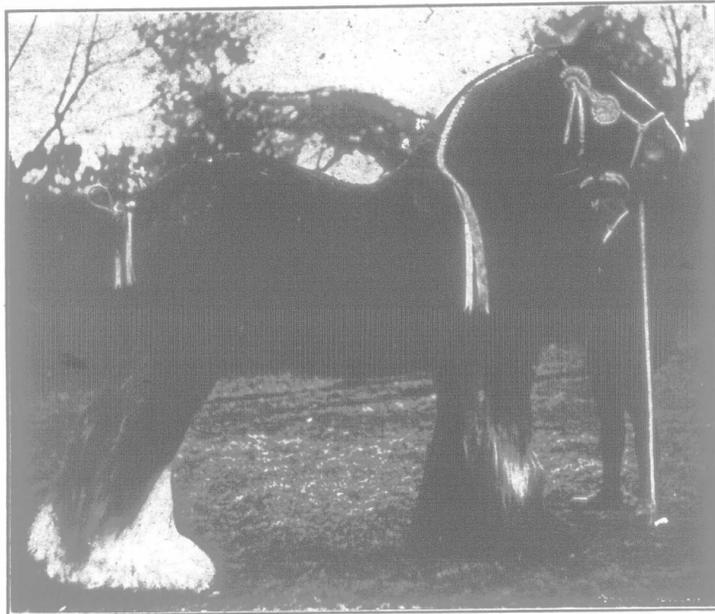
time the foal makes expulsive efforts, and as the meconium is removed from the rectum, a fresh supply is forced backwards into it, and it is not unusual for the operator to be able to remove a pint or more. This should be followed by the injection into the rectum of a liberal supply of soapy warm water, or warm water and linseed oil or glycerine in equal quantities. In the course of two or three hours, the operation should be repeated, and every few hours afterwards until the faeces become yellow. So long as the meconium reaches the rectum, and can be removed by the finger, or by the use of a doubled wire, it is not wise to give any medicines whatever by the mouth, but when this is not the case, it is well to give 1 to 2 ounces of castor oil or raw linseed oil, the former preferred, but in no cases should drastic purgatives—as aloes—be given, except in very small doses, as diarrhoea is easily excited and very quickly reduces the strength and vitality of the foal. It is good practice to remove the meconium, as stated, from all foals. The operation, when carefully performed, so as not to irritate or scarify the parts, does not injure the foal in the least, and in all cases saves more or less exertion, and while in many cases it is not necessary, it is wise to be on the safe side, and anticipate trouble, rather than wait for its symptoms. The lives of many foals would be saved if this precaution were taken early. Foals should be carefully watched in this respect, until the faeces voided have a yellowish color, after which there is little danger of constipation if the dam properly fed.

W.H.P.

LIVE STOCK.

Is the wool stored in a dry place?

At East St. Louis, Ill., on May 1, the 80 Aberdeen-



Roycroft Forest Queen.
Champion Shire mare in England.

Angus cattle auctioned, under the auspices of the breed Association, averaged \$145.

A few middlings are good on which to start young pigs.

"Swat the fly" is a threadbare slogan now, but just as worthy of being observed as it ever was.

Don't neglect to dip the sheep and lambs. The expense is negligible and the results highly remunerative.

Keep all calf pails, and the utensils with which milk comes in contact, scrupulously clean. Scald them with hot water and then expose them to the sun during the day.

Statisticians estimate that \$25,000,000 represents the loss last year in the United States from tuberculosis in cattle and swine. No doubt figures on Canadian losses would also convey some alarming information.

To make a real success at the fall shows, begin now to care for the prospective entries. It is no honor to win on an untrained, poorly fitted animal just because competition is lacking. Make your entry worthy of the red ribbon if it is the only one in its class.

The actual value of silage increases in sympathy with the price of wheat, corn and millfeeds. Plan to fill the silos heaping full and if there is some corn left over for the crib, so much the better. Store cattle will not suffer if they have plenty of hay, straw and silage.

Farmers and stock breeders generally do not ap-

preciate the importance of exercising caution and using preventive measures to forestall and eradicate contagious diseases. Tuberculosis and contagious abortion are two diseases that require attention in this country.

The 49 Shorthorns sold at the 11th annual sale of S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb., averaged \$355. The 11 bulls averaged \$217 and the 38 females \$305. Peachbud 3rd, by Ceremonious Lad, with a cow-calf at foot by Royal Sultan, realized \$1,025, the top price of the sale.

If it is not possible to allow the pigs access to fresh soil, do the next best thing and throw sods into their pens daily. Also keep a mixture of minerals available to them at all times. A combination of wood ashes, charcoal, sulphur, salts, bone meal and lime is good and easily obtainable.

The trough in the lambs' creep should contain ground oats, bran, cornmeal or cracked corn, or oil meal—one or all. Do not feed more than they will consume quickly, and after they are done eating clean out the trough and feed the remaining meal to the pigs. All feed for the lambs should be fresh.

George Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb., disposed of 49 selections from their Shorthorn herd on May 2, and realized the average price of \$495. Five bulls averaged \$537, and 44 females, \$484. Lavender Princess 7th, calved January 3, 1912, sold for \$1,105, being the top price. Sultan Ray at \$700 topped the bulls.

On May 3 the Hopley Stock Farm Company, Atlantic, Ia., realized an average of \$620 on 51 Shorthorns disposed of by auction sale. Nine bulls averaged \$728 and 42 females, \$595. The herd sires, Sittyton Archer, Count Augustus, and Village Beau were appreciated by the visitors, who paid good money for calves by these bulls, or cows in-calf to them.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association staged a show and sale at Chicago on May 2 and 3. The 68 bulls sold on May 2 averaged \$184. Black Knight of Greenwood, a bull calved on January 30, 1916, sold for \$775; that being the top for males. On May 3, 42 females were auctioned at an average of \$208. Blackburn 10th, of Greenwood, by Edgerton S., which was also the sire of the bull mentioned, topped the females at \$500.

John Hepburn, a Nova Scotia subscriber to the Farmer's Advocate, in a short letter recently received, voices his disapproval of the views of those city men who advise the passing of a law to prevent the slaughter of calves under one year old, asking the question, "What is a man to do with his calves who runs a straight dairy business, keeping all the cows he has feed for?" He would also like our subscribers who have grown clover on certain fields every third or fourth year for a number of years to give their experiences, and wonders whether they get as good a stand now as they did at first.

Increasing The Swine Herds A Safe Enterprise.

Apparently there is no enthusiasm amongst farmers in regard to increasing the number of sheep, and as beef raising is a slow process, any appreciable increase in the visible meat supply during the next twelve months depends upon a larger swine population. With hogs selling at more than sixteen dollars, f. o. b., and many brood sows already gone to the shambles, there can be little danger of creating anew such market conditions as existed in the fall of 1914, if farmers should build up their swine herds again by the retention of more breeding females. Prevailing prices will encourage those who are not provident in respect to the future to dispose of everything fit for pork, and thus their volume of output will continue to be small. Sows bred this spring to farrow in the fall will drop their litters when grain should be plentiful, and with the numbers of meat animals inadequate to meet the demand, the price for the finished article should be high enough to compensate for the risk incurred and the grain fed. On the other hand, a pig farrowed this spring can be bred to produce young in the spring of 1918 and its growing period, as well as the growing period of its offspring, will be coincident with the season for clover and other green feeds that can be utilized to cheapen production. Until agriculturists, cattle feeders especially, get into the cow business a little more enthusiastically the supply of finished cattle cannot have any very great damaging effect on the market. Conditions are now in such a state as to make any increase in live stock a commendable move and a safe enterprise. Particularly with swine, however, can the output be increased in a reasonable length of time, and the sooner one is prepared to market the product, the more likely is he to realize handsomely on the investment. For these reasons it appears that an increase in the swine herds of this country can be brought about with little danger of loss and with splendid chances of fair remuneration to the producers. The bacon type, of course, is the desired kind and even after the war ends Canada should be prepared with an adequate volume of supply to retain the position in the British market gained during the past two years.

A Plan For a Small Piggery.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

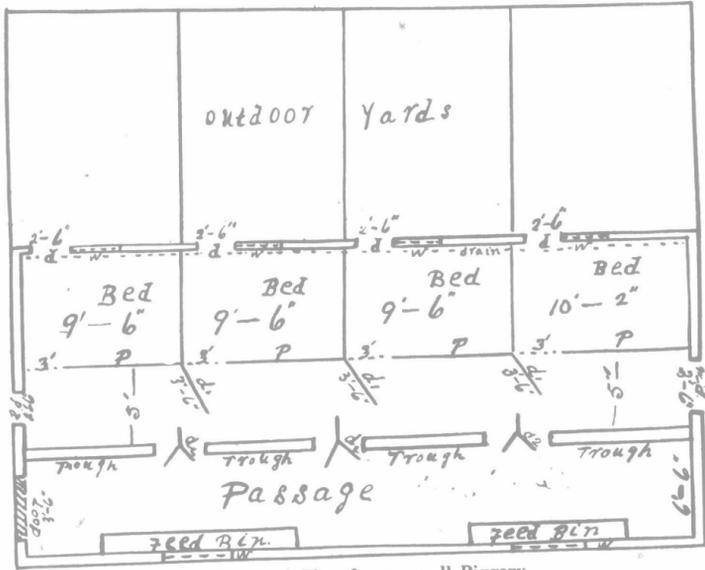
Kindly publish some ideas regarding a piggery suitable for two brood sows and ten or twelve fat pigs. I should like one that would hold enough straw for the number of pigs mentioned.

Nova Scotia.
W. H. C.

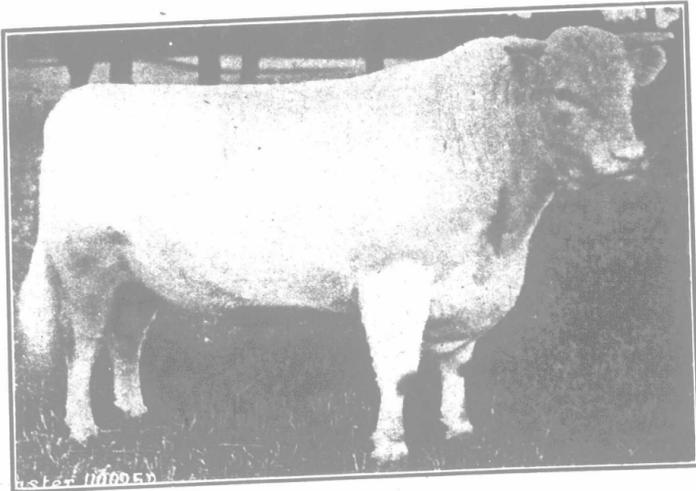
Ans.—Two brood sows, a dozen fat hogs and the young litters coming on would require at least four pens to accommodate them comfortably. We believe the accompanying illustration represents a plan suitable for farmers who carry this number of hogs and prefer to keep them all under the same roof so far as possible. The important considerations in any building of this nature are: ventilation, light, freedom from drafts, reasonable warmth, convenience, and dryness which might have been mentioned earlier, but this factor depends to a large extent upon the light and ventilation in the building.

The plan herewith reproduced is 20 by 40 feet, over all. It permits of flooding the pens with light, by placing large windows on the south side. In order to facilitate cleaning it is well to have cement floors in which the ascending soil moisture can be prevented from causing dampness by coating the rough layer of concrete with tar and then placing the finishing coat of cement, of about one inch, on top of this. The walls, too, can be made to check the ingress of moisture, by placing two-by-four-inch uprights and boarding them on both sides, thus creating a dead-air space. It is well to have the inside sheeting of smooth matched lumber. Rough lumber will do for the outside boarding, which can be covered with tar paper or building paper and again boarded or clapboarded. The ceiling should be 8 feet high and poles, or rough boards, will do as flooring for the loft when straw is to be kept overhead. The same straw should not be allowed to remain more than one year, as it becomes a harbor for disease and insects. If bedding is plentiful an overlay of boards or planks need not be placed in the part used as a bed. If such is thought necessary, however, it should be raised and hinged to admit of cleaning and disinfection. It is recommended that the foundation, floors, and troughs be made of cement.

Attention is called to the arrangement of the doors leading from each sleeping pen into their respective pens, but at time of cleaning the pigs can be closed in their sleeping quarters by simply swinging the door back against the partition. The drain marked at the back of the sleeping quarters would do better at the back of the passage and the service if constructed between the passage and the enclosure used for the bed. This would mean a slight slope both from the troughs and beds down to the back part of the passage used by the hogs. The feed passage might be reduced in width to 5 or 5½ feet to conserve space, but with feed bins as loaded from the door some inconvenience. Hogs can be loaded from the door marked at the left side of the illustration, where a chute should be constructed. For ventilation, shafts should be placed in the wall, opening near the ceiling on the inside and outside near the ground. These should not be more than four by six inches in size and should be equipped with coverings on the inside openings by which the amount of incoming cold air can be regulated. To carry off the impure air, a shaft starting near the floor, with an opening there and another at the ceiling, should extend up through the loft and open at the ridgeboard.



A Practical Plan for a small Piggery.



Schoolmaster.
A Shorthorn herd-header in Britain.

single lambs and three fat three-year-olds only had single lambs this year. The two-year-olds had twins last year. So with our sheep I don't think it was on account of their condition that they had so few.

The first six lambs came within three hours of each other, April 29th, and the last three on the 9th of May. They all came very strong and not one has died. The sheep had lots of exercise and only had mixed hay all winter and no grain before lambing time. Some were very thin too. This is the first time that we have had the lambs come so close after one another. We used the same ram as the year before, he being a lamb the first year. But last year he was rather thin so I am inclined to blame the ram, although I am perfectly satisfied with 19 lambs from 15 ewes. For the last five years we have averaged a lamb and a half per ewe, not counting a few dead ones every year. I am writing you just so you will know how our sheep have turned out this year. One neighbor's sheep had two each.

Two of our neighbors ordered a car load of hay last December and have not got it yet. If the Government really wants us to do our bit why doesn't it do its bit also. That hay could have been converted into butter and cheese by now, and more of it also around here if cars had been supplied.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

T. G. BROWN.

THE FARM.

The Life Worth While.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

"How many in the common walks of Life
Pressed down with all the cares and daily round of duty.
See beyond the ceaseless strife
A higher and a nobler Life,
A world of love and beauty."

It is very true that the great majority of us are but plain and common folk, earning our living by the sweat of our brow. Our days, our months, our years are all taken up in the ceaseless routine of making a livelihood. This habit of industry so necessary in the making and maintaining of the home, and in a broader sense, in the making of a nation, is fraught by many dangers. The most potent of these is the letting of ourselves fall victims to that all-consuming passion for work, with the ultimate end in view of getting on in the world. Again there is the danger of our chafing under the yoke that is our lot to bear. No doubt it is not the right thing to do; and in many instances we have no patience with those who are always complaining of their lot in life, believing generally that they were meant for something better. But on the other hand it is not just that we should be inclined to pity those who have striven hard and continuously, often with the odds against them, only to find in the end that they have made no appreciable progress—often the reverse? All these are conditions that we know exist. To lay a charge of blame at any one's door is not the object of this article, but rather, granting that these conditions are unavoidable from a general viewpoint, it is my objective to point out that life holds to each and every one a heritage of love and beauty.

'Tis true that many of us are denying ourselves this common blessing. In our eagerness to make money we push along with our eyes on one and only one end—that of satisfying our lust for gold and worldly attainments, or we may belong to that other class referred to in a previous paragraph, out of whose eyes the light of life is slowly dying and where the joy of living is only a memory.

The question comes, what is it that there is to offer that is better than the realization of material ambitions, or that will lift the load of disappointments due to a corresponding failure to reach these ideals? The answer may not be convincing to those who have not caught the vision of its beauty. Here is the answer. First, to allow our hearts to be filled each day with the glory of God's world. I often think how much we miss when we fail to see the wonderful beauty of nature. The farmer is in a position to share in this beauty to a larger extent than many others, and yet I ask the question—are there not those even amongst the tillers of the soil who have never seen anything more in the beautiful sunshine than so much assistance in making crops grow—nothing more in the glorious sunrise than that another opportunity was at hand to make another profitable day's work? These men may call you sentimental—day dreamers, wasting your time on things that will never return a dollar to you. But here is a question: Are only those things which money can buy worth while? Are the valuable things in life only reckoned on a basis of dollars and cents? I am glad to answer to this question, no. Else the rich man would be the only happy man, and the poor man unhappy. Probably if man had the ordering of things, such might have been our condition. But the Creator and Ruler of the Universe has planned it otherwise. His best gifts are free to all without money and without price. Let Nature's God be our God, and then we will realize our kinship with the beautiful about us. We will abhor the sordid and selfish principles in our lives, casting them from us, for we have had a vision of higher and better things.

Another answer to this question of how to overcome difficulties and disappointments of life is found in our attitude to our fellowmen. Nature is not alone in the role of the beautiful. There are beautiful souls; and what is closer akin to us than the souls of our brother men? Does it not seem as though one great spirit had been apportioned out in varying capacities to fill the material bodies, which have been prepared for the reception of the soul? Thus when we look into the face of a man we are compelled to say—brother. It is this being drawn out of ourselves to look into the faces of others, beholding their needs, their love and their beauty, that makes life to us more pleasant, more satisfying. A selfish life is never a happy life, whether it be the man who has indulged in selfish comforts or the one who feels that he of all men has been ill-used, with fate always against him. To both these classes the thought of self retires when their minds are open to the needs of others. True, the loveliness and beauty are not always apparent, but deep down in the depths of the soul these graces are lying, waiting for the touch of a kindred spirit to awaken them into new life. We see then that social contact with one another works both ways. If we have been selfish and low or discouraged, then contact with the strong, pure and lovable souls is bound to infuse into us a similar spirit, or if having caught the vision of the beautiful, it is our privilege to bring some other unfortunate within the pale of its influence, is it not an added joy that we have been privileged to help make life real to one, who heretofore had been groping in the darkness of misapprehension?

The last answer to this question is—the Creator. What is it that after all really makes life worth while?

Is it simply the beauty of Nature? No! Is it then the beauty of man? To this we also answer—No. For as one of our poets has put it: "Where all in nature pleases and only man is vile".

What is it then that gives beauty to the dewdrop, love to the heart, and hope and joy to the soul? Is it not the Creator of us all? With God left out a mantle of darkness falls so thick that the most enthusiastic artist would fail to impress you with any vision of permanent beauty.

Huron Co., Ont.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

Rural Schools and Sanitation.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

As a teacher in a rural school I was much pleased with the letter of Dean Laird, of Macdonald College, in your issue of May 10th, and I would like to continue the discussion of the subject.

I think every thoughtful reader will endorse every statement of the article, and I will only endeavor to point out some of the causes of existing conditions, and possibly some of the remedies.

The problem of proper water supply for a school is the trustees', but very frequently there is neglect or indifference upon their part because they do not know the dangers of using impure water or how easily it may become contaminated. I think the Department of Education or of Agriculture should supply a good Bulletin upon this subject to every school. The midsummer vacation is when most school wells "go bad." A regulation requiring that samples of the water be tested at least once a quarter would help matters somewhat. A drawback in too many rural schools is the tendency

to change trustees and teachers too frequently. Each is a strong factor in the welfare of a school. In my mind an ideal trustee is a farmer who has given up the homestead to his son or son-in-law and retired (not to the town or city where he is a fish out of water) but to a cottage and an acre of land on the corner of it. He will be able to visit the school frequently, and will soon take a sympathetic interest in its working. In addition to being a very able assistant in the care of and beautifying the grounds, and making minor improvements and repairs, what an advertising agency he can be as he walks around the neighborhood and "chats" over the fence with his many farmer friends. But I fear I am digressing too widely here, and must return to my subject.

The matter of greater permanency of teachers in rural schools, opens many avenues of reasons. There are no doubt, many causes. The inspectorate I know best had changes of teachers in over half its rural schools last midsummer, and I believe this condition is general. Does it not look as if many schools are simply stepping stones to better positions financially? But is it not a short-sighted policy for trustees to part with a teacher who has gained experience at their expense, because some other board of trustees is willing to pay more for efficiency?

The other topics of pure milk, infectious and contagious diseases and care of the sense organs are dealt with very fully and in simple, interesting language in the present Public School Hygiene Text Books, which the Regulations require to be provided for every senior pupil.

They are all very important matters, and in the present day craze for examination standing, there is often a grave danger that the health of pupils may be

sacrificed to the ambition of parents and teachers. It is true that a strong mind is most frequently found in a strong body.

York Co., Ont.

TEACHER.

Poisoned Eggs For Crows.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

As the time is near for corn planting, farmers will be trying out different ways of baffling crows. I have used poisoned eggs for the last six years, and am satisfied that I have not lost six hills of corn in that time. About six eggs are enough for a large field. It is not necessary that they be fresh. I put a small hole in one end with a penknife and then work in what strychnine I can lift on a pen point. I place the egg hole end up in the part of the field that the crows are most likely to frequent.

It is just as efficient for any kind of crop as it is for corn, for there is nothing that crows are as fond of as eggs.

We were troubled for some years with cotton-tail rabbits, and we tried the strychnine on pieces of sweet apples. It never missed. Just as sure as we put the apples out at night we found the rabbits dead in the morning.

Don't think you have to poison all the crows. If one gets it that will suffice, no more will light on the field. Two years ago we would have lost five acres of peas if it had not been for poisoned eggs.

Victoria Co., Ont.

G. N. PAYNE.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

The Results of Agricultural Education.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In regard to educating the young farmer, I think the best way is either to send him to an agricultural college, or else give him a chance to attend the Short Course in Agriculture held in the different counties, so as to learn the best methods of farming. Many young men that start farming usually follow the old ideas because they know of no other. I would like to outline the result of a Short Course in Agriculture. The following conversation took place between two young farmers, one of whom had attended Guelph Agricultural College and had already shown that he had not wasted his time there. "Say John," said Bob Brown, who had attended the College, to his chum, "are you going to the Short Course this winter out at the village?" "Well, I don't know," replied John Jones, "I'd like to go but I don't know if I can be spared. What is the charge?" "Oh, it's free!" replied Bob, "it's something like Guelph only it's a little handier, and it's a little cheaper because you do not have to pay anything to attend." "Well, I'll see father about it, maybe I can go, I don't know," said John.

When John reached home that night he did not forget to ask his father if he could go. "What kind of an affair will it be?" asked Mr. Jones. "Will they be larnin' you to dance?" "Dance no; they will teach us how to farm," answered John. "Oh, larnin' you how to farm, eh? Well, I thought you'd be pretty well larned be now after all I'd drubbed into you." "Yes, but look at Bob, why he takes off the best crops around here, and it's only last spring he bought a motor car," said John. "Motor car, yes; soon be puttin' up a greenhouse I suppose," said farmer Jones. "Course he did take off the best crop this year." "You see father," said John, "Bob always starts seeding before us and he does other things different from us and—" "Now look here," said farmer Jones, "guess I've farmed longer than he has and I've forgot more'n he ever larned, but you can go anyway; what are the fees?" "Bob said it was free and I could come home at night," said John, anxious to get there anyway. "Well, all right," said farmer Jones, "I'll give you a chance to go, and I'll see if it'll do you any good."

When the Course opened John went, and he soon became interested in the subjects that were taken up. Each night after supper he would tell all the day's proceedings, and although farmer Jones would not listen to some of the things, a feeling crept over him that he was behind the times, but he would not give in. One night John came home with a serious look on his face, and, after supper he sat in the corner and seemed to be thinking hard. "Didn't you larn anything to-day?" asked his father. "Well yes," replied John, "they were telling us about testing cows' milk, and they said a lot of cows did not pay their board, so I am going to buy a milk tester with my calf money." "Well now," said his father, "I suppose you think my cows ain't no good, but they are as good as any herd around here, but if you want to spend your money foolishly why just go an' buy one of them scientific machines." The next week John bought a milk tester and one night he prepared to test the milk. He took a sample of each cow's milk. His father watched him, but kept at a safe distance. "Say father, will you hold the lid on while I turn?" he asked when he had completed filling the test bottles. "Hold the lid on?" said the now thoroughly excited farmer. "If it's a gonna blow the lid off you'd better take it outside, an' you wantin' me to hold it on, great guns no, huh! guess I'll git outside meself afore I'm blowed out." John said nothing but when he finished

the test he went out to his father who was standing a short distance away watching the roof as though he expected to see it blow off. "There are only three cows in the barn that test near four per cent. or over, and some of the rest are not worth stable room," said John, "and you say that you have eight good cows." Farmer Jones on seeing his son exclaimed, "Your all right then, John, you didn't lose any fingers or anythin' an' what's this you say I've got only three good cows? Great Scot! man, they're all good. Now there is that black cow —" "Yes, the black cow tests two per cent.," said John, "she's the worst in the barn." "The worst in the barn," yelled his father getting angry. "I tell you she gives the most milk of any, and I know I've got the best cows in the country."

The next morning John sold his own grey cow and before long he bought a good red cow. He asked his father to put some of the black cow's milk in a small pail and he would put some of the red cow's milk in another one. The next morning he asked his father if there was any difference in the milk. On the red cow's milk was a thick coat of cream, while the black cow's milk had very little cream. "Well I'll be blest," said his father, "and I thought I knew a good cow when I saw one, but I'll leave it to you and that machine."

When spring came along and the preparation for seeding was going on, and a few of the neighbors had some grain sown on the high fields, farmer Jones took a good look around, looked up at the sun, took off his hat and scratched his head and called his son from the barn, "say John, don't you think we'd better start seeding?" "Well, father I think we should have started a week ago," said John, "why neighbor Brown has finished his first field and —" "Now, look here," said his father, "don't think that I'm going to run meself off me feet, just because you were at that agriculture affair last winter." "Will I take the bay team to cultivate?" inquired John. "Yes," said his father, "you'll find the cultivator in the wheat field, that is where we had it last." When John got back to the cultivator he found the tongue broken, he tied his horses to the fence and went home to tell his father. "Tongue broke?" asked his father. "How the world did it get broke? Oh, I bet them blame colts fell over it or some-thin'. I don't know but it's a kind of expense to farm, first one thing breaks then another." "Will you let me try for a while, I might make it go?" "All right, I'm glad to have the managin' off me hands, you can run it. I'm too old anyway."

The next spring neighbor Smith seeing Jones hauling lumber and other things went over to see him. He noticed that they were erecting a new barn, painting the house, and he saw another small building that was never there before. "Say Jones," he said, "what kind of an affair's that?" "Oh, that is the boy's garage," said farmer Jones. "What's the idea of the new barn then?" he asked. "Well, it's like this," said farmer Jones, "he's runnin' the farm now and he's gonna get pure-bred stock, so I let him put up a new barn." When the news went around the neighbors began to watch young Jones, but they found out that "scientific farming" paid, and they soon followed his example.

York Co., Ont.

BERT KANE.

Above All The Rest.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I take two other farm papers but the old "Advocate" stands head and shoulders above all the rest, and my son who is over in the trenches tells me that he reads it very carefully and tries to keep up with the times in farm ideas in Canada.

Grenville Co., Ont.

M. McGUIRE.

Apiary Experiences of a Young Farmer.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Doubtless everyone has heard the story about the little chap who, when asked by his teacher if he knew "How doth the little busy bee?" replied, "No Ma'm. But you bet your life I know he doth it!" Well you can't be in a bee yard very long without finding that out, if you don't happen to know it already.

In spite of this, apiculture appeals very much to some persons—to others it repels, judging from their hurried exit when the bees "nip 'em up a bit". For three seasons I was engaged in a large apiary containing upwards of 400 hives and found that a person may expect nearly all classes of work there. In the busy season the hours are long and the work keeps one hustling. At other times there is very little to do. Like every other business, if a person will be successful he must pay attention to work in season.

The yard where I was employed was an example of where a man had learned his work and built up business through experience. He had experimented with various breeds; he had bought out other apiaries, and as a consequence his bees were not of one breed, nor were his hives all of one standard, although there were only a dozen or so of the old styles remaining. He had in the later seasons settled finally on the Italians. There was in the yard a large number of colonies of the native Canadian black bees. These resembled very much the primitive North American natives in their habits; they would fight at the least cause, and as often without a cause as with one. They were prolific gatherers, but their terrible temper made them a menace to any apiary. On several occasions both my employer and I were forced to beat a hasty and undignified retreat to more comfortable quarters and there recharge our smoker and moan and groan over the stings which the fierce little fighters had left behind them.

Such times as these were recalled to my mind after reading Sandy Fraser's interesting account of his maple syrup episode. Poor Sandy!

Much depended on the season as to the quantity and quality of work. In the spring the first job was to examine all hives and note all conditions in our record book. This work required about two weeks of eight-hour days, longer or shorter hours depending on the weather. In the cool hours of morning and evening we were engaged in the cleaning of surplus hives and supers etc.; extremely important, but must be attended to out of rush season. The boss believed in "National Preparedness." This work was in progress from May 1 to 15.

Work started in real earnest about June 1. As the method of wintering was the double-hive system, the first few warm days were devoted to removing and storing the outer hives away. This work required an extra laborer. The weather then is warm, and the bees generally got down to business and within a couple of weeks had commenced swarming in real earnest. Then "was hurrying to and fro." All energies were directed to the accommodation of the swarms. As the method of swarming and swarm control is not known to everybody I will explain our method as it is an interesting feature of the work.

Swarming is the natural method of increasing colonies or skips. Just a week before the young queen hatches, the old queen gathers her bands around her and departs for parts unknown, leaving just enough bees to care for the young brood and young queen. Upon first leaving the hive the swarm is an unsystematic uproar, and if they are to be kept, then is the time for quick action. The queen is boss and she is the one to settle with. Our

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first job is to catch her. We anticipate this at the annual spring examination of the hives, and always catch and clip off about 1/8 of the wings on one side of her. She cannot fly then. If the swarm is discovered in time we catch her as she leaves the hive. If not we have a tiresome hunt through the grass and through the hive till we find her. The next event on the program is to remove the hive to another location. In its place we leave a hive of foundation or partly drawn combs and the gathered honey. Then we remove all the good-looking cells but one from the old hive, and destroy all the bad ones.

By this time the swarm will have found out that they are minus a leader and will either return to their former location or cluster on a convenient branch. If they return the queen is liberated from her temporary prison and they live happy together till the next swarming season. If they do not return we shake them into a convenient receptacle and bring them back.

About the middle of swarming our super room generally played out, and it became necessary to extract the full supers in order to provide storage room for the worker bees. During the process of extraction the yard work had to be kept up with as usual and this necessitated more hired help. During the first two years the extractor was turned by hand, but a gasoline outfit was installed next season. Besides relieving the labor shortage this method was very much in advance of the old both for speed and for endurance.

At the close of the extracting season the honey which had been stored in 60-lb. tins or 10-lb. pails was shipped and the yard was prepared for winter. Some hives which were completely depleted of their winter stores, were fed a syrup of sugar and water, and all packed securely for the coming cold.

The industry has one great disadvantage. There is only one source of revenue while there are several expense accounts. The yard requires to be attended to, honey crop or none, and the labor item amounts to a snug figure. Feed consumes another large amount. All the way from 10 to 20 cwt. of sugar being consumed in a year. Then there are repairs, freight on the crop, loss from wintering and numerous other little items which will amount to a goodly sum.

The yield of honey depends altogether on the clover bloom and the weather. The second year I worked in the yard the hives were up to full strength, and the alsike and sweet clover blooms were abundant. The yield of alsike seed that year was poor and upon observation we found the sweet clover fairly alive with bees. We came to the conclusion that the enormous yield that year was from the sweet clover. We shipped two car loads or around 60,000 lbs. At the present market price of honey that would net quite a sum.

The greatest advantage of the yard to me is the fact that the season's work covers at the outside five months, thus leaving seven months at the disposal

of the beeman. The apiary and a chicken ranch would work well together. The man from whom the orchard was leased had a small flock of sheep, and they were pastured in the orchard. This was of great benefit to us. The grass grows very rank when nothing is there to crop it down. Cattle are too large and knock the hives over. Young pigs up to about 30 lbs. in weight are better than nothing, and the bees do not frighten them very much. Sheep are the happy medium, and do not bother the hives to a very great extent.

One instance I remember where a lamb knocked a hive over. I was cutting away the low branches of the apple trees so they would not bother us when going under the trees. The lambs followed and ate the leaves as the branches fell. The hive rows were about six feet apart, and this one lamb stood squarely behind one hive and squarely in front of another. I knew the hive to contain one of the crossbred strains in the yard and expecting some fun, watched. I could hear the bees humming louder and louder, and then some began to come out. The lamb stamped her hind feet and that was enough. Out came the bees and buzzed around her hind quarters. She scarcely seemed to raise her head, but with one bound she landed squarely into the hive in front. With a crash it toppled over and the lamb went sprawling amongst the combs and angry masses of bees. She wasn't long hiking out of there.

As I mentioned before the apiary contained a large percentage of black bees. In order to equip with the Italian bees we had two choices—kill off the black bees and restock, which is a very expensive proposition, or to requeen the yard. We decided to requeen and decided also to raise the queens.

From our record book we picked out the best queens in the yard, and after a careful examination of the temper of their bees we chose two from which to rear our queens. In time the new queens hatched out and were placed in their proper quarters. Some of course mismated, but the majority, from the color of their bees mated with pure Italian drones. In order to be more certain of a pure mating we destroyed all the black drone brood we could get. This process will have to be resorted to for several years before the bees will be sure to be pure Italians.

In addition to good blood, the yard must be thoroughly, but inexpensively equipped with the proper buildings and tools. The total length of the buildings was about 200 feet, a little less than half of this being totally enclosed buildings thus making honey houses, warehouse and office. As it was needed the open sheds which constituted the rest of the buildings were doubled, thus making enclosed buildings. The honey house was equipped with two extractors run by power, large storage cans, wax melter, wax presses, and a machine to place covers on the five and ten-pound pails. The equipment was inexpensive, and as much as possible was fitted up on days when inclement weather forbade outside

work. We also had a carpenter and paint shop. It contained the necessary wood-work, tools and a carpenter's bench. It was made open front with shutters, thus permitting free vision over the yard, and coolness. The door was hinged across the bottom, and when open formed a bridge to the shop. The rest of the machinery consisted of a wagon fitted with drawers, holding pencils, crayons, knives, record books, hive tools and smoker fuel. The motto for equipment was "Inexpensive Efficiency".

The honey was marketed in bottles or 5 and 10-lb. pails. These found a ready market in the West at a good price.

Kent Co., Ont. RED CLOVER

Planning to Manage the Home Farm.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In these days when help on the farm is scarce and the great cry is to increase production, one hardly knows just how to lay his plans, or what lines of farming would be the best to follow. As a young man, taking over the management of his father's farm this spring, I may say that I have given this very question my most serious consideration. The methods which I will adopt would not prove the most advisable for every new beginner to follow. As I have one hundred and fifty acres of land, with no scarcity of water, I will carry about twenty-five head of cattle, about twenty sheep and five horses, with all the pigs I can provide milk and feed for. The soil is a clay loam. I will have about twenty acres in hay, twenty-five to thirty acres in grain crop, and about ten acres of hoe crop, half being corn for the silo. The balance of the land will be left in grass for the stock. Now, as regards the stock, it is not all pure-bred at the present, but it will be as soon as I can make it such. I don't mean that I will sell all the grades in a day and replace them the next, but will gradually be weeding them out. I intend to breed Percherons, Shorthorns, Leicesters and Yorkshires, specializing on the milking Shorthorn. If I thought that I could not have a cow of massive size able to produce a fair quantity of milk, I would not hold out for the dual-purpose cow. If you go back to the foundations of the families of the Shorthorn breed in the Old Country, you will find that these massive females had milking qualities that cannot be overlooked. It was through breeding for show stock that the milking qualities have been eliminated. I am not farming for the sake of laying up a parcel in one of the savings banks, but will first make everything as convenient as it can be made in the house, barn and on the farm. After I have accomplished this, if I can call every man my neighbor and friend I will feel that I have met with some success.

I. T. M. Simcoe Co., Ont.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Watch The Carburetor.

Perhaps you will not think it absurd if we open this little article with an explanation to the effect that the function of the carburetor is to pick up the gasoline, allow it to be vaporized by a current of air, and pass it on to the chambers of the engine proper in the form of an explosive mixture. Vaporization takes place easiest when the air is warmest. This is a vital principle that must not, under any circumstances, be overlooked. Perhaps it has been your interesting pleasure to watch motorists endeavor to start a balky engine in the winter-time. They went through a great many processes, but all of them were intended to heat the air which was to be used for the vaporizing of the fuel. Perhaps they poured hot water on the intake manifold, or carefully used a blow torch to heat it up. In any event, they had but one object in view. All of this leads us to the two terms, "lean" and "rich," as applied to gas mixtures intended for explosions to produce power. When the air is cold in the winter-time, you want a rich mixture—that is, a combination that contains a large percentage of gasoline and a small quantity of air, because the atmosphere being cold, the vaporization is going to be slow, and the starting of your power plant a rather difficult problem. The richer the mixture the quicker you will get action. This is the reason why experienced automobile men adjust their carburetors so that in the winter-time a rich mixture can be supplied at all times. A combination that is heavy in its ratio of gas to air will free you from a great many starting and operating troubles in the cold season, but you must remember that while it puts "pep" into the engine, it causes a certain number of inconveniences. You will perhaps notice that a black smoke, of unpleasant odor, comes from the exhaust. You will also find out sooner or later, that the cylinders, pistons, etc., are being carbonized and sooted by the excess of gas consumed. Then, too, you are not going to be able to boast a great deal about the number of miles you are getting on a gallon of fuel, because with every good intention you are wasting a certain quantity of it to no good advantage, in so far as distance is concerned. With a rich mixture, you will seldom, if ever, at any time, be troubled with back firing in the carburetor, but for the very reason that you are free from this annoyance, you will often find that your engine is being over-heated. You may also notice that at low speed there may be cylinders firing irregularly. We have stated the pros and cons, not with any idea of

getting you to endeavor to run on a lean mixture during cold weather, but rather to impress the informative facts, regarding the use of a carburetor combination containing a small amount of air and a large quantity of fuel.

Now that the warm days are upon us, you should employ a "lean" mixture. It is going to be satisfactory in many cases, but as with the rich mixture, it carries a certain amount of bother. Vaporization being easy in the warm air, you will not have any trouble at all starting your engine with a lower percentage of gasoline, and if you have once put it in operation, you will find yourself, especially at medium speed, getting far more mileage per gallon of gas than it was ever possible for you to obtain in the long months of ice and snow. You get this extra distance out of the fuel because you are using a large percentage of air. Do not make the mistake of endeavoring to get the mixture too lean, because in any such attempt you are going to find a certain amount of difficulty starting your engine, and you will encourage back firing in the carburetor. This is not always dangerous but never anything but annoying. You can readily understand that if the gas is burning too slowly that trouble is bound to result. A mixture that is just right in its proportion of gas to air will never send out any black smoke from the exhaust or produce an odor that will disagreeably assault the nostrils of those following you upon the road.

You are, of course, familiar with the fact that a carburetor is a sensitive and delicate mechanism. Do not hesitate to have it examined at frequent intervals because the presence of dirt or foreign matter will so clog it that proper adjustment is out of the question. Even the smallest particles of dirt have often been known to throw a carburetor out of adjustment and make its operation difficult in the extreme. You should make its operation difficult in the extreme. You should also look for the presence of water in your gasoline, because when this is drawn up to the carburetor it produces a number of results that will be far from satisfactory. A great many experts have often looked for mechanical trouble in a power plant when, as a matter of fact, it was the presence of water in the fuel, and no engine fault that was the basis of all unsatisfactory condition.

Manufacturers endeavor, as far as possible, to turn out a carburetor that can be counted upon for efficiency under all conditions, but manufacturers are no better than the individuals who compose their staffs. In other words, a poor workman can pass a poor piece of material and so turn out a poor product at odd times.

We have known carburetors to contain sand holes. If your mileage per gallon of gas is extremely low, it might be well to have your carburetor examined because these sand holes cause a leakage that may not seriously interfere with the running of your automobile, but will encourage wasteful operation.

AUTO.

Oil In Cylinder.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Replying to J. M., in your issue of May 3, regarding excessive oil working past piston in first cylinder, I do not think the trouble is caused by too small piston and rings, and would not advise putting over-size piston and rings in unless having the whole four cylinders re-bored and pistons all the same size. One piston over-size would cause undue vibration and develop more power in one cylinder than in another.

I presume J. M. is speaking regarding a car. Many owners complain of this trouble with the forward cylinder. The lubricating oil is fed into the forward end of the engine and apparently banks up a little higher than usual in the trough under No. 1 cylinder before passing on to the rear cylinders. This causes an excessive amount of oil to be fed and carbon quickly collects on the seat of the exhaust valve, causing partial loss of compression, also fouling spark plug. This may be remedied by turning a groove in the piston directly under the piston ring, making it about half the depth of the slot and drilling from it three or four holes leading to the inside of the piston, so that the excess oil will be scraped down and allowed to run back into the crank case. Or, you may file off the crank pin bearing cap and bolts slightly, so that they do not dip quite so far in the oil. It is very unlikely that this piston is worn more than the others.

Haldimand Co., Ont.

R. L. T.

Helps the Farmer.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I would not like to be without "The Farmer's Advocate." I think you have some of the best editorials to help the farmer of all the papers I see.

Wellington Co., Ont.

WM. PARK.

THE DAIRY.

A Canadian-bred Holstein cow has recently become champion milk cow of South Africa.

Holstein-Friesian cattle bring big prices in England. At the sale of Messrs. John Thornton & Co., at Crewe, one bull brought 600 guineas; another 300 guineas. The highest price for a cow was 175 guineas.

The corn crop has saved the feed situation in the past on many dairy farms. If there is poor prospects of a bumper crop of hay, increase the acreage of corn. It is a crop that can be fed green, dried and fed as fodder or ensiled where it will keep indefinitely.

Edmond Butler, of Mt. Kisco, N.Y., recently disposed of a number of high quality Island Jersey cows by public auction. Prominent Jersey breeders of the U. S. A. were present and bidding was brisk, especially for the best individuals. Over the thousand-dollar mark was reached with some individuals. The average price of the entire offering was \$555.

Tuberculosis exacts a heavy toll among dairy stock each year, also in herds of swine fed on dairy by-products from infected cows. A strenuous effort should be made to control this dread disease. By practising the "Bang System" or "Modified Bang System," a tubercular free herd can be raised. The time is believed to be approaching when there will be a big demand for breeding stock that, according to the tuberculin test, is free from the disease.

Use the Scales to Pick Out the Most Profitable Cows.

Slowly but surely cow testing is gaining in favor, although, at the present rate it will be many years before all dairymen in Canada are able to tell definitely what each cow in the herd has produced during a lactation or how much milk the dam of a certain heifer or bull in the herd gave in a year. Information, as gleaned from a record sheet, has a cash value if the animals are to be disposed of, and, if applied, tends to better feeding and care of the herd which in turn increases production and incidentally the profit. There are no logical reasons against keeping records, but there are many in favor of the practice. Why more dairymen do not keep milk and feed records is a conundrum. True, it takes time, but if it is a means of feeding more intelligently, feeding the best cows better and disposing of the poor ones, will it not pay? From statements made by those who keep records, it is evident that there is time spent at many less profitable jobs. Too many are feeding and spending time on cows which do not give enough profit over the cost of feed to pay for the labor expended. True, there may be a substantial profit made from the entire herd, but when analyzed by scales and tester it is often found that the bulk of the revenue is produced by comparatively few members of the herd. If these were given more attention they would probably do even better. It is significant that during the past few years the total production of milk has increased, although there are no more cows in the country. It means that the cows kept are of higher quality and are fed better than in the past. There seems little reason why the average production per cow should not reach the six-thousand-pound mark.

Cow testing centres are being established in different parts of Canada where the milk is weighed and tested regularly. Some dairymen use the scales daily; others only three times a month. The amount and cost of the feed is also estimated in order to ascertain the relation between feed and production. It has been found that feeding each member of the herd the same weight of concentrates is a wasteful practice. Some individuals are capable of making much better use of their feed than others, consequently one cow may cost twenty dollars a year more than its stablemate to feed, but return forty dollars' worth of milk for that extra feed. This is the information every dairyman should aim at finding out. With the high price of feed and labor, every cow kept should pay its way. There should be no boarders. Raising heifers from low producers does not improve the herd average very fast, but when the offspring of the best of the herd are bred to a sire with heavy milking ancestors, there is a noticeable increase in the milk and fat yield. Under this system dairymen have practically doubled the herd average milk flow in from eight to ten years.

While the best cows can be picked out by appearance, to a certain extent looks are sometimes deceiving. When it comes to selling a cow or heifer now the questions asked by many buyers are: "How much milk does she give in a lactation period?" "What does the milk test?" "What was her dam's record?" "Have you the record of the sire's dam?" The reply: "About so much," or "She fills a pail when fresh," does not satisfy. Purchasers want to have the definite record; they know then what the cow is worth as a revenue producer. At sales of grade and pure-bred stock this past winter, this fact was plainly discernible and the cows with the high records themselves, and out of heavy producers, brought by far the highest prices, although they had no better conformation. Systematic cow testing aids in selecting the cows and is an advantage to both seller and buyer. It takes the guess work out of dairying and results in improvement of the herds by culling out the poor cows so that more attention can be given to the best. To see the herd average production gradually improving

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club was held early in May. The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Club. Reports show a substantial increase in the amount of business transacted. During the year 36,117 Jerseys were entered in the herd register and there were 34,499 transfers recorded, which was an increase of over seventeen per cent. over the year previous. Eighty-four new members were admitted to the Club, which brings the total membership up to 649. M. D. Munn, of St. Paul, was re-elected president of the Club, and R. M. Gow was re-appointed secretary.

According to the Holstein-Friesian Register 12,730 Holstein cattle, sold by public auction in the United States and Canada in 1916, brought a total of \$2,474,843, or an average of \$194.41 per head. This is an exceptionally good average for such a large number. At some of the sales prices for individual animals ran up in the thousands. At the Pacific International sale in Oregon, \$21,500 was received for one animal. An average of \$504 was received for the seventy-three head sold. F. J. Karlen, Illinois, realized \$4,250 on one animal, and the herd of 152 averaged \$423. At forty-two public sales of the Black and Whites, held from January 1 to April 10, 1917, 2,351 animals changed hands for a total of \$492,967.50. The highest average at these sales was \$445 for a herd of 103 animals sold at the Woodcrest-Kearsarge Dispersion Sale at Syracuse.

During the last half of April the records of 79 cows and heifers were accepted for entry in the Record of Merit. Pauline Colantha Posch was first in the mature

class with a record of 691.8 lbs. of milk in seven days. As a senior four-year-old Francy Korndyke Ormsby produced 548.4 lbs. of milk. Pontiac Allie led the junior four-year-old class with a record of 536.6 lbs. of milk and 23.59 lbs. of butter-fat. The senior three-year-olds were headed by Princess Cornucopia Segis with a record of 538.3 lbs. of milk. Pietje Korndyke Queen 2nd was first in a class of ten junior three-year-olds, with a record of 423.3 lbs. of milk and 23.69 lbs. of fat. Countess Segis Keyes, as a senior two-year-old, produced 560.7 lbs. of milk and 19.25 lbs. fat. There were 25 junior two-year-old heifers that qualified. Lady Waldorf Pietertje 2nd was first with a record of 367.4 lbs. milk and 22.79 lbs. of fat.

During the month of April the records of 58 Holstein cows and heifers were received and accepted in the Record of Performance. The list covers every province in the Dominion. Four new 20,000-lb. cows are found in the mature class, and one in the three-year-old class. Posch Queen Wayne leads the mature class with a record of 20,863 lbs. of milk and 753 lbs. of fat. This cow is owned in Alberta, and her record makes her the champion cow of the Prairie Provinces. It is rather significant that this heavy production was made without silage or roots. In the four-year-old class, Johanna Korndyke De Kol, a Manitoba cow, is first in a class of nine, with a record of 18,770 lbs. of milk and 681 lbs. of butter-fat. There were nine records accepted in the three-year-old class, which was headed by Mildred Pietertje Abbekerk, a heifer which made the splendid record of 21,135 lbs. of milk, yielding 701 lbs. of fat. Twenty-five two-year-olds qualified; Calamity Snow Wayne was the heaviest producer. Her record was 15,951 lbs. of milk and 575 lbs. of fat.

from year to year leads every member of the family to take more interest in the stock. It is well to know the production, feed cost and profit from each cow, as well as for the entire herd. The scales and tester will make this information available. Men who have once commenced testing, seldom drop it. By applying the information gained when selecting the breeding stock, and in feeding, the profits have increased. As one dairyman remarked, cow testing has meant the difference between partial success and failure to him. If testing cannot be done conveniently, try weighing the milk anyway and see if the eye is always correct in picking out the most profitable cows. Twenty-five or thirty dairymen could organize a cow-testing club and have the testing done at one place; thus saving each member purchasing a tester. The following gives the increase made in several herds during the past few years, and shows to what the owners of the herds attribute the larger milk flow.

O. E. Bishop, of Oxford Mills, has a herd of Holstein cows. He commenced cow testing in 1912, when his thirteen cows averaged 5,610 lbs. of milk and 169.3 lbs. of fat. At that time the estimated cost of producing one hundred pounds of milk was fifty-nine cents. In 1916 there were twelve cows in the herd and the average milk yield was 7,000 lbs., and 235.5 lbs. of fat. This is an increase of 1,390 lbs. of milk and 36.2 lbs. of fat per cow. Mr. Bishop attributes the increase to more careful feeding, weeding out the low producers and saving heifers from the best cows. During the summer months when the pastures are short, a little bran and oat chop are fed. During the winter, bran, oat chop and cornmeal make up the concentrate part of the ration. Mr. Bishop says that it is rather difficult to say just exactly what cow testing has been worth to him, but it has certainly meant a good deal. During 1916 the cost of producing one hundred pounds of milk was seventy and one-half cents and twenty-four cents to produce one pound of fat. While this herd showed a creditable increase in production over the year in which testing was started, the owner claims that owing to shortage of grass they did not do so well as in 1915. At \$1.50 per hundred pounds the increase in production is \$20.85 per cow. In all probability the cows were fed a little heavier than they were previous to testing, so that this sum would not be all profit. However, a large portion of it is clear profit as the increase in feed prices is proportionate to the value of milk. If this increase is due entirely to heavier feeding, it shows the possibilities of feeding according to the milk flow. However, in every herd the low producers keep down the average and so long as they are kept the good cows do not show to the best advantage when the production is averaged.

In 1909, W. A. Carson, of Merrickville, commenced keeping records of his herd. Since that time he has kept a pure-bred sire of good quality and has been successful in materially improving his herd. The milk is weighed on the 10th, 20th and 30th, of each month and forms the basis of figuring the yearly production. While this method is not so accurate as the daily weighing yet it gives a fair idea of what the various members of the herd are doing from month to month or during the lactation period. When testing was commenced the herd consisted of fourteen head, a large percentage of them being old cows. In that year the average yield of milk was 4,750 lbs., or 3,190 lbs. for the cheese factory season of six months. The cost of producing milk at that time was reckoned at seventy-five cents per hundred pounds. In 1916 the herd still consisted of fourteen head, but most of them were young cows. The average milk yield was 5,135 lbs. for the year. This is not a very large increase for eight years' work, but it is hardly fair to make a comparison owing to the great difference in the age of

the cows, as seven out of the fourteen were under four years old and one of the cows was a farrow last year. The six best cows in the herd averaged 6,236 lbs. of milk. During the eight years the lowest producers have been sold and the increase is very largely credited to the weeding out the boarder cows. To a certain extent feeding has influenced the milk yield and the cows have been given better care than they were previously. Knowing what each individual is doing and being satisfied that each is paying its way is an incentive to take better care of them. No more concentrates are fed now in proportion to production than were fed in 1909. At that time the owner did not think it paid to increase the grain, and the last two or three years, concentrates were so high in price that it was not felt that it would pay to purchase them.

Pasture is depended on to supply the summer feed, although a little bran, silage and hay are sometimes fed. Green oats and peas are used to supplement the pastures during the summer drought and corn is fed in the fall. Silage, hay and straw, with the addition of a small amount of grain, comprise the winter ration. Mr. Carson believes that testing has meant a difference between a measure of success and failure systematized and haphazard work, an interesting occupation and aimless drudgery. Thus it will be seen that while testing has not meant so much in cash returns it has increased the interest in the work and the present herd is a foundation from which to build for greater production.

Up until the summer of 1913, J. B. Schwartzentruber, of Petersburg, did not keep individual records of his herd. That summer cow testing was started and it resulted in some surprises for the owner of the herd. In 1914 the nine cows averaged 5,455 lbs. of milk and 207.4 lbs. of butter-fat. In 1916 there were eight cows in the herd and the average production was 7,321 lbs. of milk and 259.7 of fat, or an increase of 1,866 lbs. of milk and 52.3 lbs. of fat per cow. Culling out the boarders and better breeding is given the credit for the increase, as very little difference was made in the feeding. Possibly a little more cottonseed and oil cake are fed now than two years ago. The following table gives the average production for the past three years and shows the gradual increase:

	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
1914, 9 cows	5,455	207.4
1915, 9 cows	6,840	241.5
1916, 8 cows	7,321	259.7

Only about one pound of concentrates to every four pounds of milk is fed, along with good quality alfalfa hay, fed at the rate of about nine pounds per day per cow. Thirty to thirty-two pounds of silage are fed daily and a little beet-pulp is sometimes added. During the summer the feed consists of pasture and silage; in the winter oil cake and cotton-seed meal are added. Mr. Schwartzentruber claims that cow testing has meant a good deal to him. There is always a ready sale for a cow when her milk and fat records are known. If she is a heavy producer, a much more satisfactory price can be obtained than if no records had been kept. It has meant larger cream checks than before starting the test, although it takes a little time to weigh the milk, it is claimed that it is time well spent.

A feed record is kept as well as the milk record and home-grown roughages are reckoned at the following prices: alfalfa hay, \$14.00 per ton; silage, \$3.00 per ton; beet pulp, \$1.50 per ton. The concentrates are valued at what they can be purchased for on the market. In the following table the profit on each individual

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FARM BULLETIN.

"Nature's Plant Food" Called a Fraud.

Following a short note by Prof. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, (published in The Farmer's Advocate of March 8), on a new material called "Nature's Plant Food" which has been introduced into Ontario this year, the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa have investigated the matter and have issued bulletin No. 371 entitled "Nature's Plant Food". Every farmer who uses fertilizers should have a copy of this bulletin, or should at least understand what it contains. Dr. A. McGill, Chief Analyst, in addressing the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue says in part: "I would respectfully call your attention to the gross fraud sought to be perpetrated upon the farmers of Canada by the sale of an article offered as Nature's Plant Food; the manufacturers having a Canadian agency at Chatham, Ontario. The article in question is merely a crushed rock of the Syenite type such as exists in limitless quantities at very many places in Canada, where it is used for macadamizing roads and other purposes. I cannot call it a pulverized rock, since a sample examined from this point of view in these laboratories (Inland Revenue) gives the following results:

Fineness.	Passes 100 mesh sieve	50.9	p.c.
"	80	"	9.0	"
"	60	"	5.0	"
"	40	"	6.1	"
"	20	"	12.2	"
Held by 20-mesh sieve		16.8	"
			100.00	p.c.

"Basic phosphate and other slags having vogue as fertilizers are required to be ground so that at least 80 per cent. passes the 100-mesh sieve and the whole as a rule passes the 80-mesh sieve.

"The same material was sold at various places in the United States as New Mineral Fertilizer; and the Director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, at Orono, made a test of it in 1911. The results in detail are published in Bulletin No. 209 of the above mentioned station, and copies may be had by addressing Dr. Chas D. Woods, Director. The following quotation shows results obtained on plots which were planted to potatoes and corn, and in each case treated as indicated.

1. No fertilizer was added.
2. A complete fertilizer was added.
3. The so-called New Mineral Fertilizer was added.

they were canned. The turnips, carrots, onions and parsnips are kept and cooked as needed.

During the dry spell of last summer we tried to put just a little water on each tomato plant and celery every evening, with the exception of Sunday, and occasionally we gave the other things a small drink by turn. However, many evenings we were too weary for any watering, but we feel well repaid for our efforts as we do surely enjoy these vegetables, especially at this season when nature seems to call for such food; moreover it is so much easier to get a good meal without expending any hard cash, than if we had only a few potatoes. We canned plenty of tomatoes, made catsup and Chili sauce and ate all the ripe ones we wished; then we gave away almost as many more ripe ones. Very few in this section had tomatoes at all, let alone ripe ones. We believe the water, although a little bit was applied, helped and then the garden is manured annually.

We never had success with onions from seed until we followed the advice of an old gardener. He said to roll the ground until it was real hard then make a little trench for the seed, drop them and cover but very shallow, and then roll hard again. We had no roller, so we walked up and down the rows, putting one foot directly in front of the other, till the ground was hard. Then every time we walked through the garden we walked up and down the onion rows until we saw the onions were coming and then we ceased tramping the rows. You would hardly believe that they would come up so quickly, and when we planted otherwise they seemed to be months coming. By this plan they grew to be much larger than the Dutch sets. By the way, all my sets last year rotted or dried up. Another thing we noticed is that the silver skins or white onions always rot first and then the others start going, so this year we put in all red ones.

Our tomatoes and celery are coming up nicely in boxes in the house, after being only planted a week. The boxes of earth are set upstairs where they will warm through. The surface soil of the boxes is then worked up very mellow with a table fork and fingers, after which the seed is scattered on top and one might say, "harrowed" with the fingers. The celery seed is not even harrowed, just sprinkled with warm water. They are sprinkled almost daily with almost hot water, until the plants begin to appear and then cooler water is used. If the earth gets at all crusty, we harrow it gently with a table fork. As soon as the plants are up we set them in a warm place outside in the daytime, so they will grow strong and not spindly.

Northumberland Co., Ont. A GARDEN DEVOTEE.

The wastage of horses in the South African war was 60 per cent., whereas in the present conflict the wastage in the British Army is 14 per cent. The decrease in losses is due to the efficient veterinary corps now numbering 25,000 men.

How the Nova Scotia Legislature Dealt with Agriculture.

At the 1917 Session of the Nova Scotia Legislature three bills were passed empowering the Government to give specific and practical financial aid in the further development of dairying, the erection of the roller process wheat mills, and the purchase of such power agricultural machinery as clover hullers, and ditching machines required for the development of agriculture in the various communities of the province.

Specifically, Bill 71 makes provision for an expenditure not exceeding \$20,000 for the building and equipment, with necessary plants and machinery etc., of demonstration creameries or cheese factories, and in addition makes provision for the paying of running expenses of such demonstration creameries or cheese factories. The Government has already erected, and is now operating two creameries in parts of Cape Breton where a sparse population, and lack of development of dairy farming made it difficult to make a private creamery a paying proposition. The Government agreement is to operate these two creameries as well as one or two more that may be erected, until such time as they may become "going concerns", when they are to be purchased by the farmers of the communities in which they were erected, to be operated by them as co-operative creameries. The policy has proven a good one to date in communities such as we have described, and provision is now made for extending the policy in order that the dairy industry of the province of Nova Scotia may be further developed in those outlying communities where lack of means of manufacturing and marketing has retarded progress.

Bill 73 empowers the Government to spend a sum not exceeding \$3,000 in any one year for the purpose of assisting any Municipality, Agricultural Society, or persons to purchase power clover hullers, power ditching machines, or similar agricultural machinery. The occasion for passing this bill was the successful demonstration of the possibility of clover seed growing in Nova Scotia, which was given by the Department of Agriculture operating a power clover huller in several communities of the province. Last year in Nova Scotia, where practically no clover seed had previously been threshed, this Government thresher handled some 15,000 lbs. of clover seed. Having thus demonstrated the practical possibility of farmers in certain communities growing clover seed, the Legislature passed this bill in order, during the early stages of the development of clover seed growing, to assist in the purchase of the necessary machinery. Prior to the passing of this bill there was similar legislation relative to assistance given to the purchasers of power ditching machinery. This legislation was replaced and the content of it embodied in the bill which we have just discussed.

Scrub Bull Legislation.

Bill 93, an amendment to the "Acts for the Encourage-

ment of Agriculture", contains the following section: "Within a district in which an Agricultural Society has been formed, and is in operation, or within a district in which a Live Stock Improvement Association has been formed, and is in operation under any Statute of Canada, no unregistered bull shall be offered for public service. Any person offering an unregistered bull for service in contravention of this Section shall be liable to a penalty of \$20.00 for each offence." This bill was passed as the result of resolutions from Agricultural Societies and Live Stock Improvement Associations, of which there are over three hundred in the province, which Societies and Associations have been retarded in their constructive work because of scrub bulls offered in competition with pure-bred bulls kept by these Societies and Associations.

Encouragement of Horse Breeding.

It is compulsory, under the Legislation of 1912 and 13 to enroll all stallions offered for public service with the Department of Agriculture, in the Province. While a large proportion of stallion owners have enrolled in the past, many have felt that they did not reap much benefit through their complying with the law. An amendment to the law as passed in 1917, which includes the following clause: "No charge made for the services of any stallion not enrolled under the provisions of this Act shall be recoverable by any action or proceeding". Any stallion owner not enrolling his stallion will be likely, under the provisions of this amendment, to have difficulty, to say the least, in collecting his accounts.

Farmers' Association.

The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association was first organized in 1893. Since that time considerable legislation pertaining to the powers of this Association, and making provisions for delegates, etc., has been passed. At the session of 1917 all this legislation was consolidated with one amendment to the effect that no County Association may send more than four delegates to the annual Farmers' Association meeting.

Blueberries.

A bill for the protection of blueberries in the province carries with it matters of interest to farmers in some sections of the province. Briefly, the essential feature of the bill is that "No person shall pick or rake from the bushes any blueberries by means of any scoop or other mechanical device, or otherwise than by hand."

Defeated Bills.

Perhaps the most important bill which met defeat was an Act To Amend "The Sheep Protection Act". This amendment made provision for the taxing of dogs, and for the paying of compensation to the owners of sheep killed by dogs, the owners of which are not known.

	Total Crop	Pounds Corn
1. Without any fertilizer.....	285	175
2. With good fertilizer.....	346	450
3. With New Mineral Fertilizer	265	145

"Our Fertilizers Act is intended to protect the farming industry by requiring that no fertilizer shall be sold unless it is registered and carries a statement of its actual content in fertilizing material. Most, if not all, States of the American Union take the same precaution. It is in consequence of this that the promoters of this fraudulent enterprise have found it necessary to change the original name and to describe their product otherwise than a fertilizer."

However, Dr. McGill points out that the material is actually sold as a fertilizer and described to the farmer as such and quotes from the Company's pamphlet to prove his statement. He goes on to state that the whole trend of the Company's advertisement is to make the farmer believe that "Nature's Plant Food" is to all intents and purposes an agricultural fertilizer, while it is in reality nothing more than crudely pulverized rock such as may be obtained from the siftings of any stone pile where Syenite has been crushed for road making, and is not even ground to any uniform degree of fineness. The article contains no nitrogen and traces only of phosphorous and potassium, these traces being locked up in compounds which make them practically useless to agriculture, while the other ingredients of this article are normally present in sufficient quantity in all ordinary soils and their purchase at any price is unwarranted.

The purchaser of the material not only buys that which has no agricultural value, but in buying it he is prevented from purchasing effective fertilizers.

An inspector of the Department made an investigation in Maine, where he found several men who had used the stuff and found it of no use. Testimonials of these men are published in the bulletin.

In view of the foregoing statements made in this bulletin, we would advise all our readers who use fertilizers to put their money in those which have been tried and proven good, or at least in fertilizers, the analysis of which, shows them to be of value as food for plants. There are a number of good fertilizers on the market and these should be judiciously used wherever commercial fertilizers are necessary. Crudely pulverized rock, even though it carries a high-sounding name like "Nature's Plant Food" may not, as shown in this bulletin be any good. The farmer has been humbugged enough. He should take warning. He should also remember that there are many good and reliable commercial fertilizers sold on their merits. Moreover, our government might well take into consideration the action of the State of Maine which, we understand, has prohibited the sale of this material.

The bill included a tax of \$1.00 on dogs and \$5.00 on bitches. It included the paying of compensation up to two-thirds of the value of sheep destroyed. It also contained provisions for the appointing of a person in every ward or polling district to be known as a sheep valuer, any three of whom might constitute a court to investigate claims for compensation. Also it contained provision that compensation must be paid by incorporated cities or towns for damage to sheep done by dogs owned or harbored within said cities or towns, when the owners cannot be found.

This latter provision was one of great interest to farmers who claim that a large amount of the damage to sheep is done by dogs owned in cities and towns. This bill would have passed had it received a little more support from the farmers of the province.

Another bill intended to encourage sheep raising, which, however, was defeated, was one in regard to line fences. This bill contained an amendment to the fence law to the effect that, when requested, a line fence must be of such structure as will turn sheep. At the present time many of these line fences are constructed out of two or three strands of barbed wire, which will turn all other classes of live stock except sheep. A farmer may wish to go into sheep raising, for which purpose the line fence must be made sheep-proof; as the law now stands the proposed sheep farmer may have to pay the whole expense of this sheep-proof fence, whereas the amended law would have made it compulsory for the neighboring farmer to share half the expense.

Another defeated bill was an amendment to the Act in relation to the inspection and enrolment of stallions. According to this Act stallions in Nova Scotia must be enrolled either as: 1 Pure-breds, (registered horses); 2 Grades, (sired by registered horses, but from unregistered dams); 3 Cross-breds, (a term intended to include all other non-descript classes of stallions). Had the amendment carried this third-class of horses would have been officially termed "Scrubs", but the amendment did not carry, so that for another year they will retain their more fashionable name.

A defeated bill which occasioned considerable newspaper discussion was termed "An Act To Encourage The Raising of Cattle in the Province". The essential provisions of the Act were that between the first day of June 1917 and the first day of January 1920, it shall be illegal to kill or slaughter any calves for any purpose, a calf being defined as any heifer, steer or bull under the age of one year. The only exceptions to this general law were to be the killing of any calf made necessary by reason of disease, or the killing of a calf for the owners own use, and not for purposes of sale. Although widely discussed in the press, the bill received scant consideration in the Legislature.

M. CUMMING.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending May 17

RECEIPTS AND MARKET TOPS

Dominion Department of Agriculture Live Stock Branch, Markets Intelligence Division

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending		
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	5,507	4,815	4,574	\$12.25	\$ 9.75	\$12.25	1,530	1,455	1,191	\$14.00	\$11.00	\$13.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	626	589	652	12.75	9.25	12.50	2,222	1,669	2,431	12.00	9.00	12.00
Montreal (East End)	699	374	565	12.75	9.25	11.75	1,950	1,541	1,518	12.00	9.00	12.00
Winnipeg	1,670	1,416	2,405	11.50	8.50	11.75	92	252	145	13.00	9.75	13.00
Calgary		1,148	882		8.00	10.50					8.00	9.75

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending		
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	8,908	8,771	8,860	\$17.50	\$11.25	\$17.00	376	280	178	\$17.00	\$13.75	\$17.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,421	1,188	1,546	17.75	12.00	17.75	140	223	92	15.50	12.00	15.50
Montreal (East End)	919	634	696	17.75	12.00	17.75	149	201	50	15.50	12.25	15.50
Winnipeg	4,812	5,661	4,881	16.25	11.00	16.00	2		3		8.00	
Calgary		4,921	2,201		10.00	15.75		804	175		10.00	13.50

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

Thirty-five hundred cattle were offered for sale on Monday, followed by liberal offerings on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. With this supply available, prices weakened on all grades of butcher cattle from 10 to 20 cents per hundred on Monday, and further slight reductions followed on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The market closed on Thursday with prices down fully 25 cents per hundred below those prevailing at the close of the previous week. On account of the reduction, a considerable number of cattle were carried over for the opening market of the next week in the hope that there will be a brisk demand followed by an advance in prices. A few choice steers sold at \$12.60 per hundred during the week, but the top price for a straight load of heavy steers was \$12.50, with the bulk of this class selling from \$12.00 to \$12.40 per hundred. Heavy butcher steers sold from \$11.50 to \$12.00, with one or two loads reaching \$12.25. Light butcher steers and heifers had a week's range of \$11.00 to \$11.50 for the bulk of sales, with medium and common steers selling from \$9.75 to \$10.50. Choice bulls ranged as high as \$11.25 in one or two instances, the bulk of the sales being between \$10.00 and \$10.75. Choice cows sold up to \$10.75. There was a moderate demand for stockers and feeders, with choice stockers selling at \$9.50 per hundred, and choice feeders as high as \$10.75. The abattoir companies bought freely at the lower prices prevailing during the week, in order to have some surplus ahead in preparation for the period of short supplies that usually prevails through June and early July.

Calves were in demand, the bulk of the best veal selling from \$12.00 to \$13.50 per hundred, with a few sales made at \$14.00.

Sheep and yearling lambs sold at steady prices. In the case of clipped sheep, from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per hundred is being deducted from the quotations listed. Buyers have declared a partial boycott on spring lambs, and quotations in this department dropped considerably on Wednesday and Thursday, with prices ranging from \$8.00 to \$9.00 each. This should help to keep light unfinished lambs of from 30 to 50 pounds weight on the farm for further development.

Hogs sold on Monday at \$17.00 per hundred, followed by a sharp advance on Tuesday of 35 cents, and in one instance 50 cents over the prices prevailing the previous day. Wednesday saw a further slight advance with the bulk of sales being made at \$17.40. The market closed Thursday with a firm undertone at this level.

The disposition of the sales for the week ending May 10th, was as follows: Canadian packers, 859 calves, 48 canners and cutters, 42 bulls, 266 heavy steers, 3,070 butcher cattle, 8,489 hogs and 152 sheep. Local butchers received 294 calves, 467 butcher cattle, 150 hogs and 19 sheep. Canadian shipments, including shipments back to the country were: 39 calves, 76 canners and cutters, 1 bull, 18 butcher cattle, 328 stockers, 215 feeders and 227 hogs.

The total receipts at the Union Stock Yards from January 1st to May 10th, inclusive were: calves, 19,257; sheep,

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)			
		Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
STEERS, heavy finished	249	\$12.25	\$11.75-\$12.50	\$12.50	
STEERS, good	965	11.60	11.40-12.00	12.25	
1,000-1,200, common	62	10.58	10.00-11.00	11.25	
STEERS, good	1,244	11.20	9.90-11.50	11.75	
700-1,000, common	344	10.03	9.50-10.25	10.50	
STEERS, good	557	11.38	11.00-11.75	12.00	
fair	184	10.07	9.75-10.25	10.50	
HEIFERS, common	39	8.70	8.50-9.25	9.50	
COWS, good	397	10.01	9.75-10.50	10.75	
fair	536	8.04	7.50-8.50	9.00	
BULLS, good	110	10.38	9.75-10.75	11.25	
common	46	9.11	7.75-9.50	10.00	
CANNERS CUTTERS	138	6.00	5.75-6.25	6.25	
OXEN					
CALVES	1,530	12.10	11.00-13.50	14.00	
STOCKERS, good	319	9.25	9.00-9.50	9.50	
fair	117	8.25	7.75-8.50	9.00	
FEEDERS, good	178	10.41	10.00-11.00	11.00	
fair	22	9.80	9.50-10.25	10.25	
800-1,100, selects	8,044	17.29	17.00-17.50	17.50	
heavies	109	17.02	17.00-17.40	17.40	
HOGS, lights	420	16.19	16.00-16.40	16.40	
stags	11	12.34	12.00-12.40	12.40	
sows	225	13.31	13.50-13.90	13.90	
heavy	12	11.04	10.00-12.00	12.00	
SHEEP, light	129	13.00	12.00-13.50	14.00	
common	41	8.12	7.00-9.00	9.00	
LAMBS, good	190	16.68	16.25-17.00	17.00	
common	4	12.00	11.00-13.00	14.00	

No.	MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)			
	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
19	\$12.25	\$11.50-\$12.75	\$12.75	
90	11.90	11.75-12.15	12.75	
42	10.75	10.50-11.00	11.20	
17	11.50	11.00-12.00	12.00	
87	10.38	9.50-10.60	10.90	
13	11.25	11.00-11.50	12.00	
27	10.45	10.25-10.65	10.70	
28	9.50	9.00-9.75	10.00	
14	10.50	9.75-11.10	11.10	
96	8.86	8.00-9.25	9.70	
5	10.85	10.50-11.50	11.50	
31	8.66	6.50-10.00	10.00	
95	6.44	5.75-7.75	7.75	
12	8.25	8.00-10.00	10.00	
2,222	10.09	8.00-12.00	12.00	
1,192	17.65	17.60-17.75	17.75	
29	17.25	17.00-17.50	17.50	
139	17.34	17.00-17.50	17.50	
61	15.50	15.25-15.75	15.75	
13	10.45	10.00-10.50	10.50	
6	11.00	10.75-11.00	11.00	
87	9.45	9.00-9.75	9.75	
21	15.50	15.50	15.50	

11,536; hogs, 192,305; cattle, 80,924, compared with 89,944 cattle, 17,153 calves, 11,610 sheep and 181,041 hogs for the corresponding period of 1916.

Montreal.

The market opened on Monday with a brisk demand for common and medium butcher cattle, and these grades were cleaned up early in the day. Good to choice butcher cattle were in demand, but not at the prices asked by drovers for these grades, and it was well on in the day, before the best cattle on the market were sold. Prices in general were slightly higher than a week ago, with a few head selling as high as \$12.75, but the bulk of the choice steers brought from \$12.00 to \$12.50. Butcher cows have been selling at good prices, and have a few young cows sold slightly over \$11.00 per hundred, with the bulk of good cows at \$10.00 to \$11.00. Several loads of Western steers were on the market and were noticeably lighter than the usual run of Western shipments, averaging around 1,100 pounds each. Calves continued to come in large numbers, with prices steady.

Sheep are more plentiful, but the majority are old ewes that have been culled from the breeding flocks. Spring lambs are also increasing in numbers and sell at from \$6.00 to \$10.00 each.

Hogs opened the week strong at \$17.75

to \$18.00 off cars, and \$17.55 to \$17.75 fed and watered, and held to these prices all the week, with most of the receipts selling close to the top price. The demand is good and supplies have been fairly liberal. Lower prices are not expected for next week.

PT. ST. CHARLES.

The disposition of receipts for the week ending May 10th was: packers and local butchers, 1,825 calves, 69 canners and cutters, 94 bulls, 34 heavy steers, 414 butcher cattle, \$1,546 hogs, 58 sheep and 34 lambs. There were no Canadian shipments. Shipments to the United States were 606 calves. The total receipts from January 1st to May 10th, inclusive, were: 13,265 butcher cattle, 24,076 calves, 4,860 sheep and 24,410 hogs, compared with 14,536 cattle, 17,525 calves, 4,502 sheep, and 43,699 hogs for the same period of 1916.

EAST END.

The disposition of the receipts for the week ending May 10th was as follows: Canadian packers, 1,373 calves, 542 butcher cattle, 690 hogs, and 46 sheep. Canadian shipments were 23 butcher cattle and 4 sheep. Shipments to the United States were 145 calves. Receipts from January 1st to May 10th inclusive, were: 12,592 cattle, 18,953 calves, 5,031 sheep, and 16,097 hogs, compared with 1,052 cattle, 16,339

calves, 4,918 sheep, and 22,509 hogs, received during the same period of 1916.

Winnipeg.

Although the receipts of butcher cattle were seven hundred head fewer than those of the previous week, there was no advance in prices owing to the poor quality of the receipts as a whole. No cattle sold at the top quotations of the week. Packers consider the beef market to be uncertain and unsatisfactory and are buying very carefully, evidently purchasing to meet immediate requirements only. A very small proportion of the week's receipts of butcher cattle were of good finish, and the highest price paid for butcher steers was \$11.75 per hundred. The quality of the butcher cows and heifers received did not range above medium. Butcher bulls held steady at practically unchanged prices, while oxen and calves were strong under the influence of light receipts. Stockers and feeders experienced an active week's trade at steady prices although the quality of the greater part of the receipts was only fair.

Hogs opened on Friday at a price 25 cents in advance over the previous week's close, and made a similar advance on the following Tuesday, closing on Thursday at \$16.25 per hundred for selects. Light hogs were strong and other classes steady during the week. There

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - - - \$ 25,000,000
 Capital Paid Up - - - - 12,900,000
 Reserve Funds - - - - 14,300,000
 Total Assets - - - - 270,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers
 Invited
 Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all Branches

is a possibility of a recession of 25 cents from the closing price of the week. Very few hogs were shipped east as local packers bought practically all the receipts.

Of the live stock sales for week ending May 10th, Canadian packing houses purchased 2 calves, 2 canners and cutters, 536 butcher cattle, 4,386 hogs and 2 sheep. Local butchers bought 30 calves, 445 butcher cattle, 208 hogs and 6 sheep. Canadian shipments, the greater part of which were made back to country points, were: 3 calves, 281 butcher cattle, 511 stockers, 173 feeders and 249 hogs. Shipments to United States points amounted to 167 stockers and 31 feeders.

The total receipts at Winnipeg from January 1st to May 10th, inclusive, were: 35,344 cattle, 1,912 calves, 581 sheep, and 101,974 hogs, compared with 18,763 cattle, 2,369 calves, 834 sheep, and 140,586 hogs for the same period of 1915.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—A strengthened cattle market last week at Buffalo, shipping cattle selling from 15 to 25 cents higher, best weight shipping steers ranging up to \$13 to \$13.25, with a fair and medium kind selling from \$11.75 to \$12.25. Yearlings on the fair order, sold from \$11 to \$11.80, with the best handy weight steers running from \$11 to \$11.50 generally, some fancy a little more. All classes of butchering cattle sold strong, the demand being very strong for anything in the cow and heifer line. Killers are buying the cheaper stuff more freely than the better and higher-priced kinds, and this makes the market especially active on anything medium and common, and not enough of this class of stuff has been coming to meet the demand. Bulls are selling at very high prices, \$11 being paid the past week for quite a few fancy ones. Stocker and feeder trade was not so good last week, the result of a backward season, sellers expecting to see better prices as soon as the weather gets real hot. Milk cows and springers are selling higher, sales ranging up to \$150 the past week. Good clearances have been had each day, and more cattle of all classes could have been used to good advantage. Offerings for the past week totaled 4,100 head, as against 3,725 for the preceding week, and 4,250 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$13 to \$13.25; fair to good, \$12 to \$12.50; plain, \$10.75 to \$11.50; very coarse and common, \$10 to \$10.50; best heavy Canadians, \$12 to \$12.50; fair to good, \$11.25 to \$11.75; common and plain, \$10 to \$10.50.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$11 to \$11.75; fair to good, \$10 to \$10.50; best fancy, \$10.50 to \$11; fair to good, \$10 to \$10.25; light and common, \$9.25 to \$9.50; yearlings, prime, \$11.50 to \$12; fair to good, \$10.25 to \$11.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$11 to \$11.50; best butchering heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; fair butchering heifers, \$9 to \$9.50; light and common, \$7.50 to \$8; very fancy fat cows, \$10.25 to \$11; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$9.75; good butchering cows, \$8.50 to \$9; medium to fair, \$7.75 to \$8.25; cutters, \$7.25 to \$7.50; canners, \$6 to \$6.75.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10.25 to \$11; good butchering, \$9.50 to \$10.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9.25 to \$9.75; common to fair, \$8.25 to \$8.75; best stockers, \$8.75 to \$9.50; common to good, \$6.50 to \$8.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$90 to \$115; in carloads, \$75 to \$85.

Hogs.—Receipts at Buffalo last week reached around 20,000 head, being against 23,859 head for the week before, and 28,600 head for the same week a year ago. Good hogs with weight, which are getting scarcer right along, are bringing a big premium over the lighter weight grades. New records were made last week, when on three different occasions, heavy grades sold up to the \$17 mark. The weighty kinds, however, were scarce and not over eight or ten decks were among the entire week's receipts that were good enough to sell above \$16.75. Yorkers and mixed grades ranged from \$16.50 to \$16.75, Monday and Friday being the low days, when bulk sold at \$16.50 and \$16.60. Pigs were steady all week, kinds weighing from 100 to 120 pounds selling from \$13.25 to \$14, roughs brought from \$14.25 to \$14.50, few fancy a little more, and stags ranged from \$13.50 down.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices showed a sharp advance last week. On Monday top shorn lambs sold at \$15.25, with one load \$15.35; Tuesday, top was \$15.50; Wednesday best lots brought up to \$15.75; Thursday, majority moved at \$15.80, with one load \$15.85, and on Friday the bulk changed hands at \$16.15. Cull lambs, during the high time, sold up to \$15, and heavy lambs sold in about the same notch as good culls. Yearlings were quoted up to \$14.50, wether sheep were ranged up to \$13, and ewes from \$12.50 down. Last week receipts were 17,400 head, as compared with 20,476 head for the week before, and 24,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Prices were on the jump last week. Monday, which was the low day, tops sold mostly at \$13.50, with culls from \$12 down, and before the week was out, or on Friday, bulk of the choice veals sold up to \$15, and throwouts reached as high as \$13.50. Last week's receipts were 4,700 head, as against 5,814 head for the week previous, and 4,425 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, May 21, were 172 cars, comprising 3,322 cattle, 237 calves, 844 hogs, and 85 sheep. Slow, draggy market. Butchers' cattle, 25c. to 50c. lower; cows, good to choice, steady; medium, 25c. to 50c. lower; bulls, steady. Only small number cattle sold early; large number held over. Calves, strong; sheep and yearling lambs, slow, 25c. to 50c. lower. Hogs, steady.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$3.05 to \$3.10; No. 3, winter, per car lot, \$3.03 to \$3.08; (according to freights outside). Manitoba track, bay ports. No official quotations.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 76c. to 78c.; nominal; No. 3 white, 75c. to 77c., nominal. Manitoba oats,—no official quotations.

Barley.—Malting barley, according to freights outside, \$1.40 to \$1.45, nominal. Peas.—According to freights outside; No. 2, nominal.

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), No. 3 yellow, \$1.67, nominal, subject to embargo.

Rye.—No. 2, \$1.98 to \$2, nominal.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents, in jute bags, \$16.50; second patents in bags, \$16; strong bakers, in jute bags, \$15.60; Ontario, winter, according to sample, in bags, \$13 to \$13.10, track, Toronto.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, extra No. 2, per ton, \$12 to \$13; mixed per ton, \$9 to \$11.50.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$9, track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$40.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$45; middlings, per ton, \$48.

Good feed flour, per bag, \$3 to \$3.10.

Hides and Skins.

City hides, flat, 22c.; country hides, cured, 22c.; country hides, part cured, 18c.; country hides, green 17½c.; calf skins, per lb., 35c.; kip skins, per lb., 27c.; sheep skins, city, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$3; lamb skins, spring, per lb., 30c. to 60c.; horse hair, per lb., 12c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6. Wool, unwashed, fine, per lb., 43c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, per lb., 39c. Tallow, No. 1 cake, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; tallow, solids, 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Country Produce.

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

Eggs.—New-laid eggs firmed slightly, selling at 42c. to 43c. per dozen, wholesale. Cheese.—The cheese market is very firm—the prices having advanced; June cheese, 27c. to 28c. per lb.; new cheese at 27c. to 28c. per lb.; twins, 28½c. to 29c. per lb.

Honey remained stationary—with the supply gradually increasing. Sixty-lb. tins, extracted, 12c. to 13½c. per lb.; the glass jars at \$1 to \$2 per dozen, and one-pound sections of comb honey bringing \$2 to \$3 per dozen.

Maple syrup shipments have been very light as the wholesale season is just about over for this year. Imperial gallons selling at \$1.75 and 8½-lb. tins at \$1.25.

Poultry.—Poultry kept about stationary in price, selling as quoted below: Chickens, 22c. per lb.; fowl under 4 lbs. 18c. per lb.; fowl 4 to 5 lbs., 22c. per lb.; fowl, 5 lbs. and over, 25c. per lb.; spring chickens, 45c. per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples are just about off the market, only the imported boxed varieties being available, which sell at \$2.50 to \$3 per box.

Cherries from California began to arrive, and were of choice quality, selling at \$3.50 to \$4 per box, (8 lbs. net.)

Grapefruit receipts continue to decline, the Florida selling at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per case and Cuban at \$4 per case.

Lemons remained stationary at \$3.50 to \$3.75 for Californias, and \$3.50 per case for Messinas.

Oranges firmed slightly: the California Navels selling at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per case. Pineapple shipments increased, especially the Cuban variety which sold at \$2.75 to \$3 per case; Porto Ricos selling at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per case.

Rhubarb—Outside grown rhubarb came in in larger quantities and sold at 40c. to 50c. per dozen bunches; the hot-house selling at 75c. per dozen.

Strawberries were more plentiful and were generally of excellent quality: now selling at 18c., 20c. and 22c. per box.

Tomatoes came in freely—and the bulk were especially fine, selling at \$3.50 to \$4.25 per six-basket crate; the few home-grown hot-house received selling at 30c. per lb. for No. 1's and 20c. per lb. for No. 2's.

Asparagus shipments increased rapidly and as there was a very light demand for it, the prices declined: the 11-qt. basket selling at \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Beets—New beets came in more freely and sold at \$2 to \$2.25 per hamper.

Beans—Green and wax beans of splendid quality were received: the green selling at \$3.50 to \$3.75 and wax at \$3.75 to \$4 per hamper.

Cabbage is beginning to come in in much larger quantities, but is still high priced at \$9.50 per crate.

Carrots declined slightly, selling at \$1.50 to \$2 per hamper.

Cucumbers after being too plentiful, have been rather scarce the past few days: the Leamington hot-house selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11-qt basket, and imported outside grown at \$3 to \$3.25 per hamper.

Texas Bermuda Onions kept about stationary at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per crate.

The potato market was quite firm with a tendency to advance: New Brunswick Delawares selling at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bag; Ontarios at \$4.25 per bag, and Westerns at \$4 to \$4.50 per bag.

New potato shipments are on the increase selling at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per hamper.

Montreal Produce.

Horses.—Demand has fallen off perceptibly from the conditions which prevailed a few weeks ago, and the dealers report practically nothing going on in the market, so far as commercial requirements are concerned. Prices were as follows: Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each; small horses, \$100 to \$125 each; culls, \$50 to \$75 each; choice saddle and carriage horses, \$200 to \$225 each.

Poultry.—Prices continued nominally

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If reasonable accommodation will enable them to increase production, they should apply to the local manager for it.

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as follows: Turkeys, 26c. to 30c. per lb.; chickens, 19c. to 25c. per lb.; fowl and geese, 18c. to 23c. per lb.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices of dressed hogs showed very little change. There was no disposition towards easiness in the market and abattoir, fresh-killed stock continued to sell in a wholesale way at 24½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The prediction is heard that potatoes may show some decline in the near future because of the falling off in consumption which is taking place as a consequence of the high prices being demanded. In addition, Bermuda potatoes will be coming forward, it is expected. Meantime, the price continued quite firm, and Quebec white stock was still quoted at \$4 with reds at \$3.75 to \$3.85 per bag of 80 lbs., ex-store.

Maple Syrup and Honey.—Choice syrup was quoted as high as \$2 per gallon of 13 lbs., while the price for choice syrup was around \$1.75 or \$1.65. Some of the lower grades of syrup sold down to \$1.40. Maple sugar was 15c. per lb. Honey was not in good demand. White comb was 15c. per lb., extracted, 12½c. per lb.; brown comb, 12c. and brown extracted, 11c. per lb. Buckwheat honey was 10c. per lb.

Eggs.—Choicest eggs were selling at 50c. per dozen, and fresh gathered candled stock sold at around 44c. to 45c. These are winter prices and householders do not know what to make of the situation.

Butter.—The market for butter showed very little change last week. It is expected that receipts of grass butter will soon be coming along. Meantime new milk creamery sold at 40c. to 42½c. for choicest, with fine quality at about 1c. less. Winter made creamery was quoted at about 40c. while dairies were 34c. to 37c. for Ontarios and 31c. to 32c. for Manitobas.

Cheese.—The Peterboro Board quoted 21 13-16c. per lb. last week, while at Montreal the first option will be held in a day or two. Meantime, quotations were not very firm, but were generally 22½c. to 23c. per lb.

Grain.—After making further new high records, the price of wheat has experienced a succession of breaks. Manitoba feed wheat was quoted here at \$1.55 per bushel. Some American corn sold at \$1.69, ex-store, and Manitoba feed barley was \$1.18. Oats were also lower. No. 2 Canadian Western, 86½c.; No. 3 and No. 1 extra feed, 83½c.; No. 1 feed, 82½c. and No. 2 feed 81½c. ex-store.

Flour.—This market is now coming down from the recent high point with Manitoba first patents, \$14.60 per barrel, with seconds at \$14.10 and strong bakers' at \$13.90 per barrel. Winter wheat flour was quoted at around \$16 per barrel in wood, and at \$7.75 per bag.

Millfeed.—Millers asked \$40 per ton for bran in bags; \$46 for shorts; \$48 to \$52 for middlings; \$52 to \$53 for mixed mouille, and \$55 to \$57 for pure grain mouille.

Hay.—This was the one article to continue at steady prices. Export is going on to the United States. The price was unchanged, with No. 2 baled selling at \$13 to \$13.50 for car lots; No. 3, at \$11.50 to \$12 and clover mixture at \$10.50 to \$11, ex-track.

Seeds.—The season is now well advanced. Prices were steady at \$7 to \$13 per 100 lbs., for timothy, on track, Montreal; \$20 to \$25 for red clover and \$15 to \$25 for alsike.

Hides.—Prices were unchanged through-
 Markets concluded on page 882.

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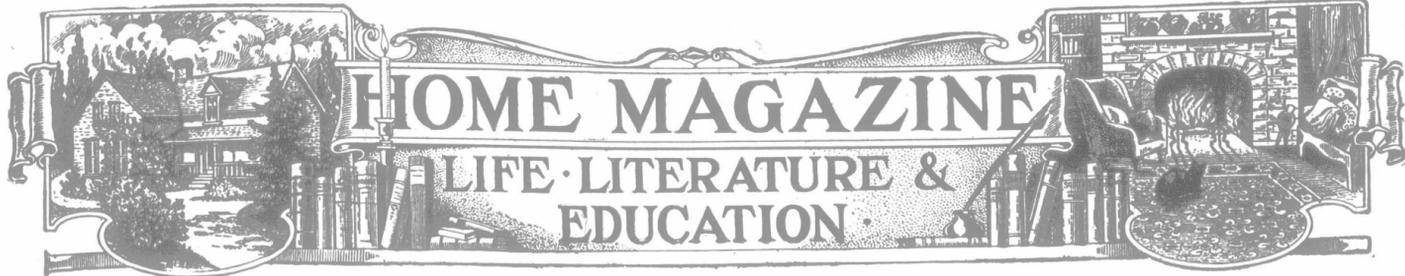
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If We Knew.

BY NIXON WATERMAN.

"If I knew you and you knew me—
If both of us could clearly see,
And with an inner sight divine
The meaning of your heart and mine,
I'm sure that we would differ less
And clasp our hands in friendliness;
Our thoughts would pleasantly agree
If I knew you and you knew me.

"If I knew you and you knew me,
As each one knows his own self, we
Could look each other in the face
And see therein a truer grace.
Life has so many hidden woes,
So many thorns for every rose;
The 'why' of things our hearts would see,
If I knew you and you knew me."

Among the Books

Advance of the English Novel.

[The Advance of the English Novel, by William Lyon Phelps; Dodd, Mead & Co., Publishers, New York.]

When all has been said, the fact remains that more fiction is read than any other class of literature. Ask in any library in regard to the matter, and you will find that the novels are the books which require most frequently to be re-bound. It follows, then, that any reliable guide to the best fiction, must be appreciated, and it is for this reason that the book chosen for to-day's review is Professor Phelps' "Advance of the English Novel."

Professor Phelps defines the novel as "a good story well told," and points out as the reasons for the popularity of fiction in general: (1) That millions of people have discovered the pleasure in such reading—they read for relaxation after the strain of the day's work. (2) The enormous increase of High Schools which have helped to give so many people the intelligence to appreciate not only the novels written for the sake of mere art or relaxation, but also those written for a purpose, a sphere that must continually extend in range and power.

He divides the novel, roughly, into two classes, the novel of Romance, and the novel of Analysis—the first depending upon incident for its interest, the second upon an intimate examination of the mind and motives of man; but points out that many novels combine the two, making use of both events and character-painting to evolve the novel of highest worth. Judged from this standard he considers Thackeray's *Henry Esmond* the greatest work of fiction in the English language.

Lorna Doone, by Robert Blackmore, is selected as the greatest of all English romances, with *Robinson Crusoe* as another excellent example. This book, by the way, was the first English novel, and was written when Defoe was 58 years of age. Sir Walter Scott also belonged to the Romantic School, and has been reincarnated, of late years, in William de Morgan, who died not long ago. De Morgan's first novel, *Joseph Vance*, was written when he was well over 60 years of age, and was followed by *Alice-for-Short*, *Somehow Good*, *It Never Can Happen Again*, and other books, a remarkable showing and sufficient refutation of the statement, repeatedly made, that people of advanced years can do little new or creative work.

Of Dickens Prof. Phelps says: "No other writer has made so great a contribution to the greatest happiness of the greatest number." He compares him to the great modern Russian, Dostoevsky, noting, also, that he is more popular in Russia than any other novelist. While speaking highly of *David Copperfield*, Prof. Phelps places *Great Expectations*

particularly in the limelight as "one of the best novels in English literature."

The *Cloister and the Hearth* is listed as worth all the rest of Charles Reade's books put together; and it is noted that the great Russian, Turgenyev, considers George Eliot's *Mill on the Floss* the best of her works.

Jane Austen and George Eliot are placed highest of English woman writers, although high tribute is paid to Charlotte Bronte. "The fiery energy of Charlotte Bronte caused *Jane Eyre* to attract as much attention as a conflagration; it blazes still. She is a torch in literature rather than a fixed star." Then he adds, "After she is extinguished the world will still be reading *Pride and Prejudice* (Austin) and *Silas Marner* (Eliot).

Of Sir Conan Doyle is said: "It would be difficult to exaggerate the popularity of this author. Doyle, it will be remembered, wrote *Micah Clarke*, *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*, and many other novels, beside a history of the Boer War, *The Crime of the Congo*, several plays, and *The Magic Door*, which is itself a fine guide to the best literature. He is at present writing a history of the Great Modern War.

Robert Louis Stevenson is designated "the giant who reared English fiction from the fetters of realism." With him the Romantic School came again to life. "When I first read *The Beach of Falesa*" says Phelps, "I had to stop and compose myself, so loud was the beating of my heart. His men and women will be my intimates for the rest of my life. . . . Of all modern authors Stevenson is the best for youth." . . . And again, "Stevenson was purely literary; he was not a great dramatist nor a great poet; but it is abundantly clear that he was a great novelist, essayist and maker of epistles."

"Since 1906," notes Prof. Phelps, "a fine new spirit has entered into contemporary fiction, the spirit of Reality," and so to-day we have the "life" novel, a very different species from that of the old Realism, of which Zola is an example. —"Ah, poor Real Life, which I love," says Howells, "Can I make others see the delight I find in thy foolish and insipid face?"

Among novelists of this new school are Arnold Bennet, De Morgan, J. M. Barrie, H. G. Wells, and many others. Meredith and Hardy may also be classed here, especially in their later books. Bennet's vogue began with *The Old Wives Tale* (1908), and was continued throughout the *Clayhanger* series. He is much liked by many readers, although there are many others who find his meticulous "brick upon brick" methods tedious. . . . George Meredith (who died in May, 1909) is referred to as "a gigantic and unique figure in modern fiction," but "a great man who wrote novels rather than a great novelist." Although ranked high by many critics it is doubtful if he will ever be popular, were it only because of his involved and cumbersome style. Meredith, however, was an optimist. He believed people to be masters of their fate; Hardy believes Fate to be master of them. Hardy, however, is a better novel architect than Meredith; his people are more real, and some of his descriptions incomparable. In reading Meredith it is well to begin with *Rhoda Fleming*.

Of Hardy, Phelps says: "It is the simple fact that of all living English novelists none can possibly be considered his rival." Ten of his fifteen novels are works of genius, among them *The Return of the Native*, *Far From the Madding Crowd*, *The Woodlanders*, and the tremendous but awful book *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*.

John Galsworthy is a notable figure in contemporary literature, a satirist, who has found his place chiefly in pulling down idols and espousing the cause of the over-riden—doing it all, too, with a most charming style. His masterpiece so far is, perhaps, *The Man of Property*, and his most charming novel *The Patrician*.

J. M. Barrie, "the greatest, most profound, most original British dramatist of our time," has written only one masterpiece as a novel (in Prof. Phelps' opinion), *Sentimental Tommy*. There are those, however, who prefer his *Window in Thrums*.

May Sinclair is described as Charlotte Bronte reincarnated: "In the year 1904 Charlotte Bronte revisited the glimpses of the moon, wrote a strange novel called *The Divine Fire*, and returned to the Elysian fields. She signed the work by the then unfamiliar name of May Sinclair." Prof. Phelps classes Miss Sinclair as "to-day the foremost living writer among English-speaking women," believes *The Three Sisters* to be her best book, but places *The Belfry*, written since the war began, very high.

Miss Mary Patricia Willcocks, a Devonshire school teacher, is, he says, not nearly so well known as she deserves to be. In 1907 she wrote a novel of great power, *The Wingless Victory*, following it up with *A Man of Genius*.

"It is a good thing for every man and woman whose brain happens to be in activity," says our author, "to read Samuel Butler's *The Way of All Flesh*, a "diabolical" novel, but "so closely packed with thought that it produces constant intellectual delight." The book is "a wonderful treatise on how not to bring up children;" also is "of service to Christianity because of its attacks on cant and pretense."

Bernard Shaw, who is Butler's "most famous disciple," has one novel included, *Cashel Byron's Profession*.

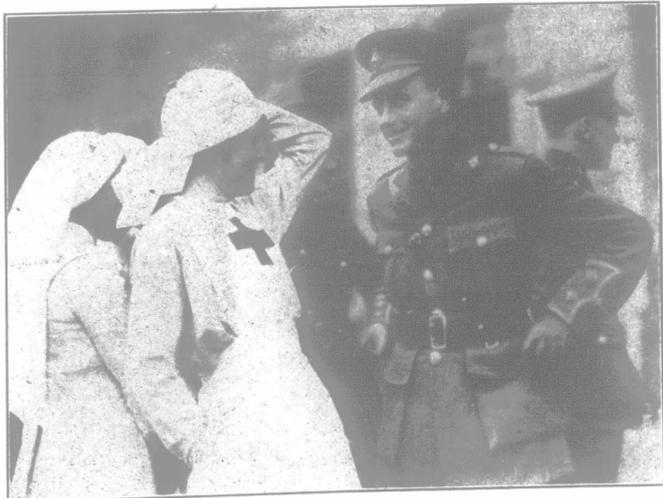
The most charming story written by Eden Philpotts is *Widcombe Fair*, in which the leading character is a village. His best novel is, however, *Brunel's Tower*, written in 1915.

H. G. Wells, the author of a great many books, is, before all things, a Reformer and Socialist, but he is an artist too, and before the war his books were translated into German, Russian and French. Among his more recent works are *Tono Bungay*, *Ann Veronica*, *The New Machiavelli*, *The Passionate Friends*. (Mr. Brillings sees it through was published after Prof. Phelps' book appeared.)

W. J. Locke is described as "one of the best beloved among contemporary men of letters," and especial mention is made of his humorous *Septimus*, *The Beloved Vagabond*, and "the sincere and beautiful" *Three Wise Men*.

Next come: Alfred Ollivant, whose *Bob, Son of Battle* is already a classic; A. S. M. Hutchinson, whose *The Happy Warrior* (1912) contains "the most irresistibly winsome boy that I have ever met, in or out of books"; St. John Ervine's *Alice and a Family*, "one of the most charming, enliveningly humorous character sketches of our time;" Frank Norris, whose splendid work was "defeated by death," but who is famous through his novels *The Pit* and *The Octopus*; and Charles D. Stewart, "the American novelist most worthy to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mark Twain," and who has produced two novels, filled with life and humor, *The Fugitive Blacksmith* and *Partners of Providence*.

Owen Wister produced a best seller that continues to sell, in *The Virginians*, and Booth Tarkington is especially noted for his *The Gentleman from India*, *The Turmoil* (his best novel so far), and *Seventeen*. Of the last Phelps says: "Every man and woman over fifty ought to read *Seventeen*. It is not only a skilful analysis of adolescent love; it is,



Canadian Soldiers Welcomed by Red Cross Nurses in Limerick, Ireland. Johnnie Canuck seems to be enjoying it.

In America, Winston Churchill, who began his career in the floodtide of the Romantic revival, with *Richard Carvel*, has developed into one of the most popular realists on the continent, and his books sell by the hundred thousand. He is one of those who know how to keep up with the taste and temper of the reading public, and so now he writes such books as *The Inside of the Cup* and *A Far Country*. . . . The Romantic Revival lasted for about 15 years after Stevenson's death, but beside Stevenson's own romances perhaps the only ones likely to survive are those of the Pole, Henryk Sienkiewicz, whose best-known work is *Quo Vadis*.

Among modern novelists the author selects, for especial commendation, Conrad, Barrie, Galsworthy, Miss May Sinclair and Miss Willcocks. Joseph Conrad is a Pole, whose father, a revolutionist, died in Siberia. He himself became a sailor, and so gained material for the many splendid sea stories he has written. Among his best novels are *Under Western Eyes*, *Typhoon*, and *The Nigger of the Narcissus*! Prof. Phelps says of him: "He is the heir of Stevenson. It is as though Stevenson's soul had migrated to the new man;" while Galsworthy calls him a "seer," and says he has the "cosmic spirit."

with all its side-splitting mirth, a tragedy. No mature person who reads this novel will ever seriously regret his lost youth or wish to be young again."

Jack London, "the flannel-shirted novelist (who died recently on his ranch in California) "has never written anything nearly so good as his *Call of the Wild*." He has had a great following, but, Prof. Phelps concludes, "Of all American authors who have made their debut in the twentieth century, I regard Mr. Henry Sydnor Harrison as the most promising. . . . Of all our young writers he seems to have the largest natural endowment." Among his books *Queed* and *V. V.'s Eyes* are especially noted.

Mary E. Wilkin's books—*Pembroke*, *The Portion of Labor* and *The Shoulders of Atlas*, are spoken of as true and Edith Wharton is referred to as, "by common consent the head of all living American women who are writing books." Prof. Phelps, however, considers that she has not spirituality enough, and gives her credit for only one masterpiece, *Ethan Frome*.

The best books by William Deans Howells are *A Modern Instance* and *The Rise of Silas Lapham*, and the best by Henry James *Roderick Hudson*, *The American*, and *Daisy Miller*.

In conclusion Prof. Phelps discriminates thus in favor of the British novelist. "In comparison between British and American novelists—whether one takes the 19th or the 20th century—the patriotic American would suffer actual pain, were it not that the more patriotic a person is the more incapable he is of seeing the truth. Love is blind, love of country stone-blind."—A generous appraisal surely, by an American, for Prof. Phelps is the teacher of literature in one of the big United States colleges.

Many more books are mentioned, and a little critique given of all, in *The Advance of the English Novel*, but those who are interested must get the book for themselves. It will be found a most valuable aid in selecting the works of fiction one should read.

Noted Women.

Clara Barton.

All the world knows Florence Nightingale, but not so many have heard of the American "Lady of the Lamp," Clara Barton.

To begin with, Miss Barton was forty years old before her great opportunity came. For more than twenty years she had plodded along, first as a country school teacher, and afterwards as a department clerk at Washington, where, besides bearing the distinction of being the first woman Government clerk, she also won some notoriety owing to her somewhat unguarded enthusiasm with regard to her political beliefs. Then came the great Civil War in the United States, and she undertook the work which has made her name immortal in her own country at least, and, rightfully, wherever it is known.

All alone she began, but, in the words of a biographer, "she was organization itself," and in point of personal service she even went ahead of Florence Nightingale, for while the work of the famous English woman was confined to the hospitals, Miss Barton carried on her work absolutely in the face of the enemy, to the sound of cannon and close to the firing-line. Indeed, as the Boston Transcript noted at the time of her death, "she was on the firing-line for humanity all her life."

When the Franco-Prussian War broke out, she went at once to Europe, and served at the front until the fighting was over, when she found further work distributing relief to the suffering people of Paris. Then "after years of pleading she gained her heart's desire—the ratification by the United States of an international treaty recognizing the Red Cross." At the age of sixty she was elected President of that Society in her country, and at her suggestion its sphere was extended to enable it to aid the suffering in times of great national calamity other than war. Thus it was that she and her helpers were able to assist so ably during the forest fires in Michigan in 1881, the great floods on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, the famine of Texas, the earthquake of Charleston, the cyclone of 1888 in Florida, the epidemic of yellow fever in Florida in the same year, the Johnstown disaster of 1889, the cyclone in

Iowa in 1890, and the tidal wave that swept the South Carolina islands in 1893-94. In 1892 she had helped the sufferers in the great Russian famine, and in the later nineties, after a brief breathing space, quite alone she braved the dangers of carrying relief to the stricken Armenians. When disturbances broke out in Cuba she was there, and in the years that immediately followed, found plenty to do during the Spanish War and the calamities of ocean-swept Galveston.

In 1904, when eighty-three years of age, she retired from the presidency of

of every girl and every woman, no matter what her sphere in life may be. They are in every human heart, and the development of them will make any life a blessing to the world, and crown it with a crown of glory."

Hope's Quiet Hour

Neither Murmur Ye.

Neither murmur ye, as some of them also murmured, and were destroyed of the destroyer. Now all these things happened unto them for examples; and they are written for our admonition. —1 Cor. 10: 10, 11

"Some murmur when their sky is clear
And wholly bright to view,
If one small speck of dark appear
In their great heaven of blue.
And some with thankful love are filled
If but one streak of light,
One ray of God's good mercy yield
The darkness of their night."

Last week I heard a chaplain from the front speaking about the Canadian soldiers. He said he had seen numberless acts of splendid courage and not one ignoble deed. But the thing he seemed to admire most was their way of accepting cheerily all kinds of hardships. When they stood in deep mud, with rain pelting down on their heads, they treated it as a thing to joke about, instead of grumbling.

If the soldiers laugh and sing in the midst of terrible discomfort, we must surely despise ourselves as we grumble and complain about the merest trifles. Yet what a common sin murmuring is. Perhaps we hardly realize that it is a sin at all, and therefore we make no real, prayerful effort to conquer the habit. We can see that a person who is constantly finding fault about trifles is very trying to live with; but that is not all. Murmuring is a sin against God.

The story of Israel in the wilderness was written "for our admonition", and if you read it carefully you will notice that this sin is particularly displeasing to God. "When the people complained it displeased the Lord; and the Lord heard it, and His anger was kindled; and the fire of the Lord burnt among them,

and consumed them that were in the uttermost parts of the camp."

These are very terrible words; for if God heard their complaints and punished them so severely for their want of thankfulness, what does He think of us when we complain?

How little they knew of the love of God. They had no thought that His wonderful love would draw Christ down to suffer and die for men. We know how uncomplainingly He endured insults and torture for us, and yet we are not ashamed to complain about trifling discomforts.

When men and women are called to endure some heavy trial they summon all their courage to bear it bravely. We can see this every day, in this time of terrible anxiety and sorrow. But it is not only the great troubles that come to test us. God is watching and testing us every day, and He hears our murmurings as He heard the complaints of the Israelites. We should not be "so ready with complaint" if we realized that each temptation to murmur is an enemy to be fought and conquered. The Great Captain is watching each soldier in His army, watching to see how he will meet this little disappointment and that disagreeable duty. We can please Him every time we endure an indoor storm goodhumoredly, or an outdoor one with cheery, resolute determination.

Let us look again at the Israelites in the wilderness. Among other things they murmured because the food provided for them—provided by God Himself—was not exactly what they wanted. God heard these complaints and gave them their desire; but He was much displeased and smote the people with a very great plague. The flesh they insisted on having was not good for them.

How much murmuring about food does God hear every day! Why, some people can hardly eat a single meal without finding fault about something.

Once a wife's long-tried patience gave way when her husband said the coffee was weak as dish-water, the toast burnt and the ham like leather.

"Henry," she said, "I've tried faithfully to cook for you these twelve years, and you always find fault. Why can't you praise me once in a while, I'd like to know."

"Why," he answered "I've often sat down to a meal and never said a word about it. That's just like a woman—she can't tell a complaint when she gets one."

Is it enough to refrain from complaining? Is it enough to accept God's numberless gifts without a word of gratitude to the Giver?

Let a man lose his eyesight for a year—or his hearing, or the use of hands or feet—and he will thank God most heartily when the gift is restored. Should we not thank Him now for sight and hearing, for food and water, for friends, and countless other gifts? The spirit of thankfulness may be gained by practice; and, when our hearts rise up in thankfulness to the Giver of all good, the spirit of murmuring will be crowded out.

In one of Anderson's fairy tales a princess is described who proved her high birth by her sensitiveness to discomfort. A pea was laid on her bedstead, and over it were placed twenty mattresses and twenty down beds. Next morning she complained that she had slept on something hard, and felt black and blue all over. So they knew she must be a real princess. I should have thought a real princess would have been too courteous and highminded to complain about a trifle.

It is often considered that a man who is very critical and hard to please is a man of fine taste; but is he not rather "a man of fine distastes?"

We might try to copy Mark Tapley, who made a point of coming out strong—as our soldiers are doing—when it was some "credit to be jolly". If others can "pack up their troubles in their old kit bag and smile, smile, smile!" so can we.

When a cold firebrand and a burning lamp went out to see the world, the former declared that the whole world was dark, while the latter found nothing but brightness wherever it went. Why? Because it carried brightness with it.

I think it was R. L. Stevenson who said: "To be happy is the first step to being pious." In these days of anxious uncertainty the secret of joy is trust in the King of kings. No matter what may be the outcome of this terrible war, the world is in the hollow of God's hand—and safety lies there.

Isaiah tells us of the Mighty One who measures the ocean in the hollow



Clara Barton.

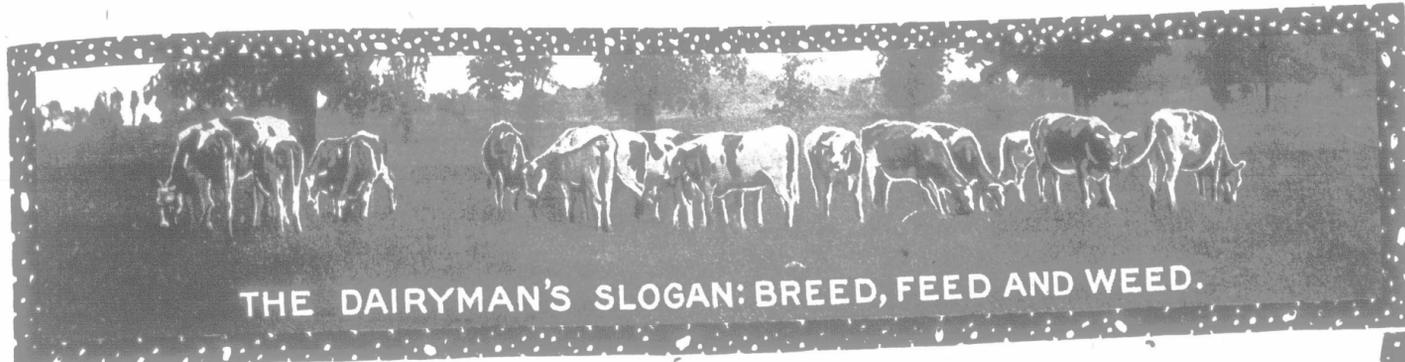
the Red Cross, and lived quietly at her home in Glen Echo, Md., on the Potomac, until her death on April 12th, 1912.

Truly a wonderful woman was Clara Barton, and a wonderful life she lived. "Patient fidelity to the nearest duty," remarks a biographer, "absolute unselfishness, loyalty to high ideals, love of work, courage, sympathy translated into terms of tireless helpfulness—these are the qualities that made Clara Barton one of the most useful women that the world has ever known. They are within the reach



The Bulwark of German Militarism.

General von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff. These two form the link between the ambitions of the Kaiser and the implicit service of the German people.



THE DAIRYMAN'S SLOGAN: BREED, FEED AND WEED.

Raising the milk and profit yield

Can you do it? You can. Others are doing it. John Wait, of Colborne, did it. He raised his milk yield in 5 years from 5,438 lbs. per cow to 9,964 lbs. by herd testing and business methods. "Early freshening," he says, "would often make a good dairy cow out of an apparently low producer."

Let us quote his letter further: "You cannot emphasize too much the importance of a pure-bred sire with a record, as I have found to be only too true. I have 2-year-old, well-bred heifers which I expect this year will outyield my best mature cows of 4 to 6 years ago, with fully 1% more fat."

"Dairying," he adds, "is one branch of profitable farming if properly managed. This is the important part—for I know of several hard-working farmers whose herds are actually not paying for the feed and labor put on them."

John Wait increased his production with profit—that is, with the same equipment, stables and labor, at practically the same cost, he has doubled his milk production. This is a story of success that can be yours.

In Europe the breeding and milking stock are certainly not above normal, and are probably below. Moreover, cheese and butter, being valuable and concentrated foods, will be readily shipped when more bulky foods are held owing to the submarines. The home demand for dairy products is vastly on the increase, although our herds do not show much growth. The growing demand in the cities for ice-cream and milk, and in the condensaries and milk powder plants, guarantees that continued progress will be made in the dairy business as in the past.

How Progress will be Made

There are just four principles—(1) Good Management. (2) Feeding. (3) Weeding. (4) Breeding.

"Management" means meeting the labor and feed shortages in the proper way. Install modern milking machines—they give excellent results in herds of 20 cows or over, and cut down your labor one-half. Use wide machinery and more horse-power. Use the gang plow this fall and the double cutaway disc. Employ modern haying machinery and, when possible, thresh from the field.

Good "herd management"—calls for getting rid of every cow that won't give at least 5,000 lbs. of milk a year. To take their places keep every good individual heifer calf from a good cow. The cost of feed for a heifer up to the time she is bred should not be over \$40, and if you can sell her for much more than that if you don't need her yourself. But keep no scrub dairy calves and no grade dairy bull calves—there is no money in feeding them after twelve weeks. This, of course, does not apply to dual-purpose cattle.

Carry all the dairy cattle your pasture land your plan of crops and your labor will permit—don't go beyond it. Remember, a smaller herd of well-fed, well-cared-for, heavy milkers will give more hard cash profits than a big herd, half fed and half cared for.

Feeding is Important—of course

You are probably too busy for soiling crops this year, but if pastures become short and dry, cut some of your green oat crop and feed it. You will make more money than if you let your oats ripen, but allow the milk flow of your cattle to stop—it will not come back until after freshening. This will be especially desirable in 1917 because of the short corn crop last year.

Unless pastures are burned and no summer silage or soiling crop is available don't figure on feeding grains or meal this year—unless to very heavily-producing cows, or to cows on test or for records. If you want to do so, however, try cottonseed meal, the cheapest concentrate at present prices, considering its food value. Don't feed over 2 lbs. One part cottonseed meal mixed with two parts bran, and green food, gives the ideal balanced ration for succulence and energy.

Grow more corn this year—the variety that suits your district best. Provide ample silo space—even if it costs more money to build, the silo built in 1917 will pay big. Harrow your corn before it breaks through, when about 2 inches high and again when 5 inches high. It doesn't hurt the corn, and it kills thousands of weeds.

Give your cows pure water—a cow needs 10 to 20 gallons daily. Remember a can of fly spray in July and August will pay its cost many times over by increased production. Nail an old sack in the doorway—darkened stables during milking make for greater comfort and greater production. A tree or two in the pasture field will mean many dollars to the farmer in July and August.

Weeding Out—it Must be Done

Ask yourself: Are cows keeping you or are you keeping cows? You can find out only by the test, which doesn't take up much time. Weigh each cow's milk twice a day, or three widely separated days in each month. Put down the results on a card. Three times a month on the same days take a sample of her milk, put it in a bottle with a preservative, and have the milk tested for butter-fat. Your district representative will do the testing and make all the calculations. In this way, weed out all the profit eaters and fill the gaps with your best heifers. This is the way to make money.

And now Breeding—it is Vital

A good bull is more than half the herd, but kill off that grade bull—he's robbing you. Fill his place with a good, pure-bred bull, but be sure he is good. A scrub "pure-bred" is worse than a scrub grade. He steals your money and he hides behind a pedigree. But choose a bull of the breed which predominates amongst your cows, and be prepared to pay a reasonable price for a pure-bred. But be sure he comes from a family which has produced heavy milkers consistently for generations. If possible, buy a bull calf whose dam and sire, especially the former, have qualified in the Official Record of Performance. Of course, he must be a strong, healthy, vigorous individual, too.

When the pure-bred bull of good family and strong personality is mated to the profit-making females, proven by test, and the progeny is properly fed, profitable production is assured. It may take time and some money, but the result is absolutely certain—the farmer is on the highway to prosperity.

If you wish immediate, practical information regarding:

- The installation of a milking machine.
- The best variety of corn, ensilage or ear, for your county.
- The equipment preferred for herd testing.
- How to make the test with little labor.
- How to organize a small herd testing centre in your community without cost.
- Whether to feed concentrates this summer, and just what to feed according to your local conditions.
- How to care for the corn crop at a minimum of expense.
- The latest in efficient silo construction.
- The families (or blood lines) of the dairy breeds you favor that have been noted producers.
- The cheapest way to produce clean, pure milk according to your local conditions.

—or information upon any other practical phase of dairying which will best meet your particular requirements, write to the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Kindly give details regarding your local conditions, and ask specific questions.



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Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Hon. Wm. H. Hearst
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of His hand and measures heaven with a span. But it is this same Mighty One who shall gather the lambs in His arms.—Isa. 11:11,12.

In the great storm which is shaking the nations, you are not forgotten. Nothing comes to you by accident. The Master's lessons—easy or difficult—are intended to build up beautiful and strong character in the pupils He loves. This is our school-time, and some day we shall thank Him for the trying days as well as for the days of untroubled pleasure. Perhaps this time of sorrow and strain may result in a great uplift of millions of souls. We are not caught in the grinding wheels of a heartless machine. Though God has not caused the terrible convulsion of this war, He has permitted it—and therefore it can only work together for the good of His children.

When Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles, and the people of Israel, were gathered together to trample underfoot the Son of Man; they were permitted to work out their cruel will—and so He became the Saviour of the world! God is able to overcome evil with good. Therefore let us trust Him and sing, as the birds do at the front whenever they get a chance.

"I cannot always see the plan on which He builds my life,
For oft the sound of hammers, blow on blow,
The noise of strife,
Confuse me till I quite forget He knows
And oversees,
And that in all details, with His good plan
My life agrees.

"I cannot always know and understand
The Master's rule.
I cannot always do the tasks He gives
In life's hard school.
But I am learning with His help to solve
Them, one by one,
And when I cannot understand, to say,
'Thy Will be done.'"

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Needy.

Another gift of \$5.00 for the needy—from Mrs. A. W.—has found its way into the Quiet Hour purse. Probably it will soon find its special mission. In the meantime it is waiting and ready for service. With thanks to the kind giver I will do my part in passing on the money.

HOPE.

The Fashions.

How to Order Patterns.

Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state in which issue pattern appeared. Price fifteen cents PER PATTERN. If two members appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, thirty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine", London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

See under illustrations for price of patterns shown in this week's issue.

When ordering, please use this form:—

Send the following pattern to:

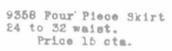
Name.....
Post Office.....
County.....
Province.....
Number of Pattern.....
Age (if child or misses' pattern).....
Measurement—Waist..... Bust.....
Date of issue in which pattern appeared.....



9355 Blouse with Tucked or Gathered Front; 24 to 44 bust. Price 15 cts.



9356 Sport Shirt, sizes 16 and 18 yrs. Price 10 cts.



9358 Four Piece Skirt 24 to 32 waist. Price 15 cts.



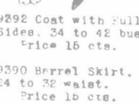
9371 Box Plaited Skirt, sizes 16 and 18 yrs. Price 15 cts.



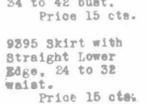
9292 Coat with Full Skirt. 24 to 42 bust. Price 15 cts.



9298 Fancy Bodice, 24 to 42 bust. Price 15 cts.



9290 Barrel Skirt. 24 to 32 waist. Price 15 cts.



9295 Skirt with Straight Lower Edge, 24 to 32 waist. Price 15 cts.



9288 Bodice with Square Neck, 24 to 42 bust. Price 15 cts.



9404 Coat Negligee. Small 34 or 36. Medium 38 or 40. Large, 42 or 44 bust. Price 15 cts.



9284 Girl's Dress 8 to 15 years. Price 12 cts.



9287 Chemise Gown 24 to 42 bust. Price 15 cts.



9282 Combination Corset Cover and Petticoat, 34 to 44 bust. Price 15 cts.



9272 Child's Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years. Price 10 cts.

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Dear Ju practicing tell you w dresses. now, and so very v factory co I colored very nice than pri There ar this fami to make Can you in it? T help.

Grey C

It stri right kin for soldie salted pe fruit cak soap; ma scrap-bo shots; b thing ex "Washin cheese; tooth-pa buttons pins; ne laces; seemed butter, surveyr ter, if it

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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 Right Kind of Woman.

Dear Junia.—Everyone is talking and practicing economy, so I thought I would tell you what I do in the matter of house dresses. Print is twenty cents a yard now, and even at that price does not wear so very well. Well, I bought ten-cent factory cotton and made them up, then I colored them with dyola. They look very nice, and I'm sure will wear better than print. I allowed for shrinkage. There are quite a few dresses to get in this family, so I think I can save enough to make a box for some lonely soldier. Can you give me a list of things to put in it? Thanking you in advance for your help.

ROSEMARY.

Grey Co., Ont.

It strikes us that you are about the right kind of woman, Rosemary. Boxes for soldiers may contain: socks—of course; salted peanuts; chocolate bars; cigarettes; fruit cake; gum; insect powder; shaving soap; maple sugar; fine underwear; home scrap-book with home news and snapshots; books or magazines about anything except the war; tinned vegetables; "Washington" or "camp" coffee; cream cheese; chipped beef; tooth brushes and tooth-paste; bachelor's buttons (trouser buttons with catches to snap on); safety pins; needle and thread; tan-colored shoelaces; etc.—Whatever the dear boy seemed to like best when at home. Tinned butter, which is used by campers and surveymen, might be sent, or home butter, if it is possible to put it in close tins.

Letter from Northumberland.

Dear Junia.—I am an interested reader of your department in the "Advocate," from which I obtain much help. I did heartily agree with you on the point of fancy work patterns spoken of a few weeks ago. I believe this terrible war will continue until such frivolities are laid aside, also so much pleasure-seeking; yes, we may add money-seeking too; what we need is "God-seeking." I cannot help but speak of a letter I received from an old school chum some time ago. She said she didn't know how she'd stand it if she had a brother as near the trenches as I had, it must be awful to think of him away over there so near the fighting or perhaps in it. In the same letter she tells how her mother has been "tatting" and she "embroidering and crocheting" all winter. They live alone and have no work only what they themselves make. The letter is still unanswered, as I have spent every spare moment trying to do something for our poor lads who so greatly appreciate our efforts. I shall answer and ask her if she wouldn't have a clearer conscience if she'd been knitting or such like for the poor boys who are all "our brothers." Since her letter came the message that dear brother was killed in action on March 1. It is surely harder than anyone who has escaped the pain knows; but, as "Hope" said, it is "Hopeful sorrow," for our brother was a sincere christian and said he was not afraid to die and would do so "trusting his Maker." He said "it would be a good thing if one from every home went to the war, and then there would be more praying and serious thought and the war would end sooner, as no doubt the ways of the world brought it on."

Will you kindly answer the following questions through the columns of your paper?

How can I can or do up horseradish so that it will not lose its strength?

Are Greystone or other soft turnips used for table purposes? If so, how are they prepared?

How may fly specks be removed from a piano without injuring the finish?

A BUSY HOUSEKEEPER.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

Grate the horseradish, cover at once with good vinegar, and bottle, using close stoppers.

When cooking very soft turnips for table use steam them, then mash with butter, pepper and salt. If you boil them use just as little water as possible. Some like turnips diced instead of mashed, and covered with a milk or cream sauce.

To make a milk sauce rub butter and flour together and cook, adding milk by degrees and stirring all the time. Season and serve very hot.

A friend of mine who is a music teacher cleans her piano by washing it, a little at a time, with a soft rag, soft water, and a little castile soap, polishing immediately, as she goes, with chamois.

The Cookery Column.

Rhubarb Baked With Raisins.—For 1 lb. rhubarb take 1/2 cup raisins and 1 cup sugar, seeding raisins if necessary. Just cover the raisins with water and let cook until the water has evaporated to 2 or 3 spoonfuls. Put the rhubarb, raisins and sugar in a baking-dish in layers, and cook in oven until the rhubarb is tender but not broken. Prunes, soaked over night then partly cooked may be used instead of the rhubarb.

Round Steak and Potato.—"Round" steak is, or should be, the cheapest of the steaks. Pare and slice enough potatoes to make 3 cups. Cut 1 1/4 lb. round steak into pieces about 2 inches square; slice 2 onions thin. Have ready nearly 1 cup rolled cracker crumbs. Butter a covered cooking-dish that holds nearly 2 quarts. In it put a layer of the potato, then a thin layer of the onion. Add salt and pepper, then meat. Add a few bits of butter and a sprinkling of cracker crumbs. Repeat the layers until all are used. Pour in hot, rich milk until it appears through the layers. Cover close and let steam until done. Turn on a hot platter, sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve at once with a green vegetable salad. This dish may be cooked in a fireless cooker.

Asparagus Salad.—Boiled asparagus makes one of the very nicest salads. Cook carefully to preserve the form (the sprouts should be tied in a bunch). When cold serve on lettuce leaves with dressing. Canned salmon may be placed under the sprouts, or sliced cucumbers, radishes, hard-boiled eggs or cheese balls may be placed about them. Plenty of asparagus should be canned for fall and winter use. Every farm should have an asparagus bed. The soil should be rich and the grass kept from over-running. When once established the plants will grow up year after year.

Food For Hard-Working People.

Upon the whole Canadians live "well" so far as food goes, yet occasionally mistakes are made; too much protein—as supplied in meats, beans, cheese, heavy puddings, etc.—finds way to the table, or, on the other hand, far too little.

As a rule on the farm, and especially in summer, the food for hard workers is the only kind that needs much consideration, and it should be remembered that the muscle-using man of normal health needs quantities of protein and starches, with sugar also as an additional source of energy. He really needs foods that will not digest too quickly else he will get hungry too soon, but of course, this does not mean that dishes that are noted for being heavy and indigestible should be served frequently; everything should be well cooked, and the best of its kind, not sogged up with grease or made heavy by bad cooking.

Eggs, oatmeal with cream, or bacon at breakfast; beef and potatoes, with a breakfast; beef and potatoes, with a second vegetable and pudding for dinner; second starch or protein dish, (such as one starch or protein dish, (such as creamed potatoes, baked beans, macaroni and cheese, or cold meat), with fruit and bread for supper;—this should supply a fair balance, even for hard-working people. Of course, fruit may always be added to the breakfast, when a little jam or marmalade almost seems a necessity, while green vegetables, such as lettuce, while green vegetables, such as lettuce, onions, cress, radishes, may be added to any meal or every meal. They help to supply the bulk necessary for peristaltic motion, and also contain mineral substances that are very helpful to the general health. To the list of green vegetables may be added boiled "greens," which may be very acceptable at dinner with meat and potatoes, or at supper, served very hot on toast, with perhaps a poached egg on top. To be wholly delicious greens should be drained very dry, re-heated and seasoned well with butter, pepper and salt. They may consist of young dandelions, spinach, beet tops, or the pigweed and "lamb's quarters" found growing wild in the garden, about barnyards and in the

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N. Dakota.....	3.25 2.75	Blossom.....	18c. and 22c. per lb.
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London, Ont.

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fields. "Lamb's quarters" is, indeed, just the wild spinach. Spinach, by the way, is called by the French "broom of the stomach."

While we are on the subject of supper dishes it may be mentioned that baked tomatoes, with a poached egg on top, served on toast, make a very pleasant variety. Tomatoes hollowed out and stuffed with any salad mixture, to which plenty of salad oil has been added, are also delicious and nutritious. Possibly a taste for olive oil may have to be cultivated, but its medicinal and nutritious qualities make the effort worth while.

A rule given by a nerve specialist is, "Never eat a heavy meal when you are very tired. It is better to take a cup of broth, then wait half an hour before eating the rest of the meal." Farmers cannot always rest before eating, even when very tired, and usually, for them, the half hour between broth and dinner is quite out of the question. The habit of beginning dinner with a small plate of thin soup, should be, however, much more general on farms than it is. It acts as an appetizer and sets the gastric juices flowing. But the soup should be a tasty consommé rather than a heavy soup, and only a small plateful should be taken. A heavy soup, thickened and filled with vegetables, or a milk soup, is much better for supper, when, with toasted bread or biscuits, it may form a dish by itself.

Upon the whole, even for hard-working folk, more coarse cereals and bulk vegetables should be eaten, and should be made to take the place, to a great extent, of rich pastries, which are apt to clog the system.

Instead of Meat.

Meat is expensive always, and this year especially so, there is no mistake about that. Nevertheless one needs to hesitate about recommending that it be left out altogether from the bill of fare, even in warm weather. Its richness in protein, which hard-working folk must have to keep their bodies built up, and the ease with which it may be cooked, make it a valuable food, advisable for at least one meal each day, unless in the case of practiced vegetarians who have plenty of time to devote to the concoction of a variety of meat substitutes.

For two meals in the day, however, meat may very well be left out and occasionally, even for dinner, a meat substitute may be put in its place. Also there are some people who, from some idiosyncrasy, simply cannot bear meat. These should be particularly careful to provide themselves with meat substitutes, dishes containing enough protein to build the wasting-down body as much as meat would do. If they don't they must expect to find themselves growing weaker and less fit for work, nervous and even, perhaps, thin.

The following recipes afford some hints for dishes that may help to take the place of meat.

Potatoes with Cheese.—Melt 2 table-
spoons butter, and in it cook 2 table-
spoons flour and 1/4 teaspoon each of salt and
pepper. Add 1 cup milk and stir until
boiling. Butter a baking-dish and grate
cheese to make 1/2 cup. Also make ready
2 cups potatoes in thin slices. In the

baking-dish arrange layers of potatoes,
cheese and the cooked sauce, repeating
until all is used. On top put a layer of
buttered cracker crumbs, and bake until
the potatoes are hot throughout and the
crumbs browned.

Baked Beans.—Parboil beans, then
bake them in the oven in a covered pot,
adding a little fat pork. Some also add
a little black molasses. Add water as
necessary to the bean pot. Baked beans
should always be served with a green
vegetable, something acid, and coarse
bread. The acid may be in the form of
catsup; boiled greens to which a little
vinegar or lemon juice has been added;
cabbage salad or lettuce with dressing.

Macaroni and Cheese: (A meal in
itself).—Boil 1/2 lb. macaroni in slightly
salted water until tender. Drain. Put
in a buttered dish in layers with grated
cheese and canned tomatoes, also season-
ing of salt and pepper, and a few bits of
butter. When the dish is full add very
rich milk to moisten, and bake half an
hour. Any odd scraps of meat that may
be on hand may be minced and added to
this dish. Brown bread and a crisp, green
salad should be served with macaroni and
cheese. The salad may consist of lettuce
with dressing or green onions chopped and
mixed with a very little thick, sour cream
and salt.

Creamed Eggs.—Take 5 hard-boiled
eggs, 2 cups breadcrumbs, 1 cup milk, salt
and pepper to season. Slice the eggs, and
put breadcrumbs and eggs in layers in a
buttered baking-dish, sprinkling each
layer with salt, pepper and dots of but-
ter. Have the top layer buttered crumbs.
Pour the milk over, and bake in a moder-
ate oven. Garnish with parsley, and
serve in the dish in which it was baked.

Cream Omelet.—Beat whites and yolks
of 6 eggs separately with a Dover egg-
beater, then mix lightly together with 1
tablespoon sweet cream for each egg.
Put in a hot pan in which a tablespoon of
butter has been heated. Let stand on
top of stove until the bottom browns,
then fold over and serve on a hot platter.
The omelet may be served plain, or be-
fore it is folded over grated cheese, or
hot boiled asparagus, greens, or green
peas, nicely seasoned, may be spread
thickly on the lower half. Omelet should
always be served very hot, and looks
prettier if garnished with parsley.

Eggs on Toast.—Take 4 hard-boiled
eggs, and remove the yolks from the
whites. Chop the whites. Melt 3 table-
spoons butter and cook in it 3 table-
spoons flour and 1/4 teaspoon each of salt and
pepper. Add 1 cup milk and stir until
boiling, then add the chopped whites.
Have 4 slices of bread toasted. Dip the
edges of each in boiling, slightly salted
water, then butter and spread on a hot
platter. Spread the cream sauce with
the egg-whites over the toast, then press
the yolks through a sieve or potato-ricer,
over the top. Garnish with parsley and
serve very hot.

Split Pea Soup.—Soak 1 cup split peas
for 2 hours or more, then boil for 4 hours,
adding 12 seeds of red peppers. An hour
before serving add 1 quart strong soup
stock or 3/4 pint cold gravy. Let boil
down to 3 quarts. Put the soup through
a colander, season and reheat before serv-
ing. Serve for supper with hot biscuits
or bits of buttered bread toasted in the
oven (croutons).

The Windrow

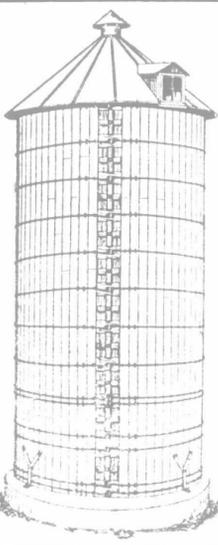
On April 4th all the laws in force limit-
ing Russian citizens in their creeds and
religion were repealed.

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have fallen on the field of battle, and
many others are crippled or have lost
their sight.

Already more than 10,000,000 men
have been killed or permanently disabled
in Europe.

English is the richest language in the
world. The New Standard Dictionary
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"When all the guns that bluster have
ceased to brag and millions more men are
in their graves, when poverty is riding
the world and every little deed of pro-
ductive handiwork is more precious to the
European governments than ever before,
is it to be doubted that women will, in
some countries, be forced to take the
place of men and in others continue to



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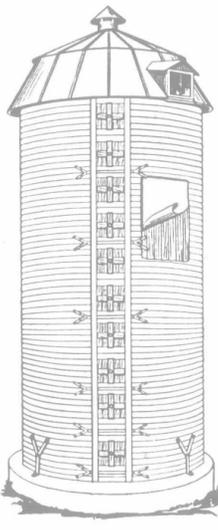
2. We also make Nicholson Three Wall Silos. They are abso-
lutely the best equipment that can be purchased by you to-day.
They are permanent buildings. They preserve silage perfectly,
and the cost is moderate.

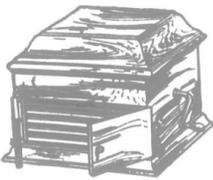
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do so? It would be strange, in fact, if great economic power were denied them. Thus cometh another new thing under the sun! For, just as surely as any class is given great economic power invariably it gains great political power. Likely, I think, women will be one of the new elements of world power—perhaps the new element—that once and for all will make an end of war. The strangest paradox in all history is, truly, that the Great War, with all its dire destruction of husbands and sons and brothers, answered the prayer of women—not in its means, of course, but in the ends. Years back Olive Schreiner wrote: "We women claim all labor for our province."—Donald Wilhelm, author of *The Story of Steel in The Independent*.

Dr. J. P. Blake of the Harvard Medical School, said in a recent lecture: "Alcohol is a good thing to be left absolutely alone, and should never be used as a stimulant. It is worthless inwardly and outwardly."

Few of the contemporaries of James McNeill Whistler cared to match their wit against his, for the artist's sharp tongue was almost as famous as his paintings. Yet there is one such encounter recorded in J. J. Conway's "Foot-prints of Famous Americans in Paris," in which the honors must be awarded to Whistler's adversary.

Whistler was at the height of his artistic fame, when a French poodle of which he was very fond became ill. The artist immediately called in Sir Morell Mackenzie, the famous throat specialist. The renowned physician was not much pleased at being invited to diagnose the illness of a dog. However, he held his peace, prescribed, pocketed his fee, and drove away. The next day he sent an urgent message to Whistler, asking him to call quickly.

On his arrival, Sir Morell gravely ushered him in, and said, without a smile, "How do you do, Mr. Whistler? I wanted to see you about having my front door painted."

Of course Victor Hugo was a dreamer. His faith in the future was the faith of the seer and the poet. Were he living to-day he would still say what he said years ago. Such souls see beyond the present. No matter if it is night. They believe in the day. They know that after darkness, the light must come.

This is what he said: "A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market open to commerce, and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bombshells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations by arbitration of a sovereign senate, which will be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, the Diet to Germany, the Legislative Assembly to France. A day will come when a cannon-ball will be exhibited in public museums just as an instrument of torture is now, and the people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, shall be seen extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean, exchanging their products, their industry, their arts, their genius, clearing the earth, peopling the deserts, improving creation under the eye of the Creator, and uniting for the good of all these two irresistible and infinite powers—the fraternity of men and the power of God."

For several reasons Bagdad is one of the most interesting places in the world. Since an ancient record shows that, under the same name, Baghdadu, "the gift of God," it existed at least four thousand years ago, it is perhaps the oldest of inhabited towns. In the ninth century it surpassed all other cities in wealth, commerce and population. Two million people lived within its walls. Moreover, it was the religious capital of all Islam. The throng of traders and pilgrims was so great that to accommodate them there were twelve thousand inns; one hundred thousand mosques, chapels and houses of prayer; sixty thousand baths and eighty thousand bazaars. Its schools were renowned for being the sources of Arabic learning and literature. Of what the splendor of Bagdad was at that time, readers of the "Arabian Nights" can get a faint idea; to this day it is referred to in Turkish official documents as "the glorious city."

In seeking adequate substitutes for bread and potatoes, a question that seems to have stirred the people deeply—to their innermost depths, we might say—rice has been offered by many ardent advocates. Carefully prepared articles, their publication fostered by American rice-growers, have pointed out the well-known excellent qualities of this cereal, and it is gaining some headway in the public regard though we find that old prejudices are still hard to overcome in some quarters.

The Toledo Blade says derisively: "There is little difference between rice and hominy. Both taste like nothing." To which the Albany Journal replies: "Now, will the Toledo Blade kindly explain the taste of potatoes? Nothing that contains considerable starch can have much taste." The Blade's laconic rejoinder is that "Potatoes taste like a square meal."

The Birmingham Age-Herald thinks—"Rice may cut down the high cost of living, but, if a person doesn't happen to like rice, it will also lessen materially the pleasure of living"; and the Chicago News adds facetiously: "A contemporary gives eight ways of cooking rice, but Mrs. Lafayette Park says there is but one way to dispose of it and that is to let somebody else eat it."

The New York Morning Telegraph, which is sincerely pro-rice, after remarking that "the potato became popular in the first instance because it was cheap, not because it was extraordinarily nutritious, while beans or rice will go two or three times as far and are just as wholesome," points out the inconsistency of many anti-ricers in poesy, thus:

He swore by all the gods of war
He never would eat rice,
He wouldn't, now, be Chinafied,
No matter what the price.
"The Chinks can eat it if they will,
But not for mine," he said;
"I have no coolie appetite,
Please pass the meat and bread."
And then he met a White-Light friend
And hailed him, "Come on, Lou-ee,
We'll drop in at the Chinaman's
And tackle his chop-suey."

Before the Revolution the 15,000,000 soldiers of the Russian army had no political rights. Now a great body of their representatives sit in the Duma.

"Nothing is more vital in our twentieth century industrial and educational development than the improvement of our rural schools. The country school should be made a big community centre, where the social, educational and religious life of the community should crystallize." *Journal of Education*.

The gunners on board the United States freighter *Mongolia* (Captain Emery Rice) which sunk a German submarine on April 19th, had named the guns, and the one which got the submarine was called "Theodore Roosevelt", "so Teddy fired the first gun of the war after all."

Several hundred patrol-boats or submarine-chasers are to be built at once in the United States. It is estimated that after the laying of the keels about four months will be required for their construction.

Rhubarb is an herb of pedigree, with a recorded history of over four centuries. It was first cultivated in the white-walled gardens of Morocco and Algiers, amid fruits and flowers and fountains, and was brought thence by the Moors to Spain. Andrew Borde, a merry old monk, was the first Englishman to learn its virtues. While travelling in Spain he wrote home to a friend, "I sende you the seeds of Reubarbe, the which comes out of Barbary. In this lande yt is had for a grett tresure." Not until 200 years later, however, did it really become known to English gardens, whence in due time it was brought to America. It was first used as a tincture, then as a sauce, and now is popularly known as "pie-plant."

"Undoubtedly the most important medical discovery made during the war is that of Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, who, working at a hospital maintained by the institute at Compiegne—just behind the battle line in Northern France—has perfected a method of sterilizing wounds, so



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and fencing labor. Use Standard Fence and Steel Tube Fence Posts. Send for prices. Standard Steel Tube & Fence Co., Limited, - Woodstock, Ont.

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efficacious that, of the hundreds of patients so far treated by it, only one has died. . . . Legs and arms that no surgeon would ever have dreamed of treating by anything but amputation in the past, are not only healed in from one to three weeks, but healed so thoroughly as to retain all their former usefulness. —Popular Mechanics. The treatment is a system of washing with antiseptics ("Darkin's solution") from an apparatus suspended above the wound.

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The staves are No. 1 spruce, bevelled to fit the curve, double tongue-and-grooved, joined at the ends with steel splines, and thoroughly soaked with pine tar and creosote. The doors are also 2 inches thick, bevelled, rabbitted, snug-fitting, interchangeable, and easily opened from the outside. The steel hoops and malleable lugs are guaranteed to stand the maximum strain.

THE TORONTO Pneumatic Ensilage Cutter

Size for size, the Toronto Ensilage Cutter will fill your silo in less time, with less labor and less power than any other machine. Thom's patent fan does the trick after the corn is cut with the convex Sheffield Steel Knives. A TORONTO Engine completes the equipment for a bigger production of silage at the least outlay.

Get our FREE book on "TORONTO ENSILAGE EQUIPMENT." It tells the whole story from start to finish, and should be in the hands of every farmer who feeds silage. Write to-day for it.

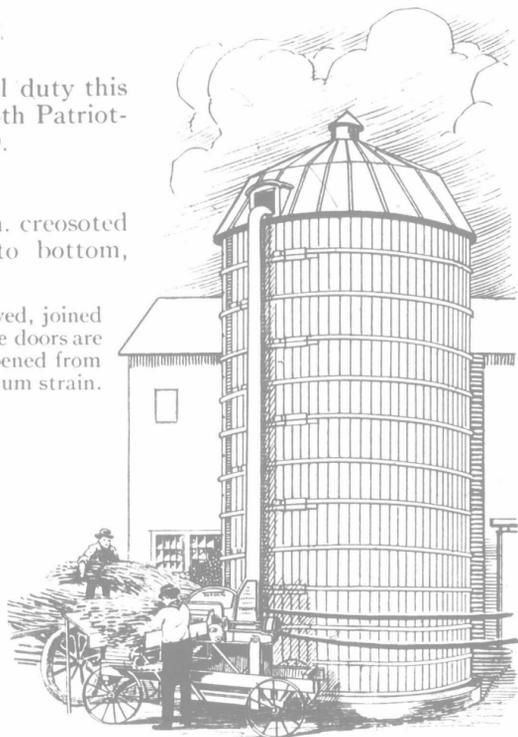
We also manufacture Engines, Windmills, Pumps, Stable Equipment, etc.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ontario

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

REGINA



The Kaiser, in his desire for world supremacy, has only succeeded in driving other nations together in a brotherhood which, otherwise, they might have been long in reaching, and because of this his eligibility for the Nobel Peace Prize has been ironically suggested by many editors. To-day the flags of the Allies float together in the capitals of many countries, a unique sight in Ottawa and London, above whose Parliament Buildings no foreign flag ever floated before. The Stars and Stripes were unfurled at Westminster on April 22nd, the day on which the British Commission reached Washington.

"The leader, the exceptional person, is never satisfied with the old way of doing things. No matter what it is, if it is washing dishes, sweeping a floor, cooking, ironing, working on the farm, in a garden, or teaching school, no matter what it is, the exceptional man or woman is never satisfied with present methods, but is looking out for new and better ways of doing his work. He or she always is anxious to meet and talk with a person who is supposed to know most about that kind of service, is always reading every book, every magazine, every newspaper, that he can put hands upon, anything that will give him a suggestion concerning a new idea, concerning a new method, that can be employed in furthering that work. That person becomes the exceptional individual by not being satisfied with old methods.

"If you will give heed here and hereafter constantly to all these little suggestions, you will not be the failure in life, but you will be the exceptional individual." Booker T. Washington.

Arguing It Out.—"Can you give me, sir," inquired an American tourist of a learned professor, while "doing" England, "the reason for the fresh, healthful appearance of the English people? Their complexion is far superior to ours or our countrymen over the herring-pond." "Well," replied the professor, "I think it is all owing to the old maids." "Owing to the old maids! Why, you surprise me!" "Fact. You know the English are very fond of roast beef." "But what has that to

do with old maids?" "Go slow! This genuine English beef is the best and most nutritious beef in the world, and imparts a very beautiful complexion." "Well, about the old maids?" "Yes, you see the excellence of the English beef is due exclusively to red clover. Do you see the point?" "All but the old maids. They are still hovering in the shadows." "Why, don't you see? This red clover is enriched, sweetened, and fructified by bumble-bees." "But where do the old maids come in?" said the inquisitive American, wiping his brow, wearily. "Why it is as plain as the nose on your face! The only enemy of the bumble-bee is the field-mouse." "But what have roast beef, red clover, bumble-bees, and field-mice got to do with old maids?" "Why, you must be very obtuse! Don't you perceive that the bumble-bees would soon become exterminated by the field-mice if it were not for the —" "Old maids?" "No; if it were not for cats, and the old maids of England keep the country thoroughly stocked with cats; and so we can trace the effects of the rosy English complexions to the benign cause of English old maids! Science makes clear many mysterious things!"

Songs of the Economic War.

A SPINACH CAVALIER.

A spinach cavalier stood in his overalls,
And played such a sweet obligato;
He sang of the wheat, the bean, and the beet,

The rutabaga, and the tomato.

CHORUS.

Say, darling, say, when I am mowing hay,
Sometimes you may think of me, dear,
Sunshine and rain are good for the grain—
Remember what I say, and be true, dear.

PLANTING TO-NIGHT.

Many are the backs that are weary to-night,
From using the spade and the hoe;
Many are the men who are straining their sight

Watching for the stuff to grow.
Planting to-night, planting to-night, planting in the old back yard.

—F. P. A., in the New York Tribune.

Back to The Land.

I'm going to work out on the land this summer every day,
To milk the cows and feed the pigs and maybe cut the hay,
And rake it up, and load it too and drive it to the mow,
And drive the hay forks, and the team when we go out to plow.

Perhaps I'll spray the apple trees and then when it comes fall
I'll help to pick the ruddy fruit and swiftly pack it all—
And drive long furrows straight across a hot and dusty field
Then sow the oats or corn or beans, to make a bumper yield.

And take the cows to pasture when it is half-past eight
And then return to read the news and say it is too late
To hoe the garden now, besides tomorrow we must be
Up after those old cows again, an hour after three!

And I will hoe potatoes, and turnips too, and corn,
Hot sweating in the blazing sun upon another morn,
Or, all day long sit perched upon the swaying binder seat
And cut my way, with sweeping swathes, across the golden wheat.

When wet days come I'll clean the barn and sharpen up the hoe,
And curry off the horses, and level down the mow,
And clean up grain, and ring the pigs and set the old grey hen,
Then milk the cows and go to bed to rise at four again!

I'm going to work out on the land and find the pure delight
Of getting next to nature, and sleeping sound at night,
My feet will burn, my hands will crack, my back may ache, but I
Will prove myself a farmer or at least I'm going to try!

SARA H. PENNINGTON.

How?

"How shall I win success in life?" the young man asked, whereat:
'Have push,' replied the Button; 'And a purr-puss,' said the Cat.
'Find out the work you're sooted for,' the Chimney-Sweeper said,
Just as the Match and Pin remarked:
'And never lose your head.'

"Aspire to graver, finer things," the Nutmeg cried. The Hoe
Said: 'Don't fly off the handle,' And the Snail remarked: 'Go slow.'
'Be deaf to all that's told you,' said the Adder. 'Mid the strife
'I've found it best,' remarked the Heart, 'to beat my way through life.'

"Select some proper task and then stick to it," said the Glue.
'Look pleasant,' said the Camera;
'And tied-y,' said the Shoe.
'Have nerve!' exclaimed the Tooth. The Hill remarked: 'Put up a bluff!'
'And keep cool,' said the Ice, whereat the young man cried 'Enough!' —
NIXON WATERMAN.

Smiles.

Eye-ball or Highball.—An old Scotsman was threatened with blindness if he did not give up drinking.

"Now, McTavish," said the doctor, "it's like this: You've either to stop the whisky or lose your eyesight, and you must choose."

"Ay, weel, doctor," said McTavish, "I'm an auld man noo, an' I was thinkin' I ha'e seen about everything worth seein'."
—Tit-Bits.

"Come right in, Sambo," the farmer called out. "He won't hurt you. You know a barking dog never bites."
"Sure, boss, Ah knows dat," replied the cautious colored man, "but Ah don't know how soon he's going to stop barkin'."

Current Events.

The decision of the Dominion Government to introduce proposals for selective conscription at an early date is meeting with general approval.

The United States has made a loan of \$100,000,000 to Russia.

Gen. Petain has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French armies at the front, Gen. Foch succeeding as Chief of Staff.

It is now known that by the sinking of the British transport, carrying troops, in the eastern Mediterranean on April 15th, 140 men were lost.

During a naval fight in the Adriatic on May 15th, 14 British fishing vessels were sunk, and a British cruiser damaged. The fight was with Austrian cruisers, one of which was badly damaged.

Premier Lloyd-George, on May 16th, sent a letter to John Redmond, leader of the Irish nationalists, outlining a Government plan for the settlement of the Home Rule question. The proposals were to grant at once Home Rule to Ireland, excluding the six counties of northeast Ulster, the exclusion to be reconsidered by Parliament at the end of 5 years; a Council of Ireland to be formed, composed of 2 delegations representing the excluded area as well as the new Irish Parliament. As an alternative, he asked Ireland to appoint a Convention of Irishmen of all parties to arrange a scheme for self-government. The latter has been accepted.

After a period of great confusion in Russia, during which Generals Brussloff and Gurko resigned, comparative agreement seems to be reached. A Coalition Government has been formed, and the Generals have withdrawn their resignations. A. F. Kerensky, however, succeeds Guchkoff as Minister of War, while Miliukoff, who organized the Revolution, seems to be "out of it," being succeeded by M. Tereshtanka as Foreign Minister. The complaint lodged against him by the Council of Soldiers and Workmen was that he was making pledges to the Allies without first submitting them to the country. In the meantime the Council has issued an appeal to the Socialists of the world "not to permit the triumph of Imperialism," and to the Teuton Socialists "not to allow their soldiers to become the executioners of Russian liberty." The Russian Revolutionists state that they do not want annexations nor indemnities, not even Constantinople or the Dardanelles, but only the restoration and indemnification of Belgium, and victory of the Allies for the freedom of the world.

In Greece, now that the influence of the Czar in behalf of Imperialism has been removed, King Constantine finds himself in a precarious position, and trouble is foretold for him unless he abdicates. The country is starving and torn with dissensions, and Venizelist troops are fighting steadily with the Allied troops in Macedonia.

The center of world interest in the war during the week has been the United States, and great satisfaction is expressed at the news that 25,000 to 28,000 American troops under Gen. Pershing are proceeding at once to France. It has been officially announced that a squadron of American torpedo-boat destroyers crossed the ocean two weeks ago, and is now patrolling the seas in war service, having gone at once to work, scarcely stopping at Queenstown to receive greetings from the British. Possibly this helps to account for the fact that during the past week shipping losses from submarines have been greatly reduced. Read-Admiral Sims, U. S. N., is in command of all the United States naval forces. In Europe fierce fighting has gone steadily ahead, especially in Northern France, about Bullecourt, Lens, and in the Valley of the Scarpe. The Canadians are fighting chiefly southwest of Avion. Everywhere the Germans are suffering tremendous losses, but, whenever they withdraw they destroy all machinery and works, so that the industrial regions will be useless to the Allies when they pass through. Of course,



"The Canadian farmer hands his money to the Canadian manufacturer, who in turn, pays wages to his employees. The money is then turned over to the Canadian merchant for produce bought from the Canadian farmer. Therefore money paid out by the Canadian farmer for Canadian-made machinery comes back to him in actual cash, and in the form of better markets for his produce. Money paid for foreign-made machines is immediately sent out of the country, perhaps never to return."

Every cent you invest in the Standard helps to maintain Canada's own resources and to build up her strength. But the Standard relies not upon your patriotism alone.

The Standard saves one-half pound of valuable cream per cow per week over other machines. By its unequalled close skimming it gets all but one-tenth pound of butter-fat from 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed, while other separators lose one-half to a whole pound.

This saving may seem small until you realize what it means to you. With say, eight cows, it amounts up to four

pounds of extra butter-fat every week. At 30c. a pound butter-fat price, you make an extra profit of \$1.20 per week, or in 40 weeks of milking, \$48. We will accept this amount as first payment on your new Standard. With eight cows your Standard pays for itself out of savings! Will it not pay you handsomely to replace your old machine and get a Made-in-Canada Standard?

The Standard's close skimming is proven by Government Dairy Schools tests. We are always glad to have the Standard tested beside any other separator, wherever made.

Send for interesting literature, also describing the Standard's self-oiling system, low supply can, interchangeable capacity, etc., etc.—features that are creating big demand for this made-in-Canada machine all over Canada, in the United States and other countries. Write to-day.

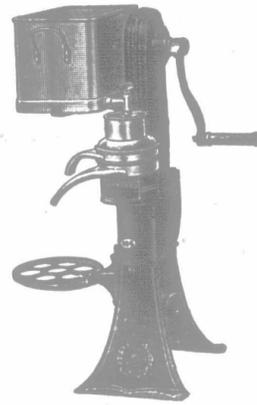
Practical Patriotism!

In these times of national stress, the country implores the people to conserve every resource. Keeping your money investments confined to Canada is splendid patriotism, and good, sound business, too. Besides, you can easily prove to yourself that it is profitable patriotism for you to invest in the

Standard

—the machine that is entirely made and designed in Canada by Canadians.

Made in Canada



The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited
Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONT.
Eastern Branch: SUSSEX, N.B.
AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA



FLEET FOOT

for Summer Wear at Work and Play

Don't work in heavy, leather boots this summer. Wear "Fleet Foot" Shoes. They are honest and sturdy enough to stand the farm work.

Easy and comfortable—light—sensible—and so much cheaper than leather.

When you go out in the evening, wear "Fleet Foot" White Shoes. There are plenty of different styles and shapes, for every occasion, day as well as evening—and they are far less expensive than leather boots.

Next time you go to town, be sure to see the "Fleet Foot" Shoes for summer wear.



EVERYDAY



LAKESIDE



YACHTING



MAXIXE



BROWNIE



ATHLETE BAL

BABCOCK & SONS
ESTAB. 1877. Formerly Patent Office Examiner. Master of Patent Laws. Book, full information, free. 99 St. James St., Montreal. Branches at Ottawa and Washington.

PATENTS Trade Marks and Designs procured in all countries. Special attention given to Patent Litigation. Pamphlet sent free on application. **RIDOUT & MAYBEE** Crown Life Bldg. TORONTO, ONT.

PATENTS AND LEGAL FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENTS. Solicitors. The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin Street, Ottawa, and other principal cities. Send for free booklet.



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.

POSITION WANTED BY MARRIED MAN with practical experience—dairying, herdsman, and farming in detail. Reply Thomas Mole, Dunrobin, Ont., R.R. No. 1.

VETERAN LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE. Clear title. No homestead duties. If going west, write J. Shoemaker, 23 Fourth, Ottawa, Ont.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN IN handling milk, as assistant in our milk bottling plant. Must be accurate in use of Babcock. Permanent position and good salary to right man. Address: Elmhurst Dairy, Montreal West, Que.



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.

A FEW HUNDRED BABY CHICKS FOR sale from heaviest winter-laying S.-C. White Leghorns \$15 per hundred, or in smaller lots. Eggs, \$1 per setting. W. Darlison, Brantford, Ont.

BLACK SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, Hamburgs, Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs only. Free mating list. Fox terrier puppies. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ontario.

BLACK MINORCAS—ROSE AND SINGLE-Comb, one dollar per setting. Prompt delivery. Fred Reikie, Camperdown, Ont.

CLARK'S FAMOUS BUFF AND WHITE Orpingtons; exhibition and laying strains; 18 years a specialist; 20 breeding pens; Toronto National and Ontario Guelph Show winners. Eggs, \$2, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Grand utility laying strains, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100. O. A. C. bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, direct from college best strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 50; \$7 per 100. Mating List free. J. W. Clark, "Cedar Row Farm," Cainsville, Ont., R.R. No. 1.

CHOICE S.-C. BROWN LEGHORNS (BECKER strain)—Eggs \$1.00 per 15. William Bunn, Denfield, Ont.

EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY—S.-C. WHITE LEGHORNS, \$1.00 per fifteen. Fawn and White Indian Runners, 75c per eleven. George Buttery, R. R. 7, Strathroy, Ont.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS, select matings; wonderful winter layers. Also Rouens. Fertile eggs, \$1.00 per 12. Ernest Howell, St. George, Ont.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs, \$1.00 per 15 eggs. Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

LARGE PEKIN DUCKS, PRIZE-WINNING stock. Hatching eggs, \$1.50 for fifteen. Wainwright & Woodcock, Seagrave, Ont.

"LAVALOT" LEGHORNS, S.-C. W. LAST season's best layers, proven so by trap nest. Heading this pen is an absolutely pure Barron yearling cock, hatched from a pen with a record of 256 to 282. Eggs at \$2 for 15. J. A. Butler, M.D., Newcastle, Ont.

I AM STARTING A CHICKEN FARM. Would like to hire a good, experienced man with chickens, single or widower. Apply P.O. Box 164, Hamilton.

MUSCOVY DUCKS, AND EGGS FOR HATCHING. Apply J. A. Tancock, R.R. 1, Hyde Park, Ontario.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, trap-nest, heavy winter layers. Beauty and utility combined. Setting, \$1.50, 100% fertility guaranteed. Book order now. Particulars, F. Coldham, Barrieheld, Kingston, Ont.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES—New York State Fair Champions. Hatching eggs, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Send for free illustrated catalogue. John S. Martin, Drawer F, Fort Dover, Ont.

SELECTED PEN SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. S. H. Gunby, R. R. 3, Campbellville, Ont.

"SNOWFLAKE" S.-C. WHITE LEGHORNS; quality; quantity. Eggs, \$2.00 fifteen; \$6 per hundred. E. W. Burt, Paris, Ont.

Rose-Comb Rhode Island Reds

Eggs for hatching, \$1.25 per fifteen. Good winter layers and good color.

Alex. McKinney R. R. 1, Erin, Ontario

MAKE YOUR OWN

Lager Beer in your own home with HOP MALT EXTRACT

Made only of pure hops and malt. Makes real beer with the good old flavor that is appetizing and health building. Conforms to Temperance Act.

Small Tins \$1.00; Large \$1.50 Prepaid. Full directions with each tin. Agents Wanted.

DEPT. A
Hop Malt Co., Beamsville, Ont.

the casualty lists of the Allies are also heavy, and in France the youngest French boys, of eighteen years, have been called to the colors. The Italians, assisted by British artillery, are making splendid progress in their new offensive against the Austrians, and may help to relieve, somewhat, the pressure on the Western front. In Macedonia, also, the Allies are steadily gaining, and the Bulgarians are said to be anxious for peace.

The Dollar Chain

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

Contributions from May 11 to May 18: E. McIntyre, R. 5, St Thomas, Ont., \$10.00; Mrs. Wm. L. Johnson, R. 5, Perth, Ont., \$3.00; Angus McKenzie, Mitchell's Bay, Ont., \$1.00; Sarah McMillan, Birch Grove, Ont., \$1.00.

For Byron Military Hospital: Mrs. Henry Mooney, Inverness, Que., \$20.00; Miss Florence Mooney, Inverness, Que., \$20.00; Allan and Margaret Douglas, Zurich, Ont., \$2.00; "Toronto" ("Hope"), \$2.00; Thos. Wakem, R. 2, Longwood, Ont., \$3.00; Wm. Ball, Jr., Alliston, Ont., \$1.25. The total received for Byron Hospital is \$393.60, leaving \$106.40 still to be made up, as soon as possible.

Total amount previously acknowledged \$4,486.70

Total to May 18th \$4,549.90

Kindly address contributions to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont.

Markets

out the market, but it is expected that calf skins will decline 2 cents, to 36c. and 38c. per lb. Beef hides are steady at 25c., 26c., and 27c. per lb. Lambs, 30c. each; sheep skins, \$4 and horse hides \$7.50 each. Tallow was 3c. to 5c. per lb. for rough and 8c. to 9c. for rendered.

Cheese Markets.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., 23½c.; Belleville, 23¾c.; London, 23¼c. and 23¾c.; New York, specials, 26¼c. to 27c.; average run, 26½c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$9.60 to \$13.70; stockers and feeders, \$7.60 to \$10.40; cows and heifers, \$6.65 to \$11.60; calves, \$10 to \$14.75.

Hogs.—Light, \$15.15 to \$16.30; mixed, \$15.70 to \$16.45; heavy, \$15.70 to \$16.50; rough, \$15.70 to \$15.85; pigs, \$10.50 to \$14.50.

Sheep.—Lambs, native, \$15.50 to \$20.40.

Winter Wheat Acreage Shows Decrease in U. S. A.

The crop report issued by the Canada Atlantic Grain Co. of Winnipeg, under date of May 11, shows a rise in price of wheat and other grains. The report of a comparatively small acreage of winter wheat coming through the winter in United States in good condition is responsible for the advance in price.

Wheat.—The United States Government report issued this week gave the condition of winter wheat there as 73.2 and estimated the abandoned acreage as 12,437,000 acres, leaving 27,653,000 acres to be harvested, indicating a winter wheat crop of 366,116,000 bushels, or the smallest in thirteen years. The market advanced rapidly immediately after the publication of this report. To-day, Chicago May wheat touched \$3.25 per bushel and Minneapolis May wheat \$3.20 per bushel. The demand for cash wheat is excellent all over the United States and fancy premiums over these prices are being paid for choice milling wheat.

No new developments have as yet transpired in the Winnipeg market. The British Government agent and the Canadian Mills are to-day bidding \$3.00 per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat

for delivery at Fort William and Port Arthur, with the guarantee given by the sellers that they will deliver to them at least 90 per cent. of their receipts. Seeding conditions in Canada on the whole are favorable, although cool weather has prevailed in the American Northwest as well as in Canada, which is not conducive to the rapid germination of the grain crops. Primary receipts in the United States are moderately heavy, but the milling demand is very large. The visible supply in the United States decreased this week 1,064,000 bushels, and the total is now 24,692,000 bushels against 46,876,000 bushels for the same week a year ago. The World's wheat shipments this week were 7,847,000 bushels, of which North America contributed 5,357,000 bushels. Bradstreets wheat visibly decreased this week 7,385,000 bushels, with total this year 98,420,000 bushels as against 131,409,000 bushels a year ago.

Oats.—May oats sold during the week up to 84c. At this price, the demand has quieted down, especially from exporters who are now able to buy American oats considerably cheaper. Our May oats closed to-day at 80½ cents per bushel, whilst Chicago May oats closed at 71 cents per bushel. They are now much cheaper than the Canadian oats, and it is likely that our markets will sell closer to each other before there is a resumption in the cash demand.

Barley.—May barley closed to-day at \$1.32 and No. 4 barley at \$1.27. Exporters have finally come into the market and are buying all grades aggressively. There is no doubt that this demand will continue, especially as our barley is nearly 25 cents per bushel cheaper than American barley.

Flax.—Flax is very strong, May selling up to \$3.38, largely on the indirect influence of the covering by speculative shorts in the Duluth market. American crushers have stopped buying for the present, not only because they will not follow the advance in prices, but also for the reason that the proposed new war tax in the United States contemplates an additional duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, which would increase the duty over 30 cents per bushel, on flax seed.

New Agricultural Books.

Investigation work along agricultural lines is constantly being conducted, and the results are regularly compiled in bulletins and books. It is to the agriculturist's advantage to keep abreast with the best thought along his particular business. Books dealing with agricultural subjects should have a place in every farmer's library. The following is a list of a few of the newer books, together with the price at which they can be secured through this office, post-paid.

Dairy Farming, Eckles & Warren..... \$1.25
Judging Farm Animals, C. S. Plumb..... 2.25
Farm Spies, Conrad & Thomas..... 60
Farm Buildings, Shearer..... 1.10
Manual of Fruit Diseases, Hesler & Whetzel..... 2.15
The Breeding of Animals, Mumford..... 1.90
Soils—Their Properties and Management, Lyon, Fippin & Buckman 2.05
Principles of Rural Credits, J. B. Moran..... 1.50
The Breeds of Live Stock, C. W. Gay 1.90
The Small Grains, M. A. Carleton..... 1.95
The Wheat Industry, Bengston & Griffith..... 80

Sale Dates.

June 14.—New England Ayrshire Club Consignment Sale, Springfield, Mass.; Ayrshires.

June 14.—W. A. McElroy, Chesterville, Ont.; Holsteins.

June 21.—John Thornton & Co., Wrest Park, Amptill, Bedfordshire, England; Shorthorns.

June 28.—J. M. Gardhouse and J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; Shorthorns.

There will be plenty of 20,000-lb. Holstein blood in W. A. McElroy's sale at Chesterville on June 14. Four cows in the offering have exceeded that record and several others are finishing around the 20,000-lb. mark. Queen Hortense of Hillside is making over 19,000 pounds in the two-year form. See the advertisement elsewhere in this issue and write for a catalogue, as the event is worthy of special consideration.

The Maytag Company Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Urgently request that every reader of this publication write at once to

WHITES Limited
COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

for full particulars as to our line of Washing Machines. They have in stock the

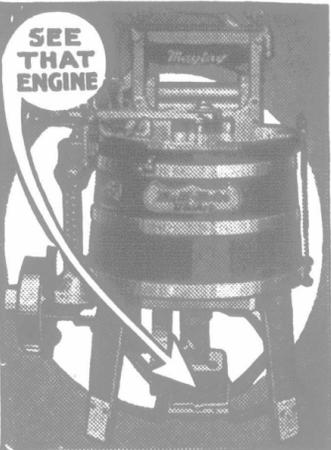
Maytag Hand Washer

Maytag Power Washer

Maytag Electric Washer

Maytag Multi-Motor Washer

Maytag One-Horse Engine



Maytag Multi-Motor Washer

BETTER STILL

Show this advertisement to the dealer you trade with and ask him to write them.

Every machine warranted for three years

WHITES Limited

are sole distributors for the Province of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia New Brunswick, P. E. Island.

Write them now--to-day

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells How to Loosen a Tender Corn or Callus So It Lifts Off Without Pain.

A noted Cincinnati chemist discovered a new ether compound and called it Freezone, and it now can be had in tiny bottles as here shown for a few cents from any drug store.

You simply apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender corn or painful callus and instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can just lift it off with the fingers.

No pain, not a bit of soreness, either when applying Freezone or afterwards, and it doesn't even irritate the skin.

Hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, also toughened calluses, just shrivel up and lift off so easy. It is wonderful! Seems magical. It works like a charm. Your druggist has Freezone. Ask him!



First Crop Report.

Ottawa, May 12th, 1917. The first crop report of the present season issued May 12 by the Census and Statistics Office relates to the area and condition of the fall wheat crop, the condition of hay and clover meadows at the end of the winter and the progress of spring seeding, as reported by correspondents at the end of April.

The area estimated to be sown to winter wheat last fall is 813,400 acres, of which 656,500 acres are in Ontario, 105,700 acres in Saskatchewan, 38,000 acres in Alberta, 8,000 acres in Manitoba and 6,200 acres in British Columbia. In Ontario the proportion of the area reported to be winter killed is 25 per cent., in Manitoba 14 per cent., in Alberta 15 per cent., and in British Columbia 8 per cent. No reports on the winter killing of fall wheat are available for Saskatchewan, but as the proportions in the two neighboring provinces of Manitoba and Alberta are 14 and 15 per cent respectively it is assumed that the proportion of 15 per cent. also applies to Saskatchewan. The result is a total estimated destruction through winter killing of 187,000 acres of fall sown wheat or 23 per cent. This proportion is larger than in any of the two previous years when, however, the amount of winter killing was exceptionally low being not more than about 6 per cent. in each year. After deduction of the areas estimated to be winter killed the area to be harvested of fall wheat is 626,400 acres. The condition of fall wheat on April 30 is reported as 67 per cent. of the standard representing a full crop in Ontario, 65 per cent. in Manitoba, 88 per cent. in Alberta, and 85 per cent. in British Columbia, making the figure for all Canada (Saskatchewan excepted) to be 69 per cent. This is a lower percentage representing condition than any previously recorded at the same date since 1909, and reflects the exceptional severity of the past winter.

Owing to the lateness of the spring this year, it was rather too early on April 30 to judge of the extent to which hay and clover meadows have suffered from the effects of the past winter; but the indications are that something like 9 per cent. of the area under these crops has been winter killed. Their condition in percentage of the standard is for the whole of Canada 86 as compared with 92 last year, the range by provinces this year being between 82 and 96 per cent. of the standard.

For the three Atlantic Provinces it was too soon on April 30 to report as to spring seeding. In the other six provinces the spring is reported as being very late,—even later than last year, and only about 14 per cent. of the total seeding was accomplished on April 30. This is the lowest proportion sown on April 30 since the records began in 1910. Last year the proportion was only 18 per cent. but in 1915, when the spring was exceptionally early and conditions were highly favorable, the proportion was as high as 63 per cent. For wheat the proportion of seeding completed on April 30 is 13 per cent. as against 27 per cent. last year, and 94 per cent. in 1915; for oats the proportion is 12 per cent. against 8 per cent. last year, and 45 per cent. in 1915, and for barley it is 9 per cent. as against 3 per cent. in 1916 and 38 per cent. in 1915. The provinces most advanced in the seeding of spring wheat are Ontario 28 per cent. as compared with 4 per cent. last year and 73 per cent. in 1915; Alberta 27 per cent. compared with 80 per cent. and 91 per cent., and British Columbia 20 per cent. compared with 66 per cent. and 89 per cent. In Saskatchewan only 5 per cent. had been seeded of the area to be devoted to spring wheat as against 36 per cent. and 94 per cent. on the corresponding dates of 1916 and 1915.

A report very favorable to the food value of the banana, has been made by Drs. Myers and Rose in The Journal of the American Medical Association. They claim that it is very productive of energy, and comparable in many ways to the potato; also that it contains substances that make it especially useful in diseases of the kidneys. Bananas are indigestible only when not ripe enough. When thoroughly ripe the skin is a deep yellow flecked with brown spots.

M A D E I N C A N A D A



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on the Farm

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Frost & Wood Mower and Rake

You want to harvest your hay crop just when it's ready. You don't want to be stopped by inferior, balky machines. That's why we say let Frost & Wood help you out. It costs nothing extra. 80 years of successful, practical experience.

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Built on a strong, heavy, angle-steel frame. Parts are rivetted, not bolted, so they cannot shake off. Teeth are special, high-grade spring steel, every one carefully tempered and tested. The hardest work and roughest usage wont pull the F. & W. Rake out of shape. Fitted with automatic dumping service.

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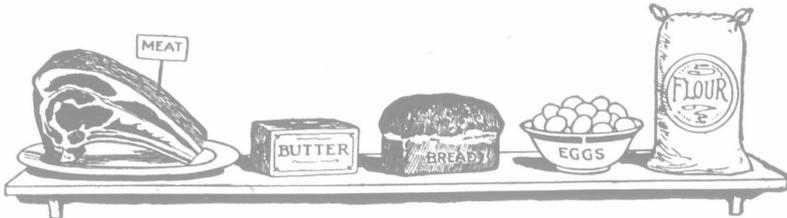
It's a delight to use it. Simple and easily managed yet a marvel of efficiency and strength. Very light draft, because of the high-grade steel roller bearings we use. Knives will work even with cutter-bar raised to clear obstructions, saving time and crop. Internal drive gear, superior cutter-bar adjustment and construction all show the hand of the master mechanic and guarantee years of splendid service.

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CORN FLAKES

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Made in Canada by an entirely Canadian company.



Get the original in the red, white and green package, and refuse all substitutes.

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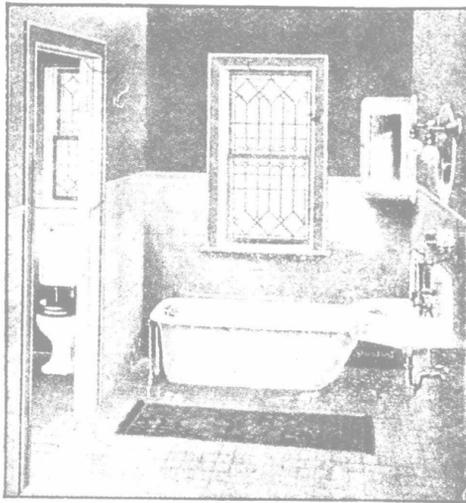
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Questions and Answers.

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2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Cow Showing Symptoms of Tuberculosis.

I purchased a cow one year ago and she has had a hacking cough ever since. I would like to know if the trouble might be due to tuberculosis. The cow milks well and keeps in fair condition. A. M.

Ans.—Without conducting a tuberculin test it would be difficult to state authentically whether or not the cow is suffering from tuberculosis, unless she were showing pronounced physical symptoms. It is possible that the cow is suffering from an irritation of the throat. We would advise having the cow tested for tuberculosis.

Price of Silage—Wording of a Sign.

What would you consider a fair price for fairly well matured silage from near the bottom of the silo?

2. How many tons of silage will a silo 12 by 35 feet hold?

3. How should a person word a sign to prohibit hunting, shooting and trapping on his own farm? Do the letters have to be any particular size? W. J. F.

Ans.—1. As compared with the present prices of other feeds, silage should be worth in the neighborhood of \$5.00 per ton.
2. About 80 tons.

3. Section 23 of the Ontario Game and Fishery Laws, is to the effect that an owner or occupant of land may give notice to trespassers, verbally or in writing, or by sign-boards where hunting is forbidden, by maintaining sign-boards at least one foot square on or near the boundary of the land intended to be protected, or upon the shores of any water covering the same or any part thereof, containing a notice in the following form or to a like effect: "Hunting or shooting is forbidden"; such sign-boards to be not more than 80 rods apart.

How The Land is Worked in England.

The following letter was recently received by a prominent Montrealer whose son is in England with a Canadian Unit:

"I am having an opportunity now to study English farming from the plow handles. On Thursday last week I was one of Storal's plowmen, and I was out again to-day, and shall, probably, continue going out there for the whole week. It suits me right down to the ground, to get in a 25-acre field, behind a good team and a single plow. It is a pleasure incomparable, in my estimation. The first thing that struck me when I entered the field was the manner in which they work the soil here. It is certainly true that we only scratch the surface in Canada, compared with what they do over here. The field is being plowed for the third time, and it will be plowed again, before the surface cultivation is given preceding seeding. Every time it is plowed it is done in an opposite direction. We are plowing across the furrows of the last plowing. Prof. Klinck used to say that no kind of cultivation is equal to plowing. This is evident on Mr. Storal's place. Steep mould-board plows are used, with the result that furrows can hardly be distinguished when thrown over, forming a perfect seed bed. Mr. Storal is typical of the best English farmers, and is a student of the soil. I walked over a field that one of his men was harrowing. The casual observer would say that the harrowing was excellent. It was well done, but not good enough for Mr. Storal. He told the man to lay off for a couple of hours. A strong wind was blowing, and the sun was shining. Without a doubt when he came back the soil would be in ideal working condition, as it was a trifle damp before. He sows most of his wheat in January. He expects an average of 60 bushels per acre."

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IT HAS NO EQUAL

For... It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Blisters. HUMAN BODY CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

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Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in doctor's bills."
OTTO & BEYER
Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet B.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Paint Mixture.

What is a good recipe for mixing paint and applying it hot with a whitewash brush?

Ans.—It is not stated whether the paint is to be used for inside or outside work. However, we presume it is for outside work and the following is a recipe for a whitewash which is applied hot with a brush or spray-pump. Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake with warm water and cover it to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, add a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, 3 lbs. of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot, then add one-half pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of glue, which has been previously dissolved. Add 5 gallons of hot water to the mixture and allow to stand a few days before using. It may then be heated before applying. Paint for either inside or outside work is seldom applied hot. Some coloring material is mixed in linseed oil and turpentine, and sometimes a drier is added. The following is a recipe for water paint to be used on brick or stone walls: Slake stone lime, then strain through a fine sieve. Into each 6 quarts of lime add one quart of rock salt and one gallon of water. Boil all together. To every 5 gallons of this liquid add 1 lb. powdered alum, powdered green copperas ½ lb., fine sand 4 lbs., and ¾ lb. of caustic potash may be added very slowly. This mixture is applied with a brush, and when dry is impervious to water and gives a slate color. For buff, use one pound of Oxford ochre to one gallon of the liquid. A combination of the different colors produces various shades; for instance, yellow and red paint mixed together will produce an orange shade; white lead and black, a gray shade; yellow, blue, black and white, an olive shade.

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Our catalog describing the Natco Imperishable Silo is yours for the asking. Also send for our splendid new book, "Natco On The Farm." Describes all types of farm buildings, drain tile, etc. Illustrated from photographs. Gives construction details. Get both books before you build.

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I have used a good many bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure for sprains and lameness, and I do not think it has an equal, especially in stubborn cases. Kindly send me a copy of your Treatise on the Horse.
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Sold by druggists everywhere. \$1.00 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" from your druggist.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Company,
Enosburg Falls, 114 Vermont

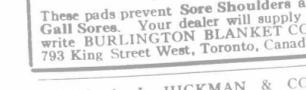
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Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavins, thick pastern joints, cures lameness in tendons; most powerful absorbent known; guaranteed or money refunded. Mailed to any address. Price \$1.00 Canadian Agents:



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UNKO 2.11½

The noted trotting stallion, sire of Vanko, 2.06½, and twelve others, is now owned by
P. J. KEARNS,
Lot 7, Con. 2, Aldborough, Wardsville P. O., R. R. 1.

Sweet Clover a Biennial Plant—Clover-Sick Soil.

If I sow sweet clover this spring with a nurse crop, will the plants die in the fall of 1918 or last until 1919 without re-seeding? I understand the plant is a biennial, but am in doubt whether or not the first year with a nurse crop counts.

2. I read some time ago that if red clover were sown on a field oftener than once every five or six years that the field would become "clover sick" but that if timothy were sown with clover each time it would be a help. Is there such a thing as clover sickness? What is the cause and nature of it? Can a person seed to clover too often?

Ans.—1. Sweet clover is a biennial plant similar to red clover. The first year with the nurse crop counts as one year; therefore the majority of the plants would die in the fall of 1918.

2. It is doubtful if clover has been grown to such an extent in Canada that the soil has become "clover sick." More clover could profitably be grown to build up the soil. However, it is claimed that land does become "clover sick," which results in a failure of clover to grow due to exhaustion of one or more essential elements, particularly potash, unfavorable physical properties of the soil, acidity of the soil, etc. These things may be caused by growing the crop year after year. In a book entitled "Forage and Fibre Crops in America," by T. F. Hunt, the author states that for a century it has been recognized in Europe to be difficult to raise clover in short rotations, that on some soils several years must elapse before a good crop can be secured. With a four or five-year rotation we do not think there is much danger of land becoming "clover sick" in Canada. One effect that timothy would have in the prevention of the amount of clover grown as the amount of seed sown alone is considerably larger than when mixed with timothy. A good many farms would undoubtedly be benefited if more clover seed were sown this year.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the famous Antarctic explorer, has returned to England to rejoin the Navy.

The excess profits tax in Great Britain has been raised from 60 to 80 per cent.

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CHOOSE the Viking Cream Separator and you save money on the first cost; you save money on repairs. You get a larger capacity with fewer parts to wash and fewer parts to wear out.
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arrived at our barns late in November. A number of them since have been prominent winners at both Guelph and Ottawa. But we have others (both stallions and mares) that were never out; the majority of the stallions weigh around the ton, and better quality and breeding were never in the stables. Come and see them. We like to show them.
SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ontario

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Clydesdale Horses-Holstein Cattle-Yorkshire Hogs
We always have some choice young breeding stock to offer.
Nearest Station—Cookville, C.P.R.
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BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALES
R. R. No. 1, OTTAWA, ONT.
Write me for prices on champion mares.

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

BURNFOOT STOCK FARM

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

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.
KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont. Phone and telegraph via Ayr

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS (Show Material—Both Sexes)

We are offering some extra quality in young bulls, two of the Emmeline family, fit for service now; one very promising Matchless bull call 19 mos.; show bulls every one. Any person wanting something good of either sex will do well to see our herd.
Geo. Gier & Son, R. R. Station, Grand Valley

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Learn the merits of the Brown Swiss. Get acquainted and become a breeder of these cattle. For information, write to
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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical WONDER. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, and Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. DR. BELL, V. S., KINGSTON, ONT.

Mardella Shorthorns

Bulls, females, sires, quality; breeding dual-purpose cattle over 40 years. The Duke—dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter fat—at the head.
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Glenfoyle Shorthorns
Present offering—3 bulls from 10 to 12 months. Nice, straight, smooth fellows. Prices easy.
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Plaster Hill Herd Dual-Purpose Shorthorns
Just one bull left, 12 months old—a choice one, good milking strain. Can spare a few cows and heifers. F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, R.R. No. 3, Ont. Long-Distance Telephone.

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

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

FOR SALE
Two Dual-Purpose Shorthorn Bulls
14 months old, fit for service. Sired by imp. Barrington Record, and out of heavy producing cows. J. M. McCALLUM, Shakespeare, Ont.

For Sale—Four good Shorthorn females of choice Scotch breeding; two young cows in calf to an imported Augusta bull—also two yearling heifers. Must be sold at once; prices right. Will meet visitors at Caledonia station. Allan Anderson & Son, Caledonia, Ont. R. R. 3, Haltonand Co.

Stimulating an Interest in Cow Testing.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":
Again this year two creameries in the Maritime Provinces have come to the fore with herd butter-fat competitions extending over twelve months. Very simple rules have been framed. One intimation is that it is intended to repeat the competition, but in 1918 the entrants will be expected to keep individual records of all cows. In addition to four good prizes to patrons, the special prizes are of peculiar interest. A silver trophy is offered at each creamery by the Provincial Dairy Superintendent; a bank manager offers ten dollars to rural school; a student of which presents the best essay on the value of cow testing in building up a dairy herd. A manufacturer, a breeder and the creamery manager each tendered a five dollar prize. Besides these specials, the dairy recorder who is employed by the dairy division, Ottawa, to look after cow testing in the district, offers ten dollars in books to the school library of the section sending in the largest number of complete herd records. School teachers in the vicinity are also offered by him sketch outlines of six lessons, "Five minutes talk on Dairy subjects." Commenting on them, the director of rural science for the Province says, "They combine good history, geography, arithmetic, and agriculture in a way that is simple and striking." It is thus seen that cow testing appeals to a wide circle besides the actual herd owner. If you do not at present keep individual cow records, write to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, for blank record forms.
C. F. W.
Dairy Division, Ottawa.

Feeding Dairy Calves.

Prof. Chas. I. Bray, of Colorado Agricultural College, has prepared the following on the feeding of calves for the benefit of those who may desire information upon the subject:

"Whole milk at 20 cents or more per gallon is too expensive to feed to calves, and the butterfat can be economically replaced by grain feed. Skim-milk contains all the feed nutrients of the whole milk except the fat, which is not needed for the dairy calf after two weeks old. Cornmeal, ground oats, or linseed meal may be used to advantage as supplementary feeds.

"Milk fed to calves should be warm, sweet and clean, and fed at regular mealtimes in uniform amounts and in clean, scalded buckets. Occasionally very rich milk will be found to disagree with a calf. In this case the milk may be diluted with clean, warm skim-milk, or milk having a comparatively low fat content may be substituted.

"A dairy calf of the smaller breeds should get about one gallon of milk per day, divided into three daily feeds for the first ten days and two daily feeds afterwards. Calves of the larger breeds will take more. After two weeks old, sweet, warm skim-milk may gradually be substituted for the whole milk and the quantity gradually increased to one and one-half gallons per day, and to two or two and one-half gallons after two months old. Large calves may be given more. To check scouring in calves, reduce the feed and give one or two teaspoonfuls of dried blood in the milk daily."

The Suffragist: What is a party without women? A Mere Man: A stag party. The Suffragist: Precisely. And what, sir, would this nation be without women but stagnation.

ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS

Sires in use: NEWTON GRAND CHAMPION (IMP.), a Marr Clara, recently imported, and RIGHT SORT (IMP.). His get has won numerous first and special prizes at Toronto. For Sale—Seven bulls, choice individuals, at reasonable prices. Also a dozen cows and heifers, some of them bred to our herd sires. Herd numbers 100.
MITCHELL BROS.,
Jos. McCrudden, Manager. BURLINGTON P. O., ONTARIO
Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct.

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

Glengow Shorthorns, Cotswolds

For the present, we have sold all the Cotswolds we wish to spare, but we have a choice offering in young bulls fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding, and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple. WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont.; Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

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

Shorthorns and Shropshires—T. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.
Have sold all the Shropshires I can spare this season. Present offering in Shorthorns:—Ten really choice young bulls, sired by Broadhooks Golden Fame =50018= (imp.), and out of such noted families as Campbell-bred Claret, Nonpareils, Marr Missies, Stamford, Crimion Flowers, Village Girls and Charming Gems, ranging from 9 to 16 months old. All are good reds and roans.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

Nothing for sale at present. Annual sale June 28th. Tel. 101, Elora, Ont.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

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

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

33 imported cows and heifers, forward in calf to service in Scotland, also five imported bulls. Our 1916 importations are all choicely bred. Have also home-bred bulls and females. Farm half mile from Burlington Junction. Write or call and see us.
J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont.

OAKLAND--50 SHORTHORNS

A herd of breeders, feeders, and milkers that give satisfaction wherever they go. One bull for sale, 13 months, white, extra milk strain. Also females any age. Priced so you can buy. One of the finest bulls in Ontario heads this herd.
JNO. ELDER & SONS, Hensall, Ontario.

Imported Shorthorns

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

BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORN OFFERING

Imported and Canadian-bred. More bulls to select from than any herd in Ontario, all of serviceable age; also a large number of females, which are bred right and priced right. All the stock for sale.
JOHN MILLER, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Spruce Glen Shorthorns

of such popular strains as Minas, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emilys, etc. Have still a few young bulls—thick, mellow fellows, fit for service.
James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ont.

WILLOWBANK STOCK FARM SHORTHORN HERD

Established 1855. This large and old-established herd has at the head the two great bulls: Imported Roan Chief =60865=, a Butterfly; and the prizewinning bull, Browndale =80112=, a Minn. An extra good lot of young stock to offer of either sex. Splendid condition. Good families of both milking strain and beef.
JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ontario

Creekside Farm Shorthorns We have for sale at present a number of young things by our former herd sire, Clan Alpine (the Claret-bred bull, by Proud Monarch). We like them; so will you. If it's young bulls, or a few females you need, we would welcome a visit from you. Write or 'phone. Visitors met by appointment.
Geo. Ferguson, Elora Stn., C.P.R., G.T.R., Salem, Ontario

20,177 lbs. milk, 780 lbs. butter

is the official record of "Burkeyje Hengerveld" (9906), the first 20,000-lb. 4-year-old in Canada. We offer a young sire, born Oct. 16, out of a 2-year-old daughter of this great cow, sired by a son of "Calamity Johanna Nig" 25,443 lbs. milk, 1,007 ¼ lbs. butter (semi-official) in one year, 108 lbs. milk 152 lbs. milk in one day; 1,005 lbs. milk, 41.00 lbs. butter in 7 days. This calf is a beauty and is priced very reasonable. Write us.
JOSEPH O'REILLY, R. R. No. 9, PETERBORO, ONT.

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

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UNION MADE
GLOVES and OVERALLS



The Best is none too good for the Farmer

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

The Deacon SHIRT



Cut roomy, yet trim—of flannels, drills, tweeds and serges that are soft, yet substantial—made with turned, felled and double-stitch collars, collars in all the popular styles, and half or full-length sleeves. DEACON Shirts look well, feel good, and wear better. Every shirt guaranteed—your money back for any defect in material or workmanship. At good stores.

Deacon Shirt Company
Belleville - Canada 9

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blenheim, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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75 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

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

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SAVE TIME—Save Labor—Save Expense

Our new catalogue describes every kind of device for money-making and labor-saving on farms. Write to:
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Dept. 1, Guelph, Ont.

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, CANADA

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Worms in Horse—Oats for Cows.

Prescribe a treatment to cure worms in a horse. What would be a good tonic for a brood mare?

2. How are oats best fed to a milking cow and what quantity should be fed?

3. When feeding shorts to young pigs is it advisable to mix them with the milk, or to cook them and feed as a porridge?

R. J. P.

Ans.—1. Take 1½ ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and one ounce of calomel. Mix and make into twelve powders. Give a powder night and morning in damp feed. If the mare will not eat it this way, mix with a little water and drench. Starve for ten hours after the last powder and then, if the mare is not in foal, administer a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only for twenty-four hours after giving the physic. For a tonic give a teaspoonful of the following three times daily: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. Feed well and give daily exercise.

2. The oats may be fed whole or rolled; many prefer the latter. The amount to feed depends on the amount of milk and butter-fat produced by the cow. A rule which some dairymen follow is one pound of concentrates to every four or five pounds of milk produced.

3. There will be little advantage in cooking the shorts. They will be readily eaten by the pigs if mixed with milk.

Veterinary.

Lame Horse.

Horse goes all right on hard ground, but on soft ground he is a little lame. There is a lump just below the stifle joint.

R. C.

Ans.—There is partial dislocation of the patella (stifle bone.) It is not probable he will ever be right. You can strengthen the joint some by repeated blistering. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and catharides mixed with 2 oz. vaseline. Clip the hair off the front and inside of the joint. Tie him so that he cannot bite the part. Rub well with the blister. In 24 hours rub well again and in 24 hours longer apply sweet oil. Turn loose in a box-stall now and oil every day until the scale comes off. Then tie up and blister again, and after that blister once monthly for two or three months.

Abscess or Rupture.

Pregnant cow due on May 27, was noticed to act stiffly. An examination revealed a lump as large as a man's two fists between flank and right fore-quarter, also slight swelling on abdomen. I bathed it and the latter swelling and all stiffness has disappeared, but the lump remains.

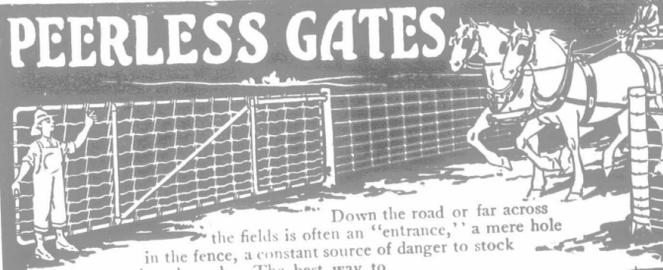
F. E. B.

Ans.—This is either an abscess or a rupture, probably the latter. If an abscess it will break and discharge pus, in which case flush out the cavity three times daily until healed with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. If a rupture a veterinarian might be able to operate successfully, but the result of an operation of this nature is always uncertain. Do not attempt to operate or cut yourself. Either send for your veterinarian or allow nature to act. If a rupture it will probably be wise not to breed again.

The City High School Boy with no farm experience goes farming and this is what happens in about four days:

- It's great!
- Back-ache!
- Growing hate!
- Road gate!
- Farmer alone!
- City Boy home!
- Both better satisfied!
- Because Boy would have surely died.
- The farmer's son leaves school to help father on the farm and this is how he finds it:—
- Hard work!
- Mustn't shirk!
- What's the use?
- We must produce!
- Blistered palm!
- Lots of tan!
- I am a man!
- I'll stick to it,
- 'Till I prove it!

PEERLESS GATES



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

Keep Your Stock Where You Want Them

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

SEND TODAY FOR CATALOG. It tells you how to put up a fence to "stay put."

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

THE McELROY SALE
OF
20,000 - POUND COWS

WILL BE HELD AT THE FARM, CHESTERVILLE, ONT.
Thursday, June 14, 1917

Having decided to spend at least a year in Western Canada, with the view of locating there permanently, I am going to sell my entire herd of **50 Pure-Bred Holsteins** by Public Auction at the farm on the above mentioned date. **Every individual I own must go—every one of my great yearly record cows and also their offspring.** Never before, at any one sale, either in the United States or Canada, have so many long-distance record-producers been sold at auction. Come and see them sell. In the lot are such cows as:

Lilly DeKol of Lucknow, 22,198 lbs. Rosa Bonerges, 21,980 lbs.
Rosebud Maid, 21,190 lbs. Huckleberry Invader, 20,382 lbs.

—and several others that are now finishing around 20,000 lbs., including Queen Hortense of Hillside, who is now making over 19,000 lbs. in the two-year form. **These cows, as well as their offspring, remember, will all be sold.** Write for particulars. **Everybody should have a catalogue.**

W. A. McElroy, (Remember the date, Thursday, June 14) Chesterville, Ont.

Mr. Holstein Breeder—

It is customary in selecting a herd sire to choose one backed by great records. Do not forget the individual. We breed to a standard for individuality and production, therefore choose your next sire from either Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd, Grand Champion at the Canadian National Ex. and Western Fair, 1916, with a Can. Champ. 3-year-old sister with 34.66 lbs. butter in 7 days; or from Pieterje Ormsby Beauty, with 3 generations of over 30-lb. cows, or by King Sylvia Keyes, whose 20 nearest relatives average for 7 days, 29.97 lbs. butter and whose dam and 5 sisters average 112.5 lbs. milk in 7 days.

All faultless individuals. Prices, extended pedigrees and photos on request. Correspondence solicited.
W. G. BAILEY, Oak Park Stock Farm R. R. No. 4, PARIS, ONT., CANADA

CLOVERLEA HOLSTEINS

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

GRIESBACH BROS., COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

175 head to choose from. Special offering: bulls from one month to one year old. Grandsons of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Visitors always welcome.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Silver Stream Holsteins

Herd headed by King Lyons Hengerveld, whose five nearest dams average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. Herd headed by King Lyons Colantha, 6 nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Bull fit for service; also bull calves from above sires and out of R. O. P. dams for sale.

J. MOGK & SON, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

PIONEER FARM HOLSTEIN HERD

Of long-distance record makers, the kind that milk heavy and test around 4 per cent. the whole year. Of the six highest butter-fat records of two-year-olds in Canadian R.O.P., one half were bred at Pioneer Farm. Young bulls for sale from dams of the same breeding as these and sired by Canary Hartog. Write for prices or come and see.

WALBURN RIVERS, R. R. No. 5, INGERSOLL, ONT. Phone 343L., Ingersoll Independent

HOLSTEIN BULLS—HOLSTEIN FEMALES

King Walker Pride is our present herd sire; he is a son of the great King Walker and the noted show cow Pride Hengerveld Lennox, 30.11 lbs. of butter in 7 days. We still have a few sons of his left, and all are from our own high-record dams. Could also spare several two-year-old heifers. Come and see our herd. **Collier V. Robbins, Perry Sta., M.C.R., Fenwick Sta., T.H. & B., Wellandport, Ont.**

LOW BANKS FARM HOLSTEINS

Our herd sire Fairview Korndyke Boy's first ten daughters to freshen averaged 19.64 lbs. of butter and 436.2 lbs. of milk in 7 days. Eight of these are still in our herd, and four have young bulls by Sir Echo. We also have a son of Fairview Korndyke Boy and our 31.23-lb. cow. You should write quick if you want these.

K. M. DALGLEISH, KENMORE, ONTARIO

LYNDENWOOD HOLSTEINS

Present offering, a bull, 16 months, whose dam won 2nd, Ottawa Dairy Test, 1916. One 11-months bull from a 20-lb. 2-year-old cow. Some fine bull calves from 2 to 5 months; also some choice young cows and heifers with good official records and from R. of M. dams. Write for prices or come and see them.

W. J. BAILEY, LYNDENWOOD FARM, JARVIS, ONT.

Evergreen Stock Farm Registered Holsteins

Just now we are offering a very choice young bull, five months old, whose five nearest dams average over 30 lbs. of butter in seven days and 100 lbs. of milk in one day. Also another bull calf whose dam was the top-price cow in the Woodstock Sale. Bell phone.

NORWICH, ONTARIO A. E. HULET.

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**WANTED—
CREAM**

We pay highest market prices for churning cream of good quality. We

Remit promptly.
Test accurately.
Supply you with cans.
Give you a square deal.

Enough said. Write for fuller particulars to

ROSEDALE CREAMERY CO.
Kitchener, Ontario

**CREAM
WANTED**

Ship your cream to us.
We pay all express charges.
We supply cans. We remit daily.
We guarantee highest market price.

Ontario Creameries, Limited
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CREAM

We are open to buy cream both for churning and table use.

ASK ANY SHIPPER
about our service and prompt returns.

Ask for prices.

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

The Toronto Creamery Co., Limited
Church Street, - - Toronto

Cream Wanted

We pay highest price for cream at all seasons of the year. We furnish cans and pay express charges.
Write for particulars.

WESTERN DAIRY, LIMITED
St. Thomas, Ontario

**"MAPLELEAF"
OIL
CAKE
MEAL**

Made by the old process, and is guaranteed absolutely pure and unadulterated.

Contains over 35% Protein and 33% Carbo-Hydrates.

CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS LTD.
TORONTO AND MONTREAL

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

First—One year and a half old, about one quarter white. Sire May Echo Champion, a full brother of May Echo Sylvia, dam, sired by Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, a son of King Segis; her dam has a three-year-old R.O.M. of 27.75 lbs. butter and 100 lbs. milk in one day. This is the breeding we are all looking for. He could handle two or three herds and could be used as a syndicate bull. I price him at \$200.

Second—A bull calf, about two-thirds white; his sire is a half-brother of a cow with an R.O.M. of 29.94 lbs. butter and R.O.P. 29.133 lbs. milk; 104 lbs. milk in one day.

The great dam on dam's side has R.O.M. of 27.66 lbs. butter and R.O.P. of 29.125 lbs. in 18, 17.4 lbs. milk in one day. The dam and granddam have not been tested. The first cheque for \$200 comes him. John B. Wylie, Almonte, Ont.

**18 HOLSTEIN BULLS
FOR SALE**

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

R.M. Holtby, Port Perry, Ont., R.4

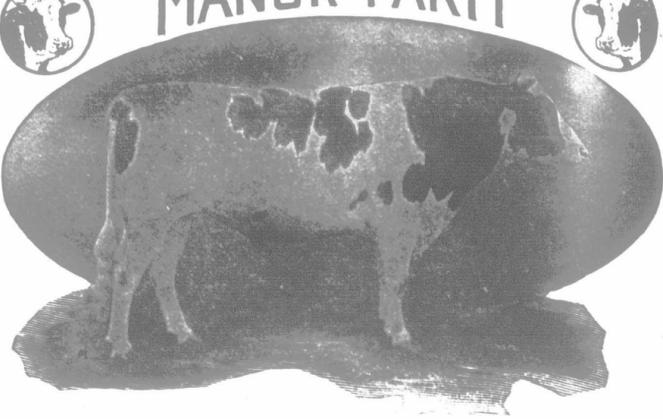
Gossip.

Prosperity, head high and pockets bulging, was sauntering gaily down the street, when he met Highcostofliving. The minute he saw him, his face flushed and his whole frame shook with a mighty indignation. "What are you doing here?" he demanded, hotly. "I might with equal propriety ask the same of you," replied Highcostofliving, trying his very best to control himself. "Don't you know that you and I can't dwell in the same community?" went on Prosperity, threatening the other with his massive gold-headed cane. "The logic of the situation would certainly seem to inhibit such an eventuality," rejoined Highcostofliving in well modulated tones, "but have you ever noticed how often logic is contradicted by bald facts? Logically it is impossible for you and me to come anywhere near one another, yet here we are. Strange, isn't it? Ha! Ha!" "Stop that levity!" roared Prosperity. "And get out of here! What will people think? They'll think I'm a fake and hypocrite. That's what they'll think." "Well, so far as that goes, my dear fellow, you will have to admit that you are not always just exactly what you appear to be on the surface." "Insufferable boor!" expostulated Prosperity. "I verily believe you have come around for the sole purpose of humiliating me. Begone at once or I will have the law on you." "You can't have the law on me, my dear fellow. You must remember I am Highcostofliving. Highcostofliving is a necessity, and necessity knows no law. I give you fair warning I am your sworn enemy, and I will dog your footsteps for evermore."—Ellis O. Jones in "Judge."

Some Good Quality Holsteins.

Willowbank Farm, near Wellandport, Ont., has in the past few years, through its splendid herd of high-testing Holsteins, gained considerable popularity throughout Ontario as well as in most all of the other provinces in this Dominion. In numbers the herd does not exceed fifty head but the line-up of almost thirty mature cows in the stables, as seen recently by a representative of this paper, should not by any means, be summed up in numbers. Taken as a whole they were as strong a lot of breeding females as we have seen in any one herd of equal size for the past twelve months. The younger things, too, give every promise, at present, of developing into the same strong material. Size and quality are only two of the strong features of the Willowbank herd; these, however, have always come first and each is responsible, no doubt, for upwards of almost a score of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen-thousand-pound producers that came under our inspection. A number of these cows referred to are sired by Sir Inka of Riverside 2nd, one of the early herd sires at Willowbank, as well as one of the best breeding sires that was ever on the farm. His sire was the great Johanna Rue's 4th Lad, while his dam was the noted cow Inka Mercedes DeKol of Pan-American fame. Later came a son of Pontiac Korndyke, which also has a number of daughters in the herd still, and following him was the present sire in service, King Walker Pride, imported, which is sired by King Walker, a son of the great Admiral Walker Pietertje, whose daughters, numbers considered, hold an unsurpassed record for their average milk and butter production. On the dam's side too, he has everything in his favor; being a son of the great show cow, Pride Hengerveld Lennox with 30.12 lbs. of butter in 7 days. She has been several times a champion at a number of both the Eastern and Western Canadian shows, and is a granddaughter of King Segis, the sire of many world champions, including Segis Fayne Johanna, the world's only 50-lb. cow. Better breeding than this is hard to find in any sire, and to strengthen things all round, King Walker Pride is a splendid individual and is transmitting his sterling quality to all of his offspring, which are now arriving almost daily at the Willowbank Farm. Several of his oldest sons are nearing the serviceable age, and if any of our readers are looking for a young sire, these are worthy of consideration. Visitors are welcome at all times and all correspondence should be addressed to Colver V. Robbins, Willowbank Farm, Wellandport, Ont. Mr. Robbins has recently had printed a neat little folder which he will be pleased to mail to all interested parties on request.

MANOR FARM



KING SEGIS PONTIAC POSCH
SENIOR SIRE IN SERVICE AT MANOR FARM

Sire King Segis Pontiac Alcartra (the \$50,000 Sire)
Dam Fairmont Netherland Posch (32.59 lbs. at 4 yrs. old)

My two little boys advertised last week, are sold. I have a few babies left, really good ones, from 19-lb. two-year-olds to 26-lb. jr. four-year-olds. Just drop a line for extended pedigrees and photos, or better still, call and look them over, and also see their daddy, who will be pleased to see you.

Yours truly,
KING.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM
CLARKSON, ONT.

At Service

MAY SYLVIA PONTIAC CORNUCOPIA

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

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

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

Sunnybrook Farm Holsteins

YEARLINGS—Male and female for sale, from high-record dams testing from 14 to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, giving from 7,000 to 12,000 lbs. of milk; sired by Sunnybrook Mercedes Natoye, whose dam has a seven-day record of 29.34 lbs. butter, and Count Faforit Sylvia Segis, highly strained in the blood of the world's only 50-lb. cow.

Joseph Kilgour, Phone, Toronto, Adelaide 3900, Belmont. 184 Eglinton, Ont.

Hospital for Insane--Hamilton, Ont.

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

Apply to Superintendent

ROYCROFT FARM HOLSTEINS

FORMERLY THE HET LOO HERD

We have a few exceptionally nice, straight, 9, 10 and 12-month heifers, principally all from high-record cows we have purchased in both Ontario and United States. They are all from good-record sires, but as our stabling is limited we are offering these at prices away below their value, so we may keep only those of our own breeding. They will not remain with us long. Write quick if you want them.

WE ARE AT PRESENT OFFERING THE SERVICES OF KING SEGIS ALCARTRA SPOFFORD TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF APPROVED COWS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

W. L. SHAW, PROPRIETOR, Gordon S. Manhard, Superintendent, Newmarket, Ontario

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Herd sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo (under lease), a son of May Echo Sylvia, the world's record cow for milk production, and Canadian record for butter, 41 lbs. Only one other 41-lb. bull in Canada. Our herd of one hundred includes nearly fifty daughters of a 33.31-lb. son of the great King Segis, brother to the sires of three world's record butter cows: Mature, 50.68; sr. 4-year-old, 46.84; jr. 4-year-old, 40.32 lbs. Junior herd sire, King Segis Pontiac Canada, a half brother to Avondale Pontiac Echo, out of a 30-lb. Segis cow. He is for sale.

If this combination of breeding interests you, write for prices on either male or females.

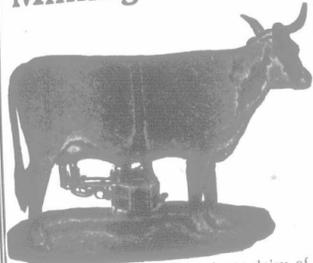
R. W. E. BURNABY, Farm at Stop 55, Yonge Street Radial, JEFFERSON, ONTARIO

SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS

The only herd in America that has two stock bulls that the dam of each has milked over 116 lbs. a day and their average butter records are over 35 lbs. a week. We have 50 heifers and young bulls to offer, by these sires, and out of dams just as well bred. We invite personal inspection.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. 2, Hamilton, Ont. Phone 7115

THE OMEGA Milking Machine



has been installed in the private dairy of H. M. King, George V., at Windsor Castle, and also at His Majesty's private estate at Sandringham. The OMEGA, in a 17-day test on ten cows (against 17 previous days) at the O.A.C., Guelph, increased the milk flow 206 lbs., or 3 per cent.

Cleanly and Efficient

The OMEGA is the only machine that draws the milk from the teats through stiff transparent celluloid tubes to the pail which is suspended from the cow. (See cut.) The pail cannot be kicked over and the teat-cups cannot fall to the floor and suck up straw or manure. There are no rubber tubes in the OMEGA to crack and harbor germs. The OMEGA is simple in design and easily cleaned.

Write to-day

for free booklet describing the many exclusive and desirable features of the OMEGA.

C. RICHARDSON & CO.,
St. Mary's, Ontario

If you are in need of a Cream Separator

Let us ship you a

"Sanitary King"

Six Sizes—135—200—250—375—600 and 800 lbs. capacities.

DETACHABLE SPINDLE, OIL SPLASH and loose discs. We **GUARANTEE** these machines to be built of the best material, first-class workmanship, skin clean, easy to turn and wash. Cash prices very low. Must satisfy or money refunded. Sold on easy terms if desired. Write to-day for catalogue and local agent's address.

King Separator Works of Canada
Bridgeburg, Ontario



Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Dog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Spint, Curb, Capped Lock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

75 FLEMING BROS., Chemists
Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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

Glencairn Ayrshires Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. **Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont., Copetown Str., G.T.R.**

City View Ayrshires
For May and June, one two-year-old and one five-year-old bulls, at beef prices. One cow and two three-year-old heifers, freshening in June, all R. O. P. stock.
JAS. BEGG & SON, St. Thomas, Ont.

Advocate Ads Pay

Transplanting the Tobacco Crop.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Practically no crop gives larger returns for labor expended in properly preparing the seed bed than does tobacco. The land should be plowed as early in the spring as possible and worked up with the disc and harrows until in a finely pulverized condition. After this the soil should be harrowed after rains in order to keep the weeds in check, and to prevent excessive loss of moisture by evaporation. It has been proven that, on soils which have been treated in this way tobacco suffers much less, from lack of moisture, in seasons of drought than does that on fields which have been allowed to form and keep a crust, on the surface, for long periods of time.

Transplanting should be begun soon after all danger of frost is over; either late in May or early in June. The tobacco transplanted early generally attains its growth before the dry period of midsummer affects it much, and will, as a rule, be harvested in time to get the benefit of the most suitable curing weather in the fall, hence, a brighter colored product will result. Several days before the crop is to be transplanted the plants should be hardened off or toughened by removing the canvas or glass during the day. In mild weather these covers may also be left off at night. However, care should be exercised not to carry this hardening off process too far or a woody plant, which will be slow in starting to grow in the field, will result. In drawing the plants for transplanting, the beds should first be well watered and a careful selection made. Only stocky, healthy plants from healthy beds should be used. The use of plants from diseased beds can not be too strongly condemned. As a rule, such plants will not grow well; furthermore, the use of such plants is practically certain to infect the whole field with the disease, thus rendering it unfit for the production of tobacco for several years.

About two days before the tobacco is to be set out the field should be treated for cut worms. A very satisfactory method for eradicating this pest has been found in the application of poisoned bran. This method consists of first, cleaning the field of all grass and weeds and then sowing broadcast over the field, late in the evening, the following mixture:

Bran, 50 pounds; Paris Green, 1 pound; molasses, 1 gallon; water, 1½ gallons. The bran and Paris Green are first mixed together while dry and then made into a paste by the addition of the water and molasses which have been previously mixed. The above formula is the quantity of the mixture required to treat an acre of soil.

D. D. DRUGS,
Supt. Tobacco Station, Harrow.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous

Inspection of Scales.

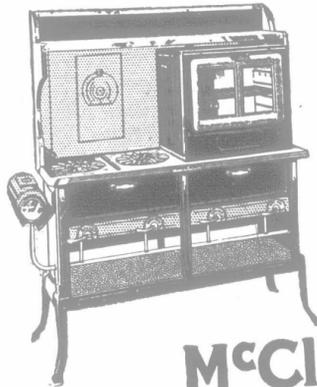
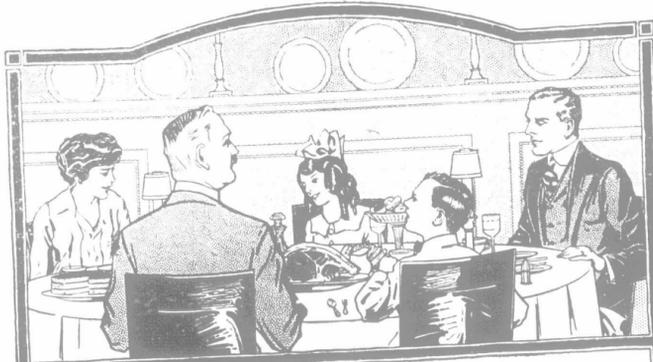
1. Does the law compel the annual inspection of scales used to weigh in milk at a cheese factory, or what is the law in that respect?

2. Also the scales used to weigh out the cheese?

3. What is the address of the inspector of weights and measures for the Province of Ontario?

Ans.—1 and 2. No—biennially.
3. We are not aware of there being any such official. The Chief Inspector is E. O. Way, Weights and Measures Branch, Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, appointed under the Weights and Measures Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chap. 52. This Dominion Act has been amended by Acts of 1914 and 1915.

John G. Johnson, a corporation lawyer and art collector, who died in New York last month, left his great collection of paintings, worth several millions, to the public of the city. Mr. Johnson, who worked his way up—his father was a blacksmith and his mother a milliner—was a profound scholar, and had the distinction of being one of the greatest art collectors of all times.



The dinner was cooked on a McClary's Florence Oil Cook Stove—and everything tastes delightful. "Blue flame" cooking gives perfect—and economical—results. No wicks to trim. Automatic oil supply. Booklet free.

McClary's FLORENCE

OIL COOK STOVES Wickless, Valveless, Blue Flame, Automatic

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EIGHTH ANNUAL Live-Stock Show

of the Live Stock Breeders' Association of the District of Beauharnois, Ltd., will be held at

Ormstown, Que., June 6, 7, 8, 1917

\$8,000.00 IN PRIZES

Come to Ormstown on the above dates and see one of the best Live Stock Shows in Canada.

All Horses and Cattle judged under cover in the large Stadium, at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. daily.

Horse racing on the three days of the Show.

Write the Secretary for Prize Lists or other information.

Admission to grounds: Adults, 25c. Children, 15c.
NEIL SANGSTER, President. **W. G. McGERRIGLE, Secretary-Treasurer.**



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

THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS
LONDON, ONTARIO
Jno. Pringle, Prop.

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

Young BRAMPTON JERSEYS Bulls

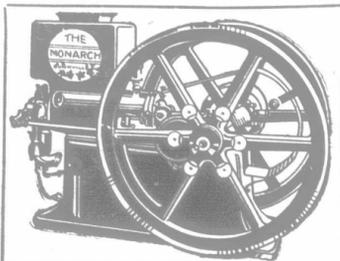
For the next fortnight we are making a special offering on young bulls, bred from the highest producing families ever introduced into Canada. Brampton Jerseys and their descendants hold all Jersey R.O.P. records, save one. Females, all ages, also for sale.
B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ontario

Jerseys for Sale

One bull, twelve months, and one bull calf; also yearling heifers and heifer calves, sired by imported bull and from high-testing dams. Write:
Chas. E. Rogers, Ingersoll, Ont.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

Lord Tor.no—5889—has the quality and size. For particulars, write to
CASTLE HILL FARM, Magog, Quebec
William Lyall, Prop., Fred Smiley, Mgr.



Choose Your Engine as You Would Your Friends

Wearing Quality as well as Appearance

A few dollars saved on first cost looks very small when compared to valuable time lost because of an unreliable power plant.

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Reliable and Economical

because of having in its construction all the features absolutely necessary to accomplish this result.

It will prove a friend indeed to those whose profits are being consumed because of unreliable power.

Our leaflet explains the many desirable features of the engine. Free for asking.

CANADIAN ENGINES, Limited
Dunnville, Ontario

HEADQUARTERS FOR COTTONSEED MEAL BRANDS

"American Red Tag"; Protein 38 1/2%, Fat 6%.
"Surety Brand"; Protein 36%, Fat 5.50%.
"Creamo Cotton Seed Feed Meal"; Protein 20 to 25%, Fat 5%.
Mills conveniently located in the south, in every cotton-growing state.
Prices on application in car lots or less.
Fred Smith, 32 and 34 Front St. W., Toronto.

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

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

PROSPECT HILL BERKSHIRES Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boar; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right. **John Weir & Son, Paris, Ont., R. R. 1**

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

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

TAMWORTHS

Young sows bred from April and May farrow, and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write: **John W. Todd R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.**

AVONHURST YORKSHIRES AND COLLIES Special Offering—Extra fine collie puppies, sable and white; pedigreed. Bred from imported stock that are splendid workers and fit to win in fast company. \$15 each, either sex.
B. Armstrong & Son, Codrington, Ont.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

My herd won all the champion prizes at London, Toronto and Windsor, 1916. Young stock for sale, pairs not akin. Come and see them, or write. Terms met by appointment.
Culbert Malott, R. R. No. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

Meadow Brook Yorkshires

I am offering some good litters ready to wean, May 1st. All bred from prize-winning stock. Prices reasonable.
G. W. Miners, R.R.3, Exeter, Ont., Huron Co.

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

Cloverdale Berkshires and Shropshires In Berkshires I can furnish boars or sows, all ages, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imported from my stock. In Shropshires can furnish rams or ewes, or sows, from imp. stock. Prices reasonable.
C. J. LANG, R. R. No. 4, Burketon, Ont.

Gossip.

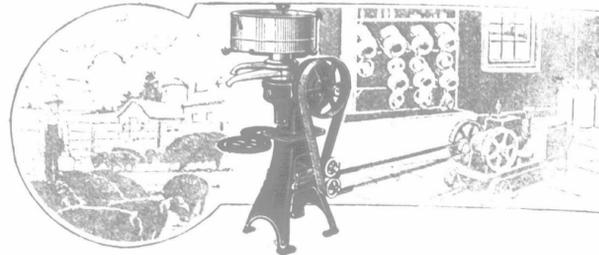
Manor Farm Holsteins in Demand.

Mr. Gordon S. Gooderham, Manor Farm, Clarkson, Ont., reports an extra strong demand for the young sons of King Segis Pontiac Posch. Of the twenty or more that were in the stables at the time of our last visit only four now remain. These four are all from daughters of the former herd sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, one of the best breeding sons of King of the Pontiacs. In these columns early in December we mentioned a number of his daughters that were running as high as 20.6 lbs. at two years of age and 25.05 lbs. for three-year-olds. Since then, however, a number more of his daughters have freshened, all of which have been tested and in every case have kept up to the standard. His highest record daughter is a junior 4-year-old with 28.01 lbs. while another two-year-old has just completed with 20.51 lbs. This makes him 22 tested daughters in the herd and their average test is a little over four per cent. This average, no doubt, combined with the rich breeding of the sire is responsible for the demand for the young bulls from these heifers and the Alcartra bull. The four remaining ones now advertised will not likely remain in the stables long. The heifers by King Segis Pontiac Posch are, of course, not being offered. There are now 34 of these daughters and all will be freshening soon to the junior sire, King Korndyke Sadie Keyes, the noted son of the great Lulu Keyes' 36.05 lbs. The offering from these "Alcartra" heifers, and the "Lulu Keyes" sire are sure to be booked early. If the breeding suits you, and it should suit everybody, it will be well to have your order in early.

The Don Herd of Jerseys.

There are but few herds of pure-bred dairy cattle in Canada that date back earlier than the Don herd of Jerseys, the property of D. Duncan & Son of Todmorden, Ont. In the early days when the late Mr. Duncan was taking an active part in the country's live-stock affairs, there were but few of the larger shows throughout Ontario and Eastern Canada that did not see the Don herd of Jerseys out taking up the major part of the awards. In late years, however, they have given up the show-ring altogether and have therefore been able to keep their cows working pretty much all the year round with the result that nearly every breeding female in the herd has now excellent official records for yearly production which is, after all, the only real test as to the work of a dairy cow. The majority of these cows run all the way from 10,000 to well over 13,000 lbs. of nearly 5 per cent. milk for the year, and Mr. Duncan claims the results from the herd in general are much more satisfactory than in the old days when they were forced to fit their cows for the show circuit. During 1916 they were exceptionally fortunate in getting a good number of heifer calves by their former herd sire, Brampton Prince Edward, which was sired by Brampton King Edward, the sire of Sunbeam of Edgeley, the champion butter cow of Canada. The 1917 calves now coming are nearly all by the present sire in service, which is a two-year-old son of Viola's Bright Prince, and the great show cow Golden Fern's Noble. There are several young bull calves advertised for sale by this sire but those of serviceable age are mostly by the bull mentioned above, and with the record of "Sunbeam" behind them they should not remain long in the stables.

"If England had followed Lloyd-George's advice the ducal estates would have been broken up into small farms, and the vast game preserves would now be raising food. How the Tories laughed at him when he complained that the pheasants pecked the turnips. They had never heard of such a thing, and when he proved it by the farms, that made no difference to them. What were turnips compared with pheasants? But now in the hour of their distress the Tories have called upon Lloyd-George to save them, and they listen humbly when he tells them to eat their pheasants and go to raising turnips."—The Independent.



Make Your Dairy Pay

EVEN though you have no more than two or three cows, there are good reasons why you should have a **Primrose** cream separator. The **Primrose** has a record of skimming out all the cream except the last drop or two in each gallon of milk.

Of the many reasons for this close skimming, we can mention only two good **Primrose** features—the double cream outlet and the regulating screw in the skimmed milk outlet. It is important that the cream have a free outlet from the bowl, plenty of room to escape without cutting or crushing the large fat globules which make such smooth, rich butter and give quality and value to the cream. Therefore, we not only place no screw in the cream outlet, but we provide a second outlet as large as the first. Through these the cream finds easy passage after its complete separation in the bowl.

If a less dense cream is wanted, a turn of the screw in the skimmed milk outlet forces a thin edge of skimmed milk into the cream channel, thinning the cream but not interfering in any way with the closeness of the skimming.

These and other valuable **Primrose** features are fully described in catalogues which we will send promptly. Write us for them, addressing the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

The Comet Scuffler Increases Crop Production

It kills weeds rapidly, and saves many hours of hand hoeing. It increases the yield of potatoes, corn, roots and other vegetables by conserving the moisture they require.



Run this **COMET SCUFFLER** through your hoed crops once or twice a week, and note the plants thrive. The **COMET** is strong and durable. It is easily guided and does not run sideways.

Write to-day for illustrated catalog and prices.

PETER HAMILTON COMPANY, LIMITED
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

YORKSHIRES

From choice stock on both sides. Several young litters. Also some young sows ready to be bred.

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

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, Brantford, Ont.
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Railway.

Duroc Jersey Swine

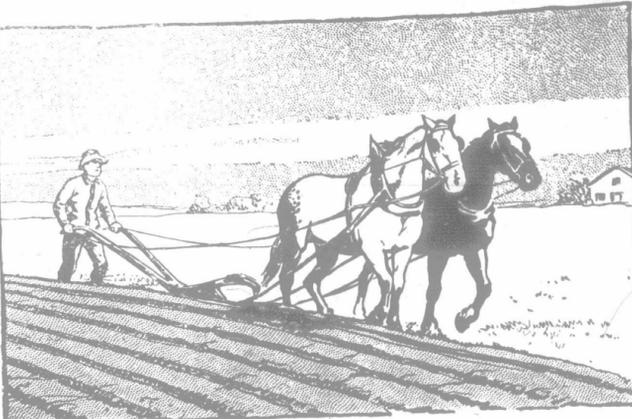
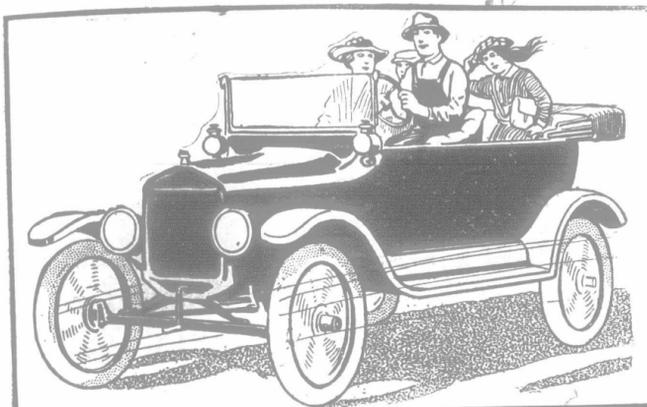
Just home from quarantine; Brookwater Principle Orion sired by that great sire, The Principle 4, that has proven himself one of the greatest sires in the U. S., which we are using on a number of imported and home-bred sows for spring farrow. A few of the sows and young stock for sale at all times. Pairs furnished not akin.
L. A. PARDO & SONS, R.R. No. 1, CHARING CROSS, ONTARIO

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My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallies, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.
ADAM THOMSON, R. R. No. 1, Stratford, Ontario
Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

ENGLISH LARGE BLACK PIGS

We have for sale at present some young pigs of a breed new to Canada but standardized and very popular in England, from our pure-bred imported **LARGE BLACKS**. Stock excellent for crossing with other breeds. Their English reputation is that they grow large and fast. Also for sale, pure-bred English Berkshires.
Lynnore Stock Farm, F. Wallace Cockshutt, Brantford, Ont.



Save the Horses for Farm Work

THE average farmer has enough work for his horses right on the farm. He can ill spare them to pull a buggy or a phaeton. And his own time is valuable, too. With farm labor so scarce, he cannot afford to spend half a day or a day to drive a horse to town and back, when he can do it in an hour or two in a Ford.

Costs Less

A Ford car soon pays for itself in the time it saves the busy farmer, costs less to run than a horse. It doesn't eat its head off when idle.

Mr. S. M. Smith, of Holstein, Ont., says: "I can run my Ford car more miles with less expense than a horse." His experience is typical of thousands of others.

Mr. W. A. Fallin, of Vermillion, Alberta, states that he has driven his Ford more than 13,000 miles over muddy roads, prairies and fields in every kind of weather. His entire maintenance expense for three years, outside of one set of rear tires has been only \$3.35.

With the cost of running a Ford less than driving a horse, it doesn't seem good business to drive a horse to town and tire him out so that he is not fit for work on the farm the next day, now does it?

Never Tired

That's the great beauty of a Ford! It never gets tired. It whirls you to town and back, or takes the children to school, or your wife to visit a friend, 15 miles down the line, without any slowing up for breath or any urging with a whip. You

don't have to say "gid-dap" to a Ford. And as for hills, well, it scurries over them like a squirrel climbs a tree.

Easy to Drive

It is as easy to drive a Ford as to drive a horse. It is just the car for country service. Narrow roads or sharp turns do not bother it. It can turn completely around in a very little larger space than a horse and buggy. It is not afraid of a traction engine, a street car, a train or another motor car. It never "shies." It stands without hitching.

The initial cost of a Ford is small—\$495 for the touring car. If you care to sell it at the end of one year, you will find many buyers who will offer you the first price, less \$125. Consider, therefore, how much pleasure you can have in a year for \$125; how many hours of tedious travel, and how much horseflesh you can save. Don't you think it is a good "buy"?

No progressive farmer can afford not to own a Ford. The more you look into this, and think it over, the more you will realize that it is so.

Touring Car - \$495

Runabout - - \$475

F.O.B. FORD, ONTARIO

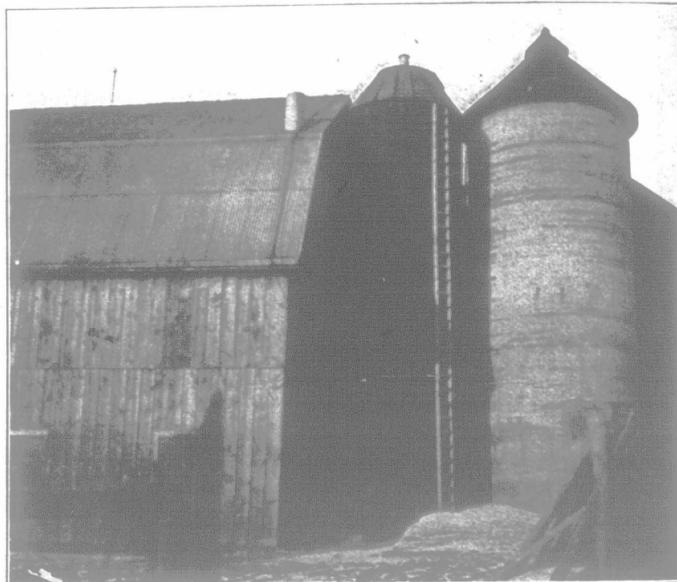
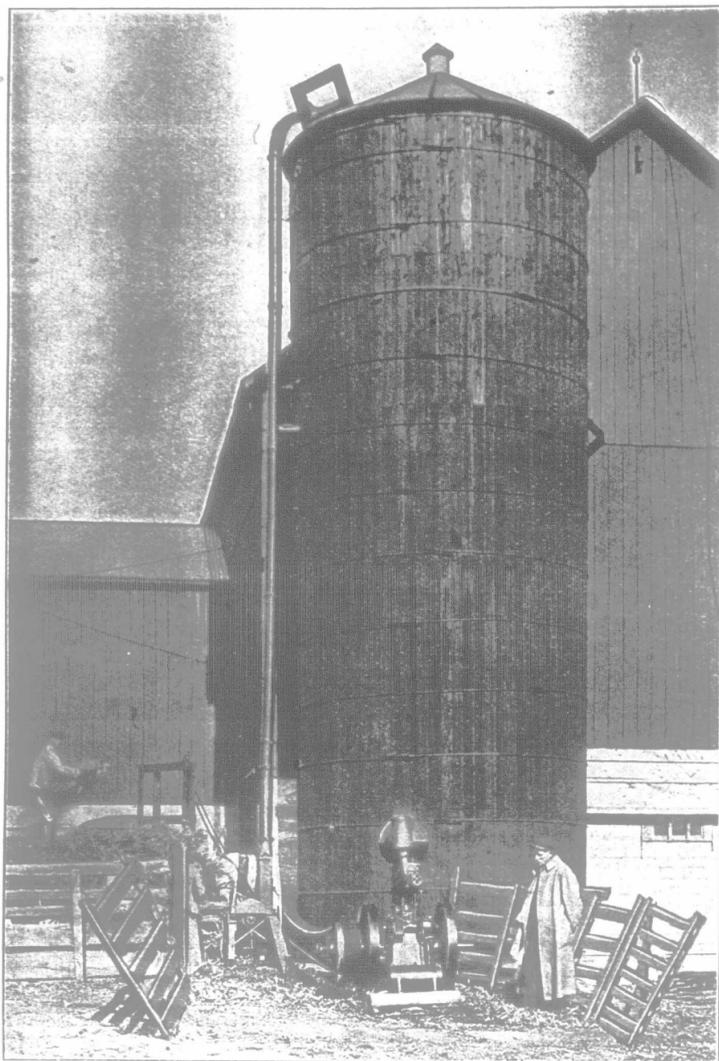
Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

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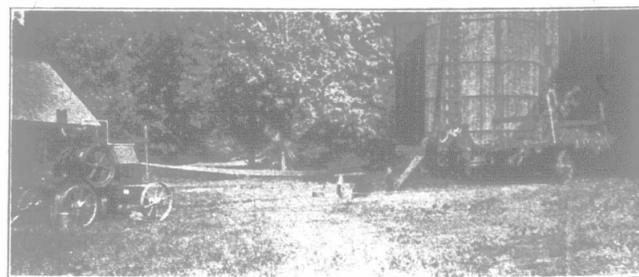
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LISTER 1917 HIP-ROOF SILO, ERECTED ALONGSIDE A CEMENT SILO. The Stave Silo is favored by 90 per cent. of Canadian Farmers.



The Silo Filled with a Lister Silo Filling Outfit Will Be Well Filled.

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Don't delay in placing your order. Material is scarce, and prices may advance any time. Call on our nearest agent, or send us a post card for our salesman to call. Book early and ensure LISTER QUALITY and LISTER SERVICE.

The workmanship put into a Lister Silo, the picked material and special treatment of staves, render it A SOUND AND SAFE INVESTMENT. Refer to testimonials from owners.

Write to Dept. "G" for catalogue of Lister Engines, Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Milkers, Grain Grinders, Threshers, Electric Light Plants, Canuck Engines and Sprayers, Melotte Cream Separators, Avery Tractors.

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