

MARCH 30, 1916

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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1866

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Vol. LI.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 6, 1916.

No. 1228

## PURITY FLOUR

More bread and better bread

Backed by a  
Reputation  
Earned in the  
Kitchens  
of Canada



WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS  
Co., Limited  
Millers to the People

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PINE TREE BRAND



IT STANDS ALONE

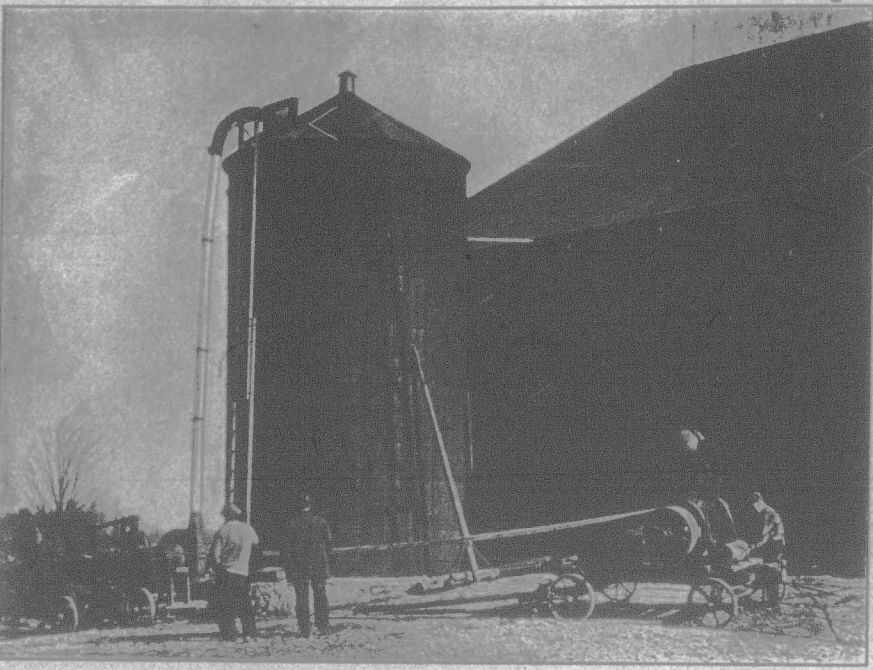
**PINE TREE BRAND SEED**  
Produces heavy yields and clean crops

Ask your dealer for  
**PINE TREE BRAND**  
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The valuable Inoculating Material  
**NOD-O-GEN** is FREE  
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**PINE TREE BRAND ALFALFA**  
If your dealer cannot supply you  
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**THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.**  
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With a Lister Ensilage Cutter Operated by a Lister Gasoline Engine



**The Complete Outfit**

Mr. R. McEnery, of Erin, not only filled his own silo as above, but also filled a considerable number of silos for his neighbors. Write and ask him what he thinks of his outfit.

Write for Catalogues to Dept. G.

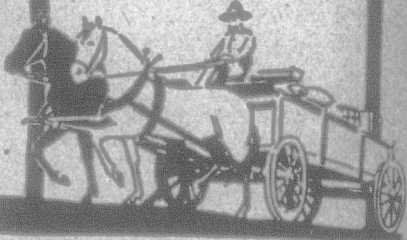
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Winnipeg                      Quebec                      St. John, N.B.

## MICA AXLE GREASE

Fills the grooves of the worn axle.  
Makes a perfect bearing surface.  
Prevents blocked wheels.  
Lets your horse pull bigger loads.  
The Mica does it.

*Dealers Everywhere*

**The Imperial Oil Company Limited**  
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



### Little Things Count

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things"—the wood—the composition—the strikerbility—the flame.

## Eddy's Matches

Are made of strong, dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "every match a light." Sixty-five years of knowing how—that's the reason!

**All Eddy Products Are Dependable Products—Always.**

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In every locality to ride and exhibit a 1916 Hyslop Bicycle with latest improvements.

**10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**  
Every Hyslop Bicycle is sold with the understanding that if owner is not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days it can be returned and money will be promptly refunded.

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A strictly modern hot and cold water system for your home and farm

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The **BISSELL SILO** has strong, rigid walls, air-tight doors, hoops of heavy steel. Sold by dealers or address us direct. Get free folder. Write Dept. W.

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## New Ontario

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**THIS** is a strong but a true statement. "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles on the roof, "Empire" Corrugated Iron or "Metallic" Siding on walls, and the building will last for generations. And it will do more than just "last,"—it will be always fireproof, stormproof, lightning-proof, neat in appearance, and dry inside. Thirty years of successful use all over Canada prove these statements.

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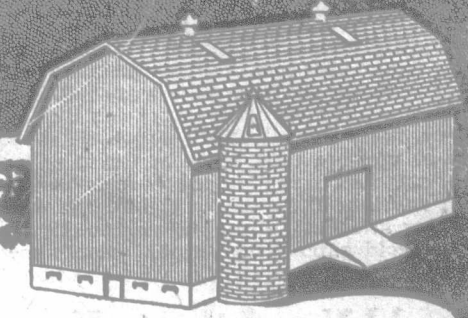
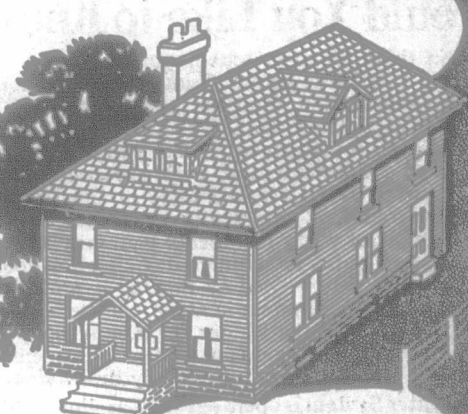
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Are famous for beauty, sharp embossing, ease in laying and durability. They banish the wall-paper problem and free you from cracked plaster and peeling wall-paper. Quite in-

expensive. / Make a beautiful, sanitary, easily cleaned, fire-proof covering, that is readily nailed on over any surface. Splendid for Sunday schools, halls, etc.

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**The Cross Fertilizer Co.**  
Sydney LIMITED Nova Scotia

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**BRUCE'S CONQUEROR.** A new variety from Northern Europe, very heavy yielder, straw is strong, of medium height, grain is plump, thin skinned, pearly white, and makes splendid Oat Meal. It is hardy and ripens medium early. Peck 40c., bushel \$1.25 here. Postpaid 25c. lb., 5 lbs. for \$1.00.

**NEW O.A.C. NO. 72.** A new variety, of exceptional merit, an immense yielder and of fine appearance. It is a branching White Oat, early, and the straw is good and strong, the hull is thin and the grain weighs well. Peck 60c., bushel \$2.00 here. Postpaid 25c. lb., 5 lbs. for \$1.00. New 2 1/2 bushel cotton bags 30c. each extra.

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### Would You Like to Know What it Costs?

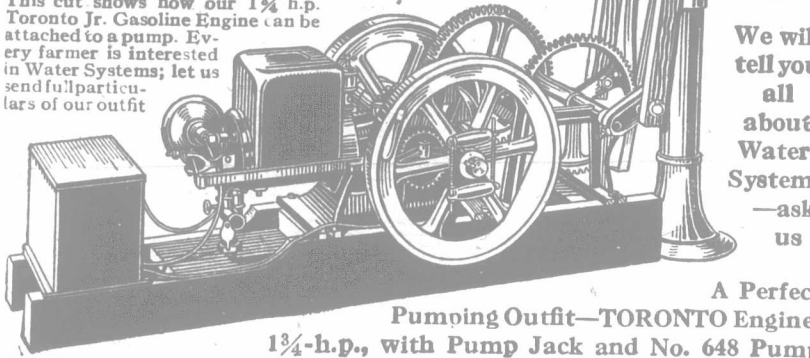
If you think it costs much, you're wrong. At least, if you purchase an Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company equipment, you will find it gives endless satisfaction, faultless service, and **COSTS NO MORE THAN YOU CAN EASILY AFFORD.** Do you consider a Binder a good investment? Yet you use it only two weeks in the year. Compare that with the usefulness of a constant supply of **RUNNING WATER** in the House and Barn, all the year round, at practically the same cost. Consider the comfort of every member of your family—hot baths in winter, cool baths in summer, drinking and cooking water and washing water—*just by turning a tap.* The cost of operating a water system is about the same as the cost of Binder Twine for the Binder. Compare them—you see at once the Water System is a *Better Investment* than the Binder. You can't advantageously do without either.

Our Water System is operated by Gasoline Engine, Windmill, or electric motor. We supply engines that give ample power for all farm work powerfully constructed, latest approved types and improvements, and at prices that demonstrate our determination to please.

### Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Limited

93 Atlantic Ave., TORONTO  
Branches: MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY

This cut shows how our 1 1/4 h.p. Toronto Jr. Gasoline Engine can be attached to a pump. Every farmer is interested in Water Systems; let us send full particulars of our outfit



A Perfect Pumping Outfit—TORONTO Engine, 1 1/4-h.p., with Pump Jack and No. 648 Pump

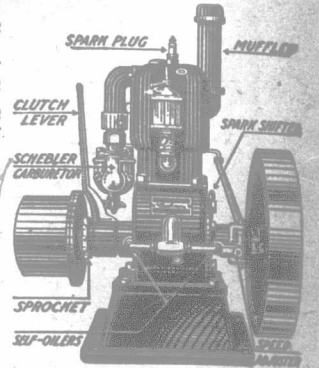
Pumps of All Kinds

Catalog on request

We will tell you all about Water Systems—ask us

4 H.P. Cushman Weighs Only 190 lbs  
8 H.P. 2 Cylinder Only 320 lbs

Cushman Engines are the lightest weight farm engines in the world, yet they are even more steady running, quiet and dependable than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor, perfect balance and almost no friction nor vibration. The simple Cushman Governor releases just enough fuel to take care of the load at any moment, thus avoiding the fast and slow speeds at which most engines run. While Cushman Engines are only about one-fourth the weight, per horsepower, of most other stationary engines, they will deliver as much or more steady, reliable power, per rated horsepower, than any other farm engine made.



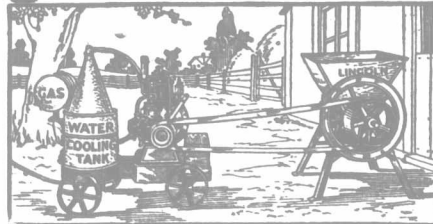
Note the Many Special Advantages Not Found On Other Engines.

### Cushman Light Weight Engines For All Farm Work—4 to 20 H. P.

Are not cheap engines, but they are cheap in the long run, as they do so many things heavy engines cannot do. May be attached to machines such as binders, balers, etc., to save a team. Easy to move around. Moving parts enclosed and run in bath of oil. Run at any speed—speed changed while running. Direct water circulating pump prevents overheating. Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley.

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The Cushman 4 H. P. is the one practical binder engine. Its light weight and steady power permit it to be attached to rear of binder. Saves a team during harvest.

Farmer's Handy 4 H. P. Truck  
Easy to Move Around from Job to Job.  
Same Engine Used on Binder.



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**Frame:** High Carbon Pressed Steel, weight only 85 pounds. Ten times as strong as common structural iron used by others.

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We carry in stock at BURLINGTON a full line of these famous sprayers, both HAND and POWER. The best grade of spray Hose, brass and aluminum lined, extension rods; nozzles and other accessories. All repairs kept in stock.

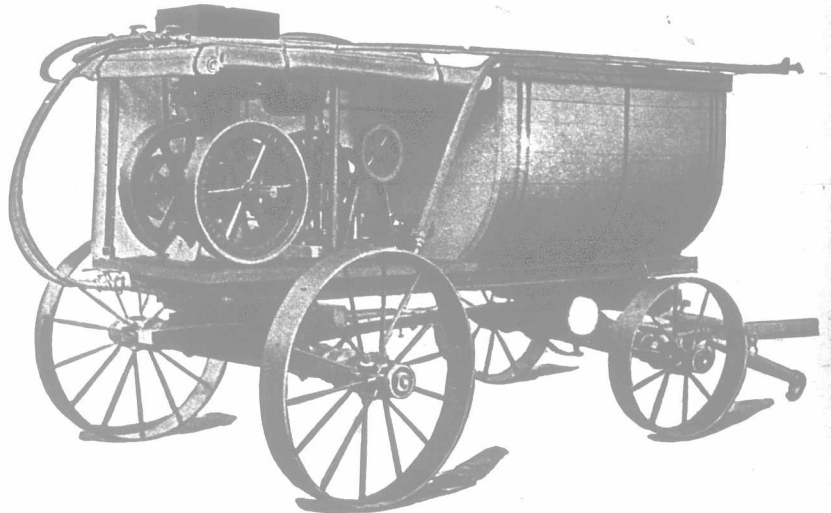
WE CAN FIT YOU WITH ANY SIZE SPRAYER TO SUIT ANY SIZE ORCHARD

## THE SPRAYER

YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

### THE "HARDIE"

The ONE that will be running when OTHERS are SCRAP

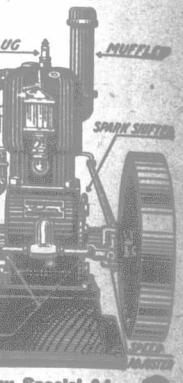


The Hardie Sprayer is known in every section of America. A post-card will bring the complete Catalogue of the HARDIE Line, and prices that are right.

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190 lbs  
20 lbs



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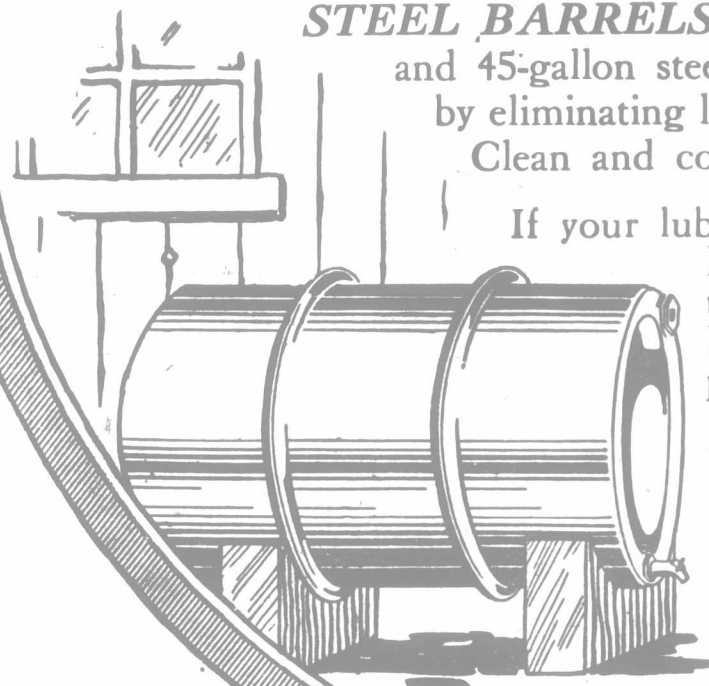
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Keeps the cool bearing *cool*. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

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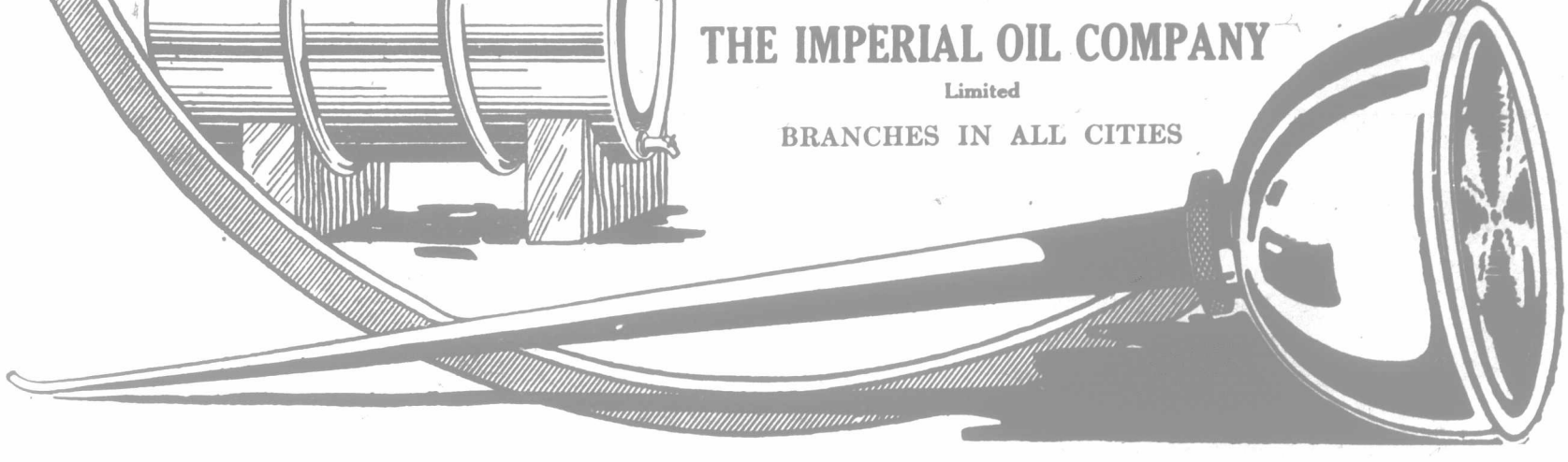


If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the proper lubricant.

## THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY

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BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES





*Write it on the film—  
at the time.*

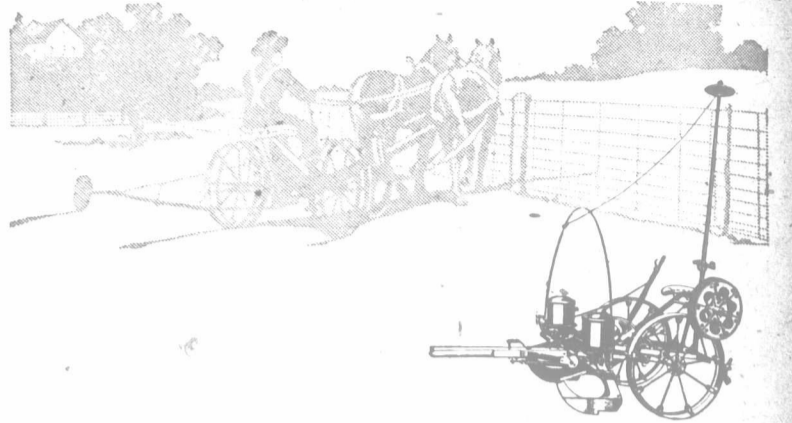
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This is important. A planter that misses one kernel in ten hills causes a loss of about a hundred bushels of corn in a forty-acre field. That amounts to much more than the price of an accurate **International Planter**. With this fact before you, can you afford to take a chance on losing a hundred bushels or more of your corn crop?

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### International Harvester Co. of Canada, Ltd.

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At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

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**THIS MAXWELL "HOME" WASHER** takes all the back-breaking work out of washing. Just put the clothes in. The washer does the work—easier and better—in less than half the time. Delicate fabrics are washed and cleaned just as easily and well as blankets, table-cloths or sheets—no tearing or wearing

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—is light, noiseless and easy running. Enclosed gears make it safe in operation. The "springs" in the lid make the cover lift up easily. Constructed of best quality Cypress, and handsomely finished.

Insist on seeing this Maxwell "Home" Washer at your Dealer's, or write to us.

MAXWELLS LIMITED  
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(18)



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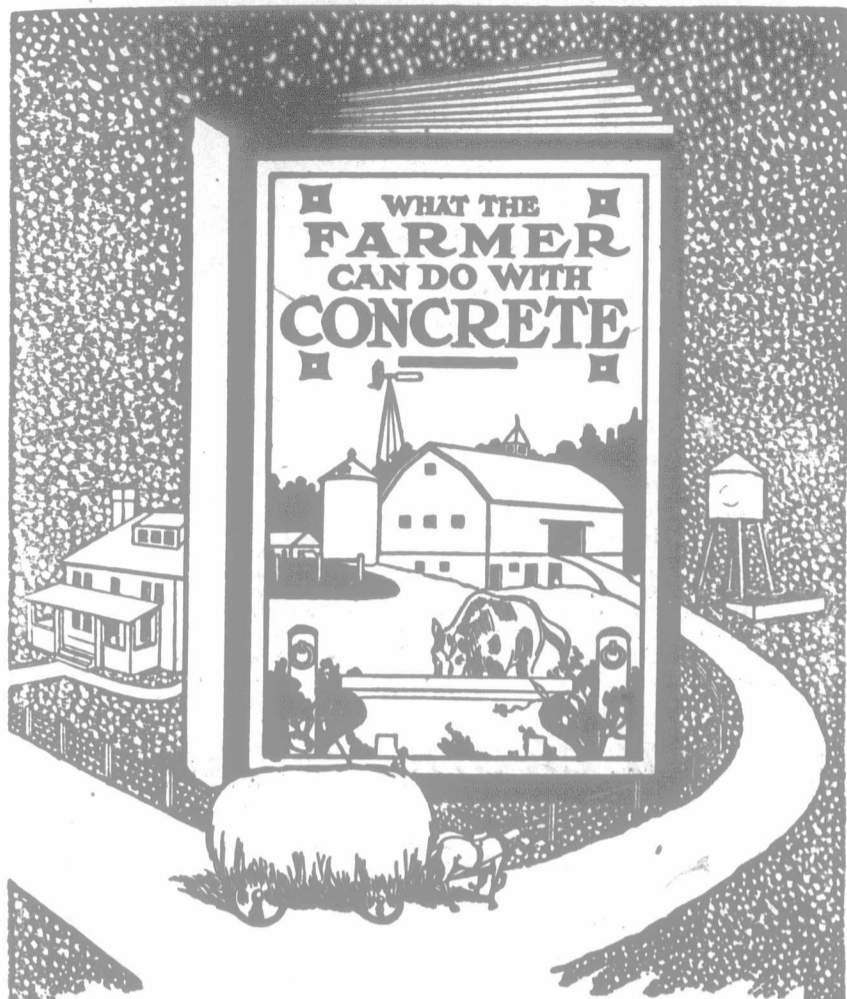
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of stumps in less time  
small stumps, saplings,  
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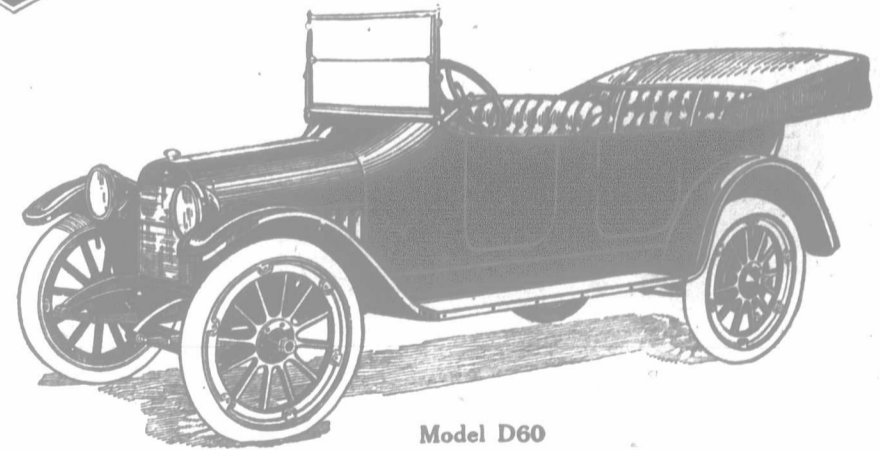
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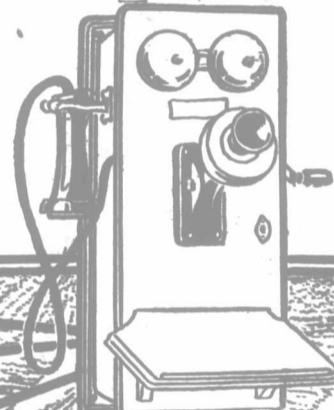
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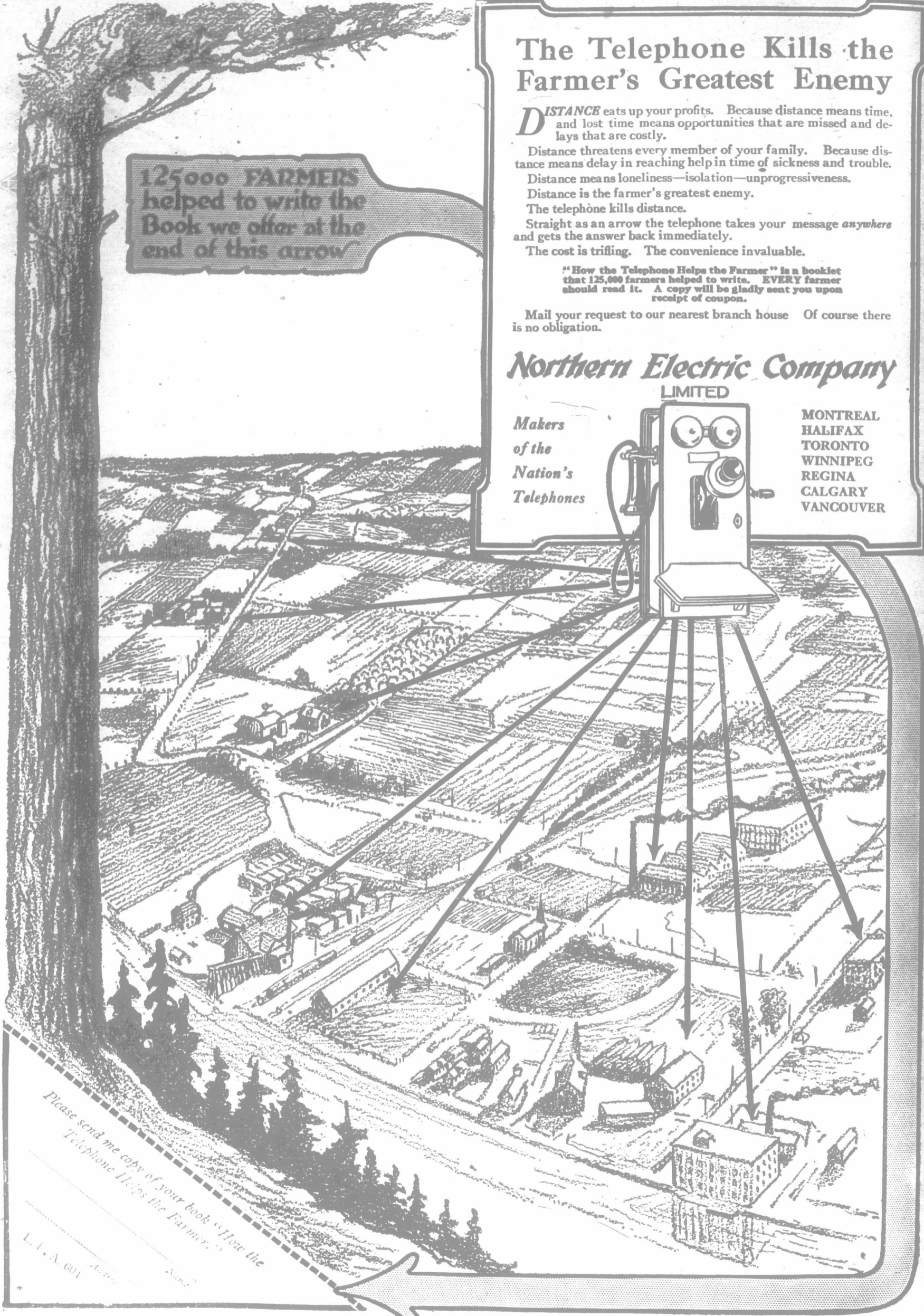
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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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L.I.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 6, 1916.

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## EDITORIAL.

A law not enforced is injurious rather than beneficial.

The man who lets the other fellow know what he has to sell generally sells it.

It would be folly to ruin an orchard by cutting down the expense of proper spraying and care this year.

By all means sow large, plump seed, free from weed seeds and treated for smut.

Keep the water troughs full. Cattle craving for green feed have an almost unquenchable thirst.

You may not be able to seed for a few days but you can at least test the seed and be sure of its vitality.

Make the surplus horse stock do the extra work falling upon your shoulders by the hired man going overseas.

A nation which fights under the protection of neutral flags must be nearing its end as a great and respected world power.

Reading Peter McArthur's breezy letter, the question at once arises who was the unfortunate shoe-string peddler at Ottawa?

When feed is high everyone desires to save it. There may be some hints in a horse article in this issue worth remembering for future winter operations.

Every farm boy should make the most of his opportunities to get education. The farmer of the future will need it even more than the farmer of today.

Note well the bad places in the roads this spring and repair them at road-work time. A little system in road maintenance often saves much trouble later on.

The stick called "Diplomatic Relations" must be something of whale-bone or hickory toughness judging from the trouble Washington has with Germany in breaking it off.

When the elite of New York, including a couple of hundred women, pay \$150,000 to see two sluggers toy with each other for forty minutes doubts arise as to whether humanity is going forward or backward.

A farmer offered a suggestion the other day re the government's campaign for thrift and economy, which sounded reasonable. He said that in his opinion a good place for them to begin was at home. Imagine thrift and economy at Ottawa!

A year ago the talk was all of wheat and grain. This year, with lambs and pork making record prices on our own markets and cattle going to the highest level in Chicago, some attention is given to live-stock. We do not like to say: "We told you so" but in the winter of 1914-15 The Farmer's Advocate cautioned against a depletion of live-stock and a turn-over to grain growing.

## A Premium for the Bacon Hog.

If ever it paid to produce pork in Canada it should at prices which have recently obtained. Ten dollars to ten dollars and fifty cents per hundredweight f. o. b. local shipping points must pay the feeder well and the feeder deserves to be well paid. Within our memory choice pork sold as low as \$4.35, dressed, on Toronto market, and even then some cushioned-chair critics grumbled that the farmer was making too much money. The bacon hog has helped solve many a farm problem since those days went by. But all is not right yet. In this issue a correspondent points out that before a uniform type of bacon hog can be assured the packers in this country, packers must insist upon getting that type of hog and pay a premium on its production. As it is, the man with the comparatively "thick" fats gets as much per pound at his station as does the man who has taken the trouble to produce pigs of pronounced bacon type, and many believe that they are able to make pork more economically with a cross-bred or thicker hog. We have many times pointed out the futility of Canada attempting to compete with the corn-belt states in the production of the lard hog. We have also shown how easy it would be for our feeders to compete successfully with the pig-feeders of Denmark provided a price distinction were set by the packers in favor of choice bacon hogs. In the packing-house yards all the pigs are graded and packers know just about what percentage of a week's run of hogs will be selects and so on down the line and the prices paid to the feeders are set leaving a safe margin on all these classes, whereas, if packers would insist on the grading being done largely by the drover in buying, and would pay a correspondingly higher price for the best bacon hogs, they would soon increase the percentage of choicest bacon on the market. This is a problem worthy of the thought of feeders and buyers alike. The man who produces the high-class hog gets less than he should while the man who feeds the fat hog gets, comparatively speaking, a higher price.

## Necessary to Success in Co-operation.

We have attempted in articles recently published to start more of our readers thinking on agricultural co-operation and its bearing upon the future of agriculture in this country. The farmer's business is a manufacturing business and he is naturally first interested in the sale of his products to best advantage. He is interested also in economy of production and so desires to buy supplies reasonably cheap. He cannot, acting individually, make the success of agriculture that should be attained in this young, agricultural country. Organization is his only salvation.

We are not going into the details of organization. These may be had from other associations nearby, from the Central of the United Farmers of Ontario, or from the Co-operation and Markets' Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. They have been published many times. There are a few essentials to permanent success which must not be overlooked.

First of all after the meeting for organization the men composing the association, club, society, or whatever it is called, should be voted in on the recommendation of neighbors of known integrity and who are members of the association. The Board of Directors should be alert, honest, business farmers and the manager the best man available. Cheap managers mean failure. The man that can do the work of a flourishing Co-operative association is worth the good pay which he earns.

But this is not what we wanted to especially bring out at this time. We desired to emphasize the importance of having a place to do business—a warehouse

and office. Not long ago a reader cited the case while in conversation in this office, of a farmers' organization which had done considerable business in his particular locality and mentioned, in particular, a car-load of cedar posts which had been brought in by the association. The enterprise was entirely successful but two members of the association had to lose a whole day dispensing these posts to the neighbors, who came in from time to time all day for them. This loss of time was a drawback and only serves to show the necessity of a warehouse in which and from which to carry on the business of the association. Goods must be bought and sold in large quantities to make the business pay as it should. A warehouse necessitates that someone be in charge and until such arrangements are made no local organization can mean to the surrounding community what it should mean.

We believe in setting prices for goods bought and produce sold through the association at such a level that a fair profit accrues to the association to be divided according to business done through the organization—by each member. Of course, a fair rate of interest must first be paid those who put up the necessary funds to finance the proposition. Some pay six per cent. After that, profits are divided according to business done.

Something must be done in framing the constitution and bylaws of the organization to make it safe that the people who create the profits ultimately get them and are able to control them. To do this the principle of one man one vote should be adhered to and at meetings of the shareholders no proxies should be allowed. No one man or group of men can then control the business by exercising a vote for each share held or by collecting a bunch of proxies to swing any important question as desired. It resolves itself, by the one-man-one-vote system, into government of the association affairs by the members for the members.

Then, pick and choose members carefully; select the best manager available; plan to build, equip and maintain suitable warehouse and office, preferably when interswitching facilities are available; put the business on a one-man-one-vote basis; allow no proxies and success will surely follow.

## A Time to Live.

The men of to-day have lived to see the most momentous time in all the world's history. This is true of the titanic conflict precipitated by German greed and in a deeper and wider sense of the reconstruction period to follow. The issues involved concern all mankind and no human being nor industry, farming not excepted, will be wholly exempt from the outcome and the terms of settlement. If the conflict has summoned men and women to supreme endeavor and sacrifice, then to draw up the new program for the involved nations will make the final limit of demand upon the heart and the intelligence of the race. By its results time and posterity shall know what mankind learns and gains from the great strife.

War has revealed character. A few men here and there yet seem blind to its tremendous meaning and deaf to its appeal. Failing to see that humanity is making its last great stand for freedom against tyranny, reduced to a be-deviled science, they can only bemoan its tragedies, the disturbance of their smug comfort and the costliness that impairs their all-absorbing pursuit of money. The splendid sacrifices in the field and at home of Red Cross workers, or the surrender of lives to win the world's redemption, evoke but scant appreciation. The searchlights of publicity have disclosed a class of "patriotic rascals," criminally greedy, and willing to seize the opportunity of personal enrichment at the expense of the nation's suffering. Beyond the lash of public contempt they have as yet, for the most part, escaped punishment.

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

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The Kaiser and his war lords stand unmasked and convicted as the finished and final product in the long category of bloody tyrants. Prof. Rudolf Eucken, Prof. Adolf Harnack, and Prof. Ernest H. Haeckel, to select three typical names most eminent in German "moral" thought and science, when they attached their signatures last year to the famous statement of seventy-three scholars attempting to justify their country's treacherous plunge into war, revealed their subserviency to the Hohenzollern dream of world conquest and hopelessly discredited themselves and their philosophies. Without citing further examples, it is sufficient to say that nations, systems of ruling the people, institutions, schools of thought, control of utilities, dechristianized "religions," wasteful and degrading traffics, international diplomacy, potentates and paupers, have alike been flung by the war into the Eternal weigh scales and in burning letters men are reading their Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.

Ten years ago, ten years ago, who in sober sense dreamed that a gilded civilization would have thus been suddenly enveloped in a broadcast and wanton desolation? But the uprising of the world, no matter at what cost, to stay the raiders and ravishers and the heroic spectacle of Belgium and a regenerated France fighting inch by inch on their own soil for health and home, challenges the world's admiration and proves that all is not lost. Hope yet springs eternal. Out of the ashes of Europe new and liberated homes and lives, Germany included, will arise and over the sunken wreckage of torpedoed ships nobler argosies will sail the seven seas in peace. At this stage of the conflict, therefore, bewailing its horrors and losses is absolutely futile. Lamenting will not end war nor settle the issues at stake. To men, and to young men of the land especially, the call is rather to a girding up of the mind and the hand for the tasks of to-day and to-morrow. There is no room for standing by the thought of living to-day and to-morrow, for the world's ideas and institutions are being remade, and the world's landmarks are being shifted. The world's future is being written, and it is not to be written by the few who are sitting in the shadows of the past, but by the many who are standing in the sunlight of the future. The world's future is being written, and it is not to be written by the few who are sitting in the shadows of the past, but by the many who are standing in the sunlight of the future.

acity, is the summons to every young man. Agriculture is bound to be affected by the war but to what extent is yet beyond any certain forecast. One thing is clear that the world will have to be fed and if for a while there be fewer mouths to fill, the long ago depleted ranks of workers on the land will be still further diminished because of the drain of war, which from Canada has probably already taken 50,000 skilled agricultural workers overseas, and the continued drain to the towns and cities shows no sign of abatement. Little disposition is yet apparent on the part of leaders and legislators to reconstruct the conditions that swing the tides of population. Though with lessened forces to produce or ability to purchase the demand for food must continue. This is a certain and steady fact that lends security to the farm, no matter what disturbances may overtake other businesses in the critical period of reconstruction which will make heavier and longer calls upon men's thought and capacity than the war itself. Viewed with courage, difficulties on the farm and in the country's affairs will resolve into opportunities and responsibilities that constitute the twentieth century more than any other, a time in which to live. Should the tide of military preparedness, now at its flood the world over, not ebb by revulsion on the part of the people alarmed by accumulating burdens, then, casting off political party shackles, agriculture as the admitted foundation of national industry will have to make itself unitedly felt for a fair field as never before in the counsels of this country.

## Studies in Political Economy—V.

Last week we discussed the distribution of wealth between the two factors in production, or rather between the two factors Land and Labor, for Capital is a secondary factor, not a primary one. And we designated the shares of Land and Labor by the terms Rent and Wages respectively. A just distribution therefore involves the giving of rent to land, and the giving of wages (including interest) to labor (including capital).

Now we all understand what we mean when we talk of giving wages to the laborer for his labor and interest to the capitalist for his capital. But what do we mean by assigning rent to land? Land is impersonal. It has no needs. It makes no claims. It demands no share of the wealth which man produces.

Let us turn to a consideration of the simple community in which we traced the origin and growth of rent. We saw there that the only way in which we could insure to all a just return for their labor was to withdraw from each unit that accidental advantage which priority of occupation conferred upon him. This done each unit has the same opportunities as any other unit, and his reward will be in proportion to his intelligence, skill and industry. The rent must, therefore, be withdrawn from every industrial unit, in order that all may have equal opportunities. But if this is done who shall use the "Land's share", and how? A little consideration will show that if it is thrown into a common fund, to be shared by all alike, justice will be done. This then is what is meant by the Land's share. As the land has been given to the children of men for their use, and as the exclusive ownership of it by any individual or class of individuals is not only ethically wrong but fundamentally absurd, so the appropriation of the rent by any individual or class of individuals is also ethically wrong and fundamentally absurd. Being created by the demand for land it belongs jointly to those who have created it, and must, if justice is to be done, be shared by all.

Now let us trace out some of the consequences if this fundamental demand of justice is not done, and then some of the consequences if it is done.

If this is not done we observe that the difference between the value of the land just occupied, or, it may be, nearest the community center, and that on the margin of settlement, becomes greater and greater, and is appropriated by the individual holder of the land in question. If this individual holder still continues to occupy and use his land the reward of his labor will be unduly enhanced by his favorable location; if he sells he can pocket the capitalized rent; and if he rents he can likewise receive a regular income for no service rendered. This advantage may ultimately become so great as to enable its possessor to cease working and to enjoy a share of the social product without contributing thereto. We have all seen thus the growth of a class of social parasites who reap where they have not sown, and therefore necessarily prevent others from reaping where they have sown. The development of our own North West contains many striking examples.

If, on the other hand, this fundamental demand of justice be obeyed, every accidental advantage which the growth of the community may confer upon any particular person or persons is socialized and shared by all alike. No one can then become parasitic. One cannot live from active work only by industry and saving, and not by appropriating a part of the Land's share. Further, there is automatically brought into existence a common fund with which to carry on those businesses which should be undertaken collectively. This is a most important consideration, with which I shall deal in my next paper.

W. C. Good.

## Not How Much, But How Well.

A big seeding with a shortage of help has a tendency toward hurried methods. Regardless of the rush to get the seed in early and the necessity to have the crop started as soon as possible it can never pay to "scratch over" the work. Far better would it be to leave ten acres for a good fall-wheat summer-fallow than to sow all the land and slight the seed-bed preparation. In a favorable year slack cultivation sometimes gives fair results but if the season turns out unfavorable for crop production only that which has been well put in pays. And it is always best to be prepared for the less favorable year. Do not rely on a bigger acreage if it means poor cultivation. Till well all that is sown and put in the best available seed of the highest-yielding varieties.

## Nature's Diary.

A. B. KUCH, M. A.

An animal which has a very extensive range in Canada, from northern New Brunswick and Labrador to the Pacific Coast and from central Ontario and northern Manitoba to beyond the arctic circle, is the Wolverine. This animal is about three feet in length, a foot high at the shoulder and eighteen inches high at the rump, and is of a blackish-brown color, with gray on the cheeks and crown and a band of pale chestnut along each side. It belongs to the Weasel Family (Mustelidae) and in general appearance resembles a huge Weasel.

The Wolverine, which is called Carcajou by the trappers of the North and Skunk-bear by the hunters of the West, is the greatest pest which the trapper has to deal with. Its main attributes are wariness, perseverance, cunning and strength, and it uses them all in robbing traps and caches. When it breaks into a cache (pronounced "cash", and meaning a store of provisions, or of paraphernalia, which is not needed for immediate use) it not only carries off and hides all the contents, but it defiles them with the particularly fetid secretion of its musk glands, so that even if recovered they are of no further use to their owner. The Indians and Half-breeds believe that it is inspired with the spirit of evil, and we can see some excuse for their belief after hearing such evidence as the following which is quoted by Dr. Coues from the statement of a well-known trapper.

"At Peel's River, on one occasion, a very old Carcajou discovered my Marten road on which I had nearly a hundred and fifty traps. I was in the habit of visiting the line about once a fortnight, but the beast fell into the habit of coming oftener than I did, to my great annoyance and vexation. I determined to put a stop to this thieving, so I made six strong traps at as many different points and also set three steel traps. For three weeks I tried my best to catch the beast without success; and my worst enemy would allow that I am no green hand in these matters. The animal carefully avoided the traps set for his own benefit, and seemed to be taking more delight than ever in demolishing my Marten traps and eating the Martens, scattering the poles in every direction, and caching what baits and Martens he did not devour on the spot. As we had no poison in those days, I next set a gun on the bank of a little lake. The gun was concealed in some low bushes, but the bait was so placed that the Carcajou must see it on his way up the bank. I blockaded my path to the gun with a small pine tree which completely hid it. On my first visit afterwards I found that the beast had gone up to the bait and smelled it, but had left it untouched. He had next pulled up the pine tree that blocked the path and gone around the gun and cut the line which connected the bait with the trigger, just behind the muzzle. Then he had gone back and pulled the bait away, and carried it out on the lake where he lay down and devoured it at his leisure. There I found my string. I could scarcely believe that all this had been done designedly, for it seemed that faculties on a par with human reason would be required for such an exploit, if done intentionally. I therefore rearranged things, tying the string where it had been bitten. But the result was exactly the same from three successive occasions, as I could plainly see by the tracks, and what is most singular of all, each time the brute was careful to cut the line a little back of where it had been tied before, as if actually reasoning with himself that even the knots might be some new device of mine, and therefore a source of hidden danger he would prudently avoid. I came to the conclusion that Carcajou ought to live, as he must be something at least human, if not worse. I gave it up and abandoned the road for a period."

So strong and persistent is the Wolverine that it is extremely difficult to construct a cache that it cannot break into. It will cut its way through logs ten inches in thickness. One safe way is to tie the goods up in a bundle and hang them at the end of a branch at some ten feet from the ground and tie some sleigh-bells on the bundle, and another is to tie them in a tree and place bands of cod hooks, points downward, round the trunk.

The Carcajou's sense of smell is marvellously acute but its eye-sight is decidedly poor. It has a very peculiar habit, one not found among any other species except man, of sitting up on its haunches and shading its eyes with one of its fore-paws, just like a human being gazing at a far-off object.

The Wolverine is often spoken of as a very fierce and dangerous animal and as feeding largely on deer, on the backs of which it is supposed to drop from the branch of a tree. As a matter of fact it is not at all inclined to attack man unless it be a mother with her

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young, it feeds mainly on small rodents, such as mice and ground-squirrels, and on such carcasses as it can find, and it rarely climbs.

The young, usually two or three in number, are born in a nest made of dried leaves in a cavern, in June. They are suckled for about two months, and follow the mother until October. There is but one brood in a year and they are mature when a year old.

The Wolverine is more abundant in the Barren Grounds, just north of the limit of trees than in any other part of its range, and is becoming decidedly scarce in the more southern parts.

## THE HORSE.

### Lameness in Horses—XVI.

#### Sand Crack—Quarter Crack.

A sand crack, or a quarter crack consists in a fissure of greater or less extent and depth, commencing at the coronet and extending downwards. It may extend to the interior margin of the wall, or only part of the way down, and may extend right through the horny wall to the sensitive structures, or only partly through. When appearing at or near the toe of the hoof it is called *Sand crack*, and when in the quarters it is called *quarter crack*. The inner quarter being normally the weaker, is the usual seat, the outer quarter seldom being affected. It is claimed by some that sand, or quarter crack may appear suddenly, but while this is possible, it seldom occurs. The process of the trouble is usually slow. Prior to its appearance, the horn is either imperfectly secreted on account of a partially non-secretive condition of a part of the coronary band, or a dry, brittle condition of the hoof. Horn is built up of tubes matted together. These tubes are similar to hair, and are formed or secreted by the same kind of cells. The horn on the wall of the hoof consists of horn tubes, and agglutinating intertubular substance is secreted by the coronary band, which is a modification of true skin, and is lodged in a groove on the superior border of the hoof. It is naturally tough, but breaks up into fibres when it grows beyond its natural length. In order that healthy horn be secreted, it is essential that the coronary band, as well as the sensitive wall, be in a healthy condition, as there should be a continuous growth of horn from above, and an equal wear from below, in order to prevent the foot becoming too large. When horses are shod the shoeing smith rasps or pares away the inferior border of the wall, but in unshod horses the natural wear will, under ordinary circumstances, be equal to the growth, hence the foot remains the natural size.

When, from accident or disease, or congenital weakness, the coronary band, or a portion of it becomes partially inactive, the horn immediately under the diseased or weakened portion is imperfectly secreted, is weak, becomes dry and brittle, and sand crack or quarter crack is liable to appear. Some horses are congenitally weak in these parts, and are very liable to these cracks; and, when a cure has apparently been effected, they (the cracks) are liable to reappear, or rather, fresh cracks appear. A sand or quarter crack commences at the upper margin wall, is usually small and insignificant at first, but gradually extends downwards and inwards, and when it has penetrated through the horny substance, lameness appears. Inflammation is set up in both the sensitive laminae and in the skin above the fissure. It is very painful, and the lips of the wound gape as the tissues swell. When the patient moves it will be noticed that the wound opens when the weight is put on the foot, and closes when the foot is lifted from the ground. When the crack has penetrated to the sensitive parts, its borders grasp some of them, causing

great pain, and sometimes slight bleeding. Sand and dirt become insinuated into the crack, increase the irritation, and set up suppurative action.

Treatment.—The insensitive parts of the hoof have neither nerve nor blood supply, hence a crack will not unite, and the only method of cure is to grow a hoof without the crack. So long as the opening and closing of the wound is allowed to continue, the crack will be perpetuated, as it will be caused in the new horn as it is formed; hence some means must be taken to check this action. If the sensitive parts have not been reached and no lameness is present, this should be done at once, but if the sensitive parts are involved, the inflammation must first be allayed. The horse must be given rest, and the edges of the crack pared to the very bottom to relieve pressure. All sand and dirt, clotted blood, etc., must be removed. A fungous growth is often noticed; this should not be cut away or destroyed by caustics. It is the result of inflammatory action, depends upon it, and will disappear upon its subsidence. Poulitices of warm linseed should be applied for a few days to allay the inflammation. A transverse fissure should be cut at the top of the crack, just below the hair, in order that the new hoof may grow without a perpetuation of the crack. Then, means must be taken to prevent the opening and closing of the crack when the horse moves. Many devices are used for this purpose. When it is a sand crack clasps may be used. The horn here is sufficiently deep to allow of this. Sometimes a horse-shoe nail is driven, enclosing a portion of horn on each side of the crack, and then tightly clinched. This answers well for a time, but as the hoof is forced downwards by the growth of new hoof above, it shrinks to some extent, and then the clinch becomes loose. A better plan is to make a clasp in two sections, each of which is turned upwards, and a hole punched in it where the two meet, so that they can be connected by means of a small bolt. A hole is cut in the hoof about an inch from each side of the crack, and a section of the clasp inserted into each. The clasps should not quite meet in the centre, and should be bolted together, and, as they become loose, they can be tightened by turning the bolt with a screw driver. Another method is to shoe the horse and have an iron band extend from the shoe, at each heel, upwards and forwards, almost meeting over the crack and attached by a bolt, the same as the clasps. When the crack is in the quarter, the hoof is not deep enough for clasps. In this case it is better to shoe with a well-fitting bar-shoe, giving good frog pressure, first rasping the wall of the quarter well away, so that it will not press upon the shoe, hence relieving the affected quarter from pressure, which prevents movement of the crack. Growth of horn should be encouraged by repeatedly blistering the coronet, in order to produce a healthy foot as quickly as possible. The means to prevent spreading of the crack must be continued until a perfect new horn has been grown, which will be ten months or longer. In the meantime, if necessary, the horse may be driven or worked.

WHIP.

### Inexpensive Methods of Feeding Idle Horses.

The winter of 1915-16 set in with most stables in the country filled with horses for which there was no demand. Oats and hay commanded a fairly high price on the market, and how to winter the idle horses the most economically was a perplexing problem. This problem of wintering idle horses confronts the farmer every fall. Four or five horses are required on every 100 acre farm for about seven months of the year to do the farm work, but only one work team is really necessary

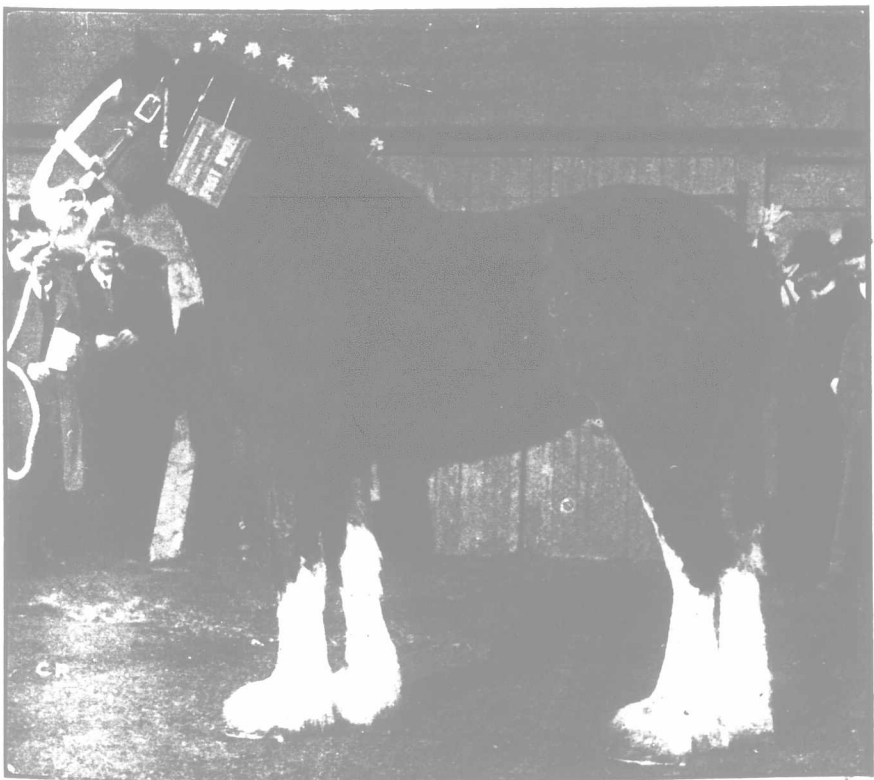
to do the work the remainder of the year. However, the other two or three animals must be fed, whether or not they are required for work during the winter months. The usual custom is to divide what little teaming there is among all the horses in the stable in order to give them exercise and help to earn their keep. All the horses are fed the same allowance of hay and grain, but the irregular work is not sufficient to keep their muscles hardened, consequently the extra exertion taxes the system and a heavier grain ration is necessary to keep them in good condition than if they were never worked. On every farm there should be one team kept in condition to do the necessary work, but the idle horses may be fed on an inexpensive ration until early spring, when they should be fed a little heavier and given work which will prepare them for the strenuous labor required for seeding operations.

Speaking about wintering horses may appear out of place at this season when horses should be in readiness to stand a full day's work on the land. However, all farmers do not winter their horses the same way, and a few notes on how idle horses have been looked after the past winter may be of value for future reference. In some stables idle horses are fed heavily on hay and grain and the cost of feed alone is estimated at about forty dollars per head. Add to this interest on investment, cost of labor entailed, looking after the horse, and the expense comes rather high. It is believed by some that the cost of wintering strictly idle horses may be materially decreased below the amount estimated by some feeders. The past winter some farmers boarded horses for three dollars per month, and both the farmer and owner of the horses are satisfied with the results. The feeder claims he made money. The horses look well and gained a little in flesh on the ration fed. Feed for each horse consisted of about four quarts of oats, six pounds of silage, and all the cut oat straw they would eat per day. Horses secured exercise by running in the yard when the weather was fine. If oats, silage and straw are valued at market price it does not leave very big wages for the feeder, but the point is that these horses were wintered successfully on a small amount of inexpensive feed. True, the feeder was running a risk when feeding silage to horses, but so far this season no bad effects have resulted from it.

On another farm the horses were allowed to graze all winter and this spring they are in good flesh. The grass was allowed to grow up after July. This gave a good growth and the horses were turned on this in the fall. It frequently happened that they had to paw through the snow in order to secure their feed, and they had no shelter from the storms except an open shed. Nature provided them with a long coat of hair which protected them from the elements. No feed was given these horses other than that which they could pick in the field. In early spring they are taken to the stable and given a light grain ration and put in condition for spring work. The old hair soon begins to fall off and two weeks after they are in the stable it will be impossible to tell but that they had been wintered under the most expensive conditions. This custom has been followed for several years and horses frequently appear much better in the spring than the horses which have been wintered on expensive feed.

Several years ago an experiment station in Quebec fed a twelve-year-old gelding from November 15 to March 31 on a daily ration composed of one pound of swede turnips, one pound oat straw, and one pound of mixed hay, per hundred pounds of his weight. For exercise he was three times weekly driven to the station one and a half miles distant. In the four and a half months he gained twenty pounds.

The method employed by some farmers in wintering idle horses goes to show that expensive feeds are not absolutely necessary, but that good results may be



Dunure Kaleidoscope.

Winner of open three-year-old class and Cawdor Cup, Glasgow, 1916.



Drumcross Radiant.

Second-prize aged Clydesdale, Glasgow, 1916, and winner of Cawdor Cup and Bryden Challenge Shield, 1915.

obtained by feeding the ordinary roughage grown on the farm. In order to winter horses cheaply, they should be given exercise but not heavy work. It is believed that money could be saved by feeding one team so that they would be in condition to stand the work and allowing the remainder of the horses to be strictly idle. If one feeder can keep horses in good condition on the ration mentioned, it is possible for others to do the same. Too many farmers kill their horses with kindness during the winter months. It is not necessary to have hay always before them. Less hay and more straw and roots would be better for the horse. The successful methods of wintering horses cheaply employed by some farmers may give others an idea of how to feed idle horses more cheaply next winter.

## LIVE STOCK.

### A Producer's Suggestions Re Marketing Wool.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The handling and marketing of our wool crop in Ontario, would appear at first glance to be a comparatively easy and profitable procedure for the producer. When one considers the small amount of wool produced and the relatively high prices prevailing at present, the whole question would seem to be very easily settled. But are we, and have we, as producers, been getting the prices that we should be getting for our wool? I maintain that we have not. I will go further and make the statement that in my opinion we have been systematically robbed for years, by the so-called manufacturers and dealers in wool. Of course, it seems to be a regular idea, a very common opinion, indeed, among farmers that we are not getting what we should for most of the products of our farms. It also seems to be taken for granted that while we, as farmers, are not getting a square deal we have no means of redress, and about the only thing to do is to take our doses with a smile. The only way that we farmers will ever be able to get some adequate returns for our labor will be the time, when, by systems of organization and co-operation, we will have farmers to represent us in our parliaments, and instead of a horde of cheap country lawyers doing our business, we will thus be able to arrange our tariffs and our systems of government, so that a little better returns, than a bare livelihood, will be given us for our hard labors. This time may come in about a thousand years from now. However, getting back to the wool question, as far as personal experience goes, the question of grading is a very important one indeed. I will admit that a great many wool growers have not put up their wool properly, but have allowed too much dirt and refuse to be bundled into the fleece. The dealers have in this matter just cause for complaint. They have also used this to their own profit in a good many other cases, where wool has been put up properly and correctly graded.

In Ontario the amount of wool produced is very small comparatively speaking, and almost of one grade, the wool produced being mostly of the coarse or combing type. I do not think that a system of collecting and properly grading in a county, or even in a district, would meet with any degree of satisfaction. To my mind there is only one way of handling the situation in Ontario, and that is to devise a system whereby the wool grown in Ontario could be gathered at a central point, say Toronto, and then, under expert governmental inspection be properly graded and classified. I think if the Department of Agriculture would undertake something along this line, it would be a great boon to the wool growers, and a stimulus to the sheep industry.

The wool dealers at present are pointing to the high prices at present prevailing, and telling us we should be satisfied. Let us compare the prices this year with those of last year and the year previous. Then let us try to purchase some pure woolen fabrics, and compare the prices of those with the preceding years. Does that convince one that the grower is getting a fair and just price? When I speak of woolen articles I refer to those not affected by the enormous increase in the price of dye stuffs. With the whole province pretty well organized, by the District Representatives, with their advice in helping the farmer prepare his wool properly, I think a system of provincial co-operation, under government supervision, would be about the only way the wool producer will get anything like a fair value for his wool.

At this late season it would, of course, be impossible to perfect such a scheme of co-operation for the handling and marketing of this year's clip. The question is, how to get the best results from this year's wool crop. I would suggest that the Department of Agriculture publish monthly bulletins to be distributed, perhaps by the District Representatives, informing the grower of the exact conditions of the wool markets. With the machinery that they have at their command they can get this information far more readily and more accurately than the average farmer. I would then advise the farmer to prepare his wool as carefully as he can. Put it up in a manner that will be satisfactory to the buyer, carefully separating all tags, manure locks, and stained fleeces. Do the shearing neatly and cleanly, and always have the sheep dry at shearing time. The wool grower doing his part honestly and carefully, and having access to reliable government information, regarding markets, should be able to command a reasonable price for his product.

Kent Co., Ont.

I. D. BROWN.

### English Live Stock Doings.

EDITOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Some time ago a bombshell, in the shape of a letter, boosting their type as best, from the Editor of the "American Hereford Journal," fell upon English breeders of that type of cattle, who were startled to be told that they were beaten to a frazzle, or words to that effect, when it came to comparing the American brand to the native stocks of England. The Englishman literally winced in his shoes, shook himself, and has immediately set about to put things in order. He is going to give that American booster something to go on with. As though to prove the American was wrong, the Brazilian Government have just been over to England to buy up about 40 head of stock to form a new herd in that country, which is going ahead so in the raising of beef cattle. The consignment has been picked from the herds of Lord Rhondda (formerly D. A. Thomas), Sir J. R. G. Cotterell, Captain E. L. A. Heygate, and G. Butters, G. A. Denny, W. S. Russell, C. H. Morris, W. H. B. Cave, H. Moore, and other kings of the "fancy." To Uruguay, also, have other Herefords been sent recently.

In Hereford city itself a day's sale of young bulls realized over £17,000, and, while no big prices were made, many went at well over \$500, and the buyers were chiefly Argentine agents. At a dinner held by the Hereford Cattle Society, Lord Rhondda told the members they must advertise and declared that "the land would carry half as many Herefords again as it would any other breed of cattle." Another speaker claimed that the Hereford was a real dual-purpose breed and "were as good milkers as Shorthorns!" What will these zealots say next?

Shorthorn sales are productive of very useful prices. Young bulls chiefly for export to South America were making 500 guineas at Birmingham, but at Penrith, in Cumberland, one youngster made 950 guineas, a record for the township where the sale was held. The country is now completely clear of foot and mouth disease, and the Argentine import regulations having been made more amenable to immediate shipment. English Shorthorn business is fizzing some.



Velox of Naemoor.

First and champion bull at Perth Shorthorn sales in February, 1916. This bull sold for 1,550 guineas.

In the many war-time suggestions made by the British Government for increasing the production of home-grown food, little notice has been taken of an important trade—i.e., the pedigree stock breeding industry, which has a good deal to do with what is called the "meat manufacture" of the country. If it had not been for the influence of pedigree stock, progress in the production of beef would have been much less than it has been. This gradual improvement is not so noticeable at home as it has been abroad, especially in The Argentine, where the continued use of pure-bred sires from Britain has revolutionized the character of the stock and rendered possible the extensive and lucrative beef export trade, which is worth to that country many millions of pounds annually.

It is satisfactory to find that the demand for good cattle of most of the distinctive breeds has recently been very brisk. For all the well-known types trade has been most active, and very high prices have been realized for several beef breeds, the general tone clearly indicating confidence in the future of the cattle-breeding industry. Home breeders have been competing with buyers for export, and so prices have advanced sharply.

More County Shows are declared off this year than last. But the Royal Show is to be held at Manchester, and the prize list is as big as ever. Experience has taught the Royal Society that visits to industrial centres such as Manchester are always—in times of peace, that is—productive of the greatest financial success. For instance, at Leeds, in 1861, the first large profit of the Society ever encountered was secured—i.e., one of £4,470—which came immediately after a loss of £2,005 sustained at rural Canterbury, in 1860.

Newcastle gave the Society a profit of £1,342 in 1864; Manchester the huge one of £9,153 in 1869, as already stated; and in three successive years, at Birmingham, Liverpool and Bristol—i.e., 1876-7-8—profits of £3,424, £3,947 and £1,667 were struck, for all accumulations to disappear in the failure of Kilburn in 1879, when, although 187,323 people were admitted to the grounds, a loss of £15,064 was the outcome. Recovery after such a blow was slow, but Derby in 1881 produced a profit of £4,528; York, one of £5,190 in 1883; Nottingham, one of £4,229; even the "sleepy old City of Chester," of Kipling's verse, a profit of £2,404 in 1893; Leicester, one of £3,600 in 1896, and Manchester that of £4,074 in Jubilee year. Other periods of plenty were also enjoyed, but there is no desire to weary readers with recital of them. Lincoln, coming to nearer times, gave the Society a profit of £5,056 in 1907, and Newcastle the record one of £10,054 in 1908 when as many as 213,867 folk paid admission at the turnstiles. Since then Liverpool (1909) has yielded £5,483 and Bristol (1913) £3,115; but, with all their large aggregates of attendance, the Manchester Show of 1897 still holds the record in the matter of the number of interested spectators at a Royal Show—i.e., the fine total of 217,980. Will that figure ever be attained again? If peace should come to the nations of Europe before the joyous days of June end next year, then most assuredly will the people of Lancashire give the record of Jubilee year a good shaking, if not eclipse it.

Truman's, of Bushnell, Illinois, have bought a big consignment of little Hackney ponies, headed by a London champion, Chocolate Soldier, once (and still, I hear) one of the smartest goers ever seen at Islington.

ALBION.

### The Canadian Farmer and the Bacon Hog.

EDITOR THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

It goes without saying that the hog should have a prominent place on the mixed farm in Canada. As the products of the Canadian farm are of the best for bacon production, it is therefore true that the bacon hog is

the hog for the Canadian farmer. In Eastern Canada where dairying is an important industry the by-products of the farm have yet to be surpassed for bacon production, and it therefore stands to reason that the dairy cow and the bacon hog go hand in hand. Canada is favorably known for her dairy products and is making an equally good name for "Wiltshire" sides.

The farmer of the West with an abundance of cereals at his disposal may sell direct to the elevators thereby losing large amounts of fertilizing material sold in the grain. Not wishing to rob his farm of its fertility he may produce bacon, thereby getting as high returns in dollars and cents and pay for his winter employment and valuable fertility to return to the soil in the form of hog excreta.

Why not produce fat hogs? In the United States where an abundance of corn is the chief feed great numbers of fat hogs are reared. The hogs are let run on the blue grass and clover pasture with a little additional feed until they are a suitable age to let follow the fattening steer in the great corn fields. Here they pick up the waste corn and with very little labor on the part of the owner produce the well known fat hog for which the United States has gained a reputation. It is obvious that bacon could not be produced under such circumstances. In Canada we have not such good facilities for the production of lard hogs as has the United States. But with the United States producing fat hogs it is the part of wisdom for Canada to turn to the production of bacon for which this country is well adapted.

Although the production of bacon is the aim of most Canadian hog raisers the fat hog is not extinct. In some cities, as Montreal, and in the mining and lumber camps, there is a large amount of fat meats consumed. To meet these home demands for fat meats it is hardly necessary to turn our attention to that side of production. In trying to obtain our export bacon there will still be enough fat hogs and undersirable bacon to supply the home demand for those meats.

In breeding hogs for bacon production no hard and fast rules can be set as to any breed in particular. However the Yorkshire and Tamworth have become noted for producing the best sides of bacon, and in the bacon competition at Guelph Winter Fair have almost invariably carried off the red ribbons. It has also been found that a cross between the Berkshire and the Yorkshire produces a good side of bacon with a little more economic gains. The Chester White and Duroc Jersey are of the lard type yet it is possible that, through select-

ion, a fair side of bacon may be produced from any of these breeds. Thus while the Yorkshire and Tamworth are the best for bacon production it cannot be said that they are the only breeds.

Having selected the breed we can go on and obtain very satisfactory results through further selection. In selecting a sow, besides adhering to type and bacon conformation, it is advisable to take some other considerations into account. We should select a sow of a contented temperament with great length and depth yet trim and neat in her outlines. The profitable mother of bacon-hogs should be large and roomy with no tendency to flabbiness or bagginess; she should be prolific and capable of nursing a goodly number of her litter. She must raise a certain number of pigs to pay expenses and each additional pig is a profit. Although a pure-bred sow is preferable yet it is not really necessary, provided she shows proper type and the other desirable qualities of a profitable and prolific mother of bacon hogs.

"That the sire is half the herd" is true in the fullest sense. Of the two parents he exerts the greater influence on the constitution and conformation of the offspring. Such being the case, it is not sufficient to have a pure-bred sire, but we should select a sire with ancestry

on both male and female side, of satisfactory uniformity and individual merit for bacon production. As to masculinity of the boar a slight excess is to be recommended rather than femininity. The offspring of immature parents should be avoided as frequent use of such sires is dangerous to constitution and vigor in the herd. It is not necessary that the sire be a giant in size. Saunders Spencer, a great English stockman, on this point says,—"Our experience in large sires is that they seldom last long, become too heavy for sows, are more likely to suffer from weakness of spine and hind quarters, and are frequently weak in the joints and crooked in the legs which latter failings are hereditary." Many breeders are in the habit of changing the sire after using him only a few years. This is a bad mistake. When once a good sire is obtained he should be kept as long as possible. In many cases it is better to introduce new blood through sows than to part with a good herd boar.

In this article it is hardly necessary to go into feeding and management fully as that will depend somewhat on circumstances. Whatever course is followed, the aim should be to have the breeding stock in fair condition but not too fat, and give them abundance of exercise. In feeding the young stock, we should aim to have the pigs reach from 180 to 200 lbs. weight as

quickly as possible but not at the expense of quality as is often the case.

At present, Canada is lacking in methods of classifying the hogs produced. As the classification stands we could almost stick to the old saying many times quoted as "pigs is pigs." The producer does not know what his class of hogs are worth on the market, and so he is content to believe that the selling price of his hogs is all he can get for them. Whereas if we had some classification, with an increased price for choice bacon hogs, the standard of bacon production in Canada would be much elevated. As matters stand now many farmers who do not realize the value of building up the bacon industry in Canada will continue to believe, as I presume some do, that the fat hog, which looks plumper and fatter is most economically produced, brings as high a price, and is to be recommended to his next-door neighbor. So long as such a condition exists, and bacon hogs are given no preference, there will be but slow improvement in the bacon industry and bacon hogs and fat hogs, old hogs and young hogs, good, bad and indifferent will be received with the same welcome, which condition is detrimental to our Canadian bacon-producing reputation.

O. A. C.

G. R. WILSON.

## Ways and Means of Marketing Wool that Might be Applied in Ontario.

The Census returns of 1911 credit Ontario with 743,483 sheep. Since that time, according to Government officials, there has been a decrease in number, and the Agricultural War-Book, published in January, 1915, estimates the sheep population of this Province at 640,416 head. The Census of 1901 reports 1,046,456 sheep in Ontario. Why there should be this very appreciable falling off in numbers it is difficult to explain, especially when lambs and wool are selling at record prices. The high price of lambs, at present prevailing, is due, no doubt, to the scarcity of the supply and the war has made wool a valuable commodity. However, before there was war or rumors of war sheep products sold well. There is room for a great many more sheep in the Province of Ontario, but the seasonal factor that should now engage our attention is how the approximately 640,000 fleeces of wool in Ontario can be marketed with least waste and to the greatest advantage to the producer. If the clip would average seven pounds per fleece, there should be in the neighborhood of 2,240 tons of wool in the Province this spring. That matters little to the individual. What concerns him most is how he can obtain an increase of 20 or 25 per cent. in the price of his dozen, twenty or small number of fleeces that he may have to sell. That is bringing the matter right home to his door and treating it in the terms of dollars and cents. Men who should know, and men whose opinions are valued in sheep-breeding circles, claim that the average producer does not receive what his wool is worth. This may be due, in part, perhaps, to the way in which the wool is handled, but it is altogether likely that the average producer does not know the value of the product, and individually cannot command the price in full even if he does know.

After all, it must be borne in mind that 10 or 20 fleeces, weighing between 70 and 140 pounds are not worth as much per pound as are fifty tons well graded, properly trimmed and tied and put in wool sacks ready for the market. If the buyers should offer the individual less than he paid for the graded article of a co-operative association that is no reflection on the honesty of the dealer, it is merely a matter of business, showing the advantage of united effort, and a get-together method of marketing.

Shepherds should not be inveigled into the belief that a few cents in advance of previous years' prices represents the value of their clip this season. The purchase of some woolen or worsted goods will reveal to them the advance in prices of the manufactured article, and then they can sit in judgment. However, it is not probable that the wool will sell in 1916 at prices which correspond with values placed on manufactured goods. The farmer's produce does not always keep pace with the market as to quotations, although the price is ostensibly governed by the law of supply and demand. Sheep men should ascertain the market price of their commodity this season, and then deliver their product in proper form to the buyer who will pay nearest to what it is worth. Where it is practicable to co-operate in the grading and selling of their wool it should be done. Under an efficient system a more valuable article can be offered, and dealers who handle wool have demonstrated their willingness to bid a better price when they see quality.

There are several instances which may be cited where growers co-operated last year in the grading and marketing of their clip. Four concrete examples will be sufficient at this time, and they are to be found in the Provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and Manitoulin Island, Ontario. When analyzed they offer suggestions that might be valuable in case a similar movement were being considered elsewhere this season.

### The Movement in Alberta.

In July of 1914 the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association undertook to assist its members in the marketing of wool. An expert wool-grader was provided by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and the Association undertook the duties of sales' agent for their members. In all 16,000 pounds were sold at an average price of 19 cents per pound. Last year the members of the Association

sent in over 95,000 pounds to be sold. It was graded into eleven different qualities, and the entire bulk sold at an average price of 27.77 cents per pound, the wool bringing over \$26,000. The following is a list of the weights of each grade, with the price received per pound:

Grade	Value	Amount
Fine, medium combing.....	\$0.30	15,664
Medium combing.....	.31	48,116
Low medium combing.....	.30	6,368
Coarse combing.....	.28	925
Fine medium clothing.....	.22	14,237
Medium clothing.....	.25 1/2	3,347
Rejections.....	.12	891
Gray and black.....	.17	486
Locks and pieces.....	.10	2,611
Tags.....	.05	2,300
Mohair.....	.20	177
		95,122

A number of the breeders who had the best wool obtained from 29 cents to 30 1/2 cents per pound for their entire clip. The prices obtained give ample evidence that the buyers place confidence in the kind of wool which they receive when labelled by the expert grader, and they can afford to pay more than when buying the wool indiscriminately from the breeders and taking the risk of receiving the wool in bad condition, or with considerable foreign matter included. No commission was charged by the Association on the sale of the wool, but the actual cost of the labor employed in unpacking and packing the wool while it was being graded, the cost of insurance, and the cost of the paper twine for tying the wool was the only expense charged against the seller.

### What Happened in Manitoba.

In order to encourage the sheep industry, and assist the farmers in the Province of Manitoba in finding a satisfactory market for their wool, the Provincial Department of Agriculture undertook to handle last season's wool clip for the farmers on a co-operative basis. The Secretary of the Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association took charge of the work about the middle of May. Circulars were sent to all known breeders of sheep in the Province, announcing the plan, and giving instructions for packing and shipping the wool. Upon receipt of the farmers' wool, whether the product of one or two sheep, or one thousand, it was carefully weighed and then graded by an expert wool classifier, provided by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It was then properly packed, and the grade and weight branded on each sack. Upwards of 74,000 pounds, four carloads in all, were received and finally sold to the highest bidder at 26.8 cents per pound, except for the tags. In order to make the effort as instructive and helpful as possible each farmer was paid according to

the value of his wool. Those having good sheep, well cared for, and who put up their wool in good condition, received a better price than those whose wool was of inferior quality. The following table explains the results of the grading. It shows what quality prevails in the Province, and what the different grades sold for per pound:

Grade	Value	Amount
Fine combing.....	\$0.25	738
Fine medium combing.....	.26	3,942
Medium combing.....	.27 1/2	16,222
Low medium combing.....	.27 1/4	32,843
Coarse combing.....	.27	3,000
Lustre combing.....	.27	5,745
Fine medium clothing.....	.25	694
Medium clothing.....	.25	4,359
Low medium clothing.....	.25	2,403
Fine clothing.....	.23	750
Rejections.....	.23	1,391
Black.....	.23	1,195
Cots.....	.23	23
Washed.....	.35	827
Tags.....	.08	504
		74,636

On the whole the results were most satisfactory. The price realized by the farmer, after paying one per cent. per pound commission charged for handling, being from 5 to 7 cents more than would have been realized had the co-operative method not been followed.

### Co-operative Marketing in Quebec.

In Pontiac County, in the Province of Quebec, in 1914, about 12,000 pounds of wool were graded and sold direct for cash, at an advance of from 5 to 7 cents per pound, or a net gain of 20 to 30 per cent. to the farmers. This co-operative movement was inaugurated by the Animal Husbandry Department at Macdonald College, and placed under the immediate charge of A. A. McMillan, a member of the Department. So successful was the propaganda in 1914 that greater things were planned for the succeeding year. Assisted by the College Demonstrators then stationed in the Province, Mr. McMillan conducted numberless demonstrations throughout the country, going right to the sheep pens and showing the proper method of shearing, tying fleeces, castrating, etc. As many farmers as possible were induced to join the associations, and to be supplied with wool sacks, together with instructions for preparing their wool for market. Associations were formed in eight districts and arrangements made for grading and marketing the wool on definite dates at certain important points within the districts. Altogether the eight associations marketed 104,192 pounds of wool at an average price of 30.36 cents, making a total of \$31,689.20. This represents the biggest effort yet made in Canada towards co-operative grading and marketing of wool. After the wool was classified it was seen that 51 per cent. graded medium combing; 27 per cent. low medium combing; 17 per cent. lustre combing; 3 per cent., black and gray, and 2 per cent. rejections. The wool was marketed in



A Part of the Alberta Wool Clip, Valued at \$26,000, in the Process of Being Graded.

good condition, unwashed, put up in attractive shape, and was described by manufacturers as being of high quality. Probably unequalled in Canada, and quite the equal of similar grades of imported wool.

Medium combing realized 30 to 31½ cents per pound; low medium combing realized 30 cents per pound; lustre combing realized 30 cents per pound; black and gray realized 25 to 26 cents per pound; rejections realized 25 cents per pound; all f. o. b. point of shipment.

The prices ranged from 5 to 10 cents above the prevailing local prices, thereby netting the farmer an advance of from 20 to 30 per cent. The fleeces ranged in weight from 7.06 pounds average in one association to 8.3 pounds in another association, and prices per fleece ranged from \$2.13 to \$2.50. In the case of the Pontiac Association the only one of two-years' standing, the increase in wool marketed as compared with the first year's output was over 360 per cent.

#### Selling Wool on Manitoulin Island.

The Manitoulin Wool Growers' Association was organized by the farmers' clubs in order to have their wool graded and sold co-operatively. They sold in the first year \$3,237.23 worth at prices per pound which ranged high above those paid locally to individual growers. In 1915 the Manitoulin Marketing Association was organized and took over the business of the Manitoulin Wool Growers' Association. The wool was graded and sold for an average of 26 cents per pound, which was divided according to the different grades, and each man was paid according to quality. The wool brought \$5,189.57. This Association also markets lambs and sheep as well as other live stock products.

#### What Has Ontario Done?

Ontario, really the home of sheep breeding in Canada, has done practically nothing towards grading and marketing wool co-operatively. The experience on Manitoulin Island is one exception, however, to this statement. We have a live Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association and the Dominion Association holds its annual meetings in Toronto. We are blest with plenty of good influences, but as yet no important step has been taken to infuse some life into the wool business, from the producer's viewpoint. Perhaps the shepherds of Ontario are satisfied with their returns, but we believe if they were shown how they could realize from 20 to 30 per cent. more for their wool they would not have to be pled with to fall into line. A 20-per-cent. increase in the selling price of the clip would be equivalent to approximately one-quarter of a million dollars. The improved methods of handling, which would follow in the wake of a better-wool propaganda would result in more satisfaction to the producers and to the manufacturers as well. The sheep industry would receive an impetus; sheep would increase, the manufacturers would benefit in several ways, and the farmers' revenue would be enhanced. Surely it is worth a trial.

Apparently the initiative efforts relative to the co-operative grading and marketing of wool in Ontario are within the province of the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association. They are an organization extant for the purpose of fostering the industry in this Province, and we commend this movement to them for their consideration. The Live Stock Branches of the Provincial and Dominion Governments are usually only too willing to assist in any forward step of this kind.

Just what proportions a movement of this kind should at first assume can be decided only after mature considerations. J. D. Brien an ex-president of the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, believes that a scheme of this kind should include the whole Province, and the wool should all be gathered at a central point, in case a propaganda were initiated. Col. Robert McEwen, President of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, also speaks favorably of a co-operative grading and marketing system for Ontario. It might be advisable, he said, to have two assembling depots; one at Toronto for Western Ontario, and one at Ottawa for Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, in case any growers from the last mentioned province found it convenient to ship to that point. Col. McEwen expressed the opinion that a township organization would be too small, and if wool producers were obliged to ship to a central point in the county, they might as well transport their product where more wool could be assembled, and where the marketing of it would be facilitated through there being a large quantity for sale. The cost of transportation, he said, would be insignificant, and the grower would soon learn, from reports sent back to him and the price he received for his wool, how to care for it. He could easily be made acquainted with any neglect or carelessness in handling on his part, and the increased price paid him for wool of good quality would be sufficiently educational. The provincial system just described is similar to that adopted in Manitoba and Alberta. In the Province of Quebec, however, the associations were organized on a county basis, and this system has much to commend it. Regarding the scheme, Prof. H. Barton, of Macdonald College says: "The local grading centre and sale meant really more than an outlet for their wool. We have found that it has afforded through its close contact with the members, not only a tangible channel of interest, but a splendid means of education, thereby enlisting the confidence and support of its members in a way that the larger centre would not likely do. Moreover, through it the Association can control the sale through its own sales committee. The question of economy in marketing is easily taken care of if

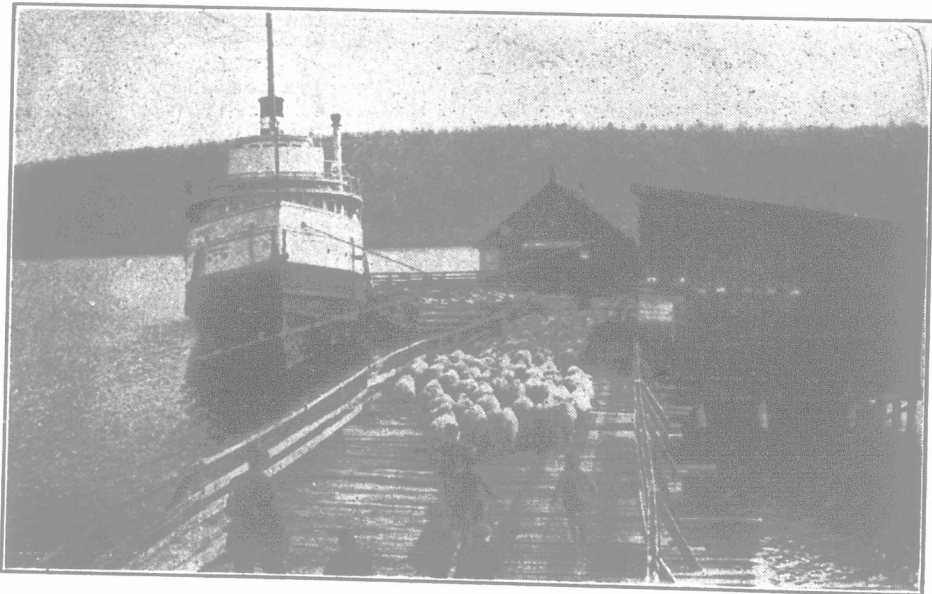
graders are furnished, and it is quite an easy matter to utilize the graders' time economically at even a comparatively small centre. The associations in Quebec are organized on a county basis, but under some conditions counties might be grouped to advantage. Wool-grading points may be arranged at various business centres most convenient for the members, and where at least three thousand pounds of wool can be collected. In some cases the wool has been shipped to these points, and, in others, loads were brought in by members or directors of the associations."

The season is now quite well advanced, perhaps too far, for the launching of any provincial-wide movement this year. Nevertheless, there is in Ontario a system of Direct Representatives that could organize the counties, and lend valuable assistance to the shepherds if any such movement were initiated. The Representatives, too, could instruct the shepherds in the care of their wool so it would arrive at the assembling depot in proper form.

#### Care of Wool on the Farm.

Whether the wool is to be marketed individually, or through a co-operative association, it requires the same care and attention. A good, clean, shearing floor should be provided. Sheep should not be shorn on the ground. Needless to say, sheep should also be shorn when they are dry, and the fleeces should be kept dry after shearing. The fleeces should not be broken or torn apart, but should be cleaned of all the dung-lumps and rolled neatly. To roll a fleece properly it should be placed with the clean side next to the floor. The sides should be turned in and it should then be rolled from the tail towards the head end. Pieces of the neck wool can then be formed into a band with which to tie the fleece. When completed the freshly shorn part of the fleece will be outermost. Never use binder twine for tying the fleece. The sisal of the twine becomes intermixed with the wool, and is an impediment to manufacture and proper dyeing. Paper twine is now used extensively for binding the fleece. The proper wool sacks can often be obtained from the dealers to whom the wool is sold. When placing the wool in sacks, keep the grades separate, if there is any difference. Newspapers can be used for this purpose. It is strongly recommended that wool be marketed in the grease. Washing is usually improperly done, and the trade prefers unwashed wool. These remarks do not apply with the same force when the wool is washed while on the sheep, but tub-washing is to be discouraged under any circumstances.

From the middle of April to the middle of May is a suitable time for shearing. After lambing the ewe's



Loading a Co-operative Shipment of Lambs at Manitoulin Island.

fleece loses in strength; it begins to come out, and there are usually more dung-lumps, which result in waste. On the other hand, however, late-shorn fleeces contain more yolk or grease, and will weigh heavier. The health of the animal should be considered, and the sheep should be shorn as soon as warm weather comes and the danger of inclement weather is past.

#### Boarding Cattle for Two Dollars a Month.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down regarding how a farmer should work his farm. Many farmers have many ways of wresting a living—and a little more—from mother earth. The methods of cultivation or crop rotation suited for one farm may not be applicable on the adjoining farm, and so each farmer must study his land and solve for himself many of the problems relating to cultivation, kind of crops to grow, and how to dispose of those crops to the best advantage. Local conditions and the farmer's inclinations will influence the methods followed on his farm. One farmer may have soil suitable for growing crops that give best returns when fed to milk cows. He may have sufficient help for doing the milking, and live close to a good market. Another farmer directs his energies and feed raised on the farm to producing baby

beef. Stable feeding cattle is profitable in some localities, while in others the farm is given over to supplying grass for finishing cattle. What the farmer takes pleasure in doing is likely to be the work he will make the greatest success at, but location of the farm or circumstances may not be such as to permit of doing as one would like; therefore, it sometimes becomes necessary for a farmer to adapt himself to local conditions.

W. Noyes, a successful Middlesex County farmer, is a stockman who does not follow any set custom of the locality, but studies out what he can grow to best advantage on his farm, and how that feed can be disposed of to give the greatest returns without decreasing the fertility of the soil. Grain feeding cattle in the winter was tried for two years, but, owing to stockers being expensive, the high price of feed, the uncertainty of markets for finished cattle, and the large amount of money invested, the profit left at the end of the year was not considered satisfactory. In the County there are a large number of grass farms owned by farmers or dealers who make a business of finishing cattle on grass. These cattle are frequently purchased when yearlings, or two-year-olds, and it is necessary to have them wintered somewhere. Abundance of feed suitable for wintering young cattle can be grown on Mr. Noyes' farm, and for the past few years about seventy-six head of cattle and eight horses have been wintered each year on the roughage grown on a one-hundred-acre farm. Five cows are kept, also a few calves, but the remainder are two-year-old stockers to be finished on the grass and destined for the block in the fall. This spring there are seventy-six head of cattle all told in the stable, which have come through the winter in good condition and should make rapid gains on the grass. Thirty acres of the farm are particularly suited for growing fall wheat, and once alsike is sown it remains in the ground; consequently the custom is to grow twenty acres of wheat one year, take a crop of alsike seed the second year, and break up for wheat again. The year there are twenty acres of wheat there are ten acres of alsike seed, and vice versa. Both crops require harvesting at about the same time, and alsike in particular necessitates considerable work at harvest time. On this part of the farm there is practically a two-year rotation followed. Twenty-four acres are usually sown to oats, ten acres to corn, and the remainder of the farm is in pasture or meadow. Wheat and alsike seed are cash crops, and most of the oats grown are sold for seed. No grain is fed to the cattle except what corn they secure from the silage. Cut straw, alsike chaff and silage compose the ration which keeps the cattle growing throughout winter. Both the wheat and oat straw are cut at threshing matures fairly well is usually grown as matured, well-cobbed corn is desired for silage.

One part silage to three parts cut straw by measure is mixed a day ahead and fed to the cattle three times daily. Alsike chaff is fed once a day as long as it lasts. Part of the cattle are tied and part run loose, but no appreciable difference is noticed in the rate of gain made. Water is before the cattle. The stables are cleaned out daily and the manure drawn direct to the field and spread for corn or grain in the spring. This saves extra handling of the manure, and the method is found to give splendid satisfaction. Early in the spring the harrows

are run over the manure, which aids in drying the land quickly. The cattle in this stable are boarded and fed on the ration mentioned for \$12 a head for the season, which extends from the time bad weather sets in in the fall to the time grass starts growing in the spring. The system of farming followed on this farm is proving satisfactory, and the cattle must do all right on the ration they receive, as there is no difficulty in securing cattle to fill the stable each fall. The space in the stable is often spoken for in the spring.

On this farm there are four sources of revenue—wheat, alsike, seed oats, and cash for boarding cattle. Although the grain is practically all sold off the place, it is claimed that the fertility of the soil is gradually improving. The farm grows a large amount of straw and the manure from a herd of seventy-six cattle is a factor in keeping the soil built up. The straw and corn grown on the farm is worth about \$850, according to the price received for feeding the cattle.

This method of farming would not suit every farmer; in fact, there are only a limited number who can engage in the work of boarding cattle, as most farmers are in a position to winter their cattle as cheaply as the next man, but it gives an idea of the feed stockers can be wintered on and the cost of the same. Grain and hay are rather expensive feeds; but why feed grain and hay to stockers if they can be kept thrifty on cheaper feed? It is believed that a greater bulk of corn can

be grown to an acre than of any other crop, consequently it is the cheaper feed. It appears that in order to make the greatest success of the farm, every farmer must plan to grow what his farm will produce best, and then study how to market the crop in the most profitable manner.

## THE FARM.

### More Views on Auto Licenses.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I notice a few farmers have been making some complaints about automobile licensing, and especially the increase for 1916. We farmers all or most all voice their sentiments. I think it quite an insult on the farmer to be asked to pay a license after he has had to toil for 60 years to get the highway up to the present standing, where in the past we were doing the roads as much harm with a couple drivers and narrow-tired buggies to each 100 acres as we are with one automobile. The horse that trots does the road as much harm as anything. One horse trotted, I claim, will do the roads more harm than two large teams at a walk. Any who have taken any notice, especially after a rain, will see that in the center of the road or where the single horse travels, it is hollowed out, from two to six inches, so if the farmer with an auto is to be taxed, why not tax the one with the horse and buggy. But why tax either? To make a farmer pay a license and then do his road work is quite absurd. Take for example the doctor, the travelers, who travel ten times what the farmer does and are charged the same license fees, and they do nothing toward the upkeep of the highway. Take the tourists who travel through the country at a terrific speed, and do the road more harm than their license fees would make good, or in other words, they take more out of the roads in one long trip than the money they paid in would repair. They tell us that this license fee goes to build roads. Yes, roads that a great many farmers never will see or have the pleasure of riding over. If this present license is to be continued why not let each municipality sell all licenses in their own township, and one-half of that money be spent in that township, where we would see some country roads. Let us suppose, for instance, we have 100 automobiles in a township. Putting licenses at \$10 each it would mean \$1,000. One-half of that or \$500 would be a nice sum, over and above our road work. We would soon see our roads much improved, and would not hear so much kicking.

Oxford Co., Ont.

FARMER.

### Test Your Oats.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A few days ago I submitted three samples of oats and one of barley to test for germination. As the three varieties were all harvested under the trying conditions of last harvest but submitted to different handling after cutting, the results are interesting. The tests were as follows:

- 1, O. A. C. No. 72—72 per cent. germinable.
- 2, O. A. C. No. 3—91 per cent. germinable.
- 3, Banner—53 per cent. germinable.
- 4, O. A. C. No. 21 Barley—82 per cent. germinable.

Sample No. 1 was from two small loads of O.A.C. 72 oats not too well dried in field—with some grown heads in almost all the sheaves—stowed on top of a mow of oats and barley (mixed), threshed between three and four weeks after drawing in. The grain was very damp at threshing, but was turned and aired whenever necessary to dry. The sample does not look good now, being very much off color, and one would not expect a very large percentage of germination, yet 72 per cent. has germinated good and strong, and is taking good root.

Sample No. 2 was from straw longer in stook than sample No. 1, but being shorter and finer straw was more easily dried and in somewhat better condition when drawn in, was from one load placed on a scaffold and not threshed until late fall. We had a right to expect a better germination than from sample No. 1, and appearance of the grain justifies this also. Practically all that did not grow in stook grows now.

However, sample No. 3 is from grain of good appearance. When threshing these oats were dry, but sheaves were somewhat mouldy inside, yet the grain looked so well that a neighbor asked for seed from them. The test proves the impropriety of judging without submitting to germination tests. Like a great deal of the oats harvested last year, these oats heated in the mow and the germinating power of almost half of them was destroyed.

This is only one test, and from this it would be improper to draw conclusions that grain similarly treated as that from which samples No. 1 and No. 3 were taken, will yield like results. But there is one conclusion which is justifiable, viz., that all spring grains should be submitted to test before sowing this spring to prevent the disappointment that is almost sure to come through sowing untested seed.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

CHAS. M. MACFIE.

## THE DAIRY.

### Legislation Relating to Improvement of Dairy Products.

A Bill to improve the quality of dairy products was presented to the Provincial Legislature by Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for the Province. The Bill which is under consideration is to the effect that milk received at a factory shall be paid for on the basis of its fat content as determined by the Babcock test, or on the basis of its fat content as determined by the Babcock test plus the factor 2. In determining the fat content of milk supplied to the factory, samples of milk for testing are to be measured by a 17.6 c. c. pipette, and samples of cream for testing weighed in officially stamped test bottles. For the purpose of determining standards of grades of cream for butter-making purposes at a factory the basis of grading would be: first grade cream to consist of cream suitable for making first-class butter; and second grade cream to consist of all other cream accepted by the buttermaker for making butter. Payment for the cream is to be based on the proportion of these two classes. In moving the second reading of this Bill, the Minister of Agriculture pointed out the vast importance of the dairy industry to the Province. In Eastern Ontario there are 29,607 patrons of cheese factories, and in Western Ontario 11,112 patrons. Western Ontario has 125 creameries and 40 cream shipping stations at which cream is delivered by 32,503 patrons, or a total of 77,070 farmers engaged in the dairy industry, aside from the many thousands producing milk for human consumption in the cities and towns. At present there is practically no cream grading done, and 90 per cent. of the milk delivered at the cheese factories is paid for on the basis known as the pooling system. There is no reward for the man, who, through careful breeding and feeding, has been able to produce

milk of four per cent. butter fat, as against the man who produces a rate of three per cent. or less. The injustice of this method has been realized for years, but reports show that there are only ninety-five cheese factories in Ontario that pay by test. The Minister pointed out that the paying on a basis of the butter fat content, or the fat content plus two, is practical and workable, and much fairer than the pooling system. The Babcock test provides a comparatively simple and accurate method of determining the butter fat content, and the factor 2 represents the casein. It is realized that the practices and habits which have been developed through many years cannot be entirely altered in a moment. Hence it is provided that the Act shall not go into effect before April 1, 1917, and in the meantime educational and demonstration work will be carried on.

Cream is at present bought subject to the Babcock test, but is not paid for entirely on a quality basis, taking into consideration such features as flavor, acidity, etc., which enter into the making of good butter. There are several difficulties to overcome before a satisfactory system of grading can be adopted and educational work will be carried on this coming season, in order to place the industry on a graded basis as has been done in some of the newer Provinces. The need for emphasizing quality, standardization of products, the securing of uniformity and of an established reputation are all generally recognized. It has been adopted in reference to many other lines and it is believed that the time has arrived when similar work is needed in the dairy industry. After the war the export market will call for products of the highest quality and uniformity, and it is believed that this can best be attained by so regulating the returns for dairy products that they will be greater where care and skill are taken in every step of production. This Act relating both to paying for milk and grading of cream should receive the support of all interested in the welfare of the dairy industry in this Province.

## A Comparison of Money Returns from Selling Milk in Different Forms.

The supply of and demand for any commodity are factors in determining its cash value. The producer desires to receive all he can for the produce he has to sell, and the consumer endeavors to pay as little as possible for the necessities of life. An increased demand for an article usually has a tendency to raise the price. Milk and its products are not exempt from this rule which sets the prices, and so we find the same quality milk bringing different prices, according to the market it is placed on. In setting the price for milk, the market does not care what it costs the farmer to produce that milk. The dairyman with a purebred herd of scientifically fed, well-groomed cows, housed in expensive stables, and fed on feed produced on high-priced land, does not, as a rule, receive any more money per hundred pounds of milk than a dairyman does from the herd that is housed in a cheap building and fed on concentrates and roughage grown on the ordinary farm. There is a possibility that these two herds may contain the same number of cows and produce an equal amount of milk worth the same amount of money on the market, but it costs one man more to produce the milk than it does the other, owing to the extra amount of money invested in land and buildings. In reality the value of a product is what it costs to produce it. But the market does not always take the cost of production into consideration. The consumer is only concerned about the quality and the price he must pay. Consequently, the lower the cost of production, other things being equal, the greater the profit to the producer.

There are various markets for milk which may vary in the price paid per hundred pounds, and if there is a by-product returned to the producer it should be considered in seeking an outlet for the product of the dairy herd. However, many dairymen are forced to patronize the market nearest at hand. Dairymen living near a city or shipping station are able to cater to an apparently higher-priced market than those living beyond these precincts. The price paid for milk varies in different localities, and is not the same the year round in any one locality. The supply is usually more plentiful during the early summer months, consequently the price is lower than during the winter. Sometimes milk is worth more at the cheese factory than at the creamery, and vice versa. In estimating the cash value of one hundred pounds of milk, it is impossible to figure on the present prevailing price in every locality, but an endeavor will be made to place a fair average price on milk and its by-products at the farm. It may be that, when the skim-milk, butter-milk or whey is considered, the dairyman who sells whole milk at a high figure is not receiving an extraordinarily high price when the loss of by-products is considered.

Nature's way is for the cow to furnish milk to raise her offspring, and many feeders are finding it a profitable method to follow, especially when the labor question is considered. The calf may be kept in a pen and allowed to nurse the cow twice a day. It would be necessary to keep a little feed, as rolled oats and clover hay before the calf in order to obtain the best returns. A calf that is not taught to eat until after it is weaned will often lose flesh rather than gain for a time, but the calf that learns to supple-

ment its milk supply with other feeds will keep on gaining after weaning. The labor of looking after the calf will about balance up the time required for milking. If a calf raised on the cow weighs 800 pounds at ten months of age, and is worth eight cents per pound, the feed and milk would be worth \$64. If the calf was worth \$5 to start with, and in the ten months received 4,000 pounds of whole milk and \$10 worth of concentrates and rough feed, the milk would actually be worth \$49, or \$1.22½ per hundred pounds. The milk would be consumed on the place, and any fertilizing value contained would go to improve the farm. If the calf consumed a larger quantity of milk or was not as valuable, the price given the milk would be reduced. A cow may give sufficient milk to feed two calves, but it is doubtful if the value of the milk would be raised, as a calf will take from 15 to 20 pounds of whole milk per day if it can secure it. Some feeders have succeeded in having calves weigh 1,000 pounds at ten months old, when fed on the quantity of feed outlined, consequently the value of the milk would be materially increased.

Selling milk to a cheese factory is the practice followed in many localities. The past season patrons in some districts have received as high as \$1.25 per 100 pounds for the season, but in former years an average of \$1.00 per 100 pounds was considered fairly good. For every 100 pounds of milk delivered there would probably be from 75 to 85 pounds of whey returned to the farm. It is difficult to set a price on good pasteurized whey, but it should at least be worth ten cents per 100 pounds. If the value of whey as a feed and fertilizer is considered, about 16 cents per hundredweight must be added to the cash price in order to estimate the net value of milk to the farmer when it is sold to the cheese factory. In feeding experiments with hogs, about 1,000 pounds of whey fed in proper proportions has taken the place of 100 pounds of grain. If grain is worth \$1.50 per 100 pounds, the whey would be worth about 15 cents per hundred, and would thus increase the net value of the milk to the farmer. At least part of the fertilizing value of the milk would be retained on the farm.

The milk condensers and powder factories purchase a large quantity of milk, and have been able to pay a fairly good price for it. No by-product is returned, consequently in comparing the price received with that of the cheese factory, the value of the whey must be deducted. It is claimed that one ton of whole milk sold from the farm has fertilizing value of \$1.60, or 8 cents per 100 pounds. When whey, skim-milk, or butter-milk is fed on the farm, the manurial value of whole milk is practically all retained on the farm. Therefore, in order that the returns from selling whole milk may be equal to selling milk to the cheese factory, or creamery, the price must be about 16 cents per hundredweight higher than the cheese factory pays.

The people of towns and cities consume a large quantity of milk, and are tempted to envy the farmer when they think of him receiving 8 cents a quart for it. True, a few farmers do receive the retail price, but in many cities the milk is purchased by a company which undertakes to re-sell the product to the consumer. The wholesale price varies with the season

art silage to cut straw is mixed a and fed to three times like chaff is day as long Part of the e tied and oose, but no e difference in the rate de. Water the cattle. bles are t daily and e d r a w n he field and e corn or e spring- extra hand- the manure, method is ive splendid a. Early in the harrows or the man- he cattle in mentioned ls from the time grass of farming y, and the receive, as l the stable spoken for revenue— ding cattle. the place, s gradually t of straw cattle is a straw and , according ery farmer; ho can en- st farmers aply as the ockers can Grain and grain and on cheaper f corn can

of the year, but considering the average price at \$1.50 per year, the producer only receives about 9 cents per hundred pounds more for this milk than does the dairyman who sells milk to the cheese factory at \$1.25 per hundredweight. As there is a little over 42 quarts in 100 pounds of milk, the man who retails the milk receives more than the dairyman who has the work of feeding and looking after the cows. Some producers are in a position to retail their milk supply and receive the 8 cents a quart, but when the time it takes to deliver the milk is considered, the apparent profits are somewhat reduced.

What does the dairyman selling cream receive per hundred pounds of milk? That will depend largely on the percentage butter-fat in the milk. If milk tested 3.5 per cent. and butter-fat was worth 30 cents per pound, 100 pounds of milk would bring \$1.05. To this would have to be added the value of the skim-milk. It is difficult to place a value on this commodity, as it depends on the kind and age of stock to which it is fed, how it is fed, and the value of other feeds on the farm. Skim-milk is commonly valued at 20 cents per 100 pounds, but individuals have placed its value as high as 50 cents per hundredweight. At the former price, 100 pounds of milk would have a value of 1.22 cents when put through the separator, and the fat sold at 30 cents a pound. This is about 11 cents less than received from the cheese factory under the present figuring. Separating milk and caring for the cream entails considerably more work than is given milk destined for the factory.

Dairy butter is a scarce article on the market, most dairymen disposing of the milk or cream in other ways in preference to undertaking the extra work of churning and printing the butter. However, some dairymen consider that they receive more for their milk by manufacturing it into butter on the home farm, than by disposing of it in any other way. One hundred pounds of milk testing 3.5 per cent. fat will

make about four pounds of butter. If butter is selling at 34 cents a pound the milk would make butter to the value of \$1.36. Add to this 20 cents for the skim-milk and buttermilk, and the total value of 100 pounds of milk will be \$1.56. While this is more than is received for milk from cheese factories or creameries, the work is also considerably greater. It is difficult to estimate the amount of time required for milking, separating the milk, caring for the cream and making butter, as it will vary with the milkers, capacity of the separator, the facilities for caring for cream, time it takes for churning, working and printing the butter.

The prices at which milk and its products are figured out are only arbitrary figures. The price varies with the supply and demand. However, the farmer selling whole milk to a concern which returns no by-product, must receive a higher price for the milk than the farmer selling milk and having a by-product returned. When everything connected with handling milk after it is drawn from the cow is considered, and a fair price placed on by-products and labor, it will be found that the dairyman receives about the same price per 100 pounds of milk, whether it is marketed through baby beef, cheese factory, creamery, condensery, city trade, or manufactured into butter on the farm.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Kinsmen of the Onion.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The next best thing to being the famous person himself is to be a near relative.

The onion is well known everywhere but very little is known of chives, garlic and leeks. In fact it is

doubtful if their kinship is even suspected. They are unknown not because there is no need for them so much as that a taste for them has not been cultivated. If their value were better known and their hardy nature understood, every garden doubtless would have its clump of each.

Chives—These early perennials grow in tufts, the tops appearing very early. The parts used are the tops, which are excellent for flavouring soups and seasoning meats. Two or three tufts will suffice for a family because they bear clipping freely.

Garlic—Garlic is at its best when used in making stews and to flavour soup. It is in England and Europe where the value of soup is really understood and every family has its stock-pot. In Southern Europe the inhabitants use large quantities of garlic in their cooking, but generally speaking garlic has not enjoyed of late years, the popularity that was once attached to it till the present war revived its use. It has been rediscovered or at least the habit has returned of using garlic juice as the basis of a disinfectant. Equal portions of garlic juice and pure water are mixed together and the mixture proves one of the best disinfectants, the more so because it can be used where others cannot and controls the infection of the wound very quickly. The cheapness of garlic infusion as a disinfectant should make it widely used.

Leek—The leek is a mild onion that grows in a thickened stalk. It is easily raised from seed and the plants should be well thinned. In autumn, if the fine earth be edged up around the plants, the stalks will blanch, when they are ready for slicing in the making of salads, or for cooking. They are excellent to eat with bread and butter because of their mild flavour. A brisk frost improves them. The leek is the aristocrat of the onion tribe, just as the cauliflower is of the cabbage family.

Welland Co., Ont.

F. M. C.

# Apple Scab and How to Prevent It.

BY L. CAESAR.

To be able to obtain a high percentage of clean fruit is very essential to the apple grower if he is to make a success of his business. The greatest difficulty in the way of this object is in most years the attacks of apple scab or "black spot" or "fungus" as many growers call it. In the year 1913, and again in 1915, this disease was specially virulent and caused in many orchards the number of apples fit to grade as No. 1 to be very small, so small indeed that many growers have become discouraged as to their ability to combat the disease. There is no reason, however, for discouragement because the disease has not changed in its character and the severity of the attack depends entirely upon climatic conditions as will be shown later in this article. Moreover, these two abnormal years have enabled us to get a still better knowledge of the causes of failures to control scab and of how to guard against such failure in the future. The writer feels confident that any man who will carefully read this article and will intelligently carry out the directions given will find that he can keep the scab off his apples no matter what the season may be.

### Kinds of Injury Caused by Apple Scab.

1. The fruit itself is spotted and so unfit to grade as No. 1.
2. Scabby fruit will not keep well and, if picked in moist, warm weather, becomes attacked in the diseased areas by a whitish or pinkish mold known as pink rot, which greatly hastens decay.
3. The fruit stems, while the fruit is very small or even in the blossom stage, may become infected and be so injured as to cause the falling of the little fruits in great numbers thus accounting some seasons for the smallness of the crop.
4. The leaves are sometimes so severely attacked that they cannot perform fully their function of feeding the tree and the fruit and of forming fruit buds for the next year. Remember that all the food of the tree is manufactured in the green parts, especially in the leaves.
5. The shipping of scabby fruit in large quantities gives the district a bad name and so interferes with future sales.

### Nature of the Disease and its Life History.

Apple scab is a fungous disease, that is, it is a tiny little plant that, instead of getting its food, like most plants from the soil, gets it from the fruit, fruit stems, leaves or leaf stems of the apple, and in doing so injures the affected part.

It passes the winter on the ground in the diseased parts of the fallen leaves. When the warm spring weather comes, these diseased areas by a special contrivance of nature, acted upon by rain or mist, shoot into the air little spores which correspond to seeds but which are so small that they cannot be seen individually. The wind catches many of these and blows them through the orchard where some of them alight on the young opening leaves, leaf stems or blossoms and their stems. Here the spores will do no harm at all unless they get an abundance of water, because they cannot germinate without at least twenty-four hours of constant moisture. A mist of course supplies this just as well as a rain. We thus see that rainy or moist dark weather in spring about the time the blossoms are ready to burst is essential to the production of a very early attack of apple scab. If a spore gets plenty of moisture, it will begin to send out a little rootlet

and gradually penetrates through the skin of the leaf or stem or blossom stem. Here it branches and re-branches and at the end of from 8 to 20 days has made such progress that it ruptures the surface above the place where it works and causes the formation of a darkened little area visible to the eye. This darkened area is really a mass of little new spores that the scab fungus has produced and that the wind will now carry all through the orchard and cause to light on almost every leaf, stem and young fruit. Most of the attack on the young fruit comes from these spores produced on growing leaves though some still comes from the old leaves on the ground in wet weather. All the spores, however, no matter where they come from or when they come, are harmless unless they get plenty of continuous moisture so that they can germinate.

### Danger Periods or Chief Times for Spreading the Disease.

It is very important to know that prolonged continuous moisture is necessary for an attack of scab but it is almost equally important to know that there are certain times when the leaves and fruit are specially subject to attack and that, if we can by spraying prevent the disease getting a start during these, we are practically certain of clean fruit at picking time. These times are as follows:

1. The period from the time the blossom buds are ready to burst until about two weeks after the blossoms fall. Ordinarily nine-tenths of all the disease gets started then. Remember that any scab spots seen on fruit when it is the size of a marble began nearly two weeks earlier because, as stated above, it takes nearly two weeks as a rule from the time the spore begins to germinate until the spot can be seen on the leaf or fruit.
2. If the latter part of June is wet and cold, this early period will be extended a little longer and so an extra spraying may have to be given.
3. If the latter half of August becomes cool and wet, we may look for a late attack of scab, though this will not show up until September.

There is almost no danger any year of new infections during July and early August, largely because this is the time of the longest days, shortest nights and greatest heat, and consequently the time when moisture dries up very quickly.

### How Spraying Controls the Disease.

Spraying does not kill any scab spots on the apple, though very dry weather sometimes does. Spraying keeps the fruit clean only by preventing any spores that are present on it from getting a chance to germinate. Hence it stands to reason that it is all important to know when to put the spray mixture on so that it will always be there before the spores and prevent their getting a chance to grow. It also stands to reason that we must cover the leaf and fruit thoroughly because, if only half of it is covered, the spore is likely to get on the other half and germinate. Moreover, if we are planning to spray and postpone it because the day is dark and there is danger of rain, we are making a mistake because the

time the spray is needed on the leaves is during wet weather. If the spray is on the trees for 20 minutes before rain, it will not wash off easily.

### When to Spray to Prevent Scab.

Referring back to the life-history of the apple scab fungus we see that the spores are shot out in wet weather from the old dead leaves and carried by the wind through the orchard when the leaves are expanding. Careful observation has shown that not many spores are being blown around until about the time the blossom buds are beginning to burst; hence the first spray for this disease should be applied just before the blossoms burst. Wherever it can be managed the early blooming varieties should be sprayed first and the Spys left to the last. This spray will protect the leaves and young opening blossoms in practically any kind of weather for two weeks or more. But it sometimes happens that four weeks or more intervene between this application and the falling of the blossoms which is ordinarily the time for the second application. Such a long period as this is not likely to occur unless the weather is cold, and frequently with cold weather in spring we get dark days and rain, giving ideal conditions for apple scab to develop. Now in such weather it is too much to expect the spraying before the blossoms burst to protect the leaves, blossoms and blossom stems for a whole month till the blossoms fall. What is to be done in such a case? The only safe course to pursue is to watch the weather and, if after 15 or 17 days it is evident that it will still take a week or more before the blossoms fall, go to work and spray at once but be sure not to use any poison in this application, but only the lime-sulphur. Poison would increase the expense, will kill numerous bees and other very helpful insects that pollenate the plants and in addition its use would be contrary to the law. Poison will have to be used at the regular codling moth spray so that it would be folly to use it in this intermediate application. This spray will of course be given only in exceptional seasons and in most years the second regular spray for scab is the same one as for the codling moth, and is given just as soon as the blossoms have about 90% fallen. It is just as important for the control of apple scab as for control of the codling moth that this spray be put on promptly because the leaves, blossoms and some of the little fruits have made much growth since the spray before the blossoms opened, or even since the intermediate spray, whenever that was required, and it is very important that each little forming fruit be now covered from all sides as quickly as possible to prevent any spores from germinating on it. We should not forget too that at this stage the fruits are specially susceptible to attack and the weather often favors germination of the spores. Hence this application should never be postponed a single day and should be made with great thoroughness both for the scab and for codling moth.

In ordinary years except in very moist localities such as down along the St. Lawrence Valley, where the varieties most grown, McIntosh and Snow, are very susceptible to scab, no further early spraying is required. But once more we must be guided by the weather. The codling moth spray will protect the orchard for two weeks in any weather but, if at the end of that time or say at the end of 12 days, the weather is seen to be cool, dark and wet giving ideal conditions for spore germination, apply another application at



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Scab.

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once with or without any poison according as there are any biting insects to destroy or not.

The orchard will now be safe until well on in August when we must once more watch the weather. We know that it is not at all rare to get a late attack of scab in September, and also to have the sooty fungus or ink spot on the fruit. A cool, wet, late August is almost sure to lead to such a condition of affairs and the only way to prevent it is on observing a tendency to this kind of weather to spray at once with lime-sulphur alone, strength 1.008 (commercial, 1 gal. to 35 of water). This application should not be postponed to September because it would then remain too thickly on the fruit and require wiping off after picking. A small opening in the nozzle to give a fine mist spray should be used and attention should be devoted solely to covering all sides of the fruit without thinking at all of the leaves. Trees with no fruit on need not be sprayed.

Summary of Times to Spray for Apple Scab and of Mixtures to use.

1st application—Just before blossoms open—use lime-sulphur, strength 1.010 or 1.009 sp. gr. (commercial lime-sulphur, 1 gal. to 28 to 32 of water). Add 2 or 3 lbs. arsenate of lead to each 40 gals.

2nd application (to be applied only when there is going to be a long interval between the time of first application and dropping of bloom)—at end of about 14 to 16 days from first application—use lime-sulphur, strength 1.008 (commercial, 1 gal. to 35 of water). No poison must be used.

3rd application (This will usually be the second one)—immediately after the blossoms fall—use lime-sulphur, strength 1.009 sp. gr. or 1.008 (commercial 1 gal. to 32 to 35 gals. water). Add 2 or 3 lbs. arsenate of lead to every 40 gals.

4th application (only to be given if weather is dark, cool and wet)—about 12 days after the 3rd—use lime-sulphur, strength 1.008 (commercial lime-sulphur 1 gal. to 35 gals. of water). Add poison if desired.

5th application (to be applied at once if latter part of August shows tendency to be wet and cool)—use same strength lime-sulphur as in 4th but without poison.

Helpful Suggestions.

1. Good pruning especially of large apple trees helps greatly because it lets in light and air, thus drying the mixture off more quickly, coloring the fruit better and making spraying easier and more economical.

2. Have the spray outfit in good condition before beginning to spray. Re-pack it whenever necessary to keep up good pressure. Use as high pressure as can conveniently be obtained but not over 200 lbs. Wash the tank out every night and pump clean water through the nozzles. Use angle disc nozzles. Put new plates in them when the holes get much enlarged, have plenty of hose and a spray tower where necessary.

3. Either supervise all spraying yourself or put a reliable man in charge of it. Study how to do it thoroughly; only one man in about 10 sprays large trees thoroughly. It requires close attention all the time to do a tree well. Do not go by the rule to stop as soon as the leaves begin to drip, but keep right on at each tree until you are sure the job has been thoroughly done. The spray will not go all over the leaves and fruit of its own accord. You have to put it there if you want it to do the job.

4. The dormant spray as a rule does not do a great deal to keep off apple scab unless it is delayed until the buds are actually bursting. In orchards where there is no San Jose scale, and very little oyster-shell scale, this spraying may be used much weaker than given in the Spray Calendar; in fact it need not be stronger than 1 gal. of commercial diluted with 14 or even 15 gallons of water (1.018 to 1.020 sp. gr.). If there is the least danger of San Jose scale, take no chances but use the strength recommended in Spray Calendar because San Jose scale is a very destructive insect.

Spring Notes from British Columbia.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

At the first of March the British Columbia fruit growers held their annual meeting at the Coast where many important matters were brought up for discussion and adjustment. An attempt is being made to so increase the membership of the organization that it will be able to operate without the financial aid of the Government and thus keep it out of political influence.

At the meeting of March 7 the Markets' Commissioner addressed the meeting and explained what had been done to readjust the coast markets so as to get the consumers there into the habit of buying British Columbia produce. Mr. Nicholson, President of the Okanagan United Growers', Limited, gave the meeting the results of co-operation in the Okanagan Valley. In 1913, the year of organization, 954 cars of fruit, vegetables and produce were handled by the Union; 1,139 in 1914, and 1536 in 1915. The value of these in 1913 was \$48,000, in 1915 it reached \$654,682. Operating expense in 1914 was 12.4 per cent as compared with 9.5 in 1915. This year they anticipate reducing this figure to almost 5 per cent. In the past the Union had earned a name for a reliable pack both in the home markets and on the markets of foreign countries.

The Market Commissioner from the Prairies addressed the meeting on the issuing of the weekly report on market conditions and also the difficulties British Columbia was likely to meet in the way of opposition from the free trade sentiment which prevailed on the

Prairies, which sentiment, he said, had been rather antagonized against British Columbia because of their action in urging a protective tariff increase on apples.

Some important resolutions were passed and adopted, among these was one urging the Government to appoint a full staff of inspectors to inspect all packs at the shipping point. This inspection of pack has become quite a good thing and is being upheld all over the Okanagan. The Government inspector often turns down a shipper and refuses to let the shipment out because of defective fruit, poor pack, or misrepresentation. It is a good thing and is doing much to bring the standard up to a reliable pack. Another of these resolutions dealt with the trouble in securing enough good packers for the rush season in the fruit districts and it asked the Government to establish packing classes in connection with the manual training classes in the public schools.

Previous to the calling of this convention, Mr. Flack, fruit inspector on the Prairies, Mr. Smith who was formerly at Summerland in charge of the pre-cooling plant but recently in charge of Ontario plant at Grimsby, Ont., and Mr. Abbott the Coast Markets' Commissioner made a tour of the Province speaking to the farmer's institutes and fruit growers' associations explaining where the mistakes in marketing were being made. They finished up their tour by speaking to the Convention at Victoria. Mr. Flack's remarks at the Convention on standardization made a good impression and it is hoped will have the effect of bringing the growers together strongly enough to get the Government to pass legislation standardizing fruit packages.

The stockmen of the province are getting considerable assistance in the way of securing through the Government pure-bred sires. The Government will pay the freight on the animal and loan the money for its purchase, to any district where there is no animal of the desired breed. Up to the present time there has been quite an interest awakened in this way in dairy and stock raising. In the Okanagan it has chiefly been taken advantage of by the dairymen and hog raisers.

The Department of Agriculture at Victoria, seeing that the usual bulletins do not reach the people as well as might be desired have considered the advisability of publishing an agricultural journal. The first number was sent out March first and in order to get interest started they have made a subscription fee which no doubt is a good idea because what people get for nothing they seldom appreciate. A page is given to short topics. Another is a message from the Deputy Minister and I am glad to see that a full page is given to the Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

There seems to be quite a feeling on the Prairies against the new tariff on apples. In fact in one community the members of a certain organization have made an attempt to boycott British Columbia apples in particular, and all Canadian apples if possible, pledging themselves to buy only goods from the United States. The reasons Mr. Winslow advanced at Ottawa when he was there advocating this duty, evidently do not appeal to them. His principal reason was that the growers across the line had made the mistake of over production and that the Canadian growers should not be made to lose their investments because of that mistake. Fair or unfair, time alone will tell; the duty is now on and must stay for a trial.

British Columbia. WALTER M. WRIGHT.

POULTRY.

Hatching Chicks.

Many poultrymen rely on artificial incubator for hatching their chicks to renew or increase the flock. Commercially, incubators are a necessity. The success of the hatch depends on the hatchability of the eggs and the management of the machine. The temperature of the room in which the machine is operated should not vary to any great extent, and the room should be clean and well ventilated. It is a mistake to set 'dirty' or washed eggs as disease germs that may lodge on the dirty eggs might infect a number of eggs, owing to the shell being porous and so cause serious loss. It is also possible for disease organisms to lurk in dirty machines and be a source of trouble. It is therefore a good plan to wash the interior of the machine before putting eggs into it. A ten per cent. solution of creolin or zenoleum proves satisfactory for this work. The operator of the machine should also be careful to have clean hands when handling the eggs and to always turn the eggs before touching the lamp. The lamp should be lit a day or two before placing the eggs in the machine in order to regulate the heat and have it at the desired temperature. Experimenting with the lamp after the eggs are placed in the machine is sometimes an expensive business. A good deal depends on the thermometer. If it is not reliable, the temperature in the incubator may drop too low or become too high and so kill the germ in the egg. The temperature recommended is about 103 degrees, with the thermometer lying on the egg. The thermometer should be tested alongside of a registered thermometer every season in order to see that it is working correctly. Moisture is usually used in the machine, especially the first part of the hatch. The eggs should be tested from the seventh to the ninth day and all infertile eggs discarded. After this the ventilators of the machine should be gradually opened until wide open at hatching time. Once the chicks commence hatching, they should not be disturbed until the hatch is over. They are taken out of the machine and placed in the brooder and given water and a little chick grit, but feed is usually withheld for thirty-six to forty hours after hatching.

When only a few chicks are raised each year, the eggs are set under a hen. In order to secure a good hatch, the hen should be placed where other hens will not disturb her. Eggs for setting should be clean and carefully handled the same as for the incubator. Feed and water should be within easy reach, of the sitting hen and a dust bath should be convenient. If there is any danger of vermin, the hen should be dusted with insect powder when set and also a few days before the hatch comes off. The young chicks may be raised in the brooder or allowed to remain with the hen, but the feed in either case would be similar.

Egg-Laying Competition.

At the end of the twentieth week of the fifth year of the International Egg-laying Competition operated on the grounds of the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Del., the pen of five White Wyandottes entered by Valley Green Farm, Whitmarsh, Pa., were first to date with 438 to their credit, and a pen of the same breed entered by Tom Barron, of Catforth, England, came second, having laid 429 eggs. For the week beginning March 11, a pen of single-comb, Buff Orpingtons entered by A. Wilson, Oak Hill, W. Va., laid 32 eggs out of a possible 35, and pens of several other breeds laid 27 eggs in the seven days.

FARM BULLETIN.

More About that Monkey.

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

Last week I made a few remarks about the lobbying methods of Mackenzie & Mann. This week I propose to deal with a phase of their work which should teach an excellent lesson to the people of Canada—but I doubt if the people will ever learn it. You may remember that I mentioned the fact that they have a fully equipped prospecting expedition exploring the barren rocks of the north for mines and the water-power needed to develop them. As I reflected on this enterprise I could not help feeling that they were doing a work that should really be done by the government, especially at this time when the question of public revenue is becoming so urgent. The minerals in those regions are part of the public domain and the question suggests itself: Why should not the work of exploration be done by the government and the mines developed for the benefit of the people? There may be new Cobalts in those regions and if there are would it not be more sensible to have them developed for the good of the country than to allow them to be exploited by individuals? No one will question but it would be better to have the undeveloped wealth of the country used to meet the war bills, but when you try to think out how this could be done you find that the difficulties are practically insurmountable—even though the difficulties are also absurd. The simple truth is that no government that hoped to remain in power would dare to conduct a prospecting expedition as it should be conducted and then allow a critical opposition hunting for political capital to examine the accounts. You may have smiled about the story of having a monkey to amuse the Eskimos, but properly considered that apparently absurd story only goes to show how well these men know how to do their work. And because there is no need of making their methods public they are able to do things right.

Most of us got our ideas of prospecting from stories about the lucky strikes made in California and Australia by lonely prospectors who were perhaps "grub-staked" by some man who was willing to take a chance. Men who worked alone and carried their provisions with them on a pack mule or burro were able to do prospecting because climatic conditions were endurable and they were hunting for placer mines that could be worked by hand. The prospector of the present must be a scientist who is able to read the story of the rocks and his work must be done in places where one man alone would perish. Prospecting is now a highly specialized business conducted by enterprising firms like the Guggenheims of New York, the copper magnates, and no expense is spared to make the work successful. The Guggenheims employ a corps of mining engineers to whom they pay salaries ranging from ten to twenty-five thousand dollars a year to lead expeditions into every wilderness to search for mines. At one time they had as their chief of staff the greatest mining expert in the world, John Hays Hammond, who was said to be in receipt of a salary of five hundred thousand dollars a year. The result is that the Guggenheims derive a revenue from their mining properties that would pay the burdens of a government. But no government of a democratic people would dare to use their methods. The plain people could not understand how any man could earn such fabulous salaries as they pay. The result is that they get the best men for the work—and also get all the best mines.

I am informed that such an expedition as Mackenzie and Mann have sent out to prospect for mines entails a cost of from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It would be impossible for a lone prospector to equip himself for the work. Only an enterprising firm or a government could do it and the government does not dare. Such an expedition must be provided for in ways that the ordinary man cannot understand. Though it seems absurd to think of having a monkey with them, the

fact that they have it merely indicates the thoroughness of their methods. It is very necessary for them to have the good-will of the natives and if amusing them with the antics of a monkey will do it they are ready to provide "a wilderness of monkeys." And the provisions for the amusement of the members of the expedition would look equally absurd if they appeared in the public accounts. For months at a time the members of the prospecting expedition are compelled to live in close quarters during the severe Arctic winter. Keeping them in good spirits and good health is a matter of the first importance. To this end the vessels that took them north not only had necessities and luxuries such as would be needed to start a summer hotel, but they also had a piano, a graphophone and a billiard table. The portable house they carry to use as a base for their exploring expeditions is provided with all the modern conveniences. And this is not extravagance, but the best kind of business. When the men are not able to work they have plenty of ways of amusing themselves so that time does not hang heavily on their hands. In early exploring expeditions where amusements of this kind were not provided the idle and uncomfortable men would get brooding on their hardships, and get so quarrelsome that mutinies were not unknown. If that state of affairs can be avoided by the simple expedient of providing pianos and billiard tables it is money well invested.

But if a government fitted out an expedition of this kind in this way just think what a roar there would be when the accounts were laid before parliament. I can imagine how members from a straight-laced community would work themselves into a high state of moral indignation over corrupting the men by providing them with a billiard table. And just think of the fun that partisan satirists could get out of mining with a piano and a graphophone. It would be easy to make the people believe that the whole thing was nothing more than a junketing trip for a lot of party hangers-on and the waste of public money would be deplored almost with tears. And the government that dared to waste public money in that way would be kicked out of office at once by an outraged people. The more I think of it the more I am convinced that we should learn a few tricks from Mackenzie & Mann. When they see something they want they know how to go after it, and if they get it—which they mostly do—they do not care who laughs. When the plain people learn to use even a monkey to attain their ends without laughing or making a roar about it they will be much nearer than they are now to having an efficient government. The chief difficulty with a democracy is that its elected rulers do not dare to conduct public business as efficiently as it would be conducted by a private firm, because of the ignorance and suspicion of the people.

### Alfalfa Seeding Experience.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":  
Now that seed time is drawing near, farmers will (in some cases at least) be wondering as to the advisability of sowing some Alfalfa. Possibly a word from one who has had a little experience with it would be beneficial to some. I would say by all means sow some if conditions would warrant it. But before doing so conditions should be thoroughly considered. Land, to be suitable should be drained either naturally or artificially. Alfalfa does not like wet feet. The field should be in a good state of fertility and free from weeds and grass. Land that has grown roots or corn and been properly cultivated the year previous should make an ideal spot. Having grown it for ten or twelve years we always seeded on such, with good results and always with a nurse crop of three pecks of barley per acre. Of course it may also be sown without nurse crop, which will answer any time up till the middle of July. This would require clipping in fall. We always favored nurse crop for several reasons: (1) you do not lose year's crop of field; (2) when alfalfa is small it has a protection from the hot winds and sun; (3) in winter the stubble holds snow which is a great protection in this trying season, and also affords good ventilation. This holds good in any seeding. There is nothing better to hold the snow nor nothing better to

give ventilation than a good crop of stubble. Always sow seed in front of hoes.

We did not sow any for two years because good northern-grown seed could not be procured. We found it wise to sow nothing else by experience. We were fortunate enough to hear Prof. Zavitz give the results of experiments at the O. A. C. and to follow his advice regarding the different seeds obtainable, when sowing. The seed ran out and we had about one-eighth of an acre left. Seed for this was procured and of apparently superior quality. It germinated as well as the first, looked fully as thick and far advanced in fall, but the following spring it appeared to be one-third gone. The division was plain clear across the field (40 rods) and is so yet. The seeding of Alfalfa is too expensive to gamble with. Sow from 18 to 20 lbs. per acre. All kinds of animals like and thrive on it even hogs and hens. But be sure to get the proper quality of seed, such as Grimms' or Ontario Variegated. Prepare the soil until it is in proper condition and keep stock off.  
Grey Co., Ont. JNO. R. PHILP.

### The London Shorthorn Sale.

The Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company conducted a very successful sale of Shorthorn cattle at the Fraser House stables, London, on Wednesday March 29. The weather man has been particularly kind to this Company, for their three sales have been favored with the best of weather. The recent sale took place under the most clement weather conditions possible. The spacious stable yard was dried with an abundance of straw, seats were provided, the sun shone and everybody enjoyed the afternoon. With the able assistance of James R. Serson, Ridgetown, and John Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, Capt. T. E. Robson, of London, sold 62 Shorthorns for \$10,242.50 and was through in good time. The bidding was lively for the large attendance present came to buy cattle. Bulls particularly were in demand. This being one of the last large public sales of the season, buyers were prepared to pay well for good males. It was a good, useful kind of stock that was offered, and those who made purchases need not be ashamed of the animals they took home. While this is true of the entire offering, with perhaps only one or two exceptions, it should also be recorded here that a number of individuals changed hands that with a little more fit would not look out of place in any showing. They were typey, sappy, well-fleshed youngsters, and they met with favorable recognition. Those who went away without cattle did so, not because the quality did not suit them, but rather on account of the price a competitive bidder was willing to pay. Everything was done in the open and all felt that the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company is "doing things on the square." Harry Smith, of Hay, Ontario, who was manager of the sale, contributed amongst others two young bulls by the sire Blarney Stone. One of these Diamond Star 2nd., a good roan, calved on September 10, 1914, sold to John Ratcliffe, of Exeter, for \$320. The other young bull, Loadstone, calved on July 5, 1914, went to Thos. Cameron, of Exeter, for \$310. The first mentioned bull was the highest priced animal in the sale, but 32 bulls which sold for over \$100 each, averaged \$183.90. Only two bulls sold for less than \$100. One was not in good fit and the other was a small calf. The highest priced female was Pineapple of Hay, which went to John Ratcliffe for \$235. Twenty-seven females selling for \$100 and over averaged \$153.70. Only one small female sold for less than \$100. The 62 head brought into the sale-ring averaged \$165.20 each. The contributors to the sale were J. T. Gibson, Denfield; F. W. Scott, Highgate; William Waldie, Stratford; G. & W. H. Nicholson, Parkhill; Herb. Lee, Highgate; J. Watt & Son, Elora; R. & S. Nicholson, Parkhill; Harry Smith, Hay; William Hamilton, Bright; D. Brown, Ayr; J. A. Latimer, Woodstock; A. B. & T. W. Douglas, Strathroy; H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford; Wesley E. Johns, Exeter; H. Oestreicher & Sons, Crediton; G. A. Attridge, Muirkirk; F. McDonald & Son, Woodstock; G. E. Lindsay & Son, Thorndale; J. W. Wheaton, Thorndale; Thos. Henderson, Glencoe; F. H. Orris; R. H. Scott, Ilderton. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 or over, and the names of their purchasers:

#### Females.

Baroness Wimple 8th, H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford	\$170
Canadian Roan Lady, John Miller Jr., Ashburn	200
Cloris E., Geo. Mercer, Thamesford	180
Pansy Blossom 5th., John Miller Jr.	150
Rosalie 7th., Lloyd Galloway, Bealton	177
Nonpareil Lady of Sylvan 7th., Pettit Bros., Freeman	180
King's Countess, A. J. Golden, McGregor, Ont	110
King's Princess, Ben Pierce, Longwood	130
Nonpareil Countess 15th., T. Scott, Highgate	140
Irvinedale, John Evans, Guelph	140
Irvinedale Matchless, J. A. Watt, Elora	150
Irvinedale Mildred, N. Dick, Listowel	100
Irvinedale Duchess, John Evans	150
Roan Mildred 2nd., Arthur Sutherland, Longwood	150
White Lily, M. Warren, Villa Nova	120
Village Rosebud, Percy Sutherland, Longwood	210
Mysie Butterfly, S. Hardy Longwood	100
Mollie Buckingham, M. S. Snider, Waterloo	160
Pineapple of Hay, John Ratcliffe, Exeter	235
Cherry Blossom, J. T. Smith, Thedford	130
Lucy Dorn, J. W. Hutton, Mt. Brydges	150
Golden Flower, Jas. Morrison, St. Marys	150
Golden Locks 3rd., Milton Harris, Strathroy	150
Dollie Character, A. J. Golden	150
Kelso Queen, Walter Monahan, Matheson	180
Queen Mary, Edward A. Jones, Stratford	100
Laura 2nd., Fred Cadman, Thedford	110
Total 27	Average.....\$153.70

#### Bulls.

Rosemary Chief, P. J. McLean & Sons, Puslinch	\$100
Count Julia 2nd., W. B. Ferguson, Strathroy	180
McGregor, Alex. Kirk, Lakeside	170
Bachelor Boy, Cowie Bros., Ailsa Craig	170
Bold Boy, William Charters, Seaforth	250
Diamond Chief, Chris. Borthwick, Thedford	170
King's Knight, Matheson Bros., Embro	270
Bridesman 29th., Frank Gilhooly, Merlin	220
Good Luck, William McIntosh, Embro	150
Loadstone, Thos. Cameron, Exeter	310
Diamond Star 2nd., John Ratcliffe	320
Roan Blarney, Joseph Goddard, Denfield	260
Baron Buckingham, Geo. Brownlee, Carholme	120
Royal Duke, R. W. Dickie, Beachville	140
Billy Sunday, Geo. Peat, Bright	150
Village Swell, Thos. McDowell, Shawville, Que.	190
Ury Chief, P. M. Hart, Innerkip	100
Heart of Oak, Col. Robt. McEwen, Byron	150
Clan Dorn, A. M. McArthur, Southwold	180
Prince Augustine, Fred Ball, Wiarton	150
Royal Augusta, W. J. Golding, Thamesford	140
Bobs, Frank Pincombe, Wilton Grove	200
Edison, Paul Smeltzer, Wallaceburg	190
Gallant Hero, W. A. Forbes, Thedford	150
Craiglea Archer, H. M. Pettit, Freeman	130
Mischiefmaker 3rd., A. Kersell, Branchton	160
Archer's Choice, Wallace Peat, Bright	210
Mosa Recruit, Joseph Warden, Staffa	190
Plumside Baron, A. G. McCorquodale, Embro	130
Jealous King, Joseph Scott, Melbourne	180
Red Hero, Hugh Dale, Wilton Grove	170
Red Chief, Col. Robt. McEwen	150
Total 32	Average.....\$183.90

### A Check on Real Estate Dealings.

The public will read with interest of a Bill which has been put through the Ontario Legislature to prevent real estate men from collecting commissions on property sold by the owner, or other parties, after being listed with the real estate vendor. In future real estate dealers will not be able to collect commissions on property sales unless they have an agreement in writing. The following terms will cover the matter: "No action shall be brought to charge any person for the payment of a commission, or for remuneration for the sale of real or personal property unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought shall be in writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or some other person thereunto by whom legally authorized." This is a move in the right direction and surely will prevent much unnecessary legal action.

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

### Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, from Saturday, April 1, to Monday, April 3, numbered 108 cars, 2,251 cattle, 468 hogs, 43 sheep, 94 calves and 12 horses. Trade good at steady prices. Choice heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; one straight load at \$8.75; choice butchers', \$8 to \$8.25; cows, \$4.50 to \$7.25; bulls, \$5.50 to \$7.25; feeders, \$7 to \$7.50; stockers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; milkers, \$50 to \$90; calves, \$5 to \$10. Sheep, \$7 to \$9; lambs, \$11 to \$13.50; spring lambs, \$8 to \$10 each.

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

	City	Union	Total
Cars	30	348	378
Cattle	469	4,636	5,105
Hogs	240	7,992	8,232
Sheep	100	248	348
Calves	215	1,076	1,291
Horses	71	146	217

The total receipts at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1915 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars	39	321	360
Cattle	465	3,955	4,420
Hogs	534	8,715	9,249
Sheep	284	350	634
Calves	78	1,343	1,421
Horses	292	332	624

The combined receipts at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 18 car loads, 685 cattle; and

a decrease of 1,017 hogs, 286 sheep, 130 calves, and 407 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1915.

Receipts of live stock in all departments were not equal to the demand. The cause of this, as stated by drovers, was bad roads in nearly every district of Ontario. In cattle the supply was far from being enough, especially in the finished class. Prices for these were firmer than last week, as where small lots sold at \$8.50 then, loads brought that price this week. Prices for finished cattle are upon the upward trend, and farmers will do well to note this fact. Several loads of choice heavy steers sold at \$8.50, and a few lots of 5 to 10 steers brought \$8.75, and one lone animal reached \$9, but he was of Christmas quality.

On Monday the receipts were 2,311 cattle. Quality was not as good as could be desired at this season of the

year, and prices for finished animals were firmer than for the preceding week. The bulk of good to choice well-finished steers and heifers sold from \$7.85 up to \$8.20 by the load for steers and heifers. Cows and bulls sold at firm prices. Choice cows ranged from \$7 to \$7.40, but few brought the latter price. Choice bulls sold from \$7 to \$7.70, but only a limited number at the high value. Finished cattle are wanted and more would have sold.

Stockers and Feeders.—These classes are in active demand at firmer prices than at any time yet reported this season. One commission firm reports several orders from the United States that they were unable to fill. This firm bought all they could at following weights and values: steers, 850 to 1,000 lbs., at \$7.25 to \$7.60; stockers, 650 to 750 lbs., at \$6.75 to \$7.

Thedford	\$170
Ashburn	200
	180
	150
Pettit Bros.	177
	180
or, Ont.	110
	130
hgate.	140
	140
	100
	150
Longwood	151
	120
ngwood	210
	160
erloo	161
	231
	131
	151
	151
hroy	150
	150
on	181
d	100
	110
verage	\$153.76
Puslinch	\$164
hroy	180
	170
	177
	250
ford	170
	270
in	220
	150
	310
	320
	260
holme	120
	140
	150
e, Que.	191
	100
	151
	181
	151
rd.	140
	200
	190
	150
	130
	100
	210
	190
mbro	130
	180
	177
	151
	\$183.00

and some choice dehorned yearlings at \$7.25.

Milkers and Springers.—The common and medium classes of milkers and springers were slow sale by at least \$5 to \$10 per head; but choice, fresh milkers and forward springers were as firm as for some time past.

Veal Calves.—Values for veal calves have declined fully \$1.50 per cwt., and, considering the quality coming, there should be a still lower value set upon them in all grades.

Sheep and Lambs.—Values for these were no lower and no higher, as there was only a handful in comparison with the demand, and this is satisfactory to the packing houses, as it enables them to sell their cold-storage products at high prices.

Hogs.—Receipts were not at all equal to demands, and, in consequence, higher prices ruled as will be seen by quotations.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice, heavy steers at \$8.25 to \$8.60; choice butchers' cattle, \$8. to \$8.25; good, \$7.75 to \$8; medium, \$7.40 to \$7.60; common, \$6.60 to \$7; choice cows, \$6.90 to \$7.40; good cows, \$6.50 to \$6.75; medium cows, \$5.75 to \$6; common cows, \$5.25 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$4.75; choice bulls, \$7 to \$7.40; good bulls, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common and medium bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., at \$7.25 to \$7.60; good feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$7 to \$7.35; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., at \$6.75 to \$7; yearlings, 600 to 650 lbs., at \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and springers at \$90 to \$100; good cows at \$70 to \$85; common cows at \$45 to \$65.

Veal Calves.—Choice at \$9 to \$10; good at \$9 to \$9.50; common and light at \$5 to \$6; heavy, fat calves at \$6 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light sheep, \$9 to \$9.50; heavy and common sheep, \$7 to \$8; lambs, \$11 to \$13; cull lambs, \$9 to \$10; spring lambs, \$8 to \$10 each.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, \$11.25; 50c. is being deducted for heavy, fat hogs, and thin, light hogs; \$2.50 off for sows, and \$4 off for stags, from prices paid for selects.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 winter, per ear lot, \$1 to \$1.02; No. 1 commercial, 98c. to 98c.; No. 2 commercial, 94c. to 96c.; No. 3 commercial, 91c. to 92c.; according to freights outside; feed wheat, 85c. to 88c., according to sample. Manitoba wheat (new crop in store, Fort William), No. 1 northern, \$1.11; No. 2 northern, \$1.08½; No. 3 northern, \$1.06.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 3 white, 43c. to 44c., according to freights outside; commercial oats, 42c. to 43c. Manitoba oats (in store, Fort William)—No. 2 C. W., 42½c.; No. 3 C. W., 40½c.; extra No. 1 feed, 40½c.; No. 1 feed, 39½c.

Rye.—No. 1 commercial, 86c. to 87c., according to freights outside; rejected, 83c. to 85c., according to sample.

Buckwheat.—Nominal, 68c. to 69c., according to freights outside.

Barley.—Ontario, malting, 62c. to 64c., according to freights outside; feed barley, 59c. to 62c., according to freights outside.

American Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 81½c., track, Toronto.

Canadian Corn.—Feed, 68c. to 70c., track, Toronto.

Peas.—No. 2, \$1.60; sample peas, according to sample, \$1 to \$1.30.

Flour.—Ontario, winter, \$3.95 to \$4.05, track, Toronto, prompt shipment; \$4.05 to \$4.10 bulk seaboard, prompt shipment. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6.50; second patents, \$6, in jute; strong bakers', \$5.80, in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$17 to \$18; No. 2, \$14 to \$15, per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$6.50 to \$7, track, Toronto.

Bran.—\$25 per ton, Montreal freight; shorts, \$26, Montreal freights; middlings, \$27, Montreal freights; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.60 to \$1.70, Montreal freights.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Prices advanced one cent per pound on the wholesales during the week. Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, 36c. to 37c.; creamery, cut, 33c.

to 35c.; creamery solids, 32c. to 33c.; separator dairy, 29c. to 31c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs declined from two to three cents per dozen, and now sell at 24c. per dozen.

Cheese.—18c. to 19½c. Honey.—Extracted, 12½c. to 13c. per pound; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.40 to \$3.

Beans.—Primes, \$4; hand picked, \$4.50 per bushel.

Poultry (live weight).—Chickens, 15c. to 18c. per lb.; fowl, heavy, 18c. per lb.; fowl, light, 16c. per lb.; ducks, 18c. per lb.; geese, 12c. per lb.; turkeys, young, 22c. per lb.; old, 20c. per lb.

Hides and Skins.

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, cured, 16c. to 17c.; country hides, part cured, 15c. to 16c.; country hides, green, 14c. to 15c.; calf skins, per lb., 20c.; kip skins, per lb., 18c. sheep skins, city, \$2 to \$3; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$2; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.20 to \$1.25; horse hair, per lb., 37c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$4 to \$5; No. 2, \$3 to \$4. Wool, washed, 40c. to 44c. per lb.; wool, rejections, 33c. to 35c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, 28c. to 32c., per lb. Tallow, No. 1, 6½c. to 7½c.; solids, 6c. to 7c.

Note.—City hides are a drug on the market, as this is the grubby season, and the tanners are holding off for lower prices.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes have advanced again; the new Brunswick Delawares selling at \$2 to \$2.10 per bag; Ontarios, at \$1.90 per bag, and British Columbias, at \$1.75 per bag. The Delawares now arriving are of very poor quality, small, and heavy when cooked.

Old cabbage is cheaper—selling at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per barrel. There is a great demand for the new cabbage (imported), which sells at \$3.50 per case.

The California cauliflower has been of splendid quality all winter, but a car which arrived from Oregon this past week (the first to arrive from that state) excelled any we have yet had, and sold at the high price of \$3.25 per case, of 10 to 15 heads.

California and Florida have been our source of supply for oranges, but next season Cuba will be added to the list, as a grower down there shipped a sample case last week to one of the wholesalers to show what he expects to be able to supply next year. They are of very fine quality; very much like the late Valencias, with only one or two seeds and quite juicy.

Old carrots are quite firm in price at \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bag.

Florida tomatoes are coming in very freely and are of excellent quality, now selling at \$2.25 to \$3.25 per six-basket crate, according to size.

Montreal.

Conditions in the country, particularly in sections where the snow has been heavy, were against the shipment of cattle, and as a consequence receipts on the local market continued light. Demand was not particularly active, so that prices ranged from 8 to 8½c. per lb. for choice steers, with ¼c. more in some instances. Fine quality were quoted at 7½c. to 8c., and good at 7¼c. to 7½c. Other grades ranged down to as low as 5½c. per lb. for common. Bulls brought higher prices last week, and were quoted as high as 7½c. per lb. for choicest. Good quality were 7c. to 7½c., and medium down to 6½c. Butchers' cows were about steady, good to choice being 6½c. to 7c., and common as low as 5½c. Canning cattle were quite firm, and the price ranged from 4¼c. to 5c. per lb. Sheep and lambs were scarce. Sheep sold at 8c. to 8½c., and lambs at 11¼c. to 12c. Practically no spring lambs were offered on the market. Receipts of calves were fairly large and prices steady at 8c. to 8½c. per lb. for milk-fed calves, and \$2 to \$5 each for common. Hogs continued to sell at 11¼c. to 11½c. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market showed no change last week, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light draft horses, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each; small horses, \$100 to \$125 each, and culls \$50 to \$75 each. Fine saddle and carriage horses were steady at \$200 to \$250.

Dressed Hogs.—Very little change took place in this market during the week. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs were still quoted at 15½c. to 15¾c. per lb., and demand was good.

Poultry.—Demand for poultry was on the light side, and prices were firmly held at 25c. to 29c. to cover all grades of good to choice turkeys. Chickens were 22c. to 24c. per lb., geese and fowl 17c. to 19c. per lb., and ducks 19c. to 20c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Supplies continued on the light side, and the tone of the market was rather firmer. Sales were made as high as \$1.80 per bag of 90 lbs. for car lots. In a smaller way, potatoes were \$1.90 to \$1.95 per bag.

Maple Syrup and Honey.—The new maple syrup season is now here, but no new stock has yet been reported. 8-lb. tins of old syrup were quoted at 95c., while 10-lb. tins are \$1.10, and 13-lb. tins, \$1.40. Sugar was still quoted at 13c. Honey was dull at 15½c. to 16c. per lb. for white clover comb, and 12½c. to 13c. for extracted. Brown clover comb was 12c. to 13c. per lb., and brown extracted 10½c. to 11½c. Buckwheat honey was 9c. to 11c. per lb.

Eggs.—The milder weather last week has had a marked effect on the production of eggs. Receipts showed considerable increase, and prices fell to 27c. per dozen for new-laid stock. Some old stock was still available at around 22c. for No. 1 candled.

Butter.—Very little new butter was offered. Prices held steady under a good demand, at 33c. to 34c. for finest creamery, and 32c. to 32½c. for fine, with seconds at 30c. to 30½c. Dairies were 25c. to 27c.

Cheese.—Prices were about steady, at 18½c. to 19c. for finest Westerns, 18¼c. to 18½c. for finest Easterns, and 17¼c. to 18c. for fine cheese.

Grain.—Wheat market was steadier last week. Oats were practically unchanged. No. 2 Canadian Western were quoted at 52c. per bushel, ex-store; No. 3, at 50c.; No. 1 extra feed, at 50c.; No. 1 feed, 49c., and No. 2 feed, 48c. Ontario and Quebec oats were 48c. to 48½c. for No. 2; and 47c. to 47½c. for No. 3, and 46c. to 46½c. for No. 4.

Flour.—Demand was dull and prices unchanged. Manitoba first patents were \$6.60 per barrel, in bags, seconds being \$6.10 and strong bakers' \$5.90. Ontario flour was \$6.10 for patents, and \$5.50 to \$5.60 for straight rollers, per barrel, in wood, the latter being \$2.60 per bag.

Hay.—This market continued exceptionally steady at \$21 per ton, extract, for No. 1 hay; \$20.50 for extra good No. 2; \$20 for No. 2, and \$18.50 for No. 3.

Seeds.—Dealers reported a very good demand. The price of alsike was much the same as a year ago, but red clover and timothy were dear. Quotations per hundred lbs., Montreal were \$10 to \$15 for timothy; \$23 to \$28 for red clover, and \$17 to \$24 for alsike.

Hides.—Calf skins advanced 4c per lb., being 25c. per lb. for No. 1, and 23c. for No. 2. Beef hides were 21c., 20c. and 19c. per lb. for No's. 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Sheep skins were very scarce at \$2.50 each, and horse hides were \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. Rough tallow was 1½c. to 2½c. per lb., rendered being 7c. to 7½c. per lb.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—A market that started out for the week very snappy wound up the last week at Buffalo very draggy and lower, prices on Friday of last week being a full quarter under the values prevailing for the opening day of the week. Bad dressed beef situation, warm weather and too many cattle after Monday, were given as the main and most substantial reasons. Even with the decline towards the last half of the week, however, values looked high, as compared with dressed beef prices. On Monday best cattle ranged from \$9.50 to \$9.60, a substantial number selling around and above nine cents, and the east got no shipping steers under \$8.50. Best handy, butchering steers ranged up to \$8.85, and the Monday market was rated strong, in some instances higher. By Friday values had dropped a full quarter, and there were indications that the trade was to have another low level for the week following. The past week found eight or ten loads of Canadian cattle on offer, and practically all of

the shippers reported good results. Among the steers, the best offered sold at \$8.50, but they were not a very good kind. As the summer approaches there is reason to expect lower prices, as the rangers will be in competition with a half fat kind of cattle that are generally rather hard to move. Predictions are made even with last week's set-back, that choice kinds of cattle will continue to bring pretty strong values. Receipts last week were 4,475 head, as against 4,625 for the preceding week, and 2,975 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.15 to \$9.60; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$8.85; plain, \$8.15 to \$8.35, very coarse and common, \$7.65 to \$7.90; best Canadians, \$8.50 to \$8.75; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.25; common and plain, \$7.50 to \$7.85.

Butchering Steers.—Choice, heavy, \$8.50 to \$8.75; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; best handy, \$8.50 to \$8.75; common to good, \$7.50 to \$8.25; light, thin, \$7 to \$7.25; yearlings, prime, \$8.50 to \$9; yearlings, common to good, \$8 to \$8.35.

Cows and Heifers.—Prime weighty heifers, \$7.50 to \$8.15; best handy butcher heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6 to \$7; best heavy, fat cows, \$6.50 to \$7; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to fair, \$5 to \$6.75; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.75; canners, \$3.25 to \$4.

Bulls.—Best, heavy, \$7 to \$7.50 good butchering, \$6.50 to \$6.75; sausage, \$6 to \$6.25.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$75 to \$90; in car loads, \$60 to \$70.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$6.75 to \$7.25; common to good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; best stockers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common to good, \$5 to \$5.75.

Hogs.—Prices at all marketing points were given a hard jolt last week. Monday at Buffalo the better weight grades sold at \$10.25 and \$10.35, bulk \$10.25, and pigs landed at \$9.25; Tuesday's market was steady to a nickel lower, top being \$10.30; Wednesday nothing brought above \$10.20, with bulk going at \$10.15; Thursday's market was \$10 and \$10.05, with pigs selling down to \$8.75, and while pigs were held steady Friday, bulk going at \$8.75, better weight grades dropped down to \$9.70 and \$9.80, with a few \$9.85. Roughs the fore part of the week sold up to \$9.25 and \$9.35, and before the week was out buyers got these from \$8.75 to \$8.85. Stags range was mostly from \$7.50 down. Receipts last week were approximately 24,200 head, being against 24,723 head for the week previous, and 22,075 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts last week were light, and prices on one or two days were as high, if not higher, than any previous time in the history of the yards. Monday top lambs sold at \$11.75 and \$11.85, with one load \$11.90; Tuesday they brought up to \$12.00; Wednesday and Thursday tops reached \$12.10, and Friday's market was a dime lower, nothing selling above \$12. Weighty lambs were neglected, and when handy ones were plentiful, choice lots, weighing between 90 and 100 pounds, undersold the more desirable kinds by from a quarter to fifty cents. Cull lambs were scarce, and they sold from \$11 down. Some heavy lambs in small bunches sold down to \$11. A new record was made for yearlings the past week, these bringing up to \$10.75 and \$10.85. Sheep were scarce and firm, choice wethers showing a range of from \$9.25 to \$9.50, while ewes went from \$9 down. Receipts last week reached around 14,300 head, as compared with 17,166 head for the week before and 9,550 head for the same week a year ago.

Sale Dates Claimed.

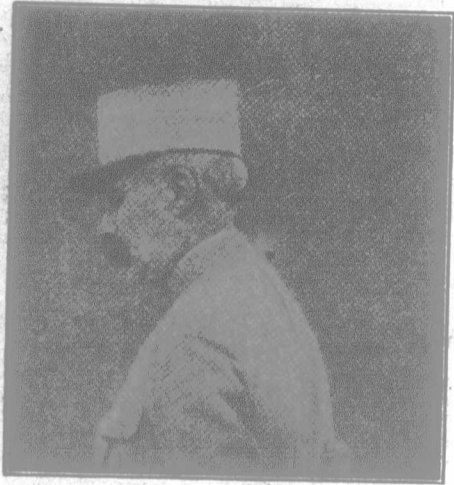
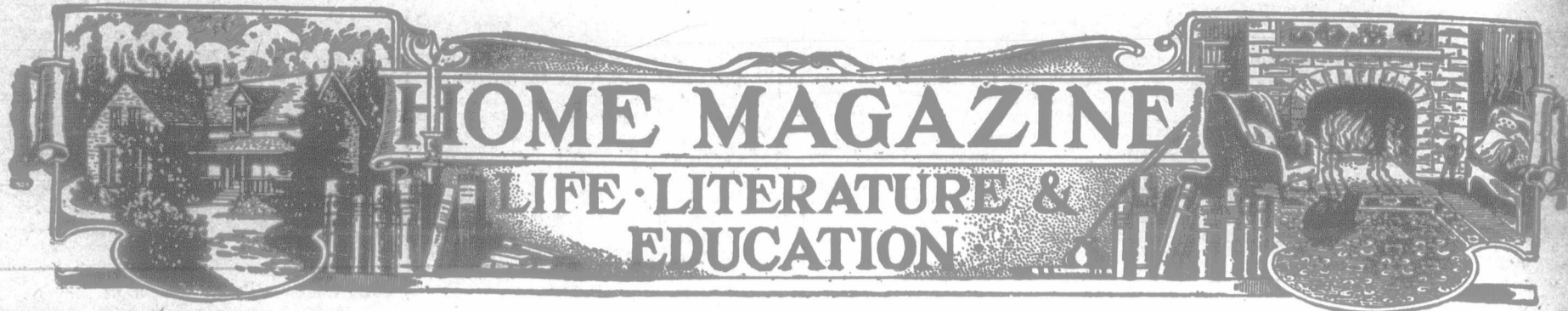
- April 7—J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; Shropshires, Southdowns, Welsh ponies, Berkshires and cattle.
- April 12—Edmund Baker & Sons, Winchester, Ont.; Holsteins.
- April 13—A. & G. Forbes, West Mont rose, Ont.; dual-purpose Shorthorns.
- April 13—J. B. Cowieson & Sons, Queensville, Ont.; pure-bred stock.
- April 19—James Benning, Williams-town, Ont.; Ayrshires.

Dealings.

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Markets.

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General Petain, the Defender of Verdun.

General Petain was called on two hours' notice to take command at Verdun. He demonstrated his ability to meet the terrible responsibility that fell upon him.

### Bloodroot.

(BY BLISS CARMAN.)

When April winds arrive  
And the soft rains are here,  
Some morning by the roadside  
These gipsy folk appear.

We never see their coming,  
However sharp our eyes;  
Each year as if by magic  
They take us by surprise.

Along the ragged woodside  
And by the green spring run,  
Their small white heads are nodding  
And twinkling in the sun.

They crowd across the meadow  
In innocence and mirth,  
As if there were no sorrow  
In all the lovely earth.

So frail, so unregarded;  
And yet about them clings  
That exquisite perfection.  
The soul of common things!

Think you the springing pastures  
Their starry vigil kept,  
To hear along the midnight  
Some message while we slept?

How else should spring requicken  
Such glory in the sod?  
I guess that trail of beauty  
Is where the angel trod.

—SEL.

### "The War and Personal Liberty."

BY THE SFARTAN.

It requires some philosophy in these epic days to get out from under cannon smoke and shimmer of bayonets to the consideration of personal ideas, but the turmoil in Europe—from the standpoint of three-quarters of the Earth a struggle for Liberty—forces one serious reflection apart, that of one's real feelings as to his own personal Liberty.

For is this not after all the thing that satisfies life or leaves it terribly unsatisfied?

Just as the cudgels of Liberty have outnumbered the sceptres of potentates, so in a sense the question of the freedom of our own spirit means more to each of us perhaps than this fearful muddle of the priority of nations, though not in any selfish sense.

The idea comes as a reminder that this hateful set-to in Europe can bring no Utopia wherein Liberty will shine down into the millions of individual souls to drive out fear, and hate, and ceaseless unrest. It will teach that certain things set on paper are to be as

inviolable as the rock tablets of the patriarchs, and it will not be forgotten that there are certain awful energies of recoil in thirty centimetre guns that can wreck sacrilegious gunners with Might is Right emblazoned on their crests.

But the ceaseless personal struggle for the something just beyond will in no great degree disappear because Truth, that must obtain always, has just now taken on the ghastly mantle of War. If the masses of the people amongst the allied nations believe fully that a colossal lie has been punished, then this will be so much of personal uplift in the realization that Right is Might, but that the terms never dare be reversed, though ten million booted swashbucklers shout the contrary. But the matter of Liberty with self-respect, highest attainment, and fulfilment of the best graces of life needs more.

It seems sometimes as though the present conflict were one gigantic effort to win all these things at one terrific effort. Yet can it be? Perhaps a supreme independence of soul and personality can never be won. Louis the Fourteenth, the strongest monarch brilliant France ever had, save in some sense Napoleon, could say with egotistical rapture, in reply to pleas of his ministers, "L'Etat, c'est moi!" (The state! But I am the state!) Yet superb vanity of this kind was relative only. The scrolls of history are in the main faithful to truth, and it is plain that the Grand Monarch dragged in his onward path certain galling fetters and wore chains strung heavy from his heart-strings. At best his was a transient Liberty.

There is a clean-cut contrasting picture in Carlyle's "Past and Present"—that of the Abbot Samson. Something indefinable seems to have shown this strong solitary doer of good that he was a man and free. The Three Wise Men of old journeyed no straighter to their Star than this lone full-souled spirit marched to the simple sublime goal he had found for himself. One cannot imagine his thinking for a moment of his meagre wallet and his modicum of pennies. It was a different independence.

Military power and war won much for Louis, but Abbot Samson won more without so much as a hickory cudgel. Accepting the lesson of the contrast it can only be false philosophy to expect that if Germany is crushed the Germans themselves need accept any sense of servitude, or that Britons in winning shall each feel a super-man-like Liberty. The old flag may stand a little more solidly on its base. But not thereby will the sons of the Empire have reached the desires of their own inner lives.

No, it will begin all over again, this life-long yearning for the elusive goal of happiness and contentment that stirs and rankles in so many breasts. It seems mute and inarticulate often. Some spirits, set-faced and imperturbable, scarce own that it is in them, and go strongly with their pain through life to its end.

And often too its expression is lurid and terrible. It requires second sight to see pathos and simple goodness in the hoarse yells of anarchists. Yet it is there—a terrible unrest of spirit crying aloud for something it calls Freedom.

More pathetic still and always eloquent, the instinct of protection, through fear, of the labor unions. What are they but uphill gropings for a simpler Liberty—the right to eat-to-live—to have something of the much that is of the Earth and made for all men? The tale is as old as history, but in the midst of war, and knowing little of what it may bring of political conditions, we know quite certainly, in the light of the sober past, what it will not bring.

Perhaps, though, the uphill road has certain sign-posts. There is the Liberty

of intellect. It can help, and the liberty of the spiritual is vital. These two with that sublime thing—true self-expression are mile-stones towards happiness, and contentment, and peace. These things are not jingled forth from cash registers and so it has come to pass, in this age of commerce that they have been neglected to the extent that stern reactions must come. This War, indeed, is half a matter of buying and selling, the privileges being fearfully costly. Nevertheless there must be a vast and general pilgrimage on these high roads of Hope if there is to be any such thing as content for humanity and for each of its souls.

It is as impossible to estimate the amount of rancor that rises from ignorance as it is to account for the seeming aversion of so many to making their own, or in part their own, the whole world of thought that lies at their elbows almost to be had merely for the taking. One can believe that Herbert Spencer was possessed of a great freedom of soul, thanks to his superb intellect. For the capacity for mental pleasure lasts while life lasts. Transient pleasures only smother the restless fires for the nonce.

In a sense all reading is the study of the lives of people, the getting into close contact with all our fellow creatures of the past and of the present. There is Liberty here. For even the hod-carrier who has read well looks out upon life, and it is introspection that magnifies pains and obstacles and weaves imaginary chains of bondage. Educated really means "lead out." It is a fine word—lead out into light, indeed, and enlightenment is always of a free spirit while darkness of mind is a thing of dungeons.

There is then such a thing as intellectual freedom, imperishable amidst any depths of material or national conditions. They thrust the historian Greene into prison, but it was, thanks to his education, giving him a superb liberty, and his "Short History of England" was the badge of that liberty.

Spiritually, the law applies with often greater force because it has and may work its emancipating power where the capacity for a liberal education does not exist. As a matter of fact the two developments go hand in hand. There never yet was a so-called atheist who had achieved education. They are numbered of the half-educated or the specially trained. Your atheist is a great forgetter—a transient flash of peculiar egotism. He is as far from Liberty as he is near to it who knows himself, because of the very mystery of his living and being, to be a creature of the Creator.

Perhaps a full realization of this would in a great reassuring wave bear one up to heights where a just self-esteem would convince him always that the things of the world were his and every man's, beside the spiritual wealth, and all regardless of membership lists of stock-exchanges or signatures on deeds of Earth's acres. Endowed thus, rancor might well pass for an infinite patience, the Creator's life beating in one's soul, and convincing it of an infallible adjustment and eventually a surpassing Liberty.

And just as education frees and the spiritual emancipates so does true self-expression bring a flood of rightness that buoy life above every breaker. There is perhaps as much wretchedness and slavery in unapplied and misapplied talents as from any other weakness or neglect. The feeling that one toils at the thing that is his breeds the keenest supremest kind of independence. The starving poet in his attic has been satirized times without number. So, too, the thread-bare obscure scientist and the man with inventive hobby. The garland of freedom be theirs a

thousand times forever. They are free. They have climbed a long way on the road to Hope and Peace. Little they have. Much they are. For they keep faith with the sure-seeing soul that is in them.

Alas! Bugle-blast and salvos of cannon right nothing it seems, but the cry of the growing mind, and the growing spirit if answered justly can at least spread Earth wide to the vision, feed the agonized soul to a sweeter fullness, and through faithful self-expression, abjuring gold, proclaim to the highest mountains and the farthest valleys—"It is thus that I am a free man, because I see, because I am of the Creator, because I toil at the thing nearest to my soul, the thing that is mine to do in this unutterably strange thing that is my life."

## The Windrow

Thirty thousand school-teachers of France have been enrolled in the active fighting forces.

Ivor Novello's song "Keep the Home Fires Burning" is now sung in all languages, and is popular in England, Wales, France, Italy, Russia, Scandinavia and America. Mr. Novello is only 22 years of age, and is now at the front with a concert-party that gives concerts for the soldiers and the wounded. Upon one occasion 3,000 men passed him on the way to the trenches, and they were singing his song.

Portugal, it is believed, joined the war upon England's invitation. The value of the step to the Allies lies in the fact that her island possessions will now be available as operating centers for Allied cruisers.

In the midst of all the broils in Mexico, the women have held a congress to advocate "a new system of moral and religious education." Over 1,000 delegates were present. "It is a striking illustration," says the Independent, of the possible value of women in the government. Mexican leaders have been for years floundering in the midst of petty revolutions and personal recriminations. They have seen no wise way out. But Mexico's women have taken a real step toward democracy and an orderly government for their country. Naturally they urge the necessity of woman suffrage as a basis for their work.

The Mesopotamian Valley, up which the British expedition from the Persian Gulf has made its way, is, according to tradition, man's first—and last—paradise. But Tommy Atkins, toiling through the sand under a blazing sun, fighting fleas and flies as well as Turks and Arabs, did not find the country Edenic. One night when the troops were trying to sleep one soldier was heard to say to another: "Ere, Bill, if this is the Garden of Eden, I wonder what Adam and Eve did with these 'ere mosquitos a-buzzin' around 'em."

"When John Masfield, the English poet went to Philadelphia six weeks ago to deliver an address," says Des Moines Register, "no one met him at the train, he had to hunt up the speaking place for himself, he spoke to a small audience, and his address attracted little attention. When he returned to Philadelphia for another address a few days ago, he was dined and fêted, and 5,000 people sought admission to the church where he spoke, hundreds being turned away at the door." "Between

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MORRIS.

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the two visits Masefield had been the subject of extended sketches and full-page discussions in newspapers, and his romantic story had been told, how he had "run away from England to become a sailor, turned farmer in the United States, then broken into newspaper work, and finally become established as a writer of literature." Mr. Masefield has written the best poem on the war that has yet appeared.

The most famous of French airmen is Sub-Lieutenant George Guynemer. He is barely twenty-one and at the outbreak of the war was a high school student. He offered himself for the army, but was rejected by the examining board. Then he set himself to learn flying and last August obtained his pilot's license. In December he brought down his first German machine, a Fokker, and since then he has devoted himself to single combats with the German aeroplanes. He flies alone and acts both as pilot and gunner. In one of these duels he chased the German to a height of two miles, where the air was so cold that his machine gun would not work because of the freezing of the oil. But Guynemer dashed against the German machine and both fell. The German aeroplane was crushed on the ground, but Guynemer recovered control at a height of 1500 feet and alighted safely. For his exploits he has been awarded the Legion of Honor, the Military Medal and the War Cross. On the ribbon of the cross are embroidered eight palms, one for each German aeroplane that he has brought down. According to a Swiss report he has been shot by a German aviator and wounded in the face and left arm.—SEL.

A medical officer recently returned from France writes, "The Hospital," London, Eng., an article warning people against believing too much of the gossip that filters over from the trenches. Among the officers on the field, he states, most of the "yarns" are treated as idle gossip: "It is not only that a percentage of the men in the ranks retail to their friends all the reports that they chance to hear, and even embroider them for home consumption; just as often they narrate incidents that are purely imaginary, apparently for the purpose of giving their womenfolk thrills of horror and anxiety, or of extorting the admiration and envy of their male friends. Thus on one occasion, to give an instance that any officer could cap without difficulty. A soldier arrived fresh from England in a re-enforcing raft, and was duly posted to a unit which happened to be about four miles behind the trench-line. He was allotted certain clerical duties which kept him fairly well employed in doors, and certainly gave him no chance of exploration nearer the fire-trenches. Four days after his arrival, during which time no shell had fallen within two miles of him, he wrote home as follows: "We are now in the trenches, seeing the bullets do their ghastly work and hearing the constant scream of the shells overhead. But I am a soldier and no coward; and I do my duty just the same." "It would not be fair," continues the writer, "to suggest that all the wonderful stories told in letters from the trenches have as little foundation as this case; for even the most extraordinary have generally some basis in fact, but the men who do the most wonderful feats of bravery and heroism are apt to be the last to write about them."

It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do which shall be worth doing, and be of itself pleasant to do, and which should be done under such conditions as would make it neither over-wearisome nor over-anxious. Turn that claim about as I may, think of it as long as I can, I can not find that it is an exorbitant claim; yet again I say if Society would or could admit it the face of the world would be changed; discontent and strife and dishonesty would be ended. To feel that we were doing work useful to others and pleasant to ourselves, and that such work and its due reward could not fail us! What serious harm could happen to us then?—Wm. MORRIS.

Last Friday I went to a little cemetery in France—so sweet and peaceful, and the soldiers' graves are marked by huge shells with the names scratched on by

comrades,' says a correspondent of the 'Nation.'

"Some even had treasured belongings hanging in the shells, and no one would touch or destroy. One brave fellow had his mother's wedding ring fastened to a cross of bayonets. It is a beautiful picture; I would you could see it."

"The little peasant children bring daily their offering of flowers. Many of our brave London boys lie there. It is not all horror; I have seen some beautiful sights. The little cemetery is just outside. . . and is called the 'Ground of Saints.'



Serbian Women Waiting Outside a Red Cross Hospital for News.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Lift Up Your Hearts!

Let us lift up our heart with our hands unto God in the heavens.—Lam. 3:41.

"Of what an easy, quick access,  
My blessed Lord, art Thou! How suddenly

May our requests Thine ear invade!  
To show that state dislikes not easiness—  
If I but lift mine eyes, my suit is made:  
Thou canst no more not hear than Thou canst die."



Polish Refugees in Search of a New Home.

Down through the centuries rings the clarion call to burdened, troubled souls: "Lift up your hearts!" Let us make answer bravely and determinedly: "We lift them up unto the Lord!"

The Book from which our text is taken to-day is a very sad book. Its very name is disheartening: "The Lamentations of Jeremiah." But it is not all sad, or I should not have chosen my text from its pages; for we have plenty of sad things to read about in these days, and I want to be true to my name of "Hope" and seek for the

sunshiny side of the cloud. In this sad book of Lamentations we find that God's compassions fail not, but are new every morning. We are reminded that the Lord is good unto them that wait for Him, to the soul that seeketh Him. The prophet not only counsels us to lift up our heart with our hands unto God; but he is sure that God is so attentive that He not only will hear our "cry" but even our "breathing." In spite of the desolation around him, in spite of the terrible sight of old men, young girls and little babies murdered in the open streets, he is sure of God's love, and says: "Thou drewest near in the day that I called upon thee: Thou saidst, fear not."

I wonder whether we really understand the mighty power for good exerted by a man of faith. Gideon made no mistake when he said to his army of volunteers: "Whosoever is fearful and afraid, let him return and depart early." Though more than two-thirds of his soldiers gladly seized the opportunity to go home, he was safer without those who were fearful and afraid. So, on the other hand, the courage of one man may do wonders in keeping up the hearts of multitudes. Like the Psalmist, we might be crushed under accumulated burdens, if it were not that we believe verily to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. We can carry the Lord's leisure and be strong, knowing that his love can never fail us. In this time of world-wide anxiety let us be very careful to sound the note of hopeful trust, lest we weaken the hearts of our comrades and help to drag down our loved Empire in its hour of need. If we are to inspire hope rather than despair, we must not only speak hopefully but also think hopefully. We are responsible for our thoughts, and an attitude of mind is wonderfully infectious. We must lift up our "hearts" to the Lord, and keep them lifted up.

Miss Havergal, in a beautiful poem, tells how she found herself in a merry social gathering, and suddenly realized the Presence of her Lord. In the midst of the fun and laughter her heart was alone with Him. Then came a sudden hush, while a song was being sung, and through the light and music she sent one happy upward glance. She knew her unseen Master was nearer than all the merry throng, and she was filled with wonder at the thought of the marvellous gladness of being "forever" with the Lord.

"If such a thrill of joy can crown One upward look to Thee."

If you are anxious about dear friends at the front, you can lift up your heart for them and echo the prayer of Isaiah: "Be Thou their arm every morning, our salvation in the time of trouble."

Is it possible for weak, human hearts to go on trusting in God when all earthly hope has vanished? We know how Satan tried to shake our Leader's faith in the love of His Father. If God loved His Son would He leave Him without food in the wilderness? We know how confident was the answer given—man's real life is sustained by a higher gift than earthly food.

Later—on the Cross—the only agony able to darken the human soul of our

it from your sight; so the love of God is glowing for you even when life seems darkest. Go on lifting up your heart—as Christ did—and soon the black cloud will pass and you will find the joy which seemed to have left you forever.

Is it possible, I ask again, for men to go on trusting God when earthly hopes have all vanished?

Did you ever read the story of the missionary expedition to Patagonia, undertaken by Captain Allan Gardiner and six other men in 1850? Through week after week of waiting for the supplies of food which did not come, the courage and faith of those men was marvellous. Unable to do any missionary work, dying one by one of scurvy and slow starvation, their records show fertility and trustfulness in God almost beyond belief. In the time of greatest distress Mr. Williams (the surgeon) wrote: "I am happy beyond all expression." When a search party at last arrived they found near the body of Captain Gardiner (who was the last of the seven to die) a hand, painted on the rocks, with "Psalm 62:5-8" beneath it. That reference shows that in the face of a death by starvation those noble hearts were still trusting in God as a sure Defence and Rock of salvation. Capt. Gardiner's last written words were these: "Our dear brother left the boat on Tuesday at noon, and has not since returned; doubtless he is in the presence of his Redeemer, whom he served so faithfully. Yet a little while, and through grace we may join that blessed throng, to sing the praises of Christ through eternity. I neither hunger nor thirst, though five days without food! Marvellous loving kindness to me a sinner!"

Through death that gallant soldier of Christ gained his heart's desire. He had tried unavailingly to stir up England on behalf of the South American natives; but the story of that little band of heroes, dying yet unconquered by the fear of death, roused the hearts of the men and women of England, and money was poured out and volunteers at once offered themselves to carry on the work which seemed to have failed.

It is possible, you see, for men to go on lifting up their hearts in steady hopefulness, even when all earthly hopes fail. Others have done it—many others—and we can be brave too, if we keep our hearts fixed on God. St. Peter began to sink when he thought about the stormy wind and waves. If we want to sink, too, and prove ourselves cowards in this day of many heroes, we had better keep our attention fixed sadly on the storm that is certainly raging. But, if we want to encourage the hearts of our comrades, we can do it by lifting up our hearts continually to Him who is the Ruler of kingdoms and King over kings, "be the earth never so unquiet."

"I have closed the door on Fear,  
He has lived with me far too long.  
If he should break forth and reappear  
I would lift up my eyes and look at the sky,  
And sing aloud, and run lightly by—  
He will never follow a song."

DORA FARNCOMB

### Gifts From Readers.

I have received three donations (for the needy) from "readers" during the last week—\$1.00; \$2.00; \$5.00—and will gladly do my part in passing on these gifts to those who are sick and in need. With many thanks.—HOPE.

### Smiles.

Polite But Firm.—Mrs. N. was giving instructions to her new servant: "Before removing the soup plates, Mary, always ask each person if he or she would like any more."

"Very good, madam."

Next day Mary, respectfully bowing to one of the guests, inquired:

"Would the gentleman like some more soup?"

"Yes, please."

"There ain't any left."—Chicago Journal.

Her Passing.—George, the four-year-old grandson of an extremely pious and devout grandfather, came rushing into the house wildly excited.

"Grandpa!" he called, "Mr. Barton's cow is dead. God called her home."—Holton (Kan.) Signal.

Fashions Dept.

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 ten cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty 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.

When ordering, please use this form:—  
Send the following pattern to:

Name.....  
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Country.....  
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8977 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.



8969 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Fancy Blouse with Cape, 34 to 42 bust.

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8999 Child's Rompers, 1, 2 and 4 years.

8985 Child's Apron, 2, 4 and 6 years.



8984 Flounced Skirt, 24 to 32 waist.



8988 Boy's Suit, 8, 4 and 6 years.

8997 Child's Coat, 2, 4 and 6 years.

Our Serial Story

The Road of Living Men.

BY WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT.

Author of "Down Among Men," "Fate Knocks at the Door," "Red Fleece," "Routledge Rides Alone," "Midstream," "The Child and the Country," etc.

Serial Rights Secured.

VI.

The Romanys were but thirty miles away.

"By going up the river with me," Yuan had said, "you will see China, not the bland and adaptable China of the ports, but the China where a thousand years is as a day; the China that was here almost the same when your Saint Paul was Saul of Tarsus. You will see river and hill-life, and a people fresh from the mint of time. I want you to see my painted rocks. I want you to see my house. And then you will be close to her."

Here was China indeed—China mountained, ravined, remote, eternal. So far inland was Liu chuan, a walled city of thesecond-class (across the Yangtse from the estate of Yuan's father) that the great river had not yet left her gorges, and was still icy from the mountain-snows upon which she fed. Indeed the Tibetan border was little farther to the west from Liu chuan, than Hankow to the east; and Hankow is six hundred miles up-stream from Shanghai. Moreover, miles have their seventeenth century meaning in this old land.

The foreign colony in Liu chuan was small in numbers, a few Germans in the tea and silver trade, and an American Mission. I had agreed to spend some time with Yuan at his father's house, but could not bring myself to take up indefinite lodgings there. Accordingly, I was across the river more or less, at the Rest House in Liu chuan. This troubled my Chinese friend, but his courtesy was too clear in quality for him to obtrude his will upon another.

At the Rest House I met Huntoon, a big-nosed young man, and American. At first glance, I thought there was coldness in the blue eye. This impression did not return, but something rakish, yet of keen value, instead. He was jovial even in his passion. Yuan for Mother China; I for a woman—and Huntoon for Scotch whiskey. There was no drink on him now. It wasn't the faint map-coloring of that expansive nose that made me know, but something from the manner. . . . I asked him as one does in a Chinese river-town, if he were going up or down.

"I live here."  
I looked back at the Wall of the native city—with the low mounds of outcast dead, like bear-burrows, all along the river-side; at the mean shrunken foreign quarter, and the dim gouges to the water's edge, natural erosions to begin with, which the Chinese had straightened and deepened from the cliffs to the stream; the rocky walls polished by ages of rubbing hands and shoulders as was the path by naked human feet.

"No. I'm not in trade or official business. My work is fighting. Liu chuan is home. I've been back here off and on for ten years. Stayed longer this time than ever before—good or bad sign, as you like."

He was smiling quietly at my interest. The Orient had cut into his face a little—the slow life of false stimulation which bites into the very nature of a man of the Western world, bred for swifter action. It was a good face, if not a masterful one. In the deepest sense, he accepted his lot. Huntoon came from quality, for he saw what he was and laughed at it.

"St. Louis—yes, that's the old town," he told me. "They were thoughtful, to give me a river in this. You see, I'm on remittance here in Liu chuan. They treated me too well when I was a cub at home. When I started to grow a mane—it looked to them as if I was messing things. Fact is, I did mess things. They stood it as long as they could, then picked out a place by a river as far as possible from St. Louis—just as far as the planet would stand for. It's a toss-up east or west to Father's house. I don't have to stay here, of course. I get strong every little while and leave, but on the tenth day of each month—there's forty pounds, if I'm here. Once

I stayed away three years, once two at a stretch. I must have come home tired the last time. I've been here a year. I suppose I'll end up by sitting down for good. They don't need the money back home."

He was inimitably good-natured about it all. I watched him thoughtfully, as he sprinkled dry tobacco from a cloth bag to brown paper, rolled it in his left hand, and sheltered the match from the wind in the sliding cover of the box. We leaned back against the bricks of the Rest House, keeping as much as possible in the yard of shade which the late hour of forenoon allowed. He told of front and flame, of war to the knife, and of riding hard.

I noted pock-marks faintly, a flange of ear and nostril that had been frozen, a ruffle of scar-tissue about his throat. The strong noon light brought out these matters. Huntoon's was a pigeon-breast, a cadet's waist; a short brown-stained hand, and a thick thigh, bulging with saddle-muscles. He didn't weigh more than a hundred and fifty pounds. Soft as he was I saw that few men could have carried out cleanly an assignment to give him a beating. One of those terrific physical men, this Huntoon, who feel so good after a week or two of decent living, that they become dangerous to the community.

Up, out of one of the deep cuts from the river, Yuan Kang Su now came, and along the bluff another figure approached—a woman in white, under a slanting parasol, a shade or two more orange than the sunlight. The town looked less shameless, with my friend and the white woman coming. Huntoon and I arose.

Yuan was first to reach us. He had met Huntoon, who now casually waited to greet the lady. The slanting parasol was close enough to obliterate the estate of Yuan's father, and an entire mountain range across the river, before it was tilted for the face to appear. I heard a peculiar catch in the throat of Yuan Kang Su. Huntoon had stepped forward, and now turned to present "Miss Forbes of the Mission."

A gray-eyed young woman with a calm, rather large face, a queer little slope to her shoulders, as one used to carrying children. It must have been because I liked her voice that I looked again. The heat had ripened her pale cheek into a delicate attraction. Her hair was brown, and bound a bit tightly, or perhaps I thought of this afterward. I was not especially critical nor absorbed. She had greeted me and turned to Yuan. Now the gray eyes widened and her lips, which had seemed the sort to go with the Mission, softened and parted.

One of the prettiest things, of a purely exterior kind, ever enacted—that meeting was to me. I had not really felt the woman's entity until she looked at Yuan. Perhaps her spirit was repressed, the spirit of a plain woman accustomed to repress itself. Now the sun seemed to drench her brow through the orange silk. And the contours of her neck and shoulder and chin, and temple took on a sudden exquisite lustre from the noon-day. That which had been plain was poignantly feminine—not beautiful at all—but mysterious and glowing and empowered.

I thought for a moment they must have met in London or down the river—the crude worldiness of it. The woman was strange to Yuan in this life as she was to me. These were old souls met on the Riverbank. The joy of witnessing the miracle was mine. . . . The face of Yuan was that of a child listening to a marvellous story. All the dreadful age of his race was gone from it, the imperturbable urbanity, the mask of men who hold the secrets of nations. All that I had known of his fineness from our friendship, was there on the countenance; and I had not penetrated a single curve of his immobility before. . . . Like an arrow the joy of Mary Roman pierced my heart. It rose into a passion that moment—love of life which could hold such perfect arrangements as this.

At last I looked at Huntoon. The lines had softened the character of feature erased. Drink was plainly there, and the vile mothering of the East. It was the cavernous absorption into which he had fallen. Catching my glance, he pulled himself together, and answered it with a quick blaze of comprehension. . . . We were alone together five minutes later; for the other two were renewing their youth among the graves

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by the City-wall. We watched their figures recede until they gained the bluff, stood for a second against the vivid day, and disappeared behind the masonry. I tried to recall their leaving us. There had been no words about it. The invitation and acceptance had flashed through some metaphysical artistry. I was burning to penetrate this rapturous arcanum, but with Huntoon only the physical features could be discussed. Even these were rather heavy.

"But he's a Chinaman—" he said for the second time.

My ears filled suddenly with the world's rumbling.

"He's so much of a man that I hadn't thought of that," said I.

"But people—" The Christian was upon him, which was natural enough.

"Yes, I know, Huntoon," said I, but we don't belong to the people. We're friends of theirs. Even we don't belong—only to do them good."

"That's true—only some of these Chinos have a way with women—our women—and it doesn't turn out good for the women."

"I'm not so sure about that," said I. "Anyway, we have nothing to say about it. One thing you don't understand,"

I added, irritated at his fixity and my slipping position, "this Chinese has never looked twice at a woman—white, yellow, red or brown. They gave him as a child to his country, as they gave young Samuel to God. That's really the juice of the present episode."

"If that's so—I never saw anything like it before," said Huntoon. His face became blurred again.

"Nor did I. You have to happen on to such things. I feel like an old traveler who had emptied the jungle of its last secret—found a water-hole in the right of the moon and wind, and all the animals came down and paraded."

Huntoon, these people have been lovers before—on the Nile and Danube and Volga. Perhaps they've been here before—and didn't finish—"

He mopped his brow, and I laughed. The thing had lifted me. One moment she had been a missionary, and the next—maid, mother and saint—and Yuan apt with visions. . . . What a bondage it is—the thrall of the feminine. . . Huntoon was saying things which pertained:

"You'd say off-hand, she didn't belong here—too wise to circulate at the Mission, and too fine. The fact is, she knows it's silly to try to switch Gods on these people, but she helps the women and children. She shows them how to be healthy and clean, and leaves their souls alone, except for making them love her. She's great with the children."

I gave her an umbrella once, one day when a quick cold shower came up. And another day—remittance-day—I was a good deal under and whipped a coolie. Seven or eight coolies very naturally and properly undertook to kick me to death. It was she who came through them—I don't explain—but they stopped, for her. Not that it would have been important, but that she turned the trick. You know, as deep inland as we are here, the Chinese are the people. You can't rough them here, as you do down among the ports. I was limp drunk. Wouldn't you think she'd refuse to know me after that?"

I didn't see this clearly. "Just as fine as ever—and no preaching as finished. "Only she looked at me as if she were sorry whiskey picked on me so."

It gradually dawned that I was being something of a brute. Before me was a man, long on the frontier with King Alcohol, yet behaving like a thoroughbred. There had been many walks with Miss Jane Forbes on these very bluffs at even-tide. The same clearly had kept him in Liu chuan so long. I was allowed to grasp the fact that the woman had incurred the displeasure of the Reverend Goethe Benson (in charge of the Mission) for displaying a fellow-feeling for a frunkard and remittance-man; also that Huntoon had gone a whole month clean. They talked about home—this I was told depreciatingly—when China rose about them like a suffocating yellow fog, and their hearts cleaved together in that loneliness which can only be felt by young white people in the heart of Asia. I was given a glimpse of the winter on these bluffs, the east winds, alive with stinging atoms of dust and ice, which raced across the low hills, over the walled city and the river-escarpment to the mountains beyond Yuan's lands; how China be-

comes gray like a leper, the river water black as skull-sockets, and all the good sinking from the human heart as an outgoing ship slides down the evening horizon.

And always Huntoon spoke impersonally and with a low laugh.

Moreover, I was made to see—that all at the Mission belonged to another century, except this woman: the Reverend Goethe Benson, exemplary pale-faced, cold-handed, black-haired, with his theory that soap caused dandruff. Old Miss Austin, brown and bent and calm-eyed, who had been in China twenty-five years, a brainless saint with tireless hands; and the curiously out-of-place Miss Lamson, soft, large young creature, of tears and errors numberless holding fast to the single conviction that the Reverend Goethe Benson was as Lebanon, excellent as the cedars (and whom she would have married, had not Jane Forbes come to spoil it all). According to Huntoon, Jane Forbes saw the whole picture, shades, atmosphere, and distance; she knew that the Mission in Liu chuan was not building for the ages; she had prayed for the deathless faith of Miss Austin that she might be blind to the truth.

All this was made apparent, before Yuan and the woman re-appeared against the sky at the corner of the Wall. Clear-est of all was that Huntoon had lost his comrade, and the only thing that made life possible in Liu chuan; that he had lost her without hatred, with a laugh, and many a brave utterance on her quality.

"Of course, I was nothing to her," he said rising, and the "was" came rough to me. "She's a friend to all that's down and soiled. That's how I belong—"

His eye turned to the end of the city wall, where the two were just perceptibly approaching. I knew that Huntoon wished it hadn't been a Chinaman who had healed her soul of the gray grind of the Mission and China. For he had already granted, as I had—that Jane Forbes was touched with enchantment. Huntoon's lips were whitish and dry, and the vitality was gone from his eyes. He clapped his hands for a China-boy. A drink was brought, in which I joined. I would have drunk vitriol that once with Huntoon.

"She said that China had called to her from a little girl—not religion, but China. Strange, isn't it?" he asked.

I was thinking of the picture Yuan had drawn of the woman that meant woman to him—and how he had made the old hag, Empire, suffice until she came.

To be continued.

### The Ingle Nook.

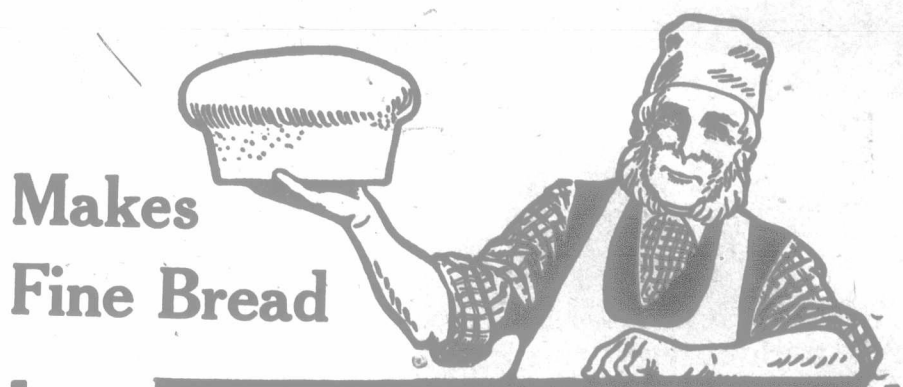
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### Wanderlust.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—I make no apology for the use of that word, as the heading of this article. It's so expressive. —Wanderlust—wandering, the restlessness that comes to us sometimes, making us long to "go, go, go away from here," for a while. At such times we seem really to feel, with Kipling, in his immortal spring song, "On the other side the world we're over-due." Ah me, I think it's not always to the "feet of the young men" that the red gods call in April weather.

And yet the most of us are tied down as strongly as with iron bands, one to her home, another to her desk, and so on. Perhaps it is well that we are. If we were permitted to roam to the ends of the earth when this spring-fever strikes us we might find that, after all, we carry ourselves with us. Quite likely we should come home to find, with Maeterlinck's Tytyl and Mytyl, the "Bluebird" hanging in our own kitchen. Perhaps, for those of us who are tied the discipline of just grinding away is necessary.

However, I do think the human soul needs to soar a bit as the hands work;—and have you ever noticed how little it needs, after all to make it soar? Sometimes, indeed, no more than open-



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ng a few extra eyes, throwing open a few more windows to the things right about. For instance, have you ever been out "putting in" the garden on a mild spring day, working away savagely, worried over some little thing and wrapt up in yourself, utterly blind to the world about, conscious, vaguely of brown soil and endless work? Suddenly, perhaps, a bird sang, a ripple of joyous, gurgling, overflowing music. I think it was a bobolink. Without realizing why you did so, you straightened up and stood, hands crossed, on the end of the hoe-handle. Somehow the song got into your heart. You looked to see where the bird was, and, interested, saw the swelling of his throat in the ecstasy of his singing. Then, as with the dawning of a light, you become conscious of the greening grass in the meadow beyond; and presently you noticed the pale yellow bursting of the leaves above the willow-oziers in the swale at the foot of the meadow, and you saw the tree-tops of the wood all "bursting into smoke."

"How beautiful it all is!" you exclaimed to yourself, and straightway forgot your grouch. You had opened an extra eye. Just the same old world as it was five minutes ago, and yet now you were seeing it. Just the same woman, I was going to say,—but no, the most of us are so very many people, aren't we? If we could only keep the best ones on top all the time!

It seems to me that we should try very hard to keep our eyes forever open, not only looking, but seeing, our soul-eyes as well as our physical eyes; for we only see truly with our souls, or hearts, or whatever it is that makes us feel truth and beauty and wonder. And, when you come to think of it, what a great deal of beauty and mystery there is in just a greening meadow, and a throbbing swale, and a woods all springing into verdure in its topmost branches.

A neighbor drives by and waves his hat or his whip at you in a cheery good-morning. Five minutes ago you would have nodded a grim greeting; now you wave your hand back at him, and unconsciously realize the simple truth that someone found out and declared exultantly "To make friends, be friendly." There's a stanza in the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam which fits in here, too; if you are acquainted with the poem you will remember.

There's another way—or, at least, another way among many—by which one may escape the feeling of drudgery and get "away from here," even though feet and hands be tied down to one post. Ruth Comfort Mitchell has suggested it in a very delightful poem published some time ago in *The Independent*. I hope you will not miss the full significance of the meaning. And, by the way, I hope you will admire the odd suggestiveness of the title, "*The Orient Half Morocco, 8VO.*" I'm sorry the "farmer" of whom she speaks chanced to be of the "sullen" species. He wasn't "your" farmer, was he? Nevertheless, the most happily situated of us, even those with the very best of "farmers," sometimes need to take the little excursions made by this woman who did not spend all her butter-money for tea and calico. Speaking for my own self, I find them the very best cure for fits of the "blues."

She bought a book, once, with the butter money—  
A wild, undreamed of, reckless thing to do!  
(So much to manage for the winter schooling,  
That split in Hannah Mary's Sunday shoe. . . .)

The cover bravely flaunted gold and scarlet,—  
Gave hint and promise of the hidden feast,  
Fine grained and limber, sleek beneath the fingers,  
Frankly symbolic of the gorgeous East.

She wrapt it up and laid it in the bureau;  
She knew she wouldn't get to read it soon,—  
Not while she had the harvesters to cook for,  
Though maybe . . . of a Sunday afternoon. . . .

How often then, her thoughts were winging to it  
Through all the cumbered days she had to wait,  
Till, in a scanty hour of hard leisure,  
She entered shyly through the lattice-gate:

Dim harims . . . sultans . . . yashmaks . . .  
cloudy nargilehs,—  
Strange sounding words from far-off story lands;  
The farmhouse fades; the Wishing Carpet bears her  
To Kairowan, across the golden sands.

Since then, through all the somber woods of living,  
For her the mystic Orient weaves its spells;  
Faintly, at dawn, down through the dairy pasture,  
She seems to hear the chime of temple-bells.

Now she can see beyond the piles of mending—  
(There is a window in her prison-tower!)  
Beyond the baking and the baby tending:  
The Mueddin cries across the sun-hour.

When the fierce August sun in grudging mercy,  
Threatening worse torments for the morrow, sets,  
The battered barns, the tanks, the gilded hay cocks,  
Are distant domes, and towers, and minarets.

The sullen farmer, summoned in to supper,  
Weary and silent as he slouches down  
To her fresh eyes becomes a mighty Caliph  
Whose minions tremble at his slightest frown.

Subtlest of all—of course they do not mark it—  
She in herself is gently touched with grace—  
The swifter carriage of the toil warped figure,  
The ghost of girlhood in her furrowed face.

Sometimes they have to call her twice and sharply;  
(They see her, and they think that she is there!)  
Through all the homely clamor, she is hearing  
Oh, very near and clear, The Call to Prayer!

Do you know it?—a great many folk, especially those who grew up in the country, envy you during these spring days. You are working hard, of course, but then people have to work hard everywhere, at one thing or another unless they are parasites,—and who wants to be a parasite? Don't you believe it—that some people are envying you as you work at your house-cleaning, with doors and windows thrown open, or at your garden out there among the bobolinks? If you don't, read this. Do you suppose that it was not written with an aching heart at the back of it? The title is "*The Milliner*," and the poem was written by Marcia Knight

I am wearied at sight of the stiff-painted flowers,  
The lilac which never knew sunshine or showers,  
The mock yellow cowslips, the buds of strange hue,  
No streamlet e'er kissed this forget-me-not blue!

In this hot, stifling city no winds ever play  
O'er pink-and-white clover fields, sweet scented hay,  
And I long for the westerly soft-fanning breeze,  
Which stirs in light whispers the shade of elm trees.  
There's a lane with high banks, where the trailing wild rose  
Shyly opens and blushes its charms to disclose;  
Where the woodbine and ivy-wreaths lovingly cling,  
And the thrush and the nightingale pipe in the spring.

That's an English atmosphere, and



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course — We should have to talk about song-sparrows and meadow-larks rather than "thrushes and nightingales," and about trilliums and clematis, rather than "woodbine and ivy-wreaths," but the heartache is just the same old heartache, whether in England or in Canada. Often, when seeing the girls thronging out of stuffy factories at six o'clock, I wonder if there are not heartaches as well as body aches among the motley crowd.

And yet,—well there's that stanza in "The Rubaiyat." Perhaps, after all, these factory girls are less unhappy than many a pampered darling with too much time on her hands, too much time to think of her own wants, and likes, and disappointments. After all, work, provided one has not too much of it, is the best sweetener and balance of life. We were put here to work to the very best of our ability, not to hang around and suck our living from other people. By working we grow; by idleness we degenerate. So let us take heart and make the best of things, finding our own "excursions," and so laughing a cheery "ha-ha" to the red gods when they call. In the words of R. J. G. Ballantyne, in "The Mill of Life":

For things can never go badly wrong  
 If the health be good and the courage strong

And the worker works with a will,  
 If he works determined to act aright,  
 Whatever odds he may have to fight,  
 And faces them calm and still.  
 If he sees that work in itself is good  
 Though his efforts may not be understood,  
 He can face the world with a smile that should  
 Carry him through Life's Mill.

Just one more poem, this one by Henry Van Dyke. Its name is "Work"

Let me but do my work from day to day  
 In field or forest, at the desk or loom,  
 In roaring market-place, or tranquil room.

Let me but find it in my heart to say,  
 "This is my work, my blessing not my doom,  
 Of all who live, I am the one by whom  
 This work can best be done, in the right way."

Then shall I see it, not too great, nor small,  
 To suit my spirit and to prove my powers.  
 Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,  
 And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall

At eventide, to play, and love, and rest,  
 Because I know for me my work is best.

What an anthology of poetry we have drawn into the Ingle Nook to-day! But no doubt spring poetry is in the air. So long as Junia doesn't try to inflict any poetical effusions of her own upon you—be thankful, like Pollyanna.

JUNIA.

Fudge Cake.

For Mrs. C., Simcoe Co., Ont.—I am not sure whether this is the recipe you refer to or not, but it is a very good one.

Cake.—Beat together 1 cup sugar and a scant half-cup of butter. Add 1 beaten egg, 2 tablespoons cocoa, 1/4 cup sour milk, 1/2 cup hot water in which has been blended 1 teaspoon soda, 1 cup flour, vanilla to flavor.

Filling.—One cup hot water, 1 tablespoon cocoa, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 tablespoons cornstarch blended in 1/2 cups cold water. Sugar to sweeten. Cook over boiling water until thick. Add a little vanilla to flavor.

Icing.—One tablespoon cocoa, 1 tablespoon butter, a very little hot water, icing sugar to thicken.

Re "Comforters."

Dear Junia,—I noticed in your issue of March 9, where Mother Isabel wanted to know what would keep wool from coming through sateen comforters. I have made four, and none of them have given me the least annoyance by the wool coming through after being used a while. I always put cheesecloth on both sides of the wool before I put on the sateen and sew it all around the edge. The covering is then sewed on, and when it is dirty and needs washing

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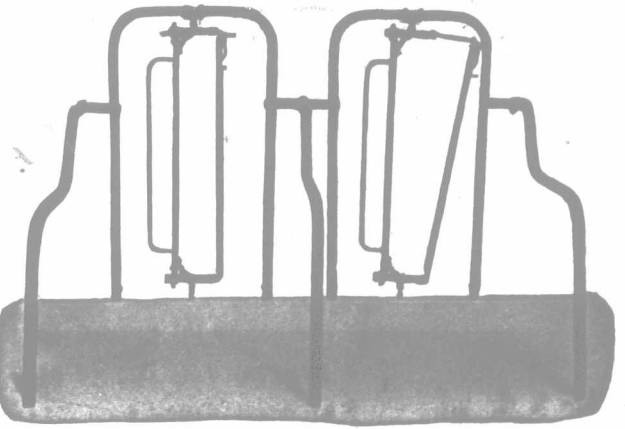
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 Agents wanted in sections where we are not represented.

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Housework



**Mrs. Goodwife says:—**

"House cleaning time never finds me without a can or two of"

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**Enamels Lac-Shades**

"It can be used anywhere in the home for touching up or renewing worn out or shabby surfaces.

"It combines all the good qualities of a paint, enamel and varnish, and its glossy surface makes it a real 'clean-up' finish.

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Made in a great variety of styles to meet the needs of the man or boy at work or play.

The "oversize" man requires a large easy-fitting shirt. Don't be satisfied with the shirt that fits the average size man. Ask for the "Big Deacon" shirt. They are made of Oxfords, Drills, Sateens and Flannels, to sell at popular prices.

Ask your  
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**The Deacon  
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We are prepared to make good our claims that the

**SHERLOCK-MANNING**  
20th Century Piano IS  
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**The Sherlock-Manning Piano Co.**  
London, (No street address necessary), Canada

it can be opened at one end and the wool in the cheesecloth can be pulled out, of course the tacking\* will have to be taken off first.  
Glengarry Co., Ont.  
SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

### Seasonable Cookery.

**Scrambled Eggs.**—Break 8 fresh eggs into a small saucepan. Add to them a piece of butter size of an egg, 8 table-spoons cream, 2 table-spoons stock or warm water, salt and pepper to taste. Stir the whole over boiling water until they begin to thicken, then beat well. Return the saucepan to the stove, and when hot serve at once.

**Baked Eggs.**—Butter a shallow pudding dish and drop into it 5 or 6 eggs. Season with salt, pour over a small cup of good gravy or butter mixed with warm water, and bake until the whites are firm.

**Fish Omelet.**—Cook together 1 level table-spoon flour and 1 of butter. Add gradually ½ cup hot milk and a little pepper. Pour boiling water on ½ cup shredded codfish, drain and mix with the thickened milk, then add 2 cups cold potatoes chopped fine. Melt a table-spoon of butter in a spider. When hot turn in the fish and cook slowly until a crust has formed on the bottom, then fold over and serve on a hot platter.

**Eggs Poached in Milk.**—Heat 3 pints milk in a saucepan. When at boiling point break the eggs into a poacher, set in the skillet, and cook slowly on the back of the range. Sprinkle with pepper and salt. This method of cooking is said to make the eggs more wholesome to bilious people.

**Cheese Sauce.**—Put into a saucepan 2 table-spoons butter, 2 table-spoons flour, a dash of pepper, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon mustard. Stir over the fire until it froths, then add the milk and stir constantly until it thickens. Draw the pan to the back of the stove, add ¼ cup grated cheese and stir until well mixed. Pour over baked or poached eggs, boiled macaroni, or boiled cauliflower.

**Calf's Liver.**—Cut a liver into slices, roll them in flour mixed with salt and paprika or pepper, then cook in hot fat till lightly colored. Remove the liver and keep it hot. Slice fine 2 onions and cook in the pan, then add 2 or 3 table-spoons butter and when melted add 3 table-spoons flour and cook. Add some gravy also a table-spoon of finely-chopped parsley and reheat.

**Irish stew.**—Use either beef or mutton. Cut into pieces about an inch square and cover with cold water. To each pound of meat allow 1 onion, 4 good-sized potatoes, salt and pepper to taste. Cover and cook very slowly for 2 hours. Thicken the gravy with flour blended with a little water or butter, and serve hot.

**Veal Loaf.**—Mix well together 3 lbs. finely-chopped veal with ½ lb. salt pork. Add 4 crackers rolled fine, pepper and salt to taste, and ½ teaspoon nutmeg. Add 3 beaten eggs and make into a loaf. Bake 1½ or 2 hours in a slow oven, basting with butter from time to time. Put a little rolled cracker on the outside of the loaf. If preferred only one egg may be used, but add ¼ cup milk.

**Pineapple Salad.**—Two cups shredded pineapple, 1 cup diced celery, and ½ cup nut kernels. Mix together and place on lettuce leaves, with a boiled salad dressing to which has been added some powdered sugar and whipped cream.

### The Scrap Bag.

#### Smoked Wall Paper.

Dissolve 1 table-spoonful of washing powder in 1 pint boiling water, then mix in flour to make a thick dough. Go over the paper carefully with the dough, rubbing downward.

#### To Mend a Raincoat.

A rubberized silk raincoat may be mended with taffeta ribbon of the same color and mending tissue. Press down with a hot iron.

#### Cleaning Lace Yokes.

Lace yokes may be cleaned by an application of any white paste (not liquid) used for white shoes. Rub on, let dry, then brush out well. Do not use preparations which require water for mixing.

### Inexpensive Kitchen Linoleum.

Large pieces of remnant linoleum may be made to do service for one floor by coating them first with oak stain, then with shellac.

#### Pressing Velvet.

Lay the piece that is to be pressed face downward on another piece of velvet, and the pressing will not cause glossiness.

#### Renovating Wash Dresses.

Sometimes a perfectly good frock will shrink in the washing, and in letting out the hem you will find the edges somewhat worn. A good idea is to cut the hem off and put in a row of insertion, then add the hem and face up as far as the insertion. Put similar insertion at neck and sleeves to match. If a blouse is worn out around the neck, cut the worn parts away and make into a Dutch neck, adding insertion or lace, or buttonholing around in scallops.

#### To Soften a Hard boiled Egg.

When an egg has been boiled too long it can be softened by pouring cold water over it for a few minutes.

#### Construction of Socks.

"A properly constructed sock should not be too pointed in the toe; with no knot in the end, and the heel should be in the right place to avoid ridging under the sole. It should never be tight, as it restrains the normal action of the foot and leg."

### Planting Notes.

#### Setting Out Trees.

When setting out trees remember that the under-soil is usually deficient in plant food. When this seems the case make the holes much larger than necessary and fill in with good, finely pulverized garden loam. Do not cramp the roots; spread them out well and water thoroughly before filling in the last third of the soil. Keep a mulch of leaves or straw manure on top of the ground, especially during the first season, to conserve the moisture. If the trees or shrubs are in a place where the unsightliness of such a mulch cannot be tolerated, spread a dust-mulch over instead.

#### Plan the Garden.

Don't throw the garden seeds in hit-or-miss. Plan the whole garden, on paper, and so put everything in the place most advantageous to it. By doing this, time, space, labor and money may be saved.

#### Flowering Trees.

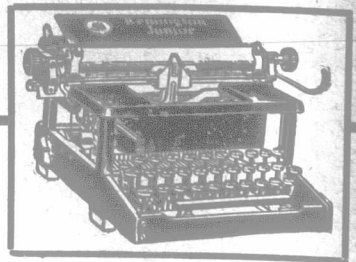
Many people who do not care to give the continuous labor necessary to annuals and perennials secure flowers about the home by planting flowering trees and shrubs. Among the best of these are: Horse-chestnut, blooms in May and early June; catalpa, flowers in June wild cherry, May; shad-bush, May and June; flowering dogwood, May; tulip tree, June; flowering crab, May; black locust, June, shrubs: smoke bush, spiraea, syringa, honeysuckle, lilacs, forsythia, deutzia, flowering almond, Japonica.

#### Frost-Proof Flowers.

In the Northern parts of Canada, where frost sets in early it is well to plant a number of flowers which will resist light frosts and so keep the garden attractive as long as possible in fall. Among these are: bachelor's buttons (corn-flowers), cosmos, ten weeks stocks, coreopsis, California poppies, sweet Williams, candy tuft, sweet alyssum, marigolds, hardy chrysanthemums, grass pinks, mignonette, late phlox, zinnia, verbenas and Japanese anemone. The two last named are perhaps the best of all.

#### Annuals You Should Plant.

A garden enthusiast gives the following list of "annuals that you should plant," to glorify your garden, cut for the house, and give away to your friends, to the sick, the church and the school. She warns the gardener to plant in succession of 2 weeks' intervals, to keep a long succession of bloom, also to keep the plants from going to seed, which will cause them to stop blooming immediately. Here is the list: Sweet peas (plant



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It is the

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Willing To Try.—Officer (to Tommy who has been using the whip freely)—"Don't beat him; talk to him, man-talk to him!"

Tommy (to horse, by way of opening the conversation)—"Ah coom from Manchester."—Punch.

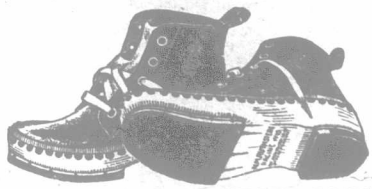
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The only LIGHT, COMFORTABLE, ECONOMICAL, ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF GENERAL SERVICE SHOE for Men and Boys. One Pair Outlasts 3 to 6 Pairs All-Leather. The only all-season, all-purpose shoe ever invented. Warm in winter—cool in summer—always dry, chafely and comfortable. The World's Greatest Workshoe—Play Shoe—School Shoe. No more hard, twisted, leaky shoes. NO MORE BIG SHOE BILLS. No more corns, rheumatism, sores or colds. NO MORE BIG DOCTOR BILLS. Learn to-day about the "Sole of Steel"—the shoe of the light, springy step that makes you safe, sure-footed and tireless, and how anyone can try my "Steels" Ten Days, FREE. Sizes for men 5 to 12, all heights—for boys 1 to 4.



**FREE SHOE BOOK SAVES \$20**  
Tells how to save your FEET, your HEALTH and \$20 a year Shoe Money.

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Please send me illustrated booklet of steel shoes, measure blank and how to have them sent Free on Trial.

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early and deep), pansies, China pinks, aster, larkspurs, coreopsis, petunias, forget-me-nots, calendula, centaurea, Lady Senox cosmos, California and Mexican poppies, baby's breath, nicotiana golden tuft alyssum, salpiglossis, salvia, and dahlias. For perfume—stocks, mignonette and heliotrope. For climbing and trailing: scarlet runner, hyacinth beans, moonflowers, canary-bird vine, Madeira vine and Alleghany vine. Cockscomb and honesty, with several of the "everlastings," afford bouquets that will last all winter.

### Sowing Seeds in Flats.

Your garden will receive a fine start if you sow a few seeds in flats early in April, then a few more two weeks later. When it is time to set the plants out they should be sturdy and ready to grow right on. To have them so they must be kept, after the first few days, in a sunny window. They must be thinned out enough and not kept too hot, or they will grow spindly. Flats are simply shallow boxes filled with garden soil. Some prefer to start the plants in clean sand, then after 2 or 3 weeks transplant to a second flat filled with half garden soil and half sand mixed. From this they are transplanted to a cold frame to finish off. Plants that may be started in this way are: eggplants, peppers, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, carrots, and a great many flowers. Never let wind blow directly on flats, but secure indirect ventilation. There is no better place for them than in a kitchen where gas is not burned. The steam is good for plants.

A little boy had got into the habit of saying "Darn," of which his mother naturally did not approve.

"Dear," she said to the little boy, "here is ten cents; it is yours if you will promise me not to say 'Darn' again."

"All right, mother," he said, as he took the money, "I promise."

As he lovingly fingered the money a hopeful look came into his eyes, and he said: "Say, mother, I know a word that's worth fifty cents."

**Special One Way Fares to Pacific Coast Points, Daily Until April 14th.**  
Those contemplating a trip to Pacific Coast points, including Vancouver, B. C., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., etc., should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents for particulars of low fares in effect daily until April 14th.

## 'You are Young, Kaiser, William'

[The following parody which has been handed us by one of our readers, may be read at the present time with some interest. It was published in the London World in 1896.]

"You are young, Kaiser William," the old man exclaimed,  
"And your wisdom teeth barely are through,  
And yet by your deeds the whole world are inflamed—  
Do you think this is proper of you?"  
"As a baby I doted on playing with fire,"  
Replied the irascible Prince,  
"And though I was spanked by my excellent sire,  
I've been doing the same ever since."  
"You are young," said the Sage "and your juvenile legs  
Are not what one would call fully grown;  
Yet you point out to Grandmamma how to suck eggs—  
Why adopt this preposterous tone?  
"As a child," said the youth, "I perceived that my head  
Wouldn't ever allow me to learn,  
So I made up my mind to start teaching instead,  
And I've taught everybody in turn."  
"You are young," said the Sage, "as I mentioned just now,  
Yet with relatives over the sea,  
You have recently kicked up a terrible row—  
Do you think that such things ought to be?"  
"In my yacht," said the youth, "I will oftentimes range,  
And at Cowes I have jibed once or twice,  
So it came to my mind that by way of a change  
To gibe at a Bull would be nice."  
"You are young," said the Seer, "but the Post you ignore,  
And have got an extravagant trick  
Of using up telegraph forms by the score  
Why are you so painfully quick?"  
"As a child," replied William, they taught me to write  
An entirely illegible scrawl;  
But a wire which the Post Office people indite  
Can be read without trouble by all."  
"You are young," said the Sage, "but you cling to the view  
That the whole of the world must be yours;  
Now show how the Transvaal's connected with you,  
And what business you have with the Boers?"  
"I am tired of your questions and sick of your din,"  
Answered William; "obey my behest—  
Be off, or I'll treat you as one of my kin,  
And order your instant arrest."  
—London World.

## News of the Week

Dr. Bruce Smith, the well-known specialist in mental diseases, died in Toronto on March 28th.

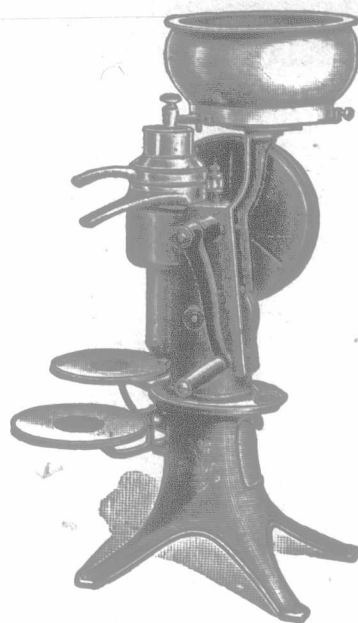
The cost of marriage licenses in Ontario is to be increased to \$5.00.

Following the charges of graft made by Mr. Geo. W. Kyte at Ottawa an investigation may be made into the operations of the Shell Committee.

The great war council of the Allies, which met in Paris, ended on March 28th. The result will be a greater unification of all military operations.

Another Zeppelin raid was made over the east coast of England on March 30th. Seven German aeroplanes also raided Salonika on March 27th, and were pursued by French aviators, who brought two of them down. The Greek Government has protested to the Central Powers against the bombardment.

Several steamers, British, French, Dutch and Russian, were sunk by German submarines during the week. The sinking of the Russian hospital



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## You Are Losing Money Daily

As cream is the highest-priced product per pound you are producing on your farm.

Let us place a

## KING CREAM SEPARATOR

in your dairy on trial, and you will then see what you are losing.

Sold on easy terms. Write for local agent's address.

**King Separator Works of Canada**  
Bridgeburg, Ontario

## "SEASONABLE HINTS"

From the Dominion Experimental Farms, Bulletin No. 4, March, 1916.

"Farmers, and many fruit growers as well, need an annual reminder of the importance of spraying, although the value of thorough spraying has been so often proved, that no further proof need be given here. To ensure success it is necessary to begin early, the early sprayings, as a rule, being those which are most beneficial, though in seasons when the apple-scab develops late, the later sprayings are very necessary."

For early spraying use **SOLUBLE SULPHUR** 10 to 12½ lbs. to 40 gallons of water.  
For later spraying, when the **SOLUBLE SULPHUR** 1 to 1½ lbs. to 40 gallons of water.  
Soluble Sulphur is more efficient and more convenient than the old-fashioned Lime Sulphur.

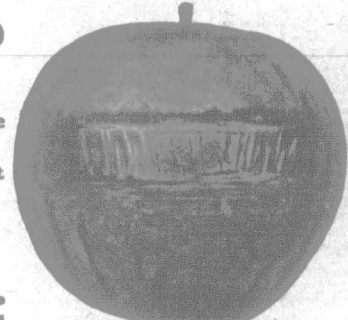
## ARSENATE OF LEAD

is necessary for codling-moths and chewing insects.  
Our Arsenate of Lead is the highest grade manufactured.

N.B.—The BEAN PUMP is the sprayer that beat the world at the Panama Exposition, 1915.

Send for Price List and Catalogue.

**Niagara Brand Spray Co. Limited**  
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# SOW SIMMERS SEEDS

Established 1856  
Our handsome Spring Catalogue now ready. A copy will be mailed free on request.

**J. A. SIMMERS Limited**  
Bulbs, SEEDS, Plants  
Toronto, Ont.

## PORTER'S SEED POTATOES

Behind Every Bag is the Reputation of the Largest Potato Dealer in Canada. Backed by the Strongest Organization Procurable. In fact Porter's seed potatoes are selected with as much care as you would use yourself. They are safe.

**PORTER, MANZER, Limited,** - - - **PERTH, N.B.**  
Ontario Sales Office:—A. Mallinson, 43 Victoria Street, Toronto.

**When Writing Please Mention Advocate**

**The New "Brown Lankford" Lankford Collars**  
FOR PLOWING AND TEAMING



increase horse power. They relieve horse shoulders at work like slippers ease men's feet on the job.

Open throat principle, and oily, springy cotton fibre filling that holds no heat, and the closely-woven army duck—like a surgical bandage, give exclusiveness to Lankford, as

**A Collar That Can't Fail**

to remove Lumps—and cure Galls or Soreness—and prevent either. Every horse working in a stiff-throat collar (no matter how soft and big the draft) needs a Lankford for relief, to keep shoulders in good repair.

Order size smaller than in leather collars.

**T. I. THOMSON, LTD.**  
Owen Sound, Ont.

Price, \$1.75 each  
Orders shipped promptly

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

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

**A FEW nice Golden- and Silver-Faced Wyandotte cockerels for sale.** Winners at Mitchell and Goderich Winter Shows; prices right. Peter Daley, Box 12, Seaford, Ont.

**ARE YOU INTERESTED?**—Eggs from winners at Panama Pacific Exposition, Madison Square Garden, Guelph, Ottawa, Brahmas, Spanish, Partridge Rocks, Partridge Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Barred Rocks (Ontario Agricultural College strain), Indian Runners, Pekin ducks. War prices. John Anneser, Tilbury, Ont.

**BRED-TO-LAY** Barred Rocks. O. A. C. and Guild's strains, unexcelled winter layers Eggs one dollar per fifteen. Also limited number settings of world record Tom Barron strain White Leghorns, plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

**BEULAH Farm White Wyandottes** have proven by their record to be the best laying strain in Canada. Storrs College record 247, Missouri record 220. Hatching eggs from \$2 per setting, mating list free. McLeod Bros., Box A, Stoney Creek, Ont.

**BEAUTIFUL White Rocks.** The worth while strain. Our breeders are hens which have proven themselves worth-while as trap-nested pullets. Eggs \$2 the 15. J. A. Butler, M. D., Newcastle, Ont.

**CLARKS Orpingtons,** buff and white, exhibition and laying strains. Hatching eggs, exhibition \$5 per 15, others \$1 and \$2 per 15, 9 chicks guaranteed; \$6 per 100. A few good cockerels at \$2 and \$3 each. Catalogue free. J. W. Clark, Cedar Row Farm, Cainsville, Ont.

**DOUBLE** your poultry profits next year by investing a few dollars now in eggs for hatching from our extra heavy laying strains of Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Leghorns. For fifteen years we have been breeding heavy egg producers combined with superior quality. Our stock, raised on free range, produce large, vigorous chicks and the early laying kind. Eggs \$1.25 fifteen, \$6.50 hundred. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free. Charles Watson, London, Ont.

**EGGS** for hatching—Nearly all varieties poultry, ducks, Bantams; eggs dollar-fifty per fifteen, eight dollars per hundred. Won over 1,000 prizes, medals, specials at leading shows 1915-16, including Canadian National, Toronto, Guelph Winter Fair, Geese, turkey eggs four dollars dozen. Nineteen years breeder. Motto: square dealing. Luxton & Sons, Mt. Forest, Ont.

**EGGS** for hatching, Barred Rocks exclusively, choice pure-bred birds, nicely barred, winter layers, \$1.50 per fifteen, unfertile eggs replaced free. Sam Cordingley, Streetsville, Ont.

**EGGS** from famous Single Comb Brown Leghorns \$1.25 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Also Rose Comb Black Minorca and Houdan eggs. Thomas Eyles, Cameron, Ontario.

**EGGS** from choice bred-to-lay Indian Runner ducks, at 75c. per eleven. George Buttery, Stratroy, Ont.

**EGG** Producers—pure bred Silver Campines, Silver-Faced Wyandottes, Indian Runner Ducks (Lawn-White). Eggs \$1.25 a setting. Dr. McArthur, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

**EGGS** from Single Comb White Leghorns, (Barron strain), and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, heavy laying strains. \$1.50 per fifteen, \$1.00 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ernest Charlton, R. R. 1, London.

**EGGS** for hatching from Single Comb White Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Rose Comb Red, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks with world record, \$1.50 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. Nelson Smith, Jerseyville, Ontario.

**FOR** sale Mammoth Pekin Ducks, one of best. Price reasonable. John Beckton, Chatham, Ont.

**FAWN** and White Indian Runner and Rouen duck eggs \$1.00 per 12. Ernest Howell, St. George, Ontario.

**INDIAN** Runner duck eggs from heavy layers, one dollar per eleven. Will Rivers, R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

**A.C. bred-to-lay** Barred Rocks, \$1.50 per setting of 15. F.G. Murdoch, "Aldie", Guelph.

**ORDER** your day old chicks now, from the best strain of bred-to-lay S. C. White Leghorns in Canada. Utility Poultry Farm, Stratford, Ont. Thos. G. Delamere, Prop.

**PURE-BRED** Collie Dog—Color sable and white; the best. A. B. Van Blaricom, Morganston, Ont.

**PURE-BRED** great Winter laying Single Comb White Leghorns, hatching eggs, fifteen \$1.00, hundred \$4.00; safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Henry McIntyre, R.R. No. 3, Eganville, Ont.

**REGAL** White Wyandottes, Champion winners. New York State Fair, ten years in succession. Vigorous, snow-white cockerels, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each, bred from heavy-laying females. Pullets, \$2 and \$3 each. Eggs \$3 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue. John S. Martin, Jarrow F, Port Dover, Canada.

**SINGLE** Comb Rhode Island Reds; hatching eggs from large, vigorous, thoroughbred, heavy winter layers, 15 eggs \$1.50. Dr. Hendry, Delhi, Ont.

**TRAP-NESTED** White Leghorns. Certified egg record with every bird. Eggs, chicks, for sale. Welland View Poultry Farm, Welland, Ont.

**WHITE** Leghorns, first at Guelph and Ottawa. Mating list free. W. T. Ferguson, Smith's Mills, Ontario.

**WHITE** Indian Runner Ducks, eggs \$2.50 for 13; English Red Caps, \$2.00 a setting. H. Raison, 5 Duke St., Phone 3570, London, Ont.

**Give Him a Chance. Keep coops, brooders, houses and runways free from disease. Disinfect daily with**

**Pratt's Disinfectant**

Guaranteed to keep trouble away or money back—50c. Qt., \$1.50 Gal.

Dealers everywhere. Pratt Food Co. of Can. Limited. 21 Toronto.



**COLLIN'S HATCHER AND BROODER**

**\$8.50** Follows nature—hatches more eggs—each machine holds 50 eggs—has outside thermometer—can be used any place in home or buildings—guaranteed—money back if you don't like it—send at once.

Free COLLINS MFG. COMPANY, Catalogue 417 Symington Ave., Toronto



**White Wyandottes** I have a very choice lot bred from high class stock. The kind that produces both eggs and meat. Eggs one dollar per setting. Herbert German, Box 141, St. George, Ont.

**EGGS WANTED**

Highest price paid for new-laid eggs and dairy butter.

J. D. Arseneault, 142 Sanguinet St., Montreal

ship, "Portugal" with many wounded on board, in the Black Sea, has aroused much indignation.

Renewed German assaults in the vicinity of Verdun resulted in the capture of the village of Malancourt by the Germans the French under General Petain maintaining their stand on Deadman's Hill and Hill 304. The defence of Malancourt had been entrusted to a single battalion, which fought gallantly all night against superior forces before giving way. In other fields there has been comparatively little fighting. The British, on 27th, captured 600 yards of trenches near Ypres, and in the Far East the British forces have made considerable advance towards Bagdad. On the Dvinsk front the flooding of the rivers has suspended operations for a time.

It has been ascertained that 59 persons were killed and 166 injured during the Zeppelin raids on the east coast of England, March 31st and April 1st. On April 2nd Zeppelins raided the Scottish coast for the first time.

It is reported that Greece is demanding the withdrawal of the Allies from Salonika.

**A Test in Current Information.**

If you want to test your knowledge of current information, you might find it illuminating to try answering the following war questions, recently compiled by Dr. Frank Crane, and published in the New York Globe:

1. What is meant by the Triple Entente? The Triple Alliance?
2. Name the Balkan States.
3. What language do the inhabitants of Bulgaria speak?
4. What is the capital of Roumania? Of Bulgaria? Of Serbia? Of Montenegro? Of Albania?
5. What and where is Gallipoli? The Vosges? Salonika?
6. Is the ruler in any other country other than Russia called a czar?
7. What is the difference between an emperor and a king?
8. What relation is the King of England to the Emperor of Germany?
9. Who is the King of Prussia?
10. What is a dirigible? A monoplane? A periscope? A *mitrailleuse*? A Zeppelin?
11. Name six neutral countries?
12. Why does the U. S. Secretary of State, in his letters to foreign Powers, sign his name simply "Lansing" without giving his first name or initials?
13. What is an ultimatum?
14. What language do the people of Switzerland speak? The people of Belgium?
15. What other republics are there in Europe besides France and Switzerland?
16. What is meant by the term "hyphenated American"?
17. Tell something about the following persons: Brand Whitlock, Bethmann-Hollweg, Poincare, Asquith, Grey, Joffre, Kitchener.
18. Where are these places: Riga, Bagdad, Warsaw, Monastir, the Marne, Louvain, Hartlepool? Tell something concerning each place in connection with the present war.
19. What does *persona non grata* mean? *Soixante-quinze*? *Boche*, *Pioupou*? Tommy Atkins? Cossack? Hussar?
20. What is meant by *Italia Irredenta*?
21. What is a censor? A minister? A consul? A *charge d'affaires*? An envoy extraordinary?

**DON'T THROW**



**THAT STRAW HAT AWAY**

You can make a new hat of it with Colorite—not only new, but a hat so fresh and dainty that your best friends will think it brand new.

**Colorite**

**Colors Old and New Straw Hats**  
Waterproof and durable. There are thirteen colors—1st Black, Dull Black, Cardinal Red, Yellow, Navy Blue, Cadet Blue, Sage Green, Cerise, Burnt Straw, Brown, Violet and Lavender. Anybody can apply it—it dries in 30 minutes. Also used for coloring satin and canvas slippers and basketry. Sold by drug and department stores throughout Canada. If your dealer cannot supply you

**Let Us Send You**

a full size bottle and Ekin Wallick's new book, "The Attractive Home." This book is worth one dollar, and the Colorite sells for 25 cents. We will send both—\$1.25 worth—for 45 cents in stamps. Mr. Wallick is a contributor to the Ladies' Home Journal and a national authority on home decoration. He tells all about rugs, wall covering, lighting, pictures, etc. Every woman ought to own this book. Write today giving the name of nearest drug or department store—and be sure to mention shade of Colorite desired.

**Carpenter-Morton Co.**  
Also Makers of Campbell's Varnish Stain  
77 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.  
Canadian Distributors:

A. Ramsay & Sons Co., Montreal.



**Advertisements**

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.

**DAIRYMAN** wanted to take charge of a bottling plant, wages \$30 per month and board. We also need a milker and farm hand and a married couple (wife to cook and keep house); only 18 miles from Toronto. Apply Erindale Farms Ltd., Erindale, Ont.

**160 ACRES** one mile south of city of Galt dairy or grain farm, stone house, two barns, latest improvements. Archie McPherson R.R. 5, Galt.

**PATENTS AND LEGAL**  
**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT** Solicitors—The Old Established Firm, Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St. Ottawa, and other principal cities.

**J. VICAR MUNRO, Architect**  
Designs Churches, Homes and Schools. Reasonable charges—no extras.

**54 Bank of Toronto, London, Canada**  
Teachers' Examinations—Instruction by mail for all grades in all provinces. Write Canadian Correspondence College, Limited, Dept. E.F. Toronto, Canada.

**FOR SALE**  
The pure-bred Imp. Clydesdale stallion Roy's Donald (8112) (13691), a sire of prize-winners. Reason for selling: I have had him here for seven years. Eleven years old. Apply to:—  
**J. B. CALDER**  
GLANFORD STA., R. R. 3, ONTARIO

**For Sale** Five Shorthorn bulls, 12 to 17 mos. old from good milking dams. Two reds and three roans, prices right. Also one good roan bull, 8 mos. old, a Campbell Rosebud a right good one. Write us, or better, come and see.  
**JOHN SENN & SON, CALEDONIA, R.R. 1**  
Caledonia Sta., G. T. R.

THROW  
HAT AWAY

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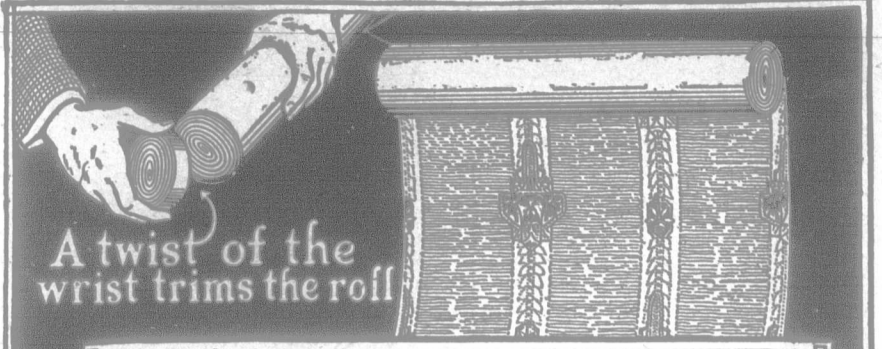
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or better, com-

DONIA, R.R. 2  
T. R.



A twist of the  
wrist trims the roll

### "EMPIRE" Ready-Trimmed WALL PAPER

Made in Canada

#### HAS TAKEN CANADA BY STORM

**T**HIS new invention cuts the edges or selvages of the paper, true to the pattern as it is being printed. The selvages are held to the roll to protect it in shipping. When the wrappers are removed the selvages come away—leaving a perfectly trimmed roll, ready to paste and put on the wall.

It makes good paper hanging easier and cleaner, and it costs no more than the old-fashioned kind.

If your decorator or dealer cannot show you "Empire" samples write and we will send you postpaid the

#### Finest Mail Order Sample Book Ever Issued

by any house in Canada or the United States. It contains and describes more beautiful and fashionable styles and colorings than any Mail Order House ever sends out. It also gives full information and prices, etc. Canada's Largest Wall Paper House

#### WRITE PLAINLY

In sending for FREE book showing newest styles and colorings, write your name very plainly and give full address.

The **EMPIRE WALL PAPER Co.** Ltd.  
New Montreal TORONTO Winnipeg

**Write TO-DAY For Book**

Agents wanted for unrepresented territory

**Separator Satisfaction**

Besides our patent ball-and-socket spindle bearing, which assures an absolutely self-balancing bowl; our improved driving clutch and "direct-to-bearings" oiling system; found only in "SUPERIOR" Cream Separators, we have everything of proven value found in the best makes of other machines, as, for instance, a much improved type of the disc skimmer first perfected by the DeLaval Company, with worm gear drive, etc.

**The "Superior" Separator**

is, we believe the "Superior" of all others, and our catalog telling why will be sent for the asking and found interesting reading by anyone considering the purchase of a Cream Separator. The price, too, will interest you—it is very low for a Separator of the highest quality, guaranteed for five years. Write us about it.

**THE ONTARIO MACHINE CO. LIMITED**  
18 Bloor St. East  
TORONTO



**High Yielding SEED CORN**

Owing to the unfavorable season of 1915, the quantity of corn suitable for seed is very limited. Owing to location, soil and underdrained land the Essex County Seed Farms were enabled to harvest its regular crop of mature corn. Our Seed Corn is grown from selected seed of our high yielding strains, and each ear dried separately in drying houses built exclusively for the purpose. We guarantee it as to variety and germination.

Our Seed Corn will grow. It will grow a strong rugged plant and it will yield.

**ESSEX COUNTY SEED FARMS, LIMITED**  
(Growers, not dealers)  
AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO

G. R. COTTRELL, President      A. McKENNEY, B.S.A., Superintendent

**Get a Big Price for Your Farm Products**

Give your family the joys of living. You can do both with an automobile. We have many used and re-built cars at bargain prices,—\$250 to \$1,000.00 Write or call the

**McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO., LTD. LONDON, ONT.**

## The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for (1) Red Cross Supplies; (2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Belgian Relief; (4) Serbian Relief.

Contributions from March 24 to March 31:

"Reader," Tara, Ont., 50 cents; Gertie Miller, Milford, Ont., \$2; W. L. Kell, Cookstown, Ont., \$10; "A Friend," Thorndale, Ont., \$1; Fred. H. Ellis, R. 2, Fenelon Falls, Ont., \$4.

Amount previously acknowledged.....\$2,171.35

Total to March 31.....\$2,188.85

Two pairs of socks were sent by Mrs. H. McGee, Pine Grove, Ont.

**IF YOU CAN'T GO TO THE FRONT, GIVE.**

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

## Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and 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.

#### Snow Shovelling.

I live on a town-line between two townships. The road got blocked with snow and I had to spend labor to get a road out. Can I make the council of the township I live in pay me for opening the road for traffic? I live in Manitoulin Island, Ont. W. J. G.

Ans.—No.

#### Suits Free!

Remarkable Cloth that Won't Wear Out! Now readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free! A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suiting. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid, hard grinding work every day of the week (not just Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think readers just \$6.50 for a man's suit and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants sent to you all charges and postage paid and guarantee for six months' solid grinding wear. Now, don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2 cent post card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self-measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free, and postage paid. Send 2 cent post card at once! Mention "The Advocate."—Adv.

#### Gossip.

Even if farm work has commenced by Wednesday, April 19, dairymen cannot afford to neglect attending the great dispersion sale of James Benning, Williamstown, Ontario, on that date. The Glenhurst Herd of Ayrshires was established fifty-five years ago, and it is now known all over Canada and the United States wherever Ayrshires are bred. Champions of the World's Fair have been bred in this herd. They have supplied animals for demonstration farms as far away as Japan. The herd is now headed by Glenhurst Torrs Mayor, 43480. Vehicles will meet the Moccasin at 7.59 a.m. going East, and 11.48 going West; 5.04 p.m. going East, and 6.33 p.m. going West. The sale will commence at 1 p.m. See the advertisement, but for a catalogue and all particulars write to James Benning, Williamstown, Ontario.

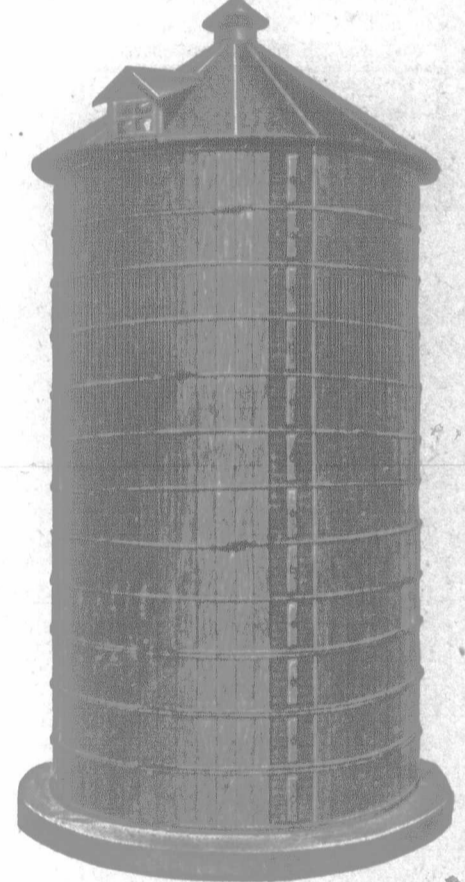
## Farmer's Building Guide

Mr. Dolph, President of the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont., has made a special study of improved barn construction for Canadian farmers, and has just issued a handsome book on this subject. It tells how to build the right kind of a barn from foundation to roof, and is illustrated with details, plans and cuts of barns.

A letter or a card to him at the above address, giving him the approximate size of the building you intend erecting, will bring you a copy of this booklet FREE of charge.

## Premier Perfect Silo

All that its name implies



Now is the time to decide on what all you wish to build while you have leisure to investigate thoroughly its merits. Let us send you our catalogue "B," giving information regarding our PREMIER "PERFECT" SILO. Built of No. 1 Norway Pine specially treated. Perfectly airtight. Will last a lifetime. Write to-day to

**The Premier Cream Separator Co**  
659-661 King St. W., TORONTO


#### DYER AT IT AGAIN

Get his special prices on  
**Fence and Gates**

Write:

**DYER, "THE FENCE MAN"**  
47A East Wellington St. Toronto, Ont.

No. 66  
2,000 lbs. capacity of Heavy wheels and drop lever.



**NOW**  
is the time to order scales.  
Special sale till May 1st.  
Write for particulars

C. Wilson & Son  
45 Esplanade St. E., Toronto

The Perfect Piano for the Home.

**WILLIAMS**

The choice of the World's Great Artists

**WILLIAMS PIANO**  
Oshawa, Ontario.



**Homeseekers  
Excursions**  
Every Tuesday, March to October  
"All Rail"  
Every Wednesday During Season Navigation  
"Great Lakes Route"

Somewhere out on the prairies where last year Canada's Greatest Wheat Crop was produced there is a home waiting for you. The

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

will take you there, give you all the information about the best places, and help you to success. " " " " " "

Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or write W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.



#### INCREASED SEPARATOR EFFICIENCY

THE best cream separators often fall below expectation simply because they are not properly lubricated. The separator is your most delicate farm machine. It demands an oil especially made to suit it.

### Standard Hand Separator Oil

Is just such an oil. It is made for separators and it is of just the right body to quickly reach those finely adjusted, close-fitting bearings. It protects them from all wear. It enables your separator to deliver *all* the butter fat. There is no better oil made for your separator. Ask your dealer for it.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY  
Limited  
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

## Aylmer Bronze Sprayer



You cannot afford to take any chances on the short spraying season—the loss is too serious.

The Aylmer Sprayer will work as steady and sure as the spray from Niagara Falls.

It is constructed of special bronze made in our own factory, under our own supervision. The cylinder has a hard mirror finish which gives a maximum service.

The leverage obtained by the fulcrum handle makes the pump easier to operate than is possible by any other construction, giving double the power of any other pump, so that by an easy motion of the handle you can keep the nozzles supplied. The Aylmer makes child's play of Spray Day.

You take no chances—you get results. It is the sprayer you will buy sometime. Why not now?

The Aylmer Pump & Scale Co.  
AYLMER Limited ONTARIO  
(Used by Seven Governments)

### Gossip.

John Pollard, of Norwich, Ont., who is advertising Chester White swine in this paper writes that although the pigs of Elmdale Stock Farm are late this season, they promise to be of exceptional quality.

In the advertisement of Bird & Son, Hamilton, re Neponset Paroid Roofing, appearing in this issue, it should also be said that they have a warehouse at Montreal as well as the other cities named.

In referring to his advertisement in our columns, B. F. Bell, of the Delhi Tannery, Delhi, Ontario, says: "I may say the results from the advertisement have been very satisfactory—much better than I expected in war time."

English & Galloway, whose advertisement of choice poultry and eggs has been running in our paper, writes: "We have had splendid success from our advertisement in your paper, and we consider it one of the best to advertise in."

The auction sale of J. B. Cowieson & Sons, Queensville, Ontario, will be held on April 13. The farm is located one-half mile East of Queensville Station on the Metropolitan Electric Road, running up Yonge Street, Toronto. Messrs Cowieson will sell fourteen head of Jerseys from their noted show herd; 21 head of Berkshire and Tamworth swine; 40 head of Shropshire sheep and lambs; 3 roadster horses; one team of general-purpose horses, and one Thoroughbred stallion, four years old. For further particulars write J. B. Cowieson & Sons, Queensville, Ont.

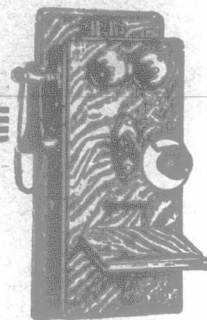
J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, B. C., and who has been in the East for a carload of pure-bred stock, reports that he has completed his carload and started West. The lot is chiefly milking Shorthorns purchased from the well-known herds of John Elder & Son, Hensall; John T. Gibson, Denfield; Harry Robson, Denfield; Richardson Bros., Columbus; Pettit Bros., Burlington; G. M. Forsythe, Claremont; Stuart M. Graham, Lindsay; H. H. Gee, Hagersville; and L. O. Clifford, Oshawa. There were a few Jerseys and Herefords in the load, which are to be distributed to Mr. Maynard's neighbors around Chilliwack.

#### A. McKinnon's Shorthorns.

Three miles from Hillsburg, 6 miles from Erin, 4 miles from Alton Station, all on the C. P. R., lies the stock farm of A. McKinnon, breeder of richly-bred Scotch Shorthorns. About half the herd are daughters and grand daughters of the Kilblean Beauty-bred cow, Imp. Scotch Thistle; the balance belonging to the noted Languish and Marr Roan or English Lady tribes. Practically every one of the herd are daughters of such famous bulls as Imp. Joy of Morning, Imp. Gold Mine, Imp. Benachie, Imp. Royal Bruce, and the present stock bull, Barmpton Sailor, a son of the noted show bull, Springhurst, and dam by the great Royal Sailor Imp. He is a roan of immense scale, his heavy flesh being exceptionally well balanced. Individually he is one of the best aged bulls the writer knows of and a sire of high merit. He is now 9 years of age, in splendid bloom and condition, safe, sure and active; he is for sale. In young bulls there are several from 6 to 12 months of age; sons of Barmpton Sailor, and out of big, thick, good cows. Mr. McKinnon can also spare a few cows and some one and two-year-old heifers. A little later there will also be for sale Yorkshires of both sexes.

#### Points to Consider When Purchasing a Railway Ticket.

A Canadian Pacific Railway ticket does not represent merely a means of transportation between given points. It, in addition, provides the traveller with every comfort and convenience, developed by modern railway science, "Safety First," with up-to-date equipment, unexcelled dining car service, palatial sleeping cars, in a word, everything that a railway can provide for the comfortable transportation of its passengers, including courtesy.



### Which Telephone?

There are several thousand farmers scattered throughout Canada who have decided to establish telephone connection with their neighbors and with the outside world—to get in close touch with buyers, commission agents, the doctor and the stores. To ensure their complete satisfaction, their installation MUST measure up to the efficiency of

## Stromberg-Carlson Telephones

Inferior apparatus is not worth installing—an instrument that does not reproduce the message clearly would cause endless trouble. Stromberg-Carlson Telephones, throughout North America in City, Factory and Farm are daily serving millions.

Notwithstanding the very moderate cost the instruments are most carefully constructed with the idea of giving efficient economical service in both local and long distance connections. Do not decide on any telephone outfit

until you know what the Stromberg-Carlson apparatus will cost for the same job.

If you need a few more members in your community to establish a local company, advise us and we will gladly assist you.

#### "A Telephone on the Farm"

This book contains valuable information for you and will be sent free upon request. Do not hesitate to ask for estimates and assistance. Address

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.  
110-112 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

### Look Out For

The Imperial Life Assurance Company's big advertisement in next week's issue entitled

#### "Penniless Old Men"

It has an interesting message for YOU

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No noxious weed seeds. Germination 97.7%. 1 clear out the balance of my stock, 1 offer F.O.B. Markham or Locust Hill, at 70c. per bushel in jute sacks, or 75c. in cotton bags. This is a good chance to get pure clean seed of the best variety of oats grown.

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The new Gurney-Oxford Catalogue just issued, "The Stove Problem Solved" is the most interesting book to prospective stove buyers ever published. It takes all the uncertainty, all the dickering and all the guess work out of stove buying.

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## Why New Low Prices on Gurney-Oxford Stoves?

We, the Gurney Foundry people, have been making the highest quality stoves for nearly 70 years. Our name has always stood for success and a guarantee of the square deal in the stove business. Upwards of one million Gurney-Oxford Stoves have been sold and these have made a million friends for us all over Canada. We have never before advertised our prices. Now, however, large manufacturing facilities and a greatly increasing business enable us to set new, low prices on all our stoves. So here is a new standard for you to get a stove by—a Gurney-Oxford at a department store price.

**Because**—the Gurney-Oxford stoves are the finest made,

**Because**—the output of stoves and heating apparatus, etc., from our three huge plants is the largest in the British Empire,

**Because**—we are specialists in stove-making,

**Because**—we prefer to do an enormous business on a small margin of profit.

we are able to get our prices down to rock bottom. Our new catalogue "The Stove Problem Solved" fully proves this. We not only get our prices down to rock bottom, but we pay the freight to your nearest railway station as far West as Fort William.

More than that, we give you 100 days after buying to decide whether you will keep your Gurney-Oxford Stove or whether you will send it back and have your money refunded.

You see, we know your Gurney-Oxford stove will make good we know you will give us a square deal. This is the most exceptional opportunity ever offered to get the highest quality stove on such favorable terms. Buying a Gurney-Oxford stove this way is just like putting \$20.00 a year, for life, into your bank, counting the big saving you make on our new, low prices and actual reductions in fuel bills.

Our new prices save you, easily, an average of 25% over the best price you probably believe a stove of the Gurney-Oxford

quality can be sold. For those who like to "see before they buy" prominent dealers all over Canada carry the most popular Gurney-Oxford stoves. Our dealers will sell you for cash the same values as we show in our new catalogue or, if you want them to set up your stove or to give you credit they will make a small extra charge. When you write for our new booklet "The Stove Problem Solved" we'll tell you where the nearest dealer is.

Isn't this your greatest home problem—to get good meals, well cooked and nourishing, in a properly heated house, at the lowest cost? If it is, then the only solution is to get the RIGHT stove.

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It pays more than ever to do so now that you can save 25% to 40% on the deal.

Because a stove purchase is such a serious matter in every home we have made it the great aim of our lives to put only quality stoves within the reach of all, and in our new Catalogue we have fully explained Gurney-Oxford methods, Gurney-Oxford quality and new, low Gurney-Oxford prices. Write to day for "The Stove Problem Solved."

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**This is an Example of the dozens of splendid stove values that crowd the pages of our new Catalogue.**

**The Gurney-Oxford "SENIOR"**

**38<sup>50</sup>** Fully Guaranteed.

We send this stove, freight paid, to any station as far West as Fort William for the new low price be. low. 11

Six 9-inch covers; 20-inch, scientifically built oven and new flue system guarantee splendid baking; large reservoir that HEATS water, not merely warms it. Roomy warming closet; lift-up front; non-sagging stove top of tremendous strength. Gurney-Oxford reversible and removable grates of exclusive design. "Senior" is one of the finest ranges you can buy. Complete specifications in "The Stove Problem Solved." Write for it to-day.

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O. A. C. 21 Barley and 72 Oats our specialty. Our supply is clean, pure and true to name. Price—Barley, 90c., Oats, 80c. per bush. 16 oz. cotton bags, 25c.

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**ST. JOACHIM CORN GROWERS' CLUB**  
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**Agriculture in New Brunswick.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The report on agriculture in New Brunswick for the year 1915, which has just been tabled in the Legislature of that province, by the Hon. J. A. Murray, is a very complete record of the work of the Department, and shows plainly the enormous strides which the agricultural industry is making in the Province. A graceful tribute is paid by the Minister to five of the Departmental staff, who are now serving their country at the front. Although the temporary loss to the Department of these officials has interfered with the work to some extent, it is a matter of gratification that they were prepared to make the sacrifice they did in the interests of the Empire, and any feeling of regret that the work of the Department has been retarded in any way is fully overcome by the feeling of admiration at the course they took.

In addition to the Provincial grant in aid of agriculture, \$54,308, received from the Dominion Government, has been expended by the Department, principally in educational work, and the marked benefits derived therefrom are very apparent. The Hon. Mr. Murray says regarding it that with the plans already completed and in process of development, agriculture in New Brunswick will make greater advances in the near future than were ever thought possible a few years ago.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in elementary agricultural education. The desirability of having ample school grounds of at least an acre which the children may be taught to keep neat and well cultivated is rapidly becoming more and more recognized, in view of the fact that the surroundings of youth, especially in the place where they receive their education has a marked effect in after life. Generations of indoor, restricted education have narrowed the vision and established a viewpoint both among teachers and pupils that needs to be got away from, and provincial development demands a larger viewpoint, which must necessarily be begun in the primary and elementary grades. The courses on Nature Study and elementary agriculture now being taught in the public schools are having a beneficial effect to an extent which it was hardly believed would be possible. This, and the home plot work which is being carried on and developed, are proving of the highest educational value.

During the year a series of short courses were carried on at Newcastle, Woodstock, and Sussex, and were very largely attended. The practical work of the farm received ample demonstration at the hands of capable instructors, and judging by the interest displayed by the students attending, proved of the greatest value. The suggestion is thrown out that district representatives or county agents should be distributed throughout the Province, who would get in touch with the agricultural interests of their particular districts, and by this means would be able to accomplish more than is now possible to be done.

The necessity of more and better cultivation of the soil is being realized by the farmers, and the report of the Field Husbandman in this respect is decidedly encouraging. The use of the ditching and draining machine has shown the enormous advantage to be gained by a proper system of drainage, and on some farms land which hitherto has only produced poor crops is now, since a system of drainage has been installed, producing a profit on the cost of from twenty to fifty per cent. per year. The introduction of the limestone pulverizing machine has also been taken advantage of by the farmers, with much advantage to themselves. The deficiency of lime in much of the soil of the Province constitutes an important problem, and the facilities which the lime crusher provides enables the farmers to overcome, at a small cost, the difficulties which they have been facing for years. The interest which the farmers are showing in this matter is one for great satisfaction, and no difficulty is being met with in



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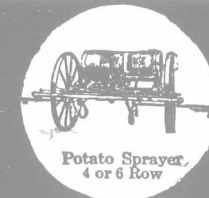
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RED CLOVER	Bush.
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Haldimand grown—All sold.	
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Freight paid on \$25.00 worth Clover Seed.  
Bags are 25c. each extra.  
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### O. A. C. 72 Oats

1000 bus. good clean oats, grown from prize-winning seed on clean land. Write for samples and price.

W. R. DOUGALL, Hensall, P.O., Ont.  
O.A.C. No. 72 Oats Pure, clean seed germinates 98% by Govt. test. Free from smut, re-cleaned twice. Price \$1.00 per bushel. Cotton bags 25 cents extra. W. C. SHEARER, Bright, Ont.

getting them to undertake experiments which prove the great advantage to be gained by treating their soils to a good dressing of ground limestone. The experiments in alfalfa growing have been continued, and some progress has been made, but not sufficient to prove whether this crop is capable of general cultivation in the Province. The liability of the plant to winter-kill would seem to make it a doubtful crop.

Regret is expressed that more New Brunswick farmers do not show greater interest in the matter of production of good seed. There are very few farmers in the Province who are members of the Seed Growers' Association, and the few that there are are at a disadvantage in not being able to co-operate in shipments of large quantities. The need for good seed is one which all farmers should realize, and of no crop, says the report, does this hold more true than that of the potato. Carloads of potatoes are exported from the Province every year, yet while no crop responds more rapidly to selection and care than the potato, scarcely any of the farmers produce their crops with the idea of bettering the quality of seed.

The question of commercial fertilizer remains a very large one, and much practical work has been done during the year by the instructor in soil fertility. The use of home-mixed fertilizers in preference to the commercial article is being greatly extended, and the advantages which are being gained in consequence are becoming more and more realized.

Standing field crop competitions were held in nine counties, and the interest which is being taken in these is most encouraging. These competitions in conjunction with the Provincial Seed Fair, are doing much to improve the grade of seed used in the Province, as well as forming an incentive to farmers to put forth additional efforts to add to their own profits.

The report of the Superintendent of Immigration shows that 386 new settlers came to the Province during the year, of whom about 120 were children. Of these newcomers 115 were placed on the farm, and reports sent in by these new settlers indicate that they are doing well and prospering. The operations of the Farm Settlement Board have been highly successful. During the year 36 vacant farms were taken up by bona fide settlers who were enabled by means of this system to obtain farms when they would not otherwise have been able to do so. The facilities which the Board offers to men with small capital are supplying a long-felt want, which goes a long way towards counteracting the free land attraction of the Western Provinces. The Superintendent feels that some excellent opportunities will be presented in the next few months or at the conclusion of the war for the accommodation of the rush of settlers which may be expected in the near future, and to this end he suggests that such vacant land as is available for agriculture in the Province should be laid off into small farms, so as to be available when the time arrives.

The campaign against the brown-tail moth has been unceasingly carried on with most gratifying results, and it is felt that the scourge is now very largely gotten rid of. The number of nests found during the year was 239, as compared with over 28,000 the year previous.

Increased interest is being taken in bee keeping, and considerable experimental demonstration work has been carried on. There is still, however, much to be done, though it is satisfactory to note that interest in this line of agricultural endeavor is becoming more and more extended. The report of the horticulturist will be published in a separate volume, but a resume of the work done by that branch of the Department during the year indicates that the interest in fruit growing is increasing, and the farmers are coming to realize that the orchard and small fruits comprise a very paying branch of their industry, particularly in this case with small fruits.

The reports of the dairy superintendents also indicate that this branch of farming is receiving more attention than in the past. Greater interest is being taken in the quality of the milk produced, and the necessity for weeding out the non-paying cows is now recognized. Cow-testing associations are

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We mill our own grains and guarantee the product to the Government. Analysis gives the following: Protein 19 to 20%, Fat 7 to 8%, Fibre 5%.

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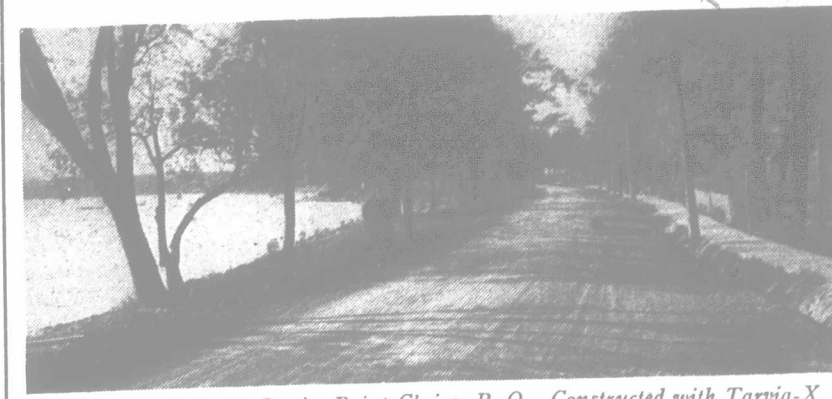
Of importance to taxpayers, its cost is more than repaid by the saving in maintenance expenses.

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Road along Lake St. Louis, Point Claire, P. Q. Constructed with Tarvia-X

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**Strawberry Plants** that grow—varieties you want to buy, at prices you want to pay. List free.  
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as are so, so light, rested that n at times arser foods use discom-

their whole, since they model mil-white bakery cleanliness every step process.

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LIMITED 56A Montreal, N.B. biscuits

Garden Seed Drills Wheel Hoes Potato Planters Plows Riding Cultivators Walking Cultivators Potato Sprayers Bucket, Barrel and Lower Sprayers Potato Diggers Ensilage Cutters Fertilizer Distributors Root Pulpers Straw Cutters Turnip Drills Drag Harrows Land Rollers



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**DOUGLAS & CO.,** Napanee, Ontario

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Where are you shipping now?  
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We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us.

Write for our proposition.

**Silverwoods Limited**  
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**CREAM WANTED**

We think we have the longest experience.

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We need your cream and will make it "worth your while" to ship to us. A card brings particulars.

**Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.**  
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**Highest Price For Cream**

The T. Eaton Co. wants your cream for butter-making purposes. We furnish the cans and pay express charges within a radius of 250 miles of Toronto. Drop us a card and we shall be pleased to furnish you with any further information you may require.

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Pays express, furnishes cans and remits weekly  
Pays Highest Price.

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**Sarnia Creamery Co., Ltd.**  
Sarnia, Ont.

increasing in number, with a corresponding amount of benefit.

The policy of the Department in placing demonstration flocks of sheep at different parts of the Province has been continued, and is bearing good fruit. During the year five more flocks were purchased and satisfactorily placed, and the demand for pure-bred ram lambs could not be met by the local supply. A growing interest in the hitherto much-neglected sheep industry is apparent.

Poultry keeping, too, is on the increase, and in view of the insistent demand for poultry and poultry products it would appear that the market for these goods is unlimited. In view also of the fact that the capital required to purchase and maintain a flock of at least 100 hens on every farm is so small compared with the profits realized, it is a matter of surprise that greater efforts are not made to supply the market that exists. During the year the poultry superintendent has given a series of short courses at various centres in the Province, which evoked considerable interest.

The work of the agricultural societies appears to be extending in many directions, and several new societies have recently been formed. The work which these societies are able to do amongst their members is very favorably commented on by the superintendent, but regret is expressed that in some few sections the interest developed by the members is not as great as it might be.

The report of the supervisor of Women's Institutes shows that there are now 80 of these in the Province, and comprise every county except one. During the year a great deal of patriotic work has been done by the members of these institutes, and contributions to the value of \$8,811 were made by the Institutes to Red Cross and other like objects. A more detailed report of this branch of the Department's work will be published in a separate volume.

Speaking generally of the report it may be said that it is full of information regarding the state of agriculture in the Province, and will well repay perusal by all who are interested in the basic industry of the country. Not the least interesting feature of the report is the manner in which it is illustrated.  
New Brunswick. G. BIDLAKE.

**Drainage for Wetness and Drought.**

How shall we obtain the most satisfactory soil moisture condition throughout the year? The great factor in moisture control is drainage, natural or artificial. Few farms are sufficiently drained by natural means, nearly all require some artificial drainage. The problem then is, "where shall we place our drains?" "How deep shall we put them?" "What size of tile shall we use?" The position of the drains depends largely on the slope of the field; the depth on the kind of soil; the size of tile on the extent of the area drained, and the fall or grade given the tile. If you are uncertain about these points, or anticipate any difficulties, the Ontario Agricultural College will send you a drainage surveyor who will, if necessary, prepare a map of your farm showing the location of your drains, the size of tile to use, and the grades and depth of the drains. The cost to you for these services will be the travelling expenses of the surveyor, and as several surveys are made on one trip, the charge is seldom over three dollars for each survey.

Those who have had their farms surveyed and have installed part or all of their drains may have a new plan prepared free of charge if they will return the old plan, after marking in all changes made in the original system. On the same terms as those for surveys the College will send a man to give you a start on the installation of your drains if you have had no previous experience. He will show you how to set grade stakes, grade the ditch bottom, make the junctions of main and lateral, lay the tile and assist you in any way required.

If you contemplate draining during 1916, or are planning for 1917 and need assistance, write to the Department of Physics, O. A. College, Guelph, or your District Agricultural Office, state your difficulties and request assistance.

J. R. SPRY.

**Get Real Tire Economy!**

Motoring is two things—a pleasure and a business. One might say it was used sixty per cent. for entertainment and forty per cent. for commercial purposes. Yet no matter whether you use your car to get orders or ozone, your greatest economy will be the reduced cost of mishaps.

No accident ever befel an automobile but what the tires were forced to play a part in it. And no accident ever was averted but what the tires had a say in that, too.

If you will drive fast,  
If you will make those sudden stops,  
If the city will water asphalt,  
If rain will make muddy roads;

Why then—the possibility of skidding will always be with you, unless you figure on those elements of danger when you buy your tires. When you think of how to avert danger in motoring you immediately think of

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S. T. 113

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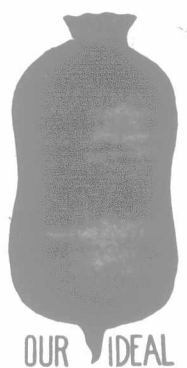
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At the great Guelph and Ottawa Winter shows we showed in the Clydesdale classes, the grand champion, senior champion, junior champion, reserve grand champion, reserve senior champion, reserve junior champion. Stallions: champion and reserve grand champion mare. The best five stallions and the best stallion and two mares. We had 14 firsts, 6 seconds, 4 thirds.

We offer a great lot of big young stallions and mares imported and Canadian bred of the above breeds, the very best to be found in Canada and at very reasonable prices.

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J. E. ARNOLD GRENVILLE, QUE.  
Quality IMP. CLYDESDALES IMP. Breeding Strengthened by the best IMP. UNSURPASSED November imports. I can now supply Clyde. stallions with the big size required, the flashiest kind of quality and the most popular breeding. Also Clyde. mares and one right choice French Coach stallion.  
JAMES TORRANCE, Markham, Ont.

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares We are now offering for sale a number of extra good stallions, also mares in foal. Write or call on JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ontario

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Up to a Ton in Weight CLYDESDALES Imp. Character & quality For Sale—One 3 yr. old Shire stallion, one 3 yr. old Hackney stallion, both winners of 1915. Also two Shorthorn bulls 10 and 11 months old. W.M. COLOUHOUN, MITCHELL, ONT.

Rosedale Stock Farm For Sale—One 3 yr. old Shire stallion, one 3 yr. old Hackney stallion, both winners of 1915. Also two Shorthorn bulls 10 and 11 months old. G. T. R. & C. P. R., & Electric Lines Long Distance Telephone. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ontario

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Meteorological Records.

Where may I secure the records of the Government Meteorological Office, also the Canadian Nautical Almanac?

W. H. H. Ans.—Write Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

#### Guinea Fowl.

Kindly inform me where I may secure guinea fowl. F. E. F.

Ans.—We do not know of any poultryman having guinea fowl for sale. Poultrymen having this breed of fowl for sale should advertise in these columns.

#### Determining Sex of Guinea Fowl.

I have noticed several answers to the enquiry regarding the sex of guinea fowl, and would say that the voice or call method is purely fiction. The only way they can be distinguished with certainty is by the lobes on the lower beak. Those on the male bird come nearly to a sharp point, while on the hen the lobes are nearly round on the lower end. I believe the enquirer asked if guinea fowl could be raised if penned up. As I have kept guinea fowl all my life I may say that they must have free range, and the nest must not be meddled with or visited very often, as the fowl will leave it the same as some of our wild birds.

#### Oil Cake and Oats for Cows.

1. Does it pay to feed oil cake with oat chop to milk cows, or would it be more profitable to feed the oat chop alone? Oats are valued at 45 cents a bushel, and oil cake at \$2.10 per cwt.  
2. How many pounds of grain should be fed a cow giving about 35 lbs. of milk per day? Silage and straw are fed night and morning, and timothy hay at noon.

Ans.—1. It would depend on the other kinds of feed which make up the ration. Many feeders find it pays to feed oil cake along with oats, at the price mentioned. One to two pounds of oil cake per day often-times makes a profitable addition to the ration.

2. As a rule it is considered good feeding to feed one pound of grain for every four pounds of milk the cow gives. Timothy hay is not considered to be a good milk-producing feed, and a little oil cake or cottonseed meal might be added to the grain ration.

### Gossip.

#### Howick-Huntingdon Ayrshire Breeders' Club.

About 50 breeders of Ayrshire cattle, living in the counties of Beauharnois, Chateauguay, and Huntingdon, in the Province of Quebec, met at Ormstown on March 22, and organized a Breeders' Club for the district. W. F. Stephen Secretary Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, took charge of the organization of the Club, which was perfected, named as above, and a Constitution and By-laws adopted. There are over 100 breeders of Ayrshires in this district, and it is expected it will become a strong and progressive Club. The following officers were elected: President, James Bryson, Brysonville; Vice-Pres., R. R. Ness, Howick; Secretary-Treasurer, Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon; Auditor, P. D. McArthur, Howick; Directors, D. A. Macfarlane, Kelso; W. C. Tully, Athelstan; J. P. Cavers, Ormstown; Hector Gordon, Howick, and R. M. Howden, St. Louis.



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Made in Canada

Henry Rebman, Barkway, Ont., writes: "Troy Chemical Co., Toronto, Ont.—I used your Remedy for a Thoroughpin and it has cured it completely."  
W. H. Johnson, Graydahl, Sask., Canada, writes: "Troy Chemical Co., Toronto, Ont.—I wrote two years ago about a mare. You advised how to use Save-the-Horse. I did, and cured the swoeny and also a thoroughpin."

### BOOK FREE

No Matter what remedy you think of using, Don't Fail to send for our FREE 96-page Save-The-Horse BOOK. It is a mind settler on 58 Forms of LAMENESS—illustrated. Write to-day! if only a postal.

20 Years a Success

We originated the plan of treating horses—Under a Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails on Ringbone—Thoropin—SPAVIN—ANY Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon Disease.

But write. BOOK, Sample Contract and ADVICE—ALL FREE (to Horse Owners and Managers). Address

TROY CHEMICAL CO., Toronto, Ont.

145 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont. Druggists Everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express Paid.

**R.M.S.P.**  
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS  
TWIN-SCREW BY MAIL STEAMERS FROM  
St. John (N.S.) AND Halifax (N.S.)  
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS.  
Next Sailing from HALIFAX: R.M.S.P. "Caraguet" April 7, 1916  
APPLY TO THE Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., 57-59, Granville St., HALIFAX (N.S.) or to the Local TICKET AGENCIES.

Use a Page Governor Pulley  
Highly satisfactory to connect the gasoline engine to Cream Separator, Washing Machine, etc. Absorbs engine vibration, gives the desired speed, starts the Separator gradually—as by hand. All metal, no levers, very strong, simple. Price \$7.50 F.O.B. Toronto or freight prepaid if shipped with an engine.  
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"Chunar Beauty" coming two years old, in calf by Oakland Noble Eminent (imp.) to calve in May. Brampton Cream Rose (imp. in dam) 4 years old, awarded 1st at Toronto Exhibition as a yearling.  
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### Cotton Seed Meal

LINSEED MEAL AND FLAX SEED  
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GOMBAULT'S  
**Caustic Balsam**

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

**BITTER LICK**  
MEDICATED  
**Salt Brick**  
Great Conditioner & Worm Destroyer




Bitter Lick is a compressed salt brick, medicated with roots, herbs, etc., in such proportion as will keep horses in excellent condition and free from worms. Bitter Lick keeps the appetite keen; all horses like it; tones the digestion and prevents colic. It has no cheap filler and takes the place of worm and condition powders, etc., keeps horses healthy for only one cent a week. Ask your dealer or write for booklet to  
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and Toronto, Ont.

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**Martin DITCHER & Grader**




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Does the work of 50 men in one day—Every farmer needs one—Pays for itself by its first day's work.  
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FOR  
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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.  
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man and horse. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Vascularities, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write.  
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will cure that Saddle or Collar Gall whether the horse is idle or at work. At dealers, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 or direct from  
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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.  
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**"1900" Gravity Washer**  
Sent free for one month's trial. Write for particulars.  
"1900" WASHER COMPANY  
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(Factory, 79-81 Portland St., Toronto)

Two Black Percheron stallions, 2 years old, weight 1,600 or better; bright, 16 or 16 1/2; extra quality, for sale at farmers' prices.  
**NORMAN ATKIN**, North Malden, P. O. Aulbarthburg Station

**Questions and Answers.**  
Veterinary.

Miscellaneous.

1. Pregnant cow was found one morning with eyelids, nostrils, and vulva swollen, pulse 95. I gave her a purgative and she got better. Next morning she showed labor pains, and I delivered her of a fully-developed, dead calf. Next day I removed the after-birth, but used no disinfectant. She gradually grew weak, refused feed, and died in 10 days.
2. Colts chew boards, bones, etc.
3. Is the bull of twins all right as a breeder?
4. Which is, the sire or dam, the more potent factor in improving stock?

R. J. M.

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate that she died of blood poisoning, caused by absorption of the exudate in the uterus. Flushing out the uterus daily with an antiseptic and administering 40 to 60 drops of carbolic acid in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily might have saved her life.

2. This generally indicates a want of phosphates in the system, but is sometimes a habit acquired during idleness. Allow free access to salt, feed liberally on bran, and give 1 to 2 drams calcium phosphate three times daily, until the habit ceases.

3. Yes.

4. Opinions differ on this point, but it is safe to decide that when both parents are in good health at the time of copulation and that the dam retains good health during pregnancy, that their value is about equal.

Miscellaneous.

**Grass for Low land Pasture—Sweet Clover as Fertilizer.**

1. I have a field, part of which runs down to a swamp, which is drained, but the soil is loose, black muck for several feet down. Sometimes in the spring it floods over, but in the summer is quite dry. I wish to seed it down for pasture. What kind of grasses would you advise me to sow?

2. I have a farm, 30 acres of which was plowed last fall, and is in fairly good condition and free from weeds. This plowed land is wanted for pasture this summer. Would you advise sowing a mixture of sweet clover, orchard grass, and a certain amount of oats this spring for pasture in June, to be broken up for grain next spring?

3. One field of 20 acres was not plowed last fall, owing to it being too wet. This field has become rather impoverished, and is infested with Canada thistles and wild oats. If I cultivated the field this spring and sowed sweet clover to be plowed down at the time the thistles are in bloom and the wild oats in head, would the sweet clover be far enough advanced to be of value as a fertilizer? If this was kept cultivated after plowing, would it be advisable to sow wheat this fall? A. C. A.

Ans.—1. If it is the intention to seed the field down for a permanent pasture, the following mixture should prove satisfactory: red top, 4 lbs.; orchard grass, 4 lbs.; Kentucky blue grass, 2 lbs.; timothy 2 lbs.; alsike clover, 3 lbs.; white clover, 2 lbs. It may take some of the grasses a little time to get established in the soil, but when they do they should furnish a large quantity of pasture.

2. It is doubtful if the orchard grass and sweet clover would have sufficient growth to be of much value for pasture in June. A summer pasture which proves to be quite satisfactory is to sow 1 1/2 bushels of oats; 30 pounds of early amber sugar cane, and 7 pounds of red clover seed per acre. Sown in the spring, this should be ready for use about six weeks later.

3. Plowing under a heavy growth of wild oats and thistles would, no doubt, aid in improving the soil. Sweet clover is claimed to have considerable value as a soil renovator, but by June the growth of sweet clover would not be very far advanced. Summer-fallowing the soil from June until time to sow fall wheat should put it in good condition. Wheat should do all right if the soil is adapted to growing wheat.

**No More Sore Shoulders**



EFFICIENCY

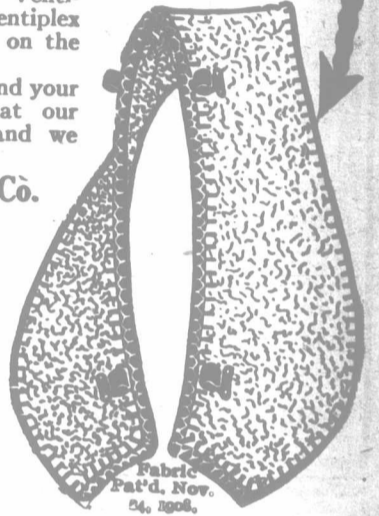
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cure gall sores by removing their cause. Ventiplex pads are made of our patent Ventiplex fabric, it's soft, cool and comfortable on the horse and easily washed when soiled.

Your dealer will gladly supply you, and your booklet giving further information is at our office, send us your name and address and we will forward it to you.

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TORONTO CANADA

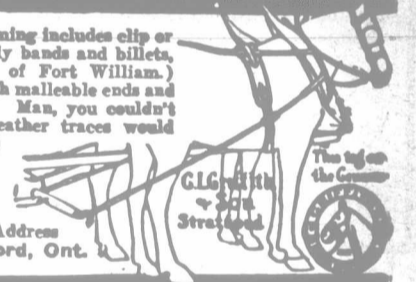


**\$11.00 fits out a work team**

This complete draught for heavy teaming includes clip or hook hames, hame straps, wide leather plow pads, belly bands and billets, and the Griffith Giant Rope Trace. (\$12.00 west of Fort William.)  
**\$4.00** Giant Rope Traces alone, complete with malleable ends and electric-weld heel chains at \$4 a set! Man, you couldn't repair an old set for that price. Leather traces would cost four times as much. (\$4.50 west of Fort William.)

**Griffith's GIANT Trace**

See them at your dealer's or write us for booklet. Address  
**G. L. Griffith & Son, 68 Waterloo St., Stratford, Ont.**



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All imported from France, four to seven years old, all proven foal-getters, Government approved; first-class certificates, weighing 1,900 to 2,100 lbs. Blacks and grays I am going to close them out. Now is your opportunity to get a good stallion at your own price. Terms to suit. Write at once for particulars and come.

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Every horse offered a prize-winner. Stallions all guaranteed producers, and mares in foal. Also three good imported Clyde stallions. Prices moderate. Terms to suit

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**1915 Importation Clydesdales 1915 Importation**

With the addition of our 1915 importation of Clydesdale stallions we are particularly strong for this season's trade. Prize-winners at all the leading shows, including championships. Up to a ton and over in weight, with breeding and quality unsurpassed. We can supply the wants of the trade, no matter how high the standard. Stallions from 1 year up to 8 years, in-foal mares and fillies. Terms to suit.

**SMITH & RICHARDSON,**

Myrtle, Brooklin and Oshawa Stations

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**ABERDEEN - ANGUS HEIFERS IN CALF**

We are offering at reasonable prices a few two-year-old heifers that are in calf to our choice herd bulls. These heifers are by imported sires and dams.

Correspondence solicited, or come and make your own selection.

**Clydesdale Teams**  
Prices Reasonable

**LARKIN FARMS**

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When a smelter buys gold ore he buys not merely two thousand pounds but he insists on knowing how much gold is in the ore, and you should know the amount of active nitrogen, which is the gold of the fertilizer.

For further information write

DR. WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director  
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Guaranteed to last 5, 10 and 15 years according to ply. This guarantee is backed by the world's largest manufacturers of roofing and building papers.

CERTAIN-TEED is economical, weather-proof, smooth surfaced, permanent. CERTAIN-TEED is safer than wood shingles, looks better than galvanized iron or tin, is easier to lay and cheaper than either. CERTAIN-TEED is made from the best quality roofing felt, thoroughly saturated with the General's own blend of soft asphalt, and coated with a harder blend which prevents the soft saturation from drying out. It is very different from the cheap ready roofing sold by mail. Get CERTAIN-TEED from your dealer whom you know and can rely upon. Sold by good dealers all over Canada at reasonable prices.

**General Roofing Mfg. Co.**  
World's largest manufacturers of roofing & building papers  
Distributing centers: Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Halifax, St. John's, N.F., Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver

## ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM Angus, Southdowns, Collies

Special this month:

### Southdown Prize Rams

ROBT. McEWEN, R.R. 4, London, Ont.

### Elm Park Aberdeen-Angus

"Glencarnock Victor," the grand champion steer at Chicago International Show. Was sired by Elm Park Ringleader 5th 106676. We have two full sisters to this great breeding bull in our herd also a number of half sisters that are producing the kind of bulls that will get the best kind of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. We have some bulls and females for sale at reasonable prices.

James Bowman, Box 14 Guelph, Ont.

**Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus**—Get a high class Angus bull and breed the champion steers. I have show-ring quality bulls from 10 to 24 months of age; also choice 1- and 2-year-old heifers.  
T. B. BROADFOOT, Fergus, Ont.

**Middlebrook A.-Angus**—For sale are several choice prize-winning sons of my 1915 gr. champion bull, Black Abbot Prince, and his Toronto and London 1st prize 1/2 brother, also winning daughters of the same. John Lowe, Elora, Ont., R.M.D.

**Aberdeen-Angus**—A few choice heifers and three young bulls from the imported sire "Pradamer" for sale—Apply to A. DINSMORE, Mgr., "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ontario 1 1/2 miles from Thornbury, G. T. R.

**For Sale**—Eight-months-old Hereford Bull Calf, Bonnie Boy 8th 19446. Sire Bonnie Brae 61st 14155. Price and particulars: GOODISON FARM, Sarnia, Ont.

**Tweedhill**—Aberdeen-Angus. Choice young bulls of serviceable age; also females. If you want anything in this line, write: James Sharp, R. R. 1, Terra Cotta, Ontario. Cheltenham, C. P. R. & G. T. R.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Butter Has a Bad Flavor.

Butter has a bad taste and odor. Not the ordinary rank taste of butter, but a gluey flavor. The separator is regularly scalded, and all dairy utensils are kept clean. The cows are kept in the best of surroundings, with sanitation perfect. They are fed on clover hay, silage and meal.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is difficult to say what would cause the bad flavor in the butter, when everything about the stable and dairy is kept in a sanitary condition. When the cream is warm it is possible for it to absorb odors. It is not stated how long the cream is held before churning, nor how it is ripened. Cream may become rancid before it is churned, and thus impart a bad flavor to the butter.

### White Fly on House Plants.

We are bothered with a little insect which is playing havoc with our plants. It appears to start on the Lady Washington geranium, and is also destroying a rose bush. It is impossible to describe the insect minutely, but it is in the form of a little white fly, about an eighth of an inch long. Could you give us any information as to what they are, or how to get rid of them? R. L. T.

Ans.—From information given we believe that the insect is the white fly which is frequently troublesome. Sprinkling the plants on the under side of the leaves with strong soapy water or dusting the plants with flowers of sulphur, while damp, will help to keep the fly down. The plants may be fumigated with tobacco stems and leaves. The Lady Washington plant appears particularly subject to attacks of this insect, and it is difficult to keep the plant free from it.

### Stified—Thrush.

I have a three-year-old colt that is stified on both hind legs. She has never done any work. It doesn't seem to trouble her to get up and down or move around the yard.

1. Could you give me a good remedy?  
2. Would it be advisable to work her this summer?  
3. Do you think it will be all right to breed her, as she is a big strong mare?  
4. What is the cause of thrush in horses' feet? What remedy would you advise using?  
W. J. S.

Ans.—1. Treatment is rather difficult when both legs are affected. If the joints can be put in place, blister with 1 1/2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with 2 ounces of vaseline. Clip the hair off front and inside of joints and rub the blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn loose in a well-bedded box stall, and keep as quiet as possible. Blister once every month in this way for four or five times, and a cure may be effected.

2. If an effort is made to remedy the trouble, the colt should be kept as quiet as possible. If the colt has no difficulty in getting around and no attempt is made to remedy the stifle, we see no reason why the colt should not be worked.

3. Provided she can get around she might raise a good colt.

4. Thrush is caused by irritating materials generated in the decomposition of urine and faeces which become lodged in the cleft of the frog and are allowed to remain there. Horses that are allowed to stand in damp, dirty places, or that graze on damp ground frequently develop thrush unless the feet are cleaned frequently. Curative treatment consists in removing the cause, and cleaning the cleft. Remove any partially detached portions of the horny frog. Apply a little calomel or sulphate of zinc into the cleft and work it down to the bottom with some blunt instrument every two or three days. It is good practice to fill the cleft with batting to prevent the entrance of foreign matter. This treatment soon arrests the discharge and dries up the affected parts. If attention is paid to the foot, a growth of new horn soon takes place.

## Important Sale Announcement

J. B. COWIESON & SONS, OF QUEENSVILLE, ONT., will hold their second annual sale of registered stock at their Queensville Jersey Farm, one-half mile east of Queensville Station on the Metropolitan Electric Road, running up Yonge St. from Toronto, on

Thursday, April 13th, 1916

On that date we will sell absolutely without reserve, 14 head of Jerseys from our noted show herds; 21 head of Berkshire and Tamworth swine; 40 head of Shropshire sheep and lambs, all registered; 3 roadster horses; 1 team of general-purpose horses, and 1 registered Thoroughbred stallion 4 years old. Everything offered will be strictly high class, and in the best of condition.

TERMS—6 months, or 5 per cent. per annum off for cash.

For further particulars write:

J. B. COWIESON & SONS, Queensville, Ontario

## ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Have several young bulls and heifers for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

L. O. CLIFFORD,

Oshawa, Ont.

## Twenty Imported Bulls

These imported bulls, along with 10 home-bred bulls, may now be seen at our farms. There are some choice ones among them. We also imported four cows and a heifer, all of which are forward in calf. An invitation is extended to anyone interested in this class of stock to visit us at any time. Correspondence will receive our most careful attention.

Burlington Jct., G. T. R.  
Burlington Phone or Telegraph.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT  
Freeman, Ont.

## The Salem Shorthorns

are headed by "Gainford Marquis" (Imp.). Records prove that he is the greatest Shorthorn show and breeding bull in existence. Special offering: Eight bulls from eight to fifteen months.

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Elora, Ont., G.T.R. & C.P.R.

## Escana Farm Shorthorns

FOR SALE: Two imported bulls, proven valuable sires; 19 bulls, 10 to 20 months old, all by imp. sires and from high-class dams; also for sale, 30 heifers and young cows, several with calves at foot, all of very choicest breeding, and especially suitable for foundation purposes.

Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MITCHELL BROS.

Burlington P.O., Ontario

Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

**Shorthorns and Shropshires**—T. L. MERCER, Markdale, Ontario—With 125 head to select from, we can supply young cows in calf, heifers from calves up, and young bulls from 9 to 18 months of age, richly bred and well fleshed. In Shropshires we have a large number of ram and ewe lambs by a Toronto 1st-prize ram; high-class lot.

**Quality and Production** are combined in the dams of the young bulls for sale; dams average from 25 to 31 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also females of all ages for sale.

M. L. HALEY

Springford, Ont.

M. H. HALEY

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**—Two bulls, serviceable age, both good ones, and are offering females of all ages. Have some choice heifers bred to Clansman —87809—; also two mares in foal, 3 and 4 years old, and one 2-year-old filly. All from imp. stock  
A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ont. L.-D. Phone.

## Shorthorns 10 Bulls

4 good ones 18 months of age, 3 twelve and 3 seven. 6 roans and 4 reds all registered and got by the good kind of stock, and will be sold cheap to make room. 30 breeding females to select from.

Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ont.

## 10 Shorthorn Bulls

and 40 females. Shropshires and Cotswold ewes for sale at prices within the reach of all.

JOHN MILLER, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

## 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

## Shorthorns Bulls

**PRESENT OFFERING** Master Butterfly, red roan, calved June 1915 sired by Nonpareil Lord —87184—. Dam, Blythsome Girl 5th, —66982—. Master Ramsden, red roan, calved May 1915, sired by Nonpareil Lord —87184—, dam, Miss Ramsden 144th, by Lord Lavender —70558—. Fifteen choice yearling heifers.

A. J. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS, ONT. Myrtle, C. P. R., & G. T. R. Oshawa, C.N.R.

## GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS

Pure Scotch in breeding, we have an exceptionally choice lot of bulls for this season's trade, ranging in age from 8 to 15 months, big mellow fellows and bred in the purple. Also ram and ewe lambs of first quality.

Wm. Smith & Son, Columbus, Ont. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Oshawa, C.N.R.

## Spruce Glen Shorthorns

When in want of Shorthorns visit our herd. We have 70 head to select from. Minns, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emils, etc. Many of them one and two-year-old heifers. Also several young bulls of breeding age—level, thick, mellow fellows, and bred just right.

JAMES MCPHERSON & SONS, DUNDALK, ONT.

## OAK LODGE STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Bull, 20 months old, bred from dam of milking strain. Two bulls, twelve months old will be sold at a price that will please customers.

J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS

BURFORD, ONT.

## Maple Shade Farm Shorthorns

The products of this herd have been in very strong demand. There's a reason. Can always supply a good young bull at a price which will make him well worth the money. Not many females for sale but can show a few which should interest you.

Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont. W. A. DRYDEN.

Brooklin, G. T. R. C. N. R., Myrtle, C. P. R.

# Right Now you need a DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

## 1st—If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

BECAUSE your cows have likely freshened now and your supply of milk is greater.

BECAUSE your spring work requires every minute of your time and a good cream separator will be a great time and labor saver.

BECAUSE your young calves will thrive best with warm, sweet separator skim-milk.

BECAUSE with your increased milk flow your greater waste of cream, without a good cream separator, must run into more money than you can afford to lose.

## 2nd—If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator whether new or old—

BECAUSE the losses of the poor separator from incomplete skimming, and the tainted product of the hard-to-clean and unsanitary separator mean most when your volume of milk is the greatest.

BECAUSE of the ample and "more than advertised" capacity of the De Laval, you can separate more quickly and save time when time means most to you.



BECAUSE an Improved De Laval Cream Separator is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared for than any other, and you can't afford to waste time these busy days fussing with an inferior or half worn-out machine.

BECAUSE the De Laval Separator of today is just as superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting.

Let the De Laval start saving cream for you right now. See the nearest De Laval agent at once, or if you do not know him, write us direct for any desired information.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

## Dairy Shorthorn Bulls

From 12 to 14 months old, from good dams and by our stock bull, College Duke -85912- Address—

### Weldwood Farm

Farmer's Advocate

London, Ontario

**Robert Miller Still Pays the Freight**—And he is offering in Shorthorns some of the best young bulls and heifers that can be produced. Young bulls fit for service some younger still; heifers fit for service and younger, and some in calf. They are of the best Scotch families, and some of them from great milking families. They are in good condition and made right, just what you want to make a proper foundation for a good herd, and suitable to improve any herd in the land. They will be priced so that you can afford to buy, if you will tell me what you want. Our business has been established 79 years and still it grows. There is a reason  
ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario

**"Maple Hall Farm" Shorthorns** Three choice young bulls, eight to ones and some young cows with calves at foot. Two-year-old heifers and younger ones.  
D. BIRRELL & SON, Claremont, Ontario  
Stations: Greenburn, C. N. R., Claremont, C. P. R., Pickering, G. T. R.

**Pleasant Valley Farm Shorthorns**—For sale, 9 bulls of serviceable age. We can interest you in a real good bull at a right price, for herd headers or use on grade herds. Some sired by (Imp.) Loyal Scott; also females. Write us before buying  
GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont., Stn. C.P.R., 11 miles east of Guelph

**Fletcher's Shorthorns** Our herd of pure Scotch Shorthorns are mostly direct from imp. stock. Three very choice bulls for sale, also females.  
Geo. D. Fletcher, R.R. 1, Erin, Ont. L-D. Phone, Erin Sta., C. P. R.

**DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS** For Sale—One 2 yr. old, and two yearling bulls, closely related to "Royal Princess," the 1st prize cow at Guelph which gave 51 lbs. per day, using 1 1/2 gal. fat.  
S. W. JACKSON, WOODSTOCK, ONT. Burgessville, Phone

## Questions and Answers Miscellaneous.

### Determining Sex of Guinea Fowl.

I noticed in the February 24 issue, that a subscriber of the paper wished to know how the sex of guinea fowl is determined. We keep guinea fowl and have no difficulty in determining the sex after the birds have matured. We are able to do it by the size of the gills, as the male bird has much larger gills than the female.  
Oil Springs. E. G.

### Cement for Floor.

1. How many barrels of cement will it take to do the floor of a horse stable 42 feet long and 22 feet wide, making a passage in front 5 feet wide and 7 feet for stall, leaving 10 feet behind?

2. What proportion of cement and gravel should be used for bottom coat?

3. What proportion of cement and sand for top? J. W.

Ans.—1 and 2. If the concrete is put in the same thickness over the whole floor about 10 barrels of cement will be required, provided 4 inches of concrete is put down in the proportion of one part cement to eight parts gravel.

3. Two-and-a-half of sand to one of cement are the proportions frequently used for the top coat. About 9 barrels of cement will be used if one inch of sand and cement are put on over the whole floor. The stalls and rear passage should be of the same strength and thickness. The feed passage might be made a little thinner.

### Cement Footing for Barn Posts.

1. Do you consider cement footing 12 inches square and 2 feet deep, for posts, strong enough to carry barn 40 by 76 feet?

2. How much cement would it require?

3. I was thinking of using posts 8 inches square, with studding 2 by 8 inches, placed every two-and-a-half feet. Do you consider 8 inches too much air space, or would you prefer using 2 by 4-inch studding?

4. Which do you consider the better situation for a barn, close to a rock or a few rods from it where the land is a little lower. M. B.

Ans.—1. We would prefer having the cement footing a little deeper and possibly 20 inches square rather than 12 inches. For a barn of the size mentioned the footings for the posts should rest on firm ground.

2. The number of posts is not stated, but if each post is built 20 inches square and 3 feet deep, with concrete in the proportions of one part cement to eight parts gravel, a little over one bag of cement would be required for each post.

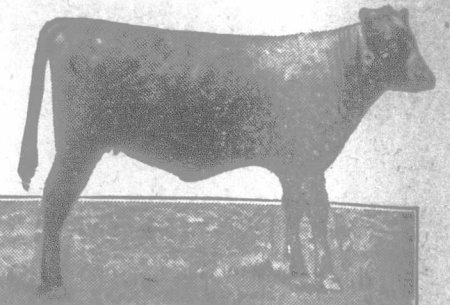
3. Two by eight-inch studding would come rather expensive, and it is believed that 4 inches of air space would be sufficient, provided the smaller size studding would be strong enough.

4. It is generally advisable to build on the highest part, provided it is as handy.

## Gossip.

### Aberdeen-Angus Association Affairs.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association has just made some comparisons of the first quarter of the year 1915-1916, which ended Feb. 29, 1916, with last year and for the past five years covering the same period. Registrations have increased 43 per cent. this year over the same period last year. They have also increased 43 per cent. over the past five-year average for the same period, and have increased 111 per cent. over the same period during the year 1911-1912. Membership enrolment has increased 50 per cent. over the same period last year, and shows an increase of 48 per cent. over the same period for five years, and 118 per cent. increase over the same period for the year 1911-1912. This phenomenal increase, which seems to be making still greater increases for March is an index or criterion of the Aberdeen-Angus trade throughout the country, and shows very forcibly the degree in which the production of beef is becoming more popular and profitable.



## Raised Without Milk!

Her name is "Daisy" and her owner, W. A. Riddle, of Chapin, Iowa, raised her on Blatchford's Calf Meal, which costs less than half as much as milk.

## Blatchford's Calf Meal

A useful preventive of scouring. Calves raised "The Blatchford's Way" are heavier, bigger-boned and healthier. Known as the complete milk substitute since the year 1875. Sold by your dealer or direct from the manufacturer.

Blatchford's Pig Meal insures rapid, sturdy growth of young pigs at weaning time. Prevents scours. See Actual Figures—based on results—that show you how to increase your calf profits. Write today.

Steele Briggs Seed Co., Dept. 68, Toronto, Ont.



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

**FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemish—Dog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be 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.

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

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ON TRIAL  
Fully Guaranteed

**American CREAM SEPARATOR**

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

**ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL**  
Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B. Whether fairly large or small, write for handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**, Box 5200, Bainbridge, N. Y.

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our sales office nearest you for prices and terms on fertilizers adapted to your soil and crops

Send for Canada Booklet—Free  
**The American Agricultural Chemical Co.**  
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Perhaps a simple device you thought of for your own use may be valuable. Write for free book of complete information.

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## 1854—Maple Lodge Stock Farm—1916 SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS

Good quality and choice breeding. Come and see our herd and flock.

**MISS C. SMITH, Clandeboye, R. 1, Ont.**  
Farm one mile west of Lucan Crossing—Telephone

**Questions and Answers.**  
7 Miscellaneous.

**Scratches.**

I have a horse that has the scratches in one heel, the scratch extends nearly all the way across the heel and discharges an oily substance. I have been giving him saltpetre and using an ointment consisting of sulphur, vaseline and carbolic acid. Can you give me a better remedy than this? F. S.

Ans.—Try giving a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 3 drams nitrate of potash twice daily for a week or ten days. Apply hot linseed-meal poultices to the affected parts for two days and nights, changing the poultices every eight hours. Then dress the parts three times daily with oxide-of-zinc ointment, to which has been added 20 drops of carbolic acid to each ounce. Do not wash the legs. If they get wet or muddy, rub them dry.

**Lambs With Inflammation of Eyes.**

I have 8 ewes with lambs, and I put them in the pig pen until the lambs got a little strong. After the lambs were there three or four days I noticed a white scum on the eyes of some of them, and it is getting worse instead of better.

1. What is the cause of the scum coming on the eyes?
2. Is it contagious?
3. What could I use to remove the scum without injuring the eye?
4. Which is better for breeding purposes, twin or single lambs of either sex? A. H.

Ans.—1 and 3. We believe that the scum is due to inflammation of the eyes, which at times breaks out in epidemic form among lambs. It is generally brought about by exposure or drafts. The pig pen does not usually make a good sheep pen. The trouble may be caused by derangement of the stomach or digestive system. Administer a dose of opening medicine, after which treat the eyes with a good eye lotion which your druggist will know how to prepare. The ewes' rations may have something to do with causing stomach trouble in the lambs, and the rations should be changed when the trouble is first noticed.

2. It is not considered to be.
4. Many breeders select twin lambs for breeding purposes. The individual lamb must be considered. There are good and poor lambs among both twins and singles.

**Mare Out of Condition—Scratches.**

1. I have a mare that had worms. I have her cured of them, but her blood is out of order and she has no appetite. Could you give me a condition powder?
2. What is the best way to treat lampas?
3. Could you give me a cure for scratches? A. C. A.

Ans.—1. Mix equal quantities by weight of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nitrate of potassium, bicarbonate of soda and nux vomica. Give a tablespoonful three times daily. An occasional feed of boiled oats is considered good.

2. Lampas is usually a congestion of the gums from irritation of teething. Treatment consists in scarifying just posterior to the teeth. The bleeding will relieve congestion. Do not cut further back than the second bar, else dangerous bleeding may result. The trouble may be caused in horses of any age, by cold or indigestion. Lampas, except when it occurs from teething is a symptom of derangement of health, and the parts affected should not be interfered with. Give a couple of bran mash with 1/2 ounce of nitre in each, or 4 ounces of Epsom salts daily for a few days.

3. Try giving a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Apply hot linseed-meal poultices to the pasterns for two days and two nights, changing the poultices every eight hours. Then dress the parts three times daily with oxide-of-zinc ointment to which has been added 20 drops carbolic acid to each ounce. Do not wash the parts affected. If they get wet or muddy, rub well until dry.



**The Least Expensive Roofing in the World**

A weather-proof, fire-resisting roof is the only roof worth laying. You cannot afford any other kind of roof—the danger of damage to your stock is too great, the cost of repairs in time and money burdensome.

Back of every roll of the Genuine Paroid Roofing is a record of 18 years' hard service under the most trying conditions, on farm buildings, factories, and railroad buildings.

**NEPONSET Paroid ROOFING**

Hundreds of Paroid Roofs laid 18 years ago are in perfect condition to-day. It has been found easy to imitate Paroid Roofing in APPEARANCE, but not in this long service. For Paroid is proof against raging gales, beating rain storms, freezing winters, melting snows, the burning summer sun—the most severe conditions serve but to show just how good a Paroid Roof really is. Paroid is less expensive than shingles, lasts longer and is far better protection from fire. Paroid costs a little more than cheap ready-made roofings in the first place, but there are

**No Repair Bills**

It repairs that cost so much time and money, to say nothing of the damage to stock. The expenses quickly mount up with any poor roofing.

**Look for the Paroid Roll**

By it you will know one of the 2,000 Neponset dealers in Canada. Paroid is made in three colors—Grey, Green, and Red. Send for free booklet, "Repairing and Building."

**Neponset Wall Board**

For Walls, Ceilings and Partitions, in place of lath, plaster and lumber. Tough fibre material nearly one-quarter of an inch thick, finished ready for use, in Cream White and Oak patterns. Cream white finish can be painted if desired.

**BIRD & SON, DEPT. B**  
**70 KING STREET, HAMILTON, ONTARIO**  
Warehouses: Winnipeg, Vancouver, Calgary, Halifax, St. John, Edmonton  
**The Largest Manufacturers of Roofings, Wall Board and Roofing Felts in Canada**

**Quality Scotch Shorthorns**

—High-class breeding—We have fitted for immediate sale several extra choice young bulls of serviceable age at a price, quality and breeding considered that cannot be duplicated in the country; also high-class heifers. **RICHARDSON BROS., Columbus, Ont**

**SHORTHORNS AND SHIRES**

For Sale—A few choice young bulls, cows and heifers, of high-class quality, choice breeding and from splendid milking dams. Also two young stallions and a few mares and fillies. Prices reasonable. **JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Weston, Ont. C.P.R., G.T.R. & Electric Railway L-D Phone**

For Sale—An Imported Clydesdale Stallion 8 years old, weighing 2,000 lbs. A bay, nicely marked with a white face and four white legs. A sure foal-getter and a good worker. Beer here for five years, and scores of his colts are to be seen. Price \$1,000 cash. No second price or terms. **HENRY M. DOUGLAS, Central Hotel, Elmvale, Ont.**

**Woodholme Shorthorns** For Sale—Four bulls sired by imp. Lord Gordon, fit to head good herds and a number of cheap bulls for graded herds, from good milking families. Also a few good heifers in nice condition that I can sell worth the money. Mail orders filled with greatest care. Write your wants. **G. M. FORSYTH, Claremont, Ontario**

**Cloverlea Dairy Farm** offers for sale a choice 23-lb. bull ready for immediate service. Write us for price and particulars. We have also a limited number of choice young bulls from our herd sire, Pontiac Norine Korndyke, from R. O. M. dams which will be priced right. **L-D. Phone. GRIESBACH BROS., Collingwood, Ontario**

**SHORTHORNS**

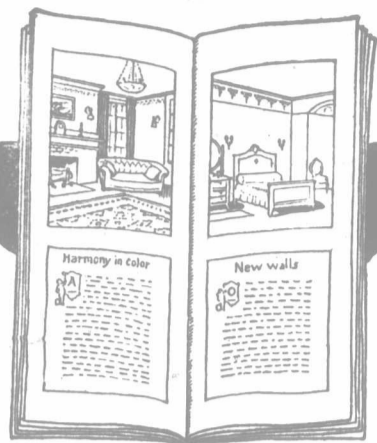
Five high-class bulls, from 10 to 15 months, two sired by Real Sultan, others just as good. Am pricing them low, as it is getting late in the season. A few heifers and young cows to offer, some milking families. Freight paid.

**Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.**

**Shorthorns** bulls, females, reds, roans, size, quality. Breeding milkers over 40 years. Cows milking 50 lbs. a day. Big, fleshy cows that will nurse calves right. Prices easy, write: **Thomas Graham, R. R. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**

For Sale The imp. Shorthorn bull Bandsman, =73720=. Also 2 young bulls, a Princess Royal and a Fair Maid. **WM. GRAINGER & SON, R.R. No.1, Auburn, Ont. Blyth Phone 3810.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** We are offering choice young bulls from 6 to 12 mos. of age. Cows in calf, heifers from 1 to 2 yrs. of age. Also our big, thick stock bull, Barmpton Sai or. **A. McKinnon, Erin, R.M.D. Hillsburg or Alton Stations.**



**Going to Decorate?**

If you are going to "do" the dining-room or the bedroom, or even the kitchen, this spring, you need this book. It illustrates in photogravure, in colors, rooms done with Alabastine. It contains suggestions and ideas for color schemes, and it shows how you can do the work yourself.

**Alabastine**

Artistic Wall Tints

A copy of "Homes Healthful and Beautiful" costs but 15c. (coin or stamps), but if it saves you from making even one mistake—and there is nothing easier to make than mistakes in color—will it not pay for itself a hundred times over? Then send for it now and study it before you start housecleaning.

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY LIMITED  
86 Willow Street Paris, Ontario

**Good Luck**

- COTTON SEED MEAL
- CALF MEAL
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Write for prices.  
**CRAMPSEY & KELLY**  
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**Holstein Heifer Calves**

From heavy-milking, high-testing, unregistered cows, and sired by the great show bull, Sir Colantha, \$15 each. Registered heifer calves, with certificate, \$35 each. An extra choice bull calf for sale, calved February 9th, from imported dam, with yearly record of 19,000 lbs. Price only \$40.

**CHOICE SELECTED SEED CORN**  
Wisconsin No. 7, the best Dent corn in the world. Germination test 95 per cent, and over, \$2.25 per bushel. Buss free.

**GLENORO STOCK FARM**  
Rodney Ontario

**HOLSTEINS**

Two bulls over a year old, three more fit for service. Two grandsons of "Rag Apple Korndyke 8th" (May) and several sons of "King Segis Pontiac Duplicate," one of the best.

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

**FOR SALE: HOLSTEIN BULL**, 15 months old. Dam's R.O.M. 643 lbs. milk, 25.95 lbs. butter in 7 days, at five years. She Grace Bayne 2nd's 3rd Merit. **PETER FICK**, R.R. No. 3, Port Rowan, Ont.

**For Sale: Chester Whites**

Young stock, pairs not skin, color, size, a choice set, either sex.  
**EMPALE STOCK FARM**  
John Pollard Norwich, R. 4

**What They Might Do.**

A London, England, publication called "Canada," in the issue of March 4, a copy of which has just reached us, gives the British Government a few hints on the advisability of buying in Canada. Canadians, and among them, wheat growers, stock breeders and horse owners will read with interest the following:

"We have been at war now for over eighteen months, and still it seems that the capabilities of Canada as a source of supply for Army requirements are not fully recognized. In the early months of the war there was some excuse for this ignorance, although there were many offices in London to which a telephone message would have elicited facts and figures. There is really no excuse today for overlooking Canada when orders are placed Overseas by the War Office or the Board of Trade. Such forgetfulness is sheer stupidity, because there are very strong grounds, quite outside of sentimental ones, for giving Canada every preference. Why purchase food-stuffs in the Argentine or the United States so long as Canada has a single sack of wheat or a carcass of beef for export? For one thing, the financing of purchases from foreign countries is far less simple and advantageous than in the case of Canada, and the money goes out of the family. In the case of the Argentine the shortage of ships and high freights is enormously in favor of Canada, as two cargoes could come from Canada while one is brought from the Argentine. In the case of beef it is clearly to the advantage of British stock breeders that the preference should be given to Canada, as they supply far more pedigree stock to Canada than they do the United States. Canada can supply at least twelve times as much frozen beef from Ontario alone to the Mother Country as was purchased last year. The figures for last year of shipments to Great Britain are approximately:—South America, 370,345 tons; United States, 101,826 tons; Canada, 8,800 tons.

"Ontario firms are prepared to contract to supply 120,000 tons a year, which is more than the whole of the shipments from the United States. If the British Board of Trade will persist in pretending that the shortage of ships makes it impossible to make use of the supplies offered by Ontario, it will have the result of forcing Canadian farmers to sell their stock in the United States, thereby losing the valuable by-products, and the cost of 120,000 tons of beef will go into foreign hands. The argument is unanswerable, and we hope that Mr. Runciman may be given the opportunity of justifying if he can the short-sighted policy of his Department in the purchase of transatlantic beef.

"Many Canadian merchants and manufacturers have offered goods to British Government Departments since the outbreak of war, and they have been met with strange refusals. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company, who offered their plants and 5,000 skilled workmen for shell-making in the early months of the war, were solemnly assured that the Government had arranged for all the shells they could possibly require! This company obtained a first order from Russia for 80 million dollars' worth of shells. Some months later Great Britain mobilized her industries! Another Canadian firm who offered to supply munitions were politely told that Canada should be very satisfied with the orders already placed, because they compared most favorably with the amount placed in the United States in comparison with the population of the two countries! "Another reason often given for not allowing a Canadian firm to undertake a contract was that they had not made such goods before. There is a very widespread doubt apparently in the minds of these mandarins as to the ability of Canadians to carry out contracts which they offer to undertake. Some bit saddlery firms were asked how they could possibly finance such a contract as they proposed, because 'Canada has always been a borrowing country.' This particular mandarin was told by one of the party, a huge Westerner: 'As to payment, don't you bother about that—just say you'll pay some time—at the end of the war—and we'll give you the goods, and to help you out a bit I will personally buy a million dollars of your War Loan.

"A little more knowledge of Canada's resources, agricultural and industrial, would be very useful in these Government offices."



Cleans churns, hygienically—purifies every part and leaves no greasy film

**Old Dutch**



**Lynden Farm Holsteins**

The home of Plus Pontiac Artis, the champion 3-yr-old in R.O.P. work with 21,000 lbs. milk, 90c lbs. butter one yr., 30.55 lbs. butter 7 days at 4 years old, the only cow in Canada to produce 20,000 lbs. milk in 1 yr., and to make over 30 lbs. butter in one week at next freshening. We are offering Plus Inka Artis, champion bull at Guelph from same dam as above cow. He is a brother to May Echo Sylvia 36.33 on sire's side. Also King Korndyke Evergreen, sired by son of Plus Pontiac Artis. He has 7 dams in pedigree over 20,000 lbs. milk each in 1 year. Also a few well bred young females. Write for prices or come and see them.  
S. LEMON & SONS, Bell Phone, Lynden, Ont.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

The only herd in America that has two sires in service whose dams average 119 lbs. milk a day and over 35 lbs. butter a week. Cows that will give 100 lbs. milk a day are what we are trying to breed. At present we have more of them than any other herd in Canada. We can supply foundation stock of this breeding. Visitors always welcome. Long-distance Phone.

D. G. FLATT & SON, R. R. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS**

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in seven days, 156.92 in 30 days—world's record when made.

J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario

**QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS**

Present Offering is 10 young bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, the records of whose dams sires dam and her full sister, range from 28 to 32 lbs. They are sons of King Lyons Hengerveld Segis.  
R. F. HICKS Newtonbrook, Ont. On T. & Y. Railroad Line

**EVERGREEN STOCK FARM—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS**

Present offering: Several bull and heifer calves; also a few yearling heifers bred and ready to breed. Write for prices and descriptions. Bell phone.  
A. E. HULET NORWICH, ONTARIO

**SPRUCEDALE HOLSTEINS**

3 bulls from a cow with official test of 29,700 lbs. butter 7 days and 59,003 lbs., 14 days. Last calf born Jan. 14, 1916, weight 120 lbs. at birth, is nicely marked and every inch a show calf! Considering quality these bulls will be priced very low.

EZRA G. SCHWEITZER, R. R. No. 3, Stratford, Ont.

**Dumfries Farm Holsteins**

Think this over—we have 175 head of Holsteins—50 cows milking, 25 heifers due to calve in the fall, and 60 heifers from calves up to 2 years, as well as a dozen yearling bulls, and anything you may select is for sale. Breeding and individuality the very best.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, St. George, Ont.

**30-lb. Bred Holsteins 30-lb.**

The home of Sir Sadie Korndyke Segis, sire of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, who is the sire of the 4-year-old 40-lb. cow, Dan. Sadie Cornucopia Mignone, 31.74 butter. We have some of his bull calves for sale out of cows with records up to 26 lbs. Write for extended pedigree, or come to see them.  
D. B. TRACY, Cobourg, Ont.

**For Sale---Sons of King Segis Walker**

From high-testing daughters of Pontiac Korndyke. Photo and pedigree sent on application.  
A. A. FAREWELL OSHAWA, ONTARIO

**Clover Bar Holsteins**

My special offering just now are some choice young bull calves, whose dam has 33-lb. sisters, and a 21-lb. 4-year-old and a 21.06-lb. 3-year-old daughters and his sire was the great Sir Admiral Ormsby. Also a few females.  
PETER SMITH, R.R. No. 3, Stratford, Ont. Stratford or Sebringville Stations.

**HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, Hamilton, Ont.**

For Sale—Holstein Bulls backed by the best of records and breeding of the Count Hengerveld Fawn Dekol, or Lakeview Duchland Le Strang, a grandson of Count Hengerveld Fawn Dekol. Prices right. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

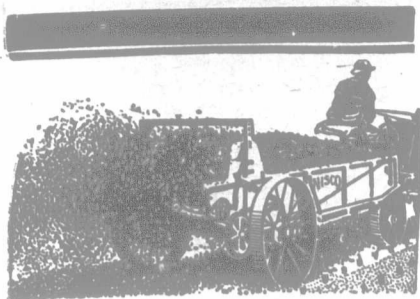
**HOLSTEIN BULL CALF**

Sired by Homestead King Colantha Abbekerk (10467) backed by the best of records and breeding of the Colantha and De Kol families. Dam: Daisy Zeemad (18360), with a record of over 16,000 lbs. milk. A rare chance to get a good head for your herd. Write for particulars.  
T. H. HASKETT, 70 Thornton Ave., London, Ont.

**Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.**

Offer for sale, sons and grand-sons of 100-lb. cows; one is out of a 24.56 lb. 3-year-old daughter of Lakeview. Rattler's, 28.10 lbs., the latest Canadian champion 30-day butter cow 8 months after calving, and is half brother to L. D. Artis, 34.66-lb. Canadian champion senior 3-year-old. Terms to suit purchaser.  
MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.





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A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian-bred, sired by Auchenbrain Sea Foam (imp.) 35758, grand champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke. Write for Catalogue. GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor, Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal Que. D. McArthur, Mgr., Phillipsburg, Que.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES Sired by my royally bred and prizewinning bull, Whitehall King of Hearts, Imp., for sale are in all heifers and young bulls, out of Imp. and big producing cows. O. M. Watt, St. Louis St. P. O., Quebec.

High-Class Ayrshires If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy. O. A. MacFARLANE, KELS0, QUEBEC.

JERSEY BULL 3 years, sure breeder and a splendid animal. Price low. M. G. RANSFORD CLINTON, ONT.

Jerseys For Sale—I am offering 2 very fine Jersey bulls, age 10 and 12 months, also heifer calves from imp. sire and high-testing dams. To prevent inbreeding will sell my stock bull De La Roche Duke (imp.). Prices right. CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll, Ont.

## Annual Meeting of the Organized Wool Producers in Quebec.

The annual meeting of the local Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Associations in Pontiac, Argenteuil, District of Beauharnois, District of Bedford, Richmond, Sherbrooke and Compton Counties, in the Province of Quebec, were held during the first three weeks in February. With the exception of Pontiac County these associations were organized during the spring of 1915. They now have a total membership of 975, and in 1915 sold co-operatively, according to grade, 104,192 lbs. of wool for \$31,689.20, or an average price of 30.36 cents per lb., making a net gain of from 20 to 30 per cent to members. These associations were organized by the Animal Husbandry Department of Macdonald College, and have been under the supervision of A. A. MacMillan. The large attendance at the annual meetings was a strong evidence of the way in which co-operation is being received by the farmers of Quebec.

After the election of officers for the coming year, the meetings were thrown open for the discussion of other business.

### The Grading and Sale of Wool.

In all the associations the board of directors was enlarged in order that the ground might be more thoroughly covered, and that more members might be added during the coming season. Little or no change was made as to time of grading. In some associations an additional grading centre was added to meet the needs of outlying members. In Pontiac County the executive committee was authorized to sign bonds for the purpose of raising money to transact the business of the association. This will give the Association a much better standing with the banks, and will greatly facilitate the work of the Secretary-Treasurer. It is hoped that the other associations will adopt this measure as well. It was the unanimous opinion of members that the wool should be sold as soon as graded, and full charge of sales was left in the hands of the executive committee or a special sales committee appointed for that purpose. The membership fee for handling the wool was set at three to four cents per fleece. Wool sacks and paper are to be placed in the hands of the directors, where they may be obtained by the members.

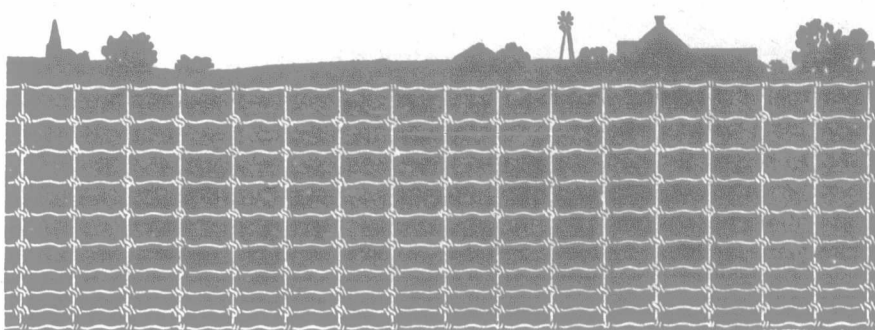
### Co-operative Marketing of Lambs.

In addition to the co-operative sale of wool, the associations are undertaking the co-operative marketing of lambs. It is the intention to sell direct to the packing houses for cash f. o. b. at shipping points. Two sales have been arranged at such dates as will meet the requirements of each association. Buyers will be notified in advance of these sales, and bids will be received either personally, by letter or by telephone, the lambs being sold to the highest bidder.

Members will be kept posted as to market prices, either through the local papers or by posters. Parties selling in this way will know that they will receive full market value for their lambs on the particular date on which they choose to sell. The membership fee for selling the lambs in this way has been set at five to ten cents each. The associations are impressing upon members the advisability of docking and castrating in order that the lambs may be held for sale at any time. It is pointed out that during the last two years lambs have been higher in price towards the end of the season, so that those who are in a position to hold have a heavier lamb selling for a higher price per pound. Lambs will be graded and sold according to weight and quality.

### Further Protection for Sheep Against Dogs.

Further protection for sheep against dogs was a live topic at each meeting. Repeated evidence of the ravages of the depredating dog was brought forward. Not only were resolutions passed asking the Honorable Minister of Agriculture for further legislation for the protection of sheep against dogs, but in some cases petitions are being signed by the members which will be forwarded to the



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Notice how the Ideal lock takes a "grape-vine" grip of the upright and cross wires in a strong, even, uniform pressure. There are no sharp angular turns to break the surface of the wire and weaken the grip of the lock. Yet it grips, as you see, the wires in five places—twice on the upright, twice on the horizontal and again where the two wires cross. Thus, while it positively prevents either wire from slipping, it allows just enough play so the fence can be erected on hilly ground without kinking the line wires. At the same time, it keeps the uprights perfectly straight. You wonder why Ideal Fences are so free of broken or bent uprights; well, that's the reason.

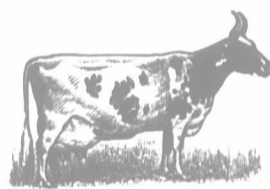
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## GREAT DISPERSION SALE 75-Ayrshire Cattle-75

CELEBRATED GLENHURST HERD OF AYRSHIRES The Property of James Benning, Williamstown, Ontario

### Wednesday, April 19, 1916



World's Fair champions were bred in this herd. Included are six females of the famous Floss strain. This herd was founded 55 years ago, and is headed by Glenhurst Torrs Mayor—43480—, junior champion at Regina, 1914; sire Lessnessock Comet (imp.) 30586; dam Torrs Cony 3rd (imp.) 30597. Cuts of this herd will appear in a later issue. Mature cows milking 60 pounds per day; four-year-olds milking 50 to 55 lbs. per day. Two-year-olds making records of 8,500 lbs. Cows milking from 1,500 to 1,900 lbs. per month, testing 4.2 to 4.6 per cent. butter-fat. Cows large size, large teats, good testers and deep milkers.

Vehicles will meet Moccasin at 7.59 o'clock a. m. going east, and 11.48 going west; 5.04 p. m. east, and 6.33 p. m. west. Sale will commence at 1 p. m.

A. Philips, M.L.A. Auctioneer. James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.

## City View Ayrshires

Every cow qualified in Record of Performance with an average of 4.5 per cent. fat. Do you want a young bull from one of them? All ages up to 18 months. Write: JAMES BEGG & SON, R.R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

## DON JERSEYS

Special Offering—A few choice yearling bulls fit for service, also heifer calves six months old, sired by Eminent Royal Fern. Write for what you want. D. DUNCAN & SON, Todmorden, R.R. No. 1, Duncan Sta., C.N.O.

## Brampton Jerseys

We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show-ring. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO. Canada's Most Beautiful Jersey Herd—Half the herd imported from the Island of Jersey. Several cows in the Record of Merit and others now under official test. Some very choice stock for sale. When writing, state distinctly what you desire or, better still, come and see them. Farm just outside city limits. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

Shropshires and Cotswolds for Sale—Yearling rams and yearling ewes a few of ram lambs from imported ewes. Prices very reasonable. JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont. Greenburn, C.N.R., 4 miles.

Claremont, C.P.R., 3 miles Pickering, G.T.R., 7 miles



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**Prospect Hill Berkshires**—Special offering for the trade: a fine lot of young sows that farrowed in June and July. Being bred and ready to breed; also some boars same age. Terms and prices right.  
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**Pine Grove Berkshires**—Sows bred and ready to breed. Boars fit for service. Young things, both sexes, from my prizewinning herd.  
**W. W. Brownridge, R. R. 3, Georgetown, Ont.**

**Avonhurst Yorkshires and Collies**. We are offering young pigs either sex Feb. farrowed from a litter of 21, of which 19 are raised. These are choice pigs of the best breeding. We guarantee satisfaction.  
**B. Armstrong & Son, Codrington, Ont.**

**Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns**, bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Choice Tamworths, both sexes, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Choice Shorthorns, 3 extra fine red roan bull calves, 8 months old, dandies, also cows and heifers of the deep-milking strain.  
**CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.**

**Tamworths** 20 young sows bred for May and June farrow and boars fit for service. Make selections early.  
**JOHN W. TODD**  
R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario

**Alderly Edge Yorkshires**  
J. R. KENNEDY, Knowlton, Que.

**ENGLAND DOUBLESIDE WHITES**. A new breed of sows, bred from the best of both the English and American breeds. Wilson, McPherson & Sons, St. Ann's, Ont.

Provincial Members of Parliament, and to the Honorable Minister of Agriculture for consideration. There has been great difficulty in passing the present provision for law by petitions in municipalities. There are between twenty and thirty municipalities in counties in the Province of Quebec, so that even if the present law were revised so that twenty-five names would be sufficient to enforce it in a municipality, the fact that twenty to thirty petitions are necessary to make such a law county-wide, is a serious objection, and the associations feel that if there are serious objections to passing a provincial law, there should be no objection to making provision for a county law, provided a petition signed by one hundred names was presented to the county council. The associations were unanimous in adopting the recommendations "re act for the protection of sheep against dogs," as outlined by the Animal Husbandry Department of Macdonald College.

#### Educational features.

A. A. MacMillan, who attended the annual meetings, expressed extreme satisfaction with the progress that had been made during the past year, but emphasized the fact that prospects were even brighter for the coming year. The best grades of wool are now selling on the Boston market for 38 to 40 cents per pound, and lambs are likely to be a record price next fall. A great deal of educational work had already been done in demonstrating the proper methods of preparing wool for market. Further work along this line would be done in the outlying sections, and in addition docking and castrating of lambs would be strongly featured. Co-operative dipping is another feature of the work that has as yet been scarcely touched. It is hoped that each association will do something along this line next summer.

An effort will be made to extend the local sales policy so that all members will have an opportunity to select and purchase pure-bred breeding stock of quality and breeding at a reasonable price.

The scarcity of farm labor and the remunerative prices for sheep products have had much to do with the present tendency on the part of farmers to re-instate the sheep on their farms. Quebec needs more sheep, and there is yet much to be done in the way of flock improvement.  
**H. BARTON.**

#### Gossip.

##### Geo. D. Fletcher's Pure-breds.

There are few breeders of pure-bred stock in this country that can show as choice a line of registered stock as Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin P. O., R. R. 1, Hillsburg Station, Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Yorkshire swine, white Leghorn poultry, are all bred there. Everything but the poultry is registered, and if there were a White Leghorn registry they would certainly have their pedigrees too, for Mr. Fletcher thinks if there is money in keeping grades there is considerable more in registered stock. It is not necessary again to speak of the high-class quality and breeding of the herd of Scotch Shorthorns, bred as they are on the most fashionable tribal lines of the breed such as Missies, Orange Blossoms, Killeen Beautys, Cruickshanks Butterflies, Matchless, Mysie, Clementines and Marr Roan Ladys. They are daughters of Imp. Joy of Morning, Imp. Benachie, Imp. Royal Bruce, and Barmpton Sailor. There are indeed few herds of Shorthorns with more heavy fleshing or more quality than this herd. For sale are a pair of immense, thick, 1,700-lb. cows; one a roan Languish-bred daughter of Imp. Joy of Morning, the other a Cruickshank Butterfly by same sire. Both are in call to the present stock bull Victor Stamford 95959 a son of the great Mildred Royal; dam a Stamford by Imp. Scottish Beau. This is one of the good bulls of the country, remarkable in fleshing and quality all over. In young bulls for sale is a red 10-months-old Mysie-bred one by Imp. Royal Bruce, dam by Imp. Benachie. The dam of this bull is this year the source of supply for milk and butter for the home. She is a good one. Two others are born about 6 and 7 months of age, one a Royal Lady, the other a Mysie. Mr. Fletcher's stock are a limited number of heifers.

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**PETER ARKELL & SONS, Proprietors, Teeswater, Ont.**  
Customers, beware of imitations of this advertisement.

## OXFORD DOWN SHEEP Summer Hill Farm

We breed and import reg. Oxfords. Rams and ewes in any quantity for sale—all recorded. Positively no grades registered as pure-breds; also no grades handled except by order.  
**PETER ARKELL & CO., Prop. Box 454, Teeswater, Ont.**

## Cloverdale Large English Berkshires!

Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not alike. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. Prices reasonable.  
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## Duroc Jersey Swine, Jersey Cattle

In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions high in producing blood. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf, and young bulls, high in quality and in producing blood.  
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Our offering never better. Champion hog winner of 12 firsts, 5 championships, 2 years' showing, still at the head. Boars and sows all ages, same breed.  
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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.  
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## Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

Boars ready for service. Sows bred to farrow in March, April and May, others ready to breed; both sexes ready to wean. All descendants of Imp. and Championship stock. Several extra choice young bull and heifer calves, recently dropped, grand milking strain; 2 bulls, six and seven months old, several extra choice young cows with calves at foot, also heifers all ages. Prices reasonable.  
**A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont.**

## Lynnmere Stock Farm

Our present offering is young breeding Berkshires, both sexes and any desired age, sire and dams imported, high class in type and quality and priced right. Also one 2-year-old imported dairy-bred Shorthorn bull with official backing for generations back.  
**F. W. COCKSHUTT, Brantford, Ont.**

## Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, S. C. W. Leghorns and White Rocks

This herd has won about 90 per cent of the prizes offered in the last ten years at the Canadian National, Toronto, Ottawa, London and the Guelph Winter Fair.  
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My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Salls, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.  
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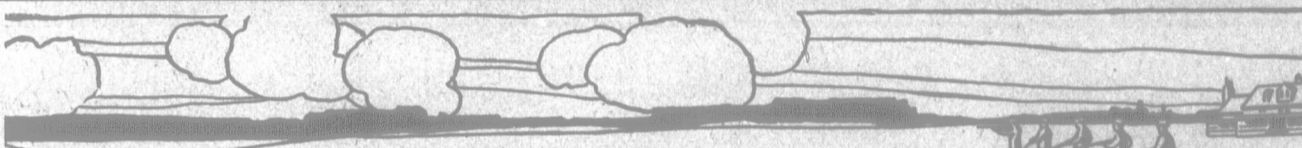
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