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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 25, 1915.

No. 1170

Essential in Peace or in War

MODERN warfare is carried on like a gigantic business. It is highly systematized. And a very responsible part of that system is the field telephone.

The modern farm is carried on like a large business, too. Every year the work is becoming more highly systematized. And every season the telephone becomes more necessary.

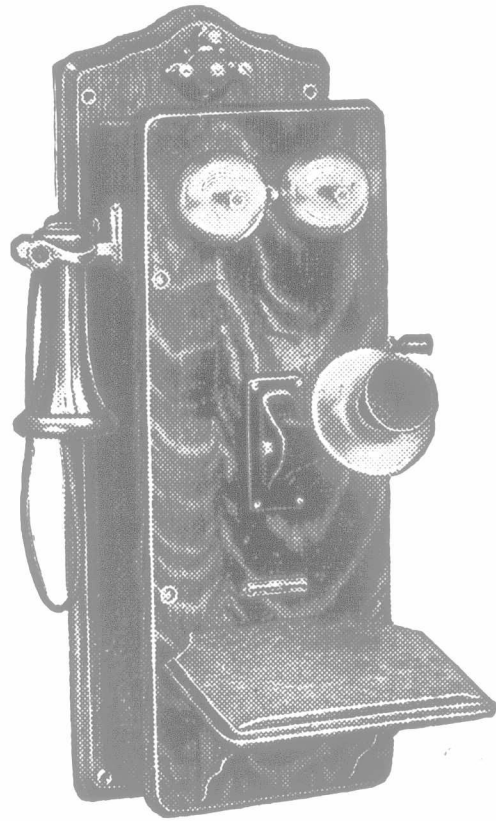
Independent Rural Telephone Systems report to us that the business handled over their lines since the war began has greatly increased. This is proof that farmers are finding the telephone of inestimable benefit in keeping them posted on the condition of the market.

The telephone is, indeed, of more value to the farmer now than ever before. With the market in an unsettled condition on account of the war, it is impossible to foretell what might happen to prices even a day in advance. Only farmers who are in direct touch with the market by telephone can hope to sell at the most favorable prices, or to buy feeds and such like at lowest prices.

If you are living in a locality that hasn't telephone service, you are at a decided disadvantage, particularly during the continuation of the war. And, as it seems that the war will continue for at least many months, the disadvantage of your locality will

be of long duration, unless you get the residents together and form a municipal or local telephone system.

We can help you get started into the independent telephone business quickly. We will supply you with full information as regards petitions, by-laws, steps to take to incorporate, etc. We will furnish all the materials and equipment necessary for the most up-to-date telephone system. Our telephones, switchboards, telephone wire, and all kinds of telephone equipment are fully guaranteed. The purchaser is fully protected.



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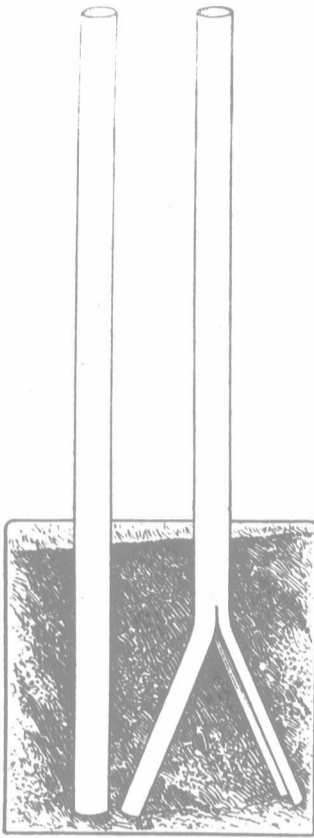
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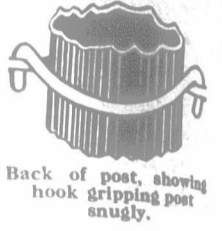
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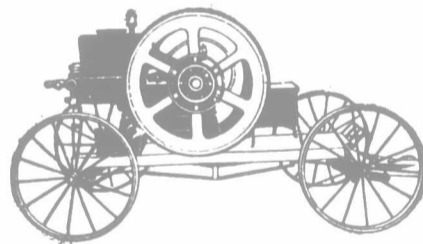
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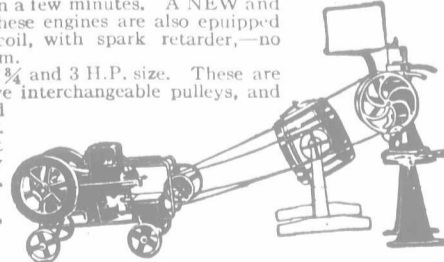
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6	40	22	6 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.24
7	40	22	5, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8	.26
7	48	22	5, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 9, 10, 10	.26
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.29
8	42	16 1/2	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.31
8	47	22	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.30
8	47	16 1/2	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.32
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.34
9	48	16 1/2	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.36
9	52	22	4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.34
9	52	16 1/2	4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.36
10	48	16 1/2	3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8	.38
10	52	16 1/2	3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.38
11	55	16 1/2	3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.41

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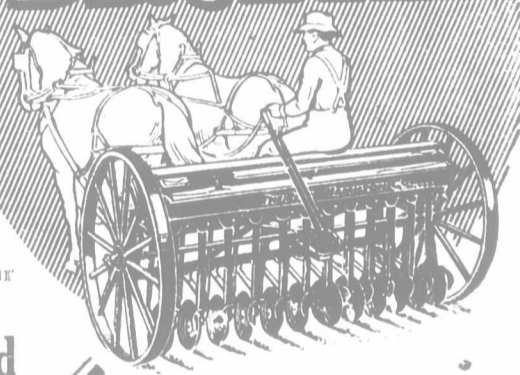
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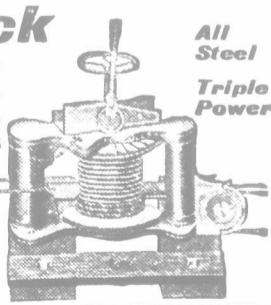
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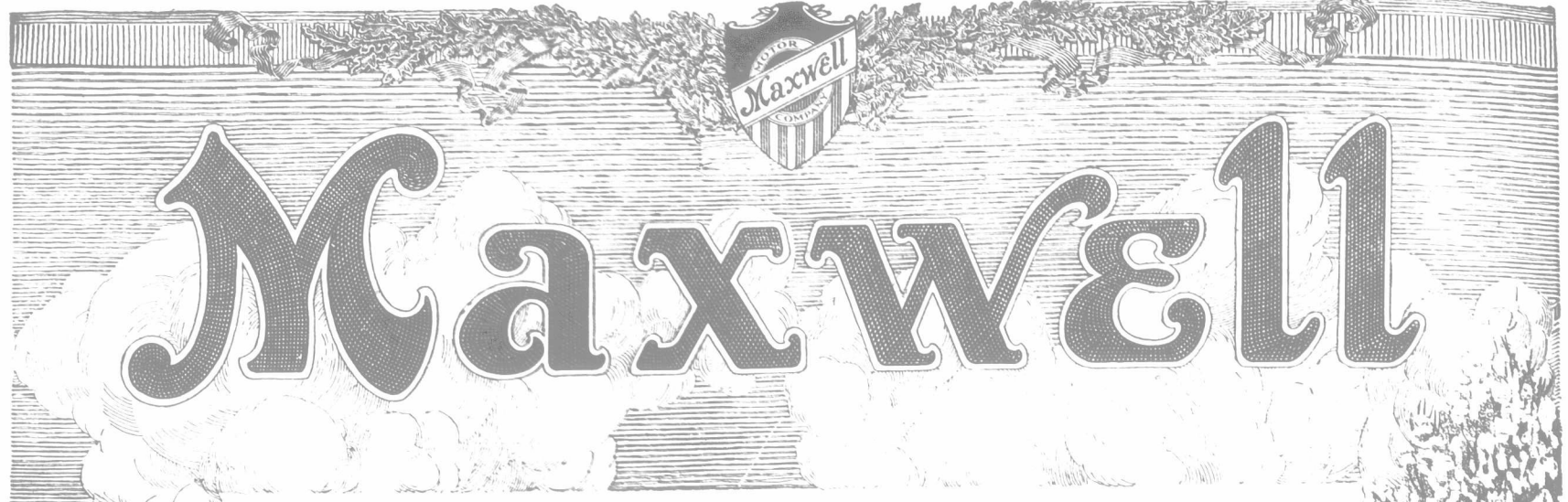


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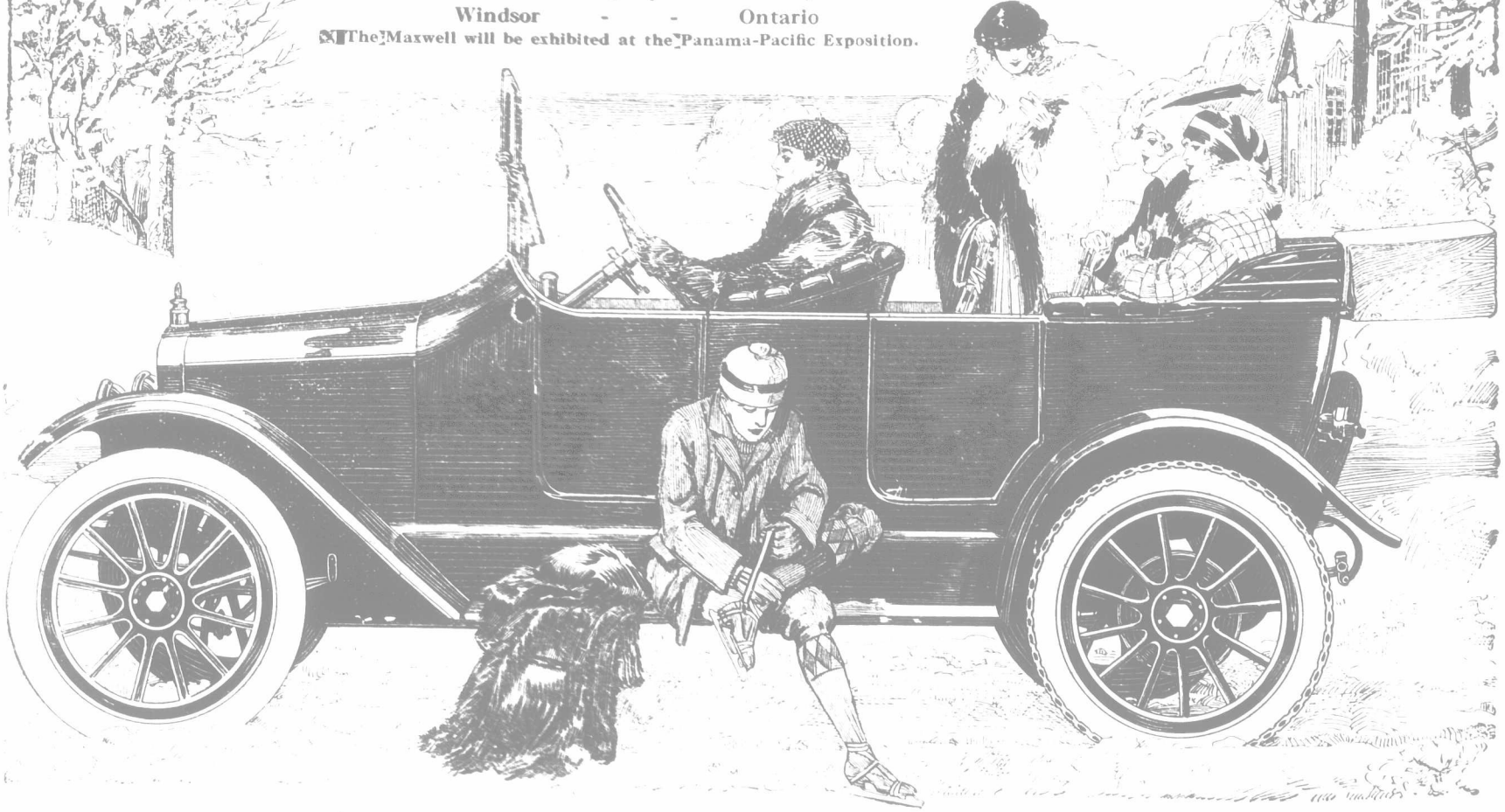
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1886

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Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 25, 1915.

No. 1170

EDITORIAL.

You cannot afford to be just an "average" farmer in 1915.

This is the last week of winter; are you ready for spring?

Another harrowing outcome of the war is the impetus given the use of barbed wire.

The darkest of clouds have a silver lining. Our Governments have not yet been driven to the desperate expedient of reducing their own salaries.

Canada's "war taxes" are not to be used to defray the expense of the war, as the money for this is to be borrowed from England and posterity must foot the bills.

The man who sold his stock unfinished and his grain this year likely made more money than if he had fed the grain, but what about the years to come and the fertilizer for the farm?

If twenty-five years of talk did not succeed in increasing production, how can we hope for very much increase as a direct result of one campaign of three meetings or so in each county?

Those in close touch with the "Increase Production" campaign now realize the futility of holding meetings in large towns and cities. The place to reach the farmer is as close as possible to his own door.

The question has been raised since the recent tariff changes were made public, that there is a possibility that the higher tariff may prove prohibitive in some articles of commerce. If so the revenue will not be enhanced by the advance, but manufacturers will profit by the higher protection.

The political storm which is sure to break over this country after the calm caused by the war will be, unless we miss our guess, one of the most furious ever experienced in Canada. However, everyone is pleased that both parties have shown the good sense to agree to a truce during the crisis.

The London Free Press quotes "The Farmer's Advocate" as saying that given the necessary farm help the farmer will make his land produce the maximum without being told, and adds that "the question of farm labor will stand a little discussion." What is wanted is a little prompt and vigorous action in getting men able and willing to work in touch with the place on the land that so urgently needs them.

The author of "Gulliver's Travels" occasionally made remarks such as one might expect to find nowadays in the newspapers. In one place he observes: "The King of the Brobdingnagians gave as his opinion that whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass grow upon a spot of ground where one grew before would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians put together." Our distinguished Members of Parliament might do worse than make a bee line for the corn field. "Bigger crops and a smaller Hansard" is proposed as a battle-cry for 1915.

Take the Information to the Farmer.

That it is necessary to take information to the farmer rather than to expect the farmer to come after it has been demonstrated in more ways than one but with no more convincing proof than in the present "Increase Production" campaign. The larger towns and cities do not bring out large audiences to listen to farm talks, and those who do come are not, as a general thing, directly interested in farming. The place to get the people interested in increasing the production of their farms out to hear speakers is right in the heart of a farming community—in a small village or even in a hall situated right out in the country. District Representatives in their Short Course work have found that they get larger classes composed of more appreciative students when they set, as a place to hold the class, a small town or village situated not always in what is generally believed to be the "best" part of the country. We know one class this year which numbers nearly 100 members, and it is located as indicated. We know others in much larger towns where only four or five came out each day to take the work. We have heard of one "Increase Production" meeting being held in a fairly large town where only fifteen or sixteen people turned out to hear three men who are thoroughly competent to discuss farm subjects, and only a few of those who did come were farmers; at the same time we have heard of a few other meetings in smaller towns that were well attended and considerable interest shown. A census taken some time ago in three separate areas in the United States proved that farm papers were more popular than any other of the methods in operation to carry information to farmers, mainly because they went right into the homes and the information contained was couched in simple language easily understood. The point holds true with meetings. Get as close to the farmer's home as possible; set meetings at a convenient hour; and tell those present something of immediate and direct value to them.

Exemptions to be Commended.

The Government deserves a word of commendation on certain phases of the new tariff. They did well not to increase the duty on reapers, binders, mowers, harvesters and ditching machines, and it was also wise to leave corn on the free list and to hold down the tariff on printed books. They might also be commended for exempting binder twine and material for its manufacture from the advance, also pure-bred animals to be used in breeding for the improvement of live stock.

With regard to the first-mentioned articles we might remind those responsible for the tariff changes that tillage implements are really of more importance in this connection than are harvesting machines. There are several forms of tillage implements for each harvesting machine, and they are used for several weeks—even months—each season, where harvesting machines are used only a few days. Far more tillage implements are worn out yearly than is the case with harvesting machinery, and farmers no doubt would have liked to see them also exempt from tariff increase. In the great effort now being put forward to increase production cheap tillage implements are of more importance than harvesting machinery.

Feeders are finding difficulty in making a profit on their operations at present prices of Canadian-grown coarse grains and hay, and at the market prices obtaining for finished beef, pork and mutton. Anything which makes for cheaper feed should be welcomed by our stockmen, and corn usually does this, or at least it is the case this year. It is a good thing that corn is left on the free list. We see no mention of cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake, formerly free, but now we believe subject to the 7½ per cent. duty. Cottonseed meal is being extensively fed in this country, and it has helped many a feeder to keep down the cost of producing milk and meat this year. It, too, should not be dutiable.

Canadians generally will back up the exemption of printed books containing valuable knowledge from the higher tariff. Text books, books on industrial work, and all such valuable acquisitions to learning are still permitted to enter free as they should.

The breeder of pure-bred stock is also pleased that no duty has been placed on breeding stock intended to improve live stock in this country. If production is to be increased we must have the best, and the Government was wise in keeping this in mind in this particular.

There are other good features. It is well in a time like this to commend the Government where commendation is deserved, and not be looking always for something to harshly criticize.

The Tariff Increase.

The tariff has always been a bone of contention between the two strong parties in Canada's Parliament, but for once a very marked change has been made without the usual strenuous opposition of the party in the minority. The political truce must be very real when this is so, and yet almost every day we read in the party press short paragraphs intended to stab the other party to its very vitals. It is well that the representatives at Ottawa, no matter what they think, show a united front publicly and are ready to bury the hatchet until the worst crisis has passed.

The general tariff has been raised 7½ per cent., and the British Preferential 5 per cent., with only a few articles of commerce exempt. Besides this a war tax is to be placed on a great many things, all of which is to bolster up the revenue while Canada really borrows \$100,000,000 or more from England to foot war bills, and hands this burden on to posterity.

This is no time to complain, and we are pleased that the press and the people generally are taking this view. Canadians realize that each must do his part, and few indeed are grumbling. The hope is being generally expressed that the advance in tariff and the new tax may greatly increase the revenue, and that it will give no special advantages to certain protected industries by reaching the prohibitive stage and shutting out certain articles, thus depriving the Government of revenue and giving manufacturers an undue advantage. We hope nothing of this kind will result. The Canadian public is being educated to buy Canadian-made goods. The manufacturer has now a great opportunity to "make good." Surely he has enough protection now. Let us hope that none will abuse the privilege. People will not object strenuously to indirect taxation through tariff increase at this time, but they will take exception if prices of manufactured articles go up a great deal more than the amounts caused by in-

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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creased tariffs on raw materials. The public is generally willing to meet the honest debts of the nation, but with added burdens now accumulating there should be no one foolish enough to believe that the increase in tariff is going to give him an excellent chance to greatly increase his profits by fleecing consumers. All Canada must pull together. The fairest field with the fewest favors is a policy which will carry our country through to best advantage. Let the burden be equitably distributed on all, let us patronize home industry and let our home industries do their utmost to give every buyer of their goods a square deal.

The Place of the Farmer.

The Canadian Club, of London, were fortunate last week in entertaining to a mid-day luncheon Peter White, K. C., of Pembroke, Ont., widely known, particularly in Shorthorn breeding circles, and G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, of Ottawa. Canadian Clubs now existing in many cities and towns can render no more valuable service to the country than by frequently familiarizing their membership with the problems of agriculture and their vital bearing on the welfare of the country. Mr. White, when introduced by President B. C. McCann, of the Club, discussed "The Farmer in the Economic Life of Canada" lucidly and with vigor. Considering the splendid resources, capable population, industrial machinery, very large transport and banking facilities of the country, something was lacking—viz., production. Its success commercially and industrially depends upon the prosperity of the tiller of the soil, who supplies the initial impulse of the whole machinery. Without the crops which he grows to "start things," all our activities and life itself would cease. The capital invested in agriculture was enormously greater than that of all other industries, being computed at some \$2,295,000,000; and the farmer was likewise the greatest purchaser of industrial products. In his service to the community materially—and service was the only right man had to sustainance—he classified the farmer first, then other productive industries, on down to the professional orders sometimes de-

scribed as, in a sense, parasitic, but the interests of all were interwoven and should not be antagonistically arrayed. Through ample supplies of food and clothing economically available, non-costly labor would enable the country industrially to compete against other countries favorably conditioned in that respect, and by our exports exceeding imports we would pay our debts instead of borrowing as Canada has been doing. If the production of farm products is to be increased it must afford a sufficient reward to the farmer, who, observed Mr. White, is about the only producer who has practically nothing to say as to what he receives for his goods, concerning the essential cost of which so little is known. No manufacturer could stand it to be up against such conditions. In the cheese business, one of the most prosperous of Canadian farm industries, there were about five profits between the producer and the British consumer. The cost of distribution was beyond all reason. He cited the case of Alberta farmers shooting their hogs to rot on the prairie because at the prices paid it was cheaper than to feed them; and thousands of bushels of potatoes, badly needed in the Northwest, are going to waste in New Brunswick cellars. This problem of economical distribution must be worked out if Canada was to cope commercially with the rest of the world. He cited cases where co-operation had solved the problem, such as California oranges, Southern sweet potatoes, grapes in Michigan, the Golden Pippin apple in one of the States, and the Apple Growers' Associations in Ontario, but these it should be remembered are not quite identical with many of the scattered products of general farming. In the limited time at his disposal Mr. White did not undertake to do more than suggest the one direction of solution by co-operative effort, and concluded by reminding the men in manufacture and commerce that the farmer should be regarded as an ally entitled to fair consideration, and predicted great changes as to the status of the farmer and in business conditions following the present world upheaval.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

A sparrow which spends the winter in the southern portions of Canada is the Tree Sparrow. Like all our winter visitors it is somewhat erratic in its occurrence in any particular locality, appearing in much larger numbers in some winters than in others. This species resembles the Chipping Sparrow in having a chestnut crown, but is easily distinguished from that species by the dark blotch on its gray breast. The Tree Sparrow breeds in the north, from Labrador to Alaska, building its nest either on the ground among the mosses or in shrubs at an elevation of from one to four feet from the ground. It usually appears in southern Canada about the end of October or the beginning of November, and departs for its breeding grounds in April. In winter it ranges as far south as South Carolina, Kansas and Arizona. As the Tree Sparrow is with us only during the winter we do not hear much of its song, though sometimes in April I have heard the strong, clear and cheery refrain. This species renders a very important service to the farmer in the destruction of weed seeds, as this forms its main food during the winter months. It has a particular fondness for the seeds of Ragweed, Tooth's Quarters, Pigweed, Smartweed, and of such grasses as Quack and Foxtail.

The Savanna Sparrow is a common summer resident throughout Canada, but is comparatively little known, because even by those who pay some attention to birds it is often taken for a Song Sparrow. It resembles this latter species rather closely, but it has no distinct spot on the breast and has a yellow line over the eye. Its song is also entirely different from that of the Song Sparrow, being a high-pitched, grasshopper-like note "Zrit-zrit-a-zres-zrur." It is one of those bird-songs which are often passed over unnoticed until they are pointed out to the bird student, but which once noticed can ever after be easily recognized. The Savanna is a voracious creature, than most of our Sparrows, and is the greatest beetle destroyer of all the Sparrow family. As it is a bird of fields and open country it is brought in close contact with crops, and thus its beneficial influence is exerted with the best effort. The vegetable part of its food is made up very largely of weed seed, mostly the seeds of Foxtail and Quack grass. On the other hand it does no damage to crops of any kind.

A large and handsome Sparrow, which in the southern portions of the Dominion is seen only during migrations, is the Fox Sparrow. This species may be recognized by its large size, reddish-brown tail and heavily-spotted breast. It is a bird of the woods, breeding in the dense forests of the north from Labrador to Alaska, and even during migrations, keeping mostly to wooded country. Its song is a beautiful, liquid melody. The main food of this species consists of the seeds of wild fruits, and it consequently

has little effect, either harmful or beneficial, upon agriculture.

The Swamp Sparrow is another species, which, on account of its living in swampy thickets, has very little influence upon agriculture. It is a common bird in suitable places in Southern and Central Ontario, and may be recognized by its dark chestnut crown, brownish-red wings and brownish sides.

The Field Sparrow has a rather limited range in Canada, occurring only very sparingly anywhere except in Southern Ontario, where it is, in some localities abundant. It resembles the Chipping Sparrow very closely, the main distinction between the two species being that the bill of the Field Sparrow is reddish, while that of the Chipping Sparrow is black. In its food habits also it much resembles this latter species, though it is not quite as beneficial because it eats more parasitic insects. These insects, which prey upon other insects, are one of the most important checks upon the increase of injurious forms, and consequently no bird can be given an "A 1" certificate economically if it eats an undue proportion of them. In the case of the Field Sparrow, the number of parasitic insects eaten is not large enough to balance the good it does by the destruction of injurious forms.

Another species which eats a large number of parasitic insects is the Nuttall's Sparrow of the Pacific Coast. This species also has a decided taste for grain. On the other hand it is a destroyer of injurious insects and of weed seed, so that as far as its food-habits are concerned it is "on the fence." Nuttall's Sparrow may be recognized by its white crown, bordered with black, and by the white stripe over the eye which reaches to the bill.

The White-crowned Sparrow breeds in the north, and is seen in Southern Canada only during the spring and fall migrations. It is distinguished by its white crown, bordered by black stripes, from all other Eastern sparrows and from the Nuttall's Sparrow by the fact that the white stripe over the eye does not reach the bill. During the spring migration it feeds largely on insects, and during the fall migration mostly on weed seed.

The White-throated Sparrow may be known, when in adult plumage, by its white throat, and in any plumage by the white (in young birds grayish-white) stripe down the middle of the crown and the yellow spot in front of the eye. This bird is a common breeder in Eastern Canada, living in woods and among brush-piles in clearings. It is a handsome bird, a delightful musician, and in its food-habits is entirely beneficial.

THE HORSE.

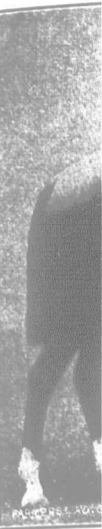
Prepare Idle Horses for Spring Work.

A large number of farm horses have spent the last few months in comparative or complete idleness and have subsisted on food that may have been sufficient to prevent noticeable loss of flesh, but not sufficient to keep up the vigor, nervous, muscular and respiratory that is necessary for working horses. As the result of idleness and little food the horses have lost nervous, muscular and respiratory tone. Horses in this condition when put to regular work cannot be expected to give satisfactory service. The change is too violent, and in most cases results in sore shoulders, and marked inability to continue to perform the labor expected, and if not worked very lightly and carefully for the first week or so will probably become absolutely unfit and unable to do any work.

The tone that has been lost cannot be restored suddenly. Violent changes of any nature, whether of food or labor, should be avoided. If this precaution be not taken the owner or teamster will be lucky if he avoids serious consequences. On account of the high price of both hay and oats many horses have been fed straw in lieu of hay, and so far as possible cheaper foods in lieu of oats. But, notwithstanding high prices, most owners realize that it will be necessary to feed the staple horse foods, viz., hay and oats, in reasonable quantities to their horses when working. In order to avoid danger of digestive trouble the change in food should be made gradually. It is a noticeable fact that the digestive system of any animal becomes accustomed to digesting certain kinds of food, and if sudden changes be made to food of other kinds there is liable to be serious trouble. While this applies to animals of all classes it is particularly marked in the horse. Hence, the change should be gradual. The horse that has been accustomed to a full ration of straw should be given a little less straw and a little hay the first day, still less straw and a little more hay the second day, and this gradual change continued until in a week or ten days a full ration of hay may be given with safety. The same principles apply to the grain ration.

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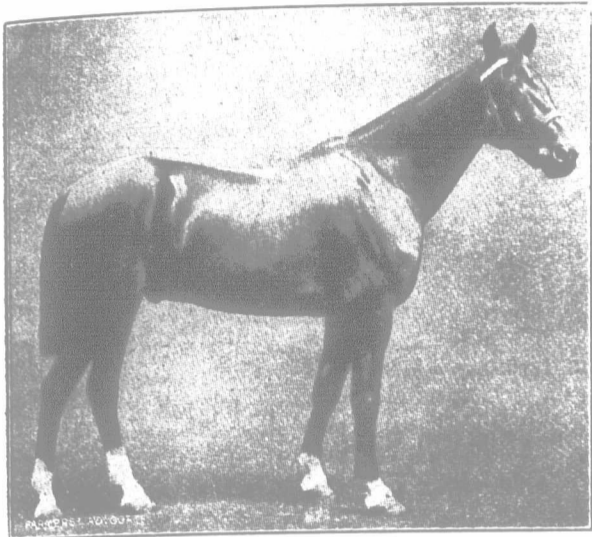


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on account of change of food a regular system of exercise should be commenced at the same time. Here again sudden changes should be avoided. The horse has not been accustomed to exercise the yard or paddock for several months. Hence the amount of forced exercise should be little at first. Say a couple of miles walking exercise the first day, a little more the second, and the amount, whether simply exercise or the performance of light work, gradually increased until he may with safety be exercised or worked for eight to ten hours daily.



Cavalry of the Line.

While the complete change in food can, with reasonable safety, be made in a week to ten days, it requires much longer to properly fit a horse for regular work. A month to six weeks should be allowed for this. Many may say "we have not time for this." It will pay the owners to make time for it. Where light work is to be done the horses will be able to earn the trouble taken, and when there is no work to be done one man can exercise several horses at once by driving a team or riding one horse and leading others. When spring work commences it is generally wise to rush it through with all possible speed, and a pair of horses that have been properly conditioned will perform more than twice as much work as one that has not. Hence the time that has been spent when time was not valuable will be much more than compensated for now when it is.

Horses that have spent the winter like those under discussion usually have a long, heavy coat of hair, which tends to cause profuse perspiration when working in the fields or on the roads, and by reason of the amount of hair it requires a long time for the coat to become dry or to be rubbed dry. Hence it is often noticeable that the animal is still damp in the morning. Such horses will work with greater comfort to themselves and greater satisfaction to their drivers if they are clipped. Clipping also tends to prevent sore shoulders or sores on other parts that are subjected to pressure or friction by the harness. It may be considered wise to clip them so soon as the weather becomes fine enough for field work to be started. Of course, a clipped horse, even in the spring, requires greater attention in some ways than the unclipped one. Greater care must be taken to clothe him when standing if the weather be chilly, also to blanket him at night, and, we may say, take greater care to avoid drafts, etc. Many think that it is not wise or humane to clip a horse under any conditions, that nature provided them with hair and that they should not be deprived of it. This philosophy has force so long as nature continues to act, and if the horses be allowed to spend their time in a natural manner it would be cruel to clip them. The cold weather and want of grooming causes a long, thick, coat. But nature does not demand that a horse with such a coat be asked to do hard work. It is seldom that a horse that is regularly worked and groomed is benefited by clipping, but it is different with one that roughs it during the winter months. It probably is not necessary to state that in addition to attention to the suggestions made, in order to get good service from a horse it is necessary to use well-fitting harness, especially collars.

WHIP.

It was commendable that farmers, stockbreeders, Ministers of Agriculture, financiers, and railway magnets should meet to discuss "Patriotism and Production" in Toronto recently; nevertheless we still expect very little from some of the promises made. It is an easy way to get over difficulties to promise something, and Governments, financiers and transportation companies are past masters at promising and stopping there.

Britain's War Horse Wants.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

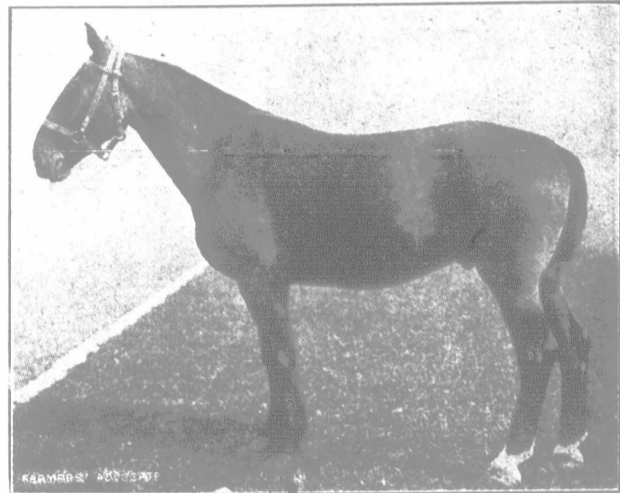
By permission of the English Board of Agriculture, and His Majesty's Stationery Office, I am allowed to write something official as to the wants of the British War Office in the way of horses for active military service. It is hoped that the information so offered will be helpful to breeders on your side of the water. The photographs should also be useful even to the man who has the happy knack of carrying the correct outline in his "mind's eye." Only sound horses are required; crib-biters and wind suckers, and animals with capped elbows, damaged knees, bad teeth, curby hocks or overshot joints are not considered. The best ages for selling are from 4 to 12 years.

The Cavalry horse must be a deep, short-legged, short-backed, good-barrelled horse of the hunter type, with substance and quality, true action, and must move without brushing the joints. Light, active, well-bred horses that move truly and well in their paces; are nicely-ribbed up, have plenty of bone and short backs, may thus be said to represent the ideal Cavalry type. This horse's height at 4 years should be 15.1½ to 15.2½ hands, over 4 years 15.2 to 15.3 hands. The Cavalry horse illustrated herein was bought in Ireland for £40 at 4 years old. He shows quality and plenty of bone, and has a nice forehead.

For the Artillery the type required is a weight-carrying hunter, showing quality and able to gallop in the gun team. They should be of the combined ride and drive type, with a short

These horses are supposed to do either fast and long trotting journeys or slow and heavy movements. In either case the load is a big one and requires a horse of good weight. Here the height at 4 years old should be 15.2 to 15.3 hands, and, over 4 years 15.2½ to 16 hands. The animal shown pictorially is a 15.3 brown gelding, able to gallop with a big load behind him. He was secured in Ireland at £42. One sees the short back and the good shoulder and sufficient bone.

For the army service corps a van-horse type is also necessary, and he must be well able to trot smartly, though not fast, with a good load



Royal Field Artillery.

behind him. He should stand 15.2½ to 15.3 hands at 4 years of age, and at 15.2½ to 15.3½ hands at beyond 4. I hope these hints and illustrations will be helpful to breeders and buyers on your side of the Atlantic.

G. T. BURROWS.

How to Cure a Balking Horse.

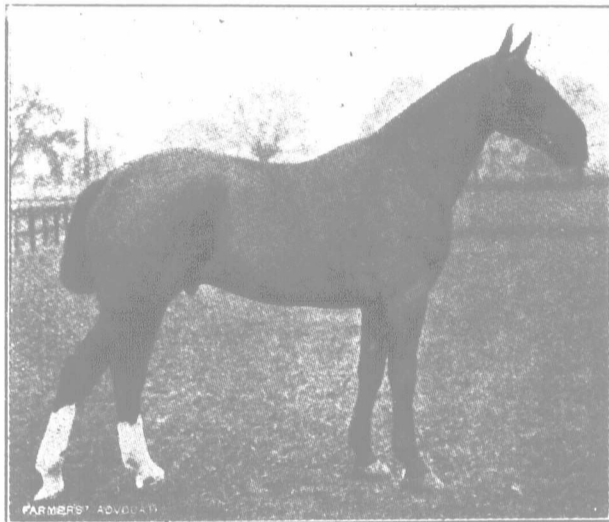
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Though balking cannot be classed as a dangerous vice, no habit that horses contract is more intensely provoking. A horse that is a confirmed balker has not much more selling value than a runaway or a kicker. Very few want him, and those who think they do are likely, after a real heart-to-heart experience with him, to change their minds. There is something in the unbounded personal assurance of the horse that quietly and sneeringly refuses to do his work, which is even more exasperating to his owner than the most spontaneous and violent outbreak of the kicker or the runaway.

The vice, however, is not hard to treat or to cure. There is no question that there is a good deal of truth in the saying that "there is always good stuff in a balker." Let us consider how this vice is first formed. It is, as a rule, contracted by horses of considerable nervous energy, dull, lazy animals not being much subject to it. The horse, perhaps from standing still too long, or from mere excess of energy, is impatient. He starts before his driver is ready, is sharply reprimanded and very likely is jerked by the reins, which serves only to increase his impatience and irritation. The same thing happens several times. By this time his brain has been worked up to a mixture of excitement and resentment, and he is in poor condition to understand clearly what is required of him, or to carry it out cheerfully if he does understand. Consequently he jerks himself backwards or sideways, occasionally leaping into the collar and flying back, but not going ahead as desired. All this is more likely to occur if he is harnessed to a wagon that is heavily loaded, but it may also occur when he is hitched to a light load. Let the same thing happen several times and a confirmed balker is the result.

Horses are of so many temperaments that the same treatment for this vice is not best for all. This much is certain, however: Palliative treatment should always be given a fair trial before coercive measures are used. A man should be quiet, deliberate and gentle in his movements when with the horse, avoiding that nervousness and irritability in himself which, if exhibited, is certain to be communicated to the animal. When the horse is started it should be done with as little delay as possible after he is ready, and always with a very easy rein. If in this way he can be induced to start and the procedure is repeated several times half the battle is won, for his temper will improve and in time he will forget to balk. If he stops on the road try to fool him by saying "whoa," then get out of the vehicle and pick up his fore foot as if looking for some trouble there, hammer upon it from time to time with a stone, holding his foot up until his other leg is somewhat wearied. Then get into the vehicle and start him up.

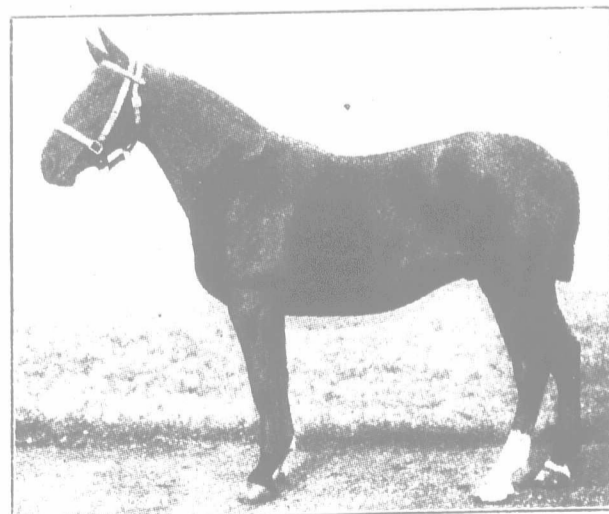
The treatment suggested above is by no means always successful, scarcely fifty per cent, perhaps



Royal Engineers.

back, some bone and deep through the heart. They must be able to gallop when dragging guns and maintain the pace for some considerable distance. Their work is, in fact, very closely allied to that of cavalry when occasion arises. Here the height at 4 years old is 15.2 to 15.3 hands, and over 4 years 15.2½ to 16 hands. The horse illustrated is a wheeler for artillery work, and cost £42 at 4 years old in Ireland. He stands 15.3.

The Royal Field artillery horse is also of the weight-carrying hunter type, with plenty of bone



Royal Horse Artillery.

and substance, deep through the heart, and capable of drawing a big weight at a fast trot over rough ground and sometimes deep going. He must also be able to gallop into action. At 4 years old he should stand 15.2 to 15.3 hands high, and over 4 years 15.2½ to 16 hands. He must be active and stout-hearted—a true "goer" all the time. The horse in the illustration shows great power, and at 5 years stood 16 hands. He cost £42.

For the engineers draft horses of the type known as "parcel vanners" in Britain are needed.

of the really bad cases of balking being cured in this way, but since it is the best kind of treatment if it does work it should be given a fair trial before coercive measures are resorted to. I have owned many balkers during my life—never hesitating in fact to buy a horse on account of this vice—and a very considerable number of them have been entirely cured with no other than the simple palliative treatment that I have here described.

If these measures, however, are ineffective, then severer methods must be used, and the following will be found to give good results: Unharness the horse, put on a halter, tie the hair of his tail into a hard knot, run the halter rope through the hair above the knot, pull it until his head is drawn close to his tail, and fasten by means of a single turn around the tail and a loop that can be undone by a single jerk on the end of the rope. This is important, for it will not do to tie a knot that cannot be undone when desired. Now touch up the horse with the whip and he will begin to turn around in a circle. Presently he will become very dizzy and, if the treatment is continued, will fall down, but this he must not be allowed to do. Watch him attentively, and when he begins to show signs of dizziness untie the halter rope by giving it a jerk, and release him. Now while the horse is dazed, confused and dizzy, as he always is after such treatment, harness him as quickly as possible, get into the wagon or buggy and drive on. This treatment rarely fails of the desired result. Occasionally, however, an especially hardened reprobate is found whose case calls for a second treatment. In such a case whirl him the other way.

In the application of this treatment, and in fact, the treatment for any vice, we must constantly bear in mind that we are dealing with an inferior intelligence. However exasperating the horse may be, never must we give way to anger or impatience. All successful training is based upon a knowledge of the limitations of the equine mind. It is easy to take advantage of these limitations when they are rightly understood, but no one need expect success in this direction without the exercise of that calmness, patience and good judgment which are the indispensable accompaniments of good horsemanship.

Johnson Co., Ill. W. H. UNDERWOOD.

LIVE STOCK.

Make Changes in Rations Slowly.

Stockmen should take into consideration the taste and properties of fodder to which they may be introducing their stock. If an animal does not eat with avidity a new feed when it is first placed before it, the feeder should not throw it away and denounce those, as ignorant of all principles of feeding, who may have advocated such a fodder. The fact of the matter is stock must be educated to eat a great number of the different kinds of feeding stuffs, one in particular being cottonseed meal. Many trying this at first find that their stock will not eat it, but that is no reason why it has not been a good feed or why it will not continue to be largely fed. It should be fed in very small quantities at first and mixed with other grains, in fact it should always be mixed with a certain percentage of other grains, but the quantity may be increased as time goes on.

In a previous article appearing in this paper it was recommended that dairy cows be given two pounds per day of cottonseed meal, and if necessary or desirable feeding steers might be allowed as much as four or five pounds, yet we venture to say that when this food is first given to either the cows or the feeding cattle that they will likely leave it. However, with a little perseverance and intelligent manipulation of the feed box and the grains it will not be long before all stock will be consuming this particular meal with apparent pleasure.

This applies to many other lines of feeding stuff, and since it is not advisable to change suddenly from one feed to another it is not reasonable to expect that animals will consume the full amount at first which is recommended for them. The rations given through this paper are always considered as the food allowance for an animal after it has been brought to a full ration. These changes should come very gradually, and in the process of introducing a new fodder the stock will become accustomed to any strange tastes or odors in their mangers. A very small handful of cottonseed meal for each individual would be sufficient for a start. If that is not acceptable even smaller quantities should be administered.

Worth Five Times as Much.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I would not be without your paper for five times the subscription price per year, it is the best farm paper in America to-day.

Prescott Co., Ont. ANGUS McINTYRE.

The Bottom Out of the Cattle Market.

Cattlemen are in a dilemma as to what is best to do with their stock. Early last week prices took a decided drop on our leading markets, the first two days registering a fall of from 50 to 60 cents per cwt. on Toronto market, and even at the lower prices sales were reported as being very limited. Of late the tendency has been downwards day after day, and there have been many hold-overs to be offered on following days. This, coupled with large runs, has completely demoralized the trade. There are several reasons given for this condition, the chief one being that the high cost of feeding is causing farmers to rush their stock to market in an unfinished condition rather than feed them until really ready to market, which, if done, would be accomplished at little profit at prevailing prices of all kinds of feed material. The bulk of the cattle now going on the market are said to weigh from 850 to 1,000 pounds, and buyers state that they might well be called stockers, rather than finished cattle. Owing to foot-and-mouth disease some United States markets were closed again to Ontario cattle and the Montreal markets weakened very considerably, so that a large number of animals were diverted to Toronto.

At the time of writing export shipments are being held back and packers have their coolers filled, so that there is very little demand. It is a poor time just now to deliver cattle. Buyers

breeding purposes are sent to the butcher at a low price when they should be kept on the farm. Statistics prove that there is a shortage in world cattle already. It will only aggravate the situation to rush more of them to the market. Reports state that there were over 600,000 fewer cattle in this country in 1914 than was the case in 1913, and the decrease between 1911 and 1914 was 500,000. At the present rate of selling a still further decrease will be registered this year. It seems to us that the best policy for the breeder and feeder is to hold fast to everything which is likely to grow into a good breeding animal, and carry over all those for beefing purposes which he can possibly do. It seems certain that soon after the war is over and things right themselves all kinds of meat must go up in price, at least in comparison with the prices which will then prevail for feeding stuffs. It is certain that grain prices will drop immediately the war clouds roll by, and with cheap grain it will be possible to make a profit on feeding even at only a fair price for the finished meat. Besides this it is necessary that live stock be kept in order to maintain the fertility of the soil and building up the farm. A general switching around to grain growing would mean a backward step in Canada's agriculture. Live stock and mixed farming has been the backbone of farm practice in the best sections of this country, and it must continue to hold premier place if our farming is to go ahead as it should. There is no use of attempting to save a dollar now if it means a loss of several dollars

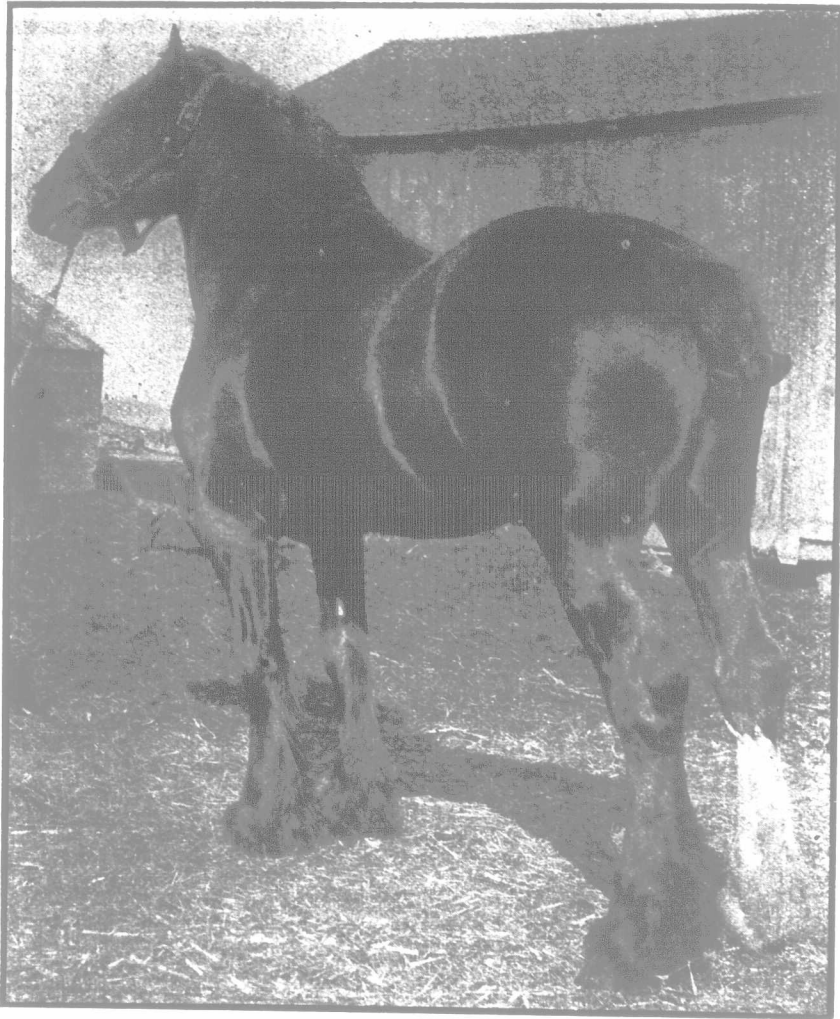
a year or two hence. The loss to this country if the present practice of rushing all kinds of cattle to market in an unfinished condition with regard only to the saving in feed is followed up, will mean hundreds of thousands of dollars to Canada's agriculture during the next twelve months. There is no use of getting panicky over the situation. It would be much better policy to watch the markets carefully, and in so far as possible avoid overcrowding, and so keep a steady stream of well-finished animals going forward. When the market is glutted and prices drop, especially when feed is dear, feeders seem to think that the most rational thing to do is to sell at once before the market goes lower; this selling means lower prices, whereas, if large numbers held fast to their cattle for a short time the market would stiffen and prices become firmer, and it would pay to hold the cattle.

We believe that the price of feed and the indications that grain will be high for possibly the next year is the main cause of glutting the markets at the present time, but we wish to emphasize the fact that only by keeping a large number of live stock and returning as much plant food to the soil as possible, can farmers hope to keep up the fertility of their land and produce the abundant harvests which are needed in these times.

Build for the Future.

It has been found that light in a stable does more than eliminate the necessity of using a lantern during the daytime; it destroys germs, helps to maintain a greater degree of dryness, and in many ways contributes to the health of the animals interned within the walls. When a stable is being built or remodelled these are things which demand consideration, viz., light, ventilation and wide passages and doorways. The former two are cleansers and purifiers, while the latter is a labor saver. If one is permitted to drive a wagon or sled through the stable, clean out and scatter the manure directly on the land it means many day's work in the busier days of spring and summer.

The high prices for grain and the slackening in demand for meat are hard blows at mixed farming, which was making such good headway. Hogs are being shot in Alberta as a more profitable practice than feeding them. When grain hits rock bottom again farmers will wish they had their live stock back.



Dunure David (imp.) [13674] (16563).

Clydesdale stallion, rising five years, by Baron's Pride, and for sale by W. W. Hogg, Thamesford, Ont.

generally look for a better price after a few weeks. It is not likely that the prices can be much lower. May and June delivery should find a better market than that which prevailed last week, and keeping the cattle until then would give an opportunity to finish them properly. However, a man that has to buy feed at present prices cannot be blamed very much if he is desirous of getting rid of his cattle rather than feed them on and run the risk of lower or no better prices in May or June.

That which a great many of those in close touch with the situation have feared for some time seems to be happening. High prices for grain are sure to encourage farmers to put in larger acreages, and to plan to sell more of it in the raw state off the farm. Larger acreages of grain means a smaller acreage in pasture and hoed crops. This with higher prices for the grain means that thousands of head of cattle, as well as other stock, will be thrown on the market in an unfinished condition; in fact, we believe that many cows and heifers suitable for breeding purposes will be sacrificed rather than fed on, because the average farmer thinks only of the dollar to be made at once and does not look ahead to the future. It will be disastrous if this policy is carried on to any great extent, and thousands of head of cattle which would be very suitable for

The S

The following hints contain parts of the "Correspondence" from Nova Scotia county of Truro, N. S. will be presented to the next year. More to the next not so many prices but class of people join in a class of the staying present crisis. "These this letter have been themselves ceive some the public year's worth too late.

"More spring. V advancing barrier to been prepared that all of crops from and barley article. M and have the pr over the P ditional re present tin ond, the fa tured in 19 which may germinate. better pra ordinary o sort out method, an than to de they may it may no vancing p still higher chase.

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been reco help in de ding the m deliberation "To res and oats, become se Governmen cient supp ever, that natural s needs of t "ore seedin "There tion quest Farmers' ter month

THE FARM.

The Seed and Flour Question in Nova Scotia.

The following notes from Prof. M. Cumming, of Truro, N. S., are interesting, and some of the hints contained therein are applicable to other parts of Canada:

"Correspondence received from farmers of Nova Scotia indicates that in almost every county of the Province more land has been and will be prepared for seeding than for many a year. Moreover, farmers everywhere seem alive to the necessity of greater production in 1915, not so much because of a prospect of greater prices but because there is no more patriotic class of people, and none who are more ready to join in a campaign of any kind which may prove 'the staying power' of the British Empire in the present crisis.

"These considerations lead me to present in this letter a few features of the situation which have been brought to my attention by farmers themselves in the hope that I may at least receive some correspondence and see some letters in the public press in regard to phases of this year's work which may be overlooked until it is too late.

"More land cultivated means more seed this spring. Will there be a scarcity or will already advancing prices become so high as to prove a barrier to the seeding of land that has already been prepared? In regard to this let me say that all our experiments have resulted in bigger crops from well-cleaned, home-grown oats, wheat and barley seed, etc., than from the imported article. Many of our best farmers realize this and have for years been growing their own seed, and the practice is gradually being taken up all over the Province. There are at least two additional reasons why this should be done at the present time—first, the advancing prices, and second, the fact that our Eastern seed was well matured in 1914, whereas much of the Western crop, which may be purchased, was frosted and will not germinate. It will unquestionably therefore be better practice for many farmers to put their ordinary oats through a fanning mill, or even sort out the best by the old-fashioned wind method, and use the oats so selected for seed, than to depend upon much imported seed which they may buy. For those who prefer purchasing it may not be amiss to call attention to advancing prices, which in all likelihood will go still higher. Now seems to be the time to purchase.

"Not a few farmers, influenced by the high prices prevailing for flour, are planning to grow their own wheat next spring. The policy seems a safe one, for while there may be cheaper flour next fall the odds are against it. A couple of acres of wheat will produce enough flour for the average family and some bran and middlings thrown in. In times of cheap flour these two acres might, in many cases, be better devoted to oats or other crops. But should the worst happen, the man with a big family who grows his own flour need not worry very much about food supplies, and in so far as no Western flour will be required to supply his needs, he will save that much for food for the armies across the sea.

"There are difficulties in the way. There is abundance of seed in some counties, Antigonish, Pictou, and parts of Colchester and Cumberland for instance, but, in many counties there is none. If, however, we had the means of knowing how much seed will be required, it would not be difficult to take measures which will insure an ample supply.

"Then there is the difficulty in some counties of getting the wheat ground, and this must receive prompt attention. In regard to this matter I can only say that this problem has been carefully considered by the Government of Nova Scotia, and I may add that should the wheat be grown this Government is prepared to take measures to assist farmers in those parts of the Province remote from mills to get their wheat ground. Several policies to facilitate this have been recommended. Readers of this letter can help in deciding upon the best policy by discussing the matter and bringing the results of their deliberations to our attention.

"To revert again to the seed, especially wheat and oats, I may add that, should the situation become serious, no effort will be spared by the Government of Nova Scotia to see that a sufficient supply is available. It is important, however, that farmers should have their plans well matured so that accurate information as to the needs of the country would be available long before seeding begins.

"There are still other phases of this production question which might well be considered by Farmers' Clubs, Societies, etc., during these winter months. In this letter only a few matters

have been taken up, but it is my hope that it may lead to a discussion of every phase of this greater production question. Farmers, I fancy, feel that they have heard about enough from the public men of the country. This letter is written in the hope that it may lead to our hearing more fully their side of the matter."

Labor Department on January Farm Prices.

The Labor Department's index number wholesale prices was higher for January, standing at 138.6 as compared with 137.3 in December, and 136.5 in January, 1914. The chief feature in the price movement was the rapid rise in wheat and other grains and in flour. Higher prices and strong demand in Europe, resulting in heavy export buying on North American markets, demand from



Exmoor Ewes.

A hardy breed on one of Britain's most exposed spots.

millers, unfavorable reports as to shipments from India and Argentine, importation into Australia and New Zealand, the continuance of the closing of the Dardanelles, preventing the export of Russian wheat, speculative buying, and holding of grain by farmers were reported as the factors in the rise. Manitoba wheat rose from \$1.22 to nearly \$1.50 by the end of January and was still rising. Flour rose 70 cents per barrel and was still rising, while some grades had risen still more. Bread advanced in several localities. Rolled oats also advanced in sympathy with oats. The other principal advances were in poultry, butter and cheese, stocks being lighter, and in raw furs and raw rubber, demand being better. Cattle, beef, and hogs were downward, demand being light and supplies plentiful. Eggs were downward, receipts being larger as the season advanced, except during a brief cold period. Sugar was again lower, on account of weak prices for raw sugar and light demand, but was firmer at the close of the month. Downward tendencies also appeared in coffee, potatoes,



The Right Kind.

Reserve champion cross, at Birmingham, in 1914.

oranges, quicksilver, tin, gasoline, benzine, B. C. shingles, sash cord, wire cloth, turpentine, and pulp. Some upward movement appeared in hay, bran, shorts, baled straw, raisins, tea, raw cotton, zinc spelter, spruce deals, and linseed oil.

In retail prices there was a general advance in flour, and bread rose in several cities. On the other hand sugar declined in many localities. Meats showed a downward tendency in some localities.

In Great Britain higher prices were also shown in January, the greatest increases being noted in cereals. The index number of the London Economist is up nearly two points, and Sauer-

beck's index number, published in the Statist, has risen nearly three points. Bradstreet's index number of prices in United States is 1.2 per cent. higher for January. Dun's index number, including about 200 commodities, although slightly lower on January 1st (\$124.16) on account of weakness in meats, provisions, cotton goods, and some building materials, had risen to \$125.66 on February 1st, as a result of the pronounced rise in breadstuffs, "primarily due to the insatiable foreign demands." Gibson's index number of food prices in the United States stood at 67.0 at the end of January as compared with 63.2 at the beginning.

Use Wide Implements and Let the Hired Man Ride.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With no more help available than what we have at present farmers should use larger machinery and drive more horses. Last spring on this farm we did a great deal with a four-horse outfit. We used four horses on seed drill, an 18-single-disk, and four on harrow with harrow cart behind. Many say it looks as if a man is lazy when he rides behind a harrow. What they say does not make me tired, but walking after a harrow does. I have always used three horses on the cultivator, and, as our land is fairly heavy, and as one requires a fine, firm seed-bed, I have often had to cultivate fields twice and then harrow twice before sowing.

I believe it would be to advantage to use three or even four horses on a riding gang plow to plow the land, provided one only had a land packer attachment to his plow, but a packer is a thing I have never seen used in Ontario, although in the West they are counted equal to two strokes of the harrow in firming the land.

We also found it a great advantage last spring to disk the land for corn with four horses on the disk drill, in which there was no ridging of land, and eight acres could easily be done twice over in a day.

For those men who are going to have hired help the coming season a few remarks may not be out of place. I have often been hired man myself, and from experience with the many different men I have worked for I believe but few men know how to use a hired man unless they have served their time one day as hired man themselves. The one thing that is necessary to get along with a hired man is, keep your temper sweet and use him in a way that he will feel as though he were in his own home. Do not ask a hired man to work day and night, that soon pulls the life out of him. If he is allowed to ride after all machinery he will feel fresh enough at the end of the day when he is done working horses to do a reasonable amount of chores without complaining; and by all means have a bath-room in your house and let the hired man bathe as often as he wants to. I am only giving a faint idea of some of the things I had to contend with when I was a hired man, and what I have had other hired men tell me. Last but not least, do not dock a man for lost time if he goes to town some afternoon on some necessary errand.

S. M.
Perth Co., Ont.

Soft Water in House.

In your issue of Feb. 4th last there is a cut and sketch of W. T. Whale's beautiful home. I notice in his description the cisterns are placed in the attic, and the soft water forced up by hand. Why placed there? Would it not be better to put the soft water cistern on the second floor, with an overflow pipe leading to the one in the cellar, thereby doing away with the hand pumping, except when the upper cistern is empty. I cannot see the benefit of letting the soft water from the roof into the cellar and then having to force it all up again. If they are no better in Mr. Whale's house at pumping water up to feed the tank on the stove and supply the bath-room, etc., than we are, I am afraid it will often go dry. I saw a water system in a country house in this county where the hard water

was taken in from a well 25 feet away, by laying a 1½-inch galvanized pipe 4 feet under ground and brought into the kitchen over the sink. The water forced up by a small hand pump attached to the wall which works beautifully. The soft water cistern on the second floor receives the water from the roof and feeds the tank on the stove, supplies the kitchen, bath-room, etc., with both hot and cold water. The system seemed to me to be very complete and inexpensive; no windmill, gasoline engine or other machine to be kept in repair.

Lanark Co., Ont.

R. G. BOURNE.

[Note.—We know of several houses where the soft-water cistern is placed on the second floor, and no pumping is necessary. In one house with which we are familiar a nineteen-barrel galvanized cistern is placed over the kitchen, and a fifteen-barrel cistern is placed in one end of the bath-room. The water leads to them from the roof of the house, the overflow going out the drain. This is undoubtedly the best method for soft water. The second tank may be placed in the cellar if desired but we prefer them both above, and soft water may be drawn off anywhere desired in the house.—Editor.]

Calves and the Tariff.

By Peter McArthur.

I do not like to correct the Editor of the Advocate publicly, but last week there was an editorial note that lacked the up-to-dateness we usually find in those crisp paragraphs. Speaking of the advice that is being given to farmers by city sages, the editor observed, "It would be very interesting to see some of them try the old test for a successful farmer: to teach a lusty sucking calf to drink milk out of a pail." Of course I realize that I am somewhat to blame for this slip on the part of the editor for I do not keep him fully informed about my farming operations and he does not know that I am developing a strain of cattle that among their other good qualities have that of producing calves that drink from a pail, the first time it is put under their noses. A calf that arrived last week drank from a pail a couple of hours after it was born, without offering a protest of any kind. It did not even hunt and last night I found it chewing the leaves off a cornstalk. From this you can see that a new test for a successful farmer must be devised. Before dismissing the subject, I wish to say that the descendants of Fenceviewer I—the red cow that tests all the fences for me on the first day of pasturing so that I fix them up for the season—have other remarkable qualities. Out of eleven calves born on the place ten were heifers, and we needed the other one for beef anyway. Those whose milk has been tested show a yield of over four per cent. of butter-fat, so I think the strain is entirely admirable. Cows that produce heifer calves that drink from a pail at the first feeding and then grow up to help the farmer keep his fences in order and at the same time yield a plentiful flow of milk rich in butter-fat should find favor with the farming community. But I am not offering them for sale as yet. I am waiting to see if I cannot perfect the strain so that they will eat the butts of the cornstalks as well as the leaves and make silos unnecessary.

* * * * *

This week a correspondent propounds a poser. He writes:—"In regard to the soldiers' shoes you say that any man who would try to profit by cheating the Government in this crisis is a traitor. Now just think for a moment. Has the Government ever cheated the people?" Most assuredly it has. If it did not the great game of politics would not be what it is. At every election, no matter what party is in power, the country is clamorous with the cry, "Turn the rascals out." But you know that in a democratic country like Canada the people are the government and the way the thing works out is that we are all the time cheating ourselves through our representatives in parliament. But it seems to me that the less we say about it the better for all we could prove is that we are so foolish that we cannot be honest with ourselves. On the other hand the man who cheats the government—that is, cheats us—in time of war is a traitor because he is aiding the enemy by reducing the efficiency of our defenders. Fighting men must be in the best of trim if they are to do their best. You could not expect to see much spirit in a man who was slopping about in wet trenches with his feet breaking through his boots. Besides, exposure of that kind causes many men to die or be disabled by disease and in that way the enemy is aided and comforted. It is no defence of the men who cheat the government that in the ordinary business of the country we are silly enough to cheat ourselves. But I do not think my correspondent really meant to defend them.

* * * * *

I am seriously considering the advisability of wearing cotton batting in my ears for the next few months. The tariff argument promises to be of a kind that "wad deave a miller." Of course

I have decided opinions on the subject but I doubt if it is advisable to set them forth fully. Among my personal friends are two men who take opposite sides on the question. One can argue me to a standstill when he undertakes to prove that a high tariff is the salvation of the country. The other can make me feel as helpless as a child when he undertakes to expand the merits of free trade. After listening to both of them I feel like the Witch-Finder-General in the comic opera—The Puritan. After he had been contradicted and suppressed by everyone he went into a corner and muttered to himself: "Well, I know sumpin!" I know that if we are to have a high tariff it should not be framed so as to give special privileges to anyone. It seems that in the present state of the world tariffs are necessary under special conditions, but I would not have those tariffs imposed by men who are subject to political pulls or liable to feel campaign fund gratitude. I would have a commission composed of professors of political economy and chartered accountants—men skilled in working out the fundamental laws that govern business and trade—and have them develop a scientific tariff that would protect with the least amount of special privilege. At heart I am a free trader though I recognize the fact that in a new country a limited amount of protection is necessary in order to develop the natural industries of the country that might be stifled by the competition of more advanced and thoroughly established countries. But at all times there is a tendency to let protection foster special privilege and its beneficiaries are constantly becoming so powerful that they cling to their privileges by corrupt methods. They organize to stop the corrective force of home competition and in that way plunder the country. If we are to have a tariff it should be handled with scientific skill and be removed as quickly as possible. As a means of raising a revenue I regard a tariff as the most unjust, wasteful and foolish method that could possibly be devised. It is an attempt to fool people into paying their just taxes. The politicians try to convince the city consumers that the country producers or foreigners are paying the tariff and the country producers that it is paid by the consumers and everyone else except the farmers. The truth is that everyone pays twice as much as should be paid because of the expensive and irritating custom houses and custom officials. Direct taxation is the only form of taxation that lets the voter know exactly what he is paying and the only form that can be figured out with any approach to scientific accuracy. But people would make such a roar about direct taxation that no government dares to adopt it. My correspondent will note that here is a case where we want to be cheated. We insist that the government cheat us about our taxes. We want to believe that someone else is paying them—even though we may have to pay much more than our share as a result of trying to get out of paying our rightful share. Neither the Conservative nor Liberal Party dares to advocate absolutely direct taxation.

* * * * *

The present tariff has been developed for the purpose of increasing the revenue of the country, and while we are so foolishly opposed to direct taxation no Government would have dared to try any other plan. Until it has been tried no man can tell to what extent it will increase special privileges, and argument on the point will be windy and inconsequent. The feature of it to which I am most inclined to raise objection is the increased duty on British goods. If we keep on buying these goods it will yield the desired revenue without hampering the home countries, but if it causes a falling off in British exports to this country it will do harm where we should be trying to help. Anything that deals a blow to British trade at this time weakens the Empire. It may do no harm, but it looks to me like mighty risky legislation at the present time. In closing my comments on the new taxation I wish to put on record a deep-rooted conviction that the wit of man can devise few forms of taxation, direct or otherwise, that cannot be finally shifted to the shoulders of the laboring men and farmers. Except in the case of taxes on goods collected from bequeathed estates and a tax on fixed incomes, the business world can pass on its taxes to the productive workers. But cheer up, the worst is yet to come. When the actual expenses of the war have to be paid we shall probably have taxes worth talking about.

Clean Up Pastures.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Our plan in the interest of "Patriotism and Production," short-handed as we are and expect to be, is to clean up the pastures. If every cow in Canada gives 100 pounds more milk in the summer of 1915, on account of fewer bushes and more grass, it will amount to quite a respectable increase in the total dairy production of the country. Plenty of time now for this.

N. S.

A. OWEN PRICE.

Some Potash in America.

From a small bulletin compiled by Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, it appears that we are not altogether destitute of potash for the season of 1915. The writer opines that three-eighths of the yearly supply was landed in America before or shortly after the war began, but this is probably in the hands of fertilizer companies who will put it out in the form of complete fertilizers rather than as the muriate or sulphate of potash. The consequences will be that mixed fertilizers testing probably two or three per cent. in potash will be sold in place of those testing eight and ten. Dr. Shutt is furthermore of the opinion that fertilizers testing high in potash are not generally profitably used, and cites the results of the Experimental Farm system in corroboration of this opinion. Barnyard manure and wood ashes are the other two sources of potash upon which agriculture must depend. There are many other sources mentioned, but at present they have little significance.

THE DAIRY.

Prefers Outdoor Calves.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with interest Prof. H. H. Dean's article upon rearing dairy calves, and in the main I agree with him. In his ration for the calf he recommends ground oats where I would advise whole oats for the first few months along with the bran and oil cake as he suggests. Whole oats requiring the extra work of masticating will produce more saliva, which is beneficial to the calf than will chop. I do not agree with the idea of keeping the calf stabled for the first six months. No doubt the stabled calf, under good care, would look better and perhaps be fatter than its mate which was exposed to all outdoor conditions, but the outdoor calf should be fussed with sufficient to develop it well. I think the farther away we keep from the hot-house plan of raising calves the smaller will be the number that will yield to disease (the most to be dreaded being tuberculosis). The calf that is raised out of doors should have reasonable protection from storm, heat, flies, etc., but the one that has the free run of the orchard and good food will grow up with more muscle and stronger bone and better developed vital organs than the one that has not the chance to exercise freely. It seems to me that health in our dairy heifers, which are to supply our present and future generations with milk, is of greater importance than almost anything else. Upon good health we must depend largely for our great milk producers. Let us breed and care for our dairy calves not theoretically but practically. Where do we find the children that grow up the most rugged? I think you will agree with me they are not the ones that are coddled and fussed with, but rather that they are the ones who spend most of their time (up to school age) out in the open, making mud pies or digging in the earth and sand or building snow men, etc., providing that they are sufficiently protected and nourished, even though they may not always look so clean and prim. Another point that should not be lost sight of, viz., the importance of having calves dropped in the fall. They will develop into much better stock than average spring calves, as they receive usually better care the first six months, then go to pasture and grow like weeds, while the spring calf, whether it spends the first six months inside or outside, has to be kept in on dry feed the second six months of its life, which is against it constitutionally.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

R. H. HARDING.

A Period of Rest.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the fall of 1914 many dairy cows dried off somewhat earlier than usual on account of scarcity of feed. Others stopped milking because their owners have let them get the habit of putting up their shutters at the same time that the cheese factory boarded up its windows. However long the period of rest may have been, six weeks or four months, cows will soon be ready for "business as usual" during 1915. Now the point arises, can the period of work be extended? That means careful preparation in a variety of ways. One item may well be noted by the dairyman who has not yet endeavored to shorten that rest period. It does not follow that a cow giving 1,200 pounds of milk or so during her first months will give as much during the whole season as the cow that gives only 800 pounds the first month. The first one may be dry in a little over seven months and then settle down to extended repose, while the second cow will be producing for ten months, enabling her owner to take advantage of good prices in fall and winter. Obviously, therefore, correct judgment as to a cow's production is to be based on knowledge of the total weight for the season, not for the

best month is a very Keeping is simplified Government. Ottawa, for days per mo will be still learn by the

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Editor "The The slog particularly not only in years. The of produc little more a Only two wa difficult, n conditions a the farmers The increas from patrio points, but a vation. A this subject parent atten more profi statistics sh thirty-three ducing milk partly to th and partly the part of

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Successfu all their at foundation dairy farm years in foundation order to Spring-bala are supplie many farm such. Man the size of farmer.

The wor the Dairy Ottawa, de a large pe their milk, co-operative individual favorable r These sa record keep and at al Canada. definitely p follows:—

(1) The Many, thou Central Ex out of all profit over depreciation been saved stock from females fro It is well promising have been fewer head gross retu

(2) Feo farmer is a sent time. cow, feed means the procedure cows were pounds of (3) Bet periods. each lact vantage ir or heifer f (4) Th

best month or two only, for that period of rest is a very variable factor.

Keeping track of the weight given by each cow is simplified by using the forms supplied by the Government. Write to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, for samples of the record forms for three days per month, and those for daily weights. It will be still better to take samples as well as to learn by the test how much fat each cow gives.

C. F. W.

Individual Cow Records Pay.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The slogan "Production more than usual" is particularly applicable to dairy cattle in Canada, not only in the year 1915 but for all succeeding years. The dairy farmer has reached the crisis of producing milk at high cost, and receiving little more and often less than cost for the same. Only two ways are open for the correction of this difficulty, namely, that the consumer appreciate conditions and pay more for the milk, and that the farmers increase production at a lower cost. The increasing of production is necessary not only from patriotic, international and national viewpoints, but also as dairy farmers, for our self-preservation. A great deal is being written regarding this subject of increased production, but little apparent attention has been given to the subject of more profitable production. Our most careful statistics show that at the present time fully thirty-three per cent. of cows in Canada are producing milk at a loss to the owner. This is due partly to the lack of dairy qualities in the cow, and partly to the lack of intelligent feeding on the part of the farmer.

One of the surest ways of eliminating this vast waste of time and money is the keeping of individual cow records. During the past few years many Canadian farmers have adopted such methods. The Animal Husbandry Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has for years distributed free of charge co-operative milk and feed record forms. Many users of these records attribute their success to the knowledge of both the cows and the methods of feeding thus gained by keeping such records. Many of these farmers have more than doubled their production per cow in five years, due to the elimination of the "boarder" and the more economic feeding of the good cows. The profitable dairy cow must give at least five thousand pounds per year in order to show any profit over feed, labor, interest, and depreciation. Only by the weighing of each individual cow's milk can we hope to distinguish the profitable from the unprofitable animals.

Successful breeders of dairy cattle must devote all their attention to the development of good foundation stock, yet a majority of Canadian dairy farmers are losing money and wasting years in the handling of at least some poor foundation animals. Little time is necessary in order to make individual weighings of milk. Spring-balance scales are cheap and record forms are supplied free, yet it is all too evident that many farmers do not appreciate the value of such. Many types of forms are available to suit the size of herd or the individual methods of the farmer.

The work of the Cow Testing Associations of the Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, deals largely with the communities where a large percentage of the farmers are weighing their milk, while the Central Experimental Farm co-operative milk record work is aimed to assist individual farmers in any district where the more favorable methods are not available.

These same co-operative forms are used in the record keeping at the Central Experimental Farm and at all Dominion Government Farms in Canada. A few of the benefits from their use definitely proven on the Dominion Farms are as follows:—

(1) The weeding out of unprofitable cows. Many thousands of dollars have been saved on the Central Experimental Farm alone by the weeding out of all cows which will not leave a margin of profit over and above feed, labor, interest, and depreciation. Probably even more money has been saved for the farmers purchasing foundation stock from these herds, since only males and females from profitable producers have been sold. It is well to mention that some of the very promising individuals and the best looking cows have been eliminated as unprofitable. By feeding fewer head in which all were profitable greater gross returns and profits have accrued.

(2) Feed is saved. The feed bill to the dairy farmer is a most important question at the present time. By knowing the production of each cow, feed should be given proportionately. This means the occasional weighing of feeds, but this procedure is found to be highly remunerative. Many cows were more profitable on less feed per hundred pounds of milk produced than were others.

(3) Better production of cows for lactation periods. The weighing of the cow's milk for each lactation period has shown a marked advantage in the preparation of a cow or heifer for her following year's work.

(4) The intelligent hiring of men in the in-

dividual production, feed bills, and profit from each cow in the herd immediately follows the starting of individual cow records. This interest would otherwise be lost as there would be no basis for comparison or calculation.

Let me illustrate the difference in production of good and poor cows even in pure-bred herds with a few tabulated comparisons of the records at Ottawa. It must be remembered that only cows promising a profitable production were maintained in the herd and all were given the best possible care and feeds for best results. Each breed is here given, not with the intention of making comparison between breeds as this would be impossible owing to different ages of herds, dates of calving, etc., but rather to illustrate the value of record keeping within each herd. In the following tabulations attention is drawn to the fact that butter is valued at twenty-six to thirty cents per pound and skim-milk at twenty cents per hundredweight. Silage and roots are valued at \$2 per ton, straw at \$4 per ton, green feed at \$3 per ton, and hay at \$7 per ton, these figures representing approximately the cost of their production. For further details see annual reports of the Central Experimental Farm. Attention is also drawn to the fact that the profit column represents profit per cow only above cost of feed, while the labor, value of the calf, value of manure, interest and depreciation on cow, buildings and implements are not included.

These tables in full show a ten-year average for the three best and three poorest cows as well as the pounds of milk, per cent. of fat, pounds of butter and the amount of meal consumed for all the cows but space will not permit of their appearance in this abbreviated table.

	Days in Milk.	Value of Butter and Skim-milk \$	Total cost of feeds. \$	Cost of 100 lbs. Milk. c.	Cost of 1 lb. Butter. c.	Profit on Cow. \$
Ayrshires:—						
Three best	323	151.89	68.10	73.	15.2	83.79
Three poorest	262	80.71	53.36	101.3	22.7	27.35
Best Cow	395	192.35	84.88	69.2	15.1	107.47
Poorest Cow	303	76.12	53.32	96.5	24.4	22.80
Guernseys:—						
Three best	671	169.46	90.10	104.9	17.4	79.36
Three poorest	324	94.85	49.37	108.7	17.2	45.48
Best Cow	615	171.78	86.18	106.1	16.5	85.60
Poorest Cow	388	94.43	58.46	131.4	20.4	35.97
Holsteins:—						
Three best	301	173.13	77.78	65.8	15.6	95.35
Three poorest	402	149.69	82.26	75.7	18.8	67.43
Best Cow	340	211.86	91.65	66.3	14.8	120.21
Poorest Cow	338	90.91	52.04	80.9	19.9	38.87
Jerseys:—						
Three (average)	414	144.	64.31	91.3	14.9	79.69
Best Cow	508	199.32	85.15	89.	14.1	114.17
Poorest Cow	354	98.14	51.07	132.	16.8	47.07
Shorthorns:—						
Three best	300	81.17	50.44	80.	17.2	30.73
Three poorest	236	46.55	45.12	134.	27.7	1.43

E. S. ARCHIBALD.

The Norfolk Holstein Sale.

The second annual consignment sale of pure-bred Holsteins, held by the Norfolk Holstein-Friesian Club, took place in Simcoe on Thursday, Feb. 11, 1915. Forty-six individuals in all were sold. The highest priced animal was Leone Pietertje Mercedes, which went to Lloyd Taylor for \$190. This cow is grandam of Mercedes Lady Mechthilde, which won the sweepstakes at the Ottawa Winter Fair in 1915. Twenty-five selling for over \$100 made the grand total of \$3,330, or an average for the 25 of \$133.20. Those selling for less than \$100 were young stock and averaged in the vicinity of \$65.50. Following is a list of those selling for \$100 and over with the purchaser's name:

Madora De Kol 3rd, Wm. Mullree	\$115
Cornelia Tensen De Kol, Jno. F. Rushton	170
Daisy Elgin De Kol, Lloyd Taylor	130
Kate Springbrook, A. Cridland	150
Mona Sylvia, A. E. Hulet	100
Eunice Mercena Posch, John Moore	115
Eileen Mercena Posch, Wm. Cogholt	105
Flora Mercena Abberkerk, W. Burt	175
Pontiac Pietertje Calamity, W. J. Biggar	165
Leone Pietertje Mercedes, Lloyd Taylor	190
Lynn River Mercedes Clara, R. Burnoby	115
Princess Mercedes Rosa 2nd, W. J. Biggar	115
Lynn River Dowdrop, Chas. E. Beeroff	125
Minnie Clay's Mummy, John Ruston	110
Minnie Clay, C. E. Smith	120
Daisy Calamity Princess, R. Hillyer	155
Rosa Kent Mechthilde, J. Moore	115
Lady Pietertje Abberkerk 2nd, F. S. Passmore	185
Princess Schilling, Edwin Phillip	100
Viola Lambert, David Waterbury	150
Vida Cornish Melba, Frank Chapman	120
Annie Posch Clay, E. C. Chambers	115
Minnie Sarcastic, E. C. Chambers	165
Arlotto De Kol, Grant Spencer	110
Valentine of Forstergest, A. F. Hulet	115

Sore Teats.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice that several readers have lately been asking for advice on sore teats through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate." Perhaps this short article may contain a few hints for those who are in doubt as to what to do to cure their cows.

The commoner teat troubles may be divided into three divisions. Warts, Sore Teats, and Blocked Teats. Warts on the teats of a milking cow do not generally cause much trouble at first, but after they are well developed they tend to make the teat tender to handle.

Wherever possible, the easiest way of getting rid of warts is to tie a piece of waxed silk tightly around the wart as close to the teat as possible. After a few days the wart will drop off, and should cause no more trouble. It is as well to treat for warts while the cow is dry. For the warts that are too small to tie round with silk, an easy way of removing them is to touch them with a feather dipped in butter of anti-mony. This is very strong, and care should be taken not to touch the cow's teat at all.

Sore teats are a much more difficult proposition, as milking opens the sores, and a cow in full milk cannot be laid off for a week to enable her teats to heal up. Many sore teats start by the cows being turned out into the pasture with wet teats, and the result is that the wind chaps and cuts the teat. Always be sure and dry the teat after milking. Oxide of zinc ointment applied after each milking is one good remedy. Here is a way that we have tried and found very

successful. To one ounce of glycerine add one dram of boracic acid. Mix this in about one-half pint of warm water, and put in a narrow jam jar. After milking put the teat in this mixture, holding the jar close up to the cow's udder, and let the affected teat soak for a few minutes. This mixture may be kept, and warmed up and used again and again.

A little touch with a crystal of alum after this bath will help the more obstinate sores to heal, but care must be taken not to use anything that will cause the skin of the teat to wrinkle and pucker up when it heals.

Blocked teats are caused by a little ball of flesh inside. In nature these growths are very like the warts on the outside of the teat. Some are only attached to the lining of the skin by a little string, and can be pushed out of the way by the insertion of a teat syphon. Sometimes they break off, and come away of their own accord. They are always a bother, as they interfere with the flow of the milk, and moreover, make it very hard to strip the quarter clean. I have seen the more obstinate ones removed by the use of a large-sized milk syphon, with one side filed to a sharp edge, in exactly the same manner as an apple is cored with a patent corer. After being introduced into the teat, it is slowly turned round, with the sharp edge against the lump. It is as well to do this with the right hand and to hold the teat extended in the left hand. It is a simple little operation, and yet it is very easy to lose the quarter in performing it. The syphon must be sterilized in boiling water before insertion, and every precaution should be used to insure absolute cleanliness. There will be a little blood come from the teat, and this should be milked out and the teat syringed out with a seven per cent. mixture of boracic acid and warm water. It is best to remove the lump while the cow is dry. The lining of the teat will soon heal so long as it is kept free from germs. Unless everything is spotless-

ly clean, though, trouble is bound to follow, with the loss of the quarter.

B. C.

H. C. HADDON.

[Note.—It is generally advisable not to attempt to cut away these lumps in teats. More harm than good generally results unless great care is exercised and a competent operator in charge.—Editor.]

Points About a Dairy Barn.

It requires considerable time and planning to construct a proper dairy barn and after the frame work is up and boarded in the arrangement of the stables means a good deal. By a little systematic planning and forethought, feeding and chores in general may be so executed as to save the herdsman hundreds of miles of travel and months of extra work, when taken in the aggregate. The matter of lighting, ventilation and size of stalls and passage ways is a matter upon which few agree. In a bulletin issued by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station many points are brought forward and definite recommendations made. With reference to light it says, sufficient windows should be used to allow four square feet of light for each cow and the windows should be so placed as to insure an even distribution of light. In arranging windows particular care should be taken to avoid odd-sized panes, otherwise when a pane is broken a larger pane must be cut to replace it. Probably the best size of pane for ordinary use is one 10 by 12 inches, each sash containing nine of these panes and each window consisting of a single sash set flush with the inside of the wall and hinged at the bottom so as to open inward. This directs the current of incoming air upwards over the backs of the cows, thus avoiding a direct draft. Windows should be placed $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet above the floor to prevent breakage by the cattle.

The distance from the floor to the ceiling of the dairy stable should not be less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the clear and 8 feet is preferable. The distance should not exceed 9 feet since a greater height results in the stable being cold during severe winter weather. The United States Government's score card for barns calls for a cubic space of at least 500 cubic feet per cow. However, if plenty of ventilation is provided by open windows and an effective ventilation system somewhat less cubic space will be sufficient to provide for the health of the cows.

Regarding the placing of rows of cows with their faces toward or from each other the matter is debatable but when the cows are facing outward the width of 36 feet in the stable will permit of a driveway wide enough for a team to be driven through from end to end and the manure being loaded directly from gutter to wagon or spreader and taken at once to the field and scattered without additional handling, thus allowing a great saving of time and work. If the barn is narrower than 36 feet it will not be possible to drive through with a team or remove the manure in this way. The gutter, says the bulletin, should have vertical sides 6 or 7 inches deep on the stall side and 4 inches deep on the opposite side. The width should be at least 14 or 16 inches in order that it may be easily cleaned with an ordinary shovel. The gutter should be given sufficient drop to carry off the water when the stables are washed out. In placing sewer pipe to carry off the flush of water it is better, where possible, to use them at the end as any trouble ensuing where they are placed in the centre of the stable will necessitate the tearing up of the cement floor in order to clear the drain. The width of the narrow alley back of the two rows of cows facing the centre should not be less than 4 feet. The alley should have a slight fall toward the gutter. The standard width of a cow stall is 3 feet 6 inches. For small cows a width of 3 feet is some times used, but this is rather narrow. A 14-foot bent accommodates 4 stalls, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, a 10-foot bent 3 stalls, 3 feet 4 inches wide, and a 12-foot bent 4 stalls, 3 feet wide. For small cows the length of stall from gutter to manger should be $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; for long cows, like the Holstein or Shorthorn, 5 feet and for very long cows $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The platform should not be too long as this will cause the droppings to fall upon the platform resulting in the cows being soiled when they lie down.

Concrete mangers are recommended in this bulletin, the dimensions of which reach up to 30 inches in width from the stanchions to the extreme front of the manger. It is preferable to have the mangers water tight in order that the stock may be watered in them. The chutes for hay or litter, the grain bins and the feeding room should be conveniently located in order to make the distance as short as possible that the herdsman must walk when doing chores.

At this season, particularly in case of animals contracted by hooves, the curry combs and brushes are used as well as the scrubbing brush in the stable.

Watering Cows in Winter.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have been asked a number of times during this winter how often cows should be watered. On some farms this appears to be a very much debated question, especially between the "Boss" and the "Hired Man." Generally speaking, the "Boss," especially one who does not work in the stable says, "water the cows two or three times a day." The "Hired Man" argues in favor of watering once a day only, especially where the cows are turned out of doors to water, which means considerably more work for the stable man. It is strange how our inclinations tend to influence our judgment and actions: Where the "Boss" is inclined to suspect laziness on the part of the hired help, he is apt to insist on watering the cows frequently, as it worries some men, and not a few women, "to see the hands 'settin' round doin' nothin'."

Let us look into this question and see if we cannot arrive at some basis that will be satisfactory to all parties concerned, including the cow, who must not be forgotten in all our arrangements on a dairy farm.

The chief factors deciding the number of times a day which a cow should be watered are—labor available, convenience for watering, condition of weather, and amount of milk which the cows are giving.

Before discussing these points suppose we take a brief glance inside the cow and look at the internal arrangements for holding water. In this respect she differs from nearly all other common, domestic animals—the cow carries a large storage tank, having a capacity of from 30 to 40 gallons. This is a factor which will aid us in deciding on the number of times daily which a cow should receive water. If necessary we see that she can store a large amount of water in her body and make use of this as she requires it—can turn on the tap or start the pump going, so to speak, whenever and wherever she needs water. The chief function of water in the cow, as everywhere in nature, is as a carrier—in this case of nutritive material to, and waste matter from, the various organs and parts of the cow. The other main use of water in the economy of the cow is to regulate the temperature. A cow consuming a large amount of feed is running a furnace on her inside that calls for a good deal of water to regulate it. If she does not get the water needed, there is a danger of the boiler bursting, or at least going wrong. It is because of this fact that a cow, as a rule, like a person, prefers a cold drink to one that is lukewarm—neither hot nor cold, which makes you want to "spew it out of the mouth." While there is some danger of a cow becoming chilled by drinking too much cold water, especially when the cow is run-down in vitality, the danger here is not nearly so great as many people imagine. This fact also explains why, as a rule, it does not pay to warm water for cows. In saying this, the writer knows there are special cases where a warm drink is advisable, but we are considering average, normal conditions.

Coming back to the factors which govern the number of times daily a cow should receive water, let us consider them briefly.

LABOR.—On many farms where the help kept in winter is limited, where the owner possibly does all the work, and where he begins to "scratch matches about 4:30 a.m.," as I heard a farmer's wife express it recently, it is unwise to turn the cows out twice a day for water. Begin watering once a day early in the winter, and when the cows grow accustomed to it, they will store in their water tanks sufficient for 24 hours under ordinary conditions. Where there is plenty of labor and cows are accustomed to receiving water twice a day, they will look for it and will probably give more milk than if watered but once a day. It is also a good method of exercising the cows, but more especially the muscle and patience of the hired help. A man who can turn out, and put back in the stable, a herd of cows twice daily, all winter and never lose his temper, deserves a place in the catalogue of saints. His wife, if he has one, should be proud of him, if he hasn't a wife, some woman should get busy and capture him on the spot, because he is a jewel more rare than diamonds on a farm.

CONVENIENCE.—If the stable be equipped with a watering device, and there is plenty of water available, cows may be watered two or three times a day, but personally we do not favor having water in front of the cows all the time, because it is more or less unclean, and because under these conditions cows are seldom turned out of doors for exercise and fresh air. The combined manger and water trough, we believe to be the best arrangement, and this to be used only in cold and stormy weather.

WEATHER.—During ordinary weather, and even on cold days, if the sun be shining, we believe it better that cows should be turned out doors for a short time each day, to get some exercise,

and because of the good effect of sunshine on the health of all animals. While they are out, water may be supplied to the animals and the stable cleaned and aired. The milk cows especially should not remain out too long. Dry cows and heifers may be left out longer, if not too cold or stormy.

MILK YIELD.—Cows giving a large flow of milk—60 to 100 pounds milk daily, should be watered several times a day. Such a cow will drink from 15 to 25 gallons of water in 24 hours.

We thus see that many factors have to be considered, but as a rule watering cows once a day is all that is necessary on average dairy farms in winter.

H. H. DEAN.

POULTRY.

Get the Broody Hen and the Incubator Busy.

The season is fast approaching when many farmers will be setting hens or operating incubators to bring out the necessary flock increase for 1915, or to raise chickens for sale. This is a case where the early bird catches the worm. The best success, both with chickens for sale and with chickens to be kept in the flock for laying purposes, comes when these are hatched fairly early in the season. Farm poultry raisers who wish to make the most profit from their flocks will do well to bring out their hatches in March and April. It has been found by experience that pullets hatched in these months prove better winter layers the following season than those hatched either too early or too late. The difficulty with pullets hatched too early is that they often moult in the fall, and this sets them back so much that they do not commence to lay until toward the following spring. Of course, pullets hatched late in the season cannot be expected to lay early the first winter. It is a well-known fact that a pullet must reach maturity in growth before she will lay to any appreciable extent, so that from the viewpoint of the farm flock it is now time to have the incubator in operation or to have eggs hatching by the natural method.

THE NATURAL METHOD.

There are many theories and just as many practices used by poultrymen and general farmers in setting hens. There is nothing very difficult about it, and yet one person who applies himself closely to the work in hand will make a far better success than another who simply rolls so many eggs under the hen and pays no more attention to her until the time he expects the chickens to arrive. A hen should not be disturbed very much, but it is necessary for the poultry-keeper to watch her more or less closely and see that she is doing her work properly.

In choosing hens to set it is never advisable to pick out those of what are generally known as non-sitting breeds, such as Leghorns, Andalusians, etc. True it is that very often some of the older hens of these breeds make very good mothers, but on the other hand we have seen these hens remain on the nests a week or ten days and then completely recover from their incubation tendencies and commence laying again. This is disastrous, of course, and the poultry-keeper cannot afford, as a general thing, to take a chance, especially when he is setting high-priced eggs and is extremely desirous of obtaining early chickens. We would prefer then to select hens of some of the weightier breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, or even some of the straight meat breeds, such as Cochins, or Brahmans. There are other breeds which make very good sitters, but we just mention these to give readers an idea of some of the best. In fact, some of the most successful broody hens we have ever known have been mongrels of some of the heavier breeds, and these may often be picked up at small cost, even early in the season, and put to profitable use where the poultryman does not see fit to purchase an incubator.

Always make a point to prepare nests well for sitting hens. It is well to have the nest shallow but yet deep enough to keep the eggs from rolling from under the hens, and at the same time the bottom of the nest should always be big enough to hold the setting without the eggs being crowded too much, one upon the other. In an effort to increase the number of eggs under the hen many make their nests too narrow in the bottom and the eggs pile up and often breakages occur, and experienced chicken raisers know what it means to a hatch to have the eggs smeared by others being broken in the nests. This often ruins a setting of eggs altogether. Use plenty of short straw or chaff in the bottom of the nest, and make the nest big enough to hold the eggs without any crowding whatever. The hen must have room to move the eggs in the hatching process which she looks after daily.

Next set a hen in a place where other hens are not likely to lay in the nest with her. Hens

chosen for incubation that they may be from the layer nests prepared for two or three other hens for the eggs under against the hen's wings and refuse two or three of the attendant, usually safe to will usually come to bring forth fresh water and, and, as open so that s run.

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chosen for incubation purposes should be so quiet that they may be moved into a place separated from the laying flock, and here set in special nests prepared for them. It is well to give the nests two or three eggs in such a nest, and leave her there for two or three days before putting the eggs under her. This is simply a precaution against the hen objecting to her new surroundings and refusing to sit. If she remains on the eggs and refusing to sit, and is quiet when two or three eggs given her, and is quiet when the attendant goes about the building, it is generally safe to give her a full setting, and she will usually complete the three weeks necessary to bring forth the chickens. Keep plenty of feed, fresh water and grit in the pen where she is sitting, and, as warm weather approaches, leave it open so that she can have access to an out-door run.

Under each nest it is good policy to place some earth or a big sod, if available. Those who have had experience with hens stealing their nests in fence corners or under buildings, know how well these eggs hatched in comparison with those carefully placed under hens in dry boxes in the poultry house. It is claimed that soil under the nest supplies moisture to the eggs and aids in equalizing temperatures throughout the period of incubation, and it is good practice to have a little under prepared nests for this purpose.

A short time before chickens are expected under the hen thoroughly with insect powder in order to free her of vermin. This precaution should be taken at the time she is set, but it should be followed up later on so that no danger is left of the chickens becoming infested from the mother hen. Coops into which the hen and chickens are to be placed should also be cleaned and ready for the brood.

Perhaps it might be well to say a word about the hatchability of eggs. It is a well-known fact that the hatching power of eggs is influenced by the parent stock for one or more generations back. It is essential then to use only the very strongest available male birds. Besides this it is necessary to keep these birds in well-ventilated, dry houses, into which plenty of light has free access, and the birds should be given as much exercise as possible to keep up their vigor and vitality. The hatch is also influenced to some extent by the food fed, but this is not a very important consideration on the average farm where plenty of good grain is fed, and as a general thing very little stuffing with mash and meat food resorted to. Too much meat food is detrimental, and birds over-fat, due to too little exercise and too much mash food, do not as a general thing produce eggs which hatch a high percentage of strong chickens.

INCUBATORS AND THEIR OPERATION.

The poultry-keeper operating on a large scale, or a person desiring to hatch chickens early in the season and not wishing to depend on hens must rely on the incubator. Whether or not it is a good move on the part of the farmer poultry-keeper to buy an incubator depends largely upon conditions under which he is operating. If he desires to get chickens in larger numbers before the middle of April or the first of May it is almost a necessity that he purchase an incubator, because it will be found impossible to obtain enough broody hens to bring out any considerable number of chickens so early in the season, and we are firmly convinced that the money is in the early chickens, therefore, for the man who wants early chickens in large numbers there seems nothing else to be done than purchase an incubator, in fact, experts tell us that where more than 150 chickens are to be raised in an entire season this can very often be done much more cheaply by artificial than by natural methods. The incubator also is an absolute necessity when a man is raising and dealing in poultry of the non-setting breeds exclusively. These breeds can never be depended upon to make successful mothers. Of course, where only a few chickens are raised, say 25 or 30 a year, and these are not brought out until May or June, the poultry-keeper would not find an incubator profitable. So far as comparing the results from incubator hatching and the natural method is concerned we are not prepared to say very much. It is generally conceded that where chickens are hatched under hens and left with the hens during the brooding period, that they are healthier and a little more rugged than those hatched by the artificial method, especially where carelessness has crept in in the operation of the incubator. However, where an incubator is operated properly and the chickens after hatching cared for as they should be, there should be very little difference in the percentage of hatch between the artificial and the natural methods. About one live chicken for every two eggs set is a good average.

Much of the blame placed on incubators for not hatching as they should is unwarranted. A man is often heard to remark that his incubator only hatched 25 per cent of the eggs put in it, whereas by hen-hatching he was able to get an 80 or 90 per cent hatch. Very often those who make such statements proceed to hatch eggs in their incubators in late February or early March, and

getting a low hatch turn to setting hens in May and June, and have good results in bringing out a high percentage of chickens. It is a fact that the percentage of fertile eggs is greater later in the season than it is during winter months or early in the first month of spring. Eggs are always more fertile when the hens have free access to outside conditions, and are not confined as they are during cold weather; and further, the vitality of the germ in the eggs seems to increase as the percentage fertility increases. When eggs show a large percentage fertile, a larger percentage of hatch and stronger chickens may be expected. The incubator cannot be blamed for all the mistakes of the operator or for the defects in the management of the breeding flock.

BUY A GOOD MACHINE.

In purchasing an incubator it is always well to get a good machine. There are several on the market, and it generally pays in the long run to buy a machine that has been tested and proven its worth, even though it costs a little more money than some cheaply-constructed machine of questionable value. Follow the directions which go along with the machine carefully; see that the thermometer that goes with the machine is reliable; it is well to have thermometers tested each season. Your local druggist will test it for you and then you are sure you are correct. At the Ontario Agricultural College a 10 per cent solution of a fatty compound, such as creoline or zenoleum is used to thoroughly wash the entire interior of each incubator before the eggs are placed therein. Experiments there have shown that best results are obtained when moisture is used. However, they agree that good results are often obtained where no moisture is used. A pan is used beneath the egg tray, nearly the full size of the machine and this is kept covered with water, or wet sand not more than an inch in depth.

Experienced poultrymen tell us that the most important week of incubation is the first week, and that the hatch is made or lost during that time. It is well to keep the temperature up to 103 degrees during this period, with the thermometer lying on the eggs, and always maintain as even a temperature as possible.

THE EGGS TO SET.

Something might be said here regarding the kind of eggs to set. This will apply to setting under hens or in a machine. Never set dirty eggs, and never set eggs which have been washed. It must always be remembered when setting eggs that the shells are porous in nature and these pores must not be clogged by dirt or grease, and clean eggs are desired because germs carried on dirty eggs might possibly infect a large number of the eggs set. In selecting eggs for hatching always make it a point to choose those of medium size and true to the color and shape of eggs of the breed. In turning eggs in an incubator always be careful to have hands clean and dry at the time, any dirt or substance of an oily nature is detrimental.

THE INCUBATOR ROOM.

Some importance must also be attached to the room in which the incubator is placed; this should be a clean room and with good ventilation. Drafts are disastrous. It is well to select a room that varies little in temperature, because the temperature of the room has an effect upon the temperature in the egg chamber. It is easier to keep an even temperature in the incubator when the room temperature does not vary than where the room is cold at one time and very hot at another. Some have good success in a dry cellar, but where cellars are used one must be careful to allow no decaying vegetable matter around and to keep the cellars clean and dry, because incubators do not do good work where dampness is so great that moulds grow and thrive. The air in the incubator room should be pure and free from coal oil fumes.

OPERATING A MACHINE.

As previously stated the best temperature is 103 degrees F. with the thermometer lying on the eggs. The bulb of the thermometer should touch the top of the eggs, not the side or be worked down between them to the bottom. Simply place the thermometer on the top of the eggs with the bulb touching one of them toward the centre of the incubator and a little back from the front. This heat is maintained throughout the entire hatch. Another point which should have been mentioned in connection with selecting eggs is that nothing but fresh eggs should go into the machine, and previous to being placed therein they should not be chilled or over-heated. The best temperature at which to hold eggs for hatching is between 55 and 75 degrees, preferably around the lower figure, and they should not be held more than two or three days to give the best success. In running a machine it is best, as a general thing, to start it in the morning; this gives an opportunity to watch it throughout the day and see that it is working properly before retiring for the night. By night the eggs will be up to the required temperature, and one has

the opportunity to see that they are not either too hot or too cold. It is not necessary to ventilate the eggs until the eighth or ninth day after setting. After this period more ventilation is necessary, and successful operators open the ventilators gradually until they are wide open at hatching time.

Eggs should be turned carefully, and it is best to simply pull out the tray and with the hands flat roll the eggs over. Do not attempt to turn them one by one. If the eggs get too warm cool them. It is good practice as the incubation progresses to cool the eggs once a day for a few minutes. It is not necessary to do this until after the third day. Many good operators practice turning twice a day, morning and evening. If the trays are full, a half dozen or a dozen eggs may be removed to facilitate the turning of those left by simply turning them over with the hands flat. All that is necessary is to change the position of the eggs. The eggs should be candled the seventh day and again later on. All those infertile should be removed, and any of those which show unmistakable signs of containing dead germs should be taken out.

It is necessary to watch the lamp carefully. Clean it thoroughly when the machine is started, taking off all grease, accumulated oil and material which is likely to cause foul fumes. It is generally advisable to use a new wick each time, or at least one about which there is no danger of trouble. In operating a machine use the best quality kerosene, and in starting the lamp be careful to have the wick turned low in the beginning and watch it carefully for some time after lighting, in fact during the first day. It is well if possible to try the lamp a short time before the eggs are placed in the tray, then one knows that everything is in good order before the machine is started. The lamp requires constant attention, and should be filled each morning and have the wick carefully trimmed at the same time. It is well in doing this to be regular, as it is in turning the eggs and the general care of the machine. Keep the lamp clean throughout the process of incubation, and be careful always to keep the flame turned the same height after each trimming and relighting.

There is nothing difficult about running an incubator. There are a few little things which must be attended to, and these few hints may be of some use to those now interested in hatching chickens for 1915. The disinfecting of the machine, as outlined, before the eggs go in is believed to have some effect in preventing white diarrhoea, which is so prevalent amongst incubator-hatched chickens. It is a safe precaution at any rate, and whether it does what it is claimed to do or not it can do no harm, and the Poultry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College has had good success with the method, which should be some proof of its value. We would like to see a large number of chickens hatched on the farms of this country this year, and we would like to see them hatched earlier than usual, because their is no mistaking the fact that early pullets mean more eggs next winter when eggs will be high in price. Try and get as many out in March and April as possible.

Cost of Rearing Chickens.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am sending you a statement of what it cost us in 1914 to raise our chickens together with our methods of rearing. We hatch with an incubator, starting to hatch about the 20th of March. If hatched earlier, the pullets might start to lay in August and would very likely moult before winter, and would not lay again till spring when eggs are low in price. In 1914 we set our incubator three times, viz.: on March 23 with 217 eggs which hatched 111 chickens; on April 15 with 224 eggs which hatched 137 chickens; on May 9 with 209 eggs which hatched 147 chickens, making a total of 650 eggs which hatched 395 chickens.

After our chickens are hatched we take them from the incubator and give them to broody hens, about 25 to 35 chickens to a hen. To get the hen to take them we give her two or three eggs from the incubator on the eighteenth or nineteenth day. If the weather is warm we place the hen and chickens in the orchard in coops, but if it is cold or damp we keep them in pens in the stable till the ground is warm enough to get them out. They seem to grow better in the orchard than shut in. We feed nothing till the chickens are 36 hours old when we start to feed bread made from low-grade flour, soaked in sweet milk, which we feed five times a day. This forms practically all their feed for the first six or eight weeks with what they can pick while ranging in the orchard or an adjoining alfalfa field. We consider fresh water a necessity and keep six or seven small fountains with it throughout the orchard.

At six to eight weeks of age we separate the cockerels from the pullets putting the pullets in open front coops 6 feet long, 2 feet 10 inches wide and 3 feet high in front and 18 inches at back in

which are low perches. One of these coops will accommodate 25 to 30 pullets till maturity. From this time onwards they almost look after themselves as they always come to their own coop for night. All the attention they need is to open the door in the morning and to close it at night, feed being supplied by means of double feed hoppers, one side of which holds rolled oats and the other whole wheat with an occasional feed of small seed or cracked corn. With the free range they grow plenty of muscle and are nearly matured and ready for the business of egg production at about five months old at which age we remove them to their winter quarters.

We try to market our cockerels as broilers. When we separate the pullets and cockerels, we place the cockerels in coops for about two weeks and then finish in fattening crates for about two weeks more. During the fattening period they are fed five times a day. At 6 a.m., 12.30 and 7 p.m. They are fed bread soaked in milk and at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. they are fed wheat and water. Grit being given every other day.

The total cost was as follows:—

650 eggs at \$4 per hundred	\$21.60
11 gal. coal oil	2.75
11 bags flour	17.40
31 bush. wheat	32.20
900 lbs. rolled oats	11.25
Total cost	85.20

This is an average cost of 25 cents each for chickens raised to five months of age or sold as broilers.

The receipts were:—

June 22, 10 broilers	\$ 6.00
July 10, 24 broilers	10.00
July 24, 28 broilers	13.70
July 31, 26 broilers	10.85
Sept. 1, 57 broilers	20.90
Oct. 1, 6 cockerels	7.50
Total 151	\$68.95

The early broilers brought the higher price per pound and were shipped at about two-pound weight while the later ones were nearly three pounds.

On the first of October we had the following stock on hand, valued as follows:—

179 pullets at 50c each	\$89.50
14 culls fattened for own use at 40c	5.60
Total	\$95.10

The stock on hand and receipts for stock totals \$164.05, and deducting the cost of feed, etc. which amounts to \$85.20, a sum of \$78.85 is left us for our labor and other cost of raising them.

HURON COUNTY FARMER.

A lady poultry keeper once wrote to a prominent professor in one of the agricultural colleges in the United States saying, "My hens are dying, what should I do for them?" The Professor wrote back, "Oh, never mind, it's a way hens have. Some prefer death to the treatment they receive."

HORTICULTURE.

Reclaim or Destroy.

Although the apple industry in Canada has had its ups-and-downs like other departments of the agricultural industry, yet there is no reason why orchards standing on farms to-day should not be brought into some state of productivity. Many of them are, but in a large number of cases there are orchards which simply occupy land to the exclusion of other crops. These trees which are producing nothing and one may say costing nothing are nevertheless an expense. They occupy good land which is usually near the house and most convenient for working. In many cases they are situated on land most favorably located for runs for calves or for producing green fodder which can be easily hauled from it to the barn. If they are cleared for the question apparently resolves itself into this, either destroy them and grow profitable crops on the land or reclaim them and make them produce a luxury or an edible article for the household.

We do not believe that the days of profit for apple growing in Ontario or in Canada are past. There have been seasons when apples did not bring as much as they did in the fall of 1914, yet markets have awakened again to return for compensation. However, the situation has not been so dark for the fruit grower as it appeared during the early months of winter. Apples which were carefully stored and marketed later on in the winter brought fair prices and growers who cared for them in that way do not regret their efforts or their expense connected with the production of that fruit. However, this is apart from the intent of this discussion. We only wish to emphasize the necessity of a small productive

orchard on every farm. It is the orchard that tends to make farming in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces pleasant for without fruit and the other delicacies which every farm can afford living is indeed either expensive or unpleasant. For the small expense necessitated in caring properly for a small orchard no farmer, where fruit will grow at all, can afford to neglect that, perhaps, small branch of his business.

FARM BULLETIN.

The McArthur Ayrshire Sale.

The auction sale of P. D. McArthur, of North Georgetown, Que., held on Feb. 12th, may be termed a grand success, considering the times and season. Twenty-eight Ayrshires ranging in age from two months up brought \$5,535, an average of nearly \$200. The 21 cows and heifers realized \$4,610, an average of \$220. That a man had the courage to put stock under the hammer at such a time of financial depression indicates that he has considerable confidence in the Ayrshire breed, in his herd and in his fellow breeders to buy. In this Mr. McArthur was not disappointed, for his stock realized good prices for a long time.

Auctioneer Phillips conducted the sale in his expeditious manner, and sold the 28 head in a little over an hour. Considerable interest was shown in the bidding for the noted cow, Buttercup—24187—, L. J. Tarte, Montreal, finally became the owner of this grand cow.

When Craigley Pansy 2nd, a half sister to Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th, came into the ring it was expected there would be some keen bidding. Several breeders were after this fine cow, but when she reached \$650 the bidding got into two hands, Mr. Tarte and James Benning, of Williamstown. The latter finally became the proud owner at \$700.

Mr. McArthur kept his calves and yearlings, from which to build up a new herd, as he has some of the best Ayrshire families. Every animal knocked down was sold, and all but one remain in the Province of Quebec. The following are the animals sold for \$100 or over, together with purchasers names and price:

Barcheskie Lily 11th, G. H. Montgomery, Philipsburg, Que.	\$185
Pet of Hickory, J. P. Cavers, Ormstown, Que.	135
Luna of Cherry Bank, W. C. Tully, Athelstan, Que.	210
Cherry Bank Milkmaid, J. P. Cavers	270
Buttercup, L. J. Tarte, Montreal, Que.	430
Rena, S. A. Cleland, Henningford, Que.	300
Cherry Bank Gem, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.	200
Craigley Pansy 2nd, James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.	700
Cherry Bank Luna, Geo. H. Montgomery	275
Cherry Bank Luna 3rd, Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.	225
Forget-me-not 3rd of Hickory Hill, James T. Elder, Glenelg, Que.	195
Cherry Bank Queen, Jas. T. Elder	200
Minnie 1st of Balsam Lodge, Wm. Wylie	130
Clara, R. T. Brownlee, Henningford, Que.	165
Sylvia, Joseph Lefebvre, Howick, Que.	160
Violet of Maple Hill, W. C. Tully, Athelstan, Que.	180
Cherry Bank Milkmaid 3rd, L. J. Tarte, Montreal, Que.	210
Dora of Hickory Hill, Geo. H. Montgomery	100
Cherry Bank Boss, Chas. E. Hyde, Huntingdon, Que.	180
BULLS.	
Jupiter of Hickory Hill, L. J. Tarte	\$250
White Chieftain of Cottage Hill, R. R. Ness	175
Cherry Bank Fair Trade, W. E. Kay, Philipsburg, Que.	325

Our Scottish Letter.

Perhaps the chief topic of discussion at present is the sudden rise in the price of wheat, and the difficulty of accounting therefor. Foodstuffs of all kinds have advanced in price, and it cannot be said that there is anything surprising in that. But the advance in the price of wheat has been so sudden and so rapid that many have an uneasy feeling that the real causes have nothing to do with the war. It is the case that there is great congestion at our docks and ships cannot be unloaded. There has been an abnormal advance in shipping rates, but the shipowners protest that the excess has not gone into their pockets. On the other hand the rates of wages of labor alike in England and in the press maintain that the interests of these classes are being exploited to line the pockets of the war. At the moment there is a disposition to blame Chicago for concealing the wheat supplies, and possibly this may be the true explanation of a phase of the war for which nothing, which has transpired so far, seems to have any explanation. It is held responsible. Whatever may be the case in England, so far as winter growing is concerned,

it seems clear that in most wheat-growing countries there has been an extensive increase in the acreage put under this cereal. Germany is uttering loud threats as to what she is about to do in the way of blockading Great Britain's food supplies. These threats would be more impressive were they less blatant. If Germany was likely to attempt a blockade on a big scale the less she said about it the better. On the other hand it would be idle to deny the efficiency and daring of her submarine craft. So far they have done little that is really serious in weakening Great Britain's naval supremacy, but the presence of one of the largest of them in the Irish Sea, off the great port of Liverpool, is sufficient proof of the skill and daring with which these deadly craft are maneuvered by the enemy.

Agricultural produce of every kind except milk is higher in price now than it has been perhaps since 1874. Fat cattle are selling up to and over 50s. per cwt. of 112 lbs. Not so many years ago perhaps three, the same class of stock would be making about 33s. per cwt. This is a very substantial increase, yet the price of beef to the consumer has not correspondingly advanced. The meaning of this is that butchers are still making a substantial profit, and the conclusion is inevitable that they must have been making handsome profits under the old conditions. Cheese has not been at such a high figure for at least 40 years. From 80s. to 90s. per cwt. of 112 lbs. can easily be obtained for Cheddars, and Dunlops are selling at only a couple of shillings less. This is a pure case of fashion and fancy. A good Dunlop is preferable to a good Cheddar any day, yet the latter always makes rather the better price. Why we cannot tell. A Dunlop is an ideal toasting cheese; a Cheddar is a hard, dry, well-seasoned cheese, a much better "keeper." But nobody should want to "keep" cheese or butter, they should want to eat it; and the more eagerly this is done the better will it be for the dairy farmer.

So far the war has not done the dairy farmer who sells whole milk much good—indeed it has done him a deal of harm. He sells his milk on a yearly contract to a middleman, and is compelled to do this, because of his helplessness to dispose of his surplus milk during the summer season, when, in Glasgow at least, the demand falls off greatly. If the Scottish farmer were given to co-operation, and making the common good of all the goal of his individual enterprise, he would organize creameries or factories, or depots where his surplus milk could be disposed of and made into cheese and butter. He could then make short contracts with the middleman, holding out for high prices during the months of scarcity, and sending no milk at all into the cities during the months of plenty. To a limited extent this policy has been adopted in certain districts in Ayrshire with the best results. Without some outlet for surplus during these months of plenty the dairy farmer must accept the contract which the middleman is pleased to dictate. Consequently he has for months past been supplying milk to the middleman below cost price. Prices of all kinds of feeding stuffs have greatly increased, but the farmer must daily supply the quantity of milk contracted for. His lot is, therefore, a most unhappy one, with no prospect of release until the expiry of existing contracts, except under the rare contingency of a voluntary surrender of advantage under the contract by the middleman.

A feature of the dairy trade in Glasgow is the demand for "warm" milk. This means milk taken from the cow in the early morning and delivered to householders in the city before 8 a.m. The demand for milk in this condition may be said to be peculiar to Glasgow, and the farmer who will undertake to supply it gets one penny or twopence per gallon more for his milk than the farmer who cannot or will not do so. To comply with this demand, on farms twelve or fifteen miles distant from the city, it is not uncommon for the household to tumble out of bed at 1.30 a.m., rush to the byres, and have the cows all milked by 3.30 a.m., and the milk despatched by road at breakneck pace so as to be delivered in the city by 6 a.m. This is a most unnatural way of living, and a crusade has been inaugurated against it, but strange to say, some of the most active opponents of the crusade are those who would benefit most were it successful. These dairy farmers maintain that the demand for "warm" milk gives them an advantage in price, over those who cannot supply it, of from one penny to twopence per gallon. Were the public to become satisfied with "cold" milk these farmers would be put into competition with their neighbors who send their milk by rail—delivered two or three or even six hours later than milk that is road-borne. These folks maintain that as long as there is a demand for "warm" milk, and they are willing to supply it even by getting out of bed at 1.30 a.m., that is their affair, and no one has any right to interfere. There the matter rests, but as a matter of fact "warm" milk is one of the most susceptible carriers of disease germs, "cold" milk is much more wholesome. But the Glasgow public do not realize

this, and the what they

Labor pro Spring advan tuated. We refugees here is more an given account that they ar work has b there has no forth the ha the garden t of the Belg priest and th it is not ex out their int kindly to th moment the crease in off have been ex of refugees, their wits e Meantime th tricts becom lish Chamber suspension o cation Act. over may w work. The demand are the thin en the compuls They believe repeal of th once got th cut to g themselves t present just have expre children are In their vie a boy or g farm, and n in the obje anyone. T efficient will the present over twelve during Spr school boar ing circumst to wink at while the p non-cultivat England. war labor v this year.

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this, and the white slavery required to give them what they want persists.

Labor problems are becoming acute, and as Spring advances their condition will be accentuated. We have many thousands of Belgian refugees here, and the question of employing them is more and more puzzling. Some who have given accommodation to shelter them complain that they are not fond of working. In some cases work has been offered and declined; in others there has not been shown any disposition to put forth the hand and help in ordinary tasks about the garden and in the dairy. These are phases of the Belgian question which perplex. The priest and the nun are very much in evidence, and it is not easy to fix up the refugee family without their interference. Scotsmen do not take kindly to this sort of interference, and at the moment the authorities are pleading for an increase in offers of hospitality. All existing offers have been exhausted. In London there is a glut of refugees, and those responsible for them are at their wits end to know what to do with them. Meantime the problem of labor in the rural districts becomes acute. The Council of the English Chamber of Agriculture are moving for a suspension of the compulsory clauses of the Education Act, so that boys twelve years old and over may be permitted to take part in spring work. Those who suspect the bonafides of this demand are up in arms against it; they see in it the thin end of the wedge for going back upon the compulsory clauses of the Education Act. They believe that what the farmer wants is the repeal of the compulsory clauses, and that if he once got them suspended, it would be very difficult to get them re-imposed. Farmers have themselves to blame for this opposition to their present just demand. Many of them (in England) have expressed themselves to the effect that children are being over-educated for country life. In their view too much education is not good for a boy or girl who is to work on or about a farm, and no doubt there is a semblance of truth in the objection. Still, education can never hurt anyone. The better-educated one is the more efficient will be his citizenship. In my opinion the present stringency will remedy itself. Boys over twelve years of age will be kept from school during Spring and Autumn pressure, and no school board will have the temerity under existing circumstances to interfere. It will be better to wink at breaches of statutes of this kind while the present danger lasts than to risk the non-cultivation of part of the arable land of England. Apart from conditions created by the war labor would have been scarce in some places this year.

A bold move has been made by the Perthshire Agricultural Society. This Society "runs" one of the largest one-day shows seen in Scotland. This event is usually held on the first Saturday of August, and has been signalized on more than one occasion by an excessive amount of drunkenness. It is the case that scenes have been witnessed on the South Inch Perth, which have been far from edifying. The unenviable reputation of Perth in this respect has been rather difficult to understand. At the recent annual meeting of the Society a resolution was carried by a majority in favor of the abolition of all bars for the sale of intoxicating drink, and the prohibition of gratuitous treating in the tents reserved for officials or merchants. This decision marks a great advance in temperance sentiment in Scotland. A good many years ago the local show at Fenwick, in the uplands of Ayrshire, was conducted on temperance lines, and several of the smaller shows have since adopted a like policy, but Perthshire is the first of the "big" events to be conducted on "dry" lines. We are getting on. It was time.

A hue and cry is being raised about a scarcity of veterinary surgeons. Many members of this profession are at the front, and quite as many are engaged in buying horses for the army in different Dominions and in foreign lands. The ranks at home are certainly meanwhile depleted, but there is no risk of a permanent scarcity. The corresponding question of the scarcity of the horse has also been raised, and such problems await solution. It will never pay farmers to breed army remounts at the price which the war office has hitherto been willing to pay. This is the crux of the whole question. If there is a horse famine the demand will in course create supply, but the supply will come slowly, as horses cannot be bred with the rapidity which characterizes rabbits. Many serious problems await solution during this war. Meantime breed all the horses you can, and if the war should be over before they come to be of use you will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that you did your duty. SCOTLAND YET.

The Toronto Board of Education have tackled the problem of providing such training in classes as would fit many of the unemployed to engage in agricultural and horticultural work.

Osler's Annual Holstein Sale.

That the annual sale of the yearly increase of the noted Lakeview Holstein herd of E. F. Osler, of Bronte, Ontario, has become a fixture looked forward to by the breeders of Ontario with more than passing interest was manifested at the third annual sale held in the large pavilion on the farm, Wednesday, February 17, when upwards of five hundred gathered from near and distant parts of the Province. The high standard of productive breeding shown in the catalogue together with the assurance and confidence of the breeders in the straightforward manner in which all the previous sales have been held was no doubt accountable for the large gathering. While the prices realized were not as high an average as those obtained at former sales, the condition of the country generally and the high price and scarcity of feed were accountable. Fourteen cows, two years of age and over made an average of \$172.50, the highest price being \$300.00. Five yearling heifers made an average of \$129.00, the highest price being \$160.00. One heifer calf sold

home production the 35 per cent. customs duty should be put on and the 28 per cent. excise duty done away with. The deputation also asked for some Government action to bring about more competition in buying. It is held that nearly all the buying at the present time is done by representatives of the tobacco trust which regulates the price. The growers believe that they would get better returns from their crop and more tobacco would be produced if more competition could be introduced in the buying of the leaf.

How to Produce More.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Agricultural leaders throughout Canada are preaching the gospel of increased production to farmers and business men alike. These appeals are intended to arouse the patriotic feelings of the people and stimulate them to produce more, and thus help the Empire win in this desperate struggle against militarism.

But how can the farm be made to yield more?

Farmers as a class are certainly ready to increase their acreage of cereals and other farm crops; yes, and they are willing enough to adopt measures that will give a larger yield in bushels of grain per acre that will give more pounds of milk per cow or that will give more eggs per hen, if—and this is the crucial point of the whole question—if they can get the help necessary, and if they are convinced that the increased yield per acre or yield per cow is obtained at no appreciable extra expense.

It isn't patriotism to grow crops at a loss for the army or to supply destitutes. Labor conditions will not be changed much this spring, so far as they affect the farmer. Then the question that confronts the farmer is

this: "How can I, with the help at my disposal, get increased yields?" Let us consider briefly some ways in which such increase might be obtained.

1. Using three or four-horse implements instead of two-horse, or using two implements at the one time. Harrows may be fastened behind a roller and used satisfactorily.
2. Draining low-lying and wet land. Drainage provides a longer season of growth as well as rendering the soil more productive.
3. Using in a productive way all the fertilizers produced. Use plenty of absorbent and save the liquid manure (liquid cow manure contains 2½ times as much nitrogen and 34 times as much potash as does solid cow manure). Get the manure out into the fields before the rains and the thawing snow have had a chance to leach out its goodness in the barnyard, and while you have an abundance of time at your disposal. Manure should be spread before it has become heated and thus lost its most costly fertilizer.
4. Giving more thorough preparatory tillage for the crops to ensure more uniform germination and to induce a more vigorous and thrifty growth.
5. Selecting good seed. Good seed though it may cost slightly more per pound or per bushel, goes further and gives much better results than does small, shrunken or dirty seed, or seed lacking in vitality.

The foregoing ways do not, by any means, exhaust all the different opportunities in which production may most easily and most noticeably be increased. This fact stands out, however, that a larger yield may be obtained and an economy of labor may be effected by considering these aforementioned ways and means at our disposal for increased production. A maximum production with a minimum of labor and expense to maintain the maximum efficiency of our fighting brothers at the front!

Halton Co., Ont.

Wm. Wilson.

Seeds Go Up.

The new tariff which went into effect last week forced the prices of clover and timothy seed up. There was a short crop of seeds in Canada last year and prices are sure to be high. The advance immediately the tariff came into effect was as much as \$1.00 per cwt. on red clover and from 50 c. to 75c. per cwt. on timothy. It was believed then by seedsmen that a further advance would soon follow.



A Slight Discord.

for \$55.00. Nine young calves, made an average of \$66.66, the highest price being \$175.00 for which one an offer of \$300.00 was refused some time ago. Following are a list of all selling for \$100 and over.

Wayne Olney Clothilde, L. P. Biggar, Oakville,	\$160.00
Black Bird Segis, H. M. Everitt, Oakville,	160.00
Elmdale Irene Lyons, H. M. Everitt,	150.00
Lakeview Dutchland Almeda 2nd, E. M. Nally, Ryckmans Corners,	130.00
Calamity De Kol Rose, Appleby Farm, Oakville,	150.00
Lakeview Cherryvale Fosch 2nd, W. J. Turner, Omagh,	155.00
Lakeview King Inka De Kol 4th, A. H. Turner, Milton,	115.00
Lakeview Bell, T. Wilcox, Mitchell,	125.00
Lakeview Dutchland Bell, W. F. Elliott, Unionville,	100.00
Aggie Tensen Bryonia, E. Breckin, Appleby,	125.00
Lakeview Hengerveld Wayne, Dr. J. O. Miller, St. Catharines,	255.00
Cool Wayne 3rd, J. C. Brown, Stamford, Lakeview Dutchland Sir Mona, J. Wilson, Jr., Oakville,	100.00
Lakeview Netherland, Mr. Comley, Hamilton,	175.00
Edgemont Floss Segis, Jacob Leuzler, Tavistock,	165.00
Lakeview Countess Grace, Philip Johnson, Cayuga,	400.00
Lakeview Dutchland Artis 2nd, D. G. Arnes,	145.00
Elmdale Annie Wayne, W. F. Elliott,	185.00
Lakeview Wimmer 2nd, E. S. Hendrie, Todmorden,	200.00
Molte Pieterje of Bronte, Biggar Bros., Trafalgar,	115.00
Lakeview Dutchland Cherryvale, E. S. Hendrie,	210.00

Tobacco Growers Ask More Duty.

Over 300 non-sensitive tobacco growers in Ontario and Quebec formed a deputation which waited on the Dominion Government last Wednesday and Thursday. The outstanding feature of their petition was that 35 per cent. customs duty should be placed against imported tobacco leaf which is now admitted free but which with the home-grown product pays an excise duty of 24 per cent. when taken out of bond for manufacturing. The growers contend that to stimulate

Rivermead Farm Holstein Sale.

Forty-three head of Holstein cattle, the property of W. F. Elliott, Unionville, Ont., were placed under the hammer on February 5, 1915. May Johanna of Manor, a young cow almost four years old, sold for \$320, realizing the highest price of the sale. Much young stuff sold for figures which approached the hundred-dollar mark. Following is a list of those selling for a \$100 or over with purchaser's names:

Rivermead Blue Bell, A. Cloakey, Blyth.....	\$195
Blue Bell Princess, H. Adamson, Edenvale.....	150
Lady Maida Johanna Neg, Mr. Van Wart, Richmond Hill.....	230
Mercedes Posch, A. Sherrick, Ringwood.....	175
Leila Queen 3rd, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell.....	300
Rivermead Leila Queen, J. B. Turner, Stouffville.....	135
Ernestine Grace, J. Baird, Woburn.....	150
Highland Korndyke Lass, J. A. Risebrough, Hagerman.....	185
Susan Ann's Plum 3rd, Moyer Bros., Markham.....	140
Nellie Irene, W. H. Westney, Whitby.....	135
Mabel Pink Posch (and calf), T. W. Belch, Millbrook.....	200
Lavata 4th Pet, C. Thomson, Malvern.....	175
Cairngorm Aaggie, A. Kennedy, Ayr.....	255
May Johanna of Manor, H. Jenkins, Bethesda.....	320
Lady Faforit Posch, Moyer Bros., Markham.....	250
Bessie Abberkerk, Mr. Sherrick, Bethesda.....	165
Sadie Korndyke De Kol, A. Sherrick, Ringwood.....	125
Sylvia Flower Posch, W. H. Westney.....	150
Sylvia Clothilde Posch, W. H. Westney.....	125
Hengerveld Sylvia Teake, T. Banks, Markham.....	155
Bessie Walker Korndyke, E. A. Lloyd, Stouffville.....	280
Countess Verhelle Segis, Mr. Van Wart.....	275
Maud De Kol Gem, N. McLean, Rockwood.....	130
Marjory Paul, Mr. Jackes, Thornhill.....	130
Idywilde Jessie De Kol, C. Rannie, Unionville.....	105

The Eastern Ontario Seed Fair.

The Eastern Ontario Provincial Seed Fair opened in Brockville on Thursday, Feb. 18, 1915. This department of agricultural exhibitions in Eastern Ontario has usually been held under the auspices of the Ottawa Winter Fair and contemporaneously with that event. However, a combination of circumstances led those in charge to stage this fair at Brockville this winter. During the exhibition lecturers of interest were listened to, and the program was diversified with demonstrations in judging cattle, and heavy and light horses. A food demonstration was also conducted under the management of Miss Gertrude Grey. During the transaction of business an Eastern Ontario Seed Growers' Association was organized for the enhancement of seed growing interest in that part of the Province. The officers are: President, W. T. Hands, Perth; Vice-President, Geo. G. Bradley, Carleton Place; Sec.-Treas., W. H. Smith, Athens.

Following are the awards in the Field Crop Exhibit. Oats: 1, F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn, Banner; 2, B. Brignall, Oxdrift, Daubeney; 3, J. F. Ferguson, Osgood Station, Ligowa; 4, W. G. Wilson & Son, Woodville, Garton's Abundance; 5, Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon, Yellow Russian; 6, J. W. Clarke, Lancaster, Banner; 7, C. Moore, McLennan, Ligowa; 8, Wm. Wightman, Lancaster, White Irish; 9, Fletcher Walker, Royston, Banner; 10, S. J. Woods, Metcalfe, Banner. Spring Wheat: 1, Peter Wilson, Cobden, Marquis; 2, H. J. Comrie, Beachburg, Marquis; 3, F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn, White Fife; 4, C. McIntyre, Renfrew, Marquis; 5, J. Carter, New Lisbeard, Red Fife. Barley: 1, Robt. Simzer, Winchester, Mandeschuri; 2, T. Filistraut, Verner, O. A. C. No. 21; 3, W. T. Boggs, S. Mountain, O. A. C. No. 21. Peas: 1, Mrs. H. Comrie, Beachburg, Golden Vine; 2, Peter Wilson, Cobden, Concordia. Turnips: 1, F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn, Kelways Perfect Model; 2, David Wilson, Kinburn, Sweed. Potatoes: 1, Fletcher Walker, Royston, Wonderful; 2, Geo. Demers, Verner, Green Mountain; 3, G. H. Farmer, Steelton, Davies Warrior; 4, D. A. McDonald, Devlin, Delaware; 5, A. Campbell,

Livingston Creek, Green Mountain. Corn (Dent): 1, A. E. Wismer, Essex, Wisconsin No. 7; 2, J. H. Coatsworth, Kingsville, Yellow Dent; 3, R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross, Wisconsin No. 7; 4, Thos. Totten, S. Woodslee, Wisconsin No. 7; 5, J. Martin, Amherstburg, Wisconsin No. 7. Corn (Flint): 1, J. Nevilles, Blenheim, White Cap Yellow Dent; 2, Fred Tole, Blenheim, N. Dakota; 3, A. J. Rogers, Lynedoch, Smut Nose; 4, J. Kelly, Rodney, Compton's Early; 5, E. Murphy, Silver Hill, Compton's Early.

The Lawless Holstein Sale.

The auction sale of 33 head of pure-bred Holstein cattle, held by the Lawless Estate at the Munro Farm, near Thorold, on February 16, drew a large crowd. The terms of this sale were cash, yet those in charge considered it no obstacle to the execution of a good sale, and it was considered by some that a better class of buyers was drawn to the auction. All the animals in the sale over one year and under ten sold from \$100 to \$300. A few heifer calves and bulls sold under the \$100 figure, while grade cows brought \$64 to \$130. Correct Change, the 30th herd sire, was knocked down at \$300. Elmdale Pearl, a three-year-old, realized \$290, and Princess Abberkerk Pauline 2nd, a cow between five and six years old, sold for \$260. Thirty head of the 33 offered were females, and the sale in the aggregate proved satisfactory to those in charge.

At the Panama Pacific.

The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, left last week for San Francisco, where he will open the magnificent Canadian building at the Big Panama Pacific Exposition. The building is said to be one of the finest of the entire show, and the Canadian exhibit throughout a credit to this country and one of the best ever put on by Canada at any of the large world fairs. The exhibition was formally opened by President Wilson last Saturday.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, February 22, were 42 cars, comprising 771 cattle, 571 hogs, 84 sheep, and 29 calves. Trade in cattle was a little more active, and prices about 25c. per cwt. higher. Choice steers, \$7 to \$7.25; one extra choice load at \$7.50; good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; medium, \$5.75 to \$6.25; common, \$5.25 to \$5.75; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.75; bulls, \$5 to \$6.50; feeders, \$5.80 to \$6.25; stockers, \$4.75 to \$5.50; milkers, \$60 to \$85 each; calves, \$4.50 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$7.75 to \$9.50. Hogs, \$7.85 weighed off cars, and \$7.65 fed and watered.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars.....	52	368	420
Cattle.....	656	5,261	5,917
Hogs.....	781	9,996	10,777
Sheep.....	534	1,186	1,720
Calves.....	49	448	497
Horses.....	146	15	161

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars.....	5	342	347
Cattle.....	48	3,915	3,963
Hogs.....	110	3,963	4,043
Sheep.....	135	901	1,036
Calves.....	29	297	326
Horses.....	—	47	47

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase in every class of live stock, that is, 73 carloads, comprising 1,954 cattle, 6734 hogs, 681 sheep and lambs, 171 calves, and 114 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of live stock were the largest of any week thus far this year. The quality of the cattle, that is the bulk of them, was also the best of the season, or rather, there were more of the better grades on sale. But notwithstanding this, the prices of all classes dropped fully \$1 per cwt., as will be seen by our quotations given. Since the advance in values of grain, many farmers have become tired of feeding it to cattle, and are throwing them on the market. A large number of them brought their own

on the market this week and got a surprise. Choice cattle in our last report were worth about \$8 or a little better, while the past week closed with the best butchers' selling at \$7 to \$7.15, and very few got past the \$7 mark in value. In all other classes there was little or no change to report.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice butchers' sold at \$6.75 to \$7, and fifteen extra quality cattle at \$7.15; good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.60 to \$6.15; common, \$5 to \$5.50; choice cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; good cows, \$5 to \$5.40; medium cows, \$4.50 to \$4.80; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.20; heavy bulls, \$5.75 to \$6.25; light bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—These also declined in value heavily, but not as much as the beef cattle. Feeders, 700 to 800 lbs., sold at \$5.80 to \$6; medium feeders, same weights, \$5.25 to \$5.75; stockers, \$4.75 to \$5.

Milkers and Springers.—A moderate supply of milkers and springers sold readily at steady values, ranging at \$60 to \$90, with a few choice Holsteins and Shorthorns at \$100.

Veal Calves.—Choice veal calves sold at \$10 to \$11, and one new-milk-fed veal of 200 lbs., sold at \$12 per cwt.; good calves, \$8 to \$9; medium, \$7 to \$7.50; common, \$5 to \$5.50; Eastern calves, \$1.50 to \$5.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice light lambs sold at \$8.75 to \$9, and a few 90-lb. lambs of extra quality at \$9.35 and \$9.50; heavy lambs and culls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; light sheep, \$5.75 to \$6.25; heavy sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Hogs.—The market was considerably lower at the beginning of the week, but regained partly before the close. At the close, selects weighed off cars, sold at \$7.80 to \$7.90, and at \$7.60 to \$7.70 fed and watered.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.60 to \$1.65, outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$1.69; No. 2, \$1.67; No. 3 northern, \$1.63; new crop.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 new, white, 63c. to 65c., outside; Canadian Western oats, No. 2 new, 74c.; No. 3 new, 69c., track, bay ports.

Rye.—\$1.25 to \$1.27, outside.

Buckwheat.—80c. to 87c., outside.

Barley.—Ontario, No. 2, 80c. to 87c., outside.

American Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 85 1/2c., Toronto.

Peas.—No. 2, \$2 to \$2.05, car lots, outside.

Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.50.

Flour.—Ontario winter wheat, 90 per cent., \$6.75 to \$6.85, seaboard, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$8 in jute, and \$7.50 in jute for second patents; strong bakers', \$7.30 in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$17 to \$17.50; No. 2, \$16 to \$16.50.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$8 to \$8.50. Bran.—Manitoba, \$28 to \$30 in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$32; middlings, \$35.00.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts have remained about steady; prices firmer. Creamery prints, 33c. to 35c.; creamery solids, 30c. to 31c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 35c. per dozen, by the case; cold-storage eggs, 29c. to 30c., and selects, 32c. to 34c.

Cheese.—New, 18c. for large, and 18 1/2c. for twins.

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Beans.—Primes, \$2.70 to \$2.85; hand-picked, \$2.75 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Canadian, car lots, per bag, track, Toronto, 55c.; New Brunswicks, 60c. per bag, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Live-weight prices: Turkeys, 16c. to 18c.; ducks, 12c. to 14c.; hens, 12c. to 13c. per lb.; spring chickens, 12c. to 13c.; geese, 10c. to 12c. per lb.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices quoted by Toronto seedsmen, to the trade, for re-cleaned seed: Red clover No. 1, \$21 to \$22 per cwt.; red clover No. 2, \$19 to \$19.50 per cwt.; red clover No. 3, \$18 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 1, \$19 to \$20 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 3, \$16 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 1, \$19 to \$22 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 2, \$18 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 3, \$17.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 1, \$11 to \$11.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 2, \$9.50 to \$9.75 per cwt.; timothy No. 3, \$8.75 per cwt.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples.—Spies, \$4 per barrel; Russets, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Tolman Sweets, \$3 to \$3.50; Ben Davis, \$2.75; Greenings, \$3.25

per barrel. Bananas, \$1.25 to \$2.25 per bunch; cranberries, \$5.50 to \$7 per barrel, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box; grapefruit, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per case; limes, \$1.50 per 100; lemons, Messina, \$3 to \$3.25 per case; California, \$3 to \$3.50; oranges, Florida, \$2.75 per case; California navels, \$2.50 to \$2.75; rhubarb, 90c. to \$1.10 per dozen bunches; strawberries, 30c. to 40c. per box; beets, 60c. per bag; cabbages, 25c. to 40c. per dozen, \$1 per barrel; carrots, 50c. per bag; celery, California, \$5; onions, Spanish, \$1.25 to \$4.50 per case; Canadian, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bag; parsnips, 50c. per bag; turnips, 30c. to 35c. per bag.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Lent is now here, and it is generally thought that as a consequence the price of cattle will show a slight easing off. In any case, the probabilities are that the receipts will be lighter for some time to come, and that the quality will continue, as it has been for some time past, somewhat inferior. The consumption of meat is always considerably smaller in Montreal during Lent, and shippers usually make allowance therefore. Prices showed little change last week, however, ranging from 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c. for choicest steers. Good stock was available from 6 1/2c. to 7c., while commoner grades ranged down to 5 1/2c. per lb. Butchers' cows ranged from 6 1/2c. to 6 3/4c. per lb., and commoner stock, both of cows and bulls, sold from 5c. to 6c. per lb. Sheep and lambs continued in good demand, and prices held firm. Ontario lambs were sold as high as 8 1/2c. to 9c. per lb., but the best Quebec stock did not seem to be in request at more than 8c. to 8 1/2c. Sheep were quoted at 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c. per lb. Calves were steady, ranging from \$5 to \$7 for ordinary, and up to \$15 each for the best. Selected hogs declined in price and were then quoted at \$8.20 to \$8.30 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market was very dull, and prices showed no change. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., were quoted from \$275 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each. Broken-down, old animals, were quoted at \$75 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage animals sold at \$300 to \$400 each. Dressed Hogs.—There was a very good demand for dressed hogs, but the business in the market for live stock affected

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Farmers' Accounts

Farmers' Accounts are given special attention. Money loaned to responsible farmers. Cheese checks cashed, notes collected or discounted.

Money deposited in our Savings Bank returns you interest at 3% and is ready when required.

Why not open a Savings Account as a reserve to pay on your mortgage or to buy new implements?

We invite you to use as your bank

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital - - - - - \$ 6,500,000
Surplus - - - - - 12,000,000
Total Resources over - - - 90,000,000

BRANCHES OF THIS BANK in every Canadian Province, and in Newfoundland, West Indies, Boston, Chicago and New York

\$37 per ton for pure, and \$33 to \$34 for mixed.

Hay.—Hay was unchanged. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, was \$19.50 to \$20 per ton; No. 2 extra was \$18.50 to \$19; No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.

Hides.—Beef hides were 1c. higher, at 19c., 20c. and 21c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 16c. and 18c., and sheep skins were \$2 each. Horse hides were \$1.50 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2c. to 2½c. for crude.

Seeds.—The market was steady, dealers offering \$7 to \$8.50 for timothy per 100 lbs., and \$7.50 to \$9.50 per bushel of 60 lbs. for red clover, and \$7 to \$9 for alsike, at shipping points.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Quarantine regulations interfered materially with the trade here last week. By reason of new cases of the foot-and-mouth disease, which were discovered at points to which shipments were made from Buffalo and other markets, after Monday an order was issued by the Federal authorities that only stock from "free area" could be received at Buffalo, and an order from the Department of Agriculture of the State was to the effect that no stock could come into the State, except from "free area" (where no disease has been discovered), and then only for immediate slaughter. These orders had the effect of cutting off supply after Monday, until such time as the yards could be cleaned and disinfected, and treated as "free yards," shipments being made to any point, both State and interstate. The yards were re-opened for business on Friday, and at this time stock is being received only from clean sections—nothing coming from sections where the disease has been located in the past. Cattle market, in consequence of these orders, was the most demoralized witnessed here this year. There were in the neighborhood of twenty to twenty-five loads of steers suitable for the shipping demand running mostly from around twelve hundred on up to better than fourteen and a half, and these sold from \$7 to \$7.75, a string of fifteen hundred pound steers going to New York on Tuesday at \$7.85. These prices looked a dull dollar and better lower than a short time back, and meant severe losses to all shippers. Prices looked all the way from 40c. to 50c. under the previous week, and substantially lower than for a few weeks past. Sellers generally expressed no regret that the yards were closed, as they realized the impossibility of getting anything like the value for cattle, with changing quarantine regulations. At this writing Buffalo is going right ahead receiving stock from "free area"—which included Canada—and shipments can be made out of the yards to all points, both State and interstate. The past week developed some unfavorable situations as regards the control of the disease, but Federal authorities maintain at this writing that they are very hopeful, and think that with the persistency with which the Federal authorities are working that the scourge will be well in hand within a couple of weeks, but as to this it is very much of a guess. At the present time neither Chicago nor St. Louis can ship stock to New York. It would appear that Canadian feeders and shippers might profit by coming to Buffalo, but it would be well, in advance of shipping, to wire commission houses first to ascertain just what the situation is at the time of shipping, as conditions are changing rapidly. In addition to the depression caused by quarantine regulations, the wholesale trade has witnessed one of the worst beef trades of recent weeks for many a month past. Western packers are well loaded with beef, and the coolers in the East are filled with it. Prices have been cut, in consequence dressed beef selling from nine to twelve cents. Notwithstanding the decided reduction in live stock, few retail butchers have changed the price, although they are getting their carcasses now from three to four cents a pound less than a while back. Receipts last week were 2,225 head, as against 3,800 for the preceding week, and 3,825 for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping steers—Choice to prime, \$7.50 to \$8; fair to good, \$7 to \$7.25. Butchering steers—Choice heavy, \$7.25 to

Canada's Needs

Officials of the Department of Agriculture all over Canada are impressing the need of more acreage under crop during 1915 and the opportunity afforded the Canadian farmer because of present European conditions.

The bulk of Huron and Erie Investments is made upon the security of mortgages covering the finest of Canadian farms.

Our function is to gather funds by means of our Savings and Debenture Departments, paying therefor a SAFE rate of interest and to lend such funds at reasonable rates upon the security of gilt edged first mortgages covering productive real estate.

The Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Company

Incorporated 1864

Main Branch: 442 Richmond Street, London
Market Branch: 4-5 Market Square, London

T. G. MEREDITH, K.C. President
HUME CRONYN General Manager

\$7.50; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7; best handy, \$7 to \$7.50. Cows and heifers—Prime weighty heifers, \$6.75 to \$7; best handy butcher heifers, \$6.75 to \$7; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; best heavy fat cows, \$6 to \$6.50; good butchering cows, \$5.25 to \$5.75; canners, fair to best, \$3.75 to \$4. Bulls—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering, \$6 to \$6.50; light bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Hogs.—Erratic market on the opening day of last week, prices jumping anywhere from 10c. to 40c., compared with the previous week's close. Urgent orders were soon filled, and the market closed with the advance lost. Opening sales on best grades Monday were made at \$7.35 and \$7.40, Yorkers brought \$7.50, and pigs reached \$7.75, while late sales on best grades were made at \$7.20 and \$7.25, Yorkers dropped to \$7.25, and pigs during the late session sold at \$7.35. Tuesday, prices were still lower, few York weights bringing \$7.10, although general market for all grades was \$7. Market was closed the next two days, and Friday they were opened as a free yards. Only stuff from free areas could be received, and with only twenty cars in the pens, prices were stronger, Yorkers selling from \$7.30 to \$7.40, mixed mediums and heavies, \$7.15 to \$7.25, and pigs \$7 and \$7.10. Roughs the past week brought from \$6 to \$6.15, and stags as low as \$4. Receipts last week figured approximately 16,100 head, previous week 35,600 head, and a year ago 32,640 head.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts last week totaled 9,285 head, being against 28,766 head the week before, and 33,400 head a year ago. Monday, top lambs sold from \$9 to \$9.15; Tuesday they reached up to \$9.30, and Friday, which was the next market day, tops landed around \$9.25. Cull lambs, \$8.50 down, and best yearlings made \$8.35. Wether sheep brought up to \$7.40, and ewes \$6.75 down.

Calves.—Top veals on the opening day last week brought up to \$12.50; Tuesday buyers got the best at \$11.50, and Friday's range on good to choice grades was from \$11.50 to \$12; culls, \$9.50 down, and fed calves, \$5 to \$6. Marketing last week reached approximately 925 head, being against 1,658 head the previous week, and 1,475 head for the same week a year ago.

Gossip.

G. W. Reist, Floradale, Ont., has sold his three farms, situated one-half mile east of Floradale, and three miles northwest of Elmira, and on Thursday, March 4, will sell his entire stock of seventeen

choice horses, five of which are registered Clydesdales, including Miss Murray (imp.), brown, four years old, a first-prize winner at Elmira Spring Show in a class of seven; Maud Fashion, bay, and Daisy Orla, brown, rising four and seven years old, respectively, and weighing about 3,350 lbs.; they are well mated. Prince Fragrant Victor, foaled May, 1912, is of high quality, and Miss Murray Queen, bay, rising two years old. The grade horses are also a good lot. At the same time and place there will also be sold six grade cows and some young cattle and the farm machinery. Also a good threshing outfit.

- SALE DATES CLAIMED.**
- March 3, 1915.—F. H. Jones's sale of Holsteins, at Bowmanville, Ont.
 - March 3, 1915.—Annual Provincial Sale of pure-bred stock (beef breeds), at the Winter Fair Buildings, Guelph, J. M. Duff, Guelph, Secretary.
 - March 3, 1915.—Richard Clarke, Atwood, Ont.; Holsteins and Clydesdales.
 - March 4, 1915.—Geo. W. Reist, Floradale, Ont.; Clydesdales.
 - March 4, 1915.—Wyndham & Biathway, Guelph, Ont.; Ayrshires and dairy cattle.
 - March 9.—W. H. Mancell's sale of Clydesdales, etc., Fletcher, Ont.
 - March 10, 1915.—Dispersion sale of pure-bred Holsteins, F. E. Pettit, Burgessville, Ont.
 - March 11th.—Jas. W. Marshall, Harley, Ont.
 - March 24, 1915.—Oxford District Holstein-breeders' Club, W. E. Thomson, Sec.-Treas., Woodstock, Ont.

Trade Topic.

CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICE, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, EFFECTIVE MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915.

Effective Monday, March 1st, trains Nos. 719 and 722 on the Elora subdivision will run as mixed trains instead of straight passenger, daily, except Sunday, on the following schedule:—

No. 719 will leave Cataract Junction 10.15 a. m., Erin 10.45, Hillsburg 11.05, Orton 11.30, Belwood 11.55, Spier 12.05 p. m., Fergus 12.35, arriving Elora 12.45 p. m.

No. 722 will leave Elora 3.15 p. m., Fergus 3.55, Spier 4.05, Belwood 4.30, Orton 4.55, Hillsburg 5.25, Erin 5.50, arriving Cataract Junction 6.10 p. m.

Effective same date, trains Nos. 671 and 672 now running between London and Windsor, daily, except Sunday, will be discontinued beyond Chatham.

Further particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

prices, and purchases were made at 11½c. for choice abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock, while country-dressed sold at 10c. to 10½c. for light weights, and 8½c. to 9c. for heavies.

Poultry.—The poultry market did not attract much attention. Prices were steady. Turkeys ranged from 17c. to 20c. per lb., wholesale, while chickens and ducks were 12c. to 15c., and geese and fowl, 10c. to 12c. per lb., according to quality.

Potatoes.—Instead of advancing in price, potatoes continued to go rather lower, though already exceptionally cheap for this time of the year. Green Mountains were sold here at 50c. to 52½c. for 90 lbs., in car lots, track. Jobbing prices were 10c. to 15c. above these figures.

Honey and Syrup.—The new season for maple syrup is approaching, but prices were firm, at 85c. for small tins, and up to \$1.25 in the 13-lb. tins, while sugar was 10c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 16c. to 17½c. per lb.; extracted, 12c. to 12½c.; dark comb, 14c. to 15c., and strained, 6c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—The market for eggs continues to decline as the season advances, and storage stock was also affected. Fresh-laid eggs were 35c. to 36c. per dozen; selected cold-storage stock, 28c.; No. 1 was 27c. per dozen, and No. 2 was 24c. to 25c.

Butter.—Lent has exercised a strengthening influence on the price of creamery, and demand showed an improvement. Choicest creamery was 32c. to 32½c. per lb., while fine was 31c. to 31½c., and seconds, 30c. Dairy butter was firm, Ontario being 26c. to 27c., and Manitoba, 25c. to 26c. per lb.

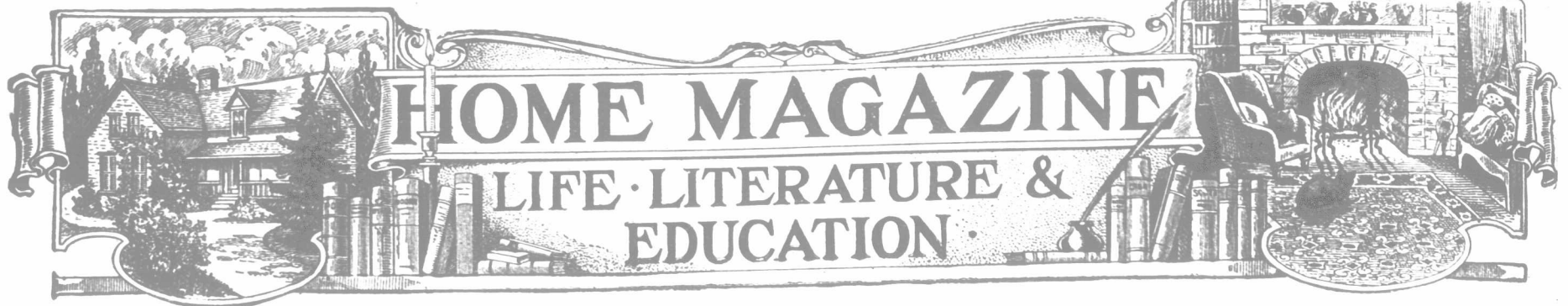
Cheese.—The price of cheese was a little higher. Ontario cheese was 17c. to 17½c. per lb. for either colored or white.

Grain.—The wheat market fluctuated widely. White oats were firm, at 66c. to 67c. for No. 2, and 65½c. to 66c. for No. 3, and 1c. less for No. 4 per bushel, ex store. Canadian Western were 70½c. to 71c. for No. 3; extra No. 1 feed were 70½c. to 71c.; No. 1 feed at 69c., and No. 2 feed, 68c. American corn was 83½c. for No. 3 mixed, ex track; Ontario malting barley was \$1 per bushel for choice, and buckwheat was 98c. to \$1.

Flour.—Flour was unchanged. Ontario patents were \$8.30 per barrel in wood, and \$7.80 to \$8 for straight rollers, bags being \$3.75. Manitoba first patents were \$8.10; seconds, \$7.60; strong bakers', \$7.40 in jute.

Millfeed.—Feed was steady last week. Bran was \$26 to \$27 per ton in bags; shorts, \$28 to \$29; middlings, \$32 including bags. Mottile sold at \$36 to

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Have Mercy on the Nations, Lord!

Have mercy on the Nations, Lord,
That have forgotten Thee,
And by Thy spirit sheathe the sword—
Let strife and passion flee.
Harden and callous is the age—
Weeping, tearful and torn,
The Christians and the heathen rage,
And love is killed by scorn.

Have mercy on the Nations, Lord,
Our source, our strength, our need;
The promise given by Thy Word
The universal creed,
The blood of Jesus Christ the Son,
The Saviour on the tree,
The gift to man, death overcome—
Through these, we ask of Thee.

Have mercy on the Nations, Lord,
A world of tears and grief;
Make the whole earth of one accord
In faith and true belief,
Grant it, O Lord, and give us grace
That we may surely see
Love's mercy mantling in Thy face—
Let us be called of Thee.

Have mercy on the Nations, Lord,
In fear and dread we cry;
Revealed, the portents of Thy Word
Are visioned in the sky,
Envy and hate, sore bitterness,
Earthquake and drowning flood,
And warring men, seek man's redress—
The sacrifice of blood.

Forgive, O Lord, that men forgot;
Withhold the chast'ning rod.
In madness those who knew Thee not
Now turn their hearts to God,
—Danvers Osborn, in T. P.'s Weekly.

The War.

By Robert W. Norwood.

The greatest war in the history of man's conflict with man is devastating the world! Viewed from any angle of vision, and gauged by any standard of life, it is not easy to justify this present tragedy of human loss, suffering, and woe. Are we in a world that is guided by God? or are we children of a Night that has mastered Day?

We are part of a plan, so we are told, and so most of us believe. There is a "One far-off divine event" towards which we are steadily moving, sings a poet of the past century. In this plan a law is evident—progress, through overcoming; therefore struggle is a daily programme for the human race. Each life appears upon existence through the birth pains of a mother, goes forward in the years of childhood with falling feet, and arrives at a maturity that is confronted by enemies in ordered ranks of malignant power. Therefore, War is in the struggle for existence, and in the survival of the fittest.

But must this always be so? Is there never to be a rest for the people of God? Must we always be fighters with our fight more the best and the last? Shall we never win the same universal peace, when the East and the West shall be drawn together, and when the nations of the world shall no longer be led by Alexander, Caesar, or Napoleon, but by a little child?

The cause of the great conditions by which every member of the present age is confronted. We yearn for a new era of stability of life. In some way, and by some means, for some far future, finally obtained when every man will work for the work's sake, and in the joy of it, as they are. But what of the future and all progress we have made? The fact the forward moving man that vision of an ultimate Sabbath, and all the weary, the weary, and constructive thinking is less

ever destroyed. In spite of the crash of contending ideas, ambition, personalities, there is deep down in every human heart a wistful hope that one day the world's battle-fields shall grow vines for the vintage, and grain for the singing harvest.

Let us not be ungrateful for the victories of past battles. To Marathon, Salamis, Trafalgar, Waterloo, we lift up hands of salutation, crying: Hail! to the Victors and Heroes in the struggle for man's freedom from the power of the oppressor. These heroes fought, bled, and died, that we might live, and we will not hold lightly the gift that they gave; but the more we are grateful to them, the more are we bound to conserve what they so passionately strove to secure for posterity.

And what is that which they strove to secure for us? The recognition of the truth that life is sacred, and that mankind is God in the becoming. These olden heroes were prophets of freedom. They were opposed to tyranny of any kind. They were set against "Man's inhumanity to Man."

Always there has been a Tyrant Power seeking to shackle the world with its theories of life, its pride of dominion, its sureness of dogmatic formulae! To this Power many kings have come, claiming a divine right over their fellowmen, and seeking to mould them according to their ideas of what life and the world should be. These kings are known by their crowns and sceptres. Some have claimed possession of the land, and have forced the tiller of the field to toil for them; some have usurped the thrones of thought, and have fastened their decrees like fetters of brass upon the brows of those who think; and some have builded a Babel tower to heaven in token of their sole supremacy over the spirit that soars in its longing for communion with God.

Shall we name these kings? Then here they are as we know them still: Lust of material possession; Lust of intellectual leadership; Lust of spiritual authority! Do you know these kings? These are they against whom the heroes fought, against whom heroes are fighting now. We shall not know our Sabbath of world-wide peace until every man is free to sit beneath his fig tree, under his fig-tree, and feel God according to the dictates of a soul.

Behind this present war is the ancient heresit against the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. While these things abound in the realm of Matter, Mind, and Spirit, war will shake the world, soil our blood, burn our bones, and burn the hearts of life into the nightmare of this century, a thing that is looking for our freedom. At the bottom of all this is the desire of some men to set on thrones temporal or spiritual, and while there are these thrones, there will be the struggle of Krupp Guns against the rights of individual War.

The Responsibility of the Churches.

By H. W. ...

The responsibility of the churches in the present war is a question that has been discussed in many quarters. The churches have a duty to perform, and it is not only to their members but to the world at large. They should be a voice of peace and reconciliation, and should strive to bring about a better understanding between the nations. The churches should also be a voice of protest against the wrongs of the war, and should strive to bring about a more just and equitable settlement. The churches should also be a voice of hope and encouragement, and should strive to bring about a more optimistic outlook on the future. The churches should also be a voice of prayer and supplication, and should strive to bring about a more peaceful and harmonious world.

How little influence Christianity has had in this matter of international relations the present war sufficiently proves. What we are concerned to show is that the nations have never more than remotely or obscurely discerned the Christian religion. They are still largely governed by old pagan ideas.

To produce a condition of things in which the nations, though armed to the teeth, dare not go to war, has been the avowed object of statesmen. There has been no faith, no vision, no idealism, nothing but the crassest pagan materialism. Perhaps it is a good thing that it has broken down. We have seen displayed splendid talents. Perhaps no age of the world has ever seen greater statesmen, and this is the end of it all. Truly the wisdom of the world is folly with God.

Must we not in candour admit that upon the churches rather than the statesmen rests the larger share of the responsibility? Has the Christian doctrine of international relations ever been forcibly and persistently set forth by Catholic or Protestant? Has not the Papacy in the past been involved in non-Christian diplomacies? Have not Protestant State Churches set what they deemed Patriotism above Christianity?

We have watched these pagan diplomacies, and we cannot recall a voice of protest from organized Christianity, and certainly no clear teaching on the matter has been given. To me it seems clear that after the war the most hopeful and headful thing for all the churches would be to unite in a hearty general confession that "we have erred and strayed from God's ways; we have left undone those things that we ought to have done, and we have done those things that we ought not to have done."

Enslavement, as between nation and nation, self-interest, as between nation and nation, are things unknown. To what extent do the nations of the world consider the leading of their commercial treaties upon the prosperity of other nations? Undervalued industries, national suspicion, supported by vast armaments, these are the axiomatic principles of international politics.

That of the present distress there hangs the spectre of a higher Nationalism. There is a feeling that the most urgent duty of all nations of earth is to cast aside their old and narrow national spirit, and to stand together in a new and broader spirit of brotherhood. The nations of the world are being drawn together, and the old and narrow national spirit is being cast aside. The nations of the world are being drawn together, and the old and narrow national spirit is being cast aside.

The Women's Institute.

By ...

The Women's Institute is a great benefit to the rural population of Ontario. It provides a place where women can meet and discuss their problems, and where they can receive instruction in various subjects. The Women's Institute is a great benefit to the rural population of Ontario. It provides a place where women can meet and discuss their problems, and where they can receive instruction in various subjects. The Women's Institute is a great benefit to the rural population of Ontario. It provides a place where women can meet and discuss their problems, and where they can receive instruction in various subjects.

find the land sub-divided into much smaller farms, and producing ten times what they are to-day. The farmer of the past was content to plod along in his old accustomed way, but the future farmer will apply his labors in a scientific manner. In the dairying districts, cows will only be kept that produce quantity and quality combined, netting their owners a reasonable profit. Dairying will be carried on the entire twelve months instead of six or eight months as is the case to-day, and the style of cow that a farmer will keep at all will be worth from \$100 to \$150 and \$200, whereas the average price to-day is \$75. All calves will be raised to meet the growing demand for beef and dairy products.

While Ontario is capable of growing grain, her exports will be beef, pork, dairy products, and fruits. The Ontario apple is noted all over the world for its excellent flavor and keeping qualities, but while apples will still be grown, more time will be spent in the cultivation of smaller fruits, such as peaches, plums, grapes, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, thimbleberries, etc., and the growing of vegetables.

The future farmer will set the price of his products in the same way as the manufacturers do theirs at present. With her natural cheap power, Ontario will be the greatest manufacturing center in the Dominion, and by reason of the many employees engaged in these factories, will create a greater home market, which will be the best in the world for poultry, eggs, and the smaller products of the farm. The outcome will be better prices for the farm products, and more encouragement for the farmer, and who has a better right to encouragement and profit when it is he that garners from the soil the primal wealth of the nation?

Ontario, situated as she is at the base of the greatest natural waterfall in the world, which generates electricity that will operate a system of radial railways, give power, light, and heat to every rural home, light the highways, in fact, give conveniences enjoyed by our towns and cities, and convey to market the farmer's produce in a state of freshness and sanitation which will far surpass that of today, will give her population an advantage over any other Province in the Dominion. The future will see the farmer milking his cows, grinding his grain, cutting his feed, pumping his water, heating and lighting his buildings, all by electricity, placed at his disposal at actual cost, and that within reach of all. The farms that are equipped with all modern buildings and conveniences will command a greatly advanced price per acre, that is if the owners choose to sell them, at all.

Not only the farmer, but his wife, will also be benefited. In regard to the lighting of the home, as we look upon the wax candle of the past, so will the future generations look upon the coal-oil lamp. The housewife will do all her housework, such as washing, churning, mixing of butter, cooking and ironing, all with the aid of electricity. Standing in a suffocating kitchen for half a day to do the week's ironing will be another picture hanging on memory's wall. While farming has always been distasteful to the sons and daughters because of the isolation and lack of sociability, the future will see those of rural Ontario enjoying even more privileges than their city cousins, because, while they have every advantage that the city affords, they will also have always before them the greatest of all teachers—Nature, soothing quietness, and pure, invigorating air, which is only obtainable in the country. Isolation will be a thing of the past. Until recently the most secluded homes had no news of the



The Japanese Astoria.

outside world newspaper, w available, as

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AN AI "What's th "I call him the old color "How did y a name?" "Fum stud de papahs, an' abuse da ship, an' goes bs de same."



The Japanese Red Cross Contingent Now at the Front.

The Japanese Red Cross mission of thirty-one persons has arrived in Paris. The Mission has been lodged in the Hotel Astoria. The women nurses are amused at the idea of nursing the wounded in a hotel, where the Kaiser had intended to take lunch on August 11th.—Photo, Underwood & Underwood.

aroused multitude? Because from far over the water had flashed along the magic wire these awe-full portentous words—"Britain has declared war!"

War! War! What does it mean? Ask Belgium; with her food supplies gone, her buildings razed to the ground, half of her people slain, and the other half starving fugitives. The war has been on now for over five months, but how many of us have really stopped to consider for ourselves just what it is. War! the very sound of the word has an ominous note. One man has an extreme hatred for another man. In a burst of ugly passion he falls on and kills him. The law, vox populi, steps up; tries him at an expense to the country of thousands of dollars; and promptly executes him. Yet nine of the chief nations of the earth, in each of which murder is likely punishable by death, have arisen, and with all the instruments of destruction known to the ingenuity of man, backed by unimaginable wealth, directed by the best thinkers of the land, are at work in desperate earnest in one supreme effort each to cause the greatest possible destruction to the others. Truly, this is a war of superlatives. If it were not so deadly it would look positively babyish the way the nations rushed into the war. If only there had been some strong parent to give each of them a ringing box on the ears and send them to bed until they cooled off!

Let us look at it in this way. Just forget all of the ceremonies and customs which hedge us around, and look at ourselves as individuals. When it is proven against a man that he has wilfully slain his brother he is executed by the State. This same Power calls for volunteers by the hundreds of thousands to spend months in training to go out and use every possible known device to kill men. A man would rather have moved to the United States, or even Germany before the war, rather than lose his life. We thought hell was in the nether regions! Part of it moved into Belgium and Poland last fall. But punishment must come. In fact, it is part of the act. A wasted manhood, a devastated country, crippled and squandered resources, if there were not other greater, though harder to be measured, losses of abstract things, is the punishment of each nation.

"Oh! but what are we fighting for?" you ask, and then answer, "For Freedom." That is just what the Germans think, too. Practically all of the sentiments one finds expressed nowadays in our papers could be found in substance in Germany now. Only where we put all the adjectives before "Germans," they put them before "British." Nevertheless, we cannot think that our case is no better than theirs. One boy happens to be very small and is standing in the way of a big bully who rushes along and tramples him in the dust. Another boy as large and strong as the bully steps up and takes the part of the little fellow. Still another one who has an old grudge against the bully jumps in to wipe out his old scores. But the bully is very clever, and has a great deal of certain kinds of knowledge, particularly how to fight to the very best advantage, and he will take some whipping!

And what, after it is all over? When

From a Roundabout Clubbiter.

REFLECTIONS ON THE WAR.

[Owing to the fact that so many members are busy on Red Cross work, the Roundabout Club remains closed this winter. It is with pleasure, however, that we publish the following essay from one of our young friends.]

On August 16, 1913, great crowds thronged the streets of Hamilton, Ont. All of her wandering sons and daughters had returned to celebrate the centenary of the beginning of the old town, and they hadn't brought all of their red tape in handboxes, either. The multitudes of people seemed let loose, in for a good time. All ceremony was thrown off. Everybody was out for fun, and it was his own fault if he didn't have it. At one time during the festivities of this evening, Gore Park became the center of attraction for some of the people where the 91st Regimental Band was giving a concert. It was just an ordinary band concert, but one of the numbers was that splendid patriotic song, "O, Canada." Quite a few among the crowd who were partly sobered down for the moment seemed to catch the spirit of the music and sang while the band played.

"O, Canada, dear Canada,
Fair are thy lands that stretch from sea
to sea,
And with our lives we'll guard thy
liberty!"

It was fine to hear it—so free and spontaneous.

A year later, August 15, 1914, the streets of Hamilton were crowded again. This time, too, the people gathered to hear a band play. But this time when they played "O, Canada," it seemed as if everyone started to sing. And how different from the singing of a year ago! People sang this time in the same manner that they might pray. It was as if something had stirred them away down deep. And after this, when that splendid old song that appeals to Britons everywhere, "Rule Britannia," rang out on the air of the warm summer night, and—

"For Britons never, never shall be
slaves!"

Cheer upon cheer swelling from the vast multitude tumbled over each other not in threes, but continuous rising bursts of enthusiasm. The city seemed moved to its very depths.

Why this great demonstration, this

outside world except through a weekly newspaper, while to-day telephones are available, as well as daily newspapers.

In our rural schools great stress is being put on the workings of nature, and agriculture is being taught, so that the future generation will know the elements necessary to supply the different kinds of plant foods, and consequently will grow double the amount grown to-day. The future will see the Government giving liberal grants to aid in the instruction of the coming generation, not only regarding the useful seeds and plants, but for the study of the noxious weeds and damaging insects that are the farmer's greatest enemies to-day.

The Women's Institute is doing a great work in the rural districts in passing on hints and contrivances to assist the farmers' wives and daughters in their duties about the home. Macdonald College is prepared to send into the rural districts teachers who have been educated in all lines of domestic science, and who will teach the wives and daughters of the country not only the value of properly prepared foods, but also the foods that contain the most nourishment.

With such knowledge in the reach of the women of rural Ontario, our future men and women cannot help but be strong, sturdy, and clear-brained, living and moving on a higher social plane, both morally and physically, for a skillful hand with a cultivated mind is the most valuable asset a farmer, his wife, or his family can possess.

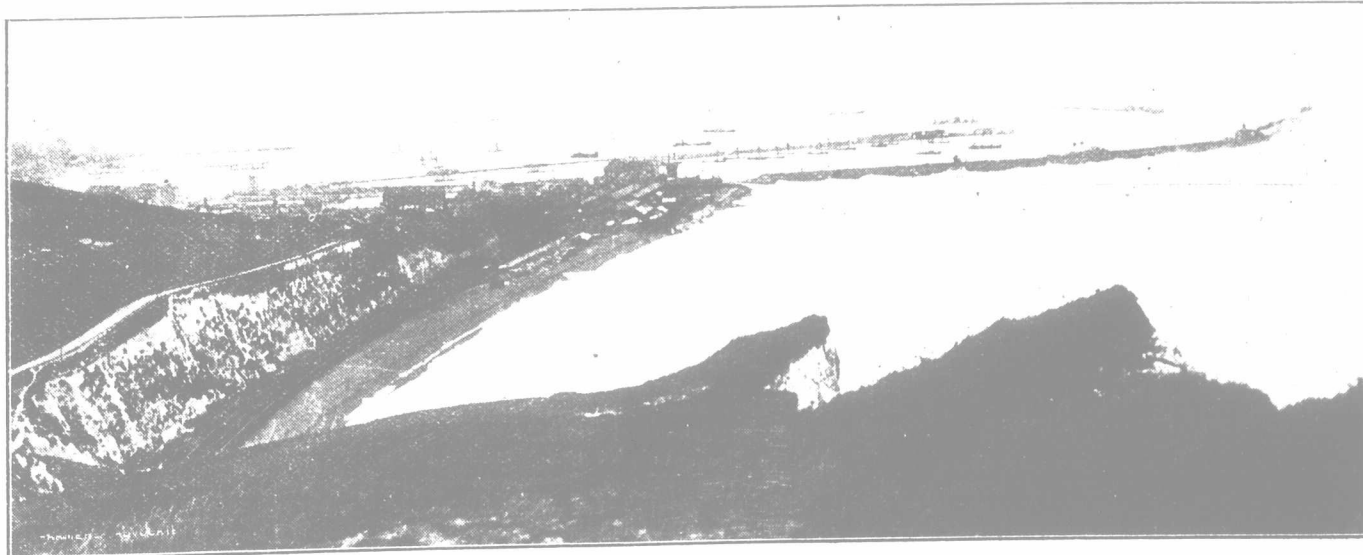
Ontario, Ontario,
We have great hopes of thee!
Thy bountiful resources
The future soon will see,
Drudgery will not curse mankind,
His eyes will opened be,
Science will point out the way
To comforts and luxury.

AN APPROPRIATE NAME.

"What's that you call your nule?"
"I call him 'Corporation,'" answered the old colored man.

"How did you come to give him such a name?"

"F'um studyin' de school an' readin' de papahs. Dat nule gets mo' blame an' abuse dan any'n else in de town-ship, an' goes ahead f'uth' his own way jes de same."—Washington Star.



Admiralty Harbor, Dover, England.

The Kaiser has offered a prize to the first aviator who succeeds in dropping a bomb on this harbor.

the war first started a lot was said about that phase of it,—what effect it would have on our civilization. Now we seem to have forgotten everything except that the war is on. The thing itself is so immense that we are not bothering much about what will come after.

One thing there is which must come. This must mark the beginning of the end of all war. Peace shall come. Lasting international peace will yet unfold the world: Of course, the Allies must triumph, but it will be at such a cost that everyone of them will have learned its lesson well and be ready to say, "We shall have no more of it." We have heard rumors of a movement that is spreading over Russia, that that great country is awakening. The prohibition of the sale of vodka appears to be a sign. They tell us that China and India are now both in the plastic stage. That is also the impressionable stage. May they with their millions learn Europe's lesson, too! Surely the remnants of Germany and Austria-Hungary will be done with war. This world, in a sense, is controlled by the desires of people. What people really want, the things people want most, and the people who want things most, are the causes of the outstanding features of our life. What we want after this war we shall have, more or less. If we, a few hundred millions of us, rise up and say, "There must be no more war," it will be a long distance covered toward permanent peace.

I like that plan of the British fleet being turned into a fleet to police all the oceans. Don't mistake the idea. Policemen don't pick quarrels; neither have the ships of Britannia in the past. They stop them. There should also be a land force of ample size maintained to be transported anywhere in the world to stop a possible outbreak. Practically all armament factories, as they are today, should cease to exist. Not being prepared for war makes very largely for peace.

Someone has said that now is a poor time to be talking peace. On the contrary, now is the very best time, when men everywhere are horrified and sick at thought of the terrific immensity of the war, to be laying our plans for permanent peace for the future. It may be necessary to our honor to finish this war to the only possible conclusion, but then, what? We must be ready. Everything will be unsettled. The most humdrum will be shaken out of their ruts and say, "What now?" Then will be the time to float the banner of "Peace at any cost." There must be no more war! There must be disarmament and disarming and dissolving of these great military systems! That will come. After that, however, it will leave a great vacuum, and men must be ready, the thinkers, the leaders, to say then what shall be. There should be strong, big-hearted, clear-headed leaders of the masses with constructive, up-building, on-leading plans for the future. (H. G. Wells has said some worth-while things on this line.) Then will be opportunity as never before for the lopping off of great evils. We must not be so childish as to not profit by our lesson. The time will be when the final treaties are to be signed. Then we must be ready. TAPS.

"The Dollar Chain".

To-day it is satisfactory to make the announcement that "The Dollar Chain," during the three weeks ending with Feb. 19, shows a total of \$597.25, an amount sufficient to carry much comfort, so far as it goes, but it must not be forgotten that even many times that amount would be only a drop in the bucket of the woe in Europe because of the war; nor will the need end as long as the fighting lasts.

The following are some expressions of sympathy from this week's contributors: "For the brave Belgians, hoping your chain will never have a missing link."—"Bonny Doon," Stanstead Co., Que.

"Find enclosed \$2.00 as a link in your 'Dollar Chain' for the poor little Belgians, and those who suffer for our Empire."—Frank Hellyar and Mrs. Hellyar, Rothsay, Ont.

"Another link in the 'Dollar Chain.' I hope to forge one each week while the great need continues."—Name not given, Toronto.

"Our salvation is sure in doing His will by the light of truth, that our faith may be seen by our works of right-doing in activities of love."—J. Broadfoot, Brussels, Ont.

The list this week is as follows:

Amounts over \$1.00:—

- Edw. Twedle, Vinemount, Ont., \$2.00; Wanstead Farmers' Club, Wyoming, Ont., \$5.00; Mrs. L. Parkinson, Rockwood, Ont., \$2.00; W. J. Dolson, Chatham, Ont., \$5.00; Alfred and Ernest Baker, Lambeth, Ont., \$1.50; "W. C. W.," Hawkestone, Ont., \$2.00; Wm. Finnie, St. Mary's, Ont., \$2.00; Wm. W. Mattatall, Bayhead, N. S., \$3.00; W. H. Tracy, Massey Station, Ont., \$5.00; Fred Snary, Croton, Ont., \$2.00; Oswald Attwater, Charlton, Ont., \$5.00; Jos. McFarland, Mono Mills, Ont., \$5.00; Robt. Brown, Wilton Grove, Ont., \$2.00; Miss A. Proudfoot, London, Ont., \$5.00; Geo. H. Bock, Manitoulin Island, Ont., \$2.00; Willerton Barton, Weston, Ont., \$2.00; Robt. Menzies, Listowel, Ont., \$2.00; Oscar and Lorne Twedle, Vinemount, Ont., \$5.00; D. W. and Mrs. Lennox, Stroud, Ont., \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Russell, Thedford, Ont., \$2.00; Oak Bay Sunday School, Oak Bay Mills, Que., \$5.00; John and Alex McEwen, Clinton, Ont., \$5.00; Jos. Dunkin, Dundas, Ont., \$2.00; Mr. and Mrs. Alex Alves, Shebeskong, Ont., \$2.00; A. E. Rumbald, Bridgen, Ont., \$1.50; "A Friend," Langdon, Ont., \$2.00; "R. B. O.," Brown's Corners, Ont., \$2.00; "Subscriber," Mt. Brydges, Ont., \$2.00; Chas. H. Huntington, Ross Mount, Ont., \$5.00; Robt. Gifford, Glenwood Station, Ont., \$2.00; Wilson Hutchinson, Banks, Ont., \$2.00; Mrs. Joseph Matthews, Meaford, Ont., \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. John J. McEwen, Maxville, Ont., \$2.00.

Amounts of \$1.00 each:—

- Thos. H. H. McQuade, Omeme, Ont.; Andrew R. McQuat, Lachute, P. Q.; Donald Cameron, Waford, Ont.; "Edgar J.," Putnam, Ont.; "Angus Mc.," Putnam, Ont.; Mrs. Harry M. Hyde, Cornwall, P. E. I.; John L. Hardy, Maudamin, Ont.; Mrs. Jos. McMillen, Proton Station, Ont.; L. L. Price, Mountain, Ont.; David Buttar, Jr., Cobourg, Ont.; Mrs. S. H. Mattatall, Bayhead, N. S.; Alexander Bonyman, Bayhead, N. S.; Miss Kate Bonyman, Bayhead, N. S.; J. M. Mackenzie, Bayhead, N. S.; Henriette Radford, White Rock, B. C.; Miss L. Murray, Hagersville, Ont.; Warren Graham, Dutton, Ont.; Thos. Rogerson, Acton W., Ont.; "B. S. W.," Stouffville, Ont.; Margaret Kessen, McNab, Ont.; Barbara Kessen, McNab, Ont.; "J. McL.," Beachburg, Ont.; Mrs. Sam St. John, Sunderland, Ont.; "Mt. Carmel," Ont.; name not given, Toronto; J. E. Walter, Kilsyth, Ont.; Wm. Kennedy, Chesterville, Ont.; Miss S. Bogue, Strathroy, Ont.; "F. A. E.," Thorndale, Ont.; "Bonny Doon," Stanstead Co., Que.; A. G. Palmer, Florence, Ont.; Mrs. A. M. Munro, Glanworth, Ont.; "Lobo Farmer," London, Ont.; Winnifred Richmond, Chesley, Ont.; "A Sympathizer," Mildmay, Ont.; Mary and Evelyn Taylor, Massie, Ont.; Margaret E. Baird, New Hanburg, Ont.; "A Friend," Shakespeare, Ont.; Norval D. Kilgour, Shawville, Que.; Wm. Williamson, St. Mary's, Ont.; Arthur Richardson, Embro, Ont.; Thos. Young, Oak Bay Mills, Que.; Henry Young, Chepstow, Ont.; Martyn Shaw, Vars, Ont.; Mrs. Wm. Fell, South Orillia, Ont.; J. W. Maguire, Glenmeyer, Ont.; M. J. Walsh, Schomberg, Ont.; Mrs. D. A. Anderson, Rossmore, Ont.; Sam Moule, Latta, Ont.; "A Reader," St. Thomas, Ont.; "London Old Boy," Washington, D. C.; Mrs. B. Partridge, Chatsworth, Ont.; Joseph Spring, Allenwood, Ont.; Sara L. Simson, Gorrie, Ont.; B. Moralee, Hyde Park, Ont.; Mrs. J. T. Kitson, Stayner, Ont.; "Subscriber," Odessa, Ont.; Jessie Patterson, Caledonia, Ont.; Richard Yellow, Hay, Ont.; W. B. Gardner, Camlachie, Ont.; Gordon Wingrove, Campbellville, Ont.; Mrs. A. Hinginson, Hawkesburg, Ont.; "Marine," Meaford, Ont.; A. A. Alvinston, Alvinston, Ont.; Mrs. Geo. Lee, Vasey, Ont.; C. A. Armstrong, Wawrig, N. B.; Harley G. Jolliffe, Springfield, Ont.; Richard Robinson, Niagara Falls S. Ont.; "Evergreen," York Co., Ont.; Jos. J. Totten, South Woodslee, Ont.; Alex D. Smith, Gadshill Station, Ont.; "M. J. B.," Cartier; J. D. Sowerby, Oak Bay Mills, Que.; "M. C.," Beachburg, Ont.

Miscellaneous Amounts under \$1.00:—

- Herbert Walsh, Schomberg, Ont., 50 cents. Previously acknowledged\$418.25

Total up to Feb. 19th.....\$597.25

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

To Forgers of "The Dollar Chain".

By R. W. N.

Men in the trenches, so steady and brave, Steady and brave, through the clamors of hell, Noise from the throats of the monsters that gave Death when the towers of Belgium fell.

Men in the trenches and ready to die, Ready to die for the freedom that yields Safety to thousands who peacefully lie Under the dome of their shadowing shields.

Men in the trenches, where hunger and thirst, Peril and pain kiss the edge of the sword, Edge of the sword that with blood is accursed, Blood of a brother by brother out-poured.

Men in the mart, in the factory, store, Tilling the upland or felling the tree, What will you do for the heroes of war There in the trenches befriending the free?

Hope's Quiet Hour.

God's Fellow-workers.

We are God's fellow-workers; ye are God's tilled land, God's building.—1 Cor. iii: 9, R. V. (margin).

Build to-day then strong and sure With a firm and ample base; And ascending and secure, Shall to-morrow find its place. —Longfellow.

There seems to be a very common idea amongst us that God is prepared to accept eagerly any gift men may choose to offer Him, and yet from the very beginning of the world's history this idea has been shown to be a mistaken one. Cain and Abel each presented gifts; but the Lord had respect unto Abel and to his offering, while unto Cain and to his offering He had not respect. In the Epistle to the Hebrews, the explanation is given that Abel's offering was the expression of his "faith," and God's acceptance testified to his righteousness of life. The prophet Malachi warned his people that it was a dangerous thing to bring contempt on God's altar by offering polluted gifts, or bringing for sacrifice the blind, the lame, and the sick. "Offer it now unto thy governor," he says sternly, "will he be pleased with thee, or accept thy person? saith the LORD of hosts." Shall our offerings witness against us?

"I was not good enough for man, And so was given to God."

We need to be constantly reminded also that it is not so much the work we are doing, as the spirit in which it is done, that makes the difference between one of God's servants and a "man of the world." The task may be the same, but God regards the workers very differently. Our Lord has told us that in the Great Day, when the Son of Man shall openly reveal Himself, there shall be two men working together in the same field; "the one shall be taken, and the other left." Two men shall be in one bed, two women performing their everyday household tasks, "one shall be taken, and the other left."

The same rule holds good even now. Two people in the same pew in church may each place the same amount of money on the plate. The one gift may

be accepted by God and the other rejected. Two may be working side by side, in the field or in the house, doing the same work in the same way—as far as outward appearance goes—yet one may be faithfully serving his unseen Master, while the other may be intent on selfish, earthly success. The outward building may be apparently identical, but—as St. Paul told the Corinthian Church, long ago—one person is building with gold, silver, or precious stones; while the other is devoting all his energies to the work, and yet is using most perishable materials—"wood, hay, stubble." Even then—though the testing fire which shall try every man's work may sweep away the labor of years—the laborer who has built on the imperishable foundation (Jesus Christ Himself) shall be saved. The work may be worthless, yet the worker is very precious, being God's "tilled land," God's "building."

We are given a high privilege—the opportunity to be fellow-workers with God. The work itself may seem to be of little consequence—just a daily round of common tasks, which will have to be done over again to-morrow, leaving nothing to show for all the energy expended. But the real work is the building of character, and that is going on steadily, under the surface, all the time. God is building a holy temple for His glad dwelling (if we are not hindering His work—1 Cor. iii: 16). Our souls are His "tilled land"—His watered garden (Jer. xxxl: 12)—in which the Divine Husbandman daily weeds out sins, plants seeds of beautiful and fragrant graces, and prunes His precious plants.

We are not to be passive recipients of this loving care and watchful attention, but are called to be fellow-workers with God. The question of vital importance to each of us is whether the kind of character we are building, by means of the little commonplace duties and pleasures of every day, will fit us for our special niche in God's eternal Temple. Our real life is secret, hidden from all eyes but those of our Master—eyes "like a flame of fire." Our Fellow-Worker knows whether our gifts of money or service are the outward expressions of loving kindness or are only intended to win for us the coveted approval of our world.

There is an Italian legend which tells how people were once told to bring gifts to the Lord, who would signify by a sign His pleasure in an acceptable offering. The rich walked proudly up to the altar in the cathedral, bearing offerings of gold, silver, and jewels. As their hands were outstretched to lay down these gifts they were suddenly seen to be empty—the costly offerings vanished like a dream. Terrified and humbled, they went sadly away. Then a poor maiden went humbly up to the altar and knelt there. The watching people saw her reach out apparently empty hands, as she offered herself to God. Then she rose and went out into the sunshine, with a look of peace and joy on her face; but in the place where she had knelt two lovely lilies bloomed, filling the church with fragrance.

Every life that is considered wholeheartedly to God grows daily more beautiful and fragrant. Why don't we always offer acceptable gifts? God stands waiting to receive them, and to pour out Royal gifts in return, yet how often we miss the opportunity. Perhaps this may only be because we are carelessly forgetful of His Presence, perhaps it may be because we are serving other masters and seeking their approval. We abhor the title of "hypocrite," yet it is hypocrisy to make a show of generosity if we are simply trying to buy praise and admiration with our money or work. The time for earthly service may be very short, but every hour brings its own opportunity. We may win a battle over distrust, and go on our appointed way rejoicing in our Lord's companionship. We may cheerily do some disagreeable task or bear some painful cross, trying to walk in the steps of Him Who "pleased not Himself," and Who has taught His servants how to suffer and to die. He is our Leader and Commander, watching to see how we are acquitting ourselves to-day in the battle of life. We are always compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses, deeply interested in our progress. Are we interested our

elves, or do only like y bility of glori will certainly than we wer it be?

"Despise not The soul that To soar to s fice, to Forgets the d Where the lit And shakes o looks"

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Is any wor dignity? Wh of lowly servi ter—the King for an apron, dusty feet of glad to do it so He made t beauty. Our ting and beaut gifts, willing!

We are sol King, placed cause there v service. We be relieved b Shall we be ously eager t patiently desi post?

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"Again, as li Our easy less hours; Or, older gro playing We face our powers.

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elves, or do we think that to-day is only like yesterday, and has no possibility of glorious victory in it? To-day will certainly leave us better or worse than we were yesterday. Which shall it be?

“Despise not thou small things; The soul that longs for wings To soar to some great height of sacrifice, too oft Forgets the daily round, Where the little cares abound,— And shakes off little duties while she looks aloft.”

Our Leader's great vocation was the salvation of the whole world, yet eighteen years of His short earthly life were spent in a little country village. The world knows nothing of those years except that they were spent in humble, ordinary work. He was content to be a Fellow-Laborer with His brethren, and now—in His glory—He invites us all to live and work with Him. The everyday chance of helpful service is ours:

“It is the way the Master went, Shall not the servant tread it still?”

Is any work too “menial” for our dignity? When we feel “above” an act of lowly service, let us look at our Master—the King of kings—wearing a towel for an apron, and stooping to wash the dusty feet of His own servants. He was glad to do it—this duty of a slave—and so He made the act shine with glory and beauty. Our lowly duties may be shining and beautiful, too—if we lay them as gifts, willingly offered on God's altar.

We are soldiers in—the army of our King, placed in our allotted posts because there we can do His cause best service. We are on sentry duty, only to be relieved by the Commander Himself. Shall we be watchful or careless, joyously eager to obey His orders, or impatiently desiring a “more important” post?

We are not only God's servants, but also His children—His little children. We make many mistakes, but are sure to improve as long as we don't give up trying. This world is not our home, but a school, and our Father Himself is the Master.

“Again, as little children, we are saying Our easy lessons in brief school-room hours; Or, older grown, with shorter time for playing, We face our harder tasks with higher powers.”

DORA FARNCOMB.

Gifts for the Needy.

I have received two dollars from “A Puslinch Friend”; and two other readers of the Quiet Hour sent two dollars each. The stream of your bounty still continues, and I turn it into various channels, so that it brings food to one house, clothing to another, and fuel to another. The kindness is yours, but I am given a share of the pleasure. Thank you!

HOPE.

The Ingle Nook.

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

The New House.

(Continued.)

Just a last word on “roofs” before leaving them.—One must ask indulgence upon the subject, because it is so important; just as an unbecoming hat will ruin the appearance of the finest-looking woman imaginable, so will a poorly planned roof spoil that of the finest house. Once for all, it is a sense of the artistic that has created the present fashion of making the roof as low and flat as one can; the exterior effect is better, and, with sufficient air space above, the rooms are as cool. When an attic is provided for, long roof-lines may give the desired effect; when it is omitted,

a dry-room should be fitted up in the basement to take its place.

ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS.

In planning for the arrangement of rooms in a house, appearance must be a secondary consideration; comfort and convenience must come first, yet thought must be given to appearance, too, for one's general attitude of mind depends more, perhaps, upon environment than one is aware. In regard to the matter, two considerations stand out pre-eminently: (1) In a large house of the Colonial type, rooms may be separate, one from another, securing privacy without sacrifice of space effects. (2) In a small house, to avoid a cluttered, stuffy, and cramped appearance, it is better to

or oblong house may be laid out to best advantage for the saving of steps and conservation of heat in winter. The built-on, all-the-year kitchen at the back of the house, with bedrooms above, may have some points to recommend it, especially for the country, but gradually it is giving way before the arrangement that places the kitchen beneath the same roof as the other rooms.

THE KITCHEN.

Needless to say, the kitchen should be closely connected with the dining-room. Some prefer to have a butler's pantry between, with doors opening into both rooms; others leave out the pantry altogether, and let a china cupboard with two sets of doors (one set opening into

fuel can be thrown in without going through the kitchen. If there is a refrigerator, arrangements should also be made, if possible, to have it filled from without. Another great convenience is a small hall or room through which the men may pass before coming into the kitchen. Here they may hang up coats and hats before coming into the house proper. Also, if they have a proper horror of dust and its consequences, they may easily be induced to leave here their mud or manure-laden boots; even to wash up, if a sink or washstand be provided. No man of real refinement will refuse to do any of these things.

It goes without saying, of course, that everything in a kitchen should be easily cleaned. Have the walls painted, the floor also, unless it is covered with linoleum; keep all useless ornaments at a safe distance, and let the windows be supplied merely with short, washable lambrequins across the top. A few pots of flowers on the sills are permissible—plants grow so well in a steamy kitchen—yet even these may well be relegated to some other room, as they interfere so much with the frequent raising of the windows so necessary in getting rid of unpleasant odors of cooking. A pot or two of growing lettuce and parsley, useful for garnishing, may take the place of flowers, and are hardy enough not to be damaged by frequent cold breezes from without.

THE CELLAR AND BACK PORCH.

Close adjuncts to every model kitchen are the back porch and the cellar. The porch need not be spacious, but there should certainly be one of some kind. If only large enough for two or three chairs, it will be found useful in summer as a cool resting-place in which to peel apples or potatoes, or do any of the other odd jobs that can be done while sitting; in winter it will be equally useful as a vantage ground from which to put the clothes on the pulley clothes-line with which every farm should be supplied.

At its ideal, the back porch is wide and well floored, and surrounded by vines and flower-boxes. If provided with table, chairs, and a couch, it will be found to be the most popular lounging-place about the house during hot summer noontides, and may even be utilized as an out-door dining-room, saving much extra cleaning indoors.

Next, the cellar: To begin with, the cellar door should be in an out-of-the-way place, usually beneath the back stairway. Passing down to the model cellar, one finds a stairway safe and easy of descent, with wide, fairly-shallow steps. The basement itself should be dry and well lighted, provided with solid, thick, frost-proof walls, and the best ventilation possible. Dark, mouldy, ill-smelling “lower regions” are a thing of the past.

All cellars built on clay soil should be drained; a slanting, tiled trench, covered with at least two feet of clay, will provide for that, but the walls also should be impervious to water. Put a good, close, cement floor down, and see to it that there are plenty of windows on the sunny side; there is no disinfectant better than sunshine.

Let the furnace occupy, as nearly as possible, the center of the floor, or, if the situation be exposed, let it be placed somewhat towards the side from which the cold winter winds most frequently blow; then, adjoining this furnace-room have the vegetable-room, the well-lighted laundry—if a basement laundry seems advisable,—the dairy, and a “cold room” provided with a closed cupboard in which fruit, etc., may be kept. A dumb-waiter running from this room to kitchen or dining-room will be found a great saver. Sometimes, of course, it may be more convenient to have dairy and laundry adjoining the kitchen, but when outside doors, with shallow, easily-climbed steps to the yard are provided, and a good drainage system, there is no objection to having these rooms in the basement.

As a last point,—it is a great mistake to have the woodwork of a cellar rough and unplanned. Easy cleaning demands well-planed surfaces everywhere, painted, by preference.

(To be continued.)



Grouped Windows and Long Roof Lines.

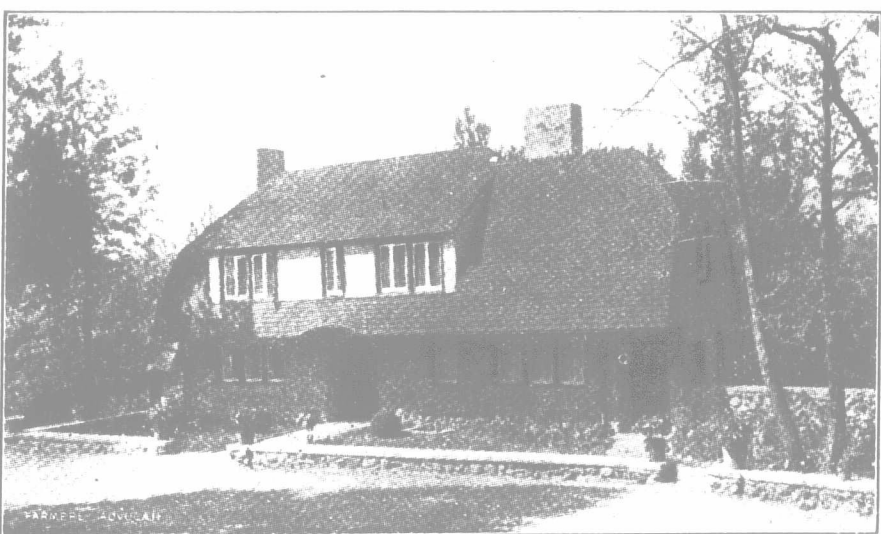
have the rooms open one into another, as far as possible, with only archways, sliding doors or glass doors between. In this way a very small house may be given a quite remarkable appearance of spaciousness, especially when the windows are well sized and well placed.

Upon the shape of rooms, too, depends greatly the general effect of a house. Low-ceilinged rooms, oblong in form, with low, broad windows, are by far the easiest to furnish attractively. High ceilings, nowadays, are almost taboo, while the only room outside of the kitchen that is permitted to be narrow is the dining-room, an apartment, after all, devoted to utility first.

Most important, however—and particularly in a country home where there is so much to do and every step must be

the dining-room, the other into the kitchen) take its place. An additional storage pantry may be added to the kitchen if liked, but it should be large, airy, and well lighted; otherwise it is sure to become cluttered up and hard to clean. Indeed, for this reason many dispense with it entirely, substituting for it a very long, closed, kitchen cupboard, with a ledge for setting things on at a convenient height. The upper doors of this cupboard may be of glass, those below the ledge of solid wood.

In either case, unless the kitchen must be used as dining-room, too, it should be no larger than necessary for doing the actual kitchen work in, and every part should be planned to save steps: the sink near the range, the baking-cabinet near the cupboard, the back stairs straight and well lighted, and so on through all the details.



Some Unique Features.

economized—is the arrangement of rooms for comfort and convenience, and in regard to the latter the woman of the house, to whom convenience means so much, should have everything to say. Who but she knows how many extra miles in a week she must walk because of inconveniently-placed doors and out-of-the-way rooms? Who but she knows the endless exasperation dependent upon lack of sufficient clothes-rooms, shelves, and cupboards? Who but she must pay the cost in extra strength and energy?

Generally speaking, the compact square

A few shelves above the sink will be found of great value, also racks on the wall for baking-spoons, pot-covers, etc. Needless to say, all cupboards should be built-in, to prevent spaces for cleaning beneath and behind them; also they should be provided with good, close doors, to exclude dust. Even then, it is well to have crockery jars with lids, and labelled, for groceries, etc.

A great convenience for any kitchen where a range is used, is a close, heavily-lidded coal or wood-box, with the back open to coal or wood-shed, so that the

Superfolk.

Nietzsche is fairly well in disfavor these days—indeed it would be a hardy venturer, even among his afortime devotees, who would be willing to profess allegiance to him to-day anywhere in the British Empire—yet if he did nothing else, he succeeded in introducing a very fine word into the vocabularies of the world,—“uebermensch,” “supermen.”

True, Nietzsche's superman was a man of ruthless force, a sort of survival-of-the-fittest animal of the human species, but so good and so suggestive has been the word itself that it has been seized upon by great souls and made to cover far more than this. Separated entirely from its author, or any connection with him, it has been hoisted high as a beacon, beckoning the struggling multitudes of the present on towards a future state of excellence in which the common folk shall be as the geniuses of to-day, and the geniuses advanced to who knows what height, approaching the wisdom and vision and strength of the God. According to this conception, the “superman” signifies all greatness, all nobleness. Physically fit he shall be, yet his mightiness shall be chiefly encompassed and expressed by mightiness of soul. Character shall be his high tower. Service shall be his watchword.

The superman will think more of being of use to others than of holding a place of pre-eminence himself. He will be a peculiarly self-unconscious man. He will forge ahead because he wants to know, and be, and do, not because he wants to hold. The “mania of owning things” will be unknown to him. He will be possessed of boundless energy, because he will have learned how to conserve and expend his forces. He will have definite aims—and accomplish them, or else he vastly satisfied with the experience gained even in the effort towards a lost goal. He will never lose interest in and zest for life, because, until his dying day, he will never cease to look forward to the yet mightier things to be continuously learned and taken possession of as tools to things still greater. He will have a vast vision of the future. To him Eternity will mean only opportunity for endless progression. He will possess the “gleam” of the poet, the great heart of the humanitarian, the intrepidity and daring of him who has never yet halted before new fields, new worlds.

Last of all the superman will be a man of exceptional gentleness of spirit. Because he loves he will be tender, and tolerant, and forgiving. Because he sees clearly he will be “endowed with the hate of hate”; lest he should hate or be unjust will be his one great dread. And so, loving much and hating not at all—save wrong-doing, and infamously of any kind—he will win love, and hence life will bring much sweetness to him. Terrible in his crusade against Wrong, he will yet radiate sunshine, and live, for the most part, in the sunshine light of a summer's day. He will be a happy man, and he will make others happy.

And the geniuses of the day of the superman? Can the vastest stretch of imagination grasp even the faintest, most vaporous glimmering of what they will accomplish? We are inclined to be a little snug and cocksure in our day and generation, inclined to assume, pharisaically, that we have achieved the pinnacle of civilization and invention, but surely the achievements of the past, but presage those of the future. We have attained a wonderful speed in locomotion: is there any reason why this should not be still more accelerated, so that space will be practically annihilated? We have achieved the mastery over many diseases: may not the day come when all disease shall be annihilated and human bodies will sink restfully and hopefully into the vaster, less hampering spirit life, naturally as leaves turn glorious in autumn and flutter off from the twigs that would hold? We have accomplished some advancement in regard to the industrial conditions of the world: is it impossible to look forward to a day when even wage-slavery will cease, and when every man will work gladly, for the pure love of it, at that for which he is best fitted?—For the glad day of the future will give an opportunity to each to find out what he can do best, and popular opinion, in the old

work, and service, and self-expression, and self-expansion, will be so strong, that only the parasite will be despised. To-day a wholly false estimate of life looks up, somewhat, to the personage who is rich enough not to work; to-morrow it will be recognized that everyone who does not work, and to the best of his ability, becomes more or less a degenerate, mentally, morally, and physically. It would be a good Samaritan who would place in the hands of all such, Tolstoi's “What Shall We Do Then?” (sometimes called “What To Do”) and compel them to read it.

To return: In the day of the superman there shall be no more war. He will recognize it as a relic of brutal barbarism, and the geniuses among his statesmen, instead of frittering away their time on consideration of armaments and navies, will find ample scope for their abilities in seeking continually to advance, along peaceful lines, the happiness and well-being of the whole people. Often, to-day, we do not esteem greatly our statesmen, because, too often, we see the leaven of self-seeking working in them: to-morrow we shall recognize that only the wisest, and greatest, and most magnanimous of our people are fit to be entrusted with the reins of government.

In architecture, sculpture, music, painting, literature—what scope for the geniuses of the future? In agriculture, in all scientific research? In philosophy?—May not the day come again when the young men will love to sit at the feet of the wise as those of old time did at the feet of Socrates, and Plato, and Epictetus, and Aristotle? One would not want to eliminate the games of the young; one would even like to see the classic amphitheatre of the ancient days reinstated in every part of the country, yet one might well wish to see some semblance of balance in possession of the minds of youth. It is a bad sign to hear a young athlete speak disparagingly of the “slugger at books”; it is a sign that he has lost his sense of proportion, even as the book-slugger may have lost his.

—Forests conserved; natural beauties taken care of; beautiful buildings and parks everywhere; vast personal possessions nowhere evident, yet never missed because of the general comfort and well-being everywhere; state hospitals, state art galleries, state libraries, state theaters, open to all—surely this, so often the dream of the dreamers of the past, is not too much to expect for the days of the superfolk of the future. And so one might go on and on, building up bright, airy structures that may not altogether prove to be “Castles in Spain.”

But now, you say, what has all this to do with us? What is the future to us?—We are tied to the present, and a sorry enough present it often is. It only is our concern.

—Simply this: In all effort towards noble ideals there is happiness. It is ours to hasten the coming of the day of the superman. If we do not try, he will never arrive, for no achievement can possibly come except through effort. By striving to live up to the highest ideals, so far as in our power lies, and by striving to inculcate them in others, we do our duty towards the progression of the world. And if “Virtue is its own reward,” so also is all high effort. We cannot strive for higher things without bringing upon ourselves the benediction of a great satisfaction. Nor can we so strive without accomplishing at least something. Even in our own times, we may see to some small extent at least, the fruit of our labors.

And then, who knows whether we may not personally share in the joys of the superfolk? Can you dare say that we will not, or can I? Is it yours or mine to know just what is to happen to us when we have passed this life? Do you know all the ways and plans of the Infinite, or do I? Presumptuous, indeed, must we be if we think we do. Judaea has blasphemed and defied many times; but the vision light of to-day, through clouds, and vapors, and opportunities of which she has never dreamed. We must not be circumscribed. We shall not be circumscribed.

In all these talk we have had, I would to say in regard especially to the super-

woman. Perhaps, next time, we can find a little space in which to give her some consideration.

JUNIA.

An Idea for the “Ladies” Aid.

The following has been kindly sent us by a contributor from Stratfordville, Ont.:

Editor “The Farmer's Advocate”: “At a meeting of a Ladies Aid Society held near here on February 4, on account of the condition of the roads, it was necessary for a number of men to be present to drive their wives and daughters. In the absence of the regular secretary, a secretary pro tem was selected from among the sterner sex, and I enclose a copy of the minutes, just as they were handed in and read at the close of the meeting. As they are entirely original, and contain only one local name, it has been suggested that they might be of value to readers of your Home Department. If so you may use them.”

“The King Lake ladies and some men who have assembled once again to hold the monthly Ladies' Aid At Mrs. Frost's are welcome made. And though the name has chilling sound, A royal reception here is found, For those who know all say the same, That Frosts are only cold in name, This Ladies' Aid, it's well to know, Is run for profit, not for show; And, though it is a churchly game, They want the pure just the same, Therefore a charge of fifteen cents Is made for ladies, but the gents An extra nickel have to pay. Although they have no vote or say About the management, and so You almost wonder why they go. Such punishment seems out of place For men who attend this means of grace. But take this comfort, you who can, It's worth five cents to be a man. And this is not the very first Time that the men have got the worst, For they have learned to take rebuff And nagging, and sometimes a cuff, And then come back and foot the bill, For if they don't, why, who else will? It certainly is very sad To think of all the woes of Dad, But now for dinner, and the spread Is ample and the guests are fed. And just to see how folk did eat! The scribe has never seen such beat. Why, one is almost lead to think These folk have not had food or drink For three full days, and now they try To eat their money's worth—or die. But, lest I seem to criticize The situation, I'll revise: These ladies evidently plan To cater to the ‘inner man.’ Such things substantial, dainties sweet, You simply cannot help but eat. But dinner to at last an end, To sterner duties they attend, The President, her power displayed, Proclaims the opening of the Aid. Lo! see the Pارسن, dignified, Stand by to guard the sacred side! The Secretary, by the way, Who should have chomped to-day, Is absent, so the ‘powers that be’ Assigned her duties to a He. (Small wonder then these ‘minutes’ ran Half serious and half in fun.) Behold the matrons, knitting socks, Hope thus to gather in more ‘socks,’ While those who do not thus excel, The current gossip straightway tell. The news of all the country side, The births, the deaths, the newest bride, The neighbors' woes, the neighbors' woes, The neighbors' daughters and their beaux, And everything both far and near, To satisfy the longing ear. The men seem complete the score, Boast of the deeds performed of yore, The present, lower in their eye, The great things are the things gone by. But, hark! the Treasurer now reads, Seventy-seven is the day's ‘proceeds,’ And so the pleasure day is spent— I'm glad, aren't you? that we all went. These friendly hands be slow to sever, Hurrah! the ‘Ladies' Aid forever!”

SIC PRO-TEM

POEM WANTED.

Mrs. H. Adamson, Edenvale, Ont., would like if someone would send her some verses entitled “Farmer Grump and

the Women's Institute.” These appeared in “The Farmer's Advocate” some years ago, but we are unable to locate them. Perhaps some reader who has saved them will be good enough to forward to Mrs. Adamson.

Dishes for Lent.

Fish Cakes.—Two cups hot mashed potato, 1 can fish flakes, 2 tablespoons cream sauce or butter, pepper and salt to taste, and a little hot milk. Beat all well, shape into cakes, dip in flour, then fry.

Danish Fish Mould.—Mince the remains of any cooked fish and pound to a paste, mixing in 4 tablespoons butter. Beat up 3 or 4 eggs and put in a bowl with ½ cup finely-grated bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon minced parsley, pepper and salt to taste. Mix well, then add to the fish. Butter a mould and put the mixture in it, tying a buttered paper over the top. Steam for one hour. Serve hot with fish sauce, or cold with mayonnaise dressing.

Fish Mousse.—Mix together 1 cup flaked fish, 1 beaten egg, ½ cup milk, ½ cup bread crumbs, salt and pepper to taste. Pour into a buttered mould and steam for 35 minutes. Turn out on a hot platter, heap 3 cups hot mashed potato in the center. Pour around 1 cup thick cream sauce to which has been added the finely-chopped white of a hard-boiled egg. Rub the yolk through a sieve over the potatoes, garnish with parsley, and serve very hot. Very good made with canned salmon.

Hard-boiled Eggs with Sauce.—Boil the eggs for 8 minutes, then drop them in cold water for a minute to keep the yolks from turning dark. Shell, cut into sections lengthwise, place in a baking-dish and cover with white sauce and buttered crumbs on top. Bake quickly, and serve very hot.

Poached Eggs.—Let the water come to a boil, then draw it quite to the back of the range. Drop the eggs in, cover, and leave until the white is set, but not hard. Serve on slices of buttered toast.

Scrambled Eggs.—Break the eggs into a bowl, add a teaspoon of cream for each egg, and a bit of butter and salt. Beat slightly with a fork. Drop a small piece of butter into a double-boiler and let it melt. Spread it over the bottom of the boiler, drop in the eggs, and cook over hot water, stirring away from the sides and bottom. Do not let any particle overcook; the mixture should be creamy, and in rather good-sized lumps. Turn out on to a hot dish and surround with triangles of buttered bread browned in the oven.

For Marmalade Season.

Orange Marmalade with Lemon.—Wipe 3 oranges and 1 lemon, cut in halves crosswise, and remove seeds, then put through a meat-chopper, rind and all. Put in a preserving kettle, add 11 cups cold water, cover, and let stand 24 hours. Place on range, bring to boiling point, and let simmer 1½ hours. Remove from range, add 4 lbs. sugar, cover, and again let stand 24 hours. Again bring to boiling point and let simmer 1½ hours. Turn into small, glass jars, adjust screw covers, and label.

Orange Marmalade with Grapefruit.—Take 1 grapefruit, 1 orange, and 1 lemon, and put through the grinder. Add the juice of 2 oranges and of 2 lemons, measure the whole, and add 3 times the amount of water. Let all stand until next day. Boil 10 minutes and let stand again until the next day. Measure, and add an equal amount of sugar. Boil until it jells. This will make 11 or 12 tumblerfuls. Pour into glasses while warm. When cold, pour over the top a thin coating of melted paraffin.

Orange Marmalade.—Pare off as thin a peel as possible from the oranges, and soak this rind in salty water for 24 hours, then boil it in fresh water, changing once, until tender, and cut fine with scissors. Add the pulp of the oranges, rejecting white fibre and seeds. Measure, and allow an equal quantity of sugar. Simmer until clear and ready to jelly.

Candied Peel.—This is easily prepared in much the same manner as indicated in the last recipe. Boil down until nearly dry, and finish in a warm oven. Fresh orange peels can be kept for several days in a jar of salted water while gathering.

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The Scrap Bag.

CLEANING SINK PIPES.

Boiling-hot washing soda poured into the sink pipes will clean and disinfect them. Lye and ammonia are useful for the same purpose.

TO DRY COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC.

When hanging collars and cuffs to dry, instead of pinning each one to the line, run a piece of tape through the button-holes and pin the ends of the tape to the lines. This prevents dirty marks. Handkerchiefs will not be torn if hung outside in frosty weather pinned to a tape or twine. Tie the tape to the line and clip off with scissors to take in.

TO REMOVE FISHBONE.

Swallowing a piece of dry bread is usually the first remedy suggested for removing a fishbone from the throat, but a better one is for the person to suck a lemon and swallow the juice slowly. The acid in the lemon will dissolve the bone to a jelly, which will slip down.

SQUEEZING HOT CLOTHS.

In wringing out hot cloths for an ill person, use a potato-ricer. This will save the hands and conserve the heat.

A CONVENIENT BLACKBOARD.

Paint a piece of plaster on your kitchen wall with black paint or liquid slating. The blackboard thus made will be an unending source of pleasure for the children on stormy and wet days, and will help them with their lessons.

A HANDY LIST.

A typewritten table of weights and measures for cookery is very useful in a kitchen. If you can't have one typewritten, write it out in a clear, legible hand. Frame with passe-partout binding, and hang where it can be seen easily.

REMOVING SCORCH MARK.

Cut an onion in two, rub the scorched part with it, then soak in cold water. The mark will soon disappear.

TO MEND KID GLOVES.

With small, sharp scissors, remove all ragged edges. Buttonhole firmly both edges to be mended with cotton thread, using a very fine needle, then bring both these edges together and buttonhole. A glove thus mended will stand hard wear after.

THE CARE OF FLOORS.

If one only knows how, nothing is easier than the care of a well-finished floor. Water should never be used on a waxed floor. The less water used on any floor the better. Painted, varnished, and oiled floors, may be cleaned with crude petroleum. Dip a woollen cloth in the petroleum and rub the board with it. When the entire floor has been cleansed in this manner close the room for a few hours, and then cover an old floor brush with a piece of clean woollen cloth and rub the floor hard. This will remove any superfluous oil, and polish the floor. Occasionally add half a pint of paraffine oil to each quart of petroleum used. This will keep the floor in fine condition. It is most important that every particle of superfluous oil shall be removed in the manner indicated, for if this is neglected many times the oil will hold the dust, and you will soon have a dark, dingy floor.

Painted, varnished, and oiled floors can be wiped with a cloth which has been wrung out of water. This will remove the dust, but will not add to the lustre. Waxed floors should be dusted with a soft cloth or dust mop. To remove dirt spots from such floors, wipe with a cloth which has been dipped with turpentine. This will remove the wax, and it will then be necessary to go over the spots with a cloth, slightly moistened with wax.—Elizabeth Green, in "Country Life in America."

A Delicious Vegetable: The Egg-fruit.

A plant that deserves to be much more widely known than it is at present is the egg-plant. It is just as easy to grow as the tomato, and, in fact, requires very much the same treatment. Anyone who is fond of mushrooms would do well to include a dozen egg-plants in his garden this year, as the flavor is very similar. Yet, it has a taste all its own, too, very delicate, and yet rich.

If you have a hot-bed, sow your seeds when you sow your tomato seed, as the plants need an early start to mature their fruit. When they show three or four leaves, transplant them to a cold frame, using great care never to let them get chilled, as they are very tender. About the end of May or first week in June, plant them in the garden in the warmest and most sunny spot you can find. They seem to do best in a sandy loam on a southern slope.

I dig fairly deep holes, fill them half-full of manure, or hen manure well mixed with earth, fill the hole up with good, rich earth, and carefully put in my egg-plant. Transplant them, if possible, with a good ball of wet earth around their roots.

Watch carefully for potato-bugs, as they seem especially fond of the thick, broad leaves of the egg-plant, and will strip a plant in short time. I use Paris green in solution on mine with good effect.

When the fruit has formed they are handsome plants, the large, egg-shaped, dark-purple fruit,—almost black, in fact, very smooth and shiny, with the large, green leaves, being rather effective!

They are ready for use when the blossom end drops off usually, but one can tell by the size and color, too, as they get quite dark when fit for use. Do not let them get too old, as they become soft, porous, and seedy.

There are quite a number of ways of cooking them, but this is my favorite way: I peel them, slice them in rather thick slices, and soak them ten or fifteen minutes in salty water. Then I fry them in butter till they have a clear, transparent look, and are a delicate-brown on both sides. Season them to taste. Some people use spices, but I think that ruins the delicate flavor.

If you have not a hot-bed to sow them in, a shallow box filled with fairly rich earth, sandy loam if possible, would do all right. Keep them in as warm a place as possible, and the earth fairly moist. Or you could, doubtless, buy your plants from your gardener or florist.

If you have never tried them, get some plants this spring if possible, and see if they do not make a welcome addition to your table. AMATEUR.

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



8287 Girl's Combination Undergarment, 4 to 8 years.



8395 Child's Dress, 2 to 6 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 8437 Girl's Apron, 8 to 12 years.



8212 Girl's Suspender Dress, 6 to 10 years.



8226 Child's Dress, 2 to 6 years.



8393 Child's Petticoat with Underwaist, 2 to 6 years.



8285 Girl's Shirred Dress, 6 to 10 years.



8570 Girl's Shirred Dress, 10 to 14 years.



8525 Girl's Costume, 10 to 14 years.



8467 Child's Night Gown, 2 to 6 years.



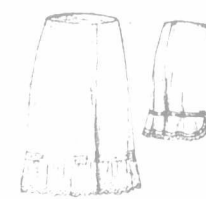
8492 Chemise, Cuffs, and Cuffs, 34 to 42 bust.



8484 Corset Cover, 34 to 42 bust.



8186 Child's Dress, 6 mos. or 1 and 2 years.



8322 Open Drawers, 24 to 32 waist.



8550 One-Piece Tucked Suit, 24 to 32 waist.



8576 Two-Piece Tucked Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

It's good for little girls, too



Everybody—
young and old
—loves the rich,
delicious flavor of

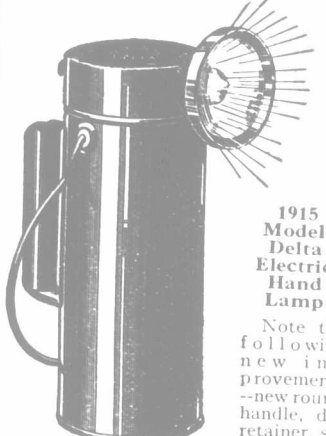
**EDWARDSBURG
"Crown Brand"
CORN SYRUP**

It is a daily treat—the perfect sweet. Just what the children should have on Bread—costs far less than butter or preserves. Delicious with Hot Biscuits, and Batter Cakes. Gives a new delight to Baked Apples, Blanc-Mange and Puddings. Makes the best Candy you ever tasted.

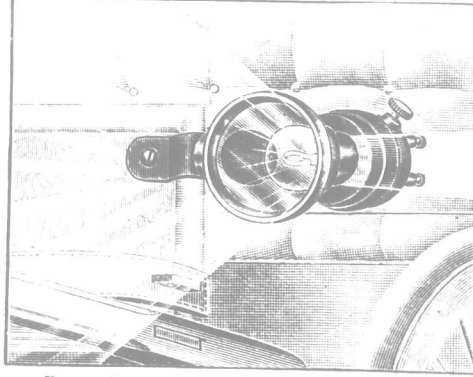
"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, not as pronounced in flavor as "Crown Brand". Your Grocer has both Brands, in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—or can easily get them for you.

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

Electric Hand Lamp and Electric Buggy Lamp



Hand Lamp, complete, \$2.25 prepaid



Buggy Lamp, complete, \$2.50 prepaid.

Note the following new improvements—new round handle, designed to fit comfortably in any hand. New nickel-plated retainer, screws on with blind threads. Gives a beautifully-finished appearance to the entire lamp. New bulb adds life, light and reliability. Selected from 57 specially-designed models. The bulb used best meets hand-lamp conditions. New battery container cannot be dented—because made of extra heavy sheet steel. Imagine how safe this would be in your barns and among your stock at night.

Delta Electric Buggy Lamp solves the buggy-lamp problem. Screws to wood or clamps to iron in any shape, form or position—to dash, seat or box. Is supported by an adjustable bracket and swivel joint, which permits the light to be thrown directly forward. Battery case goes under seat. No smoke, soot, grease or smell. Cannot be blown out. Safe—always ready. Simple, durable, efficient. Combines front, side and tail lamps. Red light reflects through opening to rear, thus making it a side as well as a rear lamp. Uses any ordinary No. 6 dry cell. Renewal batteries cost but 25 cents anywhere.

Every farmer needs both. You would use them daily. Do not delay. Remit now to Mail Order Department, The Stacy Cutlery Co., Ltd., St. Thomas, Ont.

CALDWELL'S CREAM SUBSTITUTE Calf Meal
pays its way and more!

Those fine calves that used to have to be sacrificed in order to be able to sell the whole milk, may now be raised on Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf Meal, and form the foundation for your future herds.

This perfect calf food contains Linseed, Wheat, Oat, Corn, Leest Bean, Pea and Molasses Meals in such proportions as we have proven best, by many careful experiments.

Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf Meal on Analysis, gives Protein 19 to 20%; Fat, 7 to 8%; Fibre, 5%. Both analysis and ingredients are Government guaranteed. Booklet Free—Get a Copy.

The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ont.



Auction Sale
Registered Darlington Shorthorns
Milking Strain
Thursday, March 11th, 1915
J. W. MARSHALL
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THREE SHORTHORN BULLS
and a number of heifers, all choice bred and grand individuals. They will be priced worth the money. Newton Farm (Imp.)—86957—(112.654) heads the herd. Inspection solicited. L.D. Phone Wm. Waidie, R.R. No. 2, Stratford, Ontario

Durham County Farm For Sale
Kingston Road, farm milk and half from Port Hope, hundred and sixteen acres, clay loam, 4 acres bearing orchard, hardwood bush, ten roomed dwelling with coal and wood furnace, bank barn, driving house, cement piggery, poultry house, silo, close to village, school, railway station. Seven thousand. Reasonable terms.

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Mention this Paper



8496 Dressing Jacket, 34 to 44 bust. 8502 Four-Piece Skirt, 24 to 34 waist.

The Windrow.

The latest batch of war prisoners to arrive at Kieff contains ten German women who were taken in battle. They were carrying shells to the artillery.

According to the Khalsa Advocate, published in the Punjab, every native regiment in India is eager to be sent to take part in the war in Europe.

A great patriotic meeting was held in St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, recently, the Anglican Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Farthing, presiding, for the purpose of giving expression to the desire that the sale of liquor should be stopped during the war now devastating so many countries. Addresses were given in which it was urged that every church throughout the Dominion should hold similar meetings and urge the Government to abolish the sale of liquor for the period named.

An affecting scene was reported from Belgium after the first fighting around Liege. A machine-gun dog, a worthy emulator of "Patrasche"—the dog of Flanders immortalized by "Ouida" (Louise de la Ramee), the French novelist, was wounded in the leg; at the same time one of the gunners was wounded in the face, and after the battle they were seen returning. The soldier had the dog in his arms and the dog was affectionately licking the wound in his master's face.

"In view of all this, what are we to think of the German air-navy making of itself a terror by night to non-combatants? What shall we have to think if the threatened raid of a great fleet of Zeppelins comes off, and churches and public monuments in London and other cities are tumbled into heaps, with a fearful toll of civilian dead? Why, there is only one opinion to be given. From a military point of view, such devastation is worse than useless. The killing of a hundred women and children would not, militarily speaking, weaken Great Britain so much as the death of one good soldier in the trenches."—New York Evening Post.

A Swiss mother had four sons who answered the call of mobilization. Her first husband, an Austrian, had left her two sons, and by her second husband, a Frenchman, she had two others. All four kissed their mother goodbye the same day. The Austrians were sent with their regiments to help the Germans to fight the French. Their two brothers fought against them in the first battle which any of them had seen, and all four were killed.—World Wide.

Of all callings farming is the most beautiful. Mining has wonder and might in its potentialities, but its raw pictures are of grim and gloom. The sea is epic and romantic, but it lacks variety, and it mourns even when it sings. But agriculture—the third of the great sources of man's sustenance and riches—is the whole range of joyous nature rioting in every form of beauty. It has not a single aspect of ugliness; not a suggestion of monotony. It has the colors of

the flowers, the music of the birds, the miracles of the soil, with beauty everywhere.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Among the plans adopted in the United States to collect funds for the starving Belgians is the placing in restaurants of boxes bearing the inscription, "You are about to eat, and the Belgians are without food." The device is proving very successful.

An illustration of good which is not unlikely to come out of evil in this war is the effect it will have on Islam. Turkey has taken part in this great war against the Allies, and the titular head of the Mohammedan faith is a subject of Turkey, and has summoned Moslems to join in a holy war for the destruction of Christians, meaning principally English and French subjects in Southern Asia and Northern Africa. To be sure, the effect of his call is not yet discernable, and it is to be noticed that the Moslems in India and Egypt and Algeria do not seem to be paying any attention to it. But it is another matter to which we would call attention. Turkey is likely to be dismembered as the result of her folly, and to lose her primacy in the Moslem world. The Mohammedan sacred places, Mecca and Medina, are in Arabia. Thither goes the stream of pilgrimage. Now Arabia faces Egypt on the west and India on the east, and Britain already has strengthened her hold to the east on the valley of the Euphrates. She holds the protectorate of Aden, the southern point of Arabia, and on the west her steamboat lines give her control of Jiddah, the port of Mecca. If as the result of the war the Germans should lose control of the projected railroad to Bagdad, it will probably be taken by England, which will strengthen British influence in both Persia and Arabia. Should the Allies win and Turkey be dismembered, it will be very strange if Arabia does not pass under the control of Great Britain, which will then possess the sacred cities of Islam, as already she governs the larger part of the population that hold to the faith of Islam. The dread of a holy war will then pass away, with England as protector of the Moslem shrines and ruler of the Moslem world.—The Independent.

Mr. Justice Hodgins would like it to be known to all contributors that both Lady Jellicoe and the Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Navy League have written acknowledging in the warmest terms the money for sea-boots and oilskins, and the comforts for the sailors already sent.

They both desire to express their thanks, and have asked to have this widely known.

Nine cases containing 3,060 woollen articles, and \$539.50 in money, have already gone from Toronto, and others have sent direct. The comforts are distributed to the ships by the Ladies' Committee, presided over by Lord Charles Beresford. They despatch nightly 50 or 100 bundles to the various ships, whose whereabouts are confidentially made known to them. The money goes direct to Lady Jellicoe for sea-boots and oilskins.

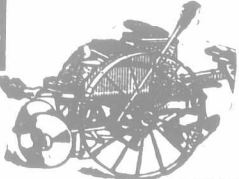
These Canadian offerings, though only "a drop in the bucket," are aiding in the continued well-being of the North Sea

Potato Profits

depend largely on how the crop is planted. Every skipped hill is a loss in time, fertilizer and soil. Every double wastes valuable seed. It means \$5 to \$50 per acre extra profit if all hills are planted, one piece in each. That is why

IRON-AGE 100 Per Cent Planters

often pay for themselves in one season on small acreage. They also plant straight, at right depth, 8 to 24 inches apart. With or without fertilizer distributor. Ask



your dealer to show you this Planter and write us for booklet, "100 Per Cent Potato Planting."

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Why pay \$25 for a suit of clothes when we will sell you one for \$12.50 direct from England, made to your measure; and what is more, guarantee it in quality of material, style and fit to be equal to, if not better, than the suit you buy locally for \$25?



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You know that clothing costs about half in England what it does in Canada. You also know that you cannot beat the quality of genuine English fabrics. All right, then, if you will fill out and mail the coupon below, we will send you our latest Style Book, seventy-two pattern pieces of cloth, tape measure and a letter that tells you all about our system of doing business—then you can judge our offer for yourself. Remember, Catesby's Limited have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order custom tailors in the British Empire. If you want to know anything more about us, ask the editor of this paper. He will tell you that we guarantee to satisfy you or give you your money back. You will soon be needing a new suit, so why not fill out the coupon or write a post card and get our patterns now.

The "Burlington" \$12.50 duty free and carriage paid right to your door from Catesby's of London.

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MESSRS. CATESBY'S LIMITED
(of London, England)
119 West Wellington Street, Toronto
Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.
Full Name.....
Full Address.....
Farmer's Advocate

McDonald's TESTED SEEDS

Are all of the highest quality, hundred of varieties especially suited for Canada, all described in our handsome

FREE CATALOGUE

just off the press. McDonald seeds mean sure crops. Send name and address to

Dept. 4
KENNETH McDONALD & SONS,
Limited, Ottawa.

FOR SALE—2 ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS. One is Elm Park Reno, age 22 months; he is a good stock getter and is out of James Bowman's famous herd. The other is a bull calf, age 7 months; he was also bought from Mr. Bowman, of Guelph. There is a very reasonable price on these animals for cash. K. C. Blackwell, Dalcrombie, Williamstown, Ontario, Eastern Ontario, 7 miles from Lancaster Station.

For Sale—Shorthorn Bull
16 months old. Dam a persistent milker. Write or call on E. W. Gowan, R.R. 1, Jarvis, Ont.

Fleet, every ship of which is stripped bare, and keeps one-third of its complement always on watch. Some idea of the task confronting the British Navy—"whereon," according to the Articles of War, "under the good providence of God, the wealth, safety, and strength of the kingdom chiefly depend"—may be formed by considering its extent.

It is compelled (1) to watch with increasing vigilance night and day, the two outlets from the North Sea—many hundreds of miles apart—the English Channel to the south, and the wide stretch between Scotland and Norway to the north; (2) to maintain a patrol or line of scouts from Denmark to Holland, so as to prevent a surprise attack; (3) to stop and examine all merchant shipping passing through those waters; (4) to convoy English troops and supply ships to France; (5) to chase and destroy German commerce raiders; (6) to watch all neutral ports in which German merchant ships are lying; (7) to prevent the invasion of England by Germany by guarding a tremendous length of English coast line, so that the menace to the German fleet, transports and supply ships will be so great that raids will be few and far between, and so that the time spent by the raiding fleets will be insufficient to land troops, artillery and supplies; (8) to prevent the Belgian ports from being used as submarine bases, and to assist the extreme left of the Allies on the Belgian coast; (9) to keep several hundred trawlers engaged in dragging for mines laid by ships flying a neutral flag, and to lay mines themselves off the German coast.

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

The following are extracts from a letter received by a young American lady from her fiancé, a French cavalry officer. It was written as he lay dying in Flanders, and with it she received the news of his death. The writer, after describing how he was wounded in the chest during a cavalry charge, and temporarily lost consciousness, goes on to say:

"There are two other men lying near me, and I do not think there is much hope for them either. One is an officer of a Scottish regiment, and the other a private in the Uhlans. They were struck down after me, and when I came to myself I found them bending over me, rendering first aid. The Britisher was pouring water down my throat, from his flask, while the German was endeavoring to staunch my wound with an antiseptic preparation served out to their troops by the medical corps. The Highlander had one of his legs shattered, and the German had several pieces of shrapnel buried in his side.

"In spite of their own sufferings, they were trying to help me, and when I was fully conscious again the German gave us a morphia injection, and took one himself. His medical corps had also provided him with the injection and the needle, together with printed instructions for their use. After the injection, feeling wonderfully at ease, we spoke of the lives we had lived before the war. We all spoke English, and we talked of the women we had left at home. Both the German and the Britisher had only been married a year.

"I wondered—and I suppose the others did—why we had fought each other at all. I looked at the Highlander, who was falling to sleep exhausted, and in spite of his drawn face and mud-stained uniform, he looked the embodiment of freedom. Then I thought of the Tricolor of France, and all that France had done for liberty. Then I watched the German, who had ceased to speak. He had taken a Prayer-book from his knapsack, and was trying to read a service for soldiers wounded in battle. And while I watched him I realized what we were fighting for. He was dying in vain, while the Britisher and myself, by our deaths, would probably contribute something toward the cause of civilization and peace."

The letter was found at the dead officer's side by a Red Cross file, and forwarded to his fiancée.—The Guardian, London, Eng.

THE MAN WHO SAVED US.

A thrilling story is that of the arrival of one of the Formidable's small boats at Lyme Regis after rowing all New Year's Day for some 224 hours in dread-

ful seas. Their shouting was first heard by Police-sergeant Stockley.

Leading-Seaman Norris said: "It is impossible to tell what we went through. Most of us had few, if any, clothes on. A vest and a pair of trousers were about the sort of things most of us had on. Then the wind sprang up and became a gale, and the waves became tremendous. We were right down in deep troughs one minute and up at the top of a mountain the next. And then some of our poor mates began to die of exhaustion. I think we started about eighty strong, and when we pulled in at Lyme Regis there were fifty—one of us alive. Three died shortly after, and there were six dead bodies at the bottom of the boat. Well, we pulled all we could, and held the boat up to the seas. Every one of the big waves looked as if it must swamp us, but somehow we seemed to go down and then ride right up to the top of them. But the smaller waves came into the boat, and we thought she would founder.

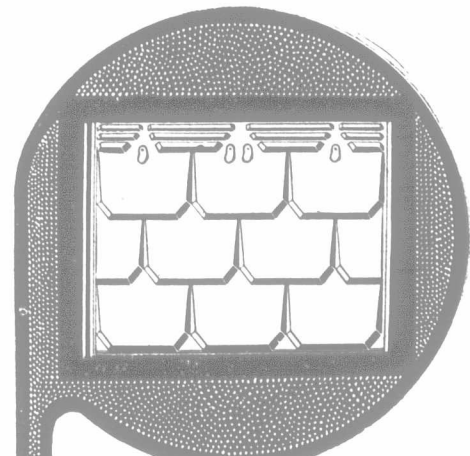
"We took off our boots, those of us who had any, and baled as hard as we could. We sang 'Pull for the Shore, Sailor,' over and over again, and it seemed to help us. The sailor pulled at an imaginary oar as he repeated the words. And we sang 'Tipperary,' and tried to buck each other up.

"Then we saw a liner, and shouted and waved signals of distress, but it was no good—the sea was running mountains high, and she couldn't see us. We went on and on, and then we saw another ship, but we could not attract her attention. It was heartbreaking. We saw several trawlers, and those we could not make see us. And our poor mates died.

"The night came on again, and gradually we made land. We heard shouting and saw a light being flashed to direct us, and so we got in; but I don't think we could any of us have lasted another half-hour. I don't believe half-a-dozen of us walked up by ourselves."—The Mail, London, England.

BRITAIN STANDS THE TEST.

In a remarkable book entitled "Africa in Transformation," by Norman MacLean, written without any thought of the present European war or the issues involved, there is a striking paragraph in the concluding chapter dealing with the contrasts between British administration and that of other powers among native races. Speaking of Nyassaland, British East Africa, or Uganda, where the British Government has co-operated with Christian missions, the author says: "One cannot pass through these territories, however hurriedly, without realizing the splendid work which British officials are doing for the native races. To pass from territories administered by Portugal to those administered by our race, is to pass from the shadows into the light. For the former, the native is a commodity provided to be exploited for the ruler's benefit; to the latter, the native is as his ward, for whose welfare he is the responsible trustee. . . . It is not in contrast with Portuguese rule alone that the British Protectorates stand in pleasing contrast. The same, though in smaller measure, applies to German Africa. It is an illuminating fact that in German East Africa, in 1911, there was one criminal conviction for every 637 natives, while in the neighboring Protectorate of Uganda there was only one conviction to every 2,047 natives! The secret of dealing with subject races still abides with our race. The self-denial, the wise restraint, the careful thought for those who cannot think for themselves, the unswerving justice which holds the balance even, the great responsibilities borne by men isolated from their kind and often but poorly paid, raise the great corps of British men who administer districts as large as kingdoms, and provinces as great as empires, alike above suspicion or praise. "The running of a tropical colony," says Sir Conan Doyle, "is of all tests the most searching as to the development of the nation that attempts it; to see helpless people and not to oppress them, to see great wealth and not to confiscate it, to raise the natives instead of sinking yourself—these are the supreme tests of a nation's spirit. There is no doubt of this fact, that throughout the vast territories administered by them in Africa, the British race have stood, and stand that test."



Reduce Your Roofing Costs, Protect Your Buildings From Fire, Lightning and Weather

You accomplish all these results by using our heavily zinc coated

"Eastlake" Metallic Shingles

They give longer service than any other roofing. Cost less to lay. Are rust-proof and do not require painting. Those laid 28 years ago are still giving good service. Send for free book that shows how "Eastlake" shingles make your buildings lightning fire, and weather-proof and why they cost less per year than any other roofing.

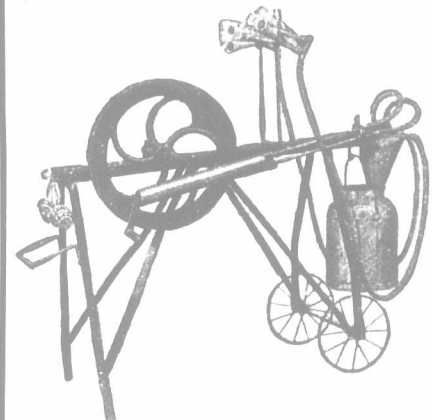
We Manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Material

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King and Dufferin Sts., TORONTO

Send For Free Book



THE SANITARY MILKER



(Patents applied for)

Simple in construction. Cups can be attached without vacuum. Electric or hand power. Price, Hand Power Machine, \$85.00. Electric Power Machine prices on application.

Manufactured in Canada by

The Brown Engineering Co.
419 King St. West, Toronto

CORDUROY PANTS and BREECHES

We have just received a further shipment of brown and drab corduroy pants. Owing to this shipment arriving late in the season for winter goods we have decided to sell these at absolutely less than cost. The usual price is \$3.50 per pair. We will mail these to any point in Canada at the ridiculous price of \$2.50 per pair. They cannot be beat for hard wear and warmth and you should take advantage of this offer while it lasts. Sizes 30 to 44 brown corduroy breeches same price. When ordering give inside leg measurement. This advertisement will not appear again.

A. W. LYNES & CO.
Army Contractors

Dept. H, 561 King Street, W., TORONTO

News of the Week

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco was opened by President Wilson.

The opening of Parliament in Italy, on Feb. 18th, was marked by a wild demonstration against Germany and Austria.

The Allies, it is believed, are now facing the maximum strength of the German powers.

Premier Asquith has announced that British casualties to Feb. 4th amount to about 104,000, including killed, wounded and missing. The United States Ambassador to Berlin says that the German losses up to Jan. 8th were 153,000 killed, 574,000 wounded, and 162,000 missing, chiefly prisoners of war.

On Feb. 17th, in retaliation against the German blockade, the British Government began a counter blockade against all supplies entering Germany, the step being taken in consequence of the fact that it was found impossible to know whether food supplies were being appropriated for the army or not. Holland and Italy have already formally notified Germany that no more foodstuffs can pass through their ports for her. Meanwhile, on Feb. 19th and 20th, British and French warships vigorously continued the attempt to force the Bosphorus, an event which would release over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat tied up in Southern Russian ports, and the British Admiralty has announced that the forts on the European side of the Straits have been silenced. In the Western war zone the Allies have advanced in the Champagne region. In the East, the Russians have evacuated the capital of Bukovina, and General Von Hindenburg, even while reports of his defeat before Warsaw were being circulated, has transferred the conflict to his favorite fighting ground in the Mazurian Lake region of the north, accomplishing the transportation of his troops so speedily by means of motor trucks, of which he is said to have 39,000 in use. Farther to the south, in the Galician Mountain district, the Austrians have been heavily reinforced by German soldiers, and German officers have been put in charge, very heavy fighting occurring during the week. The result is not definitely known, but reports from both sides agree in stating that fearful bayonet charges have taken place, leaving thousands dead on the snow.

From the sea little is reported save the sinking of two British trading vessels by German torpedoes in the Irish Sea on Feb. 21, one with and the other without warning. An American vessel, the Evelyn, laden with raw cotton, was also sunk by coming in contact with a mine in the North Sea. On Feb. 21st, a German aero-raid penetrated as far as within thirty miles of London, and dropped bombs on three towns in Essex. Two, however, failed to explode, and the third did little damage.

The Beaver Circle

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

For all papers from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, men...

A Winter Evening.

By Louisa E. Poole. Jack spent a cold and dreary evening. And what he did for the day...

Now Jerry sighs, and softly growls; Well, well, boy, what's the matter? In dreamland are you hunting rats, And 'sigh' to see them scatter?

He gives a sudden start, the scamp, Some foe he seems pursuing; Oh, should some rash intruder come Just now, his sure undoing.

Would Jerry cause when in this mood, 'Tis well 'tis all allusion; Sleep on, old boy, with you on guard We're safe from all intrusion.

O green-eyed sphinx upon my knee, Deep lost in contemplation, You look so wise, do you recall Some former incarnation?

Mysterious autoerast, perchance You once had royal housing In Pharaoh's temple by the Nile, And in his courts went mousing!

You may have been some household god When Thebes was in its glory; My homage you did e'er accept As though 'twere some old story.

Well, let the snow beat on the pane, The north wind stank, quite merry Am I beside the blazing fire, With old Jack Spratt and Jerry.

For Jerry's eyes are full of love, And Jack Spratt's rhythmic singing Sooties like some gentle lullaby— Away dull care I'm flinging!

The tall clock in the corner near Chimney cut the hour eleven; And now, good-night, dear trusty friends, Till strikes this old clock seven!

Funnies.

"I hear you have a little new sister at your house," said the kindly neighbor to a small boy. "Isn't that fine? Do you like her?"

"Yes, I like her," answered Willie, "but I'd rather had a brother so I could play ball with him and wrestle with him and teach him how to swim."

"Well, if you aren't satisfied, why don't you take her back and exchange her?" asked the neighbor.

"Oh, it's too late now," answered Willie, with rather a downcast face. "We got her a week ago, and she's been laundered a couple of times already."

Little Emily was playing one morning with her dolls.

"Mother, I want some water in a bowl," she said. "I am going to christen my doll."

"I wouldn't do that, dear," replied the mother. "That would be trifling with a sacred subject."

"Well, then, give me some wax to waxinate her with, mother," said the little girl. "She's old enough now to have something done to her!"—Harper's Magazine.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have always read, with interest, the letters sent in by boys and girls of your progressive club. I much regret that I have not joined your club before, but wish to do so now. I am writing a short story, which you can put in print if you think it is worth it.

"The Sailor Lad."

It was a cold November day in the time when England was stirring with enthusiasm over Drake's voyages and daring deeds.

The "Sailor Lad" lived in the village of Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England. They were poor, but what did matter as long as they were comfortable? My "Sailor" worked hard to earn enough to keep his family; for in those days money was scarce. The work was hard and tedious. He was a carpenter. His leg was cut off, and he had to do those things which do not require legs. He worked in his own home, and could save the family the expense of buying furniture. He was a

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.

BARRED ROCKS, R. L. R. Reds, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns. Wm. Bunn, Denfield, Ontario.

BARRED Rocks, a few fine barred Cockerels No. 2, Hillsburg, Ont. Miss Z. Barbour, R.R.

BARRED Rocks, great laying strain; prize-winners; cockerels \$1.50 to \$2, pullets \$1.25. Central Ontario Poultry Yards, Colborne, Ont.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkey Tombs bred from Bell's prize bird "Sensation"; apply John Black, Glanworth, R. R. No. 2.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys—Prizewinning birds. Angus Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont. R. R. No. 1.

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

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys—Some 29 lbs. young toms. G. E. Nixon, Ilberton, R.R. 3.

PAKENHAM'S Silver Campines won at Canada's largest shows. Eggs at reasonable prices. Write for circular. W. E. Pakenham, Norwood, Ontario.

REGAL White Wyandotte cockerels \$2.50, pullets \$2, eggs \$1 for fifteen. Mrs. Clapp, Teaysville, Ontario.

REGAL White Wyandottes, America's finest. Champions ten years at New York State Fair. Vigorous, well matured cockerels \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Hens and pullets \$2 and \$3 each. Eggs for hatching from record laying, prize-winning pens, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Send one dime for Royal White Wyandotte Book telling all about White Wyandottes. Catalogue and mating list free. John S. Martin, Draper, Port Dover, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Royal Strain, yearling Cocks and Cockerels bred from Martin's Boston and New York State Fair winners; big, active, vigorous farm raised birds fit to head any pen. \$3 to \$7 each; also Pekin Drakes, Tills strain, large vigorous birds \$3 and \$4 each. Chas. L. Mowbray, 65 Markland Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per setting, from four choice breeding pens. Choice pullets \$2 each. Address Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WHITE Orpington baby chicks, 25c., 35c., 50c. each. Eggs \$1, \$2, \$3 per 15. Best strains. Rev. W. J. Hall, Newmarket, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte Cockerels, June-July hatch. A few good ones at two dollars each. James Row, Belmont.

Raise Squabs—I sell guaranteed mated Homer Breeders \$1.00 pair, Beautiful pure white, \$1.50 pair. Send for free booklet containing valuable information, prices and pictures of Runts, Carneau, Maltese Hens, etc., and save dollars. Gilbert, 218 Calowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dept. 4

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.

MARRIED man requires situation on farm by or by travel. Experienced in stock and all farm work or Larky Hill, charge of farm. Apply, Box 145 Bradford, Expositor, Bradford, Ontario.

ROUGH-COATED Scotch Cullies for sale. Brood bitch three years. Stud dog eighteen months. Litter of puppies by Champion dog. Dog and bitch were winners. R. F. Sanderson, Oakville, Ont.

SCOTCHMAN wishes situation as groom to travel. Station during coming season, good references. Clydesdale preferred. Apply: Box S, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

SITUATION Wanted—Experienced reliable married man for general farming or dairying, accustomed to horses and machinery. Address: Box R, Farmer's Advocate, London.

WANTED—Farm to rent with prospect of buying later, productive clay loam, good buildings and water, near school, church, and station; full particulars in first letter as to location, buildings, lay of land and terms.—Southern Ontario preferred. Box A, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario.

WANTED—Single man, must be thoroughly competent with farm work and first-class milker. Apply Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

\$7,500.00—Share fruit farm, 1 mile east of Beamsville, on Stone Road, 10 acres of fruit. Good house, barn, and chicken houses. Property carrying \$3,500 mortgage. Enquire: E. C. Morris, Ridgeway, Ont.

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

B. F. BELL, Delhi, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS. Young bulls fit for service. Intending purchasers met by appointment. Farm one mile west of city. E. E. Luton, R.R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. Bell Phone 701 R 4



10 MONEY 10 BIG AND PLENTY IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS IF YOU GET IN RIGHT LET US ADVISE YOU

There is peace and plenty for the man or woman who will take up seriously the question of Poultry Raising.

Year after year the prices for eggs have soared higher and higher. The markets are steadily improving.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

You are interested in this question and have doubtless read over and over again you would start in, but there is no time like the present, and we want to show you how you can be successful.

There is a right and wrong time to start, as also a right and wrong way. Are you willing to start on the road to prosperity? If so, send to-day for our book on Poultry Raising, and enclose 4 stamps for postage. Advice given free. Mail to address nearest your home.

Lee Manufacturing Co., Ltd 76 Adelaide St. W., Toronto or John St., Pembroke

Make More Money with Poultry

Cyphers-Built \$12 and Incubators \$12 and Up

World-famous Cyphers skill and care in incubator building can now be had at popular prices. Your choice of 3 styles of machines—8 sizes—all back of best power Co. guarantee. We sell everything for practical poultry raising. Write for 1915 offer and new 15-page catalogue. "The Profits in Poultry Keeping."

Cyphers Incubator Co. Dept. 184 Home Office and Factory Buffalo, N. Y. 3 Styles 8 Sizes

PURINA CHICK FEED

Made from pure, sound grains Saves Baby Chicks Send us your dealer's name. Ask for latest Purina Book

The Chisholm Milling Co Limited, Dept. A Toronto Ontario

Locharbar Poultry Yards

Have a nice flock of M. Bronze Turkeys for sale at prices to suit the times; some fine yearling birds. Pairs furnished not akin.

D. A. GRAHAM Wyoming Ontario

Canada's Champion

Barred Rocks Single Comb Bred and White Wyandotte cocks and cockerels \$3 and \$4 each, also yearling hens and pullets, all varieties \$2 and \$3 each. First come best served. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JNO. PRINGLE, LONDON, ONT.

FREE—We will send free to you a big book on how to raise poultry for profit. It contains all the latest news on the industry. Write for it today. Send 4 stamps for postage. Address: W. A. BENNETT & CO., P.O. Box 100, London, Ontario, Canada.

very clever work cheerful woman home as bright could to earn a bright girl worked. The went to school deny themselves children go w a very advent of rambling al would not go. It was just formed the m sailed from P of 1492. Ja the captains of the sorrow family, was a the "No Surre of the fleet.

Months had had been bro Drake's crew. September, an getting their frisked about board. A tr been for Mr. rest after his girl was wash mending cloth learning their that? O, ju or rustling of heard, more Who would ce No man ever for business, seen. The stood Jack. clatter. Mot all rushed to They made wakened Mr. bling to the Jack stated t fellows were t world. No ment for the Jack be able fame had st and light ha had been wor rest with gla never had befo

(See 14, Dunlop, Ont

Dear Puck a to your charm seen my leto sisters and oldest s My father has vocate and H of twenty ye letters of the are often sou Circle which t the stories ab Tanks, the la what they ca read a few lo Men," "Littl Cabin," and t written by L "Little Men"

We had a e Christmas, which was fo of the prese Santa Claus day if we can Sullivan, and in the Fourt the entrance Beaver Circle with a few ri Constantine spell it? An Why is swe Ans—Beac As I was ge man with s seven hats, a cats, and ea many were go One (1).

P. S.—Will write to me. Ariss, Ont.

Dear Puck first letter to I would writ ters from Ne and a half fr

very clever workman. His wife, a happy, cheerful woman, who tried to make their home as bright as possible, did what she could to earn money. The eldest child, a bright girl, stayed at home and worked. The two youngest children went to school, for their parents would deny themselves rather than let their children go without an education. Jack, a very adventuresome lad of sixteen, fond of rambling about and finding new things, would not go to school.

It was just these kind of lads that formed the most of Drake's crew which sailed from Plymouth early in the spring of 1492. Jack had interviewed one of the captains of the crew, and in spite of the sorrow and anxiety of the whole family, was accepted as a watchman on the "No Surrender," the second-best ship of the fleet.

Months had passed away and no news had been brought of the whereabouts of Drake's crew. It was in the month of September, and already the leaves were getting their golden tint. Squirrels frisked about gathering in their winter hoard. A trying day it certainly had been for Mr. Irwin. He had retired to rest after his tedious work. The eldest girl was washing dishes, her mother was mending clothes, and the children were learning their lessons. Hark! what was that? O, just the sighing of the trees or rustling of leaves. But again it was heard, more distinctly. It was a rap. Who would come at this time of night? No man ever called but in the day-time for business, and visitors were seldom seen. The door was opened. There stood Jack. There was a rush and a clatter. Mother, daughter and children all rushed to embrace him in their arms. They made such a clatter that it awakened Mr. Irwin, and he came hobbling to the door on his wooden leg. Jack stated that he and the other noble fellows were the first to sail around the world. No more poverty or discontentment for the Irwin family, for would not Jack be able to earn money since his fame had spread abroad. With happy and light hearts the Irwin family, who had been worried about Jack, retired to rest with gladsome hearts, which they never had before for many a night.

HAMILTON CLIFTON.
(Age 14, Form 1B, High School.)
Dunlop, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have written to your charming Circle before, and have seen my letter in print. I have four sisters and one brother. My brother and oldest sister and I go to school. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for upwards of twenty years. I enjoy reading the letters of the Beavers very much. There are often some nice stories in the Beaver Circle which I enjoy very much. I liked the stories about Captain Ben and about Tomko, the bear, very much. I am not what they call a bookworm, but have read a few books. I have read "Little Men," "Little Women," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "Enderby." I like the books written by Louisa M. Alcott the best—"Little Men" and "Little Women."

We had a concert at our school before Christmas. We had a good programme, which was followed by the distribution of the presents of the Christmas tree by Santa Claus. We go to school every day if we can't go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Sullivan, and we all like her very much. I am in the Fourth Class and intend trying the entrance next year. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success, I will close with a few good-byes.

Constantinople is a hard word, can you spell it? Ans.—I can.

Why is swearing a bad thing? Ans.—Because it is a bad habit.

As I was going to school today, I met a man with seven cats. Each wife had seven bags, and in each bag were seven cats, and each cat had seven kids. How many were going to school today? Ans.—One (1).

H. A. BROTHMAN,
(Age 12, Class Sr. IV.)

P. S.—Will someone in the Beavers please write to me.
Ariss, Ont., R. 1, Box 2.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to you, and I thought I would write, as I have seen any letters from New York. I live a mile and a half from New York, and two from

AUCTION SALE

Of 26 head of

Dairy Cattle

Ayrshires and Grades, at
Shortreed Farm, Guelph, Ont.

Thursday, March 4, 1915

Sale commences at 1:30 o'clock sharp.

Twenty milch cows, 4 of which are in milk, some fresh, balance due in March and April. Registered Ayrshire bull, 4 years old. Dam R. Q. P., 9,143 lbs. milk, 400 lbs. fat as a four-year-old. Two Ayrshire bull calves, one 8 months and the other 6 weeks.

JAMES McDONALD, Auctioneer.

WYNDHAM & BLATHWAY
Guelph, Ontario

O. A. C. 72 Oats For Sale—You cannot afford to grow any other All seed oats are scarce and dear, why not buy the best, ahead in all trades? Grain from 1st-prize field in Standing Grain Competition. Clean and pure as to variety. Price, less than 5 bus. lots, \$1.30 per bus.; 5 bus. and over \$1.25 per bus., f.o.b. Galt. Bags extra. WM. ELLIOTT, Galt, Ont.

Copper Col, where the largest nickel mines of the world are. We can see the smelter from the door. Sometimes when the wind is blowing this way, it blows the sulphur smoke from the roast-beds this way, and it kills all the grass and flowers, and is so thick you cannot see over three or four feet in front of you. I live on a dairy farm. My father has 125 cows and eleven horses. I go to school every day. I am in the Senior Third Book. My teacher's name is Miss Hughes. From a new Beaver.

CATHERINE McDONNELL (age 10),
Sudbury, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the third time I have written to the Beaver Circle. I suppose all the Beavers are having good fun skating now. I have a pair of hockey boots and skates, and have had quite a few skates so far this winter. We had a thaw, but the ice is frozen now. I have a kitten for a pet. I go to S. S. No. 8, Township of Kingston. I have three miles to walk to school. There are fourteen going to our school, six girls and eight boys. We had a Christmas-tree and concert at school at Christmas. I like to read

We are prepared to make good our claims, that the

SHERLOCK-MANNING
20th Century Piano

is
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"I would urge the farmers of Canada to do their share in preventing the people of Great Britain from suffering want or privation."
HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

Fertilization and Thorough Cultivation
Will Help the Empire

Patriotism and Production must go hand in hand. Great Britain and her Allies need food. Canada must help in supplying that need. You as a Canadian must do your share. The soil is the basis of food production. Therefore, cultivation, proper fertilization and good seed are important factors. This does not seem very complex, but with the right crops on the right soil, this is the whole gospel of crop production.

Attend
Your
Conference

How can you better fit yourself for your work this year?

- 1) Attend your Conference.
- 2) Talk matters over with your neighbor farmers. Give help and get help.
- 3) Read the agricultural articles in the daily and weekly press and in the agricultural papers.
- 4) Write to the Canadian Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and your Provincial Department of Agriculture for information.

Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and Denmark have increased their food production enormously during the last twenty years through cultivation, fertilization and seed selection. These are the countries that are being either devastated or most seriously affected by this war. Now is Canada's opportunity as well as Canada's responsibility.

The German Kaiser has cut off the supply of potash fertilizers from the rest of the World. This does not mean that we are without all supplies. Canadian fertilizers are still available. Use those "Made-

land until a perfect seed bed is prepared. Sow the seed carefully. After seeding, roll if the soil is not too damp, then lightly harrow.

See that water furrows are run where needed.

Keep the weeds in check. Do not economize in labour at seed time. A last stroke of the harrow after the seed bed seems perfect usually means extra bushels.

By each and every one of us doing the best that is in him and making the very wisest use of every acre, we, as Canadian farmers, may do much to help our Country.

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Breeding stock are to-day Canada's most valuable asset. The one outstanding feature of the World's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. Plan to increase your live stock. Do not sacrifice now. Europe, as well as North America, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very near future.

No Postage Necessary.

Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture,
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Please send me these Bulletins: "Potash in Agriculture," "Alkali Soils," "Preparing Land for Grain Crops," "Crop Rotation and Soil Cultivation."

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MAKE the best bread and pastry you've ever tasted. Prices of flour and feeds are listed below. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes. Cash with orders.



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the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

GUARANTEED FLOURS	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West (for bread)	\$4.20
Toronto's Pride (for bread)	3.95
Queen City (blended for all purposes)	4.20
Monarch (makes delicious pastry)	4.20
FEED FLOURS	
Tower	2.10
CEREALS	
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)	.35
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Bullrush Middlings	1.55
Extra White Middlings	1.80
Whole Manitoba Oats	2.35
Crushed Oats	2.40
Chopped Oats	2.40
Whole Corn	1.90
Cracked Corn	1.95
Feed Cornmeal	1.90
Whole Feed Barley	1.85
Barley Meal	2.40
Geneva Feed (Crushed Corn, Oats and Barley)	2.10
Oil Cake Meal (old process)	2.25
Cotton Seed Meal	1.85

These prices are not guaranteed for any length of time owing to the unsettled condition of the market.

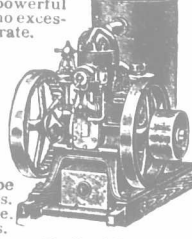
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Have patent throttle, giving three engines in one; force feed oiler; automobile type muffler; ball-bearing governor adjustable while running and other exclusive features. Every engine sent on 30 days' approval with freight and duty paid. 10-year guarantee. Write for 1915 catalog, "Engine Facts," showing New Models with special prices. Shipments made from Windsor, Ont. ELLIS ENGINE CO., 2855 E. GRAND BLVD., DETROIT, MICH.

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"The Farmer's Advocate," especially the Beaver Circle. I like reading books. I hope the Beavers and Puck had a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. I will close now, hoping my letter will escape the w-p. b. Good-bye.

GEORGINA BELL.

(Age 12, Class Jr. IV.)

R. R. No. 2, Kingston, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I wrote once before to your charming Circle, and saw my letter in print. I have been going to school right along so far, and like going; my teacher's name is Mrs. Smeltzer; we like her fine. In my class at school there are six pupils. Last year there was a children's school fair here. I think I will try next year, too, if they have it. My father is getting out timber this winter in preparation for a new house. There is another girl that writes to the Circle whom I know. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping it will escape the hungry w-p. b.

RETTA HUTCHISON.

(Age 12 years, Book IV.)

Sandfield P. O., Manitoulin Island.

P. S.—Will some of the Beavers please write to me.

Honor Roll.—Irene Goble, Gregory Brohman, Harold Tuff.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Gregory Brohman (age 10, Sr. 3rd), R. R. 2, Ariss, Ont., wishes some boys of his own age to write to him. Also Harold Sydney Tuff (age 13), R. R. 4, Aylmer, Ont.

OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from the First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]

The Moo-Cow-Moo.

My pa held me up to the moo-cow-moo
So close I could almost touch,
En I fed him a couple of times, or two
En I wasn't a fraid-cat—much.

The moo-cow-moo's got a tail like a rope
En it's raveled down where it grows,
En it's just like feeling a piece of soap
All over the moo-cow's nose.

En the moo-cow-moo's got deers on his head
En his eyes stick out of their place,
En the nose of the moo-cow-moo is spread
All over the end of his face.

En his feet is nothing but finger nails
En his mamma don't keep 'em cut,
En he gives folks milk in water pails
Ef he don't keep his handles shut.

'Cause of you or me pulls the handles,
why
The moo-cow-moo says it hurts,
But the hired man he sits down close by
En squirts en squirts en squirts.
—Edmund Vance Cooke, in "Chronicles of a Little Tot."

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I'm a little boy seven years old. I like to hear about the letters the little boys and girls write to the Beaver Circle. My papa likes your paper very much; it seems like an old friend coming to see us every week. Last summer I had a little garden all my own, and I took care of it myself. I have one little brother six years old, and one little sister six months. My brother's name is Milton, and my sister's name is Violet. I think I will close now, for my letter is getting long. Hoping to see this in print.

JOHNNIE SHIPP (age 7).

Thorndale, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I am a little boy six years old. I like to hear my mamma read the little letters to me every week. My brother and I started to school last spring. We have a mile and a half to go. We walk in the summer when it is fine. This winter my papa drives us, and when it storms we don't go. Our teacher's name is Miss Stephens; we like her very much. For pets I have a kitty. We had some pigeons, but they died. I have five little canary birds. We like to feed and care for them. We all like "The Farmer's Advo-

SEEDS

We grow our seeds and purchase from reliable growers. Our sales are made direct to those who plant. This method of conducting our business means a great saving to you. In short we can supply you with

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We pay railway freight in Ontario and Quebec on all orders of \$25.00 or more

Mangel, Turnip, Field Carrot Seed

Did you ever miss your mangel or turnip crop through seed that did not germinate? If you have had that experience you will appreciate getting fresh seeds. We know our seeds are full of life. We have tested them all.—No Guesswork. Then again, there is a saving in price. Order good live fresh seeds direct. Our Mangels and Turnips are put up in one-pound cotton bags. To put up the seed in these bags costs us exactly 3c per lb. If you order 5 lbs. or more of one variety and state on your order "in bulk" you have the advantage of this 3c per lb. The seed in bulk and in packages is the same.

MANGELS—Yellow Leviathan, Champion Yellow Intermediate, Keith's Prizetaker, Danish Sludstrup, Mammoth Long Red, Giant Hall Sugar.

Prices—1-lb. packages, postpaid at 25c per lb.; Express or Freight collect at 20c per lb. In bulk, provided 5 lbs. or more of one variety are ordered at 17c per lb. express or freight collect.

SWEDEN TURNIPS—Keith's Prizetaker, Lord Derby, Elephant or Jumbo, New Century, Scottish Champion.

Prices—1-lb. packages, Post Paid at 30c per lb. Express or Freight collect at 25c per lb. In bulk, provided 5 lbs. or more of one variety are ordered at 22c per lb. Express or Freight collect.

CARROTS—Keith's Mammoth Smooth White Intermediate, price per lb. 65c postpaid.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY—If you are going to buy, see our prices in last week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," page 256.

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Oats, O.A.C. 72, No. 1 sample at \$1.50 per bus.
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Oats, Irish White at \$1.00 per bus.
Oats, Empire, early, at \$1.00 per bus.
Oats, Daubenay, early, ripens with Barley at \$1.25 per bus.
Oats, Bristol Black at 85c. per bus.
The above prices are ex Warehouse and are 5c. bus. less in orders of 5 bus. or over. Cotton bags 25c. each, jute bags at 10c.
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Barley, O.A.C. 21, No. 2 at \$1.10 per bus., 10 bus. lots at \$1.00 per bus.
Barley, Black Hullless Barley at \$1.65 per bus., 60 lbs. to bus.
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Goose Wheat at \$1.85 per bus.
Bags extra at 25c, jute sacks at 10c. each.
Our specialty is Seed Grain; "Quality, not price, Our Motto."
No. 1 Red Clover, fine sample at \$13.50 per bus., bags included.
Our No. 1 Special Red Clover at \$13.00 per bus., bags included.
Alsike, No. 1 at \$13.00 per bus., bags included.
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Alfalfa, Northern Grown at \$12.50 per bus., bags included.
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Terms:—Cash with order, all goods ex Warehouse, Guelph.
Established over 44 years.
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Are acknowledged best.
Write for Free Booklet.
THE MOFFAT STOVE COMPANY LTD.
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100 acres less than 7 miles from Sarnia; house, barns, silo, sheds; every improvement; excellent soil, underdrainage, roads and fences; phone and rural mail.

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The LISTER Gasoline Engine
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Write for our Catalogue "G," also Catalogues of Melotte Cream Separators, Lister Grinders, Saw-Frames, Pumps, Lighting Outfits, Lister Milking Machines, Lister Silos.

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Government Standard

We are situated in a heavy fertile clay belt in County of Haldimand, where a great deal of Clover Seed is grown. Our aim is to buy direct from farmers, and sell direct to the farmer who sows. We mail you samples of our seeds on request. You send cash with order, and if seeds do not entirely satisfy you on arrival you ship them back at our expense, and we refund money. Bags are 25c. each.

RED CLOVER—No. 1 Government Standard \$12.50
RED CLOVER—Almost as pure as No. 1 and splendid color, we recommend this. Grade No. 2..... \$11.75
ALSIKE—Seed from this vicinity won First Prize at Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph. Grades No. 1 for Purity... \$11.00
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ALFALFA—Northern—Sown here quite a lot and entirely suited to this climate and soil. Grades No. 1 \$12.00
SEED OATS—Silver Mine and Regenerated Banner. Ask for prices.
O.A.C. No. 21 BARLEY—Ask for prices.

All prices are per bushel and are good until next issue of this paper.

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Improved Farm

480 acre farm, good house with 10 rooms. Large barn and granary, implement shed, etc. 430 acres under cultivation. 30 acres pasture. 250 acres fenced. Three miles from good town. \$37.50 per acre. 1/4 cash, balance arranged.

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SAVE TIME—SAVE LABOR—SAVE EXPENSE

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

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

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

cate" very much. I will close with best wishes for the Beavers' success.

MILTON SHIPP (age 6).
Thorndale, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

Dear Puck,—We are going to school every day. Our teacher's name is Miss Sullivan. I have a sister and a brother going to school, too, and I will have a sister starting in the spring. We got some blocks from Santa Claus. My brother likes to read at home. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about twenty years. This is my second letter to the Circle. I guess I will close now.

MADELENE BROHMAN.
(Age 8, Class Part 2.)
R. R. No. 2, Ariss, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your delightful Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about four years, and likes it fine. I go to school about every day, and our teacher's name is Miss Nelson. I have only one pet, and its name is Sammy. I hope the w-p. b. is not hungry.

CORA AITCHISON (age 9 years).
Lyodtown, Ont.

Our Serial Story.

PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.

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F. HOPKINSON SMITH,
Charles Scribner's Sons.
Chapter XXXIII.

Peter's coat was finished in time for the wedding—trust Isaac for that—and so was his double-breasted white waist-coat—he had not changed the cut in twenty years; and so were his pepper-and-salt trousers and all his several appointments, little and big, even to his polka-dot scarf of blue silk, patent-leather shoes and white gaiters. Quite the best-dressed man in the room, everybody said, and they of all the people in the world should have known.

And the wedding!

And all that went before it, and all that took place on that joyous day; and all that came after that happiest of events!

Ruth and Jack, with Peter's covert endorsement, had wanted to slip into the village church some afternoon at dusk, with daddy and Peter and Miss Felicia, and one or two more, and then to slip out again and disappear. MacFarlane had been in favor of the old Maryland home, with Ruth's grandmother in charge, and the neighbors driving up in mud-encrusted buggies and lumbering coaches, their inmates warmed by roaring fires and roaring welcomes—fat turkeys, hot waffles, egg-nogg, apple-toddy, and the rest of it. The head of the house of Breen expressed the opinion (this on the day Jack gave his check for the bonds prior to returning them to Isaac, who wouldn't take a cent of interest) that the ceremony should by all means take place in Grace Church, after which everybody would adjourn to his house on the Avenue, where the wedding-breakfast would be served, he being nearest of kin to the groom, and the bride being temporarily without a home of her own—a proposition which, it is needless to say, Jack declined on the spot, but in terms so courteous and with so grand and distinguished an air that the head of the house of Breen found his wonder increasing at the change that had come over the boy since he shook the dust of the Breen home and office from his feet.

The Grande Dame of Genesee did not agree with any of these makeshifts. There would be no Corklesville wedding if she could help it, with gaping loungers at the church door; nor would there be any Maryland wedding with a ten-mile ride over rough roads to a draughty country-house, where your back would freeze while your cheeks burned up; nor yet again any city wedding, with an awning over the sidewalk, a red carpet and squad of police, with Tom, Dick, and Harry inside the church, and Harry, Dick and Tom squeezed into an

The Best Plow in your Grandfather's Time—
The Best Plow in your Father's Time—
The Best Plow in your Time—
The Best Plow in your Children's Time—

The "Verity"

QUALITY has always been the foremost consideration in the construction of Verity Plows, from the time when, a couple of generations ago, the first Verity Plow made its appearance, up to the present.

And in this more than half a century, experience has been gained that puts the Verity just a little ahead of anything else in the Plow line. It's worth your while to investigate.

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A discriminating purchase of raw material enables the miller and chemist to produce a high grade and uniform flour of known goodness and quality. **PURITY** is Canada's standard. Try it when you bake again.

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Thursday, March 4th, 1915

Will sell on my farm, three miles northwest of ELMIRA

4 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE MARES
1 STALLION 4 HEAVY MARES IN FOAL
6 ROADSTERS OR CARRIAGE HORSES 2 SPRING FOALS

TERMS—Ten months on bankable paper.

Geo. G. Class Auctioneer. GEO. W. REIST, Florida'e, Ont.

Fair View Stock Farm

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
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Some choice young bulls for sale, sired by Balmedie Proud Boy, one of the best stock bulls in Canada.

John A. McNeil, - Vellore, Ontario
Woodbridge, C.P.R.; Maple, G.T.R.

FOR SALE:

O. A. C. NO. 72 OATS

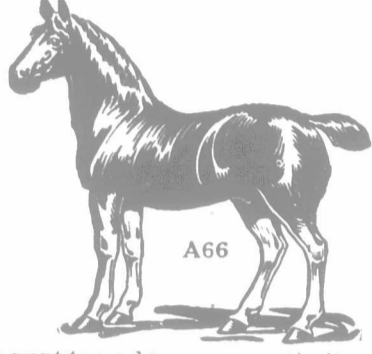
37 lbs. to measured bushel, price \$1.10 per bushel. Bags 25c extra. Also some American Banner Oats, 85c per bushel, bags extra. These oats were grown from registered seed. The prices quoted are F.O.B. Petersburg Station, G.T.R., or Ayr, C.P.R.

Henry H. Schlichter, New Dundee, Ontario.

Make Your Lame Horse Sound, Like This

You Can Do It While He Works.

We want to show you that there isn't any affection that causes lameness in horses that can't be cured, no matter of how long standing. We want to send you our instructive book, "Horse Sense" No. 3. We

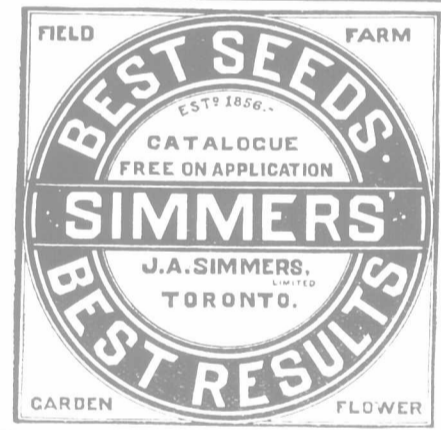


also want to send you an expert's diagnosis of your horse's lameness free. Simply mark where swelling or lameness occurs on above picture and write us how it affects gait, how long lame and its age.

We absolutely guarantee Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy to cure Spavin, Bone or Bog Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Thoroughpin, Sprung Knee, Shoe Boil, Wind Puff, Weak, Sprained and Ruptured Tendons, Sweeney, Shoulder or Hip Lameness and every form of lameness. We have deposited \$1,000 in bank to back up our guarantee. Cures while he works. No scars, no blemish, no loss of hair.

P. B. Smith, Westtown, Cal., says: "In regard to my sprained horse, am pleased to state that after using one bottle of Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy, my 24-year old horse is entirely cured." Your druggist will furnish Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy. If he hasn't it in stock, write us. Price \$2.50 per bottle and worth it. Address, McKalor Drug Co., Birmingham, N. Y.

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Write for FREE Fertilizer Booklet and prices.

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PROTENA DAIRY FEED

Guaranteed Protene 16%, Guaranteed Fat 3.5%.

Low cost and extra value. Feeds on application.

THE CHISHOLM MILLING CO., Limited Dept. A, Toronto

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

oak-panelled dining-room at high noon with every gas-jet blazing.

And she did not waste many seconds coming to this conclusion. Off went a telegram, after hearing the various propositions, followed by a letter, that might have melted the wires and set fire to the mail-bag, so fervid were the contents.

"Nonsense! My dear Ruth, you will be married in my house and the breakfast will be in the garden. If Peter and your father haven't got any common sense, that's no reason why you and Jack should lose your wits."

This, of course, ended the matter. No one living or dead had ever been found with nerve enough to withstand Felicia Grayson when she had once made up her mind.

And then, again, there was no time to lose in unnecessary discussions. Were not Ruth and her father picnicking in a hired villa, with half their household goods in a box-car at Morfordsburg—and was not Jack still living in his two rooms at Mrs. Hicks's? The only change suggested by the lovers was in the date of the wedding. Miss Felicia having insisted that it should not take place until November, "four whole weeks away." But the old lady would not budge. Four weeks at least, she insisted, would be required for the purchase and making of wedding clothes, which, with four more for the honeymoon (at this both Jack and Ruth shouted with laughter, they having determined on a honeymoon the like of which had never been seen since Adam and Eve went to housekeeping in the Garden). These eight weeks, continued the practical old lady, would be required to provide a suitable home for them both; now an absolute necessity, seeing that Mr. Guthrie had made extensive contracts with MacFarlane, which, with Jack's one-fifth interest in the ore banks was sure to keep Jack and MacFarlane at Morfordsburg for some years to come.

So whizz went another telegram—this time from Jack—there was no time for letters these days—stopping all work on the nearly completed log cabin which the poor young superintendent had ordered, and which was all he could afford, before the sale of the ore lands. But then that seemed ages and ages ago.

"Don't tell me what I want, sir," roared Mr. Goughly at the waiter, in "Lend Me Five Shillings," when he brought a crust of bread and cheese and a pickle with which to entertain Mrs. Phobbs; Goughly in the meantime having discovered a purse full of sovereigns in the coat the waiter had handed him by mistake. "Don't tell me what I want, sir. I know what I want, sir! I want champagne, sir, and plenty of it, sir! Turkey, and 'Pesty' of them! Burgundy, port, and 'Bosters'—no apple pie, 'Landed salmon'—even that! 'Landed salmon'—he said? Can't you hear dear Joe Johnson's voice, sir?—'read'—through all?"

And now listen to our friend Jack, with the click of his own gold in his own pocket.

"What did you say? A six machine log lathe, with a horizontal stove in one corner and a vertical bedstead in another, and a board chest, and a table and two chairs, and some time for a princess of beauty and station? Zounds, sir!—'efficiency' Morris was the 'scraper' of it! I had a order made of the kind. I ordered a log lathe with an one-fourth inch bedstead, and an extra one for my personal lathe use, and still another for my three-hundred-acre

Mister Farmer!

You have only one life to live here. Why not get the most out of it? The real pleasures of life are right in the home—particularly when the home is built of **Milton Brick**, and now is the time to get busy on it. All building material is now moderate in price, but everything you have to sell is away up. So it looks like good times ahead for the farmer. Write us right now—to-day—for samples and prices.

MILTON BRICK

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

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Milton, Ontario

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EUREKA

Garden Seed Drill

The Eureka is a light, strong and efficient tool, adapted for sowing any kind of seed from regular field corn down to the finest onion seed. Will drop in hills from six to thirty-six inches apart, or can be instantly changed to sow in drills. Write for full description, and note the many advantages, such as: Rear Drive Wheel, Eureka Feed System, etc.

SEND FOR A COPY OF OUR FREE CATALOGUE, showing our entire line of Garden Cultivators and Seeders, six different styles of Hand Sprayers, Corn and Potato Planters, Sundry Churns, Root Shredders and Slicers, Combination Wagon Box, Hay and Stock Rack, Anvils, etc.

Our catalogue contains much valuable information for every farmer and gardener. A Post Card will bring a free copy.

THE EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited
126 Winnett Street, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Constitution That Counts

In any animal, our herd sires are noted for stamping that in their get and they are breaking the records, choice young stock for sale. Write for prices.

M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFORD

Compare the "BISSELL" with other disks

Thousands of Farmers have tested the "Bissell" Disk Harrow in the same field with other makes and found that the "Bissell" HAS THE GREATEST CAPACITY.

The plates are the correct shape. They cut, turn and pulverize the soil where others

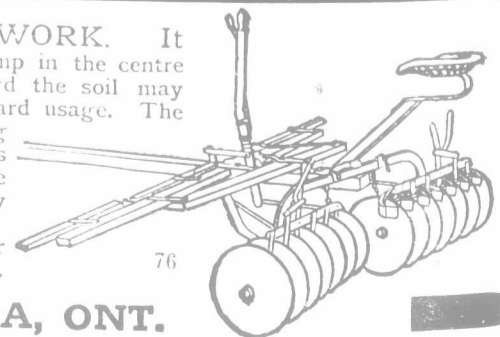
only scrape the ground and set it on edge.

The "Bissell" Scrapers meet the plates chisel fashion and keep the plates clean. Movable Clod Irons—an exclusive feature keep the space between the plates clear.

The "Bissell" stays RIGHT

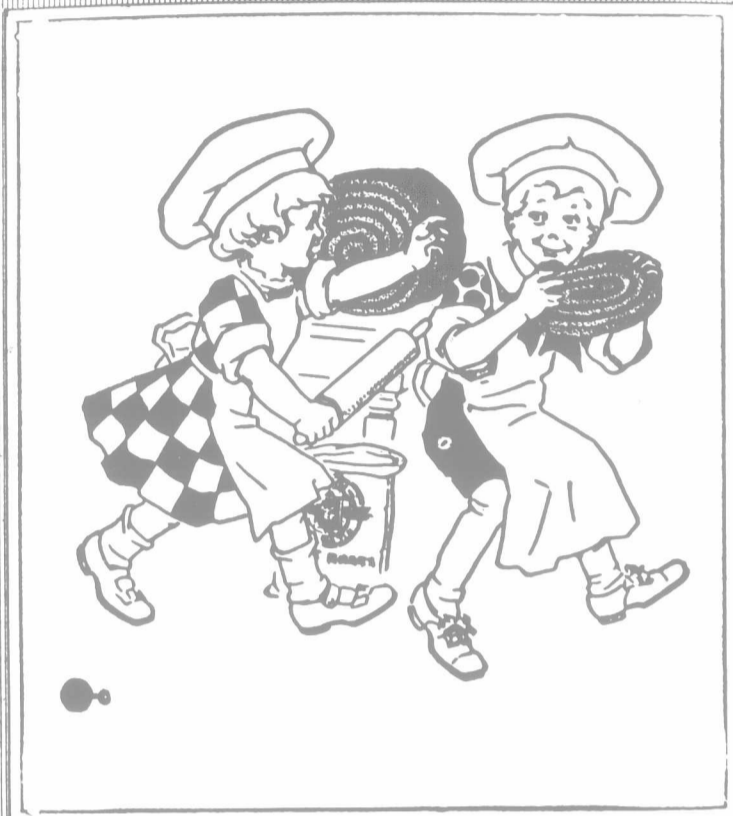
DOWN TO ITS WORK. It won't bind, buckle or hump in the centre no matter how stiff or hard the soil may be. It is built to stand hard usage. The simple method of balancing the driver's weight removes neck weight. It is the Harrow you should know more about.

Write to Dept. W for catalogue with description.



T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.

JNO. DEERE FLOW CO., LIMITED, 77 Jarvis Street, Toronto—Selling Agents for Ontario and Quebec.



Let's make a Jelly Roll—
With FIVE ROSES flour.
Its Strength and Fineness holds your batter
together in the long well-greased pan.
Bakes evenly.
Smooth Texture—soft, golden Crumb
spongy, porous, yielding.
No holes or lumps to vex you.
And when you turn it out on the damp
napkin hot and savory, and you spread the
under side with "jell"—
It doesn't get soggy or crumbly.
Roll it gently, carefully.
Not a crack—not a break.
Perfect Smoothness—a Perfect Roll—Yeast.
Bake anything, make anything.
Use FIVE ROSES—bread and pastry.
Melting puff paste—flaky pie crust—crinkly
fritters—toothsome rolls.
FIVE ROSES for anything—everything.
Be flourwise.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

CHALLENGE COLLARS
Acknowledged to be the finest creation of Water-proof Collars ever made. Ask to see, and buy no other. All stores or direct for 25c.

Made in Canada

THE ARLINGTON CO. of Canada, Ltd.
68 FRAZER AVENUE TORONTO

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

CENTRAL Business College.
STRATFORD, ONT.

Ontario's Best Practical Training School. Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy Courses. Special training for farmers' sons. Write for our free catalogue. D. A. McLachlan, Principal.

Westervelt School
Y.M.C.A. BLDG., LONDON, ONT.

BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND
Students assisted to positions. College opens Sept. 1st. Catalogue free. Enter any time.
J. W. Westervelt J. W. Westervelt, Jr., C. A.
Principal Vice-Principal

Alma (Ladies) College

Attractively located. Picked faculty.
For prospectus write the Principal
R. I. Warner, M.A., St. Thomas, Ont. 64

Mr. Peter Grayson, when he shall come to stay o' nights; and porches front and back where my lady's hammock may be slung; and a fireplace big enough to roll logs into as thick around as your body and wide enough to warm every one all over; and a stable for my lady's mare, with a stall for my saddle-horse. Out upon you, you Dago!"

Presto, what a change! Away went the completed roof of the modest cabin and down tumbled the sides. More post-holes were dug; more trenches excavated; more great oaks toppled over to be sliced into rafters, joists and uprights; more shingles—two carloads; more brick; more plaster; more everything, including nails, locks, hinges, sash; bath-tubs—two; lead pipe, basins, kitchen range—and so, the new bungalow was begun.

Neither was there any time to be lost over the invitations. Miss Felicia, we may be sure, prepared the list. It never bothered her head whether the trip to Genesee—and that, too, in the fall of the year, when early snows were to be expected—might prevent any of the invited guests from witnessing the glad ceremony. Those who loved Ruth she knew would come even if they had to be accompanied by St. Bernard dogs with kegs of brandy tied to their necks to get them across the glaciers, including Uncle Peter, of course; as would also Ruth's dear grandmother, who was just Miss Felicia's age, and MacFarlane's saintly sister Kate, who had never taken off her widow's weeds since the war, and two of her girl friends, with whom Ruth went to school, and who were to be her bridesmaids.

Then there were those who might or might not struggle through the drifts, if there happened to be any—the head of the house of Brown, for instance, and Mrs. B., and lots and lots of people of whom Jack had never heard, aunts and uncles and cousins by the dozens; and

lots and lots of people of whom Ruth had never heard, of the same blood relationship; and lots more of people from Washington Square and Murray Hill, who loved the young people, and Peter, and his outspoken sister, all of whom must be invited to the ceremony; including the Rector and his wife from Corklesville, and—(no—that was all from Corklesville) together with such selected inhabitants of Genesee as dame Felicia permitted inside of her doors. As for the several ambassadors, generals, judges, dignitaries, attaches, secretaries, and other high and mighty folks forming the circle of Miss Felicia's acquaintance, both here and abroad, they were only to receive "announcement" cards, just as a reminder that Miss Grayson of Genesee was still in and of the world.

The hardest nut of all to crack was given to Jack. They had all talked it over, the dear girl saying "of course he shall come, Jack, if you would like to have him." Jack adding that he should "never forget his generosity," and MacFarlane closing the discussion by saying:

"Go slow, Jack. I'd say yes in a minute. I am past all those foolish prejudices, but it isn't your house, remember. Better ask Peter—he'll tell you."

Peter pursed his mouth when Jack laid the matter before him in Peter's room the next day, tipped his head so far on one side that it looked as if it might roll off any minute and go smash, and with an arching of his eyebrows said:

"Well, but why not invite Isaac? Has anybody ever been as good to you?"

"Never any one, Uncle Peter—and I think as you do, and so does Ruth and Mr. MacFarlane, but—" The boy hesitated and looked away.

"But what?" queried Peter.

"Well—there's Aunt Felicia. You know how particular she is, and she

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY
MINT-COVERED
CANDY-COATED
CHEWING GUM

WE HAVE ADVANCED OUR PRICE FOR

Good Quality Cream

We pay express and supply cans. It will pay you to write us, we have had ten years experience, and we can guarantee satisfaction. A man wanted in every county. Easy money.

GALT CREAMERY, Galt, Ontario

WANTED

We have again advanced our prices for
Good Quality Cream

We could use yours. It will be worth your while to write us.

Toronto Creamery Company, Limited
Toronto, Ontario

DAIRY SHORTHORNS

For Sale—"Lynnore Duke," age 1 year and 9 months—from imported stock—highly bred.

BERKSHIRE PIGS

For Sale—Boars and sows, 9 months, 4 months and 3 months, from choice Imported English Stock.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM

F. Wallace Cockshutt, - Brantford

TISDELLE'S SEED CORN

High germination test. White Cap, Yellow Dent. Grown on our own farm. Write:

TISDELLE BROS., Tilbury, Essex Co., Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

"Do you wear Penmans too?"

102

"Why, yes! It's the only underwear I buy, since I found it made my clothes fit better. That isn't all, either. This underwear is knit in some special way so it keeps its shape. It's smooth and comfortable, too, and, My! how it stands washing. You couldn't hire me to wear any other."

Penmans Limited
Underwear, Hosiery, Suspenders
Paris, Ont.

Penmans Underwear

All Penman Products are Made in Canada.

Made in Canada.

To get all the sticky substances out of the seams and crevices, and to make the milk cans bright as a new coin, use Snowflake Ammonia.

5 and 10 cent packages.

Ask for it by name - say "Snowflake."

Lawrason's Snowflake Ammonia

Lawrason's Snowflake Ammonia Saves 90 Per Cent Soap for Household and Manufacturing Purposes. S.F. Lawrason & Co. London, Canada.

A ROOF OF SOLID METAL

Locked tight on four sides, Preston Shingle becomes a solid plate of metal that cannot open with sagging of the roof. Make your roof weather-proof, fire-proof, lightning-proof. Built with

PRESTON SAFE SHINGLES ACORN CORRI-IRON

The METAL SHINGLES & CORRUGATED IRON Co. Limited, Ltd. 1st St. Ont.

doesn't know how splendid Mr. Cohen has been, and if he came to the wedding she might not like it."

"But Felicia is not going to be married, my boy," remarked Peter, with a dry smile wrinkling the corners of his eyes.

Jack laughed. "Yes—but it's her house."

"Yes—and your wedding. Now go down and ask Mr. Cohen yourself. You'll send him a card, of course, but do more than that. Call on him personally and tell you want him to come, and why—and that I want him, too. That will please him still more. The poor fellow lives a great deal alone. Whether he will come or not, I don't know—but ask him. You owe it to yourself as much as you do to him."

"And you don't think Aunt Felicia will—"

"Hang Felicia! You do what you think is right; it does not matter what Felicia or anybody else thinks."

Jack wheeled about and strode downstairs and into the back room where the little man sat at his desk looking over some papers. Isaac's hand was out and he was on his feet before Jack had reached his side.

"Ah!—Mr. Millionaire. And so you have come to tell me some more good news. Have you sold another mine? I should have looked out to see whether your carriage did not stop at my door; and now sit down and tell me what I can do for you. How well you look, and how happy. Ah, it is very good to be young!"

"What you can do for me is this, Mr. Cohen. I want you to come to our wedding—will you? I have come myself to ask you," said Jack in all sincerity.

"So! And you have come yourself."

He was greatly pleased; his face showed it. "Well, that is very kind of you, but let me first congratulate you. Yes—Mr. Grays in told me all about it, and how lovely the young lady is. And now tell me, when is your wedding?"

"Next month."

"And where will it be?"

"At Uncle Peter's old home up at Genesee."

"Oh, at that grand lady's place—the magnificent Miss Grayson?"

"Yes, but it is only one night away. I will see that you are taken care of."

The little man paused and toyed with the papers on his desk. His black, diamond-pointed eyes sparkled and an irrepressible smile hung around his lips.

"Thank you very much, Mr. Breen—and thank your young lady too. You are very kind and you are very polite. Yes—I mean it—very polite. And you are sincere in what you say; that is the best of all. But I cannot go. It is not the travelling at night—that is nothing."

"You and your lady would be glad to see me and that would be worth it all, but the magnificent Miss Grayson, she would not be glad to see me. You see, my dear young man—here the smile got loose and scampered to his cheeks—"I am a most unfortunate combination of, most unfortunate—for the magnificent Miss Grayson. If I was only a tailor I might be forgiven; if I was just a Jew I might be forgiven; but when I am both a tailor and a Jew—"

here the irrepressible went to pieces in a merry laugh—"don't you see how impossible it is?" And you, you, Mr. Breen! She would never forgive you.

"My friend, Mr. Cohen, you would have to say, and she could do nothing. She must answer that she is most glad to see me—or she might not answer, which would be worse. And it is not her fault. You can't knock down the barriers of centuries in a day. No—no—I will not compromise you in that way. Let me come to see you some time when it is all over, when your good uncle can come too. He will bring me, perhaps. And now give my best respects to the lady. I forget her name, and she is so beautiful, that if you is as beautiful as other people's young ladies, she is a beauty in a very high degree."

Jack shook the little man's hand and went to the door. He turned back and he saw the little man's eyes were not all that bright. He was not all that happy. He was not all that satisfied. He was not all that content. He was not all that pleased. He was not all that happy. He was not all that satisfied. He was not all that content. He was not all that pleased.

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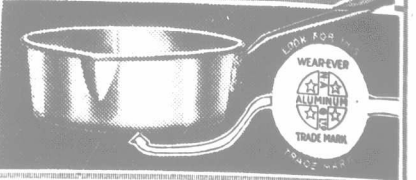


Bake ALL Your Pies in a "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Pie Pan

If you want pies with light, flaky crusts—use "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Pie Pans. They take the heat quickly and distribute it evenly. The whole pie bakes through and through. The enormous pressure of rolling mills and stamping machines makes the metal in "Wear-Ever" pans dense, hard and smooth. Made in one piece, "Wear-Ever" utensils can't break, crack or chip—are pure and safe.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever" Write for Booklet, "The Wear-Ever Kitchen" which tells how to improve your cooking.

WANTED: Men to demonstrate and sell "Wear-Ever" Specialties. Only those who can furnish security will be considered.



Northern Aluminum Co., Limited
Dept. 75, Toronto, Ont.

Send me, prepaid, sample 1-quart (wine-measure) "Wear-Ever" stewpan, for which I enclose 25c in stamps—money to be refunded, if I'm not satisfied.

Name.....
Address.....

The "EASY" Washer

Will not injure the finest of fabrics.

Removes all the dirt. Works by suction—not friction.

All metal—Sanitary.

Will not dry out or rust.

Will not absorb moisture or impurities.

Light—Simple—Quick—Strong—Durable.

EASY On the woman. On the clothes. On the time and money.

Write to-day to
EASY WASHER COMPANY
4 Clinton Place, Dept. F.A., Toronto, Ont.
Builders of Washers for Canadians, in Canada

Is Your Neck Out

of proportion because of goitre or enlarged glands? If you want it reduced to its normal size without discomfort, use

Goitre Sure Cure

A reliable, satisfactory and beneficial home treatment. It has cured many cases that were thought hopeless.

We specialize in the treatment of skin and scalp troubles, and invite consultation at office or by mail.

Send for particulars and booklet "F," describing trouble fully.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute
61 College St. Toronto
Established, 1892.

Look Out For

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

"In the Midst of Life"

It has an interesting message for YOU

We require parties to knit Men's Wool Socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand; especially for war purposes. Write for information. The Canadian Wholesale Dis. Co., Dept. A, Orillia, Ont.

Richard's QUICK NAPHTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

MADE IN CANADA

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Catalogue.

F. H.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

Ontario farmers are being exhorted on all hands to increase production. The most certain way in which this can be achieved is by using

Commercial Fertilizers

and we ask you to buy SYDNEY BASIC SLAG because it is the best value obtainable. You needn't take our word on these matters. Here is the proof:

The Canadian Department of Agriculture says: Germany in the last ten years has doubled the average yield of her field crops largely through better seed, thorough cultivation and use of Fertilizer. (See Toronto Globe, 13th February).

B. Leslie Emslie, the well-known agricultural expert says: Sydney Basic Slag is one of the cheapest and best Fertilizers known. (See Farmer's Advocate, 4th February, page 158).

Professor Cummings (himself an Ontario man), Agricultural College, Truro, N.S., says: On the College Farm splendid results have been obtained from the use of Basic Slag especially in the growth of Clover. (See Farmer's Advocate, 4th February, page 158.)

Now Ontario Farmers, The Mother Country is involved in a life and death struggle to preserve the liberties which are our heritage from the

men who have gone before. It is up to you to do something. You are not asked to risk your life on the field of battle but you can render assistance as essential and as vital to our ultimate success as the man who goes to the front. It is your part to feed The Mother Country and her allies and everything you can produce will be needed. The boys in the trenches can be depended on to do their bit even to yielding their lives for us but we in Canada must see that neither they nor the toiling thousands who labor to provide the munitions of war shall suffer for lack of food. The aim of every Ontario Farmer therefore, should be to increase his production of Food Stuffs by at least 50% and the use of Commercial Fertilizers will materially assist to this end. If we have no agent in your district we will send you a ton of Basic Slag for Twenty Dollars delivered free at any station in Ontario, cash with order—or better still, if you think you could distribute a carload of twenty tons among your neighbors, write or telegraph us and we will instruct our General Sales Agent to give you a call at once.

Descriptive literature on application to:

The Cross Fertilizer Company, Limited, Sydney, Nova Scotia

WILLING WITNESSES

DAY by day we are receiving enthusiastic testimonial letters from policyholders whose Endowment contracts are now maturing.

These are our willing witnesses who come voluntarily into court and testify to the good faith of The Mutual of Canada.

No wonder! For they are receiving from \$110.00 to \$190.00 for every \$100.00 invested in premiums, to say nothing of the protection they have enjoyed.

The amount of the return, of course, varies with the term of the Endowment. Don't speculate! Take an Endowment policy and share in the prosperity of

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Questions and Answers.

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

Miscellaneous.

Rabbits.

Do you know of any Belgian hare or rabbit breeders in Canada, or where can I get a book on rabbits?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Breeders should advertise.

Paint Scales.

Let me know the cause of paint scaling off body of car. The car is housed in corrugated-iron house. The paint has nearly all fallen off the box of car since it has been housed for winter. T. E.

Ans.—We cannot say, unless it was poor paint in the first place, or poorly put on.

Veterinary.

Lame Horse—Breeding Poorly Developed Mare.

1. Horse has been lame for six months. The lameness is caused by a hard lump, like a splint, on the outside close to the hock joint. I have blistered it without results.

2. Would a fully not properly developed from the effects of joint ill be all right to breed from? T. W.

Ans.—1. If this really is the cause of lameness the joint is involved by the enlargement, and as blistering has not effected a cure, you should get your veterinarian to cure and blister it.

2. We would not expect good results from breeding an animal that is poorly developed from any cause.

Gossip.

CANADIAN FLOUR GOING ABROAD.

The largest cargo that has ever been sent forward to the British West Indies from a Canadian port was that which went out on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.'s steamer "Chaudiere," which sailed from Halifax on February 12. This ship had 12,536 barrels of Canadian flour, besides large quantities of other food-stuffs of Canadian production; also a variety of Canadian manufactured goods, all intended for consumption in the British West India markets. It is expected that our exports of flour to these markets this year will reach 350,000 barrels; in 1914 they were 275,000 barrels, and in 1913 204,000. About three-quarters of a million barrels of flour per annum are consumed in the British possessions in the West Indies, including Jamaica, so Canadian millers may feel assured that there is still a chance for an increase in their export trade provided they can supply the quality of flour the West Indies need. The "Chaudiere" had sixteen first-class passengers who sailed with the intention of making the round trip.

Trade Topic.

PRIZES FOR GOOD CROPS.

With the object of promoting an increased and higher grade of production in staple farm crops, the Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Co., London, Ont., have appropriated five hundred dollars (\$500.00), to be divided into five groups of prizes for the best crops grown this season, of wheat and corn five acres minimum; oats, ten acres minimum; manure and potatoes, one acre minimum each. The prizes are, in each class: First, \$25; second, \$15; third, \$10; and ten prizes of \$5 each. The competition is open to farmers and farmers' sons in Middlesex County, Ont., and there will be no entry fee. Entries can be made up to May 1. Conditions and information as to entries are being prepared and will be sent to you on the Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Co. form.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, And Alberta Farms For Sale

We have a good list of improved farms which may be bought for about half their value. They are now owned by Trust and Loan Companies. We are in a position to arrange for easy payments with these Companies. We shall be pleased to send further particulars upon request. None but experienced farmers need apply.

Address

E. W. Quinn
308 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED 1,000 Chauffeurs By the British Government

Let us qualify you either to go to the front or take the place here of others who have gone—good chauffeurs are scarce. All makes of Gasoline Motor Engines, repairing, etc., thoroughly studied. Our diploma qualifies you for Government chauffeurs' license examination. Write to-day for particulars and free booklet. Classes now starting.

ED. W. CAMERON, Principal
Toronto Automobile School
86 Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ont.

HAWK BICYCLES

An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle fitted with *Koller Chain, New Departure Coaster Brake and Hubs, Detachable Tires*, high grade equipment, including Mudguards, \$22.50 Pump, and Tools. Send **FREE 1915 Catalogue**, 70 pages of Bicycles, Sundries, and Repair Material. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.



Reg. Banner Oats and O. A. C. 21 Barley from prize-winning fields. Good sample oats \$1.00 per bus. and rest up to 37 lbs. Barley \$1.00 per bus. Broom 75 cents extra. Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R. R. No. 2, E. D. Phone Erin Sta. C. P. R.

600 BUSHELS OF O.A.C. NO. 72 OATS FOR SALE

These oats were grown from registered seed and will pass Government inspection; they also took first prize in standing crop competition. For sample and prices write: **EDGAR BRODERICK,** R. R. No. 1, Exeter, Ont.

SEED CORN

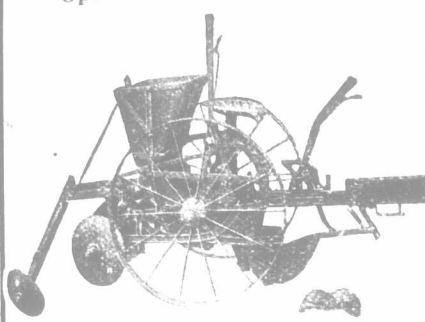
Well matured. Many varieties. **J. B. BATHURST,** Remy Co., Leamington, Ont.

AUGUST SALE

Wednesday, March 3rd, 1915. Registered High-grade Holsteins. Having sold my stock, I am giving up farming and will sell my entire stock out reserve. Send for Catalogue. **F. H. JONES,** Danville, Ontario

The Dayton Potato Planter

Up-to-date in all details. Operated by one man.



To Successfully meet the various conditions found when potatoes are grown. The Dayton has been designed and the old faults of other machines eliminated. As shown in the cut, the machine is short and compact. The Covering Discs are on an independent frame, being raised and lowered by an independent lever and adjusted to covering width desired. Also having spring pressure to regulate depth of covering discs. The Balance of frame is perfect, no neck weight on horses. The Dayton Planter is equipped with spur gears and the following changes of distance are possible: Largest size drive gear drops 11 inches apart. Next to largest gear drops 13 inches apart. Next to smallest gear drops 16 inches apart. Smallest gear drops 20 inches apart. To Change Drop merely loosen two bolts and move driven pinion to desired drive gear and tighten bolts. A Successful Fertilizer Attachment can be furnished. The quantity of fertilizer to be sown is regulated by a gate valve and any amount from 50 lbs. to 2,500 lbs. can be sown per acre. Illustrated circulars and prices on application.

WESTMAN BROS. Chatham, Ontario

FREEMAN'S BONE MEAL

BEST ON EARTH MORE PHOSPHORIC ACID TO THE DOLLAR'S WORTH THAN IN ANY OTHER FERTILIZER. Send for Booklet on Fertilizers and Fertilizing with Guaranteed Analysis. The W. A. FREEMAN CO., Ltd 222 HUNTER ST. E., HAMILTON.

RMSP FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS - BY - TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS FROM St. John (N.B.) AND Halifax (N.S.) SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS. For Illustrated Folders, Rates, etc., apply to the Agents of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; or to HALIFAX (N.S.) PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.

Five Hundred Good Grade Ewes Any number to suit purchaser. R. REID & CO. Maple Cliff Farm, Ottawa CLYDESDALE STALLION For Sale ALAN RANKIN, North East Mabou, Inverness Co., C. Breton

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

About Celery Culture

Will you kindly inform me as to where I could obtain a treatise on celery culture? J. R. L.

Ans.—Celery culture is well treated in Vegetable Gardening, by Green, a copy of which may be had through this office for \$1.10, postpaid.

Horse With Many Vices.

1. We have a horse that kicks and cribs in the stable. She gets plenty of salt, but is not very fond of it. Is there any way to cure her of it?

2. This horse lolls her tongue out of mouth when driving. We are not using a severe bit on her. Is there anything to break her of this habit?

R. J. W.

Ans.—1. Several suggestions are given in our issue of February 18 by which a horse may be cured of kicking in the stable. Cribbing is a vice which is harder to treat. It may be controlled for a time, but when the controlling factors are removed the practice will probably be resumed. A tight strap buckled around the throat will probably stop the cribbing for the time being. Turn the horse in a box stall where there are no mangers or other projections for the horse to grip with his teeth. If the horse must be kept in the stall, dash the manger and other places with some foul-tasting material, such as a solution of aloes.

2. The best way to prevent lolling is to procure a bit especially designed for the purpose. There is a straight bit with a flat piece of steel and a wire in the shape of a D extending upwards so as to prevent him getting his tongue over the bit. Your harnessmaker can supply you, or get one for you.

Treating San Jose Scale—Re Spray.

A neighbor of mine had an orchard badly damaged with San Jose Scale. In spraying last spring, he sprayed three trees in different parts of the orchard with lye and water, four ten-cent tins to the barrel of water. He claims the lye and water killed more scale and gave better results than the lime-sulphur.

- 1. Do you think this reasonable? 2. Could the lye be mixed with the lime-sulphur without any injurious results? 3. In making a homemade power sprayer, how can a man control the pressure? I have engine jack, etc. 4. Where can I secure ground limestone? J. M.

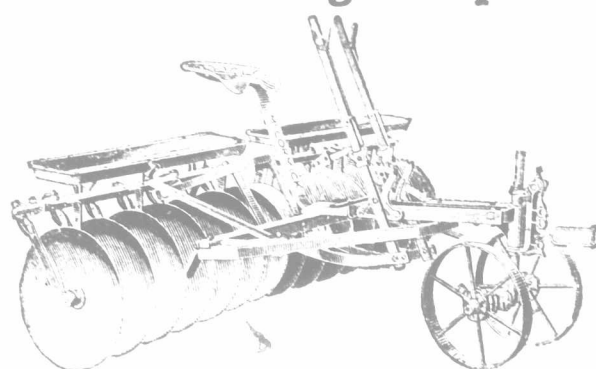
Ans.—1. Lye has considerable influence on scale insects. Its caustic or burning properties remove the little shells or coverings of the scales. As regards the comparative properties of lime-sulphur and lye, and their effect upon the fruit at harvesting time, we are somewhat partial to the lime-sulphur spray, and would not bother with lye, because the lime-sulphur has given results. However, the experimenter has a right to his own opinion.

2. It would be useless to mix these two materials. The concentrated or dormant-wood spray of lime-sulphur will do the work quite satisfactorily, and it would be useless to combine those two and perhaps destroy the effectiveness of both.

3. The pressure may be controlled in two ways. In most pumps used with an engine there is a chance for an overflow back into the tank when the pressure arrives at a certain degree. In others, the mechanism of the pump and engine are so arranged that a certain pressure will cause the pump to become disconnected from the engine and cease working until the pressure falls again. The former will probably be the one that you will have to use in this case.

4. Ground limestone may be procured from the firms advertising in the columns of this paper. We presume the limestone is for fertilizing purposes. For spraying purposes, one must procure burnt or quicklime.

McCormick Tillage Implements



IT is now a well-known fact that the disk harrow, if properly used, will do more to better the chances for a good yield of grain than any other farm implement; therefore, every farmer should own and use a disk harrow. The disk harrow has many uses, some of them requiring great strength, others merely of adjustment; therefore, every farmer should own a McCormick disk harrow which combines these important features.

The McCormick disk harrow is strong enough in every part to stand up under the strain of following the binder or slicing meadows before plowing. The disks can be adjusted to any angle necessary for good tillage, and at any angle the gangs will work level in all kinds of soil. A constant, direct, right-angle pull on the bearings prevents all unnecessary friction, and makes the harrow that much easier for the horses to pull.

The McCormick local agent will show you these features and others just as strong when you ask him to. He handles the full line of McCormick tillage implements, disk harrows, peg-tooth and smoothing harrows, drills and cultivators. See the McCormick line before you buy. Write to the nearest branch house for catalogues and complete information.



International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, P. Que.

Owing to my having a number of young stallions coming forward of the first individual merit and breeding, and the prospect of show horses being less required this year, I offer the three following most desirable stallions for sale at low prices. As war conditions make importation from Britain difficult, it is not risky, this is an exceptional opportunity afforded to anyone wanting high-class sires. They are all in prime condition to be got ready for spring service.

Clydesdale Stallion, Imported—Favourite Tone (14674)—He is one of the most stylish horses of his breed, a very dark brown, with very attractive markings, 17 hands, superb action, and has proved a most successful breeder. Foaled May, 1907. Sire—Baron Brochlyne (11263). He was sold at auction for \$17,500. Dam—Dunire Bona (19779), by Royal Favourite (10640). 2nd dam—Bonnie Jean of Woodend (14165), by Mister Robin (8040). He won first and championship at Montreal 1914.

Clydesdale Stallion, Imported—Fyvie Tine (15592) [15588]—A grand, big, stylish horse, 17 hands; of a light-brown color, with but little white; massive bone, good feet and showy action, good, but spirited temperament. His foals, which are large and compact, can be seen. Foaled April, 1910. Sire—Evan Bona (11274), by Baron's Pride (9122). Dam—Lady Kate (26229), by Epsom Time (10474). 2nd dam—Lady Maud (14177), by Sir Everard (5353), the sire of Baron's Pride (9122), etc., etc.

Shire Stallion, Imported—Bramhope Freebooter (1097). Vol. 35, E.—A true Shire type, with size, form, bone and action; a rich bay, white on both hind legs. Foaled 1912. Sire—Crossby Albert (23190). Dam—Bastard (14142), by Lord Baron of Bastard (16785). 2nd dam—Dorn Exyle (14615), by Lordshire Rex (1858). This fine young horse was specially selected by me to produce increased size, weight and bone, generally demanded by the best paying markets, which can best be done by the Clydesdale breeding.

Ormstown is reached from Montreal, G. T. R. Trains leave at 7:20 a.m. and 4:40 p.m. Write, telegraph or telephone, and I will be in it. Farm is one mile from station.

D. McEachran, Ormstown, P. Quebec

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1000 Acres Devoted to the Growing of High-Yielding Seed

First and only large farm in Canada organized for exclusive purpose of growing SEED CORN

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

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NONE-SUCH SEED CORN

I guarantee that if within 10 days you are not satisfied return corn at my expense and money will be refunded. Wisconsin No. 7, Bailey Learning, White Caps, Long Fellow, Comptons Early. A good cotton bag furnished with each bus, and delivered to your nearest station.

Remember the guarantee. Write at once for prices to— R. A. JACKSON, The Roselands, R.R. No. 1, Cottam, Ont.

Strawberries—50 varieties; Raspberries, 10 varieties. Free Catalogue. THE LAKEVIEW FRUIT FARM, H. L. McConnell & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.

Seed Oats and Barley

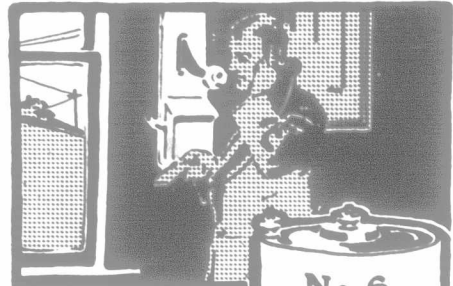
We can supply you with good, clean, plump, home-grown O. A. C. 21 Barley, O. A. C. 72 Oats and Improved Siberian Oats. The best varieties. Prices on application.

JNO. ELDER & SONS Hensall, Ontario

SEED CORN

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

COLUMBIA

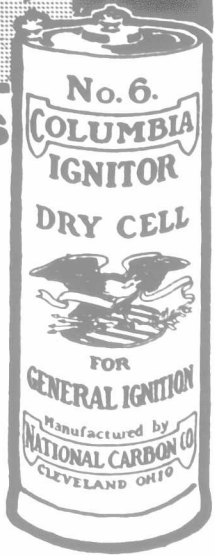


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Made in Canada by Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Convenient Palm-Stock Spring Clip Binding Posts, no extra charge.



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in the ration of your Dairy and Beef Cattle.

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A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, 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

The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BOX 3200, Bainbridge, N. Y.

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MAKE your own will in the privacy of your home—without legal expenses—on a Code Will Form. It will be unbreakable—perfect protection for loved ones. Don't put off this important duty. Full instructions with each form.

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Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited
419 Sparks Street, Ottawa

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Adopting Young Boys.

Could you tell me, through the columns of your paper, where I could secure a Belgian boy to assist in farm work. If there are none out in this country, could you tell me where I could get a Scotch boy?

Ans.—Write to the Department of Immigration, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and get full information. That Department is in charge of the work.

Test of Cream—Fertilizer for Wheat.

1. One hundred and twelve pounds of cream make forty-eight pounds of butter. What did the cream test?

2. In view of the high price of winter wheat and other grains, would it not be wise to apply some fertilizer to the winter wheat next spring? If so, which would you consider best? I fancy nitrate of soda should be quite satisfactory for wheat as it is generally considered best to apply it after the crop has started to grow, say, two or three inches tall.

W. B.
Ans.—1. It would be impossible for anyone to say exactly what the cream would test. However, assuming certain things, we can figure it out somewhere near what it should be. Butter is not all butter-fat. It contains a variable amount of water, salt, some buttermilk, and other ingredients. Generally speaking, 100 pounds of butter would contain about 16 pounds of water, salt, etc. It might contain 20, but we are figuring it on a basis of 16-per-cent. over-run as it is called. Under these conditions, there would be 49.32 pounds of butter-fat, which would make the cream test 36 per cent. However, in order to be accurate, the cream should be tested by the Babcock test, which may be done at some creamery, or by sending a sample to the Ontario Agricultural College.

2. Nitrate of soda would be a very good fertilizer to force a crop of fall wheat along. It would start it off very vigorously in the spring, and from 80 to 100 pounds per acre would be a fair application. In addition to this, any grain crop which is producing a large amount of seed, which is the function of a grain crop, requires phosphates in some shape or form, and if the soil happens to be deficient in this ingredient, the nitrate of soda would not have as good effect as it otherwise would have, in that the grain would not develop to its fullest extent. Perhaps the most available form of phosphate is acid phosphate, and from 200 to 250 pounds of this ingredient would become available fairly quickly and return some results during the first season. Basic slag and bone meal are other forms in which phosphate may be procured. Basic slag is fairly quickly available, while bone meal is more slow.

Veterinary.

Growth on Lip.

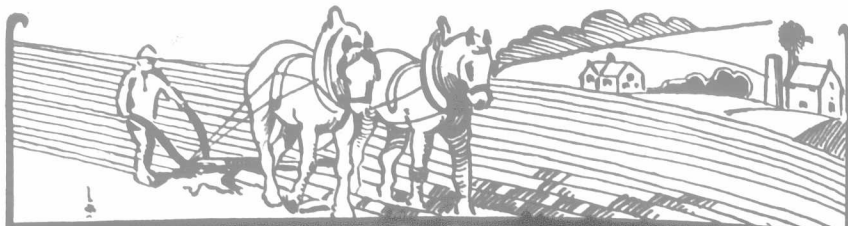
Three-year-old colt has a fungus growth on upper lip, right along the gum. It has been cut off and caustic applied, but it continues to grow.

Ans.—It has been properly treated, but it will be wise to operate again, and cut as deeply as safely can be done, and then apply caustics regularly, as butter of antimony applied with a feather once daily until apparently all the diseased tissue has been destroyed. It may be a malignant growth, and if so, it will continue to grow, and all that can be done is continue to treat.

Weak Knees.

Three-year-old roan colt has weak knees. He has not gone over on them, but is just weak.

Ans.—Local application does no good. Keep him in a box stall and feed off the floor. If you cannot do this, keep in a single stall with a level floor, remove manure and feedings, and feed off the floor in order that he will have to get his head down. Do not keep him in a stall that is higher in front than behind. If you have to have him shod, use shoes with very low calkin, and keep the feet as low as possible. It is probable that if he is put to hard road work that his knees will get firm and notwithstanding all other cures, especially if he be allowed to rest when going down hill.



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W.S. DINNICK, PRESIDENT 82-88 KING ST. E. TORONTO.

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Kindly send me list of Farms & Fruit Lands you have for sale with full information in regard to same.

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Planet Jr. 2-row Cultivator

This No. 72 Planet Jr two-row two-horse Pivot-wheel Cultivator saves a man, a team and a cultivator every day it is used, and is moderate in price. It is the greatest money-saver ever invented for cultivating large

Works 2 rows 28 to 44 inches apart at one passage even if rows are crooked or of irregular width. In check rows and listed corn it also beats any other tool. Never leaves open furrows next to the row. Can be equipped with spring-trip standards, discs, sweeps, hoe steels, and furrowing shovels. No wood used except for break-pins.

Planet Jr tools are used by over 2 million farmers and gardeners. Fully guaranteed.

S. L. ALLEN & CO
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Write for the name of our nearest agency

New 72-page Catalog (with illustrations) free. Describes over 25 tools, including Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Harrows, Orchard and Beet-Cultivators. Write postal for it.

CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

I did not exhibit at any shows during 1914. I am still in the horse business, and at present have the best lot of Stallions and Mares I ever had at any one time, 29 head; 17 Clyde Stallions and 1 mares, 5 Percheron Stallions and 3 Mares; a visit to my stable will convince you I have more high-class horses than can be found in any one stable in Canada, and won't be undersold by any dealer in Canada; always a pleasure to show stock to intending purchasers, sale or no sale.

T. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, P.O., G.T.R.
Locust Hill Station only 3 miles, C.P.R. Long-Distance Phone.

Stallions Imp. CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.

We have just ended the season's show circuit with a practically, clean up of everything worth winning and can show intending purchasers the biggest and choicest selection of stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred, we ever had. Champions and Grand Champions at common horse prices.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO
Myrtle C.P.R., Brooklin G.T.R. and Oshawa C.N.R., C.P.R. and G.T.R.

JUST LANDED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS JUST LANDED

I have just landed a new importation of Clydesdale stallions, in ages from 3 years up to the big drafty kind that makes the money. I can satisfy any buyer no matter what he wants; a visit will convince.

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.

Royal Oak Clydesdales Present offering: 5 Imported Mares 68 with foal by side, 2 yearling Fillies (1 Imp. and 1 Canadian-bred), 1 Canadian-bred Yearling Stallion, 1 Canadian-bred 2-year-old Stallion, 1 Canadian-bred 6-year-old Stallion. Parties wishing to secure a good brood mare or stallion should inspect this offering or communicate with me at earliest convenience.

G. A. Attridge, Muirkirk, Ont. P.M. and M.C. Ry. L.-D. Phone, Ridgeway.

Imp.—Clydesdales, Stallions and Fillies—Imp.

We have had lately landed, an exceptionally choice importation of Stallions and Fillies. They have the big size, the clean, flat quality bone and the most fashionable breeding. Our prices are consistent with the times.

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO

Circum breeding Fletch

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CLYDES Golden

Dam—Islay (11388), by Hia (7135), by Princ Sire—Golden (10546), by Earl Alexander (8899) Will be sold r stallion business getter; enrolled John Rawling's I

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Apply to: JOH

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Holstein Bulls ages. We have to Holsteins and Pride for sale, that has stood Sound, sure an Also Torrs Typ (founded).

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Guaranteed Roofing—
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Why accept a doubtful guarantee on roofing when you can get one signed by the largest manufacturer of roofing and building papers in the world, with a saving in cost in the long run?

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Our leading product—is guaranteed 5 years for 1-ply, 10 years for 2-ply and 15 years for 3-ply. We also make lower priced roofing, slate surfaced shingles, building papers, wall boards, out-door paints, plastic cement, etc. Ask your dealer for products made by us. They are reasonable in price and we stand behind them.

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Write, wire, or telephone for prices and catalogue.

SHORTHORNS

6 bulls from 9 to 16 months including a high-class herd header dam from an Imp. English Duchess cow, dams are good milkers, priced very low to clear them out before spring, also a few females.

Stewart M. Graham, R.R. No. 4, Lindsay, Ont.
 Lindsay C.P.R. and G.T.R. Stations.

Cedarsprings Shorthorns and Tamworths

Present offering: 1 young bull out of heifer that in five months R.O.P. Test has given 4,000 lbs.; another just as well bred, both sired by a son of a 60-lb. cow. Tamworth specialty, young sows bred.

J. M. McCallum
 Stationer, P. O., and Farm

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1915

We have now for sale three young bulls, one 13 months old and two 10 months. These calves are choicely bred for both milk and beef and are good and very promising animals. Come and see them.

MISS C. SMITH, - CLANDEBOYE, R.R. 1
 Lucan Crossing one mile east of farm.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls Newton Ringleder (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpariel Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

KYLE BROS., - DRUMBO, ONTARIO
 Phone and Telegraph via Avv.

6 SHORTHORN BULLS

25 females, reds and roans, serviceable, best type and quality, sows milking up to 50 lbs. Prices easy. THOMAS GRAHAM,
 R.R. No. 3, - Port Perry, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns, S. C. White Leg-horn Cockerels and Reg. Banner Oats for sale. Three choice young roan bulls, high class herd headers and females of different ages. GEO. D. FLETCHER,
 6th. R.R. No. 2, L.-D. Phone, Erin Sta., C.P.R.

Two Young Shorthorn Bulls for sale, twelve and thirteen months; both roans and first-class animals and breeding unexcelled. Also a few young females. One-mile east of town station.

HUGH THOMSON, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

OAKLAND—61 SHORTHORNS

Present offering: 4 roan bulls, 10 to 12 months, 2 reds, older; also matured cows and heifers. Mostly sired by one of the best roan bulls in Ontario. Inspect this dual purpose, profitable herd, or write:—
 Jno. Elder & Sons, - Hensall, Ontario

Questions and Answers.
 Miscellaneous.

Sweet Clover.

Will some of your subscribers kindly give their experiences regarding the growing of sweet clover as a legume crop? The subject was discussed in your valuable paper about a year ago, and I should be glad to hear of the results of the experimenters.

W. C. L.

Ans.—We invite growers to give their experience in these columns. We may say that a plot of a little over half an acre was sowed on our farm at Weldwood last spring, about 20 lbs. of seed being applied, without a nurse crop, and we cut two crops off it last season, and both as hay and green feed the cattle seemed to relish it well. A thick stand made fine feed of it. We are trying it again this year, and hope to get some definite information for our readers.

Re Hired Help Tonic for Horse.

1. A hired to B for a year, and after working a month B hires C and tells A he does not want him any more. Can A make B keep him, as A likes the neighborhood and would not like to go out of it?

2. We have a mare that is in poor condition and seems dumpy and slow, as though worked hard. She gets a variety of feed, and plenty of oats. What would be best to do for her?

3. What is a good tonic to give horses in the winter when they are not worked steadily?

4. Which is the better for young apple trees just set out, a commercial fertilizer or barnyard manure?

A. R. W.

Ans.—1. A general verbal hiring, without stipulations as to the periods of payment, etc., will be construed by law, and in the absence of facts leading to a contrary conclusion, to be a hiring for a year. But if there be stipulations regarding the payments of salary, either weekly or monthly, or in other periods, it might be construed to mean that the agreement exists from month to month or week to week. The employer cannot discharge the employee without some just cause, but if the employer can prove that the laborer is not doing his duty, or is not as he represented himself to be at time of agreement, he can discharge the employee. This, of course, might lead to considerable trouble, as the discharged man could compel the employer to prove that the services were unsatisfactory. There might be other positions vacant in the same community which would be far more satisfactory than working for a disgruntled employer.

2. It is possible that the mare's teeth are bad, or that she has worms. Look to her teeth carefully, and see that they are doing their work. It would be no use to give her tonics or medicine if her teeth are not in proper condition.

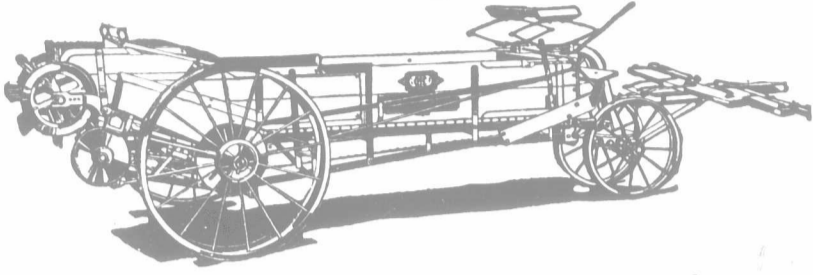
3. Horses properly fed and exercised should not require any tonic. If fed on a fair amount of hay and grain, some bran, and an occasional bran mash at night, the horses should be quite healthy without any tonic at all. However, if one is desirable, give a tablespoonful of the following, three times daily: Equal parts of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and mix yonicia. Feed well and give daily exercise.

4. If barnyard manure is available, the young apple trees will do very well indeed if fertilized with it and properly cultivated. Commercial fertilizer, of course, is good, but it might be used to better advantage on some other crops. We would advise using the barnyard manure on the young trees, if you have it available.

Gossip.

John Miller, of Claremont, Ont., writes thus to "The Farmer's Advocate": "I may say that I have had a very good trade in sheep, having sold all my shearling rams and home-bred ewes. These sheep have gone to ten different States, and nearly every Province in Canada. The young bulls I am now offering are in nice breeding condition. In the lot are two Duchesses of Glosters, thirteen and fifteen months old, as good as I have ever owned. My other bulls are all strong-boned, well-fleshed calves, and I will be pleased to quote prices to all interested in breeding good cattle."

McCormick
Manure Spreaders



YOU are interested in the results you get from a spreader, rather than in the features. Still, the only safe way to be sure of getting results is to know for yourself the purpose of every feature on the machine. McCormick manure spreaders have all the important, necessary spreader features, therefore when you know McCormick spreaders you know them all. In a spreader you want a machine that will break up manure into small particles and spread it evenly, and that, finally, will last long enough to pay for itself. You don't need a spreader to haul manure in; your wagon will do that.

Spreading manure is heavy work. To begin with, manure itself is heavy. It takes both power and strength to tear it up and scatter it. Power and strength require strong wheels and trucks, a stiff frame, heavy bearings. Your spreader, then, had better be a little too heavy than a little too light. That little extra weight makes it stiff and strong, keeps the bearings in line, prevents warping and jamming of the apron, cuts out all necessary friction and wear, adds nothing to the draft of a loaded spreader, but adds years to the efficient life of the machine.

Don't wait until you are ready to buy, but begin now to study McCormick spreaders. See the machines at the place of business of the McCormick local agent who handles them. Write to us for information that will help you to get the biggest value for your spreader money.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

Hamilton, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, Que.
 Ottawa, Ont. Quebec, P. Q. St. John, N. B.

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM
6—SHORTHORN BULLS—6

From heavy milking dams. These are choice bulls fit to head the best herds in the country. Two are from Imported dams. Write at once for particulars.

J. M. Gardhouse, G.T.R., C.P.R. Weston, P.O.
 Street Railway and Long Distance Telephone.

Poplar Hall Shorthorns

If you want a herd-header of the highest possible individuality and richest possible breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega, Imp.; we have C. Butterflies and Lovelys, Marr Roan Ladys and Cinderellas, from 7 to 18 months of age.

MILLER BROS., R.R. No. 2, CLAREMONT, ONTARIO
 Claremont C.P.R. Pickering G.T.R. Greenburn C.N.R. Station

Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English

If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick melow beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see.

A. J. HOWDEN Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Imp. Loyal Scot. Have for sale, 10 high-class young bulls of herd heading quality and several of the milking type. Also females of the leading families. Consult us before buying.

Farm 11 miles east of Guelph; GEO. AMOS & SONS,
 C.P.R. 1 1/2 mile from station. MOFFAT, ONTARIO

SALEM STOCK FARM HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS

Many of our Shorthorn bulls are good enough to head the best herds. Others big and growthy that will sire the best kind of steers. Elora is only thirteen miles from Guelph. Three Trains daily each way.

J. A. WATT, - ELORA, ONTARIO

IRVINE DALE SHORTHORNS

Herd is headed by Gairford Select (a son of the great Gairford Marquis). A number of young bulls of choice breeding and out of good milking strain. Also a few heifers.

J. WATT & SON, - Elora Station - SALEM, ONTARIO

10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares

Our bulls are all good colors and well bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 foals and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require Bell Telephone.

Burkington Junction, G.T.R., 1 1/2 mile. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

Woodholme Shorthorns and Clydesdales

For Sale: Eight young Shorthorn bulls of good quality and breeding, sired by Lord Gordon Imp. and other good sires, and out of good milking dams. Also a show Clydesdale stallion rising 3 years old. Farm 3 1/2 miles C. P. R. station.

G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

We have a nice bunch of bull calves that were a year old in Sept., and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman 87809. One stallion three years old, a big, good quality horse, and some choice fillies, all from imported stock.

A. B. & T. W. Douglas, Long-Distance Phone Strathroy, Ontario

Belmont Farm Shorthorns

Herd headed by "Nero of Cluny" (Imp.) and Sunnyside "Marquis" (Imp.) young cows sired by "Missie Marquis" with calves at foot.

F. W. SMITH & SON,
 R.R. No. 2, - SCOTLAND, ONTARIO - Long-Distance Telephone

"Thistle Ha"

Herd of Scotch Shorthorns. The oldest established herd in Canada is now offering for sale 10 young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. Some good enough to head the best pure-bred herds and some suitable to get choice steers. All at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, ONT.
 Pickering Stn., G.T.R., 7 miles. Claremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles. Greenburn Stn., C.N.R., 4 miles.



First-Prize Calf of Lambton County
Owned and raised by D. A. Graham, Wanstead, Ont., the well-known stock breeder. Captured the cash prize at Lambton County Fair, Sarnia, October, 1914, in spite of strong competition, and was raised on

Gardiner's Calf Meal

"The Perfect Cream Substitute"

Contains absolutely no filler or cheap by-products.

MADE IN CANADA

A trial convinces. Write for prices. We pay the freight.

GARDINER BROS., Sarnia, Ont.

Don't Sell the Young Calf
BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Will Raise It Without Milk

There's big money and little trouble for you in raising your calf the Blatchford way. You save all the milk of the cow for market. As soon as the mother cow's milk is ready to sell, the calf is ready for

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL
—For over a century the recognized milk food for calves, at one-fourth the cost of milk. Composed of eleven different ingredients carefully apportioned and thoroughly cooked, producing a scientifically balanced ration for the young calf. Successfully used on thousands of American farms for over 30 years.

The Only Milk Equal Made in an Exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Unlike any of the so-called calf meals made of raw cereal by-products.

Write for Free Illustrated Book on "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL FACTORY
Steele Briggs Seed Co., Toronto Waukegan, Ill.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it remains to-day the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried, your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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

Lakeside Ayrshires

The herd is headed by the well-known Auchenbrain Sealham (Imp.) = 35755 =. A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance Dams, imported and home bred.

Geo. H. Montgomery, Proprietor
Dominion Express Building, Montreal,
D. McArthur, Manager, Phillipsburg, Que.

CITY VIEW AYSHIRE
Every cow in this herd has a record. All young stock are from R.O.P. cows, sired by bulls from Record Dams. Bull calves and bulls fit for service, also you choose of females excepting one and two-year-olds. Write or come and see.

James Begg & Son, R.R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.
1/2 mile west of City Limits.

High-Class Ayrshires

If you are a high-class young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and 2-year cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ones. Prices are easy.

D. A. MacFarlane, Kelso, Quebec

Gossip.

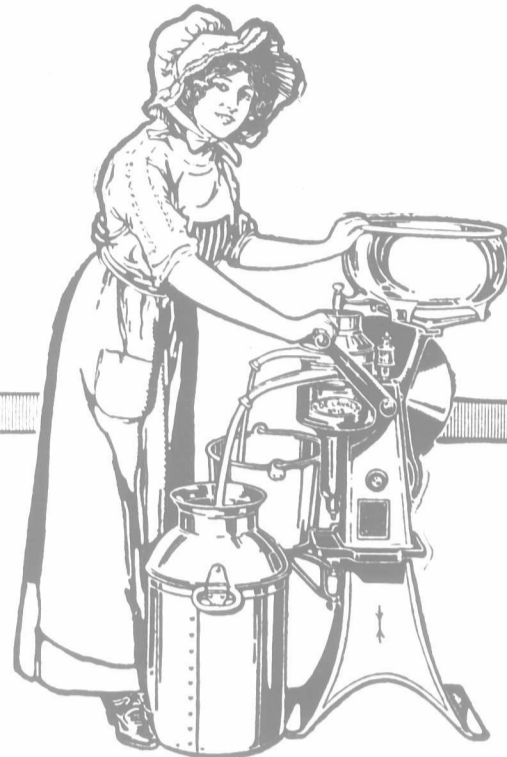
Volume 1, of the Canadian Standard-bred Studbook, compiled and edited in the office of the Canadian National Livestock Records, Ottawa, Ont., and published by the Canadian Standard-bred Horse Society, has been issued from the press, and a copy, by courtesy of the Society, received at this office. This volume contains pedigrees of stallions and mares of the breed numbering up to high figures. Officers of the Society are: Hon. President, O. B. Sheppard, Toronto; President, W. J. Cowan, Cannington, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, Jno. W. Brant, Ottawa.

J. TORRANCE'S CLYDESDALES.

James Torrance, of Markham, Ont., is another of the importers fortunate enough to land an importation of Clydesdales on this side of the dangerous water. They include both stallions and fillies of a type and quality one would expect to see selected by a man of his well-known Clydesdale judgment. First to mention is the big bay ton horse, Cairndale, a grandson of Prince of Wales on his sire's side, and a grandson of Sir Everard on his dam's side. He is rising twelve years of age, and one of the most successful sires in Canada. Another great sire is the bay six-year-old, Sir Sylvester, by the Kilmarnock and Ayr champion, Royal Edward, dam by the Kinross prize horse, Boreland Pride. He is a horse of exceptional merit, both as an individual and as a breeder. Abdullah is a bay, rising five years, by the Glasgow first-prize horse, Apukwa, dam by the noted breeding horse, Homer's Kyle. Horizon is a black, rising four years, by Dunure James, dam by the Edinburgh champion, Marmion. Baron Temple is a black, rising four years, by the great Baron's Pride, dam by the Kilmarnock and Glasgow first-prize horse, Knight of Cowal. Superior quality, with great size, is the leading characteristic of these horses. No disappointment will be met with by intending purchasers on visiting Mr. Torrance's stables. In mares, there are only two left, a strictly high-class pair, both browns, rising four years, one by the great sire Rozelle, the other by Sir Evan. Then there is the big, stylish, grand-acting French Coach stallion, Fronsac, a bay nine-year-old, an extremely handsome horse, the kind the country needs.

W. H. MANCELL'S BIG SALE.

Among the Clydesdales to be sold at the big sale of W. H. Mancell, at Fletcher, Ont., on Tuesday, March 9, are both stallions and mares, imported and Canadian-bred. Among the stallions is the 2,100-lb. proven sire of prizewinners, General Hood (Imp.) [13291], a bay, rising six years, and a massive horse of great character, whose get have won wherever shown. King's Cupbearer (Imp.) [9935], a brown, rising eight years, is also a noted sire, and many of his get will be sold. Gold Dust [14820], bay, was reserve champion at Ottawa Dominion Exhibition in the Challenge Shield competition. Captain Wallace [12391], bay, rising five; Lord Marchfield [12416], bay, rising four years, a full brother to Gold Dust; Lord Ronald [12415], a bay, rising four years; Duke of Raleigh [14137], bay, rising three years; Prince Hamlet [15405], another bay, rising three. Others are from one to rising three years. Among the mares and fillies, numbering twelve head, are several imported and daughters of theirs, the whole making one of the biggest and best collections of registered Clydesdales ever sold by auction in this country, particularly of Canadian-breds. Then there is the beautiful black Standard-bred stallion, R. J. Mc. = 587 = 51558; W. T. R., rising six years, by Royal Rysdyk, by Rysdyk, dam Wild Hervie, by Wild Brino, grandam by Begnotte. He is perfectly quiet, any woman can drive him, and is very handsome. Then there are 16 grade Clydesdales, 30 grade Shorthorn steers one and two years, 25 dairy cows, mostly Holstein grades, 12 grade heifers, Holsteins and Shorthorns, 20 grade Oxford ewes, and 12 grade Tamworth brood sows.



The Supremacy of the De Laval Cream Separator

Supreme in Skimming Efficiency

Over 55 years of experience and thousands of tests and contests the world over have demonstrated the De Laval to be the only thoroughly clean skimming cream separator, under all the varying actual use conditions, favorable as well as unfavorable.

Supreme in Construction

This applies to every part of the machine—to the bowl, the driving mechanism, the frame and the tinware. The De Laval patent protected Split-Wing Tubular Shaft Feeding Device makes possible greater capacity, cleaner skimming and a heavier cream than can be secured with any other machine.

Supreme in Durability

The De Laval is substantially built. The driving mechanism is perfectly oiled and the bowl runs at slow speed, all of which are conducive to durability and the long life of the machine. While the life of other cream separators averages from three to five years, the De Laval will last from fifteen to twenty years.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember, that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Supreme in Improvements

This has been the greatest factor in De Laval success. Not a year goes by but what some improvement is made in De Laval machines. Some of the best engineers in America and Europe are constantly experimenting and testing new devices and methods, and those which stand the test are adopted.

Supreme in Service

With its worldwide organization and with agents and representatives in almost every locality where cows are milked, no stone is left unturned by the De Laval Company to insure that every De Laval user shall get the very best and the greatest possible service from his machine.

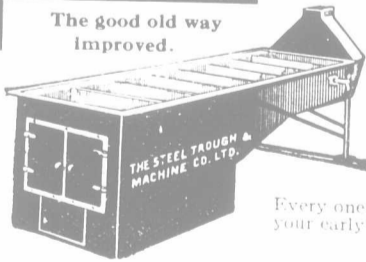
Supreme in Satisfaction

De Laval users are satisfied users, not only when the machine is new, but during the many years of its use.

Supreme in Sales

Because they are supreme in efficiency, construction, durability, improvements, service and satisfaction, more De Laval Cream Separators are sold every year than all other makes combined.

The good old way improved.



The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Limited, 145 James St., Tweed, Ont.

MONEY IN YOUR SUGAR BUSH

Preserve the real maple taste in your maple syrup by boiling it down in the

Perfect Maple Evaporator

Simple to operate, price so moderate that anyone can buy. Made of first quality material. Sold you direct. Makes the small bush profitable. Every one guaranteed. Order now and be ready to take care of your early runs of sap, the best and most profitable you get.

Write for Pamphlets To-day.

Don Jerseys Young bulls of breeding age, young cows and heifers got by our richly-bred stock bulls Fontaines Boyle and Eminent Royal Fern, and out of prize-winning and officially record dams. **David Duncan & Son, R.R. No. 1, Todmorden, Ontario**

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

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS
For particulars and catalogue, write the manager.
LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONTARIO

Ourvilla Holstein Herd—The first herd in Canada to develop a 31 lb. cow. The only herd in Canada to develop 27 two-year-olds averaging 16.20 lbs. of butter in 7 days. We have also developed 7 three-year-olds averaging 23.23 lbs. in 7 days. If you want a bull backed by Ourvilla reputation and records, sired by a 31.76 lb. bull, write us.
LAIDLAW BROS., AYLMEER, ONTARIO

Plant Seeds

Plan economical you can make longest

Soon garden as Sows all in hills, covers t quickly a season.

No. 11 Plan Wheel Hoe, Plow and Rake

A simple in one. inches in (hills), The plo them. deep or wonderf do fine trash. The gre in the w

72-page Describes Harrows, Or postal for SL ALLE

Write for

BEST FOR ALL LIVE STOCK

STOP! LOOK! Buy the 1 grades, in the milking up t Holstein B H Yorkshire W Seed Potat acre in 1914. O.A.C. Ber fifteen. Smit Hervey Smith High Point

Ho Assoc Application f as well as Inform profits Sec W. A. CL

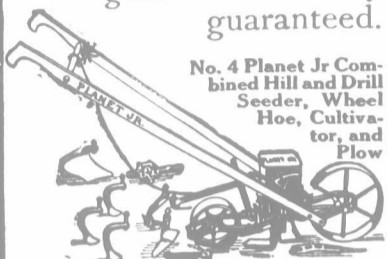
Holstei whose dam butter in 7 d 3rd—Butter 2 years of age record with 1 Her two 2000 as a jr. 3-year 70w. Have James A.

The M Offers ready Mechtilds f dam of Duch champion 13 1674 lbs. p Walburn R

Holstei R. Honey & formerly Br year-old dam milk 1 day 17,064 lbs. of similar 10

Planet Jr. Seeder: Wheel Hoe

Planet Jrs are the most economical garden tools you can buy. They are made the best, last the longest, and give the biggest results. Fully guaranteed.



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

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



No. 11 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake

A single and double wheel-hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between. The plows open furrows and cover them. The cultivator teeth work deep or shallow. The hoes are wonderful weed-killers. The rakes do fine cultivation and gather up trash. Unbreakable steel frame. The greatest hand-cultivating tool in the world.

72-page Catalog (168 illustrations) free. Describes 55 tools including Seeders, Wheel-Hoes, Harrows, Orchard- and Beet-Cultivators. Write postal for it.

SL ALLEN & CO Box 1108F Phila Pa Write for the name of our nearest agency

BEST FOR ALL LIVE STOCK

Keeps all live stock in prime condition for work or sale. "MAPLE LEAF" Oil Cake Meal Write today for free sample and prices. Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited, Toronto, Canada

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!—Milk River Farm says: Buy the best 3 Holstein Cows, 2 Shorthorns, grades, in the County of Ontario at low prices, milking up to 60 lbs. a day; one Pure Bred Holstein B II three years old, also 3 Pure Bred Yorkshire White Sows 8 months old, bacon type. Seed Potatoes yielding up to 160 bags to the acre in 1914.

O.A.C. Barred Rock eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per fifteen. Write for prices and snap shots. Hervey Smith, R.R. No. 2, Port Perry, Ont. High Point, G.T.R. Myrtle Station, C.P.R.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Application for registry, transfer and membership. As well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding the farmer's most profitable cow, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

W. A. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

Holsteins This time I offer a beautiful bull rising 3 years of age whose dam as a jr. 3-year-old produced 23 lbs. butter in 7 days and whose sire is a son of Francy 3rd—butter 29.16. This bull's dam is rising five years of age and gives great promise for a 30 lb. record with next fall, which will be in June 1915. Her two records for a jr. 2-year-old 17.19 and as a jr. 3-year-old 23.42 stamp her as a sure 30 lb. cow. Have two great yearlings at \$100 each.

James A. Caskey, - Madoc, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd

Offers ready for service, sons of Prince Aggie Meethilde from R.O.P. and R.O.M. sisters and dam of Duchess Waage Calamity 2nd, Canadian champion two-year-old for butter in R.O.P. 1674 lbs. milk, 84.4 lbs. butter. Write: Walburn Rivers, R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

Holsteins, Yorkshires and Cotswolds R. Honey & Sons, R.R. No 1, Dartford, Ont. formerly Ben King offers a young bull whose four-year-old dam and one four-year-old dam average milk 1 day 80 lbs. in 30 days 2,144 lbs., 365 days 17,064 lbs. Also females all ages and other bulls of similar breeding. Write us.

Gossip.

In the debate in the Canadian House of Commons, on Monday, February 8, 1915, W. G. Weichel, M.P., moving the address to His Royal Highness on the speech from the throne, said: "The kindly Christmas gift of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, to each officer and man of the expeditionary force, was highly appreciated. Apart altogether from the pleasure afforded to the Canadian troops and the realization that this gift of maple sugar meant that the highest lady in the land had not forgotten them in their uncomfortable surroundings at Salisbury Plain, this presentation of one of the native products of the Dominion has had a very great effect in that it has called the attention of the British people to one of the most delicious of our native products, and will thereby serve to encourage an industry heretofore too much neglected."

NORTHLIND R. O. P. SHORTHORNS AND JERSEYS.

In last year's report of the Northlynd herd of R. O. P. Shorthorns and Jerseys owned by G. A. Jackson, of Downsview, Ont., a short distance from Weston, a general resume of the remarkable milk producing abilities of the Shorthorn and Jersey cows was given, together with their official records. Since then a number of other tests have been made, with the following results: Shorthorns—Keepsake, mature class, 9,630½ pounds in 11 months; Mina, 3 years, 8,017½ pounds in 11 months at first calving; Lola, mature class, 8,719 pounds in 10 months and 11 days; Minnie, 4 years, 7,064 pounds in 11 months and 16 days; Gussie, mature, 10,341½ pounds in 1 year; Lizzie, 4 years, 7,025 pounds in 9 months and 7 days; Linda, 4 years, 7,491½ pounds in 1 year. The majority of these cows were sired by the great sire of milk producers, Gem's Champion. Out of these cows and others in the Records are several choice young bulls sired by St. Clair. They are for sale, as well as several heifers bred the same way. Only two of the Jerseys were tested in the last year. Kymo of Northlynd, 2 years, 8,694 pounds, testing 5.03 per cent., and Karnival of Northlynd, 3 years, 7,636 pounds, testing 5.34 per cent. Parties looking for the highest class of proven milk-producing Shorthorns should get in touch with Mr. Jackson.

DAIRY SHORTHORNS AND TAMWORTHS AT CEDAR SPRINGS.

An illustration of the application of science and system combined, for the improvement and development of certain special qualities in live-stock breeding is to be seen at the Cedar Springs Dairy Shorthorn herd of J. M. McCallum, of Shakespeare, Ont., who is using his best endeavors to increase the milk production of his already heavy-producing herd of Shorthorns. Descended from the Bates-bred cow, Imp. Kirklington Duchess, they were naturally heavy milkers, and now that special efforts are being made to increase their milk yield, some sensational records may be expected in the near future. Last year Mr. McCallum entered the cow Sunbeam in the R. O. P. test, and with twice-a-day milking she made 10,039 lbs. in 297 days. This year a three-year-old daughter of hers in five months has given 4,000 lbs. This is about the average of the several now running in the test. As they freshen now, Mr. McCallum intends to give them every care possible for big record-making. The young things in the herd are sons and daughters of Grey Scotchman, a son of Scotch Grey, and out of a 50-lb. English-bred dam. This bull is now for sale. He is rising three years old, a very low, thick bull, and mellow as a glove. To succeed him, Mr. McCallum has now the intensely dairy-bred bull, Imp. Barrington Record. A Barrington Duchess, his dams and grandams for generations back have made R. O. P. records in England. With this bull bred with the herd as they are constituted on breeding and milking lines, it will be interesting to watch results. For sale are some choice young bulls. In Tamworths, the present specialty is young sows bred. There are also younger ones of both sexes.

35 Registered Holsteins 35 HEAD By Auction 35 HEAD

An unreserved dispersion of Holsteins, at "The Firs" Wednesday, March 10, 1915

at 10 o'clock sharp.

In this sale is the result of twelve years of careful breeding and selection. They are the low down, straight backed type, so much in demand by the best breeders of Canada. Nearly all are young, being daughters of such bulls as Cornelia's Posch, too well known to need any comment as a bull of high producing stock. Others are from a son of Sir Admiral Ormsby (a bull well known in Holstein circles); his dam Francis Bonerges Ormsby gave in 7 days R.O.M. milk 605 lbs., butter 29.10. Sister to Jenny Bonerges Ormsby, milk 530 lbs., butter 33%.

The present stock bull Butter Baron Posch A, has for sire Butter Baron, dam 33.17 lbs. butter, sire's dam 27 lbs. butter, average 30 lbs., and for grand dam on mother's side Tempest Clothilde Mercedes, R.O.P., in 12 months milk 18,447 lbs., butter 750 lbs. This young bull is a fine straight fellow, a worthy representative of his breeding. The stock is in calf to the last two bulls.

On day of sale trains will be met from the south arriving at Burgessville 8 o'clock a.m. and from the North leaving Woodstock 11 a.m., due Burgessville 11.20 a.m. Lunch at noon.

Come and inspect the stock. Write for catalogue.

Terms: Cash or seven months credit at seven per cent. per annum.

F. E. PETTIT, - - - Burgessville, Ont.

Auctioneers: Wm. Pullin, Woodstock; E. R. Almas, Norwich.

BREEDER'S DISPERSION SALE

of Registered

Holsteins and Clydesdales

20 Richly Bred.

5 Choice Grades.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

at

Henfryn, Wednesday, March 3rd, 1915

Practically all these animals have been bred and raised on my own farm. They are the big type of Holsteins with great capacity for heavy work as shown by yearly records. Pontiac Creamella Korndyke DeKol, our herd sire, is a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and his sire is a grandson of Creamella Vale of world fame. This is the blood in my herd, no better can be found. Every animal offered must go to the highest bidder without reserve. The Clydesdales are a clean limbed bunch—the kind suited for farm work and breeding purposes. Send for catalogue—it will give full information.

Trains will be met at Henfryn Station.

RICHARD CLARKE, R.R. No. 5 ATWOOD, ONT.

Huron Co., near Listowell

SUMMER HILL FARM

Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire Hogs

We offer for sale, a dozen bulls, some ready for service, from high official record dams. If you are wanting a bull, better write us and let us tell you how good they are. Can also spare a few good heifers. Yorkshire hogs all ages.

D. C. FLATT & SON

'Phone 715

R. R. No. 2

ONTARIO

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 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—World's record when made.

J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario

Bayside Holsteins Stock bull, Pontiac Hermes, a brother to the dam of King of the Pontiacs. This is the herd that produced Lula Keyes, R.O.P., 19258 lbs. milk and 678 of butter as a sr. 2-year-old and May Echo, 31.60 lbs., R.O.M. If you want a herd header with this kind of breeding write me. **E. B. MALLORY, Belleville - Box 66, R.F.D.**

Evergreen Stock Farm—High-class Registered Holsteins—For sale: Two exceptionally fine young bulls, one ready for service, and dams have good official records. Also three heifer calves six, seven and ten months old; good individuals and bred right. Write for particulars, or come and see them. **A. E. HULETT, R. R. No. 2, Norwich, Ont. Bell Phone.**

VILLA VIEW HIGH-TESTING HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by King Segis Alcatraz Calamity. 19 dams 2 to 4 years old average 393 per cent. fat. The first 8 heifers to freshen have average records of 16.52 lbs. of butter for 7 days. Bulls from the above dams for sale; prices \$50 to 100. **Arbogast Bros., Sebringville P.O., Ont.** Write us, or better, come to see them.

IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS

We bred the sire and grand dam of the World's champion in public test. Do you want some of this blood in your herd, combined with that of Valdesa Scott 2nd World's greatest cow, and Princess Johanna Rue, dam of a 33.62 lb. cow and sister to the youngest cow in the world to make 35 lbs. butter in 7 days. Bulls for sale only. **W. H. Simmons, New Durham, Ontario**

CLOVERLEA HOLSTEINS Herd headed by Pontiac Norine Korndyke. Our special offerings for this month are two choice bull calves; No. 1 born Nov. 6th, 1914; he is large and straight and evenly marked. No. 2 born Dec. 18th, 1914; he is a fine calf, more white than black; he is from an imported heifer whose dam gave 17.98 lbs. butter in 7 days and his sire's dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is bred right. Either will be priced right if taken soon. **Griesbach Bros., Collingwood, Ontario Bell Phone.**

Holsteins and Percherons at Beaver Creek Stock Farm In Holsteins—Present offering: 8 or 10 fresh cows, also 4 yearling heifers. In Percherons—2 Stallions rising three years and five years respectively, also one yearling filly. Will sell the Holsteins at prices that will be attractive. The two stallions may be exchanged for one and a cash difference. **Albert Mittlefehldt, Smithfield Station, T.H. & B.R.R., Wellandport, Ontario**

Eureka Send for Catalog—FREE

Potato Planter

Profitable for the large or small grower. Plants potatoes at lowest possible cost. One man operates it. Opens the furrow—drops the seed any distance or depth required—puts on fertilizer (if wanted)—covers up—marks the next row. Accurate, automatic and dependable. Sold with or without Fertilizer Attachment. Here's why you should select the Eureka Potato Planter:—Furrow Opening Plow is directly under the axle—that means uniform depth at all times; the seed drops in sight of driver; steel and malleable construction makes long life and few repairs. Made in three sizes, for one or two rows, by EUREKA MOWER CO., Box 788, Utica, N. Y.

Sold by **JOHN DEERE FLOW CO., Ltd.** Toronto, Ont.



ASK FOR

Rice's Salt

The purest and best for table and dairy use.

North American Chemical Company, Limited
Clinton - Ontario

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Southdown Sheep, Collie Dogs

Some right good young Angus bulls and heifers for sale.

Robert McEwen : Byron, Ontario (Near London)

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP
Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc. Write to John Cousins & Sons "Buena Vista Farm" : Harriston, Ontario

TOWER FARM OXFORDS
A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs sired by Hampton, No. 279, imported prize-winner at the Royal also a few yearling rams and ewes. Ephraim Barbour, R.R. No. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

Sheep, Swine and Seed Corn—Young stock of both sexes in Dorset Horn and Shropshire sheep, and in Swine: Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires and Chester Whites. Also Seed Corn, all varieties. Consult me before buying. Cecil Stobbs, Leamington, Ont. Phone 284. M.C.R., P.M., & Electric Ry.

Maple Grove Yorkshires
200 Head

Are as good as the best, because they combine the bloods of the following noted sires:—M. G. Champion 20102, Champion boar at Toronto, 1906; S. H. Jack, Imp. 28515, Champion boar at Toronto, 1908, 1909, 1910; and S. H. Romeo 27th, 21653, is the peer of them all.

Our brood sows in view of the above, could not but be of a very high class, combining great size, true type, and easy feeding qualities. For Sale—20 sows in farrow, 10 hogs fit for use. A grand lot of young stock. Write us today.

H. S. McDIARMID : FINGAL, P.O. CNT. Shellden Station. L.D. Phone via St. Thomas

Improved Yorkshires—We are booking orders for weaned pigs. Delivery about Feb. 15th. We also offer older pigs of both sexes, at most reasonable prices. Drop us a one-cent post card, stating your requirements. Our stock is of the best imported strains.

POMONA FARM, Cobourg, Ont.

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires
Sows bred, others ready to breed; hogs ready for service; 200 from six to twelve weeks old, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. Prices reasonable.

C. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont. R. R. No. 1

An offering choice young stock in

Poland China and Chester White and Shorthorns, many are winners and the produce of winners at Canada's best shows. Prices moderate. Geo. G. Gould, R.R. 4, Essex, Ont.

TAMWORTHS
25 young sows bred for Spring farrow and a few choice yearling sows, registered. Write for prices before buying. George G. Gould, R.R. 4, Essex, Ont.

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Bred from the prize-winning herd of England. A choice lot of yearling sows, ready for service, and also young sows bred and also a choice lot of young hogs and hogs ready for service. Write for prices before buying. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

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Pine Grove Yorkshires
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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate"

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Separate School Support.
A, owning farm property and being assessed as a public-school supporter, sells said property to B, taking a mortgage for the greater part of price. B then has the property assessed to support a separate school. Can B legally do so, A holding the mortgage? If not legal, could A foreclose mortgage on B?
D. M. Ontario.

Ans.—He can.

Hen Sick.
Tell us the best remedy for a hen with a rattle in the throat. She stretches her neck up high when she does it. She does not eat or drink much. We tried putting a feather down her throat with coal oil on it, and again with fish oil. It didn't do any good at all. She is failing in flesh. She is a White Wyandotte.
E. W. G.

Ans.—It will likely pay to kill the hen.

Feeding Horses.
1. Would you please tell me, through your valuable paper, what is best to feed horses, as oats are rather scarce. Have three heavy horses which we have no work for during the winter months, and would rather not feed any oats if we could get anything else that would be advisable to feed them.
2. Also have three light horses which do a considerable amount of road work. What would be best to feed them on? I have been feeding to the heavy horses about three pints of oat chop and about two quarts of oats to the light ones.
M. M.

Ans.—1. If you have good clover hay, they should do with little oats. Why not try a little corn. It is cheaper than oats this year, and with good clover the horses should do well on it.
2. Would not advise cutting down the oats very much on light horses doing road work. Feed on timothy hay and oats, or a mixture of oats and corn.

Veterinary.
Fatality in Mare.
Valuable mare became sick, was treated for colic, and died in four days. A post-mortem revealed a hole as large as a 25-cent piece in the stomach. This had evidently been there for some time, as it was partly healed all around. There were many bots sticking to the mucous membrane, and about four quarts of worms from six to twelve inches long in the stomach and intestines. There was a large quantity of reddish fluid around stomach and intestines.

1. What caused the hole, and how long will a horse live after such a hole is made?
2. What causes worms, and what will cure them?
3. What will prevent a horse having these worms?
4. Did the worms eat the hole through the stomach?
W. F. T.

Ans. 1. We are of the opinion that the mare suffered from colic or indigestion, which resulted in inflammation of the bowels and stomach, and as a result of infection the large quantities of liquid (serum) was found in the cavity. We are also of the opinion that you are mistaken in the supposition that the hole had been present for considerable time. It is more probable that towards the last large quantities of gas formed in the stomach and expelled. While in most cases a horse dies in a few hours after rupture, it is possible in a case where nothing serious takes place in the abdominal cavity, but gas, that he might live for considerable time. The hole did not heal. If the worms collected into a ball and physical any portion of the intestine in the process of the stomach, it would be possible to remove them.

2. Horses get worms from the native parasites of warm climates, and water, and also from the contamination of the droppings, each of which are very sticky and copious and are often found in the droppings of horses and other animals. These parasites are very common and are often found in the droppings of horses and other animals.

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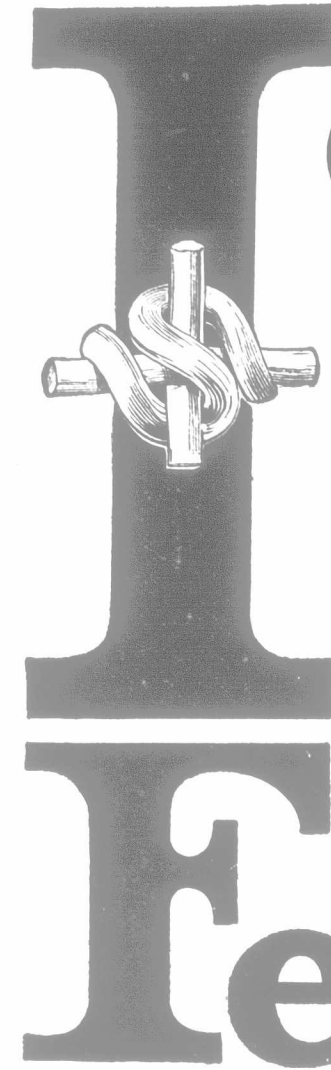
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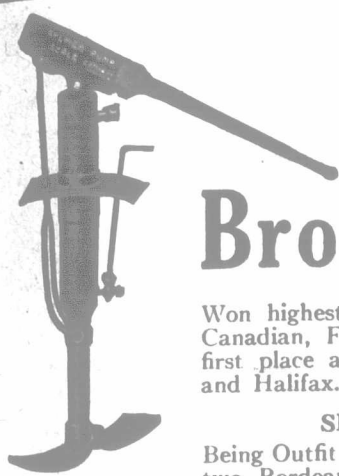
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BERKSHIRES My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. High-class and Salls the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.
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Being Outfit A, ten feet of hose, with couplings attached, two Bordeaux nozzles, one brass stopcock, one Y, one long iron extension rod, without barrel. Price.....\$15.25
Extra hose, per foot..... :12

For lined bamboo extension rod, in place of iron extension rod:

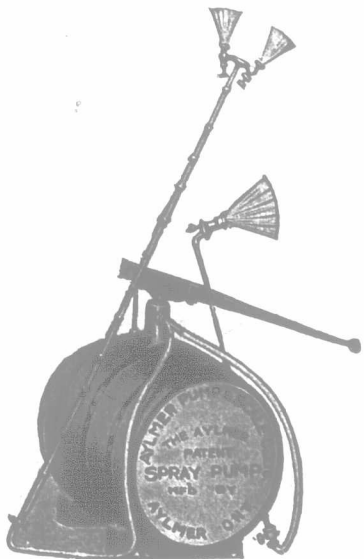
Add.....\$1.50
With barrel..... 3.00

SPRAYER NO. 3.—OUTFIT E

Being Outfit A, two lines of hose, ten feet each, with couplings attached, four Bordeaux nozzles, two brass Y's two brass stopcocks, and two eight-foot iron extension rods, without barrel.

Price.....\$22.50
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With barrel..... 3.00

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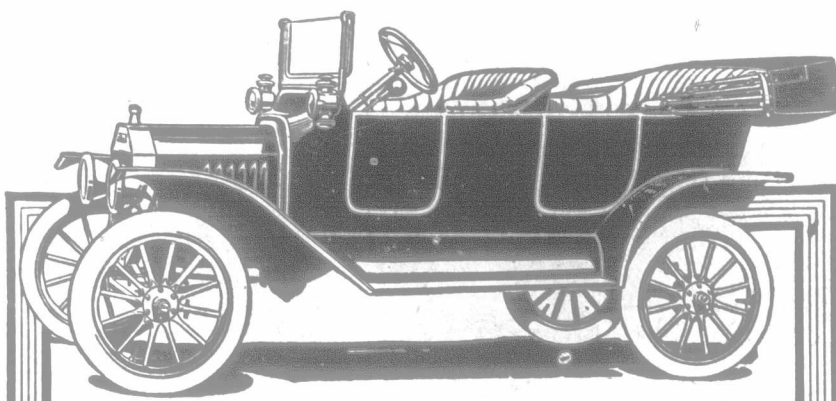


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The Aylmer Pump & Scale Company, Limited

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Ford Touring Car Price \$590

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



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The Silo For Canada

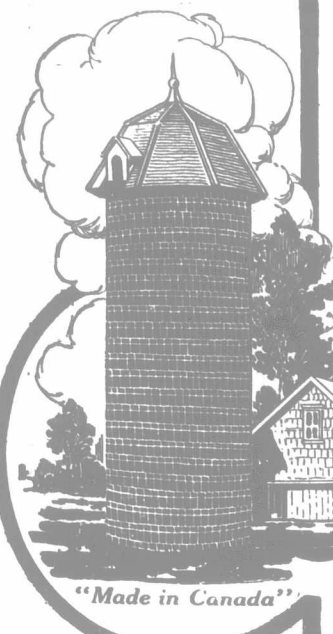
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"The Silo That Lasts for Generations"

is built of hollow vitrified clay tile, whose glazed surfaces are impervious to air and moisture and whose double air compartments prevent freezing. The door frame consists of special jamb tile. Doors are of gulf cypress. Perfect fit. Greatest convenience. Durable. Rigid. Bands of steel laid in the mortar reinforce this strongest of all silos. No blowdowns—therefore a taller silo with smaller diameter can be built—exposing less silage on top. Nothing can face this giant of strength and efficiency. Send today for list of Natco owners in your province and our Catalog 4

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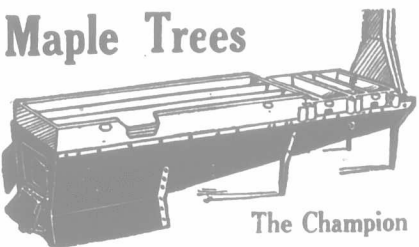
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Quickly Expels Worms.
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INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE is a certain, sure, quick, and infallible cure for Gall, Sore Necks, Sore Backs, Sore Mouths, Cuts, Bruised Hoofs, etc. We will refund your money if it ever fails to cure.
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Kills Microbes and Germs.
Medical authorities universally recognize the absolute necessity of a reliable disinfectant and germicide as a means of preventing and stopping contagious diseases. Pheno Chloro is one of the greatest known disease germ destroyers and equally efficient for either household or veterinary use. When used in connection with INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC we positively guarantee that it will prevent and cure hog cholera.
One 5-lb. can of INTERNATIONAL PHENO CHLORO makes 25 gallons of disinfectant, ready for use.
In cans, 25c, 50c, \$1.00, and \$3.00.

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Three Million Farmers use INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC regularly, because it makes them extra money in growing, fattening, or preventing disease.

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INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL is a scientific, high-grade substitute for milk in the quick growing of calves. "GROFAST CALF MEAL" is easily mixed; calves like it, and they grow and develop as rapidly as on new milk. Sell your milk and raise your calves at a very low feeding cost, which will make you much more money.

GROFAST CALF MEAL will raise three or four calves at the cost of raising one on new milk. GROFAST CALF MEAL is manufactured exclusively as a perfectly balanced, scientific substitute for milk from high-class, carefully selected ingredients.

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TORONTO CANADA

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INTERNATIONAL ROUP REMEDY will positively cure and prevent roup, one of the most deadly of diseases that the poultry raiser has to contend with. Roup is a contagious disease, and an infected bird can impart the disease to the whole flock. Every poultry raiser should have a full supply of our guaranteed remedies on hand at all times.
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