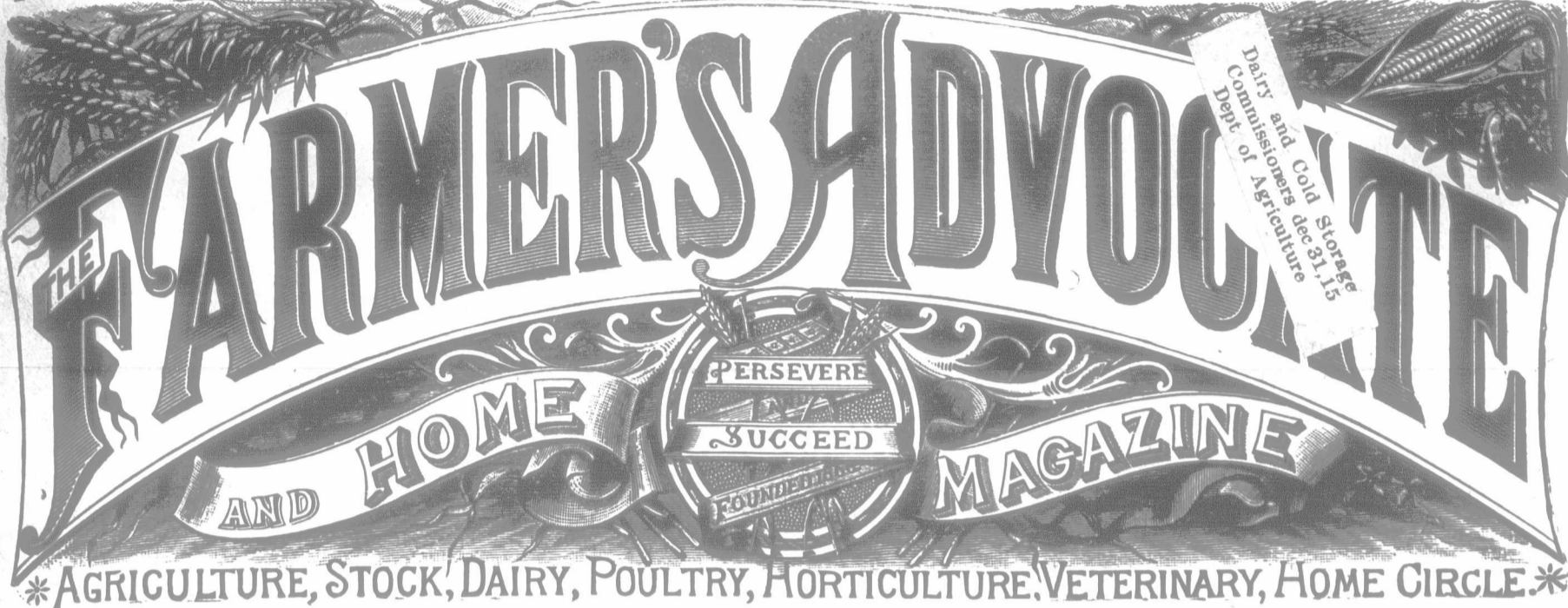


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. - \$1.50 PER YEAR.



ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 10, 1915.

No. 1185

## The Only Roofing You Can Afford to Buy



AFTER it's on is the wrong time for finding defects in your roofing. Luckily, you have the experience of many thousands of others to go upon, and can use BRANTFORD ROOFING with every certainty of quality and a permanent job.



Do you know that great manufacturing concerns with the expert knowledge and advice of architects and builders at their command, roof with BRANTFORD—and their plants are valued in the hundreds of thousands! Put on a roofing that will pay you, please you, and last indefinitely.

# Brantford Roofing

MADE IN CANADA

### BRANTFORD ASPHALT SLATES

are the most satisfactory house-roofing material known. Though costing only slightly more, they are free from the defects of old-time wooden shingles, splitting, rotting, coming loose, fading, requiring paint, requiring renewal, liability to catch fire, etc., etc. You can lay Brantford Asphalt Slates anywhere—they are pliable and can be made to fit corners, curves, and angles. They lay quicker and cheaper than any other, and give you a warmer house, too. Made in permanent fadeless colors—red, black or green—artistic in appearance—reduce insurance rates.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET.

Its resistant qualities have earned for it a reputation that inferior roofings can never hope to win. Its base is long-fibred pure wool, heavily saturated with 99% Pure Asphalt. When you roof with BRANTFORD ROOFING you have a covering that withstands heat, cold, wet, fire, lightning, smoke, acids and time.

These great firms, among others, have been users of BRANTFORD ROOFING for years. Making quality goods themselves they appreciated quality in roofing.

Massey, Harris & Co., Limited  
Canadian General Electric Co.  
Geo. White & Sons  
Goldie, McCulloch Co., Limited  
North American Furniture Co.  
Maple Leaf Rubber Co.  
Ford Motor Co.

McClary Stove Works  
Hiram Walker & Sons  
Knechtel Kitchen Cabinet Co.  
Waterous Engine Works  
Preston Car & Coach Co.  
The R. McDougall Co.  
McLaughlin Carriage Co.

Don't you think these successful concerns would get the best going? BRANTFORD ROOFING offers you the highest grade, at a price made possible only by our great output.

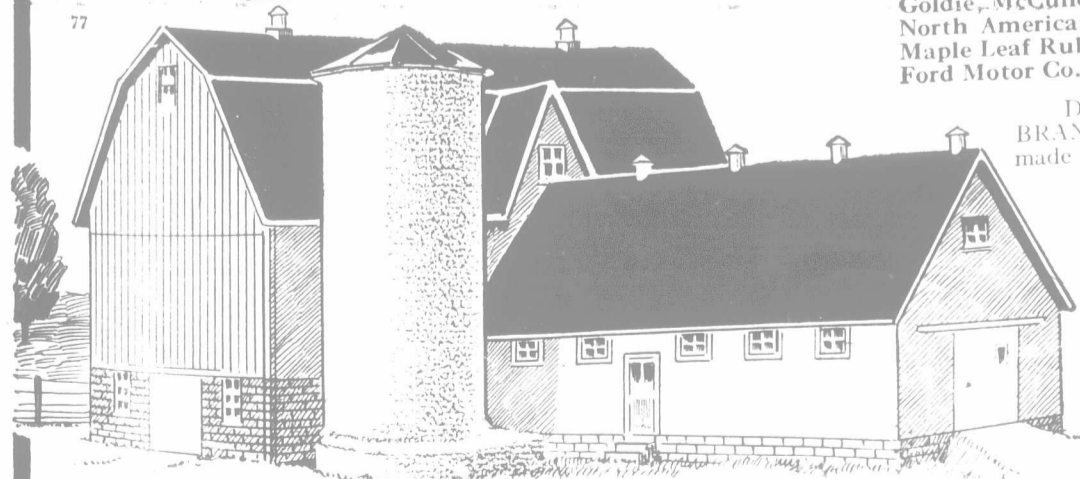
BRANTFORD ROOFING, properly put on according to our instructions, positively will not buckle.

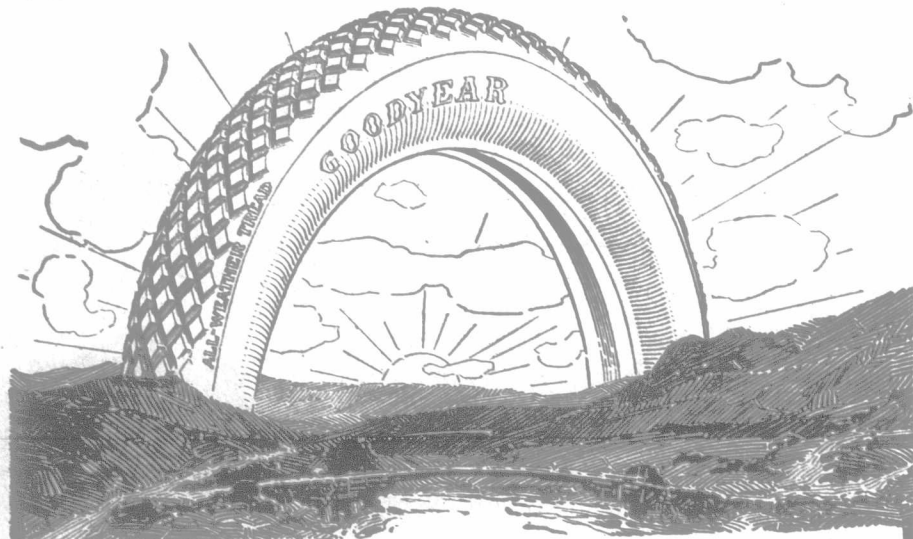
### Get Roofing Booklet--Free

Simply sending a postal with your name and address will bring samples and our big, FREE book on roofing. In case you should forget it, write before you leave this page.

**BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., Limited**  
BRANTFORD, CANADA

The only roll roofing plant in Canada controlled entirely by Canadian capital





## Daylight on Tires

This reveals why Goodyear Made-in-Canada Tires have won top-place in four years.

Yet men expect much of the top-tire. They look for a super-tire in it. Any seeming fault, due to mishap or misuse, becomes a defect in this glare.

But men have tested Goodyears and rival tires on opposite wheels. And tire for tire—in town or over country roads—Goodyears have averaged best. And so last year men bought in Canada as many Goodyear tires as there were cars.

**How to Judge**  
Who is wrong—the Goodyear user, whose



**The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited**  
Makers of Truck, Motorcycle, Carriage and Bicycle Tires, and Rubber Belts, Hose and Packing  
Head Office, Toronto, Ontario  
Factory, Bowmanville, Ontario  
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited, has no connection with any other Canadian company using the Goodyear name (198)

choice is confirmed by some thousands of others, or the man who still assumes that another tire is better?

Isn't best average service, as proved by Goodyear supremacy, the right way to judge a tire?

### Lower Prices

On February 15th Goodyear made the third big price reduction in two years. The three total 37%.

Yet the tires are constantly bettered. In five costly ways—each exclusive to Goodyear—our Fortified Tires excel any other tire built.

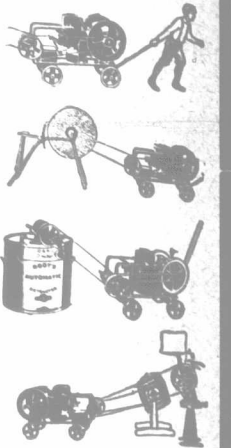
They mean for you tire content. They mean most for your money, because of our big output. For your own sake, try them. Any dealer can supply you.



## Why waste your time in drudgery

### WHEN A "GOES LIKE SIXTY" ENGINE

will do your work cheaper, faster and better. A 2 or 3 h.-p. will operate your pump, cream separator, churn, washing machine, cutting box, pulper, grindstone, etc. at a trifling cost. It is a complete power house on wheels—equipped with line shaft, five interchangeable pulleys and universal pump jack, ready to do more different jobs on your farm than any other engine made. It gives the exact speed required for each job—it saves investment for extras required with other engines.



100% - Service Engines, 4 h.-p. and upwards, are equipped with patented friction clutch pulley for five removable rims of different diameters; new carburetor for certain, easy starting; no cranking necessary; simplified speed changing device; remarkably efficient and reliable governor; oversize crank shaft and bearings; wonderful economy and large surplus of power over rating, due to long stroke principle and scientifically correct construction.

You have heard of "Johnny-on-the-Spot," the biggest seller in Canada—**\$47.50** 1½ h.-p.

Drop us a card to-day for full descriptive literature. Write NOW.

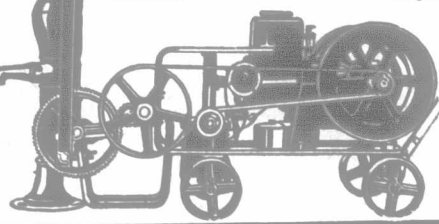
**Gilson Mfg. Co., Limited**  
29 York St., Guelph, Can.

## WATER!

An abundance of water is one of the richest treasures on the farm. Without it neither man nor beast can attain fullest strength and vigor.

## WATER!

A Gilson Engine will pump 1,000 gals. in one hour for about 1c. No need to be stingy with water then. Can you afford to be without one?



## Safety Plus Fair Dealing

### POINTERS for Farmers

**FIRST**—Consider an Insurance Company's financial strength. **SECOND**—Loss paying record for Fair dealing. **THIRD**—Conditions of policy for liberality.

### THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

**FIRST**—Assets \$863,554.52—Surplus to Policy-holders, \$433,061.40.

**SECOND**—In fifty-six years has paid

over \$8,500,000 to Policy-holders.

**THIRD**—Gives the farmer the most liberal policy conditions.

See Our Local Agent or Write to—

**THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
HEAD OFFICE—31 Scott Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO  
F. D. WILLIAMS, Managing Director

**Johnny-on-the-Spot**

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

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

**Gilson Manufacturing Co., Limited**  
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**\$47.50**

**"London" Cement Drain Tile Machine**

Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 18 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested, send for catalogue No. 2.

**London Concrete Machinery Co'y,**  
Dept. B., London, Ontario  
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

**CUT THIS OUT**

Farmer's Advocate Pen Coupon, Value 4c.

Send this coupon, with remittance of only \$1.52, direct to the Fleet Pen Co., 119 Fleet Street, London, England. In return you will receive by registered post, free, a splendid British-made 14ct. gold nibbed, self-filling, Fleet Fountain Pen, value \$4 (16s. 6d.). Further coupons, up to 13, will each count as 4c. off the price, so you may send 14 coupons and only \$1. Say whether you require a fine, medium, or broad nib. This great offer is made to introduce the famous Fleet Pen to Canada. Over 100,000 have been sold in England.

Agents Wanted. Liberal Terms.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed Or We Refund Your Money.

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| Hay Carriers for Wood,  | Slat Slings 5-ft. Set    | \$7.50 |
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| Short Slings 2-Rope Set | Hanger, Wood Track       | .08    |
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**R. Dillon & Son, 13 Mill Street Oshawa, Ont.**

ALSO LITTER CARRIERS, STALLS, STANCHIONS, ETC.

**MR. FORD OWNER!**

Right to-day you should investigate the

## Inman Steero Tension

Makes the Ford steer like a Big Six. It holds the car to the road, makes steering a pleasure and saves its cost in tires saved through easy running. Dealers in every town.

**CANADIAN TEMCO SALES**  
Motor Specialties of Merit  
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## THE PAPEC

**Papac Ensilage Cutters**

Cut clean perfectly, and at a very low cost of operation. Papac's cut smoothly and swiftly. They make a fine ensilage that is very palatable and nutritious. The combined chopping and blowing force that lifts the silage through the hopper into the wagon, requires less power than is required by any other cutter doing the same work. Mechanical perfection and high quality of material mean long life, no loss of power and low cost of operation.

Illustrated catalogue gives facts showing why Papac's Ensilage Cutters will save time and money at cutting. Send for copy today.

**GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd.**  
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## RIDER AGENTS WANTED

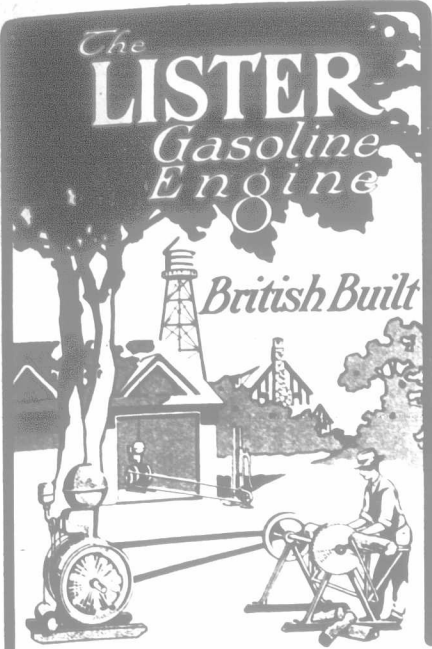
everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1923 Hyslop Bicycle, with all latest improvements.

**We ship on approval** to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow **10 DAYS TRIAL**. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days.

**DO NOT BUY** of tires, lamps, or sundries at any price until you get our latest 1923 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you. It is all it will cost to **ONE CENT** write us a postal, and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you **Free, Postpaid**, by return mail. **Do not wait**. Write it now.

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ENGINE  
and better. A  
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trifling cost,  
wheels—equipped  
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\$47.50  
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**Power on the Farm**

SAVES LABOR  
SAVES TIME  
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SAVES DOLLARS

Everyone is asking about the  
**LISTER GASOLINE ENGINE**  
No batteries — No oil holes.  
No cheap rabbit bearings.

**The cheapest**  
because—  
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**HAVE YOU SEEN  
The LISTER MILKER**



Combines suction with a gentle pressure—the only safe way.

Nearly Two  
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**MELOTTE SEPARATORS**  
Have the LARGEST SALE in the BRITISH EMPIRE.

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Greater capacity for size than any others.

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**LISTER LIGHTING PLANTS**  
For Farm or Cottage.

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For the independent Farmer.  
(Operated by 5 to 12 H.P.)

Write for full particulars on any of above lines to Dept. "G."

**R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd.**  
58-60 Stewart St. :: TORONTO  
Also at  
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**MAKE YOUR BIKE  
A MOTORCYCLE**  
at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up.  
**SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Dept. 79, Galesburg, Kan., U.S.A.

**BOOK ON  
DOG DISEASES  
And How to Feed**  
H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.  
118 West 31st Street,  
New York  
Mailed free to any address by the author.

**Mention Advocate.**

**Fruit Trees Planted  
with C.X.L. crop earlier**



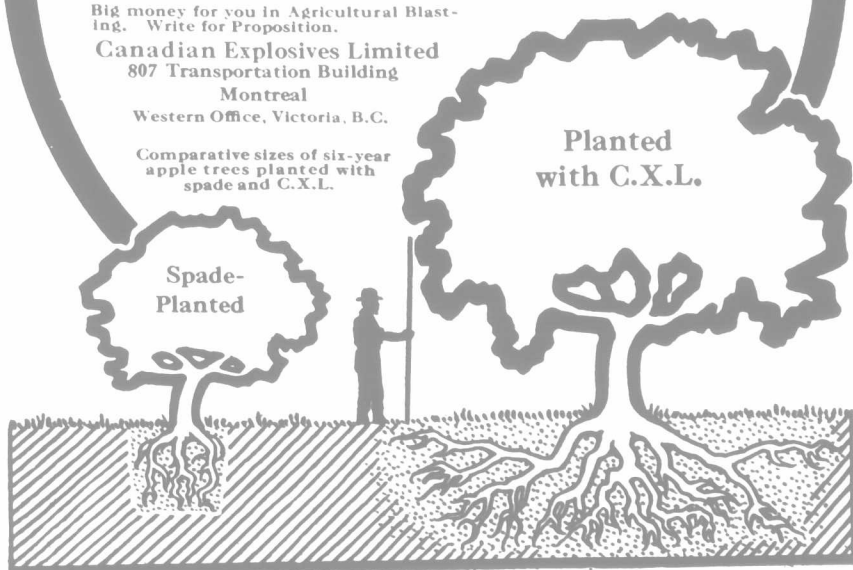
Blast the holes, and your fruit trees will crop two years earlier than if set with a spade.

A small charge of C.X.L. digs the hole and breaks up the sub-soil for yards around, which permits the roots to spread wide and deep, making rapid, healthy growth. C.X.L. digs holes quicker, cheaper and better, without labor, and it's safe as gunpowder. Send for our Free Book, "Farming with Dynamite," and learn how to use C.X.L. in planting trees, blasting stumps and boulders, digging ditches and sub-soiling.

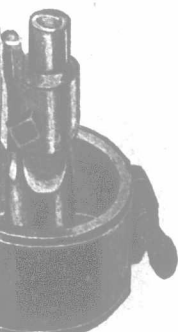
Big money for you in Agricultural Blasting. Write for Proposition.

**Canadian Explosives Limited**  
807 Transportation Building  
Montreal  
Western Office, Victoria, B.C.

Comparative sizes of six-year apple trees planted with spade and C.X.L.



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a Big Six. It  
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Do not wait  
ERS, Limited  
NTO, Canada

**Billy Sunday Says:—**  
"If I should die to-night, that which would give me the most comfort, next to my faith, would be the knowledge that I have in a safety deposit vault in Chicago life insurance papers paid for up to date and my wife could cash them in and she and the babies could listen without fear to the wolves' howl for a good many years."  
Billy hits the nail squarely on the head. Nothing tends to produce quietness and confidence like a life or endowment policy, especially if in a good, strong company with Assets of nearly twenty-five millions and Surplus of nearly four millions, such as  
**THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**  
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

**CLAY TILE**  
SIZES 3 INCHES TO 16 INCHES  
Prices and quality right. For prices on sorted car-lots, write  
**WM. DELLER**  
R.R. No. 4  
Thorndale Ontario

**How do you test shingles?**

A roof is not a thing to be chosen lightly. You are bound to choose metal, as sure protection from lightning and fire. But how can you tell which is best?

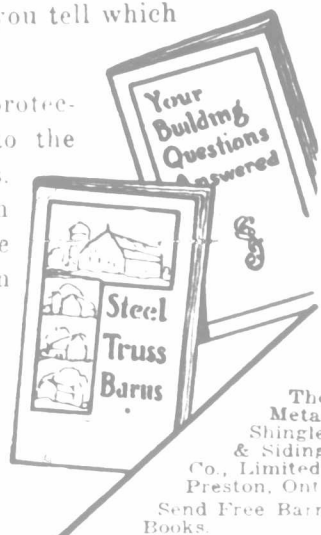
Let us tell you how we test Preston Safe-lock Shingles. Admit we have as much at stake as you. We think we have more. Our whole future depends on the iron we put on your and your neighbors' barns. The life of our business is the farmers' goodwill. So our own test is severe. It is our own way of insuring our business against failure.

The galvanizing which forms the protection from rust and ruin, we put to the British Government tests—acid tests. This is harder on galvanizing than the storms, the wind, the heat, the frost of twenty years. But, when we send you Preston Safe-lock Shingles we know that they will give the best service, bring new friends and new business.

**PRESTON SAFE LOCK SHINGLES**

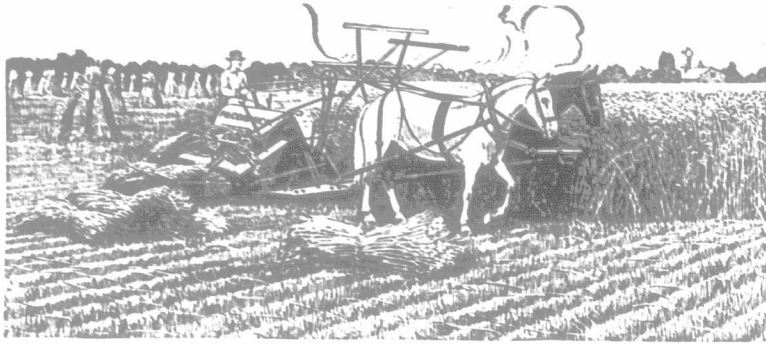
Big Books for Farmers. How to plan your barns to the best advantage; how to answer your problems on building; definite information on every point of lighting, ventilation, stable arrangement and fire-proofing. Don't build before you read them. Free copies to farmers.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ontario



The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont. Send Free Barn Books.

## McCormick Binders



**P**RACTICAL farmers who know what harvesting difficulties must be overcome in Eastern Canadian fields, urge the use of the **McCormick** binder. Ask them. You will find the **McCormick** has an unusual number of good, strong points that insure as complete a harvest as it is possible to get, even under worst field and grain conditions.

For Eastern Canadian fields the **McCormick** binder is built with a floating elevator which handles varying quantities of grain with equal facility. The binder guards are level with the bottom of the platform so that when the machine is tilted to cut close to the ground there is no ledge to catch stones and trash and push them ahead of the binder to clog the machine. These and other features you will appreciate.

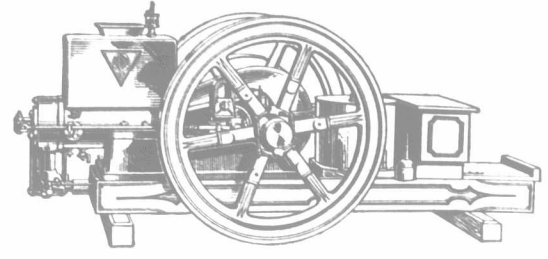
Look for the same high-grade workmanship, the same famous **I H C** quality, in **McCormick** twine and in **McCormick** mowers as well as binders. Make the most of your crops. See the agent for catalogues and full information, or, write the nearest branch house.



**International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.**

BRANCH HOUSES

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



## Alpha Gas Engines

Do Any Work—Use All Oil Fuels

An engine that will do the work you want it to do; that will operate without being continually adjusted and tinkered with; that will burn any fuel you wish, is one of the greatest conveniences you can have on your farm.

Alpha Engines entirely measure up to these requirements in every respect. You can always rely on them. They start and run on a simple, low-speed magneto. There are no troublesome batteries to watch or fuss with, or wear out and frequently require renewing. Simply turn on the fuel, give the flywheel a turn, and the engine is good for a steady all-day run at any kind of work.

Alpha Engines are ideal for farm use, because any one can operate them. Your wife or boy or hired man can use one of these engines without the least trouble, and do easily many small jobs that would otherwise require a lot of time and hard work. Alpha Engines will save you money by doing quickly those time-wasting jobs that ordinarily take you away from field work that is demanding your attention.

Ask for the Alpha Engine catalogue. It will give you a lot of valuable information on the many superior and exclusive features of these engines, and will show you how to get more work done in less time and at less cost.

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

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.**

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



**Who Would Have Gussed** that behind the piano was a full sized table, reposing peacefully against the wall, ready to be set up at a moment's notice! Just see how easily it is put up! Feel how light it is—only eleven pounds! Try to shake it— isn't it firm! Never a wobble! This is our new

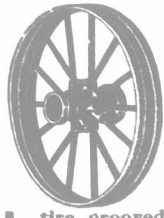
**ELITE FOLDING TABLE**

—the very latest model. We are proud of this table, and we know you'll be delighted with it too. Once you set eyes on it you'll want it—and when you learn the price you'll buy it. Your Furniture Dealer has it, or will get it for you. Ask him.

Made in Canada

Write for FREE Booklet describing our "Peerless" and "Elite" Tables

**HOUD & CO., LIMITED**  
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**\$19** Per Set Delivered to Nearest Railroad Station in Ontario

28-inch and 32-inch diameter, 4-inch by 3/4-inch axle. Write for Catalogue.

**NORMAN S. KNOX**

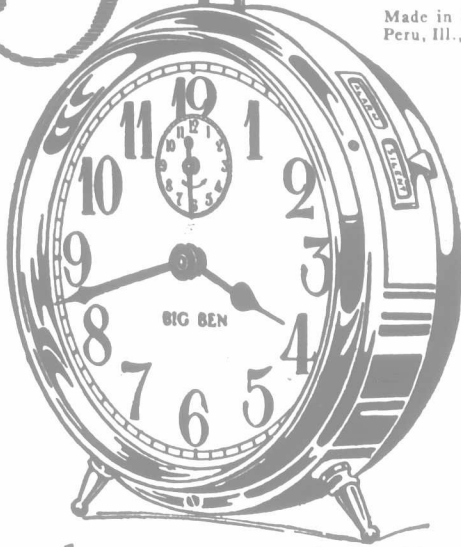
47 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

### WELLS IN SAND

Hogarth's Patent Well and Pump Goods for water wells of all kinds in water sand.  
**H. C. HOGARTH** Tillsonburg, Ont.

## Big Ben

Made in La Salle and Peru, Ill., by Westclox



—always on the Job

**Big Ben** is known as the watchlike alarm clock with a human brain—a clock smart enough to call just *when* and *as he's* told.

He's ringing up more than three million families each day of the year—some with a steady five-

minute call, and some on the "installment" plan.

**Big Ben** stands seven inches from tip to toe—big, faithful and exact—with bold numerals and clean-cut hands which show plainly in the dim, early morning light.

The next time you go to town call at your dealer's and ask to see **Big Ben**. If your dealer hasn't got him, send a money order for \$3.00 to his makers—**Westclox, La Salle, Illinois**—and he'll come to you prepaid.

**PEERLESS PERFECTION**

Horse High — Bull Strong — Pig Tight

It's made right—from high grade material. In the construction of our **PEERLESS FENCING** we use open heart steel wire. By this process impurities are removed from the metal, thus eliminating one of the chief causes for the rapid rusting of fence wire. **PEERLESS** is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Send for catalogue. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

**THE BASWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

## PLEASURE CRUISES BY

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**WEST INDIES**

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

By Twin-Screw Mail Steamers FROM

**St. John (N.B.) & Halifax (N.S.)**

Special Facilities for Tourists.

For illustrated Folders, Rates, etc., apply to The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; or in HALIFAX (N.S.) to PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.

## The International Bag Holder



You want one that is **Cheap, Light, Strong and Durable, Portable and Adjustable**—One that will do your work. Here it is!

**The International**

County agents wanted. Write for particulars.

Wettlaufer Bros., 178A Spadina Ave., Toronto

**The Bissell Steel Stone Boat**  
Built of stiff steel plate with railing around the edges and steel runners underneath. 2 ft., 2 1/2 and 3 ft. wide and different styles for all kinds of farm work. Write Dept. W for folder and prices.



**T. E. BISSELL CO., Limited, Elora, Ont.**

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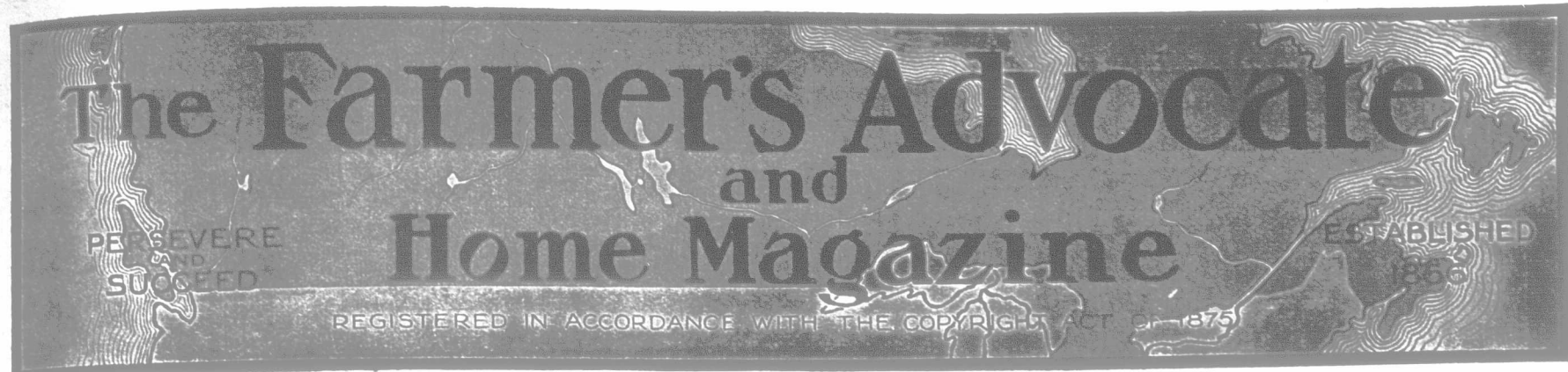
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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 10, 1915.

No. 1185

EDITORIAL.

It is now a good time to plant late potatoes.

Cultivate the corn and summer-fallow once a week.

Never do by hand what can be done with a horse.

Italy has placed another seal on the doom of despotism.

Darken the windows in the calf pens during the hot summer weather.

A free people cannot be cowed down or conquered by barbarity.

As the potatoes and corn peep through use the light harrow frequently.

A clover paddock for the pigs means more profit on the summer's pork.

It must be a crippled brain that classes children as contraband of war.

Do not stop reading and thinking because the summer season is the busy season.

The man who shirks when doing his road work injures himself as much as anyone else.

Feed is dear, but the only way to make a pig pay for his keep is to give him more feed.

Germany hates everybody but the Huns and the Turk. Oh Kultur! Wherefore art thou?

German methods do not improve as the war grows fiercer. We hope they are signs of weakness.

It is to be hoped that Jack Frost has now gone on his annual summer vacation to last until late September.

The submarine continues to take its toll, and is proving the most effective of the newer inventions of destruction.

Those who delayed planting corn until after the recent frosts now console their unlucky neighbors with: "I told you so."

Fall wheat on clover sod has done better in many instances this year than on summer-fallow. The water got away more readily.

Pasture may be saved by changing the stock from one field to another, allowing the grass to get a start in one while the other is being pastured off.

With the idol of the people hustling together munitions of war, there should soon be no cry of shortage of ammunition on the part of the British forces.

Where mangels have been sown thickly on the flat a stroke or two with a light harrow just after they are up may save hoeing. Do not try it unless the plants are very thick.

Look Around.

Early June is a little between seasons on most farms. The seed is in; the corn is planted; the root ground is prepared or perhaps sown; the hoeing is not ready; and haying does not come in for a few days. It is one of the most promising seasons of the year and an excellent time to take a day or two "looking around." It is said that the man has good judgment who does not rely wholly on his own and nothing could be truer. The next neighbor can always tell you something you do not know and very often that something would work out to good advantage on your own farm, for conditions are often very similar on adjoining farms. Call on the neighbor and have a little friendly chat over stock and crops for there is no better subject just now, when all efforts are being put forth to produce more than ever before.

It is not well to end the visiting with one neighbor or with one locality. Far better to call on all the neighbors and take a few short trips to other districts, making a study of methods while engaged in ordinary conversation with the farmer. It will surprise you how much can be picked up by the man who keeps his eyes and ears open. It is not necessary to cross-examine your host. Walk over the farm and through the stalls and let him do most of the talking. Then in turn, invite him to see how you farm and help him all you can when he seeks information. A little back-and-forth co-operation of this kind would help everybody. Try it this June.

Reorganizing Farmers' Institutes.

Notices were sent out last week carrying a suggested plan for the reorganization of Farmers' Institutes in Ontario. The new outline comprises a County Board of Agriculture and if brought into actual practice will mean the passing of The Farmers' Institutes.

Farmers' Institutes had their beginning in Ontario in 1884 and came into actual operation in January 1885. Similar work in scattered localities had been carried on back as far as 1792 when an agricultural society was doing good work in Upper Canada. In 1830 agricultural societies were encouraged by Act of Parliament and the first Provincial Fair was held in 1846. These societies came under the control of what was then called the Board of Agriculture composed of a large number of representative farmers of the Province. The first Farmers' Club was organized in 1846, and Farmers' Clubs flourished and became dormant. In fact all these societies had their bright and prosperous periods and their quiet and dormant times. Some, then, favor calling 1885 the year of revival of Farmers' Institute work. It was really the year of inception, at least as far as the name goes, and now after three decades it passes and the old Board of Agriculture appellation is about to return to a place in the sun. During recent years Farmers' Clubs have been gaining ground; District Representatives have seemed to favor this class of organization; the agricultural press has established itself as the one best means of carrying agricultural information to the farmer; scores of organizations of farmers have sprung up, and interest in the old-style Institute meetings has waned somewhat.

Once organized, Farmers' Institute work grew rapidly. Twenty-six meetings were held the

second year, and forty the third year after organization. In 1890 the Province was divided into seven districts, and in 1891 ninety-five meetings were held. During the following three years the work advanced apace, and F. W. Hodson was appointed as the first Superintendent. In 1899 special efforts were put forth to organize Women's Institutes, and in 1901 the work was favorably reported, twenty having been organized the first year and twenty-four the second year. This branch of the work has increased and is still growing.

In June 1900 there were 18,058 Farmers' Institute members and the total attendance for the year was 138,982 at 715 meetings held. In 1901 the total membership ran up to 20,307 with 730 meetings, and a total attendance of 131,653 persons. On June 30, 1903 the membership was 23,754; 837 meetings were held during the year, but only 126,459 attended.

Of late years interest in Farmers' Institute meetings has seemed to flag, and in 1913, ten years later, 18,290 members were reported in June, while the large number of 1,415 meetings were held, but the attendance had dropped to 94,266. Another drop was registered in 1914, when in June the membership was down to 15,462, the meetings held during the year were 1403, and the attendance 93,880. All this happened before the war which has also been a factor in curtailing the work.

Notwithstanding the fact that rural Ontario has suffered from the lure of the cities which has drawn many good farmers and their sons and daughters cityward, the falling off in membership and attendance has been such as to indicate that the day of the Farmers' Institute as it has existed since the revival was rapidly passing. When interest wanes, something must be done. An able staff did all in its power to keep the old ship afloat, but it finally became apparent that it would have to go into dry dock for repairs. The suggested plan is the result. It is simply a change of method which carries with it a change of name.

The object of the new organization is to secure the co-operation of all agricultural organizations, especially Farmers' Clubs, and representative men in each locality. This is necessary to stimulate interest in meetings. Fewer meetings than formerly will likely be held by the Institute or Board, but it is hoped that a larger attendance will be the rule and greater interest result.

Among the outlined objects of the Board, one of the strongest features is "the development of local talent" and an "endeavor to bring the rank and file of the farmers into touch with the most successful local men." Right here is where the old Institute showed its greatest weakness. It did not develop local talent as it should, and it has not brought the rank and file of the farmers into touch with successful local men. Speakers were brought in from outside with a set line of subjects which did not always fit the class of farming being carried on in the locality. Sometimes methods were recommended which were not according to the best practice in the particular locality. Local men lost interest and finally failed to turn up at meetings. Besides, it was found to be no easy task to get good, practical farmers who were also good platform speakers and who could be induced to leave their homes and farm business to tour the country giving a series of lectures. The consequence was that sometimes the best men were not available while others not so capable and not having so good a farm to leave at home, or a little more gifted

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, Manager.

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as platform orators, or perhaps having a better political standing with the party in power, have gone on the job to the detriment of Farmers' Institute work. This latter fault has not been with the different Superintendents who have acted since the inception of the work, but with the powers higher up in the Governments which have ruled in Ontario during that time and no doubt one side is as much to blame as the other. The point is, however, that a combination of these things, and no fault of the Superintendents who have been efficient men, has finally caused the need for reorganization.

In summing up, then, the weakness of the old methods is apparent. It will be well to avoid it in the new Board of Agriculture work. Nothing is a success unless backed by local effort. Little progress can be made unless the rank and file of the farmers can be lined up behind the movement to get benefit from it through the best local men. And above all things politics must stay out, no matter what party is in power. Co-operation of all the various organizations will mean success, but let it never be forgotten that when anything of this kind is taken out of the hands of local men it dies. The work must have a Superintendent and a head, but should be carried on in so far as at all possible, by leaders in each community. Success to the Board of Agriculture in Ontario!

The satisfaction the progressive farmer gets from watching his wheat head out, his oats and barley shoot up, his corn sending out a broad, strong blade, his roots breaking through the crust and his cattle contented in knee-high grass under a spreading shade tree cannot be measured in dollars and cents. It can be estimated by a study of the pleased expression on the bronzed face of the happy man; it can be realized only by experience.

### How Often Do You Cultivate?

It was ever thus. The man with the best garden is the man who hoes it the most frequently, and the man with the best hoed crop is the man whose cultivator is going up and down the rows of corn, turnips, mangels or sugar beets the greater part of the time. The cleanest summer-fallow and the one in the best tilth for the crop to follow is the one that gets the most cultivation. How often should one cultivate? We have heard that it should be done after every rain but in a dry season or one unusually wet this is scarcely practicable. However, in an average season it is good practice to cultivate, especially corn, after every rain. This generally means once every week or ten days. Some good farmers make it a practice to go through the corn with the cultivator at least once a week during the growing season and these generally have a good field of corn. How would it do to make a rule something like this: "If rain falls about once a week, cultivate as soon as possible afterwards, if there is no rain cultivate anyway every five to eight days." Of course no hard and fast rule can be followed but make the cultivations as frequent as possible during the short growing season. Cultivation makes crops.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M. A.



Brodiaea grandiflora.

A very attractive little plant which is now in bloom on dry hillsides in British Columbia is *Brodiaea grandiflora*. It has, as far as I am aware, no common name, but its specific name of *grandiflora* is well merited, for the flower is extremely large for so small a plant, being an inch and a quarter long and as wide across when expanded, while the plant is only about three inches in height. The flower is deep blue, and against the blue background of the petals the white stamens stand out like little vertical shelves. The stamens are sterile stamens, and they are longer than the three stamens which remain functional. As a rule there is but one flower at the top of the scape, but some plants bear two flowers, as in the case of the plant from which our illustration is taken, which has one expanded flower and a bud. The petals have a stripe of darker blue down the centre.

It is now leafy June. Just why it should be "leafy June" any more than "leafy July" with the poet is perhaps a little hard to see, unless it is a matter of contrasts—contrasting the fully expanded foliage of June with the bare branches of early May or the expanding leaves of mid-May. It probably is a matter of contrast—most things in this world are. Most things take their status from what we compare them with. A white-painted fence looks very white in the summer; look at it when surrounded by freshly fallen snow and see if it looks quite so white. Place one hand in ice-water, the other in very hot water, then put them both in a basin of water of ordinary temperature; one hand tells you the basin contains warm water, the other says it's cold. So it is that the fully-foliaged trees in June attract our attention more than they do later on when we have become used to them.

It is interesting to study the arrangement of the leaves on a branch, to notice the way in which they fit in between one another so that one does not take all the light from another. They form what we may call a leaf mosaic. This arrangement is attained by a variation in the lengths of the petioles (leaf-stalks) and by curvature of the petioles. It is absolutely essential that a leaf be exposed to the light in order for it to perform its functions. The green coloring matter, chlorophyll, can turn the inorganic materials—water, carbon dioxide—into food (starch) only when acted upon by light. In addition to being the laboratories in which food is manufactured the leaves are also the stomach—where the food is digested,—the lungs—which take in oxygen from the air, and the excretory organs—which eliminate waste materials. Such as superfluous water and mineral matter. The water is exhaled from the stomata (little mouths or little pores) during the life of the leaf, but the salts are not finally got rid of until the leaf falls. If you burn dead leaves you notice that the proportion of ash which they leave is very large—it is the waste salts which have been accumulated in the leaf which you see in the form of ash.

A bird which is quite common in the woods in Ontario is the Towhee, Chewink or Swamp Robin.

The first two names mentioned are derived from the bird's note—to some it seems to say "To-who" to others "Che-wink"; personally I can hear the former far more plainly in its note than the latter. But the name Swamp Robin is decidedly a misappellation, as it doesn't live in swamps, and it isn't a Robin. A glance at its cone-shaped bill will show you that it belongs to the Finch Family. The male Towhee has a black head and back, a white abdomen and chestnut sides. The female resembles the male except that the parts that are black in the male are a warm brown. The iris of the eye in the Towhee is red, a color not usual in birds, most of them having brown or yellow irises. The song starts with the call-note "To-who" which is followed by a trill.

The call-note of the Oregon Towhee, which is the species found in British Columbia, is entirely different from that of the Eastern bird, being a "Meeow" like that of the Catbird. The Towhees are nearly always seen on the ground, and are great scratchers—a Towhee busy scratching in some dead leaves can make enough noise for a bear.

### Play on the Farm.

The twenty-fourth of May, Victoria Day, has just passed, and Victoria Day opens the picnic season in Canada as regularly and as assuredly as the first of January opens the new year, and why should it not be so? Recreation and relaxation from work man must have if he is to be a being with whom his neighbors would associate. But this year we have had much to sober us. Many, in the season's work, see only the necessities of life, and others hope only besides a liability to reduce the debt that threatens to submerge the farm. Yet if we let the knowledge of our condition and the work about the farm weigh too heavily we cannot accomplish that same work in the way we might. The fields will not receive the best management or the best cultivation at the right time and neither will the housework go as it might, and the happy relations that should exist will not be there if the mind is worried over farm conditions. The picnic will help right these conditions. Throw aside farm cares and arrange with the neighbors for a neighborhood half holiday and go out to enjoy an old-time picnic. Arrange the picnic through the Grain Growers' Association or any other organization the neighborhood supports, or, if without an organization, take it upon yourself to call your neighbors together and shoulder the responsibility of picking out a day when there will be no rain.

Again, it has been suggested that with the Empire engaged in such a titanic struggle, and with the war cloud hanging so low over Canada, the time is too serious for pleasures. With the lists of dead, maimed and wounded, touching homes all over the land, with anxious faces watching for the news they hope will never come, many believe that we can well forego pleasure and in its place put soberness, thought and action.

In part only is this right. True, this is a time for sober thought and action, but who can stand the strain and give his best without relaxation? The men in the trenches must have their jokes and, behind the battle line, their games of football. We too, in the serious business of farming, doubly and trebly serious at this time because of the needs of the Empire and because of our own needs, require that we do our most efficient work. To do so requires relaxation from time to time in mind and body. Then let the whole neighborhood from time to time put work aside for half a day and everyone enjoy relaxation through a neighborhood social gathering of some sort.

Then what about the boys and girls, the big boys and girls as well as the little ones? Youth has been endowed by nature with a superabundance of high spirit that ever clamors for companionship and recreation. Unless this natural appetite is satisfied in wholesome sport then much of the best in these young people will be submerged by work. They will get a wrong conception of life and of farming. As we grow older we become more serious and too frequently fail to appreciate the longing for sport and companionship in boys and girls, in young men and women. But we must recognize all factors in their development if we are to have them do their best work and mature into the best men and women, and not the least of these factors is a reasonable amount of recreation and companionship. Too often it is lacking on the farm.—"Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man.

Someone ought to tell the German diplomats that New York is in the United States. Did anyone ever hear such a foolish contention as that Canadian troops were on the Lusitania?

JUNE 10, 1915

## THE HORSE.

Do not forget the salt.

Stick to the draft horse.

Breed the mare now as soon as possible.

Feed the sucking colt as soon as he will eat.

Keep the sucking colt in a big, clean box-stall when working the dam.

Up to May 1 225,000 head of horses and 40,000 mules left the United States for the war.

At this season of the year there is no better place for a mare to foal than in a good grass paddock.

The Canadian horse market is still unsettled, but the man who sticks to a good thing will win out in the end.

Return all brood mares regularly to the horse and avoid trouble with the stallion owner and risk of not getting a foal.

June is a good month to start the work horses staying out on grass at night, but do not forget that horses at hard work require oats as well as grass.

### Heaves.

A disease of horses commonly met with and very often caused by carelessness in attention to the animal is heaves. How often do we see a horse "blowing" loudly with sides heaving in an effort to get its breath! Heaves, once established, cannot be cured, but the trouble can generally be relieved. The disease sometimes comes as a sequel to distemper which has been followed by a dry cough not properly attended to. Allowing horses to gorge themselves on hay, especially clover hay, and then taking them to the trough and permitting them to drink too much water is frequently blamed for causing the trouble. Putting to strenuous work, either fast travelling or hard pulling, immediately after a heavy feed of hay or drinking much water may bring on the trouble. As a general thing, however, heaves follow a chronic cough. We once knew a driving mare which coughed for several years before heaves finally developed, but they came in their worst form. The mare had produced a fine filly foal just before heaves became well marked on her, and strange to say the filly developed a dry, hacking cough like her dam, only at the early age of five years. Heaves may not be hereditary, but the constitutional weakness which favors their development undoubtedly is.

As a general thing heaves do not develop until the horse is matured, or at least seven or eight years of age. They are more prevalent in older horses. They may be brought on by any disease which affects the system generally, and the lungs in particular, such as influenza. Dusty, musty or poor feed aggravates the trouble, and is often blamed for it.

While heaves cannot be cured, some relief can be given by feeding only first-class feed. Avoid all dusty hay. Clover hay is generally omitted from the ration of the heavy horse. Some resort to straw entirely, but good clean hay fed in limited quantity will do no harm if properly handled. All feed including hay, straw and grain should be dampened with lime water. Rolled oats should be fed in place of whole oats where at all practicable. Always feed roughage in small quantities, and increase the grain ration if the horse is at hard work and must have more feed.

If medical treatment is resorted to try giving every morning a ball composed of 1½ drams powdered opium, 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram camphor, and 20 grains digitalis with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper and administer. This treatment is advisable when the horse shows symptoms of a chronic cough which might lead to heaves. Prevention is much better than attempted cure.

It is always well to remember that the symptoms of the disease are more marked in hot weather, and still more violent in dull, foggy, damp weather. A loaded stomach also aggravates the trouble, and a horse should never be put at violent work immediately after taking a heavy feed or a big drink of water.

### A Regular Breeder.

A Middlesex County, Ontario, Correspondent reports an unusual regularity in breeding. A mare on his farm has given birth to strong foals on May 24 three times in succession. She was bred June 20, 1912; June 20, 1913; and June 19, 1914. Can any reader duplicate this record?

### The Importance of Action in Horse Breeding.

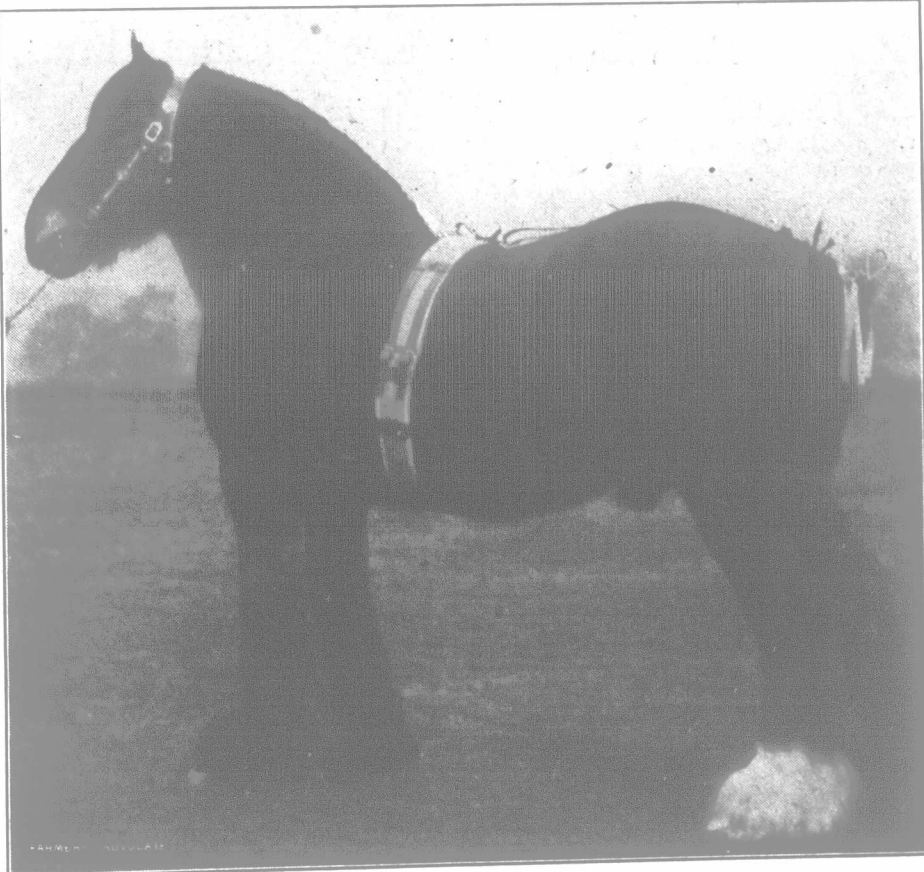
An old friend of mine once, when he was told that a certain horse he was looking over was deficient in bone, replied tersely, "Action is power." The statement is so self-evident that one would think it needs no insistence, yet I am afraid that it is every day overlooked in favor of some point which, however important it may be, is of less importance to the practical utility of the horse. If we come to examine the question carefully we shall find that the value of the horse depends entirely on his being capable of doing the work for which he is intended with the least expenditure of waste and with the greatest amount of comfort and ease to the man who is working with him. In other words, the horse's value depends upon his capability to work on the lines of least resistance, and to form a fair estimate of that it is necessary carefully to examine a horse's action. This is not always done, even in the show ring, and I have seen men, both when purchasing and when judging, who seemed to make a point of never standing in front of, or behind, a horse. It should not seem necessary to insist on the necessity of getting in a direct line with the horse whose action you are examining, but apparently it is.

When I was starting life an experienced "old hand" told me that I was to leave a horse which did not make a good impression when he first came out, and never look at him again. He said I should be sure to buy him if I did, and that he would never give me any satisfaction whilst I had him, and that when I came to sell him I should probably be so glad to see his back that I should sell him badly. The advice is thoroughly sound, as I found by experience, though I would remind my readers that it is quite possible to be so fastidious when purchasing

should be correct. However little it may be out of the correct line as the horse stands, it will be far enough out of it when he is extended, and a horse whose feet are thrown about, as we so frequently see when going at a good pace, is working at a disadvantage, and when he is beginning to grow tired he is very apt to fall. If he is correct in this point he will stand up when many an apparently better horse will be in hopeless difficulties. I remember an instance in which this was strongly impressed upon me. I was riding a horse that was decidedly short of breeding. He was good looking enough, and his action was well balanced, but he lacked pace, yet the angle of his pasterns was perfect. It was my lot to ride this horse in two of the fastest runs I ever saw. One was forty minutes, the other forty-five. In the former I was one of some dozen, and I owed my position entirely to the correct pasterns and shoulders of my horse and his well-balanced action. There was in my way a stiff post and rail with a wide drain on the landing side. I rode slowly at the obstacle, a fairly big one under any circumstances, and sufficiently formidable on a beaten horse. My horse cleared it handsomely; it saved me more than half a field and got me on to good ground. But I am convinced that a heavy fall would have been the result had he thrown his feet about as some that I see in the show ring.

Many years ago the late Earl of Zetland—the owner of Vottigeivo, Fandango, etc., impressed upon me the value of shoulder action. He pointed out that unless a horse put his foot well out, which he cannot do unless his shoulder is properly placed, the risk of his falling is great. He also said that we were likely to make the fatal mistake of taking high action for good action. This we have done with a vengeance, and no one can examine carefully the action of the modern Hackney without recognizing that much of the force expended is wasted in the air, and that high stepping and well-balanced action are not convertible terms. Years ago the fatal mistake was made of ignoring the horse for the sake of the action. If a horse "pulled up," that is, if he hit his curb chain with his knee it mattered nothing that he threw his feet all over the place, or whether he put his feet more than half a dozen inches in front of his nose. The result has been that Hackneys have, to a considerable extent, lost the good shoulders for which they were at one time famous, and that their action has also lost to a certain extent that balance which is the foundation of all good action.

The foundation of all action is the walk. It is a natural pace with all breeds of horses, and if a horse walks well, reaching



A Good Shire.

First-prize three-year-old at the 1915 Shire Show in England.

as to fall into the same difficulty. A man may get so tired of looking for the horse he wants that he buys a worse one than those he has previously rejected. I have known this happen more than once. But I think it is quite safe to urge on the would-be purchaser that he will be wise in shutting his eyes to all the perfections of a horse whose action, as a whole, makes a bad impression when he is first sent out. There may be exceptions—for instance, a horse may be upset when he first comes out either by the incompetence or bullying of the man who shows him, or by some outside circumstance. But even then, if carefully looked for, balance and actions will be found provided they are there.

One frequently hears such remarks as "His shoulders are all wrong but his action is perfect," or "He is perfect in shape but his action is deficient." Such remarks as these are contradictory. If a horse is perfectly shaped, if his joints and those forces which control his action are all in their proper place and in their proper working order, he must move well; he cannot do otherwise. And, per contra, if a horse is not truly shaped, he cannot move well and truly. It is an impossibility. He may move in a more or less showy manner, which in a certain sense pleases the eye, but his action cannot by any means be on the lines of least resistance. An important point is that the angle of the pasterns

out in front and getting his hind legs well under him, and walking on at a good pace, he is pretty certain to move well in his other paces. Somehow the walk seems to have been much neglected of late years. If a horse is brought out for inspection everything is done to excite and upset him so that he shall not walk, and a similar state of things prevails in the show ring. In how many cases when the judges say to an exhibitor, "Walk him down and trot him back," is the walking down an undignified shuffle. It of course by no means follows that because a horse shuffles in his walk that he will trot badly or gallop badly. I have known and owned horses that trotted and galloped well and that were bad walkers, having neither style nor pace, but I hold that the walk is a valuable pace in a horse, and that if he is at all built on right lines he ought to walk well. The question therefore rises, has the horse's education in this direction been neglected for many generations until the bad habit has become hereditary? It is possible. And I would point out that by "neglected education" I mean the teaching of those bad habits which are the result of indifferent or careless horsemanship.—Dalesman, in Farmer and Stockbreeder.

Do not make one team do all the work. Divide it up.

## LIVE STOCK.

### The Wool Situation.

A short time ago orders came through that no wool was to be exported from Canada. Immediately the price dropped several cents per pound and the wool market became very unsettled. Considerable wool is still in the hands of the growers and large quantities are held by dealers. All those interested in the wool business will read with satisfaction the following announcement made by John Bright, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner:—

#### WOOL MAY BE EXPORTED.

"I beg to state that a new Order now permits the exportation of wool grown in Canada to the United States, under a guarantee that the wool shall be used for manufacturing purposes only in the mills of that country, and that no part of the wool nor any wool tops or yarn made therefrom shall be re-exported from the United States.

"Applications for licenses to export wool grown in Canada should be made directly to the Department of Customs, Ottawa, where full information will be furnished. Under these arrangements the markets of the United States will be open to the Wool Growers of Canada."

Old Country reports, and, by the way, the Old Land is the wool-market centre of the world, indicate that the high prices which have ruled during the past few months have been a direct result of the war in Europe. The bulk of the output for soldiery is cross-bred combing wool, and, according to some who have been watching the market in Britain, the summit has been reached. The Government call for khaki is said to have ceased for the time being. Military orders alone put up the price in Britain.

It is estimated that the English clip will be less this year than last but the British manufacturers are said to have "tremendous weights" on hand. Colonial wool has been held up in transit and prices have been forced up beyond normal. London, England, reports considerable enquiry at export houses but the tendency seems to be toward lower levels over there.

In Canada the embargo announced a short time ago completely upset the market as embargoes always do. There was no outlet to the United States and in one month wool dropped 10 cents per pound. A few figures recently published in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" of Winnipeg, Man., show the extent of the industry.

The wool prices of the world are set in London, England, and the countries influencing prices to the greatest extent are the South American states and Australia. The approximate production in the various countries is as follows, indicating in a comparative way those controlling the market:

|                       | Sheep       | Wool, lbs.  |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| South American States | 112,000,000 | 700,000,000 |
| Australia             | 85,000,000  | 510,000,000 |
| United States         | 50,000,000  | 300,000,000 |
| Asiatic Russia        | 32,000,000  | 192,000,000 |
| Great Britain         | 27,000,000  | 162,000,000 |

These figures have a very direct bearing on the world's market, impressing one with the strong position of the South American states, and Australia, especially in view of the fact that their production is nearly all exported, while that of many other nations has to supply a heavy local demand.

The total world's sheep population is approximately 648,000,000, with a wool production of about 3,888,000,000 pounds. This output we understand has not materially increased to correspond with that of the world's population. This situation would naturally tend to produce a firmer market. To offset this, however, several factors are evidently important, among which are the decreased yardage in the manufacture of women's wear, and the tendency to economize. In consequence of this situation considerable wool was carried over from last year due to insufficient demand. From a well-known wool expert we gain the information that in consequence of the above mentioned condition wool prices would have been lower on the world's market this year than previously if the war conditions had not prevailed. Much clothing has been and is needed to clothe the armies of the world, good fat contracts for wool have been given, and considerable speculation has been done. It is believed that due to the speculative element prices have ranged higher than justifiable.

Both Canada and the United States are importing countries. The United States supplies only 50 per cent. of her demand, and Canada only a limited proportion of her requirements. During the past year the American market has been open, and American buyers competed with the Canadians for our wool output. The situation since May 1 has changed considerably, due to the Dominion Government order preventing the exportation of wool to countries outside the British Empire. As a result of this restriction Canadian wool houses have dropped quotations

temporarily. One of the large Toronto houses quoted prices six cents lower owing to the confusing market. In face of these facts the ultimate strength of the market is somewhat uncertain.

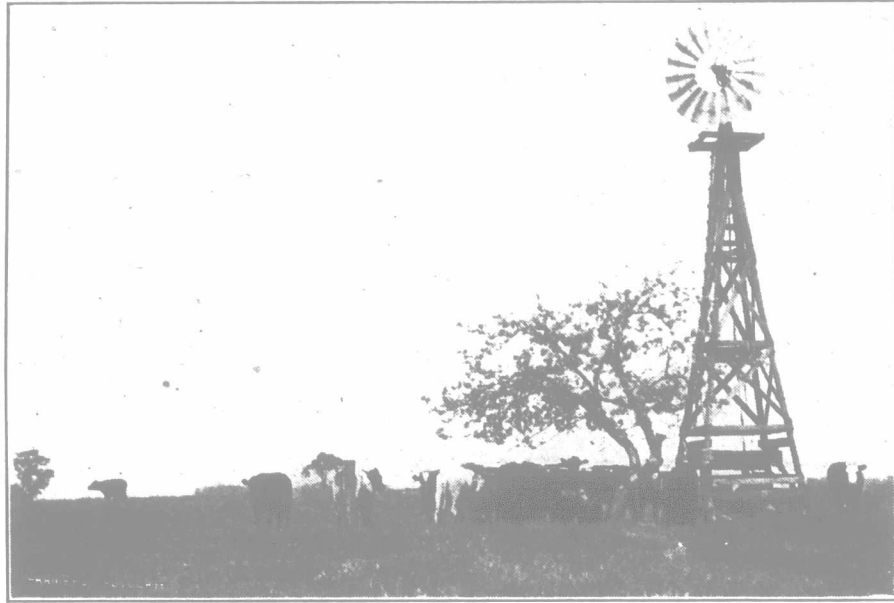
It would seem that prices should not have dropped as much as 10 cents per pound simply because export was prohibited, when in reality Canada is an importing country, but as previously stated embargoes always bring uncertainty and lower prices.

Undoubtedly the new order permitting wool to go to the United States under agreement will somewhat stimulate trade but prices are not likely to go as high as they were again this summer, although 7 cents per lb. advance came with the lifting of the embargo.

Some system of grading and selling wool would undoubtedly aid the grower to higher profits. Last year in the West the association method of marketing was tried out and the producers as a result got from 7 to 9 cents per pound more for their wool than they did the previous season. The whole situation is problematical but it looks as though the high point has been reached in the wool market for the year. The demand is not at present so great for the army and some restrictions as to export are sure to remain. There is more wool than demand at the present time.

### Sweet Clover as Green Feed.

Visitors who have seen the excellent stand of sweet clover on a one-half acre plot at Weldwood have been favorably impressed with the crop. Readers will remember that this plot was sown in the spring of 1914 in an experimental way and two cuttings were taken from it that season, the last being made in October, rather late, and the crop was cut too close to the ground. A favorable winter was easy on the clover but the unprotected roots heaved somewhat and a lesson was learned. It is not good practice to cut too late or too close. However the crop came through all right and at time of



Plenty Water but Not Much Shade.

writing, June 1, the stand is very thick and averages two feet in length. It is nearly ready to cut and will likely be harvested before this is read. We are giving the crop a thorough trial as a feed. The old complaint has been that stock will not eat sweet clover. All we can say is that our stock will and do eat it. They ate it last year as green feed and as cured hay and if anyone doubts its palatability they should see our bull, the calves and pigs of all ages devouring the green feed. Pigs running in red clover eight inches high will leave the pasture and come to the fence and eat an armful of sweet clover thrown over to them. The old sows and the nursing litters relish it and the bull simply "hogs" it down. It was sown thickly and will be cut early so as to prevent its becoming woody. It looks good as far as we have gone with it in an experimental way.

### Lice Caused Listlessness.

A Northumberland Co., Ont., correspondent writes in explanation of a bull refusing to serve cows, that after trying almost everything he found that lice were the real cause of his Short-horn bull being off in condition, listless and dull to such an extent that he would not attempt to serve his cows. After killing the lice with a proprietary dip the bull soon began to pick up in flesh, and now works well at the head of the herd. There is no doubt but that lice cause a greater loss of vitality in stock than most people believe.

The British Government have requested the stewards of the Jockey Club to suspend race meetings for the duration of the war.

## FARM.

### The Farming Situation in Yorkshire.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The farmers of Yorkshire, England, are considered models in the matter of high-class farming, and I do believe that some impressions I have made from a recent tour in the northeast and west ridings of that big county will interest readers of "The Farmer's Advocate." This spring-time, however, matters look equally cheering and dispiriting. On the one hand excellent use, all things considered, had been made of the delightfully seasonable weather that has favored spring cultivation and cropping. Pastures and arable land alike bear testimony to the energy with which seriously depleted staffs of workmen must have struggled with tasks hitherto allotted to twice or thrice as many men. The total acreage of wheat and other grain crops and potatoes that has been got in is quite marvellous, and the tilth and general appearance of the soil indicate that neither early nor late sowings have been shuffled through anyhow. How second ploughings where they were necessary have been accomplished, it is as difficult to surmise as it would be to guess how the shorthanded farmer will get through the work which the advancing season will bring with it.

There are scattered up and down Yorkshire farms of from 100 to 500 acres with only the farmer, one son, and one or two laborers to look after them. One case has been heard of in which only about half a dozen men were available to farm nearly a thousand acres. The Board of Agriculture, in its circular on April 28, express a fear that farmers think that Labor Exchanges are ineffective to help them, and say that 600 laborers have been supplied to farms in the last two months. The Board add that "the failure of farmers to make use of this source of supply has given rise to the belief in some quarters that the alleged shortage of agricultural labor does not exist, and that complaints to that effect are due mainly to unwillingness on the part of farmers to offer an adequate wage. The Consultative Committee are, however, pleased to think that the latter contention has been disproved by the fact that since the commencement of the war circumstances have in most districts justified an increase of farmers' wages averaging 15 per cent. in addition to the rises of 5 to 10 per cent. which took place during the 12 months prior to the war."

As a matter of fact, a vast majority of Yorkshire farmers would be glad to give any wages in reason to competent men. The advances already given range from 2 shillings to 6 shillings a week. As a great number of the laborers who have gone to the war live in with the master or with his hands on the farm, it is difficult to house substitutes for them near enough to their work. It is admitted that Labor Exchanges are doing something, but it is also asserted that the machinery of the Exchange is cumbersome and tiresome, and that only a small proportion of the helpers procured by this agency are useful on a farm. Yorkshire farmers are making the best use they can of the women and boys who come to their rescue, but when the Board of Agriculture, the Labor Exchanges, increased wages, Belgian refugees, and women and boys have lent willing and sympathetic help the shortage of skilled men in North and East Yorkshire almost seems to threaten coming disaster. Take one startling fact alone, for which the present writer has the highest possible authority. In one division of Yorkshire 60 farms will shortly be tenantless, and when Colonel Sir Mark Sykes and the splendid contribution of men he took with him to the Front return they will find somewhere about 2,000 acres of the best land in England awaiting their attention should the totally unexpected not happen.

All that has been said about the scarcity of competent men may be repeated with reference to horses, in many cases with two-fold emphasis. Upon light, heavier half-breds, and Shire horses alike, the War Authorities levied such heavy tribute in this country that there are few more left for them to acquire. Army buyers now are quietly purchasing all they can to repair the wastage of war, and, without thought of commandeering, feel constrained to give almost the



full price that is asked, which for really good horses represents advances of from 30 to 60 per cent. upon the old normal figures. Need it be said that the premium and other sire horses, light and heavy, which are now going their rounds through the great breeding districts of Yorkshire are being earnestly welcomed by such farmers as have mares to mate with them, and the determination of the Government not to impress dams suitable for breeding is being increasingly appreciated. The review by Sir Harry Verney in the House of Commons the other evening, and the measures of the Board of Agriculture to increase the nation's horse supply appear to be increasing confidence all around and should bear fruit. The idea of the War Authorities reserving to themselves the best of the horses that come back from the war meets with general approval; but, of course, it is hoped that if they do not breed from the mares the latter will be put into the hands of farmers who will do so.

The Yorkshire farmer is naturally deeply thankful for the solatium for his troubles that he finds in the high and still rising prices of wheat, fat stock, and such hay and other fodder as he can spare; and he feels encouraged to spend as much money as he can afford in increasing both his crops and his live stock. The breeding of Shorthorns and other pedigree stock for milk or meat, or both, from bulls furnished at low fees by the Board of Agriculture proceeds apace. In this as in most other items of its special efforts for increasing the national stock of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, the Board of Agriculture may care to know that almost every pound that it devotes in the way of subsidies is being spent, and that Yorkshire considers itself to be one of the most favorable and productive fields for State enterprise in this direction.

In view of the partial declension of pig breeding in Ireland, and of the opinions of a special Departmental Committee on the subject, published the other day, it is interesting to know that the boars subsidised by the Board of Agriculture to encourage breeding in Yorkshire are in great demand, and that high hopes are being entertained amongst Yorkshire pig breeders of their results. In the year 1914 British pigs increased their numbers by 379,000, or 18 per cent., and Ireland added no fewer than 245,000 to its porcine possessions. Yorkshire's share of the British advance was 50,029, or one-seventh of the entire British increase. At the end of the year this county returned a total of 232,557 pigs.

If the recent rate of prolificacy is not being maintained in Yorkshire, breeders will generally share the blame between swine fever, the dearthness of pig meat and the sanitary regulations in urban and other districts, which practically prohibit a cottager from keeping a pig. In all our large cities an enormous amount of the offal of human food which formerly was collected locally for the feeding of cottagers' pigs is now wasted. This helps the war to keep up the price of feedstuffs for pigs, and there seems to be little chance of its becoming cheaper while the war lasts. The most famous northern experts appear to agree in thinking that the high price of pig feed has more to do with the supply of pigs than the high price of bacon. Mr. Sanders Spencer thinks that now we are beginning to settle down and to realize that the demand for fresh and cured meats must be large for some time, the supply is not at all likely to outstrip the demand. He might have added that more pigs might soon be bred if they could be profitably fed. One of the Yorkshire boars now subsidised by the Board of Agriculture seems to be settling down to the useful practice of begetting over 800 pigs per season. Last season he was mated with over 100 sows, whose surviving litters averaged 8 per sow.

London, Eng.

G. T. BURROWS.

### Weeds.

An exchange says: It should be scarcely necessary to comment upon the loss which annually occurs through the agency of weeds on the farm, but that it is great we can well believe. Last year saw approximately sixty thousand tons of weed seeds cleaned out of our grain at the head of the Great Lakes. How much more was cleaned out at local mills and elevators, or left on the farms to renew next year's weed crop, could scarcely be estimated.

But for many species of birds that feed freely upon the seeds of noxious weeds no one knows how many more tons of such seeds would annually be harvested with our crops.

This evidently refers to the United States' crop, but it all goes to show the loss from weeds which may seem trivial on individual farms but in the aggregate represent untold loss.

Avoid shoeing colts which are not going to be called upon to do work on the road. Shoes are not necessary for farm work, but once worn the colt cannot so well go without them, especially on the front feet.

### Sandy as a Jurist.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A couple or three weeks back it was my privilege or misfortune to be summoned to act as a jurymen in a toon no' far frae ma hame, an' as the notice said, I maun attend "or answer at ma peril," I thought I'd maybe juist as weel not tak' chances by stayin' away. On the whole a chap will aye learn somethin' ilka time he gangs on a wee trip like yon, so I left the stock in the care o' the auld wumman an' the hired mon an' pittin' on a soft collar and an auld-fashioned necktie, that I thought I could manage tae git on wi'oot the auld lady's help, I set oot tae help the judge an' lawyers administer the law accordin' tae the rules o' fairness an' justice.

As I happened tae be on the Grand Jury I didna' hae muckle tae dae but help bring in a "true bill" against a young chap that had been misbehavin', an' then what did the chaps on the iither Jury dae but let him off wi'oot sae muckle as a "dinna' dae it again." When I saw that I says tae masel' says I, "Sandy, ye micht as weel be at hame feedin' the bossies as comin' here tae gae through a maitter o' form that disna' coont for anything in the lang rin." In ma opeenion it's a waste o' time an' money this callin' a jury tae come feefy mile or mair tae say whether they think a case is worth bringin' up for trial or no'. Gin somebody is willin' tae gae tae the trouble an' expense o' bringin' their complaint tae the coorts in an effort tae get justice, their case ought tae be heard, says I. But it's an auld custom, like sae mony mair things o' the kind ye see in a coort-room, an' these customs die hard. It wad mak' a horse lauch tae see that clerk, or coort crier, as they ca' him, gae through his same auld rigmarole ilka time they're ready tae get doon tae business. "Oyay, Oyay," he says, "this coort is now open. All manner o' persons havin' ony complaint tae make will noo draw near, an' they shall be heard."

As a maitter o' fact ony person that wad respond tae this invitation wi'oot gaein' through a couple o' weeks o' preparation at the hands o' the lawyers, an' complyin' wi' iither different forms, wad be mair than likely tae find thimsels landed on the street by the constables, that are aye sae busy about the place. I aften wonder why we canna' hae as muckle originality about us as oor forefathers awa' back, wha invented these forms an' phrases. Gin there was as muckle effort tae simplify the machinery o' the law-coorts as there is tae simplify the machinery on oor farms an' in the workshops, it wad be a fine thing for a' concerned.

But it wasna' tae talk about this that I started oot. When we had got through wi' oor wee trial the auld judge says tae us, says he, "Gentlemen o' the Grand Jury, since ye hae noo disposed o' a' yer duties in connection wi' this coort I wad suggest that you visit the public institutions o' this toon, such as the jail, the hospitals and the hame for the aged, and mak' a report o' the condition in which ye find them. Ye will then be discharged an' get yer pay frae the clerk o' the sessions." Ye may guess that we didna' lose ony time in startin' on oor tour o' inspection. We were aye wantin' tae get hame, as it seemed mair like a fortnight we had been there than twa days.

Weel, gin those buildings are aye as clean as they were when we went through them, they'll dae. I will na' insult the caretakers an' managers by sayin' they kenned we were comin'. But ony suspicious person wad be inclined tae think they had some idea o' it. I hae had some experience o' hospitals, an' I had also seen the inside o' a jail in ma day (in a veesitin' way, of course) sae I wisna' sae muckle interested in these places as I was in the hame for the aged, or in iither words, what we used tae call the "work house." I aften used tae wonder why people didna' want tae end their days in an' institution o' this kind, as I thought it ought tae be better than tramping the road an' takin' chances wi' the dogs an' auld wimmin along the way. But I've changed ma mind. I'll fak' the road for it gin the time ever comes that I hae tae choose. The auld folks are treated weel eneuch, as far as I could see, but it's what ye micht ca' the monotony o' the thing that wad kill me. Gettin' up in the mornin' when ye're tauld by one person an' gaein' tae bed on the orders o' another, takin' yer meals when somebody says ye may, an' eatin' what is set before ye whether ye like it or not. But the worst o' a' must be the sittin' about between times waitin' for somethin', ye dinna' ken what. I suppose it's death, an' gin I was there I wad be unco glad tae see him comin' in at the door, Im' thinkin'.

"What on airth," says I tae masel', "brings a' these auld sinners tae endin' their days in a place like this? Maybe," thinks I, "it's because they are sinners. I'll juist ask the matron o' the hoose about some o' them." And I did. "Weel," says she, "there may be a gud mony reasons why a mon has tae end up in the poor-house, an' once in a while ye may rin across

one wha has had misfortune an' couldna' vera weel help himsel', but in the majority o' cases drink or laziness will accoot for their presence here."

"I'm no' surprised to hear it," says I, "I was juist guessin' as much masel'. Between what they inherited frae their ancestors an' what they contracted frae their surroundings, they hae made quite a shipwreck o' it." "Aye," says the matron, "but I dinna' ken that ye're richt in pittin' a' the blame on what ye micht ca' in iither words, heredity an' invironment. The real trouble is that they didna' choose tae pit up a fight tae keep frae goin' under. Gin they had they would na' be here. Some o' these same auld chaps that are endin' their days in misery might be in the place o' the judge on the bench, that ye were listenin' tae yesterday gin they had made the best o' the chances they had, an' it's a sure thing that had that same judge allowed drink an' laziness tae get the better o' him, he wad either be here or in some iither place juist as bad. He made his fight an' won oot; these men would na' fight, an' you see the last chapter in their history. It doesna' mak' pleasant readin'."

"Weel," says I, when I had thanked the lady an' taken ma leave, "I aye learn somethin' ilka time I tak' a wee trip awa' frae hame. But an object lesson like yon is mair thar I hae got for some time. An' it will no' get awa' frae me, I'll warrant ye. Gin fightin' an' keepin' oot o' the poor-house gae thegither, I'll fight tae the last gasp. But between you an' me, there's mair tae it thar juist avoidin' poverty. We all ken that gin we want tae develop muscle we maun exercise oor arms an' a' the different members o' oor body gin we are tae get it. So it's juist the same wi' the mental or spiritual side o' us, as ye micht say. Plenty moral backbone is what is needed by the maist o' us, an' I dinna' ken ony iither way tae get it than through the exercise that comes wi' fightin' oor tendency tae dae the thousand an' one things that are no' quite in line wi' honesty an' clean livin'. It's a great schule, is this auld warld, for the makin' o' men, gin we only tak' advantage o' it. Mony's the pur wreck has made a fresh start an' built up a fine character in it, but he didna' dae it wi'oot fightin', an' fightin' wi' laith his hands, at that. War is the fashion noo-a-days, an' those o' us wha hae no' the time to gae tae France can juist console oorselves wi' the fact that there's a scrap waitin' for us ilka day on oor ain farms that will try oor courage as weel or maybe better than facin' the German bullets. I hae no doot some o' those chaps I saw in the poor-house micht hae been auld soldiers. They could meet the bayonet a' richt, but the bottle was too much for them.

SANDY FRASER.

### Cleaning Trough.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in "The Farmer's Advocate" of May 6 an enquiry by C. L. S. in regard to green scum on water tank. I had the same trouble last year with a new cement tank. I used a strong solution of whitewash but this did no good; so tried a strong mixture of zenoleum and water with the result that it cleaned the trough up like new. In the course of a week or so it would start forming again and I would repeat the application. I was careful to rinse the tank out thoroughly after using the solution. I would not want to say that this was a sure preventive or remedy, as I only tried it the one season, or part of it. As it is quite cheap and can be had from most drug stores it would do no harm to give it a trial.

CLARENCE H. L. HAWLEY.

### Oxeye Daisy.

One of the commonest bad weeds in Ontario and doing most of its damage in grass or hay crop, particularly in old pastures, is oxeye daisy, sometimes called white weed or poverty weed. It flowers in June, producing many very showy white flowers with a yellow centre, and spreads rapidly by means of seed and running rootstocks which send off short off-shoots producing new plants. As a general thing a large number of stocks spring from one root, and flowers may be found on stocks all the way from 6 inches to two or three feet high. There is no method of getting rid of the daisy in sod without breaking up and cultivating. Where it occurs in clover or hay crops the crop should be cut before the weed has a chance to produce seed. Clover crops are recommended as a means of fighting the weed, on account of their being ready to cut early in the season. Shallow ploughing of sod during the dry period late in July or some time in August with thorough cultivation with a broad-shared cultivator from that until frost comes is recommended. Where the system of seeding down to clover is practiced the land should be ploughed after the clover has been removed, leaving it down for one year only. Do not plough too deeply just after harvesting the hay crop, and be sure and keep the cultivator going once a week if possible. Last

thing in the fall it is advisable to ridge the land and leave it in this condition over winter. Ridging allows the land to dry out quickly in the spring, and has a beneficial effect upon the soil as well as exposing the weed roots to severe frost, which aids in weakening the plants. A great many recommend following this system with a hoed crop. From experience we know that it requires persistent effort to clean a badly-infested field of oxeye daisy, and we have seen it take three summer-fallowings one following the other to rid an old pasture of the pest. Practically the only way of fighting it in old pastures which cannot be ploughed up is to turn sheep on it. Sheep will keep it from seeding and spreading, and their close pasturing weakens the roots. Buyers of clover and timothy seed should be careful not to sow oxeye daisies with their seed, and a short rotation of crops tends to destroy this weed as it does many other of the common farm pests. Remember particularly to plough the land shallowly some time in August, and work it frequently until late fall with the broad-shared cultivator, then ridge up. This is also a very good practice in fighting Canada thistles and many other weeds.

## THE DAIRY.

### Making Milk to Make Money.

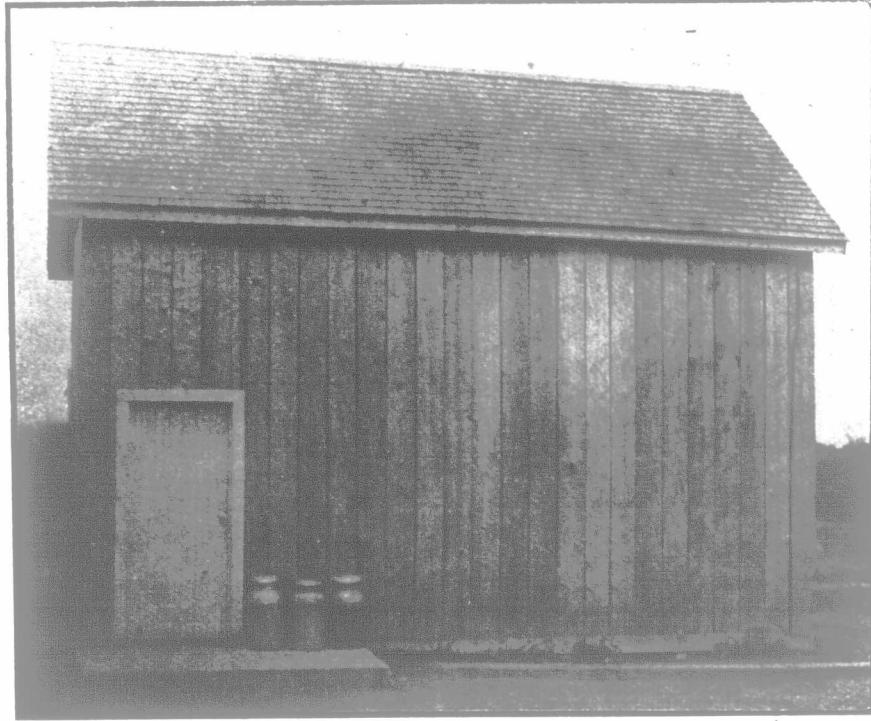
It seems incredible that a farmer should be able to dispose of one-half of a 200-acre farm and through a change in methods and markets still obtain a greater revenue from the 100 acres than the 200 acres formerly yielded. J. P. Griffin, of Halton County, Ontario, can explain how he has accomplished the feat, and he did so to a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" on a recent day in May. Mr. Griffin was "up against" a proposition. He had arrived at a point in the management of his farm where he was called upon to make a decision. His good judgment cast him into a class with many dairymen who, by special attention to the dairy department of their farm, are receiving a fair revenue. J. P. Griffin, who had been farming ordinarily or, in his own words, "was selling grain, grain, grain," decided one day to be a dairyman, and had he received his total returns for milk alone from October 1, 1913, to October 1, 1914, in one check it would have been worth twenty-five hundred dollars at his bank at par.

This Halton farmer makes no claim for expertness, for exceptional ability as a farmer, or for extraordinary skill in dairying. From here and there he gathers ideas, and where applicable to his circumstances he puts them into practice. Some years ago his herd of dairy heifers and cows was getting beyond the capacity required to supply the home. There were two things he could do. He could "make a sale," call dairymen from far and near and sell to them at their price his surplus stock of cattle. Or he could direct his efforts towards still further building up and improving the herd, and disposing of his milk in the most profitable manner. He chose the latter, and set about being a dairyman.

This new occupation required some improvements. An ice-house and milk-house combined was constructed, the total dimensions being 15 feet by 22 feet. One end of this building, 6 feet wide, was cemented and used as the milk-house. In it a cement tank was made large enough to accommodate 9 eight-gallon cans with sufficient ice. Over the room used for handling the milk a loft was left for storing surplus sawdust. Then the water supply was insufficient, and to solve this problem a well was drilled, and a gasoline engine and pump were installed in one part of the stable. The water is pumped into a large tank where the air is compressed, giving power to force the water throughout the buildings. Thirdly, another silo was added to the storage equipment, making two silos, each 12 feet by 30 feet. The writer was surprised to find the dairy herd still in the stable on the 28th day of May, but Mr. Griffin casually remarked, "I shall have to turn them out soon, my silage is getting low." Eleven acres of corn were grown last year to fill the silos, and the cows are allowed to rest peacefully in the stable until it is gone. The matter of a drought in July or August with the consequent dry pastures is also guarded against, for alfalfa is almost ready, and a summer pasture of oats, sugar cane and clover awaits the herd.

The cows are all grades, but the markings indicate a pretty heavy percentage of Holstein blood. As the whole milk goes to the city the calves are fed on whole milk for 3 or 4 weeks, and then put upon rations of grain and hay and water. During the short period of milk feeding the youngsters are introduced to chop and bran, so they take it at an early age. Young stock of varying ages, reared according to this system, were in the stable, and although the calves did not resemble, in roundness and plumpness, the sucking calf, yet the yearlings showed no ill effects, and gave promise of developing into rugged, producing cows.

When the high price of feeding stuffs began to worry dairymen last winter, the grain ration of the herd was considerably reduced. In this regard Mr. Griffin said: "With good silage, clover or alfalfa hay and some cottonseed meal I find the cows get along very nicely." More than the generally recommended amount of silage is given to the cows. The measure used all winter was filled with silage and put on the scales. It weighed exactly 60 pounds after deducting the weight of the container. Each individual of the producing herd received that amount every day. Economical production is sought after rather than enormous yields at a high cost. Seventeen cows in all stages of their lactation periods were

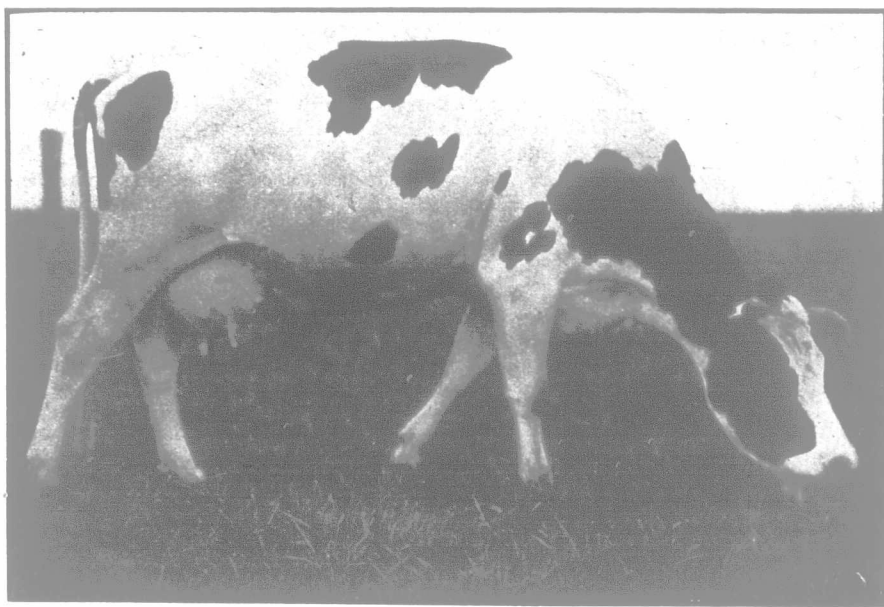


Ice-house and Milk-house Combined.

The building constructed by J. P. Griffin, of Halton County, Ont., in which to care for the milk.

milking in May, and two of them freshened in the middle of the month. Adding up, on a white-washed post in the stable, the number of cans of milk produced in May Mr. Griffin said, "My check for May will be \$216."

One feature which attracted attention in the stable was cleanliness. Where cattle are stabled in the spring it is no easy matter to conduct the farm work and keep things clean. Yet no inspector, we believe, would be critical enough to complain of the way milk is being produced in this dairy or of the character of the surroundings. An appliance not commonly found was a wire stretched behind and over the line of cows. The



Lady Pieteeje Canary's Jewel 17314.

Owned by J. M. Steves, B. C. Yield in 365 days, under official test, 938.93 lbs. fat, 24,149.3 lbs. milk.

tails of the herd were attached to a string, and it in turn fastened to a ring which slid back and forth on the wire line. When the animals are standing they have free use of their tails for all legitimate purposes, but when lying down the tail is held up out of the gutter. This prevents the tail from getting soaked and afterwards being dried by lashing the sides, back and udder of its owner or the neighboring cow.

A few years of experience have led Mr. Griffin to remark, "One must make a specialty of the dairy business to be successful." It is the old saying, "do one thing and do it well," that applies particularly here. Although the one basket

idea for all the eggs is losing ground in some districts yet to run a dairy successfully a farmer must first of all be a dairyman. This J. P. Griffin has proven to his own satisfaction on his farm in Halton County. He still sells some wheat, but he never forgets the milkers that earned the \$2,500 check for him on the 100-acre farm.

### The "Black Stuff" in the Babcock Test Fat Column.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many operators of the well-known Babcock test for determining milk-fat, have trouble in securing a clear column of yellow fat in the neck of the bottle after the test is completed. Sometimes there is more or less curdy matter mixed with the fat, but more frequently the fat is dark in color and beneath the fat is a collection of black flocculent material.

Not long ago we had an inquiry from a person who practices testing his cows, to know whether any part, or all of this "black stuff" should be included in the reading of the test. He said some "experts" have advised him to include all of his black material when making the reading; others say include half of it, and others again advise not including any of the charred matter in the fat reading. He desired to know which was right. As there are doubtless many others using the Babcock test who have had similar experiences and who desire to know what is correct. We shall endeavor to answer this question.

#### CAUSES OF BLACK STUFF.

1. The milk is at too high a temperature. Many persons milk a cow, measure the milk at once with the pipette, add the acid, and complete the test within a few minutes after milking. This frequently gives "burnt" readings, as the milk when drawn from the cow is about 98 degrees to 100 degrees F. in temperature, whereas the milk for a Babcock test should not be above 70 degrees F. Cool the milk between 65 degrees and 70 degrees before adding the sulphuric acid, and one cause of black stuff will be eliminated.

2. The acid may be at too high a temperature. If the acid be kept in a very warm room, it becomes heated to room temperature, which, if above 70 degrees, and the usual quantity be added causes the chemical action to take place much too violently, causing a burning of the fat by the great heat produced as a result of the chemical changes. Have the acid at a temperature between 65 degrees and 70 degrees to prevent fat burning.

3. The acid is too strong. Commercial sulphuric acid having a specific gravity of 1.82 to 1.83 is sometimes difficult to get in the country districts. As a rule there are no means on farms for testing the strength, or specific gravity of acid, hence when a new lot of acid is purchased, it is advisable to test it by using three or four bottles or samples of the same milk. Add the regular amount (17.5c.c.) to one sample, making a note of this; then measure acid to say one-quarter of an inch above the mark on the acid measure to another sample; and one-quarter of an inch below the mark, to another bottle. After the test is completed note carefully which quantity of acid produces a fat column that is a clear, yellowish liquid distinctly separated from the acid solution beneath it, then use this quantity in future testing. If there be curdy material in all three, this indicates a weak acid, assuming that the temperatures of the milk and acid were right.

POULTRY.

A Farm Flock of Shorthorn Chickens.

The Late Hon. John Dryden, at one time Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, commonly spoke of Barred Rocks as the Shorthorn chicken. If the term may be applied to a particular breed of fowl, possibly we may be allowed to enlarge further and say that Mrs. E. T. Emerson, of Halton County, Ontario has been very successful with the dual-purpose, Shorthorn chicken. This enthusiastic poultry-raiser is not carried away with the breed; she does not talk Barred Rocks, she talks chickens. The neighbors agree that she is an enthusiast and that quality of intense interest in the work is a greater factor for success than houses, rations or equipment. The writer

A dual-purpose cow is expected to give a good flow of milk annually and at the same time be so constituted as to produce an easy-feeding, quick-maturing steer. Likewise the dual-purpose hen must show a fair egg record and rear a marketable table fowl, either pullet or cockerel, on a reasonable amount of grain. The quantity of grain required to produce a pound of gain in a fowl is just as important as is the relation between grain and gain in a steer. For two years the egg production in this dual-purpose flock has been about the same. Let us study it for 1914-15.

During the months of December, January and February, 75 hens were in the laying pens. The average number of eggs per day in the first month was 15; for January it was 20 and for February 34. In March, 5 hens were clucking or sitting and the remaining 70 averaged 41 eggs per day. From December 1, 1914, to April 3, 1915, 70 hens returned a revenue in eggs alone of \$1.25

each or counting casualties, clucking hens and sitters the total of 75 hens averaged \$1.16. This is for the months when eggs are hardest to get but of course the better price of winter neutralizes that to some extent. To May 22 from December 1, the total revenue for eggs alone was \$100.51. These were sold for consumption, realizing market prices. Throughout this period it must also be remembered that eggs were used by the family and no mention is made of them in the figures given.

For returns from the fowl sold we must go back to the season of 1914. This spring, 180 chicks were hatched while last spring 160 pullets and cockerels were raised. During last summer 90 male birds were sold at an average price of 85 cents each or bringing a total of \$76.50. Pullets, 20 in number, were also sold at varying prices and for different purposes and the total receipts for them amounted to \$17.00. There were retained in the flock 50 of the best pullets reared last summer and Mrs. Emerson appraised them at \$1.25 each. However 40 old hens were disposed of and if we credit the flock with \$35.00 which they realized the pullets should not be considered for they are necessary to maintain the parent stock at its original value. It may now be seen, counting the returns for pullets sold, old hens and cockerels, that the gross returns for that department of the flock amounted to \$128.50. This combined with the receipts for eggs makes a gross revenue of \$229.01. Study will reveal the fact that no account is given of the eggs produced or sold after April 3. In this regard the records are lacking for the young growing chicks, perhaps, attracted too much attention and the eggs selling at only moderate prices were allowed to go unrecorded.

From calculations and estimates Mrs. Emerson asserts that one-half of the gross revenue is profit. This would indicate earnings of \$114.50 from the 75 dual-purpose Shorthorn chickens. Assuming that some wire, lumber, and other materials may be used without thought, \$14.50 would cover all the outlay and any incidental expenditures not recorded in consequence of having a husband's materials to choose from. One hundred dollars profit from 75 hens is not a record but it represents excellent returns from a farm flock and what others might do with the enthusiasm and good judgment used by Mrs. Emerson in caring for her flock of Shorthorn chickens.

THE APIARY.

How to Transfer Bees From Box to Modern Hive.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": The old, antiquated box-hive is one of the best strongholds of foul brood in Ontario at the present time. Many years of educative work in apiculture have failed to entirely remove it, especially from small apiaries that do not receive much attention. The owner often-times would be only too willing to get rid of the nuisance; but owing to pressure of other duties neglects to transfer his bees to movable frame hives. While transferring is a mean job at any time, it can readily be accomplished by following the directions of any good bee book. No expert assistance is necessary; and when done, the beekeeper is in a position to combat foul brood with some chance of success. Owing to the rapid spread of the disease it is criminal folly for any man to continue using a box-hive.

Some years ago I transferred several colonies, using both the direct and indirect methods. For the former way you need a number of appliances,

If all three are dark in color and the bottles where the larger quantity was used are burned, this indicates a strong acid and much less than the usual quantity should be used—again, assuming that the temperatures are between 65 degrees and 70 degrees. Strong sulphuric acid can be weakened by pouring it into a bottle containing a small quantity of water, but sulphuric acid should never have water poured into the acid as this is dangerous. One authority recommends the addition of 2c.c. of 80 per cent. glycerin to milk before the acid is added. It is claimed that the glycerin protects the milk from the acid before the two are mixed together and in this way a clear fat column is obtained, which cannot be got so readily in any other way.

If the acid bottle be left uncorked for a time, it will absorb moisture from the air and thus will be gradually weakened. However, care must be taken and not allow it to become too weak, else there will be trouble in the other direction.

4. The acid may be impure or dirty. Sometimes material gets in the acid from the containers which makes the acid "muddy" in appearance, and it is very difficult to get clear readings when such acid is used. If an ordinary cork be used as stopper for the acid bottle, the acid chaps the cork and some of the particles get in the acid and into the fat column, causing trouble with the readings. In such cases, or where there is dirt of any kind, the acid should be strained before using. A piece of cotton cloth will usually answer the purpose for straining a small quantity of acid. Of course, in a short time the acid will "eat" the cloth, but enough will be strained to make a few tests before the cloth is dissolved.

5. Sometimes the hot water used makes trouble in obtaining a clear reading of fat. It is better to use rain water when making tests on the farm, especially where the water from the well is very hard. This hardness in the well water is indicated by a living deposit on the inside of the tea-kettle. If the kettle used for boiling water has a deposit or crust on the inside, then it would be better not to use such water for making milk tests, but rather use clean rain water. A few drops of sulphuric acid added to the hard water before it is heated and run into the Babcock samples will often overcome the trouble, but the simplest plan is to use soft water which is nearly always available on the farm.

6. Whirling once only after adding hot water sometimes causes cloudy readings. Many operators in their haste to complete a test, add all the hot water required at one operation after the first whirling, then whirl again for one or two minutes and make the reading. This method is all right if the fat column is clear, but in cases where flocculent or burnt material appears in the fat after one whirling, it is better to add part of the hot water, say up to the one per cent. mark, whirl for one minute, then add the remainder of the hot water or up to the eight or ten per cent. mark, and whirl again for a minute. The second addition of the hot water seems to wash out the impurities from the fat and the reading is much clearer.

There may be other causes of "Black Stuff" than the foregoing, but these are the chief.

Answering the question asked by our correspondent, we should say not to include any of this charred material in the reading of the fat percentage. If there is much of it, better make the test over again, observing the precautions as outlined in this article. All tests for "Record of Performance" or "Record of Merit" work should be accepted only when the fat is clear and free from curd or burnt material. Farmers who are having "Official Testing" done at their farms can tell whether or not the supervisor understands his work by noting the appearance of the fat column when the reading is taken. Unless the fat is clear liquid, and has sharp divisions at top and bottom, the work done is of little value. The tester is simply "guessing." We know of no better test of a person's ability to use the Babcock method for determining the fat of milk than the appearance of the fat in the graduated neck of the bottle after the test is completed and at the time when the reading is taken. Unless the fat is as described in the foregoing the work has not been properly done. In most cases the trouble is failure to observe the right temperature at one or more stages of the process. Temperature is the key to success with the Babcock test for milk-fat, as it is in most operations of the dairy.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

Summer is here and the hot weather induces thirst. As a general thing the milk which the dairy calves get from two pail-feeds per day is not enough to quench their thirst. While too much skim-milk is liable to make them "pot-bellied," water should not be doled out in small quantity or not given at all. Keep drinking troughs in the calf pasture or box-stall and see that they are clean and always kept supplied with pure, fresh water. It will surprise you how often and how much the calves will drink and how much better they will do.



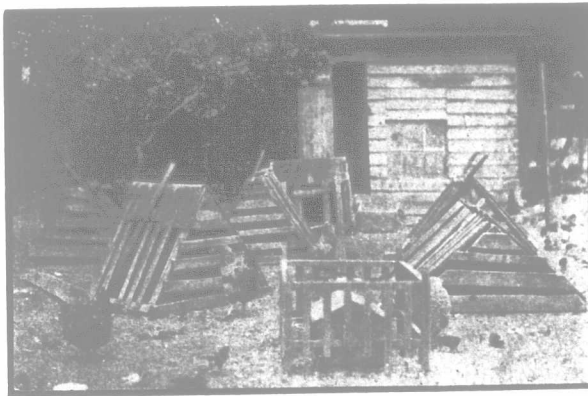
Some of the Parent Flock on the Emerson Farm.

never met a successful poultry-raiser who was not an enthusiast; success may encourage that attribute but without interest or enthusiasm there can be no success. Many enthusiasts have failed, it is true, but they lacked other qualifications: knowledge, experience and judgement.

It is not a large flock of hens that is kept on the Emerson farm; they went into winter quarters last fall, 75 in number, but they return a net profit annually of \$100.00 or more. The methods Mrs. Emerson pursues and the returns are interesting. The conditions are farm conditions such as exist on the majority of holdings in this country. The buildings are modest in structure and such as anyone could provide.

About 50 pullets are added to the flock each year and a similar number of old hens disposed of. This keeps the flock in a vigorous condition but two-year-old hens of known worth are often used in the breeding pen. The chicks are hatched and reared naturally.

In winter the rations are made up largely of home-grown crops. Oats for the morning feed are scattered in the litter the previous evening after the hens go to roost so at day break the birds are busily at work. At noon boiled potato peelings, thickened with chop, is given and in the evening they receive wheat. They also get



Where 180 Chicks Were Brooded.

This corner of the yard is used for rearing the young chicks. The hens are confined in the modest coops while the chicks run at large.

mangels. Animal food is given in the form of buttermilk of which they are given all they will drink. Twenty-five cents' worth of ground bone is purchased every week or two as well as some oyster shell and grit. These latter items constitute practically all the money outlay during the winter and early spring months. This season Mrs. Emerson is preparing to have sunflowers grown in order to produce seed for the flock.

One hundred and eighty chicks were hatched this spring. These receive hard-boiled eggs and bread crumbs at first and then a chick feed made up of the principal grains, cracked. It is a commercial preparation containing perhaps some weed seeds in addition to the cracked grains. Everything is done in a simple, common sense manner and in this way expenses are kept down.

such as a fine-toothed saw, hammer, chisel, honey-knife, bee-smoker, veil, a cloth to lay the brood combs upon, a large, wide board, and anything else that the operator may consider necessary. A new hive with bottom board, frames, etc., must be provided. About 10 a. m. on a fine, bright day, when the honey is coming in freely and when most of the workers are away, remove the old hive and place the new one on its stand with a sheet of paper spread out at the entrance. The field bees will enter, but soon come out in dismay at finding it empty. Place the old hive some distance behind its old stand. Blow in lots of smoke to keep the inmates quiet. Some people pry off the side of the old hive and proceed to take out the combs at once. This kills large numbers of bees. A better way is to place an empty box, bottom upwards, on top; and by drumming on the sides of the old hive with a stick for a few minutes the bees will move up and cluster in the box. When the majority have moved up, set the box to one side. Now pry off the side of the old hive to get the combs out.

Lay each comb on the flat board, covered with the cloth, and place a frame over it. Cut out a piece of comb to fit the frame, using a sharp knife for the purpose. Place the piece in the frame and secure with grocery cord or fasten in position with small sticks tied at the top and bottom. The bees will soon make the comb secure. Remove the sticks in a week or so. Each comb is treated in this way, and the broken pieces are kept for melting. Two pieces may be fastened in the one frame if there are not enough whole combs to fill up. Try to save all the brood possible. Any extra frames may be filled with full sheets of foundation.

Place the frames in the hives, and then dump the bees out of the box in front or over the top of the combs. Carry away all dripping pieces of comb, etc., and the job is done. Any good pieces of honey may be used for table use or put in the extractor.

This plan is always disagreeable. The only advantage claimed for it is that it can be done quickly, and we get rid of all the work at one time. The indirect method does away with a sticky job, saves loss of bees and brood, and leaves all straight combs in the new brood nest. Very often the combs in a box-hive are twisted in all shapes and are hard to fit into frames. For a beginner this plan is probably the best.

Fill a super with frames of wired foundation. Place this on top of the box-hive, being careful to have all joints and cracks "bee-tight." See that holes are bored in the top of the box large enough to admit free passage of the bees and queen. After a time, when the old brood nest is filled with eggs and brood, the queen will come into the upper storey and start to lay. When there is a good quantity of brood, remove the super and the box-hive, and set the super on a bottom board on the old stand. Pry off the bottom of the box and set the box on top of the super. Give a good smoking to hunt all the bees down. The queen will go down with them if lots of smoke is used. In this way all the workers and young bees are safely gotten into the new hive.

The next question is to dispose of the old box. It contains a few bees, a large quantity of sealed brood and eggs, and perhaps some honey. If it is destroyed, it means a serious loss to the colony. Place a queen excluder between it and the new brood chamber and leave for an hour or so. The bees will come up to feed the brood. Then lift it off, slide the new hive back a few inches on its bottom board, and slip in a piece of queen excluding metal over the opening. Place the old hive directly behind the new one, and close it up in such a way that the young bees as they hatch can enter the new hive through the queen excluder. This latter prevents the queen from entering the old brood nest. All cracks must be closed to prevent the bees from escaping to the outside, and to compel them to enter the new hive. In about three weeks the old box may be taken away and the comb melted. By this time all brood is hatched except a few drone cells.

One disadvantage of this method is that the combs cannot be utilized. But the work is so much cleaner that it is the best in the end. The actual work connected with it is small and the colony is preserved intact, not suffering any loss in bees or brood. Transferring may be done during fruit bloom, but in most localities it is better to wait until June, especially if the direct plan is used. The chances for combating foul brood would be much strengthened if every man, even with one or two colonies, had movable-frame hives, so that the brood can be examined weekly or even twice a month. The box-hive and the black bee must go soon whether the owner likes it or not, as the disease will do the trick if left alone.

Peterboro Co., Ont.

C. S. BROWN.

Women are bargain hunters, but an American paper does not believe that the Illinois woman who was accused of paying \$2.00 for a vote is guilty, adding the remark that no woman would have paid more than \$1.98.

## HORTICULTURE.

### What the Orchards of Canada Promise for 1915.

The first Fruit Crop Report for 1915 issued by Donald Johnson, Dominion Fruit Commissioner, goes forth under date of May 29. Reports of injury due to frosts and other causes had been received at Ottawa so the circular describes, as accurately as possible, the conditions of the fruit crop at the first of June. No complete reports have been received regarding conditions in the United States. That information will be contained in the July Report but telegraphic messages arriving as late as May 31 from the chief districts give information which is significant at this early period of the season. In the State of Michigan the prospects for early apples are good while fall and winter kinds are variable with no Baldwins to speak of. Peaches of all varieties are most promising and there are fine prospects for cherries. Grapes and strawberries were injured by frost and the showing for pears is poor but on the whole conditions are favorable. Apples blossomed heavily in the State of New York, with the exception of Baldwins which were relatively light. With a good set, the prospect in Western New York is for a substantial apple crop but less than last year on account of Baldwins. No extensive damage to peaches is discernible. The report from the North-west States estimates that the Yakima district will ship only 60 per cent. of last year's tonnage. Practically the same condition exists in all producing sections of the North-western States.

Basing a forecast upon the set of apple blossoms in the various fruit districts of Canada it appears that the crop will be large, except in Southern and Western Ontario, where it will be only about half of that harvested last season. Large orchards in Eastern Ontario promise a heavy crop with the exception possibly of Spys and Greenings in certain localities. The province of Nova Scotia will probably have a record crop, and if marketing conditions are satisfactory the growers should have a very successful season. In the districts of Quebec and Ontario where Fameuse and McIntosh apples grow extensively, these two varieties have blossomed well and set heavily. British Columbia reports a normal crop, probably about equal to that harvested a year ago. It is important to bear in mind that many young orchards are coming into bearing in that province and that the total amount of fruit produced will probably increase yearly for some time.

The crop in Western and South-western Ontario will probably not exceed 50 per cent. of last year's harvest. Blossoming was uneven and some injury from frost has been reported but the damage has not been estimated. In the district between Hamilton and Toronto, Baldwins are reported light, with Greenings and Golden Russets fair and Spys set for a large crop. There will be a shortage of Spys and Snows in Norfolk County.

In the counties bordering on the east of lake Huron there will be about 50 per cent. of a standard crop. In Brant county Baldwins and Greenings will be short with Spys, Kings, Snows and Russets making a better showing. In the county of Bruce, Russets, Kings and Greenings blossomed more heavily than other varieties.

The counties bordering on the north shore of lake Ontario, where a large part of the apple crop of Ontario is produced, have every indication of an excellent crop of nearly all varieties, and a slightly larger crop than was produced in 1914. In Prince Edward County there will be a shortage of Rhode Island Greenings, and in the Oshawa district Spys and Baldwins are reported light. In parts of Northumberland, too, Spys have not blossomed heavily.

In the Georgian Bay district the crop will be somewhat lighter than that harvested in 1914 but larger than that of 1913. It is reported that Duchess will be particularly light.

From the provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island comes the report that the season has been late. The former province will probably have as many apples as in 1914, while the Island province considers the prospects good.

All reports received from the Annapolis Valley have been very optimistic. The spring has been cold and wet and the blossoming is from one week to ten days later than usual. Several large growers estimate the total crop at 2,000,000 barrels and many others state that the yield will be greater than the record crop of 1911. Even trees which bore heavily last year give promise of a very large blossom again. Spys and Non-pariels (Box, Russet) are the only varieties which may bear only a medium crop. It seems safe to estimate that the yield in 1915 will exceed that of last year by at least 10 per cent. and will be 50 per cent. greater than that of 1913.

The prospects in British Columbia are for a normal crop. The orchards being young and the bearing acreage increasing annually each season

is likely to see a greater production than the previous one.

The outlook for pears is, on the whole, good. From Toronto, as far west as the Niagara Falls, the pear crop varies between average and full. In the lake Ontario counties a full crop is expected but there are few commercial orchards in that district. A medium to full crop is looked for in Nova Scotia and all varieties have set well and a full crop expected in British Columbia.

Peach growers are preparing to market a large crop of that fruit. Prospects in the Niagara District are for a bumper crop. There will be no peaches in Norfolk County according to reports but an average crop is expected in Essex and also in Lambton County along the Lake Shore. Reports from British Columbia indicate a heavy crop but the acreage is comparatively small. The peach leaf curl has done some damage there in some instances particularly to Elbertas.

Generally plums promise a full crop but it is rather early to get accurate estimates. The drop will be an influencing factor. Likewise with grapes and strawberries, at the time the report was issued the injury from frost could not be estimated satisfactorily.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Notes From Australia.

An Act is now in operation in Queensland which provides loan money to co-operative industries at 5 per cent. Thus butter factories and meat works worked by the producers will be able to get cheap money. All the Government ask is that they supervise the money spent in constructive works.

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The New South Wales Government has now under crop 25,000 acres of wheat in its endeavor to increase the output owing to the war, as well as to show that it will pay to farm the crop on a large scale under expert supervision. This Government seized all the wheat in the State after the war declaration and fixed the price at five shillings. The other states which let the market take its course are now paying eight shillings for their wheat. Large quantities are being bought in South America to make up the shortage due to the drought last season.

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Elwood Mead, the irrigation expert, who had done such good work in this country, has at last yielded to the inducements to go back to California, where he will undertake the task of straightening up some financial muddles in the irrigation belt there and perform other duties in connection with the University. He was paid £2,000 a year by the Victorian Government, but it is believed that this sum would have been willingly doubled if it was thought that would have held him here.

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The war has put up prices of stock to record heights and if the dry weather continues the rates will be higher. Already fat bullocks are being bought at £25 per head in the sale yards. The graziers fortunate enough to have got rain are making much money.

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The American record for a hen has been beaten by S. Champion's Leghorn in the Hawkesbury competition, by laying in the season 288 eggs. The Missouri hen laid 286. The lowest score of the winner's six hens was 212, while the total of the pen was 1,541. In this competition a test was made of three ways of housing—intensive, semi-intensive, and no-house. The first system failed, but with the other two honors were easy.

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Tremendous losses have occurred throughout Australia as the result of a drought which is quite unparalleled in severity. At time of writing in May there were no signs of a break up in the interior, though good rains had fallen on the coast. Stock were dying wholesale in the cattle and wool belts, and as the dry time had been so general any quantity of relief country was hopeless. This spell has descended on the Continent after fifteen good years, and as a result of this it caught a large number quite unprepared with conserved fodder. All food-stuffs are now at high prices. Chaff is being sold at £10 to £12 per ton.

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Cattle King Kidman has lost 30,000 head of cattle and expects to lose a similar number if rain inland does not fall. If the winter continues dry he expects to practically lose the whole of his cattle which run into 250,000 head.

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Some extraordinary cases of fecundity in stock are reported. A South Australian Jersey cow, owned by H. C. Toppin, of Kiama Plympton, is 17 years old, and in that time has produced 18 calves, and is now carrying her nineteenth, besides

on than the whole, good, Niagara Falls, age and full, full crop is, full crop is, varieties have in British

which she is giving a pound of butter a day. In her time she produced eight calves in 20 months. There were two lots of triplets, ten months separating them. Ten months later she presented her owner with twins. There is on record the case of a French cow which produced triplets three times in succession. On a farm in South Canterbury, N.Z., a cow gave birth to four calves, but only one was reared. W. Henderson, of North Canterbury, N.Z., reports that one of his ewes, a Leicester-merino cross, which was ill was killed to secure her skin, when it was found that she was carrying six fully-developed lambs. It is believed that there is no similar instance on record.

The research work being carried on by Professor M'Alpine into the cause of bitter pit in apples and pears, started about four years ago, is not yet complete. Giving evidence the other day before a Royal Commission the professor said that the disease had been known in Australia before spraying was thought of. If absorbed from the soil he said that the whole fruit would be affected instead of part of it. He maintained that the apple never developed bitter pit after it was ripe, but fruit picked for shipment was on the green side. In dealing with the disease no such thing as cure was recognized, as no remedy of that sort was known. But the endeavor was to prevent the disease. It was well-known that apples might be picked perfectly clean but develop the disease in store. The necessity for breathing in living creatures was fully appreciated, but he questioned if it was as well appreciated that plants and fruit breathed also. Dealing with varieties, he said that Yates variety was practically immune, while Cleopatras were most liable. Comparatively few apples were immune. By keeping the fruit in a temperature of 32 degrees the disease would not manifest itself. Cultivation tended to reduce the volume of the disease, and the more freely the tree was fed the less liability there was to disease development. What was required was to shape, prune, and nourish the tree so that it would get every chance to do its work favorably. With the fruit well distributed on the tree, in such a way that each would get its share of support, not much need be feared.

With women riders in the saddle two horses at the Sydney Show notched what are claimed to be world's records by clearing 6 ft. 6 in. Mrs. Stace rode Emu Plains, and Miss Smith the horse Bandolier.

In both Australia and New Zealand prisoners are now being employed on the land industries with excellent results. It is found that outdoor work of this sort has a great effect for good amongst the more tractable of these unfortunate people. Lately the New South Wales Government established a vegetable farm where such men are being employed to raise produce for the various Government institutions. The chief work they are performing, however, is in forestry. So far there has been no attempt to abuse the liberties which the prisoners are afforded in the bush.

An interesting anomaly in wheat culture has arisen. For some years in succession the Cedar variety has won the champion prize at the Sydney Show, despite the fact that as an industrial proposition it is quite unknown in the wheat belt. It obtained its distinction because its weight per bushel is greater than any other and its milling qualities are higher. That is the standard by which the best wheats are judged. But as its yield per acre is only half that of other well-known kinds no farmer bothers to raise it as a main crop, since all wheats in Australia are paid for at the same rate. If wheats were bought on the special qualities of the grain then men might grow Cedar. The case shows the need for the payment of wheat according to value of the grain. But while the present methods obtain it is absurd for a show schedule to hold the conditions intact governing this competition. While Cedar is a strong red wheat, fully 90 per cent. of the grain grown in Australia belongs to the medium-strong class.

Scientists generally admit now that the reduction in flow noticed in many of the artesian bores is due to the overdraft through a multiplicity of wells. The conference of experts recently held recommended the regulation of the output by the Governments in the various states. Apropos of this matter it is not generally known that the water from some of these bores comes up at a great heat. One in far north-west Queensland throws water heated to 210 degrees, which is only two points below boiling. It is also the deepest bore in Australia—5,000 feet. It is possible to cook food in the water as it reaches the surface and many of the travelling stockmen do this. Another bore close by, down 4,000 feet, took ten years to complete. This bore emits gas with the water which will ignite as it reaches the air on top. When allowed to stand for a few hours it tastes like pure rain water and is thus beautifully fresh.

In these days of high demand for leather, hides mean money. The other day a buyer paid £5 2s 1d for one at Brisbane. How times have changed from a few years ago when a seller was lucky if he could get seven shillings and six pence for a good hide?

The New Zealanders claim to possess a champion Holstein cow in Netherland Princess IV. In 365 days she yielded 19,621 lbs. of milk equal to 805½ lbs. of butter fat. She was on her second lactation period. Sydney, Australia. J. S. DUNNET.

Canada's Greatest Holstein Sale.

A great crowd of enthusiastic Holstein breeders attended the big sale held at Avondale Farm, Brockville, when some record Canadian prices were made. P. J. Salley, of Lacaine Rapids, Que., paid \$4,500 for Avondale Pontiac Echo, a year-old bull calf out of May Echo Sylvia and by King Pontiac Artis Canada. American buyers took some of the good things the remainder going principally to Ontario and Quebec buyers. It was a great sale and a credit to A. C. Hardy, and the great dairy breed.

Table listing various Holstein breeds and their prices, including Avondale Pontiac Echo (\$4,500), Ladoga Veeman Mercena 2nd, T. H. Dent, Woodstock (185), Countess Pauline, J. Shipman, Lyn (175), Empress of Lyn 2nd, R. M. Markell, Wales (170), Empress Jean, William Little, Gananoque (140), May Queen Wayne, Manning W. Doherty, St. John, N.B. (205), Butter Girl De Kol Paul, Chas. Boaz, Clayton, N.Y. (195), Butter Girl Segis, R. M. Holtby, Port Perry (225), Pauline Butter Girl De Kol, R. W. Is. Burnaby, Toronto (235), Daisy Mechthilde Posch, David Croskey, Kinburn (385), Bull Calf, W. J. McKay, Cornwall (195), Debora 3rd, Manning W. Doherty, St. John, N.B. (305), Violet May Korndyke, J. J. Black Winchester (110), De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, Dr. De L. Harwood, Vaudreuil, Que. (430), Oxford Jewel De Kol Francly, Neil McLean, Rockwood (260), Lily Acme Pet, R. M. Markell, Wales (300), Calamity Pauline Pietertje Wayne, Charles Boaz, Clayton, N.Y. (175), Calamity Pauline Avondale, John Hall, Scarboro Junction (135), Lillie Belle De Kol, F. B. Robins, York Mills, Toronto (350), King Pontiac Lilly, Amos Grove and A. E. Robinson, Markham (210), Count Pontiac Echo, C. Slavin, Malton, Ont. (225), Peach Blossom De Kol, Chas. Boaz (170), Brooklands Korndyke Wayne, Chas. Boaz, Pontiac Sir Korndyke Wayne, Dr. A. A. Farewell, Oshawa (730), \$1,030, Johanna Pietertje of Avondale, J. S. G. Vanwart, Richmond Hill (360), Johanna P. Pietje, Spencer Otis, Jr., Barrington, Ill. (325), Pietje Inka De Kol, Gordon S. Gooderham, Clarkson (530), Sir Pontiac Pearl, F. B. Robins, York Mills, Toronto (210), Pietje Pauline Hengerveld, Dr. A. A. Farewell, Oshawa (1,300), Belle Model Johanna 2nd, C. D. Smith (4,200), Pietje Inka Josephine, K. M. Dalgleish, Kinmore (500), Pontiac Sara Jewel B., T. H. Dent, Woodstock (380), Pontiac Artis Ina, Spencer Otis (375), Pontiac Hester Pietje, Manning W. Doherty, St. John, N.B. (315), Pontiac Pearl Burke, F. B. Robins, York Mills (360), Pontiac Artis Butter Girl, Spencer Otis, Jr. (300), Duke Echo Pontiac, W. L. Shaw, Newmarket (140), Bell Tensen, R. W. E. Burnaby, Toronto (505), Dolly Echo De Kol, W. L. Shaw (225), Empress Thekla, Manning W. Doherty (330), Empress Abberkerk De Kol, Pauline Clothide Korndyke, Queen Artis Mercedes and Queen Sylvia De Kol Korndyke, G. B. Nixon, Hartland, N.B., each (215), Sara Hengerveld of Avondale, John McRae, Howick (500), Pietje Korndyke Queen, Dr. De L. Harwood (670), Lyndia Inka Veeman, G. S. Taylor, Wellington (210), Inka Veeman Pietje, S. Otis, Jr. (300), Lydia Lockhart Ormsby, F. B. Robins (280), Sir Tensen Teake, Walter J. Taber, Athens, Skadelawn Ladoga Bewunde, J. S. G. Vanwart (195), Lockhart De Kol Pietje, S. Otis, Jr. (500), Lockhart Pitje Pontiac, Jas. M. T. Weir, Agincourt (190)

On the Farm.

By Peter McArthur.

A walk in the orchard is rather depressing at the present time. We had very few blossoms to begin with and the frost killed practically all of that few. All the earlier blossoms are destroyed. Even though the fruit appears to have set properly the little apples are black inside and now they are falling off. On some of the trees there are quite a few late blossoms that may be worth taking care of with a view to future pies, but I hardly feel like rigging up the spraying outfit to spray trees that will not yield more than a couple of dozen apples at most. I suppose I should do it so as to be thorough and keep the codling moth in check, but the wind is too high for spraying and the calyces are closing—and I am in the humor to take any plausible excuse for neglecting so thankless a job. Still there is matter of interest in the orchard. This morning I looked over the grafting that was done for me by Mr. Cuiham, of the O.A.C., and was delighted to find that almost every scion grew. In fact I found only three out of about a hundred that are not showing vigorous signs of life. And there is doubtless a good excuse for the failure of these. Perhaps the scions were defective, or, as is more likely, I probably took his mind off his work by standing around talking to him when he was making those particular grafts. His work was so successful that I am willing to accept any explanation he may offer for the failure of those three. Apparently grafting is no trick at all when one has learned how and I am inclined to think that it would pay every orchardist with inferior varieties of fruit to learn. If I can have my Ben Davises and other nameless trees changed into Spies, Snows and McIntosh Reds, the value of the orchard will be doubled in a few years and much more quickly than if I cut out the poor trees and planted new ones.

The pear tree that the experts are starting to put a new top on is showing signs of obedience. They cut out the dead wood and cut back the top and now I find that fresh sprouts are bursting through the bark within a few feet of the ground. As the tree does not present any charms to ambitious young climbers I am hopeful that these sprouts will be spared to develop into noble branches that will be loaded with the pears that were the favorites of my youthful days. Moreover they will be nearer the ground, where they can be reached by a man who is not so keen on climbing as he used to be. It seems marvellous to see the new sprouts breaking through the hard, dry bark on parts of the trunk of the tree that have been without branches for a generation or more, but I guess the scientists know what they are about—though one hates to admit it. After looking at the pear tree I visited my newly planted asparagus bed and was delighted to find that over forty sprouts are through the ground from the hundred I planted. We should have some asparagus to eat next spring and after that we should have all we want. We have been having lettuce, radishes and fresh onions from our garden for weeks and the spinach is beginning to look tempting. The Yellow Bantam corn has come through the ground since the frost and is looking thrifty but the new potatoes are looking discouraged. A friend sent me some garden peas and the upstanding vines are now over a foot high. Altogether it is beginning to look as if we were preparing to be vegetarians, but alas, we are all carnivorous.

A BALLADE OF COWS.

Fenceviewer I, a cow of parts, Aggressive, competent and bold, At every milking gives twelve quarts And doesn't give a-hoot?—(don't scold!) My Kerry cow, as good as gold; Fenceviewer II—(boss, they say.) La Veau, turned three; Beans, two-year-old— These are the cows I milk each day!

When Phoebus shoots his morning darts, Or wet or dry, or hot or cold, One to the dewy pasture starts With clanging pails and pants up-rolled. Again when evening doth enfold The earth and sky in twilight grey, Him at that chore you may behold— These are the cows I milk each day!

Although unskilled in dairy arts I've soaked some wisdom Dean has doled, With gentle words that win their hearts My cows from kicking I've cajoled; And of all cattle, horned or polled, Pure-bred or grade, own them who may, Mine suit me best. They'll not be sold— These are the cows I milk each day!

ENVOY.

Prince, if you ever in the wold At milking time should chance to stray, I'll let you drink all you can hold— These are the cows I milk each day!

**Smiting the Rock.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There is a world of meaning in the parallelism drawn by Peter McArthur in your issue of May 20, in the course of his kind remarks on my article "Tapping on Wood." He comments: "The pioneers tapped on wood and cleared away the forest. They opened a fountain for freedom for their descendants as certainly as Moses opened the living water when he tapped upon the rock."

Mr. McArthur's obligation to me (if any existed) for a "new line of thought" has been more than repaid. Explained and expanded, a wonderful vista is opened by his suggestion. As Moses was skilled in "all the learning of the Egyptians," he was probably a scientist, in a truer sense than is commonly supposed. The act or process of tapping the rock for water, let us believe, was no more magical or mysterious than tapping the Maples for sap or tapping the forest for its removal. Are not our artesian wells examples of smiting or tapping rock for water, oil, gas or minerals? And is not the act or process of obtaining these one of art and science?

There is nothing magical or occult about it, why a miracle in the act of Moses? The fact that the method employed by Moses is unknown to us involves no obligation—moral or intellectual—to regard either the method or the result as pre-natural or supernatural. In all the concerns of life, certain means are used to attain certain ends or to produce certain results. The means was the "rod" or mechanical appliance, with Moses behind it, just as the woodman's "axe" with the woodman behind it in the clearing of the forest, or the modern well-driller's machinery, with the well-driller as the operator. The husbandman smites or furrows the rock—for much of our tillable soil is rock—for the reception of seed, so that harvests may follow and the hungry may be fed. Out of the rock, through the skill and labor of man, come most of the necessities and luxuries of life; food, fuel, building material, metals and minerals, and even clothing,—the last named of course indirectly through plant and animal life. Rock is the substratum or basis of all; far in the dim past, after the cooling of the earth's crust, there was nothing but rock. Plant-life next appeared; and later, in natural and necessary

sequence came animal-life, for the animal subsists upon the plant as the plant upon the rock.  
Kent Co., Ont. W. J. WAY.

**Excursions to O.A.C.**

President G. C. Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College sends the following list of dates for June excursions to the O.A.C. June 14 seems to be an open date.

Sat., June 12—Halton, W. Huron, N. Grey, W. & N. Bruce. Mon., June 14—Tues., June 15—N. & S. Wentworth, C. Grey. Wed., June 16—C. Simcoe, S. Grey, N. & S. Brant. Thurs., June 17—E. York, Peel, E. Middlesex. Fri., June 18—S. Perth, W. Simcoe, N. & S. Waterloo. Sat., June 19—Lincoln, Dufferin, S. & W. Bruce and E. Huron.

Live stock improvement associations in Northern Ontario are now under the control of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, having been taken over from the Ontario Department of Agriculture to avoid confusion.

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

**Toronto.**

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, June 7, all told, since Friday, were 277 car loads, comprising 3,204 cattle, 2,756 hogs, 164 sheep and lambs, 183 calves, and 2,470 horses, being fed in transit. Trade was slow for cattle owing to heavy receipts, few being sold up to the noon hour, but all other classes, of which there were light receipts, sold at steady to firm prices. An order from France caused heavy steers to sell more readily. Choice heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; choice butchers', \$8.10 to \$8.40; good, \$8; medium, \$7.75 to \$7.90; common, \$7.40 to \$7.60; cows, \$5 to \$5.50; bulls, \$6 to \$7.50; feeders and stockers, \$5.75 to \$7.50; milkers, \$60 to \$95; calves, \$6 to \$10. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$7; spring lambs, \$5 to \$9. Hogs, \$9.75 to \$9.80, weighed off cars.

**REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS**

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

|        | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars   | 38    | 434    | 4.2    |
| Cattle | 335   | 4,030  | 4,365  |
| Hogs   | 622   | 8,114  | 8,736  |
| Sheep  | 383   | 876    | 1,259  |
| Calves | 141   | 914    | 1,055  |
| Horses | 204   | 2,347  | 2,551  |

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

|        | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars   | 15    | 353    | 368    |
| Cattle | 186   | 4,096  | 4,282  |
| Hogs   | 185   | 10,290 | 10,475 |
| Sheep  | 256   | 907    | 1,163  |
| Calves | 130   | 1,565  | 1,695  |
| Horses | —     | 90     | 90     |

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 104 car loads, 113 cattle, 96 sheep, and 2,461 horses; but a decrease of 1,739 hogs and 610 calves, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1914.

Deliveries of live stock were large for cattle, but in all other classes there was scarcely enough to supply the demand. The quality of cattle was good to choice, in fact, many of them were too good, having been kept longer than was first intended hoping that higher prices would prevail. There were too many of the heavy, export class, that is, there were a large number unsold at the close of each day, as the owners of them refused to sell at values offered, having paid farmers more than they were offered in many instances. On Monday there were several hundred heavy steers unsold. All could have been sold had the drovers been willing to sacrifice about 50c. per cwt. Ten loads were shipped to Buffalo, some were shipped home again, and quite a number of the sellers accepted the prices offered, while some were still on the market unsold at the end of the week. The market for heavy cattle is in a very unsatisfactory condition, at least holders of heavy cattle think so. Choice heifers and steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., sold readily at good prices, some of them bringing as much as the heavier cattle. Not many stockers and feeders

were on sale, as the demand has fallen off. Trade in milkers and springers was good all week, and values for choice cows were a little higher. Veal calves were in demand at steady prices during the week. Receipts of sheep and lambs having increased, values were not quite as firm. Hog prices were about steady with the values paid at the close of the previous week.

**Butchers' Cattle.**—Heavy steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., sold at \$8.25 to \$8.50, but very few brought the latter figure; choice butchers' steers and heifers, 900 to 1,100 lbs. each, sold at \$8.15 to \$8.40; good, \$7.90 to \$8.15; medium, \$7.60 to \$7.90; common, \$7.40 to \$7.60; cows sold at \$5 to \$7.60; canners, \$4 to \$5; bulls, \$6 to \$7.60.

**Stockers and Feeders.**—Steers, choice, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$7.40 to \$7.60; medium, 700 to 800 lbs., \$6.75 to \$7.25; stockers, 500 to 650 lbs., \$5.65 to \$6.25.

**Milkers and Springers.**—Choice, heavy milkers and forward springers sold at \$85 to \$100 each, with five or six during the past week at \$105, \$110 and \$115 each; medium to good, \$70 to \$80, common, \$40 to \$60.

**Veal Calves.**—Choice calves sold at \$9 to \$10, with a very few new-milk-fed veals at \$10.50; medium, \$7 to \$7.50; common calves, \$5 to \$6.50.

**Sheep and Lambs.**—Heavy, clipped, \$4 to \$5.50; heavy, unclipped, \$5.50 to \$7; light, clipped, \$5.50 to \$6.50; light, unclipped, \$7 to \$7.50; spring lambs, \$5 to \$9 each. Several lots weighing 50 to 60 lbs. each, sold at 12c. per lb.

**Hogs.**—Prices ranged from \$9.80 to \$9.90, the bulk selling at \$9.85.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

**Wheat.**—Ontario, No. 2 winter, \$1.35, outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.43; No. 2 northern, \$1.41; No. 3 northern, \$1.38, track, bay points.

**Oats.**—Ontario, No. 2 white, 59c., outside; No. 3, 58c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 64c.; No. 3, 63c., lake ports.

**Corn.**—American, No. 2 yellow, 77c., track, Toronto.

**Rye.**—Outside, No. 2, \$1.15.

**Peas.**—No. 2, \$1.60, outside.

**Barley.**—For malting, 70c., outside; feed barley, 65c., outside.

**Buckwheat.**—No. 2, 77c. to 78c., outside.

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

**Flour.**—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7.60; second patents, \$7.10; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$6.60; Ontario, 90-percent, winter-wheat patents, \$5.60, sea-board, or Toronto freights, in bags.

**HAY AND MILLFEED.**

**Hay.**—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$17; No. 2, \$14 to \$15, track, Toronto.

**Straw.**—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$7 to \$8.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

**Butter.**—Butter declined materially on the wholesales, the creamery prints selling at 28c. to 30c. per lb.; creamery solids at 26c. to 28c. per lb., and dairy butter at 25c. to 27c. per lb.

**Eggs.**—New-laid eggs remained stationary, at 22c. per dozen.

**Cheese.**—New, large, 20c.; twins, 21c.; old, 22c.

**Honey.**—Extracted, 12c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

**Beans.**—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3.60; primes, \$3.30.

**Potatoes.**—Potatoes are slightly firmer, the Ontarios selling at 37c. to 40c. per bag, car lots, track, Toronto, and New Brunswicks at 48c. to 50c. per bag, track, Toronto.

**Poultry.**—Turkeys, per lb., 18c. to 20c.; ducks, 15c.; hens, 15c.; chickens, live weight, 15c.; squabs, per dozen, 10 ounces, \$3.60 (dressed).

**HIDES AND SKINS.**

**City hides,** flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 18c. to 14c.; country hides, part cured, 12c. to 13c.; country hides, green, 12c.; calf skins, per lb., 14c.; kip skins, per lb., 12c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; horse hides, per lb., 38c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lamb skins and pelts, 25c. to 35c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 7c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, 20c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 22c.; wool, washed, coarse, 25c.; wool, washed, fine, 28c.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

**Canadian asparagus,** which was very scarce the end of last week, has been coming in in slightly larger shipments, now selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11-quart basket, a few choice, well-filled ones going at \$1.75.

**Canadian hot-house cucumbers** have declined to \$1 per 11-quart basket, the Floridas selling at \$1.75 to \$2 per hamper.

**Strawberries,** which were very scarce week before last, are coming in in large quantities, selling at 15c. to 17c. per box.

**Porto Rico pineapples** have advanced to \$3 to \$3.50 per case, the Cubans being plentiful, but mostly green, which keeps the price up, these selling at \$2.25 to \$3 per case.

**Apples—Spys,** \$3.25 to \$6 per barrel; American, boxed, \$1.75 to \$2; bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per bunch; grape-fruit, Cuban, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per case; California lemons, \$3.50 per case; Messina, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per case; oranges, late Valencia and Mediterranean sweets, \$3.25 to \$4 per case; navels, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per case; beets, new, \$1.25 per hamper, 75c. per dozen bunches; old, 50c. per bag; cabbages, new, imported, \$2 to \$2.25 per case; carrots, old, 60c. per bag; new, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hamper; celery, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per case; onions, Texas Bermudas, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 50-lb. case; Egyptian, \$4.25 per 112-lb. sack; American, \$2.75 to \$3 per 100-lb. sack; parsnips, 60c. per bag; turnips, 60c. per bag; parsley, 75c. per dozen bunches.

**Chicago.**

**Cattle—Beaves,** \$6.50 to \$9.30; Western steers, \$6.80 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$8.20 to \$8.75; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.25.

**Hogs—Light,** \$7.15 to \$7.75; mixed, \$7.35 to \$7.75; heavy, \$7.05 to \$7.65;

rough, \$7.05 to \$7.20; pigs, \$5.75 to \$7.35; bulk of sales, \$7.55 to \$7.70.

**Sheep and Lambs.**—Sheep, native, \$6.40 to \$7.20; lambs, native, \$7.75 to \$10.75.

**Montreal.**

Several carloads of choice steers have recently been offered on the local market, but have not met with a very good demand. It would seem that local butchers have been purchasing considerable quantities of western dressed beef, and this has affected the demand for live stock. As a consequence prices were rather lower on the local market, and choice steers would not bring more than 8c. to 8 1/2c. per lb. The great bulk of the trading, however, was done at prices ranging from 7 1/2c. to 8c. per lb., this being for good stock. Some choice butcher's cows sold as high as 7c. to 7 1/2c., with a few at 7 1/2c. For ordinary stock the price ranged down to 5 1/2c. per lb., while canning stock sold 1c. lower than this. Supplies of both yearling and spring lambs have increased recently, and as a consequence the tone of the market is on the easy side. Purchases of choice, spring lambs are being made at 7c. to 7 1/2c. per lb. Ewe sheep sold at 6c. to 6 1/2c., and bucks and culls at 5c. to 5 1/2c. per lb. Offerings of calves were quite large, and prices held steady at \$1.25 to \$5 for common, and up to \$10 for the best. Hogs were selling at somewhat lower prices, and the range of the market was from 10 1/2c. down to 10c. per lb., with a few selling at fractionally below these figures.

**Horses.**—The horse market was uninteresting, and prices unchanged. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. were quoted at \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., were \$175 to \$225 each; small horses, \$175 to \$200; culls, \$50 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$400 each.

**Dressed Hogs.**—Dressed hogs were in very good demand, and the tone of the market was about steady. Practically no change took place in price, and buyers were still paying 14c. to 14 1/2c. per lb. for abattoir-dressed, selected Ontario hogs, and 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c. for Manitoba hogs.

**Potatoes.**—Consumption is large, and prices showed no change, at 42c. to 45c. per 90 lbs., carlots, track for Green Mountains, with jobbing prices 10c. to 15c. above these figures.

**Honey and Syrup.**—Maple syrup was unchanged at 70c. for 8-lb. tins, and up to \$1.25 for 13-lb. tins. Sugar was 10c. to 11c. per lb. White clover comb honey was 14 1/2c. to 16c. per lb., extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark and strained, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

**Eggs.**—The tendency of the price of eggs was to decline, this being partly due to the less desirable quality of the receipts. Straight gathered stock was available last week at 21c., being a cent lower, while selected were 23c. to 24c., and No. 2 stock was 19c. to 20c.

**Butter.**—Further declines took place in the market for creamery. Some look for lower prices next week. Finest creamery sold at 27 1/2c. to 28c. per lb., while fine creamery sold at 1/2c. below

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W. J. WAY.

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## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

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

Accounts of Farmers  
Invited  
Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all  
Branches

these figures. Second quality was  
quoted at 26c. to 26½c.

Cheese.—There were several advances  
in the price of cheese during the week,  
and the market was at the very  
top. Exporters still are after the  
stock. Colored cheese was at a  
premium at 19c. to 19½c., while white  
was 18½c. to 19½c. for Westerns. Finest  
Eastern was 18½c. to 18½c. for white  
or colored, with undergrades at a ½c.  
less.

Grain.—Oats were very firm and prices  
advanced. Local No. 2 white oats sold  
at 66½c.; No. 3, 65½c. per bushel, ex-  
store. Canadian Western were 67c. for  
No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed; No. 1 feed  
were 66c., and No. 2 feed were 65c.  
Beans were steady at \$3.25 for 1½ lb.  
pickers; \$3 for 3 lbs., and \$2.90 for 5  
lbs. Cheaper stock was \$2.75 in car-  
lots.

Flour.—The market was steady at  
\$3.20 per barrel for Manitoba first pa-  
tents, \$7.70 for seconds, and \$7.50 for  
strong bakers, in bags. Ontario winter  
wheat patents were \$7.90, and  
straight rollers \$7.40 to \$7.50 per  
barrel, in wood, and the latter at \$3.55  
per bag.

Millfeed.—Bran was \$26 per ton in  
bags; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$33 to \$34  
per ton; mouille, \$37 to \$38 for pure,  
and \$35 to \$36 for mixed, bags in-  
cluded.

Hay.—No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex-  
tract was \$21 to \$21.50 per ton. No.  
2 extra was \$20 to \$20.50, and No. 2,  
\$19 to \$19.50.

Hides.—Prices were unchanged last  
week. Beef hides were at 17c., 18c.  
and 19c. for No. 3, 2 and 1 respective-  
ly, and calf skins, 18c. per lb. Sheep  
skins were \$1.75 each; horsehides \$1.50  
for No. 2 to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow  
was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2½c. for  
crude.

Seeds.—Prices were \$8.50 to \$12 for  
timothy per 100 lbs., and \$17 to \$22  
per bushel of 60 lbs. for red clover and  
alsike.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Buffalo had one of the highest  
markets for several months past last  
week. Receipts here and in the West were  
light—Buffalo having only around 2,000  
head, while Chicago's supply figured only  
eleven thousand. Prices on shipping  
steers here, of which there were around  
forty-five loads, were advanced from  
25c. to 40c. per cwt., and at the ad-  
vance the demand was not met. New  
York alone had in orders for around  
seventy loads, and there was quite a  
lot of competition among order buyers  
to meet their needs. Best shipping  
steers ranged from \$9.25 to \$9.50, ex-  
treme top being paid for two loads of  
white-faced steers, averaging around 1-  
259 lbs. with horns. Quite a few ship-  
ping steers ranged around \$8.85 to  
\$9.15. In the handy steer line best  
offered sold from \$8.50 to \$8.75, a load  
of fat, but poor quality yearlings  
averaging better than a thousand  
pounds, bringing \$9. Offerings were  
pretty well cleaned up by ten o'clock  
and more were wanted at full steady  
prices. On medium kinds of butchering  
cattle—cows ranging from \$4.75 up-  
wards, it was a 15 to 25 cent higher  
range, while low grade and common grassy  
kinds sold at about steady prices. There

was plenty of snap and vim to the market  
throughout. Margin between choice  
handy butchering steers and the shipping  
kinds was narrowed last week, as sellers  
generally expected. The opinion has pre-  
vailed for some weeks that shipping  
steers of long feed, had to climb up a  
few steps to be in line with prices on  
butchering cattle. Extreme heavy steers  
appear not to be selling to as good ad-  
vantage as the medium weight kinds.  
Eastern killers last week appeared to  
prefer the best quality cattle. On fat  
heifers, best here sold up to \$8.50 to  
\$8.65. Heavy fat cows are bringing up  
to \$7.50 to \$7.60. Common, light  
grassy bulls are about the slowest sale  
of anything offered these days. They are  
coming plentifully, and buyers have been  
slow to take them. Prices on these  
show a wide range of from \$5 to \$5.75.  
Authorities generally are of the opinion  
that there will be a scarcity of good  
shipping steers now right along. There  
may be a Monday or so when receipts  
will be liberal and prices may weaken a  
little, but it is generally believed that  
good cattle will be a scarce commodity  
within the next few weeks and will  
bring higher prices through the summer  
months. It has been some time since  
the demand was generally as good as it  
is now. Eastern killers get in and buy  
liberally, and at no time for many weeks  
past have any number of shipping steers  
to speak of been carried over, for failure  
to find places. Practically all sellers  
are taking a most optimistic view of the  
outlook. Several loads of Canadians  
were offered last week and these brought  
satisfactory prices. Best Canadian  
steers are selling up to \$9, and if real  
good would probably land at \$9.25. Re-  
ceipts last week were 3,275 head, as  
against 3,830 for the previous week, and  
\$3.75 for the corresponding week last  
year. Quotations:

Choice to prime native shipping steers,  
1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$8.75 to \$9.25; fair  
to good, \$8.50 to \$8.75; plain and  
coarse, \$8 to \$8.25; Canadian steers,  
1,300 to 1,450 lbs., \$8.50 to \$9; Cana-  
dian steers, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., \$8 to  
\$8.25; choice to prime handy steers,  
native, \$8.25 to \$8.75; fair to good,  
\$7.75 to \$8; light, common, \$6.50 to \$7;  
yearlings, \$8.50 to \$9; prime, fat, heavy  
heifers, \$8 to \$8.50; good butchering  
heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; light butchering  
heifers, \$6.50 to \$7; best heavy fat  
cows, \$7 to \$7.50; good butchering cows,  
\$6.50 to \$6.75; cutters, \$4.75 to \$5.25;  
canners, \$3.75 to \$4.25; fancy bulls, \$7  
to \$7.25; good killing bulls, \$6 to \$6.50.

Hogs.—Good supply last week, there  
being 35,500 head, being against 26,721  
head for the previous week, and 31,200  
head for the same week a year ago. On  
the opening day it was generally a one-  
price deal of \$8.15 for all grades, Tues-  
day some heavies sold at \$7.95, with  
other grades bringing \$8.10 and \$8.15.  
Wednesday's range was from \$8 to  
\$8.10, Thursday buyers got heavies down  
to \$7.75, with light grades selling at  
\$8 and \$8.05, and over ninety per cent.  
of Friday's sales on all grades were  
made on a basis of \$8. Roughs the  
past week sold from \$6.50 to \$6.90, and  
the general range on stags was from \$5  
to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb values were  
held steady all week, and while choice  
ones were active the common kinds were  
slow. Best springers sold from \$12 to  
\$12.50, with cull to fair kinds ranging  
from \$7 to \$11, and best yearling lambs  
offered the past week sold at \$10.50.  
Sheep were slow all week and prices  
were from \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. lower  
than the previous week. Choice wethers  
on the opening day were quoted up to  
\$7.25, while on Friday they could not  
be ranged above \$6.75. Handy ewes  
showed a top quotation of \$6.00, and  
the heavy ones were hard to place above  
a nickel. Receipts the past week  
reached approximately 9,000 head, as  
compared with 10,834 head for the week  
before, and 9,600 head for the same  
week a year ago.

Calves.—Market showed improvement  
as the week advanced. Monday tops  
sold at \$9.50 generally. Tuesday the  
best brought \$9.75, Wednesday's top was  
\$10, Thursday they reached \$10.50 and  
Friday, under a red-hot demand, the best  
veals were landed at \$11 and \$11.25.  
Culls the fore part of the week sold at  
\$8 and \$8.50, and Friday some throw-  
outs reached as high as \$10. Around  
125 head of Canadian calves were offered  
Wednesday, and they sold in the same

notch as the natives, tops bringing \$10,  
with the culls going at \$8.50. Receipts  
last week figured 3,700 head, previous  
week there were 4,012 head, and for the  
same week a year ago the run numbered  
2,775 head.

### Cheese Markets.

Montreal, finest Westerns 18½c., finest  
Easterns 18½c. to 18½c.; New York State  
whole milk, fresh, specials 16½c. to 17c.,  
average fancy 16½c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que.,  
17½c.; Belleville, 18 9-16c. and 18½c.; St.  
Paschal, Que., 17½c.; Stirling, 18 7-16c.;  
Campbellford, 18 7-16c.; Perth, 17½c.;  
Victoriaville, Que., 17½c.; Alexandria,  
17½c.; Napanee, 17½c.; Iroquois 17½c.;  
Picton, colored 17½c., white 17½c.;  
Kemptonville, 17½c.; Listowel, 17½c.

### A Few Notes from England.

E. S. Godsell, a Gloucestershire breeder  
of the milking Shorthorn, sold 49 head  
at an average of £51 11s 2d apiece.  
highest price being 130 guineas, paid for  
Salmon's Darling 5th, a 1911 heifer, very  
level topped, with capital loin. The  
best priced bull was Prince of Salmons  
(1914), sold for 170 guineas, to E. E.  
Pearson. He is out of Darlington Cran-  
ford 81st, and is cheap, considering his  
lineage. The fifteen Cranford-bred heif-  
ers sold at this event averaged £69 6d.,  
but one son and four daughters of the  
same cow, Darlington Cranford 21st,  
averaged £118 8s 10d.

Someone in the States has bought from  
W. Wainwright, of Talke, Derbyshire, his  
Hackney ponies, Talke Wildfire and Pin-  
cess Alice.

In April last Canada bought 16 horses  
from England valued at £70 apiece.

G. T. BURROWS.

London, Eng.

### Trade Notes.

With public liabilities amounting, at  
the end of the fiscal year, April 30, 1915,  
to \$71,769,000, or three millions greater  
than in the year previous, the Merchants  
Bank of Canada this year reports a total  
of cash and liquid assets amounting to  
\$33,421,571, or over eight millions  
greater than in 1914. This means that  
the liquid assets are no less than 46.6  
per cent. of the public liabilities; an el-  
most unprecedented condition of strength,  
the significance of which may be realized  
on considering that last year's normal  
ratio was only 36.9 per cent. In a  
word, the Merchants' Bank and its de-  
positors are able to contemplate the ut-  
most possibilities of this difficult and  
uncertain period with complete equani-  
mity, and at the same time the share-  
holders can look forward to a large in-  
crease in the Bank's activity and profits  
when normal conditions are restored, as  
a result of its present strength. A fur-  
ther notable point about these liquid  
assets is the exceptionally large propor-  
tion of actual cash; the items of current  
coin and Dominion Notes alone total  
\$15,425,947, or twice what they were a  
year ago. The profits for the year natu-  
rally show a considerable reduction as  
the result of this sustained and vigorous  
effort to keep the assets strong. Net  
banking profits were \$995,431 for the  
year—against \$1,218,694 on the same  
capital last year, and further deductions  
were made from the Profit and Loss  
Account for patriotic donations, taxes  
and depreciation—the latter a loss which  
will doubtless be recovered in part in  
future years.

Circus Manager (to applicant)—“Yo  
say you want a job in the sideshow,  
eh? What are your qualifications as a  
freak?”

Applicant (proudly)—“I am the only  
living author who has not written the  
inside story of the Great War.”

“My dear, I've an idea,” said old Mrs.  
Goodart to her caller. “You know we  
frequently read of the soldiers making  
sorties. Now, why not make up a lot  
of those sorties and send them to the  
poor fellows at the front?”

### Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

#### Erysipelas.

Sheep's head commenced to swell three  
days ago. It has now swollen so much  
that her eyes are closed, ears are over  
half an inch thick, and there is a yellow-  
ish water running through the skin.

A. J. I.

Ans.—This is erysipelas. It sometimes  
results from a wound, and sometimes  
from some undetermined alteration of the  
blood. It usually results fatally. Treat-  
ment consists in bathing frequently and  
long with hot water, and after bathing  
rubbing with camphorated oil. Give inter-  
nally three drams hypsulphite of  
soda three or four times daily, and feed  
anything that she will eat. V.

#### Miscellaneous.

1. The udder of cow due to calve in  
ten days became swollen and painful, and  
she refused to eat on Friday. On Satur-  
day she was constipated. On Sunday  
we gave her raw oil, and on Monday we  
gave her salts, and in the evening tele-  
phoned for a veterinarian. He said she  
had septic poisoning of the udder and  
indigestion, and prescribed for her. On  
Tuesday he injected vaccine and left  
medicine, but she died next morning.

2. Another cow's udder every once in  
a while becomes hard, hot and painful,  
sometimes in one quarter and sometimes  
more, and she fails in milk supply.

3. Mare produced fat and large foal,  
but it was so weak and bent on fore  
legs that it could not stand, and we had  
to help it to move. Its bowels worked  
all right. One night we fed it at 11  
o'clock, and when we went back at 4  
next morning it drank some and then  
lay down, rolled on its back and kicked  
as though in pain. We gave it two  
drams of laudanum, but it died. This  
is the fourth foal this mare has had, and  
we have raised only one. The third died  
shortly after birth. The third died of  
joint ill. C. W. B.

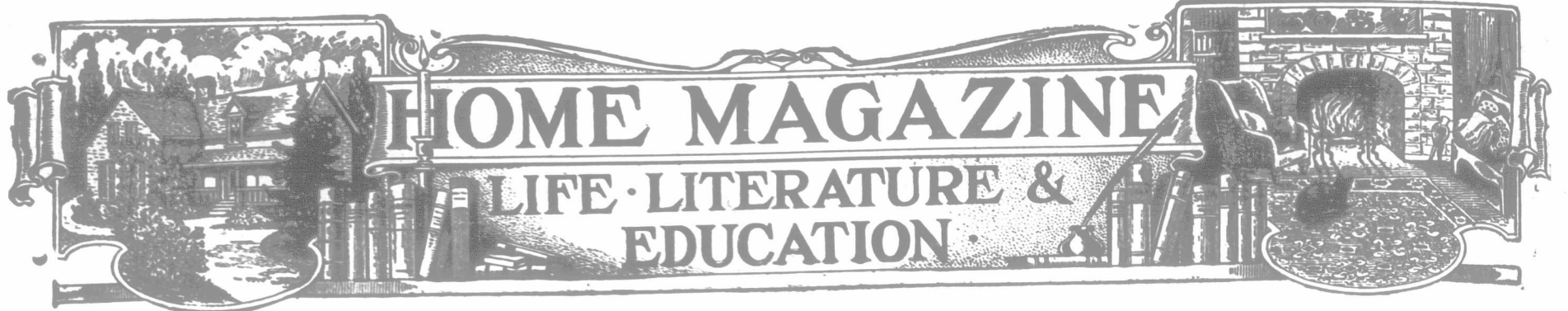
Ans.—1. Heat, either as poultries or  
by bathing long and often, should have  
been applied to the udder when the first  
symptoms were noticed, and the udder  
should have been well rubbed with cam-  
phorated oil three or four times daily.  
Antiseptics as six-dram doses of hypo-  
sulphite of soda should have been given  
three times daily. When septic poison-  
ing occurs it usually proves fatal. If  
the veterinarian had been in attendance  
during the early stages he might have  
treated successfully. He did all that  
could have been done after he arrived.

2. This recurrent mammitis indicates  
tubercular disease of the udder. The  
only means of diagnosis is the tuberculin  
test by a veterinarian. The attacks  
cannot be prevented. Each attack  
should be treated by administering a  
purgative and applying heat and oil to  
the udder as above. Also milk three or  
four times daily.

3. Weak foals like this are not uncom-  
mon. A mare that is regularly worked  
and kept in only moderate condition dur-  
ing pregnancy seldom produces a weak  
one, but there are exceptions. All that  
can be done is nurse well. They should  
be helped up to nurse frequently, every  
hour for a few days; at most, every two  
hours. Yours was without nourishment  
for five hours, from 11 to 4 o'clock.  
Good results could not be expected under  
these conditions. In such cases hunger  
becomes too marked, and the foal takes  
so much nourishment at once that diges-  
tion becomes deranged, as it did in your  
case. Here, again, the earlier attention  
by a veterinarian might have given bet-  
ter results. We cannot tell why she is  
so unsuccessful as a breeder, and can  
recommend nothing more than good care,  
first-class food, sufficient to keep in fair  
condition, and regular light work dur-  
ing the whole period of pregnancy. V.

“How many head o' live stock you got  
on the place?”

“Live stock?” echoed the somewhat  
puzzled farmer. “What d'ye mean by  
live stock? I got four steam tractors  
and seven automobiles.”



### Beyond.

By Thomas S. Jones, Jr.  
I wonder if the tides of spring  
Will always bring me back again  
Mute rapture at the simple thing  
Of lilacs blowing in the rain?

If so, my heart will ever be  
Above all fear, for I shall know  
There is a greater mystery  
Beyond the time when lilacs blow.

### Federation.

I hear the tramp of arm'd men,  
I hear the rolling drums;  
And "Forward! Forward!" is the cry.  
As rank by rank now filing by,  
Britannia's army comes.

Old Albion's sons march proudly first,  
Heroes of many a fight;  
Their blazoned banner heavenward  
streams,  
And still the ancient motto gleams—  
"May God defend the right."

Then Canada's staunch woodland sons,  
To swell the muster go,  
With martial mien and steadfast feet  
Right gallantly they pass to meet  
Our Federal Empire's foe.

I hear the stroke of iron-shod hoof,  
I see bright tulwars shine,  
And India's swarthy squadrons ride,  
In blaze of Oriental pride,  
To join the battle's line.

And from Africa's golden shore  
Come on more warrior bands;  
Ready in brotherhood to clasp,  
Or in stout grip their weapons grasp  
With true bred British hands.

And hark! with what a lusty cheer,  
Borne on the swelling breeze,  
Australia's "boys" now take their place,  
Young scions of the grand old race  
From far Pacific seas.

See! the old Lion lifts his head  
At sound of war's alarms,  
And proudly bids his foes beware,  
For "Greater Britain" well may dare  
To front the world in arms!  
—F. C. Urquhart, Chief Inspector in the  
Queensland Police Force.—From T. P.'s  
Weekly.

### Italy.

Two weeks ago, on May 22nd, to be precise, Italy, throwing off the last pretense of adherence to the Triple Alliance, declared war upon Germany, and even in our Canadian cities the hot southern nature manifested itself in demonstrations of Italians living among us. In Toronto alone four thousand men marched, with banners and torches, among them many khaki-clad, dark-eyed men who had already enlisted to fight on the side of the Allies. There was the music of bands, and the cheering of crowds, and ever and anon the khaki-clad men were lifted on the shoulders of the civilians in the processions and so borne along. Every eye, then, was on Italy, and still she holds the center of the stage as the last acquisition to the countries which have ranged themselves in armed protest against Prussian militarism.

And as to-day people are looking at the map of Italy, and inquiring in regard to her, and wondering whether her forces shall be the shoulder to the wheel that shall give it its last turn towards the closing of the war.

For the Italians should be good soldiers. They have a long history of much fighting, and many chances behind them. Following the Caesars, the coun-

try has been, to greater or lesser degree, under domination of the Goths, Lombards, Franks and Germans,—the Italians themselves finally emerging about the middle of the Fourteenth Century, and asserting their right to the land which had once been theirs. With their own militia the burghers won their freedom, and although since then the country has been successively under domination of Spain and France, when under the great Napoleon, Joseph Bonaparte was made King of Naples, it has never ceased to be progressively Italian.

Moreover, the climate of Italy is such as produces good soldiers, men of energy. According to geographical situation, it should be, of course, the hottest country in Europe, but the peninsular character of the long, boot-shaped area thrust out from the Alps into the sea, tempers, greatly, the excessive heat, while the rugged sides of the Apennines—the backbone of the peninsula—afford almost every variation of temperature.

To the north, for instance, and in the upland valleys of the Abruzzo, winter comes, and severe frosts are not unknown. In the plain region of the Po, and elsewhere, the climate is such as is favorable to the growth of wheat, while in the south-eastern regions between the mountains and the sea, lemons grow, aloe, olives, and oranges; pomegranates and the citron tree; sugar cane and the cotton plant; even date trees, all tropical as they are; liquorice-root, too, grows wild, while flowering olanders form the chief undergrowth of forests of evergreen oak and sweet chestnut.

In the districts not devoted to fruit-raising, wheat is the chief production. Maize comes next, but oats and barley are also grown, and, in the low lands,

made into the wines for which Italy has become somewhat famed.

Nor is this country of many products lacking in animal wealth. Cattle are reared in considerable numbers, especially in the north, the breed most widely distributed being the Podolian, with white or gray coats and enormous horns. Enormous flocks of sheep, also, are kept by professional sheep-farmers, who pasture them in the mountains in summer, returning to the plains in winter. Merino sheep are kept in some parts, while in Piedmont the usual kind is a tall, long-legged species, with hanging ears, chiefly kept for dairy purposes.

As a result of such a great variety of products there are many manufactures in Italy, some of whose manufacturers are characteristically Italian, e. g. macaroni, vermicelli, cameo and coral jewelry; the hats known as "Milan" and "Tuscan"; Florentine and Venetian mosaics; and several famous cheeses, of which the best known are "Parmesan" and "Gorgonzola."

Owing to the efforts of the Italian Federation of Agrarian Unions, and the International Institute of Agriculture, founded at the suggestion of the King in 1908, agricultural methods have been, of late years, greatly improved.

Italy is about 708 miles long, but has nowhere a breadth of over 150 miles. Her population is about 36,000,000 souls. Her form of Government is a Limited Monarchy, with a parliament consisting of two chambers, the Senate and a Chamber of Deputies with 503 members.

She has a very considerable and well-equipped fleet, and a field army of about 3,330,200 men, of whom 1,700,000 are

persecutions of her Italian subjects in the "irridente" has been a source of irritation for years. Dissatisfaction also arose over the refusal of the Austrian Government to create an Italian University for its Italian subjects. As a compromise an Italian law faculty was established at Innsbruck, but on two occasions, in 1902 and again in 1904, the Italian students and professors were attacked by the German students and populace, and, in the latter year, feeling ran so high that anti-Austrian demonstrations took place in Italy.

More pertinent, however, to the loosening of the bond which held Italy to the Triple Alliance, was the way in which Austria has insisted on forwarding her ends in the Balkans without any regard whatever to Italian interests. When, in October of 1908, she annexed Bosnia, Italy was greatly incensed; the balance of power between the two was disturbed. For the time the matter was partially patched over, but as a historian at the time said, "It was clear that so long as Austria, bribed by Germany, could act in a way so opposed to Italian interests in the Balkans, the Triple Alliance was a mockery, and Italy could only meet the situation by being prepared for all contingencies."

With 1915 has come a great contingency, and so it is that Italian troops are pushing forward into Austria, and recruits crowding to the recruiting offices in such numbers that all cannot be taken. Italy well knows that should Prussian militarism win, there must be no quarter for her.

### The Dollar Chain

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

This week we are glad to record three "club" contributions, one from a number of ladies in Amherst, N. S., amounting to \$15.00; another from Class 5, Knox Church Sunday School, Elder's Mills, Ont., \$1.75; and a third of \$1.00, from Oak Bay Mills Sunday School, Que., which has been contributing regularly.

It is a matter for thankfulness that our Dollar Chain is still adding links, for the need is great, indeed, as emphasized by Lady Beck and Sir Adam Beck, who, after being abroad, spoke in this city last week, it is likely to be greater than ever during the next few months. Appalling things must happen, but our brave soldiers must suffer even more terribly than need be if not well supplied with medicines, chloroform, antiseptics, and all surgical appliances. It is ours to help to alleviate the terrible pain. May we fully realize our responsibility.

We hope to give Lady Beck's report in full at an early date.

The following letter accompanying the Amherst (N. S.) ladies' contribution will be read with interest:

Amherst, Cumberland Co., N. S.,  
June 1st, 1915.  
"The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine":

Enclosed please find fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for the Belgian Relief Fund, from a few of the ladies in Amherst.

When I read the letter written by John Galsworthy, I wondered what I could do to help this very worthy object. After offering a silent prayer I decided to call up on the 'phone some women I knew. I met with a very good response. The above amount is the result of my efforts.

(Continued on page 967.)



Italian Field Artillery at the Concentration Camp on the Austrian Frontier.

Underwood & Underwood.

rice. The agricultural laborers use a great deal of millet, which is made into a sort of bread, and instead of meat, consume large quantities of beans, peas, lentils, beets, and potatoes.

Among plants grown for industrial purposes may be mentioned tobacco, hemp, and flax. Large areas are devoted to the cultivation of mulberry trees, grown for the sake of the silkworms, which feed upon the leaves; others are given over to the raising of hazel-walves, hazelnuts, chestnuts, and pistachio nuts. Upon the hill-sides vast areas are planted out in vines, and the grapes are

mobilized. The fleet, under the command of the Duke of Abruzzi, consists of 19 battleships, of which 7 are dreadnoughts; 24 cruisers; 5 gunboats; 46 destroyers; 75 torpedo-boats, and 20 submarines. The Alpine frontier is heavily fortified.

Army reform has, indeed, been much to the fore in Italy during late years, chiefly owing to the long friction with Austria. Hence it is that Italy enters the war with well-trained and excellently-equipped forces.

Her grudge against the land of the Harshbars is not new. Austria's petty





By Clayton Duff

Do you remember the Old Lot and how big we used to think it was, and the look we gave Dad when he said it was only an eighth of an acre?

Standing on the bars we could see over a wide farm across the road. Down in the field was a great stone to which we sometimes went for a walk on Sunday evenings just to look at; and there was a railway bridge in the distance clasped in maple trees and a track that the trains came rumping down. The Old Lot went hand-in-hand with the village gardens, and behind it was another field that seemed more mysterious and lonely, and ran away out of sight to a rough little swale threaded by cattle tracks where we went for the cows at nights, or to fetch home ferns for mother's garden. Not so far off, but still with a touch of the remote and foreign was a hawthorn tree, and when we stole away to get the red haws that decked its thorny branches, all the houses watched us from their back doors and windows. Beyond the field was another field, and beyond that was a distant road, and beyond the road was the corner of a pond that sometimes looked as blue as the blueing water mother used on washday.

Perhaps our new domain was cherished all the more because the title was disputed. Mrs. Meyers claimed she needed the Old Lot as much as anyone, although she had a finer house than ours, with red glass in the front door, and her husband wore a white waistcoat on Sundays. Do you remember how terrible but interesting it was the night Hugh and Joel Henry nearly had a fight beside the cherry tree (because Joel Henry belonged to Mrs. Meyers), only we and Dad went out and stopped them, and how darkly from her back stoop Mrs. Meyers overlooked the field? But afterwards she was sick and died, and we would have let her have the Old Lot then, I think, for pity's sake. It was the first we knew of death.

At least, of human death. But one day a man had come with a gun and called Old Ken down the sunny road with him, and we thought of no guile until he returned alone. For many years there was a little mound on the road-

side, just a faint ripple among the stumps and stones, that we called Ken's grave, and used to go there often on summer evenings to keep his memory green. And after the grave had lost its identity under the softening touch of Nature and the recollection of our blind old friend had become obscured by the charms of a merry and captivating successor, a more lasting souvenir remained. Hugh was not at home the day they killed Ken, and when we broke the news to him he turned his back accusingly on the world and carved the date, "June 3," as a memorial and a reproach on the side of the Old House.

Do you remember the Old House, and the first time we climbed into its sunny doorway—for there were no steps—and

pairs, we wondered how Muffie and Stelia could go on playing croquet as if there were no troubles in the world. We had one exquisite glimpse of Arcadia when Hugh brought home a sheep to pasture on our dandelions and clover, and eat from our hands and let us be its gentle shepherds. But Hugh had bought the sheep without asking leave. When he had to sell it again, in his bitterness, he let the money blow away. We thought that was a fine rebuke to the gods.

I wonder if ghosts ever fitted round the Old House after we had gone home to bed? One day Hugh heard a noise upstairs—but when he looked it was only the black-and-white heifer who had climbed up the steps and didn't know how to get down again. In one room there was a patch on the wall that showed where the cupboard used to stand when real folk lived there, and sometimes in our careless play, made us suddenly aware that we might not be without our cloud of witnesses. But as for Mrs. Prellis and Ann Guest, they were beings of a childish mythology, much too social and worldly in their habits to be true ghosts. They came to visit us in broad daylight, and even had us back to tea and things at their place. What do you think Mrs. Prellis looked like? It seems to me she was a long, narrow woman, in a dark coat and a bonnet. Mother wore bonnets then. Ann Guest never had the dominant personality Mrs. Prellis had.

The poplar trees by the fence must have had a little gate between them when the Old House was young they were so opposite the front door—and perhaps there had been a little path to the gate with daisies and cowslips growing

gether, don't you remember, without counting the old stump that was second base the nights Wat and Ann came over to play ball. The cherries must have been very small and sour, judged by more Epicurean standards than ours, but how luscious they looked glowing among the green leaves. No matter how closely we tried to watch them, some happy day they would surprise us by being ripe all of a sudden, and then how hard it was to decide whether to gorge from the loaded bough or with glutton fortitude wait to fill our pockets and our hats before the feast began.

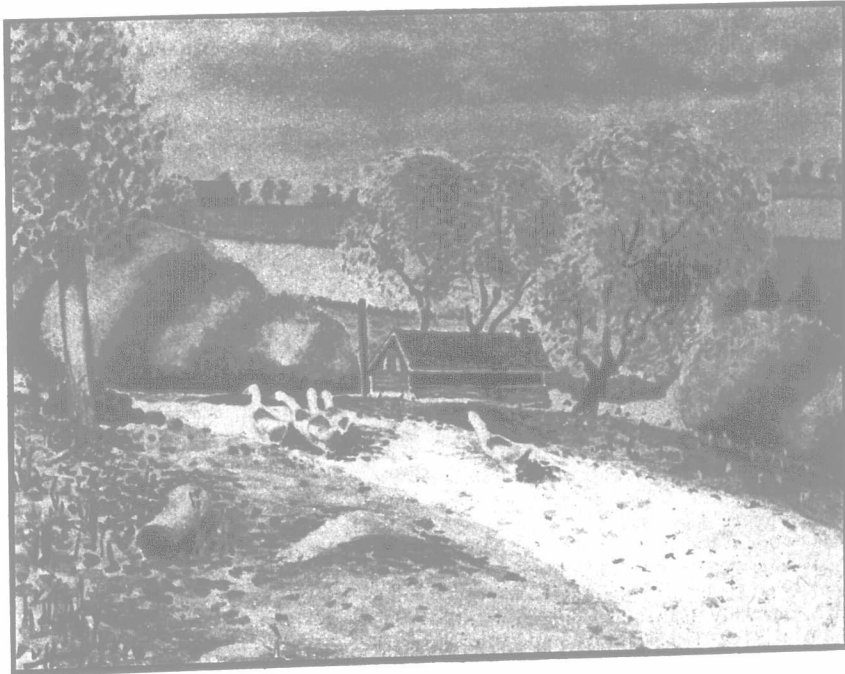
But the apple trees, I believe, were our dearest friends. One would think they had been more used to children than the cherry trees; their bark was smoother, and gentler slopes and more kindly footholds were found among their tranches. The Duchess of Oldenburg, was, perhaps, a shade austere—but how proud we were to have a tree with such a stately name! How large and luscious her apples were, with their broad green and pinky streaks! There was a smooth, round stone beneath on which we used to pound them when they were tardy in ripening in order to get a counterfeit mellowness. Do you remember "the wet, sweet cheek of April," that evening long ago when we wandered into the Old Lot among the raindrops and heard a robin singing in the Duchess tree?

Do you remember—but how could you forget?—the harvest-apple trees that came next, those darlings of the year, the first to break the desert waste that had intervened since we saw the bottom of the apple barrel. The harvest trees had their lean years, and the one next the fence was not so fruitful as her companion—but oh, the apples when they did come! It was worth waiting a whole twelve-month just to smell them. We rather favored worms; worms seemed to hasten the ripening process. Sometimes, "to gild refined gold," there was a water-core.

Right in the corner above the old cans stood the snow-apple tree. It had a sister tree in the other lot, but this was our favorite, and I'm afraid we rather grudged the few boughs that overflowed into the neighbor's garden. How generous was the old tree to our sticks and stones those autumn schooldays!—snow-apples and blue skies, and big, white clouds, like feather beds! The snow-apple barrel lasted till after Christmas, and on Sunday afternoons you had a mysterious way of withdrawing to the cellar alone, emerging in due season with a cargo of apples that were intended to startle us by their perfection into rapture and applause. You always implanted them with an air of patronage on the green table-cloth, and they melted away with the calm, still hours, and the chapters of our story-books.

The crab-apple blossoms were the loveliest of spring—and oh, can't you still taste the taste of those crab-apples! They were not the great, red, insipid things that Wat and Ann boasted, but little pink-and-green fellows, crisp and acid, that made our lips curl in exquisite anticipation. One time Hugh filled a basket with straw and put a layer of crab-apples on top and took it to Mrs. Meyers. I don't see how he could keep from laughing. You and I couldn't.

The crab-apple was the most motherly



"We cherished a secret passion for a goose that was never to be satisfied."

gazed with pleasant awe into the bare, echoing rooms with the smell of lime and other days in them? How fascinated we were with those beautiful white hens with the pencilled lines on their necks picking among the fallen plaster and broken door-knobs.

The white hens were only an entrancing vision; somehow they vanished never to return. But in after years we had hens of our own—brown hens and gray hens, whose nests gave us raptures when we found them in the hay. There were pigeons, too, that billed and cooed on the long, low roof, and the new pup slept with a haughty cow in one of the chambers within. Then, when John, James and Aunt Alice drove over on Sundays in the double buggy, with its exalted seats, and the delicious dignity of the whip, the vast farm horses loomed all day in the dusk of the stalls, and we marvelled at their strange contours and listened half-envious to the pleasant rhythm of their jaws among the rustling fodder.

But our hearts were more spacious than the Old House, I guess, for they were never filled. It always gave us a sense of bereavement when the wobbly little calf was sold and we cherished a secret passion for a goose that was never to be satisfied. Once when an inscrutable decree forbade us to buy, borrow, or have in possession the species of fowl known as "banties," either singly or in

quaintly at each side. But we had the ground trampled hard and smooth with our playful feet, and one of the poplars helped to support the scantling from which our swing was hung. How loose our hearts felt when we went swift and high!—and oh, do you remember the time we were standing up in the swing twisting the ropes round and round, when your hair caught! The more I tried to untwist them the more it hurt you and the harder you pounded me. At last I had to leave you hanging like Absalom while I flew for help, and they ran with the scissors and cut your thick brown hair nearly all off.

We called you "Pete" after that, I think. When I am reading about Maggie Tulliver, it is you I see with your dark hair blowing round your face and your gingham dress, and your stockings always coming down. But I wish you had worshipped me the way Maggie worshipped Tom.

Do you remember the little wrinkled cherry tree that grew near the big picket-hole, and the old gray stone that grew near the tree? And once we found a bird's-nest in the cherry tree, low down and friendly—a little brown fairy cup. And oh, do you remember the duck egg we found lying there on the ground one rainy day—so blue and wonderful as if a little piece of Heaven had dropped at our feet!

There were eight cherry trees alto-



"With your dark hair blowing round your face and your stockings always coming down."



"I wish you had worshipped me the way Maggie worshipped Tom."

Italian subjects in a source of Dissatisfaction refusal of the create an Italian subjects. As law faculty was but on two occasions in 1904, the professors were students and popular year, feeling Austrian demonstration.

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readers of "The Home Magazine" 2) Soldiers' Com- plies. d to record three e from a number . S., amounting n Class 5, Knox l, Elder's Mills, d of \$1.00, from y School, Que- uting regularly. thankfulness that ill adding links, t, indeed, as an- k and Sir Adam a road, spoke in is likely to be ng the next few nes must happen. most suffer even d be if not well es, chloroform. surgical appli- help to alleviate y we fully realit

Beck's report in accompanying the contribution will

nd Co., N. S. June 1st, 1915. ate and Home

d fifteen dollars an Relief Fund, s in Amherst.

written by John what I could do y object. After I decided to call women I know- ed response. The sult of my efforts- age 967.)

of all the trees, with wide-spreading branches always outstretched for us. Its smooth crotches offered blissful seats for hours of idleness, and on Saturday mornings we loved to sway and sing up in its breezy top with the pleasant land outspread beneath us—houses and gardens and "fields of yellow corn" stretching away to the horizon. Or down below in the cool grass that flourished in its shade we frequently imbibed a cheering beverage founded on the squeezed lemons that were left from the weekly baking. Do you remember the old brown pitcher? We could fill the old, brown pitcher, two or three times before all the taste was used up.

How green and close the grass was under the trees and down by the tester; how white and sweet with clover in summer, and oh, how bright with dandelions in spring! The streets of Heaven, they told us, were paved with pure gold, and when we tried to imagine how glorious it must be, we could only picture the Old Lot on a May morning, or those country roadsides that led to Aunt Alice's some vernal Sabbath when the little lambs were out and the dandelions in sunny splendor ran all the way beside our happy wheels. Then when Aunt Alice returned our visit at a later season, the clover would be fragrant round her feet as she strolled beneath the branches or went with us in the evening light to watch the cow filling her pail by the gate, or the ineffable pig lifting his pink snout from his supper to acknowledge our affectionate intrusion.

Do you remember the summer they built the pig-pen—in the corner across from the snow-apple tree? Do you remember the wonderful little trough and the pile of clean straw and the smell of the sunny new lumber? How slowly the time passed that Saturday while we were waiting for the pig to arrive, and how bitter it was to be sent off to bed at last with our hopes unsatisfied! Then when the bright morning awoke us and we found that it had come after all, how swiftly we ran through the gate regardless of holy rule, and up to the top of the Old Lot—and can you remember how cozy and comical the little pink pig was peeping out at us from its bed? I am sure we did not forget to feed it for nearly a week.

But "the days that are no more" have left few traces on the Old Lot. Should you pass that way by chance, go softly for old sakes' sake. Cabbages and onions are growing now where the swing used to be. The Old House has been made over into a mere stable, and a commonplace gate has replaced the bars that we lowered for the black-and-white cow each night and morning. The pleasant grass has been shouldered out by greedy clumps of Mayweed and burdock. The apple trees have fallen, the cherry trees have ceased, the poplar trees have vanished away. There isn't even a picket-hole.

But the Old Lot has another kind of life—an immortality which it built of happy hours in our hearts. I shall not forget—will you?

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Fighting With God—Or Against Him.

God hath power to help, and to cast down.—2 Chron. xxv: 8.

"The battle's issue hangs on Thee:  
In Thy firm hand the scales we see  
Of mortal loss and gain:  
And tidings carried swift as thought  
'Twixt land and land, to Thee are brought  
But Thine own will made plain."

If you read carefully the chapter from which our text is taken, you will find in it both encouragement and warning for this time of national testing. It is the story of a man who started out to do right—but not with a perfect heart. He obeyed God's command at first, even though it meant great financial loss to himself. He realized that it was wisdom to choose God as His Ally, even though he must anger earthly allies by refusing their aid. The result proved his wisdom, and he was victorious over the enemy. So far, so good; but the pride

of success led to his ruin. Fighting with God he was a victor, but fighting against God he was miserably beaten.

Let us look at Amaziah, King of Judah, as he goes out bravely to war, trusting in God. When making preparations to fight against his fierce neighbors—the people of Edom—he has tried to strengthen his army by hiring 100,000 men. Then a man of God gives him a startling message and offers him a free choice. He may go into the campaign relying on this army of hirelings to help his own soldiers; or he may put his trust in God, and prove it by sending home the hundred thousand mighty men of valour who have already been paid 100 talents of silver—about \$200,000.

You see, he must sacrifice something. To disobey God meant certain defeat, as the man of God said: "But if thou wilt go, do it, be strong for the battle: God shall make thee fall before the enemy: for God hath power to help, and to cast down."

Amaziah saw that it would be folly to sacrifice God's favor for the sake of earthly allies, but there was one difficulty. The money had already been paid. Was it to be entirely wasted? The man of God had his answer ready: "The LORD is able to give thee much more than this."

Amaziah made the right choice and won the victory. Then he turned away from his Divine Ally and worshipped the gods of the Edomites—the gods which had proved themselves powerless to deliver their own people out of his hands—and was destroyed by his own sinful folly.

We have set our hearts on righteousness in this war. We want to be on God's side, keeping sacred our solemn pledges, protecting those who appeal to our Empire in their time of deadly peril, and establishing—through costly sacrifice—our determination that Right must prevail over Might. When we have won the victory, as we must do while we are fighting on God's side, let us beware of Amaziah's sinful folly. We are fighting for peace, fighting against the spirit of militarism—dare we end by setting up militarism as our idol? We are determined to put down cruel injustice, let us be careful lest our desire for "reprisals" leads us to imitate the sins we condemn so loudly.

But I want to talk especially about the first part of the chapter, about the question: "Does it pay to side with God?" When the sacrifices required are costly, let us remember the promise made to Amaziah—the promise which was faithfully fulfilled—"The LORD is able to give thee much more than this."

Those who stand out boldly for that which is absolutely truthful, honest and righteous, must, sooner or later, be prepared for earthly loss and sacrifice. This life is a testing-time, and though Satan may not offer to bribe us to worship him—as he tried to bribe our Master—by offering the whole world, he often tries to dazzle us by the glitter of some great worldly advantage which may be won if we will only stoop to degrade our own

souls by deliberate wrong. Or it may not be a large gain. Many people, who would scorn to be dishonest in large matters, boast as if they had done something very clever when they have got the better of someone else in a small transaction.

I once heard a young man tell the following story: A man was getting off a street-car and met a friend who was just boarding the same car. The first man handed over his transfer, remarking pleasantly: "I don't need this, you may as well use it." The second man used it, and he and his son—a boy of twelve—rejoiced together over the way they had cleared the company out of a fare. "If that boy should become a sharper in business," said the young man who told the story, "his father will probably wonder where he learned to cheat."

Seeds may be small and apparently lifeless, but when dropped carelessly they often grow into ugly and harmful weeds which go on spreading and propagating themselves. The few cents gained through cheating may be very costly in the end. It never pays to sell one's honor, even in small things, and it is especially dangerous to lead the feet of little children astray. Our Lord warns us to be very careful not to exert harmful influence over His little ones (St. Matt. 18, 6), and they are very quick to receive impressions.

"Honesty is the best policy," we are told, and when a man is tempted to do a "shady" thing in business, because he thinks it will "pay," let him remember Amaziah. He found it paid far better to dismiss his hired allies, when God demanded the sacrifice, even though it meant the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars; for he won the battle with God's help, and would certainly have lost it if he had been wilful and disobedient.

Sometimes duty seems to block the road to happiness, and the path which looks most attractive can only be followed by selfishly sacrificing imperative family claims. We honor the men who offer their lives at their country's call; but God may be reserving His heartiest "Well done!" for some who are plodding steadily along at home in the dull round of everyday duty. If you are choosing the path of duty, resolutely ignoring the cost, then it is cheering to remember the promise made to Amaziah: "The LORD is able to give thee much more than this." Those who wilfully choose their own selfish gain will fail to find the happiness they seek, for happiness can only be obtained from God, and He will not accept Duty as its price. But be very sure that if you turn your back on your personal gratification, when conscience demands it, happiness will run after you along the path of Duty, and will soon reach your side.

When a man leaves out the thought of God, in planning for the future, he makes a very great mistake. A small income, with God, is infinitely greater riches than millions without God. It gives more

peace and real happiness, and no man is really rich if he is not happy.

One strange thing about life is that the only way to real success is through sacrifice. This is proclaimed by every seed-time and harvest. Unless the seed-grain be sacrificed generously and ungrudgingly, there cannot be a bountiful harvest. "He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly." Work done for God is never wasted. He is a rich and generous Master, watching closely for every chance to reward bountifully those who faithfully work in His vineyard. The daily drudgery of common days, if accepted with radiant trust, will work out in unexpected gladness. Let us remember, when little vexations or great troubles try to overthrow our confidence, that we are certain to win if we are on God's side. He has power to help, and to cast down. When Asa, another king of Judah, went out with about six hundred thousand men to defend the country against an army of a million, he said: "Help us, O Lord our God; for we rest on Thee, and in Thy Name we go against this multitude." He found the help he sought and returned victorious. But afterwards, when another enemy appeared against him, he took silver and gold out of the treasury of the Lord's house and bribed the king of Syria to be his ally, relying on him instead of on Jehovah. Then the messenger of God said to him: "Herein thou hast done foolishly: therefore from henceforth thou shalt have wars." Asa was angry with the prophet, and imprisoned him, but that only added to his own danger.

"The LORD is with you, while ye be with Him; and if ye seek Him, He will be fond of you; but if ye forsake Him, He will forsake you." These things are written for our admonition. We must be "faithful unto death" if we are to be victors in the hard campaign of life.

DORA FARNCOMB.

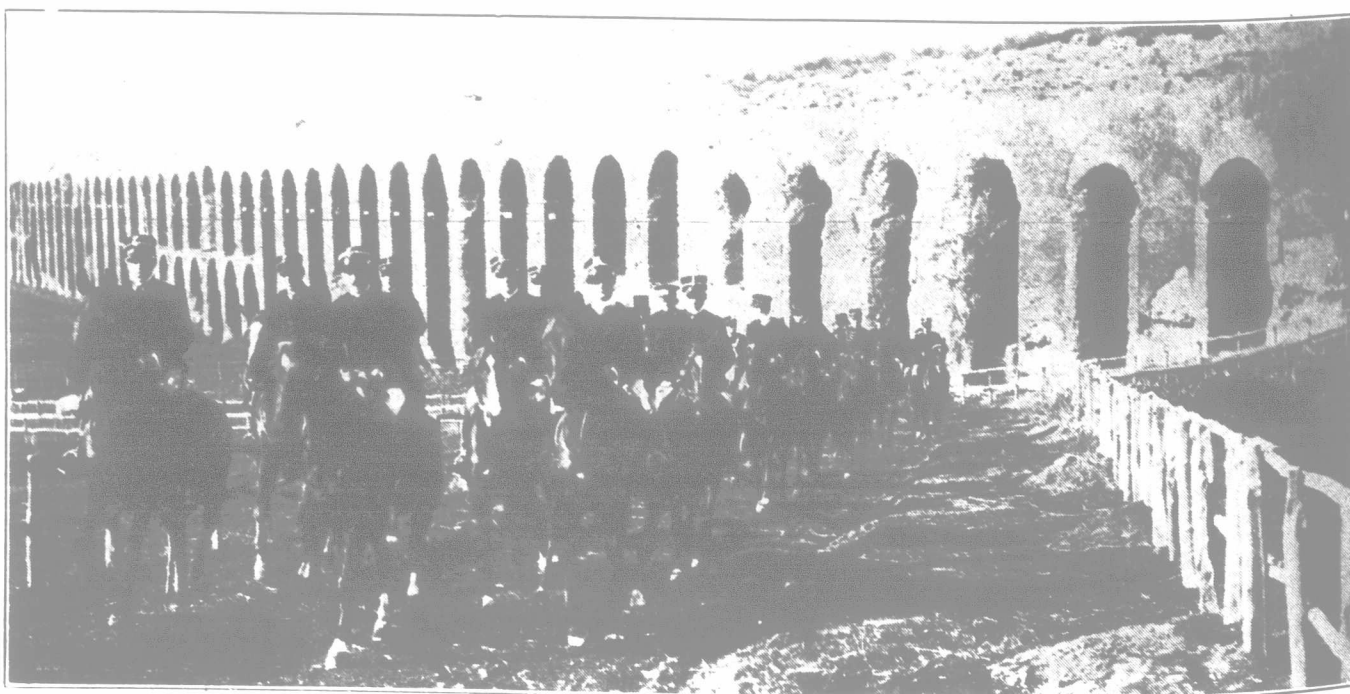
## Habit.

Habit is a fixed series of acts. Do a thing once and Tracks are marked. Do a thing twice and a Route is mapped. Do a thing thrice and a Path is blazed, says a writer in Witness.

Do the right thing over again. From the unconscious wink of the eye to the smooth, unnoticed movements of a million words, the law of Habit relentlessly rules its course. Life is a series of Habits.

The Pennies saved to-day make the Nickles in the bank to-morrow. The Nickles in the bank to-morrow spell the Dollars in the bank next year. The Dollar saved, crystallizes into the fortune in after years? Habit either makes or breaks—either leads you up or drags you down.

Do the right thing over again. If you are prompt to-day you will want to be Prompt to-morrow. If you are Square once you will surely seek to be Square again. The fight for a thing Worth While right now cannot help but ease the fight for the thing Worth While later on. It is the law of Habit. And



Italian Cavalrymen on Way to the Front, Passing an Old Roman Aqueduct Built in the Time of the Caesars.

Underwood & Underwood.

Habit creeps on from the minutest  
Action repeated over and over again.  
Do the right thing over again.  
Grow Great off Habit! There is no  
other way. Start what you do start  
right, or else begin all over again. You  
can fondle the eggs of a Python, but  
you can't play with the Python. You  
can break a bad habit to-day, but if you  
wait until to-morrow the bad habit will  
break you.

### Fashion Dept.

#### HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Order by number, giving age or meas-  
urement, 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 Depart-  
ment, "The Farmer's Advocate and  
Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure  
to sign your name when ordering pat-  
terns. 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.



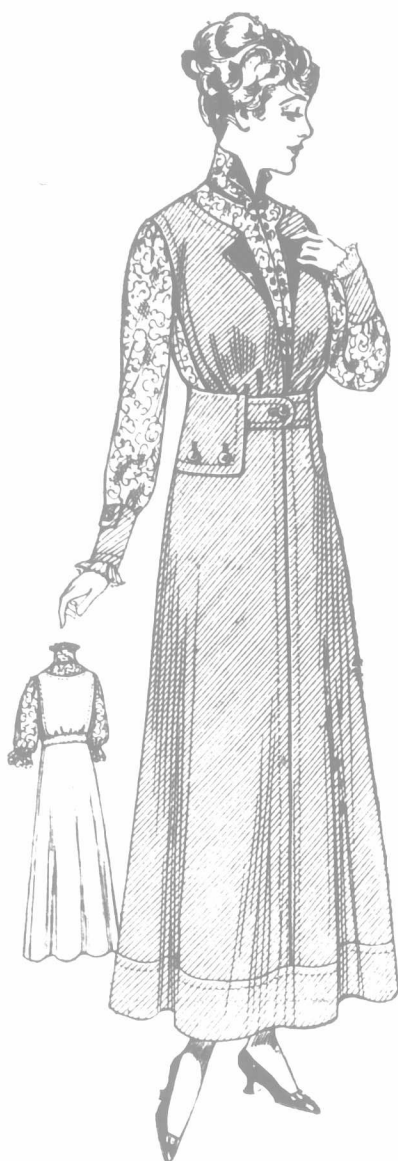
8676 Gown with Circular Flounce,  
34 to 42 bust.



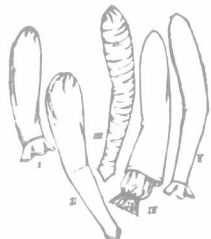
8672 Child's Rompers with Yoke,  
2 to 6 years.



8679 Bathing Suit with  
Circular Skirt,  
34 to 44 bust.



8671 Jumper Dress, 34 to 44 bust.



8560 Mousquetaire, Leg  
(Mutton and Bell  
Sleeves, One Size.

## The Windrow.

Dr. Dorothy Smyley is one of the few  
women in the English army. As a mem-  
ber of the British Royal Army Medical  
Corps, she was ordered to report for  
service with the British troops.

The Hodder & Stoughton (London,  
Eng.) prize for the best Canadian story  
in their All-British Novel Competition,  
has been awarded to Mrs. A. E. Taylor,  
St. Andrews, N. B., for a story entitled,  
"Land of the Scarlet Leaf." The value  
of the prize is £250.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium  
is feeding 7,000,000 people who would  
have no food otherwise, and every day  
the number is augmented as the money  
of the Belgians runs out. In some  
places thousands stand in line every day  
waiting for loaves of bread.

Among all thoughtful people there is  
much speculation as to what will be the  
ultimate effect of the war upon humanity.  
Among the most optimistic expressions  
is one from the editor of the El Paso  
Herald, who believes that the greatest  
result of the struggle will be the blow  
it will deliver against hypocrisy—intel-  
lectual, religious, and moral. "It is not  
civilization that is being destroyed,"  
concludes this man; "it is pretended  
civilization; not ideals, but pretense; not  
religion that is denied, but fraud. Partly  
as a result of this war—hastened by  
it at any rate—there will be developed a  
new reign of religious truth that will be  
as far above that which existed up to  
last July, as the reason and religion of  
that day were superior to those of the  
Crusaders."

Within thirty days, after being turned  
out from the shops in Buffalo and De-  
troit, forty American motor-trucks are  
carrying supplies to the Allies on the  
firing-line. Arriving in Paris, they  
passed out of the city driven by French  
chauffeurs and filled with French soldiers.  
They are now working in the vicinity of  
the Aisne.

Fritz Kreisler, the famous Austrian  
violinist, is serving as an officer in the  
Austrian army. Owing to his keenly  
developed musical ear, he has discovered  
that he can locate the opposing guns by  
the varying tones of the shells as they  
screech over his head. In this way he  
has been able to direct the Austrian  
artillerymen in finding the Russian bat-  
teries.

Rupert Brooke, England's poet-soldier,  
who went to serve his country in the  
Dardanelles, has died of sunstroke, and  
has been buried in the Grecian island of  
Lemnos. In a seeming presentiment of  
his manner of death, he had written in a  
war-sonnet:  
"If I should die, think only this of me:  
That there's some corner of a foreign  
field  
That is forever England."

Those who enjoyed reading the article  
"Spring Gladness at Eighty," by E. P.  
Powell, quoted in our issue of May 6th,  
will be interested to hear that he met  
death suddenly, last week, while sailing  
in a boat on his Florida lake. Begin-  
ning life as a clergyman, Mr. Powell's  
love for agriculture lured him to the  
land, and on a farm in New York, among  
his plants and fruits, he spent over half  
of his life. Of late years he has lived  
in Florida. A lover of nature and of  
humanity, Mr. Powell was loved by all  
who knew him, and by all who read his  
many contributions to the magazines.

#### CANADA AND SWITZERLAND.

The following statement has been for-  
warded to us with a request for its pub-  
lication, by the Consul-General of Swit-  
zerland in Canada:

"Certain unfounded rumors having lead  
a part of the Canadian public to errone-  
ously believe that Switzerland was com-  
pletely isolated in the center of Europe  
between four powerful belligerent nations,  
and, since the entry of Italy in the war,

had been shut off from any outlet on the  
sea and was consequently prevented from  
exchanging products with Canada, Mr.  
Henri Martin, Consul-General of Switzer-  
land for the Dominion, has just received  
from the Swiss Political Department in  
Berne the following cable:

"There is in Switzerland absolutely no  
interruption of traffic with foreign coun-  
tries. All said traffic goes through  
French ports direct, or via Great Bri-  
tain. Route through Rotterdam could  
also be used, but sailing opportunities  
are scarcer from Holland."

The Consul-General states also that,  
according to a recent agreement with the  
Swiss National Bank and the Bank of  
Montreal, all Canadian payments intend-  
ed for Switzerland can be made in Can-  
ada through the channel of all offices of  
the Bank of Montreal in the Dominion."

#### PIERROT, DOG OF BELGIUM.

Almost everyone who takes notice of  
dogs knows how important a role the  
dogs of Belgium play in the industrial  
life of peaceful times in that nation.  
There is something strikingly picturesque  
about those able-bodied, intelligent, busi-  
ness-like working dogs, plodding to mar-  
ket at early morning between the shafts  
of little drays full of fresh products of  
the dairy and the garden. Willing help-  
ers, almost indispensable are they with  
their "one-tenth horse-power," protectors  
and playmates of the children and guar-  
dians of property and the home.

Such a dog was Pierrot, we learn, be-  
fore the tragedy of Belgium, and how he  
fared when all the fighting strength of  
the country was called forth—this is the  
story that Dr. Dyer tells.

Pierrot is commandeered for his coun-  
try's defense, and is quickly trained to  
draw a machine gun. With the courage  
and zeal of the bravest, he tugs his  
weapon to the firing-line and there,  
amidst the "battle madness which some-  
times turns men into fiends," he helps  
out in the desperate resistance. He is  
wounded and makes his escape, to suffer  
not only from his injuries, but also from  
thirst and hunger for many shelterless  
and friendless days and nights. He  
finally drags himself to the once prosper-  
ous home of his master only to find it  
reduced to ruin, but in a little one-room  
shack nearby, a wretched makeshift hovel,  
Pierrot finds his own dear people whose  
misery is for a time forgotten for joy  
over the return of their bread-winning,  
soldier dog.

It is a story that touches the heart,  
told from the standpoint of a dog, by  
one whose love and understanding of  
dogs has often found expression.—Our  
Dumb Animals.

#### LEARNING THE LESSON.

The campaign for bird preservation is  
being carried forward to-day with more  
vigor than ever before in the history of  
this particular work.

Why is this?  
Because the result of our criminal care-  
lessness in the slaughter of our birds  
grows more appallingly apparent each  
year. Had we forbidden destruction in  
the first place we would have been saved  
the terrible trials and expense of our  
present fight for forest preservation, but  
it seems as if we cannot learn our lesson  
of conserving without first undoing. As  
if we could not let the structure remain  
as He made it. We must first pull down  
and then, with our own hands, attempt  
to reconstruct as best we may what He  
had already so well built.

We laugh when it is suggested that our  
sons should not be given rifles and guns,  
yet we weep at the destruction of our  
foliage, and are horrified at the expenses  
we are called upon to meet for its pre-  
servation.

"Oh, no boy shoots birds," said a  
young man recently when it was sug-  
gested to him that a proposed outlay of  
several thousand dollars for shade trees  
in his city would be useless unless the  
boys in the community were taught to  
protect the birds. Then the young man  
stopped a minute, eyes looking into  
space, some vision of past childhood evi-  
dently rising before him, for he suddenly  
turned to the assembled group and, smil-  
ing with the charming smile that always  
accompanies that confession which is  
good for the soul, said: "Yes, I expect  
they do. When I was a kid my greatest  
joy was an air rifle, and I killed every  
bird I could see. And I was no worse

than the average boy, and much better brought up than many."

This young man is, to-day, the chairman of a newly-organized committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose special work will be the humane education of the young people of its community, an education which covers, among its many fields, the necessity for bird protection.—L. H. G., in Our Dumb Animals.

#### WOMEN FARMERS.

This year, when the great bulk of the agricultural work of Great Britain must fall upon the women, the following letter from "The Common Cause" is of especial interest, showing as it does that many of the women of the country are already qualified for the work which they must do. "In the northern counties of England, and the south of Scotland," says the writer, "a large proportion of farm work has always been done by women, and their services have been most valuable, as in certain branches they are more expert than men. In former days, the bondager system prevailed; each farm laborer undertook to supply a woman's labor on the farm in addition to his own; if he had no daughter of the right age, he had to lodge a woman worker in his cottage, who would give her services at the stated wage, although the term bondager had no relation to slavery, and only referred to the fact that a woman's services for field work were 'in the bond.'" The name is now dislaid, and the system has died out. The women prefer to be called women workers, and they make their own terms with the farmer.

"Now they work in barn or field, not more than nine hours daily; in winter, from daylight to 4 p.m.; in summer, from 6 or 7, or 8 a.m., with three or four intervals for food or rest, according to the hour of commencing. At present they are paid 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day, except in harvest, when they are guaranteed 30 days at 2s. 6d. to 3s., according to the district.

"Some clever workers contract to do work such as hoeing turnips, or cutting thistles, by the acre; and somewhat increase their earnings. Some farmers are able to provide a rent-free cottage, to women who will undertake milking. Their coats are carted for them, and they can often grow potatoes and vegetables for themselves.

"The fine physique and comely faces of the women workers on the North Country farms; their clean, tidy dress, and excellent clothing, are all testimonies to the wholesomeness of their occupation. Unfortunately, the supply of women farm workers has been diminishing for some years—and farmers would engage many more if they could get them. It is strange that more do not take up farm work."

## 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.]

### A Red Cross Queen.

Tucked away in the midst of the war news in recent papers was a little item which stated that Queen-Dowager Margherita and Queen Elena of Italy have given two of their palaces to be used as hospitals for wounded soldiers; also that Queen Elena has joined the Red Cross, and, like the Queen of the Belgians, will devote her time to nursing those who come from the war.

Upon reading the item, I turned at once to the very cosmopolitan lockers of my den in which are kept all sorts of clippings that tell about notable people, and my quest was successful in bringing to light an article written, from a very intimate standpoint, by the Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, about this beautiful Queen Elena, who, like all other good women of to-day, is coming forward to contribute what she can to the mitigation of a suffering which seems to be unavoidable. It may be the duty

of men to kill and to wound; to woman comes the more blessed part of binding up the wounds and smoothing the bed of the dying.

Perhaps a Queen, if anyone, might hold back from sights of horror and days and nights of work. Queens have been protected through all their days, no cold blast has been permitted to blow upon them, their hands have never been inured to work, nor their minds developed along the paths that make for capability in manual labor—and there is such labor enough in connection with the duties of every nurse, not only labor of mind that means quickness in knowing what to do and how to do it, but also labor of body that brings weariness to the dropping point. But it is not surprising to find that Queen Elena is not afraid of facing the situation, for she is a daughter of a country that has ever been noted for the daring of its women as well as its men.



Her Majesty Elena of Italy.

She was born in Montenegro,—little, mountainous craggy, poor, darling, independent, plucky Montenegro. So barren are the sides of its endless hills that upon one occasion a pitying traveller exclaimed, "But what do you raise here?" Proudly came the answer, "Men, sir."

Yes, "men," and "women," too, famed for their beauty and spirit.

Yela Petrovich Nyegoush, was the name by which Elena of Montenegro was known in this shaggy native land of hers, and in her girlhood, to quote from Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, "she could be seen on many a day as a slender, stately young thing, with gun in hand, out with her brothers for game among the rugged heights and along the abysmal chasms of the mountains of Tzernagora, a dark-eyed, dark-haired beauty, perfect in form and feature. She was happy-hearted, pure-hearted, and clear of mental vision, as well as strong in the physical strength of a mountain-bred girl who had been trained to be able, if need should arise, to defend the rocky defiles of her country against the Turks, as the women of her race, standing by their men, had done before her in historic days long gone."

Natural, unselfconscious, radiant, the girl appeared a perfect woman when, in 1895, she went up to Venice with her parents to see the great exhibition. She was in a box at the Opera when the young Prince of Naples, then twenty-six years of age and still heart-free, first saw her, "a figure in white, with massed coronal of dark hair and glorious dark eyes, grace and harmony in every movement, modest and almost shy, yet possessing that native air of nobility which travelers have so often described as a characteristic of the Serbs."

It was love at first sight, on his part and on hers, and when, during the same year, the two met at the coronation of the Czar Nicholas II., it was all but a certainty that the Montenegrin Princess would one day be Queen of Italy.

Of course there were objections, for when did the course of true love ever run smooth? Elena Petrovich Nyegoush was not born Royal Highness, by virtue of the fact that her father was now King of Montenegro, moreover, she was not rich; she could bring neither money nor

political influence, and, on the latter ground especially, those high in power in Italy strove to dissuade the Prince from his infatuation. But he was not to be moved, and at last, with some trepidation, dared to express his desire to his father. To King Humbert's everlasting credit came the answer, that his son had "chosen the daughter of a brave and noble race." Indeed, it afterwards appeared that the meeting of the Prince and Elena at Venice had been especially arranged, all unknown to the two, by the King himself.

Hence it was that on a glorious October day King Humbert and Queen Margherita, with the whole Italian Court, went in magnificent state to the railway station to meet their son's bride, "through the Roman streets that had been packed since dawn with a surging crowd eager to see their future Queen."

At first, we are told, "the higher aristocratic world showed itself somewhat cold for a time, and held rather aloof from the Princess of Naples, whom they pronounced too frank and outright and simple. The Prince, too, they had always thought over-austere, indifferent to social entertainment and to the range of pleasures which are supposed to be the prerogative of the fine world in and about courts." But Prince Victor Emanuel and Princess Elena recked little, though they were glad enough to find refuge and freedom on their own little island of Monte Cristo. There they lived the simple life, rode about on bicycles or in their motor-car, and dressed as simply as they pleased, although it was noted that on state occasions the Queen-to-be made a point of appearing attired in the magnificence expected of her.

Gradually, however, it appeared that this Princess of the simple life was not so unsophisticated as had been feared; it was learned that she was an accomplished linguist, that she painted and wrote with some talent, and played with exquisite expression on the violin. In short, after her accession, it came suddenly to the Italian people that theirs was the most brilliantly accomplished Queen in Europe. Nor, in the meantime, had the Princess failed to hold her own. "Existence at our Court," said a haughty royal lady to her one day, "must seem marvelously imposing after the simple mountain life in Montenegro." "Oh, no," answered the Princess, "we did things much more magnificently at the Russian Imperial Court, where I was educated."

Indeed, the Queen has shown herself at all times possessed of a quickness of thought and readiness for action that will stand her in good stead now that she has entered the ranks of Red Cross helpers. As an example of her courage, it is told that "during a hunting expedition, as the party, including distinguished members of the Court were indulging in games around the mountain camp-fires, a youthful gentleman jumping back and forth over the flames, caught on fire. In the general gasp of horror the young Queen sprang forward like a flash, enveloped him in her mantle, and with her strong arms rolled him over and over on the ground, extinguishing the flames."

When, on the assassination of King Humbert, King Victor Emanuel and Queen Elena came to the throne, Italy was in a somewhat chaotic condition, a scathing country out of which a new Italy had to be built, and now what the sterling qualities of the new sovereigns might mean to the land became evident. The merely social triumphs of the past reign gave way to a serious work, and the result could not long be hid under a bushel. The first words of the quiet young King "gave a new shock of life and awakened expectancy throughout the kingdom." Following these words came definite measures, encouraged by the King, for establishing economic and social justice for all the people, for the development of agriculture and manufactures, and for uniting the various factions into a loyal whole.

In all the queen has been the King's helper. The simple directness of character and speech which tended to separate her from the high court dames has enabled her to come straight to the working women and their problems, and she has done much to better the lot of workers everywhere, and to bring good

schools—sometimes vocational—within reach of all the poor. As has been said of her, "She has come into intimate personal relationship with all classes of those who toil and suffer."

At the time of the dreadful Messina earthquake the young Montenegrin was in the midst of the sufferers, working with a zeal that made her Queen of the hearts, as well as Queen politically, of the people. Tested there, she goes forth, to her new task undaunted. As an angel of mercy among the wards of the wounded, Italy will once more have cause to bless her.

## Seasonable Cookery.

Oatmeal Bread.—Four cups fine oatmeal, 8 cups boiling water, 1 cup molasses, 1 small tablespoon salt, 1 yeast cake, flour to make a stiff batter. Over the oatmeal pour the boiling water and let stand until cool, then add the yeast cake blended in a little lukewarm water, molasses, salt, and enough flour to make a stiff batter. Knead with a little flour. Let rise, then mould into loaves. Let rise again, then bake for one hour.

Salt Pork.—In some country places considerable salt pork must be used in summer. The following are appetizing ways of preparing it:

Salt Pork with Milk Gravy.—Cut the pork thin and fry crisp. Use some of the fat in the pan for gravy. Add flour to thicken, stirring all the time, and finally add sweet milk gradually. Serve with boiled potatoes and pickles or horseradish.

Salt Pork with Batter.—Make a batter of flour, milk, and a beaten egg, having it rather thick. Dip fried pork in this and fry again in the fat left in the pan.

Cold Corned Beef.—Cut cold corned beef in as thin slices as possible with a sharp knife. Arrange the slices overlapping each other lengthwise on a platter and garnish with three hard-boiled eggs cut in fourths lengthwise, and sprigs of parsley. Pour over all a salad dressing made with French mustard added to give sharpness.

Spiced Rice Pudding.—Season 1 pint canned apple sauce with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, 1 teaspoon cloves, and 1 level teaspoon cinnamon. Add 1 pint cold, cooked rice, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup washed and seeded raisins. Put all in a well-buttered baking dish, dot with bits of butter, and bake. Serve hot, or very cold, with cream.

Baked Cup Custard.—Beat 1 egg slightly and add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons sugar and a few grains of salt. Pour on  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup scalded milk gradually and strain into small, buttered moulds. Sprinkle with a few gratings of nutmeg or a few grains of powdered cinnamon. Set in a pan of boiling water and bake in a slow oven until firm. Turn out in the moulds to serve, with a dot of bright jelly on each.

Devil's Food Cake.—Work  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter until creamy, and add 1 cup sugar gradually, beating all the time. Next add 2 squares unsweetened chocolate (melted over boiling water), 2 eggs well beaten,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour mixed and sifted with 3 teaspoons baking powder, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Turn into a buttered and floured cake-pan and bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes. Cover with icing or whipped cream, and sprinkle with almonds blanched, browned, and rolled.

Southern Corn Cake.—Mix and sift 1 cup corn meal,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, and 5 level teaspoons baking powder. Add 1 cup milk, 1 egg well beaten, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons melted butter. Bake in a hot oven 25 minutes.

Calf's Liver, Hashed.—Cut 1 lb. calf's liver into slices and pour over it boiling water to cover. Let stand 5 or 6 minutes, then drain, wipe on a cloth and chop fine. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, put in the hashed liver, cover and let simmer very gently about one hour, stirring occasionally. Finally season to taste, add 2 or 3 tablespoons hot water or broth, and serve on rounds of buttered toast or with baked potatoes.

## The Scrap Bag.

### USES FOR MAGNESIA.

Magnesia is excellent for cleaning slightly-soiled lace, white-silk gloves, white-canvas shoes, light-silk waists, and all unwashable neckwear. Rub it in well

# Two Giants of Power

## "Niagara Falls" and McLaughlin Six



LOOK FOR THE

# Abundant POWER

All the time

DIAMOND NAME PLATE

RESISTLESSLY the mighty Niagara River pours over the Falls, its energy imprisoned and converted into a great driving power. Resistlessly the power of all the imprisoned gas is exploded directly behind the piston in the McLaughlin "Valve-in-Head" Motor. This direct explosion of ALL the gas enables the McLaughlin "Valve-in-Head Motor to deliver its mighty power—power greater than any other type of motor—and this delivery of power is the primary fundamental function of an automobile motor.

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF

## McLaughlin 1916 Models

"Every One a Six"

This is the year of "Sixes" and in presenting our complete line for 1916—every car a Six—we do so, conscious that the element of experiment is eliminated.

Prolonged and severe tests under the most stringent of conditions, conclusively proved that the six-cylinder car, as built by us, is the embodiment of the latest in automobile construction. We make this statement with all the weight of our 45 years of manufacturing experience.

Each "McLaughlin Six" expresses individuality in its beauty of design and finish—something different—and an inspection of the seven exquisite models will convince any person that his requirement can be thoroughly satisfied.

And yet, owing to the vast increase in our production with consequent economy in our manufacturing schedule, we are able to offer a greatly improved car at a greatly reduced price.

#### ABBREVIATED SPECIFICATIONS FOR 1916 MODELS

"D-60"—Six-cylinder, five-passenger touring car, 30 to 35 H.-P. 3 1/2-inch tires, 110-inch wheel base. Price **\$1,085**

"D-55"—Six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car, 50 to 55 H.-P., 4 1/2-inch tires, 130-inch wheel base, cantilever springs. Price **\$2150**

"D-54"—Six-cylinder runabout, same chassis as "D-55." Price **\$2125**

"D-53"—Six-cylinder, five-passenger touring car, 49 to 45 H.-P., 4-inch tires, 115 1/2-inch wheel base, cantilever springs. Price **\$1385**

"D-44"—Six-cylinder runabout, same chassis as "D-55." Price **\$1325**

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE

## Winners in McLaughlin \$500.00 Contest

"WHY AN AUTOMOBILE IS PROFITABLE TO A FARMER"

When we inaugurated this competition we had no idea that it would meet with such a favorable reception.

Thousands of essays from all over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific were received.

These essays were of such an unusually high and uniform quality, that it made the judging a most difficult matter. It meant that about 90% had to be read very closely and carefully.

In other words, the majority of the essays were deserving of a prize and it was only by the expenditure of a great amount of time and labor that the list of prize winners given below, was selected by the judges.

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1st Prize—W. M. Lang, Cobourg, Ont.                   | \$100.00 cash |
| 2nd "—C. D. Pogson, Lardo, B.C.                       | 25.00 "       |
| 3rd "—Mrs. L. Stewart, Prongna, Sask.                 | 20.00 "       |
| 4th "—Chas. S. Brown, Peterboro, Ont., R. R. No. 9.   | 10.00 "       |
| 5th "—Elizabeth Pollard, Harrow, Ont.                 | 10.00 "       |
| 6th "—Mrs. Alice McDonald, DeWinton, Alta.            | 10.00 "       |
| 7th "—Roy Pollock, Keswick, Ont.                      | 5.00 "        |
| 8th "—Allan A. Martin, Newcastle, Ont., R. R. No. 3.  | 5.00 "        |
| 9th "—C. N. Anderson, Script, Sask.                   | 5.00 "        |
| 10th "—T. T. Clemesha, Fairy Hill, Sask. "Glen Ranch" | 5.00 "        |
| 11th "—Mrs. A. D. Scott, Columbus, Ont.               | 5.00 "        |

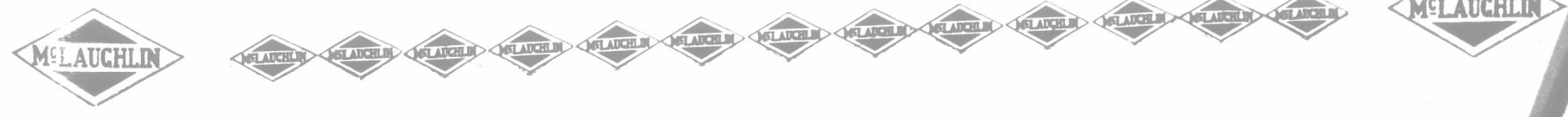
In addition to the above cash prizes, the winners of the first, second and third prizes will receive a further \$100.00 each, if they purchase a new McLaughlin Automobile before December 31st, 1915.

**\$1,085 will now buy a magnificent up-to-the-minute McLaughlin 6-cylinder 30 H.-P. five-passenger touring car with all equipment.**

## McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO. LIMITED.

Head Office & Factories  
OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

St. John, N.B.; Montreal, Que.; Belleville, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.;  
Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.;  
Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.;  
Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, B. C.



# The Merchants' Bank of Canada

## Proceedings of the Fifty-second Annual Meeting of the Shareholders

The fifty-second annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, was held on Wednesday, June 2, in the Board Room at the head offices at Montreal. The chair was taken at twelve o'clock noon, by the Vice-President, Mr. K. W. Blackwell, in the absence of the President, Sir H. Montagu Allan.

Mr. J. M. Kilbourn was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read.

The Vice-President then submitted the Annual Report of the Directors as follows:

### THE ANNUAL REPORT.

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Directors, the General Statement of the Bank and the Profit and Loss Statement covering operations for the past twelve months.

The net profits for the year, after payment of charges, rebate on discounts, interest on deposits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to \$995,431.73.

It will be observed that the earnings for the past twelve months are considerably below those of the previous fiscal year. They are less by \$223,262.72. A glance at the Balance Sheet will be helpful in affording a reason for this shrinkage in profits.

Meanwhile, with regard to their disposition:

We have authorized the writing off of \$250,000, against depreciation in bonds and investments made necessary by the times we are passing through.

The donations to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Red Cross Society, and the Belgian Fund, I am sure, will meet with your approval.

The Government tax on note circulation represents the impost for the past quarter.

The balance carried forward is a trifle less than the previous year's. Our public figures, so far as reserves and the balance carried forward are concerned, are substantially the same.

We have not found it feasible or presently desirable to carry out the intention expressed last year to form a Company controlled by the Bank, and hand over certain Bank Premises, disposing of the bonds received therefor. We have not required the funds to be derived from the sale of the bonds, as will be apparent from the Balance Sheet.

During the past year we have opened branches at the following points:

In Quebec: Napierville and Verdun. In Ontario: Ford, Thorold, London East, Lyn, and Dupont and Christie Streets, Toronto.

And not finding the business justified our keeping open, we have closed the following offices:

In Saskatchewan: Kelvinstown, Forres and Eastend. In British Columbia: Victoria North, Elko and Ganges Harbor. In Alberta: Hanna. In Nova Scotia: New Glasgow. In Quebec: Three Rivers, and in Ontario: St. Catharines.

All the offices of the Bank have been inspected during the year.

The Board will to-day ask the Shareholders to appoint Auditors for the coming year, in accordance with the Bank Act.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

K. W. BLACKWELL,  
Vice-President.

### THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

#### Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the year Ending 30th April, 1915

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| The Net Profits for the year, after payment of charges, rebate on discounts, interest on deposits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to \$ | 995,431.73            |
| The balance brought forward from 30th April, 1914, was..   | 248,134.67            |
| Making a total of.....   | <u>\$1,243,566.40</u> |

This has been disposed of as follows:

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Dividend No. 108, at the rate of 10% per annum.            | \$175,000.00          |
| Dividend No. 109, at the rate of 10% per annum.            | 175,000.00            |
| Dividend No. 110, at the rate of 10% per annum.            | 175,000.00            |
| Dividend No. 111, at the rate of 10% per annum.            | 175,000.00            |
| Donation to Canadian Patriotic Fund.....                   | 25,000.00             |
| Donation to Canadian Red Cross Society.....                | 5,000.00              |
| Donation to Belgian Relief Fund.....                       | 2,500.00              |
| Government War Tax on Note Circulation.....                | 15,925.70             |
| Written off for depreciation in Bonds and Investments..... | 250,000.00            |
| Balance carried forward.....                               | 245,140.70            |
|  | <u>\$1,243,566.40</u> |

K. W. BLACKWELL,  
Vice-President.

E. F. HEBDEN,  
General Manager.

### STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AT 30th APRIL, 1915.

| LIABILITIES   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.   |                        |
| Capital Stock paid in.....  | \$ 7,000,000.00        |
| Rest or Reserve Fund.....   | 7,000,000.00           |
| Dividends declared and unpaid.....  | 175,710.00             |
| Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account submitted herewith.....                         | 245,140.70             |
|   | <u>\$14,420,850.70</u> |
| 2. TO THE PUBLIC.   |                        |
| Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....   | \$ 6,204,069.00        |
| Deposits not bearing interest.....  | 12,692,061.41          |
| Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of statement).....                  | 59,037,101.89          |
| Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....  | 933,204.92             |
| Balances due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries..... | 1,207,076.30           |
| Bills Payable.....  | 696,100.26             |
| Acceptances under letters of credit.....  | 696,100.26             |
| Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....  |                        |
|   | <u>\$86,190,464.51</u> |

### ASSETS

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Current Coin held (see also deposit in the Central Gold Reserve).....  | \$ 2,693,330.53        |
| Dominion Notes held.....   | 12,732,618.75          |
| Notes of other Banks.....  | 564,711.00             |
| Cheques on other Banks.....  | 2,833,748.30           |
| Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....   | 3,110.67               |
| Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....   | 2,232,655.91           |
| Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value.....   | 583,997.72             |
| Canadian Municipal securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities, other than Canadian, not exceeding market value..... | 903,667.02             |
| Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value.....  | 4,968,195.58           |
| Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....  | 3,606,342.89           |
| Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....   | 964,193.14             |
|  | <u>\$82,086,571.51</u> |
| Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (Less Rebate of Interest).....   | \$47,401,858.68        |
| Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest).....  | 100,240.32             |
| Liabilities of Customers under letters of credit as per contra.....  | 696,100.26             |
| Real Estate other than bank premises.....  | 118,816.77             |
| Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.....  | 144,721.63             |
| Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....  | 4,166,147.94           |
| Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....  | 335,000.00             |
| Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve.....   | 1,000,000.00           |
| Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....  | 141,007.40             |
|  | <u>\$86,190,464.51</u> |

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President. E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

### REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the shareholders as follows:

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records of the Bank at the Chief Office and with the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies.

We have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank as on April 30th, 1915, and at a different time during the year and found them to agree with such entries. We have also attended at several of the Branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the date of our attendance and found them to agree with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT, of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.,  
J. REID HYDE, of Macintosh & Hyde,  
Montreal, 25th May, 1915.

Auditors.

In moving the adoption of the Report, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas Long, the Chairman invited discussion.

Mr. John Patterson enquired as to the exact position regarding the writing off of depreciation on bonded investments.

In reply to this the General Manager, Mr. E. F. Hebdén, said that these investments had not been realized upon, but that the amount had been written off in order to bring their values down to present quotations. Values had depreciated a good deal since the war. The Bank was carrying these bonds and obligations at a lesser valuation. A careful account was taken of all amounts so written off, and the Management was hopeful that a good deal of it would eventually come back with a return to normal times.

The report was then adopted. The General Manager, Mr. E. F. Hebdén, then addressed the meeting on the general financial position and the future prospects of the country.

Mr. John Patterson suggested that a resolution expressing the deep sympathy of the Directors and Shareholders of the Bank be placed on the records of the Bank, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President; also that a similar resolution be adopted expressing sympathy with Mr. F. Orr Lewis, with hopes for his speedy recovery from his sad accident.

The General Manager expressed sympathy on behalf of the staff, and it was unanimously resolved that these resolutions should be forwarded to the President and Mr. F. Orr Lewis.

On motion of Messrs. John Patterson and A. Piddington, Messrs. Vivian Harcourt, of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., and J. Reid Hyde, of Macintosh & Hyde, were appointed auditors of the Bank, to hold office until the next Annual

General Meeting, their remuneration to be not more than \$6,000 in all.

On motion of Messrs. A. D. Fraser and A. Browning, Messrs. J. Patterson and A. Piddington were appointed Scrutineers for the election of Directors.

Mr. Fred. Hague moved, seconded by Mr. A. Browning, that the Scrutineers cast one ballot in favor of the following persons as Directors: Sir H. Montagu Allan and Messrs. K. W. Blackwell, Thomas Long, Alex. Barnett, F. Orr Lewis, Andrew A. Allan, C. C. Ballantyne, A. J. Dawes, F. Howard Wilson, Farquhar Robertson, Geo. L. Cains, Alfred B. Evans.

The motion was unanimously carried, and these directors were declared elected.

Mr. A. Browning proposed a vote of thanks to the President, Vice-President and Directors, the General Manager and Staff for their work during the year.

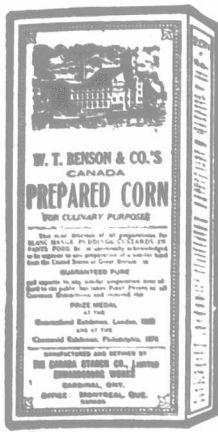
He remarked: "I think we should especially thank the Board and the General Manager for the able manner in which they have looked after the interests of the Bank during the past very trying year. It must have been a period of trial and great difficulty to them to meet the unique experiences which have faced the whole world. Both the world and the Banks are making history. The reports presented to day show that our management are devoting their full energy, experience and intelligence to the work, and I am sure the Shareholders are grateful to them."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and briefly acknowledged by the Vice-President, Mr. K. W. Blackwell, and the General Manager.

This concluded the business of the meeting, which then adjourned. At a subsequent special meeting of the Directors, Sir H. Montagu Allan was re-elected as President, and Mr. K. W. Blackwell as Vice-President.

More than half a Century of Quality is behind every package of

BENSON'S Corn Starch



Always order by the name BENSON'S in order to get what you want

Practically every grocer in Canada has BENSON'S.

OTHELLO THE WONDER WORKER TREASURE RANGE

"1900" Gravity Washer

Sent free for one month's trial. Write for particulars.

"1900" WASHER COMPANY 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario (Factory 79-81 Portland Street, Toronto)

Have You The MOFFAT COOK BOOK

—the Cook Book that 12000 Canadian housewives wrote. Mailed post free for 25 cents

THE MOFFAT STOVE CO., LTD., Ontario

Harab-Davies Fertilizers Yield Big Results

Write for Booklet. THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD. West Toronto

BE SURE AND ASK FOR THE Maxwell Line of WASHERS, CHURNS, BUTTER WORKERS, FOOD CUTTERS, GAS ENGINES, etc. Write for Catalogue. Maxwells Limited, St. Mary's, Ontario

Durham County Farm For Sale

Hundred and twenty acres adjoining Hampton village, main road north of Bowmanville, Darlington township, with nine-roomed dwelling, bank barn, drive house, poultry house, piggy, six acres orchard, Spring creek, close to schools, churches and good roads. Sixty dollars per acre.

JOHN FISHER & CO. Lumsden Building :: Toronto, Ontario

Richard's QUICK NAPTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP MADE IN CANADA

and brush off just before the articles are to be worn.

HINTS FOR LACE.

White lace may be tinted to varying shades of cream, etc., by the use of yellow ochre, tea, coffee, or hay water. Test with a bit of cotton first to be sure of the right shade. For stiffening lace, instead of starch, use gum water. Dissolve 1/4 ounce gum arabic in 1 pint warm water, then strain

CLEAR WINDOWS.

To keep windows clear during the dusty summer months, rub the glass well with coal oil and water or with pure glycerine. Polish well with a clean, dry cloth.

News of the Week

Another company of engineers is being raised in Toronto to go to the front. They will be known as the 8th Field Company C. E.

The town of Galt, Ont., has been made a city.

The Queen Elizabeth is at Gibraltar undergoing repairs.

Outskirts of London were bombarded by incendiary bombs the number of about 90, on May 31st, but little damage was done. The attacking Zeppelins came from hangars near Bruges, in Belgium.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who is now Minister of Munitions, is putting forth an urgent demand for more munitions of all kinds. Is Canada doing her utmost in answer to this need?

A Norwegian ship, the Cubano, was torpedoed and sunk by the Germans off the west coast of Scotland on June 8th. During the week a British submarine torpedoed and sunk a large German transport in Panderma Bay, near Constantinople.

Both Houses of Parliament met in London on June 3rd for the first time since the formation of the coalition ministry.

It is difficult to follow the details of the war which is now raging in so many parts of Europe, and even in Asia. At time of going to press reports are, on the whole, reassuring. The French have gained near Arras, where they have captured new trenches at the center and to the south of the labyrinth. . . . On the Gallipoli peninsula the Allied French and British troops, under Sir Ian Hamilton, have gained 500 yards, covering two lines of Turkish trenches, over a front of three miles. Indeed, it is reported that news of a remarkable advance and advantage is shortly to come from the Dardanelles, the only disquieting note being that 4,000 German workmen are engaged in a factory near Constantinople turning out munitions for the Turks. . . . In Mesopotamia the British army has captured Amarah on the Tigris, thus breaking Turkish power in the Euphrates valley. . . . From Italy little definite news has come as the censorship is very strict, but it is understood that, under General Cadorna, the troops are making good progress, even at the points where they are fighting above the snow-line. . . . From Galicia and Poland alone news has been bad, although not so bad as at first feared. Przemysl has again fallen into the hands of the Austro-German army, after terrific fighting with which the worst battles of Napoleonic wars have been compared as "child's play." It has been reckoned that 200,000 shells fell upon the Russians in the beleaguered city during the space of an hour. Following up that victory, the Germans have reached the Dniester south of Lemberg, but the Russians are again concentrating, and will again offer a great line of opposition. In Poland, to aid their advance on Warsaw, the Germans are using gas on a more extensive scale than at Ypres.



What a Million Mothers Avoid

More than a million careful mothers have intuitively known the dangers of poisonous fly destroyers. They have known that such preparations contain arsenic in deadly quantities. They have realized the peril to little children that accompanies the use of fly poisons.

But for those who have not learned of these dangers, we quote from a recent issue of the Child Betterment Magazine, which comments upon 35 cases of children being poisoned last year:

"The danger to children is great, and the danger to adults is by no means inconsiderable."

In the December issue of The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society, an editorial on the same subject cites 47 cases and goes on to state:

"Arsenic fly poisons are as dangerous as the phosphorus match. They should be abolished. There are as efficient and more sanitary ways of catching or killing flies. And fly poisons, if used at all, should not be used in homes where there are children, or where children visit."



TANGLEFOOT "The Sanitary Fly Destroyer" Non-Poisonous Catches the Germ with the Fly Made in Canada by THE O. & W. THUM CO. Dept. 270 Walkerville, Ont. American Address: Grand Rapids, Mich.

HUNDREDS OF FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

in different parts of WESTERN ONTARIO. A number of these at bargain prices. All sizes and kinds, and if you are in the market to buy a farm, it will pay you to get our help. Send for our FREE COUNTY catalogues, or get a list of our agents, and then get in touch with one of them. City property, store, hotels and mills, etc., for sale. Ask for particulars. List your property with us. WE GET RESULTS.

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited 78 Dundas Street, London, Canada

1909 Canada's Champion Hereford Herd 1915 For the above six years at the leading shows from Toronto to Edmonton my herd has maintained its supremacy as the champion herd of Canada; American and Canadian bred bulls for sale, the highest attainment of the breed; also cows and heifers. L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ontario

The Dollar Chain.

(Continued from page 960.)

My prayer is that God will abundantly multiply it, and that the Dollar Chain will have great success. I hope to send more in the very near future. Yours in the work.

MRS. ERNEST I. PEEL.

"H. D., Alvinston, Ont., writes as follows:

"Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find One Dollar for Dollar Chain for Belgian Relief. I intend sending a Dollar for each of my children as I can spare it. I wish people would realize that 'The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof.' We are only stewards handling His money."

The list of contributions from May 28th to June 4th:

- Amounts over \$1.00 each: Spencer Merritt, Grassie, Ont., \$1.50; "A Friend," Arkona, Ont., \$2.00; Class No. 5, Knox Church Sunday School, Vaughn, Elder's Mills, Ont., \$1.75; C. C. Wannamaker, Conscon, Ont., \$2.00; Willie Sheepy, Paisley, Ont., \$3.00; "Toronto," \$2.00; and Amherst, N. S., ladies, \$15.—The Amherst ladies who contributed were: Mrs. E. I. Peel, \$2.00; and \$1.00 each—Mrs. T. N. Campbell; Mrs. Robert Taylor, Mrs. Wm. Donlin, Mrs. (Capt.) J. G. Walter, Mrs. C. V. Wood, Mrs. E. E. Henson, Mrs. Geo. Henson, Mrs. A. A. Barker, Mrs. R. B. Atkinson, Mrs. W. B. Murdock, Miss Murdock, Mrs. B. W. Ralston, Mrs. H. C. Henson.

- Amounts of \$1.00 each: "Scotia," London, Ont.; "H. D., Alvinston, Ont.; Alex. W. Stewart, Ailsa Craig, Ont.; "A Friend," Hoard's Station, Ont.; Mrs. R. Nichol, Hagersville, Ont.; Henry March, Cowichan Lake, B. C.; "A Reader," Choisy, Que.; G. L. Burritt, Mattawa, Ont.; Kenneth Bodkin, Delaware, Ont.; Oak Bay Sabbath School, Que.; Mrs. C. Howard Black, Amherst, Ont.; "A Friend."

Ont.; Henry March, Cowichan Lake, B. C.; "A Reader," Choisy, Que.; G. L. Burritt, Mattawa, Ont.; Kenneth Bodkin, Delaware, Ont.; Oak Bay Sabbath School, Que.; Mrs. C. Howard Black, Amherst, Ont.; "A Friend."

Amount previously acknowledged from Jan. 30th to May 28th...\$1,363.50

Total to June 4th.....\$1,387.75

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

The Beaver Circle

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.]

In the Daisy Field.

If all the daisies whis ering Had voices and could reilly sing, What purring little silver words Their songs would have, like songs of birds!

I think their whiteness would belong In such a very shining song, No other one could be as bright Unless what stars all sing at night. The dearest daisies that I see I am inviting home with me; But will they miss the meadow wind And all the daisies left behind? What if I get them home, and then They beg me for their field again? I thought of asking one or two Whether our garden wouldn't do, And whether homesick daisies can Grow little wings like Peter Pan!

—Grace Hazard Conkling.



**BIRD NEPONSET PRODUCTS**

**ROOF goes on last, but consider it first.** Think of your chances of choosing wrongly if you choose quickly. What looks like a saving in first cost, may in a few years be a big expense. It will pay you to be guided by the experience of others. Farmers all over Canada have the good old reliable

**NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING**

on their barns, sheds, and even their houses. After sixteen years of wear, it is still giving service. It is still waterproof, sparkproof and attractive.

Paroid is only one of the Neponset Roofings. There is one for every need and pocket-book. Sold by dealers everywhere. Booklet—  
"Repairing and Building," Free

If you do not know the Neponset Dealer in your town, write for his name. If there is no dealer, we have a special offer for you. We pay the freight.

**BIRD & SON (Est. 1795)**  
105 Heintzman Bldg. Hamilton, Ont.  
Warehouses in All Principal Cities

"Made in Canada"

The high quality of Purity Flour comes from First—The selected wheat we use.  
Second—This wheat, milled to a rigid standard under the closest supervision of miller and chemist.

**PURITY FLOUR**

More Bread and Better Bread



724

**A \$46 Guaranteed Scale this Week Special \$32<sup>00</sup>**

**THIS OFFER WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.**



A general utility scale. Handy and useful for a hundred things, and can be moved anywhere about the farm. Superior construction, sensitive and accurate, and having three wheels is always steady on any floor. Capacity up to 2,000 pounds. Government inspected and stamped. You can't beat it for \$50. Get your order in quick; limited number at this price, and this offer at special bargain, \$32, will not appear again.

**Aylmer Scales**

For a whole generation Aylmer Scales have had the highest reputation. For construction and accuracy they have no equal. If you want scales write for our catalogue, and state just what purposes you want scales for, and we will write you special particulars regarding scales to suit your requirements.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

**Aylmer Pump and Scale Co., Ltd.**  
422 Water Street, Aylmer, Ont.

**"Eastlake" Metallic Shingles**

have a reputation unsurpassed among roof coverings for durability, ease in laying and sterling weather-proof qualities. Special reduced prices now.

**Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, Manufacturers, Toronto**

**Funnies.**

**THEIR RECOMMENDATION.**  
Little Bobby Beatem went with his mother to buy a pair of knickerbockers. When he had looked at all the varieties, in the store he was still dissatisfied.

"I want that pair in the window," he protested.

"These are just exactly like them," assured the clerk; "but if you want that particular pair, I'll get them for you."

And he produced them, much to Bobby's satisfaction. They bore a sign which read, "These knickerbockers can not be beat."—Judge.

**A WILD DOG.**  
A timid little girl stood looking out of the nursery window and called to her mother, "Mother, Mother! Here is a wild dog."

Her mother went to the window, and said: "Oh, no, that dog is not wild; he belongs to the man who works across the street, and is a nice dog."

After a moment's thought, the child, unaccustomed to dogs, replied, "Well, his head may not be wild, but his tail is awfully wild."—Mirtam Biven.

**Garden Competition List.**

Since the last list was published the following names have come in to be added to the list of garden workers. We are glad to see among the number a representative from Prince Edward Island, and another from Quebec. The "number" of each competitor is given.

9. Hazel Yealland, Port Hope, Ont.
  10. Ruby Breadner, Fort Erie, Ont.
  11. Cecil Simpson, Bay View, P. E. I.
  12. Margaret Sorley, Ottawa, Ont.
  13. Theodore Roy, Grande Ligne, Que.
- Now, Beavers, it is "up to you" to show all folk who are interested what you can do with your gardens this year. Perhaps you will be able to sell some of your flowers or vegetables to raise money to help some of the many children in Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, and Poland, who are actually in need of food and know not where to get it. Don't you think that would be a beautiful thing to do with our "Garden Competition"? But, of course, we leave it with you to do as you choose.

**Pansy Dolls.**

Girls, now that the pansies are in bloom, try making some "pansy dolls" with them for your little sisters. Tie the stem of the flower to a little stick, then put on a dress of white or colored paper, prettily fringed about the bottom, also a cap of the paper, drawn in with thread to surround the pansy face. You will be pleased to see how cunning the dolls look.

**Senior Beaver's Letter Box.**

Dear Puck and Beavers:  
As this is my first letter to your Circle, I am puzzled to know what to say. I go to school nearly every day. I was out for two weeks in seeding. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember. We are having a school fair this fall. I am growing oats, O. A. C. No. 72. I am in the senior third class. My teacher's name is Mr. G. S. Smith. I have read a few books. The names are "Black Beauty," "Paul the Peddler," "Christie, the King's Servant," and several other books. I have a dog named Watch. He is a good watch dog, and he drives the cows. I have also a little heifer calf. I will close, hoping the W. P. B. is away when this reaches London.

HAROLD WALKER,  
Burgessville, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I saw my first letter in print I thought I would write again. It has been raining here this last four or five days, and the ground is pretty sticky. There has been quite a wind, too. We live on the shore of Ste. Marie's River, and the waves are pretty large; sometimes they rock the boats. It seems to be clearing to-day; there is only the wind. We have two



**Purina Chick Feed**  
With Purina Chicken Chowder will keep your chicks busy and happy.  
At your dealers.  
Always in Checkerboard Bags.  
**The Chisholm Milling Co., Limited**  
Dept. A., Toronto

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

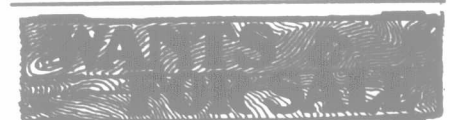
Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred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

**EGGS** from imported single comb brown Leghorns; persistent layers, mated with choice cockerels, as high as 65 eggs a day from 82 hens. Have free range. Price \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 45; \$4.00 per 100. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.

**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.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**  
S. C. White Leghorns, bred from heavy laying and prize winning stock, \$1.00 per 15 a hatch, guaranteed. \$4.50 per 100.  
**GEO. D. FLETCHER, ERIN, R.R. NO. 1**



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.

**FARM** wanted in exchange for city properties and clear building lots. Apply Box K, Farmer's Advocate, Toronto.

**FOR SALE**—A few very promising Scotch Collie pups, 10 weeks old, from imported stock. Urias Cressman, R.R. No. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.

**OXFORD** County Farm for Sale—Hundred acres known as the John Spearman Homestead; five miles west of Ingersoll, on the River Road. Two houses, bank barn, windmill; plenty of water. Ida M. Spearman, Mt. Clemens, Mich., R. R. 5.

**WANTED** to Borrow—Four thousand dollars seven per cent., first mortgage on farm, good security. Apply to Box Mc, Farmer's Advocate.

**FARMER'S ATTENTION**

**FOR SALE:** The formula or recipe for the best preparation you ever used for killing the "Potato Bug" (hard or soft) without injuring the plant. Can be used with equal success on berry bushes, etc. Is also a valuable fertilizer. Made and sold over my own counter. The 1st year 200 lbs., the 5th year over 5 tons. This is no fake, but a genuine offer. Price \$1.00. For full particulars apply

**DRUGGIST, 550 Concession St. Hamilton Ontario**

**CREAM WANTED**

We meet any competition for **GOOD QUALITY CREAM.** We have the experience, the capital, and the market connection in the largest city in the Province. Prompt remittance. Cans supplied. Charges paid. References: Any shipper or any banker. It will be worth your while to ship us.

**TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED**  
Toronto, Ontario

**CREAM**

Where are you shipping now? And what are you getting for your cream?  
We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us.  
Write for our proposition.

**Silverwoods Limited**  
LONDON, ONTARIO



cows milking now, and will have another in two weeks. Hoping this will escape the waste-paper basket, I will end with a riddle.

What has eyes and cannot see? Ans.—A potato.

What makes more noise under a fence than a pig? Ans.—Two pigs.

Wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

THOMAS E. NOTT.  
(Age 12, Jr. IV.)

MacLennan, Ont., Box 77.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for eight years, and would not be without it. I live on a 144-acre farm. I go to school every day I can. My teacher's name is Mr. Hunter, and we like him fine. We have sixteen cows; we milk them with a milking machine. As my letter is getting rather long I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

HAROLD SNYDER.

R. R. No. 2, Waterloo, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have long been a silent reader of your Circle, and at last I took courage to write. My brother has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for nearly seven months, and we like it fine. I like to read the letters of the other Beavers very much. I live on a farm of 100 acres, and we have another farm of 50 acres about 50 rods from us. We are about 40 rods from the school-house, and we can go there in about five minutes. It is nice and close in the winter. Don't you think we are lucky? Our teacher's name is Miss Annie Moore. She is a lovely little teacher. We all think the world of her. We are very sorry she is going to leave us when school closes. We do not know whom we will get when she is gone, but I know we will never get another one so kind and good to us. For pets, we have two cats, and a dog named Collie. Our cats' names are Tabbycat and Fraidycat. Well, I guess my letter is getting too long for the first time. I will close with a riddle.

A queer little man,  
With a little red coat,  
A staff in his hand,  
And a stone in his throat?

Ans.—A cherry.  
MARY WAUN (age 13).  
R. R. No. 2, Parkhill, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. Say, Puck, may I join your Circle? My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for over a year. For pets I have a dog named Boxer. I am not what you would call a bookworm, although I have read a few books. Some of them are: "Black Beauty," "Alice in Wonderland," "Robert Martin's Lesson," and a few others. I saw a letter in "The Farmer's Advocate" from Lillian Reid. I used to go to school with her last year. I do not go to school this year. If I were, I would be in the Fourth Grade. Well, I guess I will have to close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

BEATRICE M. NEUMAN.  
M. M. D. No. 2, Bishop's Crossing, Que.

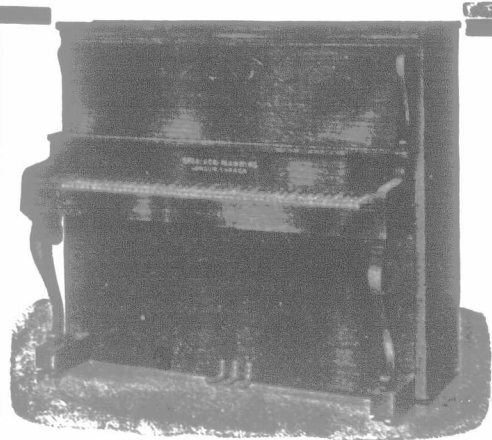
Beaver Circle Notes.

The following wish some of the Beavers to write to them:  
Harold Walker (Sr. III. Class), Burgessville, Ont.  
Mary Waun (age 13), R. 2, Parkhill, Ont.  
Beatrice Neuman, R. 2, Bishop's Crossing, Que.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Circle I have longed to join. I just finished reading the Beavers' letters. I live in the village of Fonthill, and on a very clear day you can see Brock's monument at Queenston. I go to school nearly every day, and my teacher's name is Miss Drake. Hoping this will please you for this time. Good-bye.  
ALTA CLARKE.  
Fonthill, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle, and I would



Louis XV.—Style 105

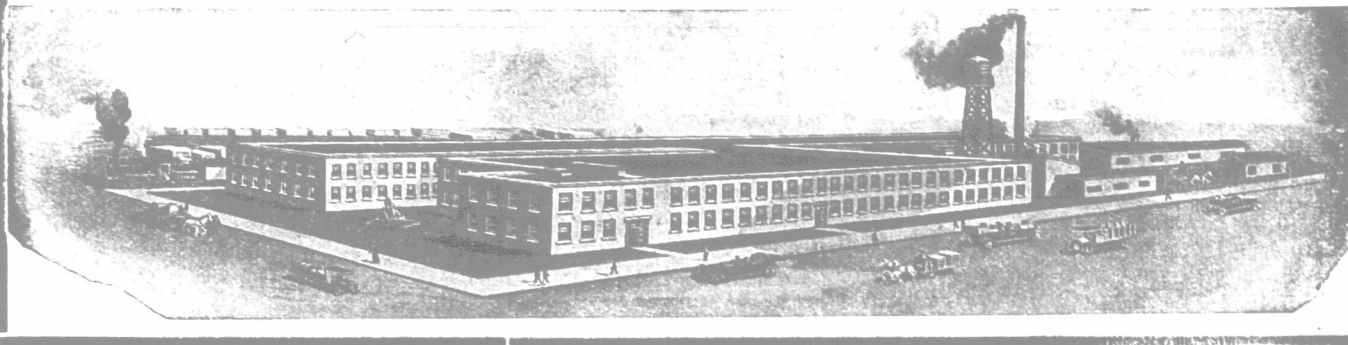
THIS PLANT BUILT ON FULFILLED PROMISES

has worked with a full staff ever since war began. Not a man laid off, but more taken on. This speaks well for the confidence the Canadian people have in the

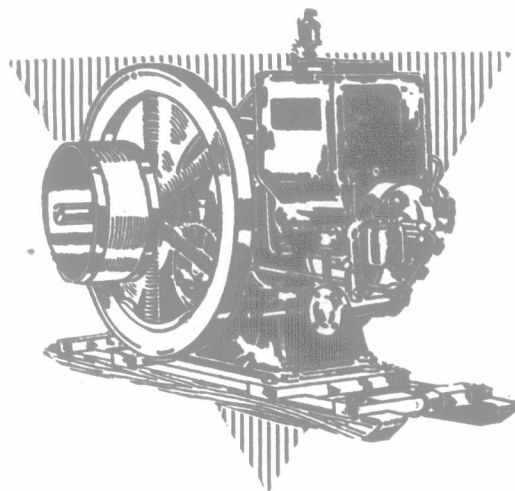
Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano  
"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

You buy the Sherlock-Manning straight from the factory for \$100 less than any other first-class piano made: it is the best quality you could buy at any price, and carries an unconditional ten-year guarantee.  
Let us save you \$100 on your purchase of a piano, giving as good or better quality. Write Dept. 4 for handsome Art Catalogue L.

SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO., LONDON, CANADA  
(No Street Address Necessary) 82



Fairbanks-Morse  
Engines have  
unlimited possibilities



Type H—5 Horse Power.

Price \$150.

f. o. b. Factory Toronto.

Gasoline engine on iron base equipped with speed regulator,—fuel tank, dry battery and battery box. Skids extra.

NO DIFFICULTY IN STARTING

"While I hear of others in my vicinity who experience difficulty in starting engines manufactured by other companies, I must say that my Fairbanks-Morse Engine never causes me the least trouble. I have found it most satisfactory in every respect."

W. G. TOURISS, Athens, Ont.

There is practically no end to the profitable uses to which F-M Engines can be put,—bolted to a pump or belted to a threshing machine, they will produce the power required with less attention and at smaller cost than is otherwise possible.

"MADE-IN-CANADA"

They are built in several sizes to meet individual requirements and farming conditions.

They are strong, convenient, simple in construction, easily operated and economical in fuel consumption.

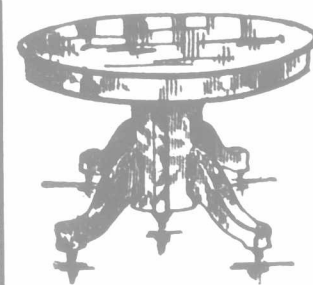
They are reliable under the most severe conditions and "Guaranteed for Life". Type H. is made in 1, 2½, 5 and 7 Horse Power. Send for our Free book "Power on the Farm". It will start you on the road to power economy.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

Address, 31 Fairbanks-Morse Building nearest branch.

- ST. JOHN, HAMILTON, QUEBEC, WINNIPEG, MONTREAL, CALGARY, OTTAWA, SASKATOON, TORONTO, VANCOUVER.

Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods



Furniture Direct from Factory

Our method of supplying directly from factory to buyer leaves out all useless expense, bringing the furniture to your home at least cost possible. Write us for our large

FREE PHOTO-ILLUSTRATED Catalogue No. 7

Hundreds of pieces of the best selected furniture and home furnishings priced at just what they will cost you at any station in Ontario.

ADAMS FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED  
Canada's Largest Home Furnishers, TORONTO

Chiclets

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

# PAGE FENCE

PAGE FENCE costs a little more than others, but it is worth much more than the difference. Made of special rust-resisting galvanized wire. Every rod perfect. All full gauge wire. Beware of quotations on under-gauge fence. Make the seller guarantee the size.

Prices Good Till July 1st, 1915

| HEAVY FENCE |        | ALL FULL NO. 9 GAUGE |                                | Special Fence                             |                      |
|-------------|--------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| No. of bars | Height | Stays inches apart   | Spacing of horizontals         | No. 9 top and bottom.                     | Price in Old Ontario |
| 5           | 37     | 22                   | 8, 9, 10, 10                   | Balance No. 13.                           | \$0.21               |
| 6           | 40     | 22                   | 6½, 7, 8½, 9, 9                | Uprights eight inches apart.              | .24                  |
| 7           | 40     | 22                   | 5, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8             | 18 bar, 48-in.                            | \$.046               |
| 7           | 48     | 22                   | 5, 6½, 7½, 9, 10, 10           | 20 bar, 60-in.                            | .51                  |
| 8           | 42     | 22                   | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6            | 3-ft. Gate...                             | 2.30                 |
| 8           | 42     | 16½                  | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6            | 12-ft. Gate...                            | 4.35                 |
| 8           | 47     | 22                   | 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9          | 13-ft. Gate...                            | 4.60                 |
| 8           | 47     | 16½                  | 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9          | 14-ft. Gate...                            | 4.85                 |
| 9           | 48     | 22                   | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6            | Set tools                                 | 8.00                 |
| 9           | 48     | 16½                  | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6            | 25 lbs. Brace                             |                      |
| 9           | 52     | 22                   | 4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9       | Wire                                      | .75                  |
| 9           | 52     | 16½                  | 4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9       | 25 lbs. Staples                           | .80                  |
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| 11          | 55     | 16½                  | 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9 |   | .41                  |

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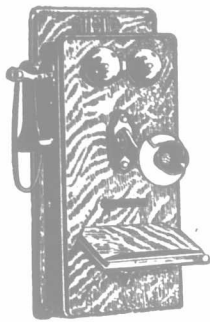
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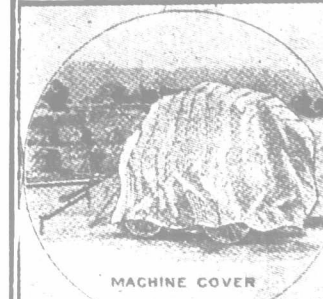
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Buy St. Lawrence Granulated Pure Cane Sugar in original packages, and get pure, clean, perfect sugar.

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like to join. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for twelve years, and likes it fine. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Wilkinson. I am in the Senior Second Class, and am going to try for the Third in midsummer.

Say, Puck, isn't this war dreadful? The little Beavers will miss you if you go to fight the Germans.

For pets, I have a cat called Nellie Gray. My letter is getting long for the first time, so I will close with a riddle.

As I was going through the field I picked up something; it was neither fish, flesh, or bone, and I kept it till it could walk alone.     Ans.—An egg.

JESSIE WOODS (age 10, Sr. II.),  
Thorndale, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember. I have a little pup called Sport. We have another dog called Rover. We have a hundred little chicks. I go to school every day except when I am sick. I am in the Second Class, and trying for Third. I have a little sister called Ethel May. I am eight years old. I will close.

DORA BELL,  
Brinston, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, although my father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. I have enjoyed reading the letters very much, and hope to see this one in print. I go to school every day, and like it very much. I have only a short distance to go, as the school is on our farm. My teacher is Miss Marshall, of St. Marys, and we all like her very much.

I have never seen any letters from this part of Ontario in your paper, so perhaps you will like to know something about it.

Oxdrift is on the main line of the C. P. R., about half-way between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. It is very cold in winter, but as we are used to it we do not mind it, as we have so many winter sports, such as tobogganing, skating, skiing, snow-shoeing, etc. I will close now, wishing the Beavers success. I hope my letter will escape the w-p. b.

STELLA SKEN (age 8, Sr. II.),  
Oxdrift, New Ontario.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a year. I go to school every day I can; I am in the Second Book. I enjoy reading the letters very much. I can crochet. My oldest brother is on the drive now. Well, I guess I will close now. I would like very much for some of the Beavers to write to me.

ETHEL MOORE (age 9),  
Scotch Lake, N. B.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I am nine years old, and have a twin brother named Carl. We have great times together. We go to school every day we can. Our teacher's name is Miss George. For pets, we have a cat named Polly, and a puppy named Shepherd. I wish some of the Beavers would write to me. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember, so will close, wishing the Beavers every success.

If a man had twenty sick sheep and one died, how many would he have left?  
Ans.—Nineteen.

MARION LANCASTER (age 9),  
Bancroft, Ont.

Dear Beavers,—As this is my first letter to the Beaver Circle I hope to see it in print, and I hope it will miss the waste-paper box. I go to school every day I'm able. One time four girls debated against four boys, and our side won. Another time we had another debate, and my side won again. I have five brothers and one sister. Two of my brothers are twins. My sister is only eight months old. My letter is getting kind of long, so I will close with a riddle.

Black and white, and red (read) all over.     Ans.—A newspaper.  
EDITH SMIBERT (age 9, Jr. III.).

### Our Well-bred Holstein Cow.

A TRUE STORY.

By Agnes Hunt.

There are few indeed at any distance from us who are aware of the fact that there is one cheese factory in Algoma that has run successfully for five years.

We have tried to impress the fact upon merchants far and near in working up a home market for our cheese, and have succeeded in a small way.

By what the Institute speakers tell us, we should be well known. They point to our school, our church, our factory, our public hall, our telephone system and marvel! If we were gullible enough to swallow all they say, we would need a quantity of that much-advertised International Stock Food—"three feeds for one cent" to help us digest and assimilate it.

Our greatest hope is in our cheese factory, and—"thereby hangs a tale."

When patrons eagerly scan the milk-sheet each morning to see how many pounds they are ahead of or behind some one else, there is competition, and that is the life of any business. Well, competition started in our little burg, and an enterprising farmer from Eastern Ontario brought in a carload of cows one spring. They were quickly snapped up, sometimes one or two, sometimes three or four being taken, and even John who had never thought of buying caught the fever.

We argued the matter well over, pro and con. We both agreed that Eastern Ontario farmers were not likely to sell their best cows. Indeed, they were more than likely to cull out the poor ones, for down there they depend on the cheese factory for the best part of their income. The only inducement for them to sell would be fancy prices, and these the fellow was not asking. Everything pointed out plainly that it would be an unwise investment. Still, John wavered and was finally lost.

"I would chance a young cow, anyhow," he remarked. "A poor young cow often turns out a good one later on."

Next morning he returned triumphantly leading a big, rangy Holstein. I say "rangy," for even John admitted that there was too much daylight under her.

She was big and young, however, and would make a lot of beef if we found her unprofitable as a milker. I went out and looked her over while John told off her good points. She came from the herd of a man who kept only pure-bred stock, and was quite likely a well-pedigreed animal. Her udder was carried well up under her, the milk veins prominent, her skin yellow, hair fine, and with a healthy lustre, tail small and fine, but switch lacking—and there crept into my mind a vague uneasiness. Her horns turned in nicely, just as they do in all pictures of well-bred Holsteins in "The Farmer's Advocate." Her eyes were big and mild and sad. In their depths was tragedy! She was kind, and when milked gave a couple of quarts of rich-looking milk—that is rich-looking for a Holstein.

"She's been made a pet of," John observed. "Just watch her."

After being fed she was constantly watching him and mooing, as if expecting something extra.

We kept her in the barn that day, and next morning let her out in the yard after turning away the other cows. In a couple of hours we found her with some cattle across the road. John was astonished.

"She must have found a hole somewhere in the brush-fence up at the corner," he muttered, "and the bars are likely down across the road. I'll soon stop that," and with his axe over his shoulder he set out to fix the fence.

Next day the same thing happened again, but John could find no hole in the fence. How she had got there was a mystery.

**IF** you want sugar that is absolutely pure, and as clean as when it left the refinery, you can depend on getting it in

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10, 20, 50 and 100-lb. Cloth Bags.

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CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL 123

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This saw will cut 10% more timber, same time and labor being used, than any other brand of Cross-Cut Saw made. This guarantee has stood for thirty years.

There are two reasons for the superiority of the Simonds Saw, grinding and steel.

A saw that does not bind in the kerf cuts easy; a saw that binds is a bother. Crescent grinding insures saws ground so that the teeth are all of even thickness throughout the length of the saw and the blade tapered for clearance to the greatest degree, consistent with a strength of blade which enables the operator to push as well as pull the saw. Crescent grinding is an exclusive process used only on Simonds' Cross-Cut Saws.

Simonds Steel will take a temper to hold a cutting edge and stay sharp for a longer time than any saw not made of Simonds Steel.

There are two reasons why you should buy Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws—Quality and Price.

Superior quality makes your cutting as easy as cutting can be. The price is moderate for the saw value given. It is about the same as you would pay for an inferior saw, therefore, why not get the best for your money—a saw with the manufacturer's name, "Simonds" on it? It is your guarantee and your protection. The saw illustrated, Simonds' Crescent Ground Saw No 22, is the most satisfactory saw, for all usual sawing purposes. Insist on your hardware dealer supplying you with Simonds Saws. Write to the factory for further particulars.

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*Always buy a saw with a sharp cutting edge—not a soft saw—because the former lasts longer and keeps its edge better.*

## "The groom's present to the bride was—"

an Imperial Life Insurance Policy for \$5,000.00. There, sir, was a man's gift—a practical fulfilment of his promise to provide for his wife until "death do us part" and beyond.

If you have recently married, or if you are about to be married, you should write for particulars of The Imperial Life's Home Protection Policy. Send for it now—it's very interesting, and it's free.

It might just happen that to-morrow would be too late.

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We furnish cans and pay all express charges. Write for particulars.

**Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited**  
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On the first of April this year the neck of a lady in Peel Co. measured sixteen and one-half inches when she began using our

### GOITRE SURE CURE

On the 21st, three weeks later, she wrote us as follows: "My neck measures fourteen and one-half inches now. When I have finished the bottles I will write you again. I am very grateful for the benefit." We frequently receive such encouraging letters. Write for particulars, or send \$2.00 for the treatment. We pay war tax and postage.

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Insist on  
"Made  
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Canada"  
Goods

**Windsor  
Cheese  
Salt IS** 1/60



## PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

**NONE-SO-EASY**

MADE IN CANADA

Since she did not try to run away he decided to turn her with the rest of the cattle next day, and all went well, except that she made friends with none of them. Big as she was, soon the smallest cow in the barnyard could nose her around anyway she pleased.

She never stopped to argue the point, but got away from the disputed territory as soon as possible.

For a few days all went well. There was no gain in the milk pail, but we were ever ready to make excuses for her.

She had had a long, hard journey,— hadn't been properly milked, and—some good cows are poor milkers at first. Suddenly things began to happen. Our garden patch was raided. There were tracks everywhere, plainly cow tracks; some cabbages were eaten off, some carrots pulled up or bitten into, but no clue by which the culprit could be found and proven guilty.

Our suspicions once aroused, we watched carefully, and saw our new cow after being milked and turned out, walk quietly around the corner of the field with her head down as if meditating deeply. Suddenly she stopped, and without apparent effort lifted head and tail and jumped coolly over the fence at its highest point. After selecting a few juicy roots for dessert, she jumped back again, and began grazing quietly among the rest, the picture of innocence.

John looked at me, and I looked back at John, unable to speak for sheer astonishment.

"That's why they sold her," he said at last.

"That's why her tail is off," I added. "If that's her game I'll soon stop it, and now I've more hopes of her being a good cow."

But stopping her game was not so easy as he had thought. Upon finding her garden looting discovered, she went ahead of the other cows when turned out, and when we were once out of sight jumped into the clover meadow or into the oat field where the oats were juicy and succulent, being only a few inches high.

John dared not put a poke on her or tie her down for fear she might get caught in the bush through which they pastured, and he was almost in despair.

No matter how high the fence she took it as easily as if it were but one rail high.

Had she only been a horse, our fortune would have been made, for Sir Clifford Sifton's hunters never took the hurdles with greater ease than she those high fences.

As the summer advanced and the grain and grass grew luxuriantly, John became furious, and vowing he would show her a trick worth remembering, he loaded up some shells with peas,—those big white Canadian Beauties, as large as buckshot and almost as hard. Taking down the old double-barreled shotgun he sneaked down a deep dead furrow, where he was almost unnoticed, and carefully hid, while I turned the cows out, and went into the stable where I could see and not be seen by that Holstein cow.

She meandered along, taking a mouthful of clover here and there beside the path, then all at once stopped, and after looking to make sure she was not observed, jumped lightly over the fence within a few yards of where John was hidden.

"Bang! Whang!" spoke the old gun as John jumped up from his hiding place.

Surprised, frightened, bewildered, stung by the pelting peas, she turned tail and with a frightened roar bounded over the fence, and like a great noose went crashing away through the bushes. We could see the willows and alders swaying as she plunged through, but she stopped for nothing until she had put some distance between herself and the point of attack. Then only did she turn to see what manner of thing it was that had so upset her calculations.

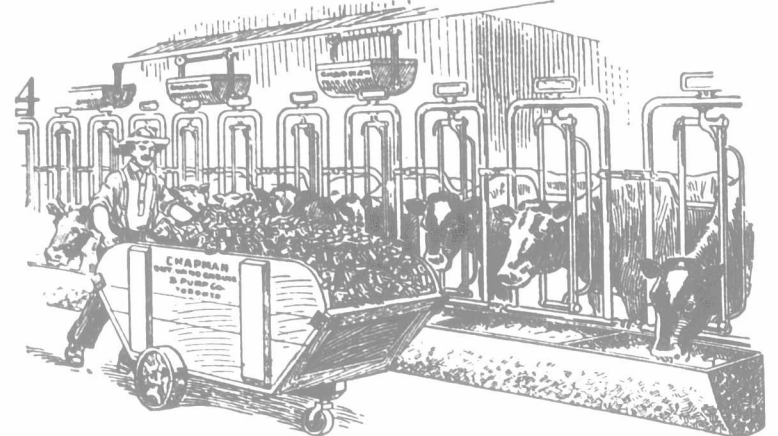
Next morning we noticed she kept as far from the fence at that point as she could possibly get and hurried into the bush, but from that day until the day she left us she never jumped the fence there again. This by no means ended her jumping, however.

Every day we found her in again but some distance further down, until I had

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### SHORTHORNS

of breeding style and quality. Present offering: some extra fine young bulls from good dams and heavy milkers, and we have decided to sell the old bull Mildred's Royal. Heifers about all sold.

**Geo. Gier & Son, R. R. No. 1 Waldemar, Ontario**

### Escana Farm Shorthorns

—100 head in the herd, which is headed by the noted bulls, Right Sort, Imp., the sire of the first-prize calf herd at 1914 Toronto National Show and Raphael, Imp., grand champion at London Western Fair, 1913. For sale, 20 bull calves, 9 to 14 months old, several in show form, also 20 cows and heifers.

**Mitchell Bros., Props., Burlington P.O., Ont.**

**JOS. McCRUDDEN, Manager** Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jet.

When writing advertisers, will you kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

hard work to keep John from loading up again with the genuine lead.

That cow was just like many politicians. No matter how high the dividing fence she would jump it if the picking were better on the other side. If we could but believe in "the transmigration of souls" we would fancy that the child into whom her spirit entered would become a multi-millionaire.

Once in the yard two cows charged her at the same time from opposite sides. Behind her was the back wall of an old log barn about 3½ or 4 feet high. All undaunted she jumped, landing on the low roof which was composed of old weather-beaten boards. With a crash she went through it, splintering and carrying with her a goodly portion of the roof. Then, as if scarcely disturbed turned about and jumped out again.

That time the planks in the political platform were surely rotten, and she did well to rejoin the party she had left, the foundation there being sound, even though her comrades threatened her with bodily harm.

John laughed heartily at this feat in jumping.

"It's a fine art with her, and she glories in it. I'll tether the old brute out and we'll see how she will like that."

Accordingly he took a good long rope, that she might graze over a goodly-sized area, and tied her to a tree near the house. As soon as tied she began backing and backing away from the rope until it was stretched taut. She braced herself and tugged with might and main, circling about, but tried in vain to free herself. Then she balked, and stood sulking for at least a quarter of an hour, simply straining on the rope. Nothing resulted, and becoming somewhat excited at last she began cutting circles until she got her feet all tangled up and came down nicely. In vain she kicked and fought to get free, then again sulked, lying motionless on the ground with her feet straight in the air.

Thinking she was at last conquered John went out and loosened the rope, but she was too stubborn to give in, and lay there for a long time just as he had left her.

After that she began grazing and gave no more trouble until he tried to lead her to the barn at night. He let down the bars to let her through, but instead of following the guiding rope she jumped the fence, landing on an old, worn-out sleigh. It was out and out revolt! She was an anarchist defying all law and order. Day after day John tethered her, but she continued to throw herself, and besides burned her legs badly with the rope.

In despair he tried blindfolding her, but she would get the covering rakishly askew by some means or other and with one eye out would jump where and when she pleased. The only thing that ever stopped her was barbed wire. She had a good memory we knew from the pea episode, and perhaps had learned what barbed wire was by sad experience.

The children dubbed her "High Jumper," and John gave me strict orders to shut them upstairs or down cellar should a cattle-buyer happen along.

Tired at last of trying to stop her, and trained, as Longboat never was trained for marathon races by chasing that Holstein cow, he decided to fit her for the butcher. She was put in the stable and fed liberally.

Her eyes still were sad, and from morning until night she kept up a dismal "mooing" if one of us went near her.

She apparently foresaw what was ahead of her, and was trying to move our hard hearts.

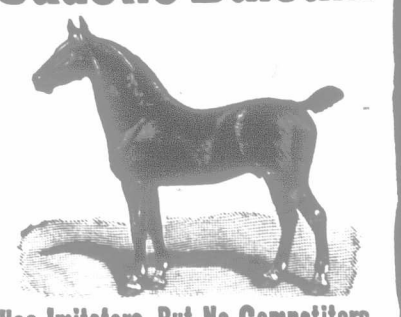
In vain we tried to fatten her. She crunched her oats, slobbered over her roots, munched choice clover hay, and the bones grew more prominent. Fat her we could not!

In early spring one morning we found her in an ecstasy of joy over a fine Holstein calf, and John boasts to this day that he is from a fine, well-bred Holstein cow we once owned. We own her no longer, however.

That spring she was sold when new milk cows were at a premium, and if the man who owns her is wise enough to fence his whole farm with barbed wire, some day she may turn out to be a famous R. O. P. Holstein cow. Her record here was enough for us.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweny, Capped Hoof, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. I'll send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

**The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**

## Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with FLEMING'S

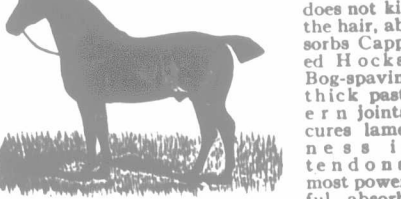
**FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

**Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Advisor** Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.

**Fleming Bros., Chemists** 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

## Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunched hair, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavins thick pastern joints, cures lameness in tendons, most powerful absorbent known, guaranteed, or money refunded. Mailed to any address, price \$1.00. Canadian Agents: J.A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St., East Toronto, Ont.



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Put Horse to Work and Cure Him EVERY BOTTLE of Save-the-Horse is sold with signed Contract-Bond to Return Money if Remedy fails on Ringbones, Thorpin, SPAVIN, or ANY Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon disease. No blistering or loss of hair. 19 Years a Success. Write to-day. BOOK, Sample Contract and ADVICE—ALL FREE (to Horse Owners and Managers). Address TROY CHEMICAL CO. TORONTO, ONT.

Druggists Everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

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

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Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Young stallions of superior quality; Certain winners at the big shows. Young bulls and some heifers bred from cows milking up to 52 lbs. a day. Come and see them. **PETER CHRISTIE & SON, Manchester, P.O., Ont. Port Perry Station**

**Dr. Bell's** Veterinary Medical Wonder 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who will give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. **Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ontario**

## Silver's "Ohio"

**New Features for 1915**  
**PATENTED Beater Feed** saves man. Largest bundles of corn thrown on feed table go through the machine without further attention. This with famous Bull-Dog Grip rollers easily doubles feeding efficiency.  
 Write and learn about it. You'll want this big work-saver—and you will want the other big "Ohio" features, too—friction reverse—direct drive—one lever control—shear-cut—non-explosive blower—big tonnage on half-inch cut—40 to 300 tons a day—4 to 15 h.p.—20-year durability—cut any crop. Write today.  
**SILVER MFG. CO.**  
 343 Broadway, Salem, Ohio  
 Modern Design Methods, 264 parts mailed for 20c

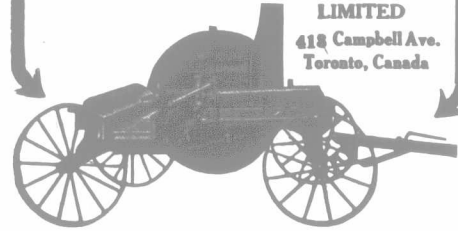


TRADE MARK  
**Wilkinson Climax B**  
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**Ensilage and Straw Cutter**

Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine—it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, rolls raise 6 inches and set close to knives—solid, compact cutting surface. Can change cut without stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct pneumatic delivery. Knife wheel carries fans. No lodging, everything cut, wheel always in balance. Steel fan case.

Made in two styles—mounted or unmounted. We also make larger type machine for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well-known machine and write us for new catalog showing all styles.

**THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., LIMITED**  
 418 Campbell Ave.  
 Toronto, Canada



## Trap Shooting


is a healthy, exciting sport that develops steady nerves and keen sight.

### Dominion Shot Shells

enable high averages and make complete the pleasure and satisfaction of shooting.

Get into the game now and specify "Canuck" when ordering your trap loads. Ten cents brings 16 game pictures.

**Dominion Cartridge Co. Limited**  
 858 Transportation Building  
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### SHORTHORNS

Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good Pedigrees. Inspection solicited.

**J. T. GIBSON :: DENFIELD, ONT.**

and Swine—Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.

**ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT.**

**Mention The Advocate**

### The Newsie's Prayer.

By Marjorie M. Carroll.

You're nothin' much to look at, but I like you jus' the same;  
 Say, Bill, I often wonder how I lived before you came  
 To cheer me up 'n comfort me when I wuz feelin' blue—  
 Why Bill, I couldn't get along without a friend like you!

When times wuz hard, 'n all the lads gave me the icy mitt  
 'N when I'd lost my hold on things, old pal, you didn't quit.  
 You plugged along, you good old chum, till only skin 'n bones  
 Wuz left on you—'n even then, 'twas me gave all the groans!

You never even whimpered when that big truck ran you down  
 You just lay there 'n looked at me, from them big eyes o' brown  
 'N looked at me—'n looked—until I thought my brain'd give.  
 'N now I'm on my knees, Bill, prayin' God'll let you live!

I don't know much religion, Bill—I only know you're hurt,  
 'N if by prayin' you'll git well, I'll kneel here in the dirt  
 'N say, O Lord, he can not ask fer himself, cuz he's dumb.  
 He's jus' a poor old crippled dog—but he's my precious chum!

### Questions and Answers.

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

### Miscellaneous Cow Queries.

I would be pleased to have your opinion, through the columns of your valuable paper, to the following:

1. I have a very valuable cow that has not had a calf for nearly two years. She appears to be in perfect health, is very fat, weighs 1,650 pounds, and will take the bull any time, but does not get in calf.
2. I am putting in new concrete floors in my cow stables. The old floors were of concrete, smoothed with a wooden trowel, but the cows seem to slip a great deal. In the new floor, would it be a good plan to roll the floor similar to a sidewalk, or would the roughness fill up and be unsanitary?
3. Is there any objection to using ventilator flues as a hay chute providing they are fitted with tight doors?
4. A cow milks a little hard out of one teat. I have been told to have the opening enlarged. If this would be a good idea, should it be done when cow is dry or in milk?
5. Do you think there is anything in the theory that by breeding a cow when she first comes in heat that she will have a heifer calf?
6. Is three and one-half feet wide enough stall for large Holstein cows?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. It is probable that the cow has disease of the ovaries. If so, nothing can be done. If you care to take the trouble, however, you might let her down in flesh considerably and try the yeast treatment. Mix an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast to a paste with a little warm water and allow to stand for 12 hours in a moderately warm place, then stir in one pint of freshly-boiled, lukewarm water and allow to stand for 8 to 12 hours. Mixture will then be ready for use, and the entire quantity should be injected into the vagina of the cow. Use the mixture when period of heat is first noticed, and breed when period is about over.

2. We can do no better than refer you to article, "Cement Work in the Stable," in our issue of May 6, page 755.

3. Not if they are made airtight. It is difficult to get them tight at the doors.

4. We doubt whether it is practicable. If done, it would be best to operate when the cow is dry. Have a veterinarian see the cow.

5. We have heard that there was, but have never seen it demonstrated. It looks like guess-work.

6. Yes.

## CHATHAM "ALL STEEL" STALLS and STANCHIONS

Electric Galvanized or Enamelled



When building or remodelling your barns it will pay you to see our line of **Cattle Stalls and Stanchions Litter Carriers and Horse Stable Trimmings**. They are Strong, Convenient, Sanitary and reasonable in price.

Write us for further information. We would like to be of service to you. Your inquiries will be looked after promptly.

**Chatham Malleable & Steel Company**  
 CHATHAM, ONTARIO

### The Auld Herd

Our Herd consists of the following families: Orange Blossoms, Missie, Broadhooks, Rosebud, Secret, Victoria, Cecilia and is headed by:—  
**Sylvian Power** Bandsman Commander  
**Burnbrae Sultan** Broadhooks Ringleader

Our address has been changed to:—  
**A. F. & G. AULD, R.R. No. 2, GUELPH, ONT.**

### MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

Nine young Bulls around a year old for sale. Sired by Archer's Hope, the winner of First Prize in Aged Bull Class at both Toronto and London, 1914. Archer's Hope is undoubtedly the best individual and the best breeding bull that ever stood at the head of this herd.

**WILL. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont. Brooklin G.T.R. and C.N.R. Myrtle C.P.R.**

### Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight

And in addition he can furnish great, strong, thick fleshed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surprise you. Many of them bred to head good herds and improve them. Many of them of a kind to get good feeders and great milkers, and all of them low down, thick and smooth with good heads and horns, that will grow into big weights and bring more money in the market than you are asked for them now. Some high-class heifers for sale too. Write for what you want.

**ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO**

### Meadow Lawn Shorthorns

Five Scotch bulls, 16 months old, from good milking dams. Low-set, thick, deep, well formed, growthy fellows, showing breeding, quality and scare. You are invited to inspect this offering.

**F. W. EWING, ELORA, R. R. No. 1 G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

### 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**

### GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well-bred lot. Heifers from calves up.

**WM. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO**

### Blairgowrie Shorthorns

Having bought out two Shorthorn herds puts me in a position to have cattle suitable in breeding and ages for all who want to buy. Cows, heifers and bulls all fashionable bred.

**JNO. MILLER - C.P.R. and G.T.R. - ASHBURN, ONT.**

### 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, mellow, 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.; Brooklin, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.**

### Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year old in September, and are offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman=87809=.

**A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ont. L.-D. Phone.**

### Shorthorns and Clydesdales

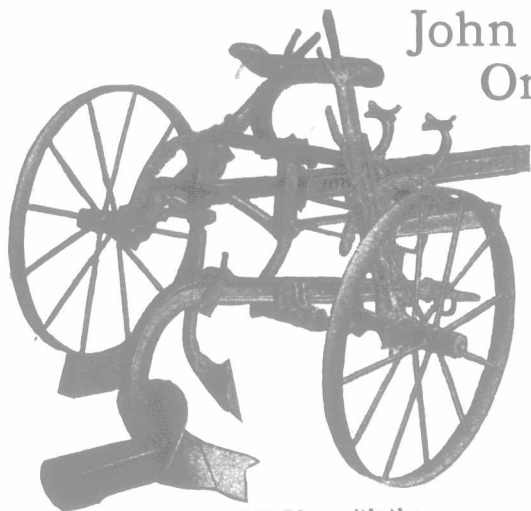
We have five young bulls of serviceable age that we will sell at moderate prices. In Clydesdales, we have eight imported mares with foals. We can spare some of these and will sell them worth the money or would consider some good Shorthorn females in exchange. We also have a two-year-old stallion and a pair of good yearling fillies.

**J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, (formerly W. G. Pettit & Sons), FREEMAN, ONT. Phone Burlington Station, Burlington Jct., G. T. R.**

### Janefield Dairy Shorthorns

R.O.P. cows and dairy test winners combined with the best of blood. Many cows weigh 1,500 lbs. and giving over 10,000 lbs. milk per year. Whole herd test over 4% butter-fat. Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fair dairy test winners. Cows in calf to Darlington Major (Imp.) 91270 (114994) and Braemar Victor 98751. Both purely-bred dairy bulls. Young cows and heifers for sale. **W. J. BEATY, Janefield, 1 mile from Guelph, Guelph P.O.**

# John Deere Implements



John Deere One-Way Plow

The Power Lift Plow with the Auto Foot Frame Shift

The plow with the auto foot frame shift. This feature insures uniform plowing on hillsides or level land and in irregular fields. Full width furrow obtained under all such conditions. Team relieved of all side strain.

Auto foot shift is easy to operate. A slight foot pressure swings frame and moves plow as desired.

A real power lift plow. Slight pressure of foot causes lug to engage in ratchet in the hub and forward movement of horses raises the bottom.

High lift—plow easily transported over rough roads. Easily backed and turned.

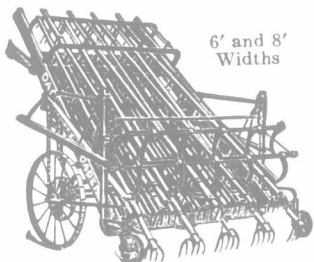
Wide bearing base permits use of wide or narrow cutting bottoms and prevents plow from tipping on hillsides.

## Dain Hay Loader

The one man loader of the rake bar type. Operated at exactly the right speed to require the least power and rake clean. Strokes overlap, practically raking the ground twice. Gathers hay full width of machine, dividing swath if necessary.

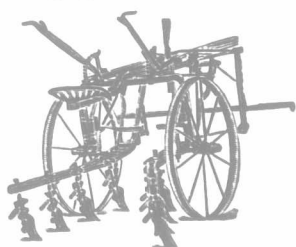
Quick change to windrow work and automatically adjusts itself to handle light or heavy hay without choking. Push delivery action of rake bars pushes hay well forward in the middle of the wagon, so that only one man, the driver, is needed.

The Dain is mounted entirely on wheels. Principal working parts swing back and forth freely and roller bearings are used on all main journals. In fact, entire loader is designed to require the least energy and yet gather all the clean hay.



6' and 8' Widths

## John Deere KA-65 Cultivator



The cultivator that does all kinds of work right whether ordinary field work or truck farm cultivating.

Frame is adjustable—any row from two to four feet in width can be cultivated successfully. The low wheels permit quick dodging, preventing injury to plants.

The wheels are shifted either way by a foot crank. Response of the cultivator is immediate—no need of covering up or plowing out a hill. When rows are straight and the field level, wheels may be made rigid if desired.

Shovels penetrate hard soil. The compression springs can be made to exert any pressure on the rigs up to the combined weight of the cultivator and operator.

## The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle The John Deere Spreader

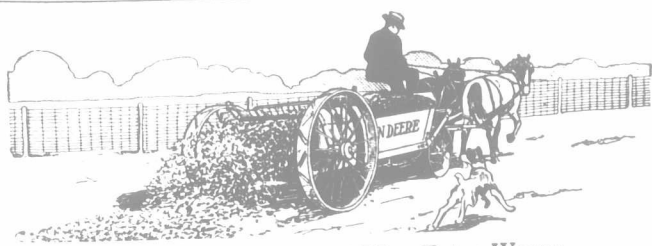
The beater—the business part of a spreader—and all its driving parts, are mounted on the rear axle. That is why the John Deere is the simplest, easiest running and most efficient manure spreader.

Here is what the beater on the axle means to you:

- 1st.—No clutches to give trouble.
- 2nd.—No chains to break or get out of line.
- 3rd.—Less than half the parts

heretofore used on the simplest spreader—some two hundred parts are done away with.

- 4th.—Manure not thrown on the axle—straw cannot wind around it.
- 5th.—You get big drive wheels and a low-down spreader, without stub axles—traction and strength.
- 6th.—Drive wheels back out of the way when loading—you see where you place each forkful.
- 7th.—Only hip high—easy to load.



Don't Pay Your Hired Man Extra Wages

Poor tools cut down his efficiency. Use good judgment by buying from a man who has an established reputation for high quality implements—your nearest John Deere Dealer.

John Deere Plow Co. of Welland, Limited  
Toronto, Ontario

**Belmont Farm Shorthorns** Herd headed by Nero of Cluny (imp.) and Sunnyside Marquis (imp.) and young cows sired by Missie Marquis with calves at foot.

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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.

H. SMITH, - HAY P.O., ONT.  
12 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Sequel to Distemper.

Horse had the distemper. It now seems hard for him to breathe; makes noise in nostrils only; no cough, but has slight nasal discharge; sometimes does not breathe thus, other times does so as soon as started.

J. C. S.

Ans.—This condition is not likely to last long now that hot weather is here. Do not stand him in drafts, and do not turn out to pasture in cold rains. Unless he develops a cough treatment will not likely be necessary. If it continues, call in your veterinarian.

### Gapes in Chicks.

My young chickens are dying from what I believe is gapes. This is the third year in succession they have died from apparently the same cause. Chicks seem healthy when hatched. Fed them according to an article published in the April issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," and they grow well. I also gave them all the buttermilk they would drink. After about sixteen days old they began to die. I whitewashed coops well with lime, could find no lice, but they would sneeze incessantly. Have been using a few drops of turpentine in the feed since they got sick, and put them in coop and smoked with sulphur several times; did not seem to do much good; also used poultry food. Coops are not on the same ground as other years, but chicks can run over the ground that was used last year. Chicks were all hatched from hens. Did not use all our own eggs for setting, so I feel it cannot be the trouble is in the eggs. After opening chicks I found from five to seven worms in windpipe. Have heard it is caused from raising the chicks on the same ground year after year, but the first year we had trouble we had them on ground where chicks never were raised. My neighbors have set eggs laid from the same hens I did, and have had no trouble. They used water instead of buttermilk for drink. Last year the late chicks did not seem so bad as the early ones, and it is May hatchings that I have this year. Could you tell me the cause, and a prevention, if any, for a cure has been impossible for me?

S. K.

Ans.—Many treatments have been recommended for gapes, some of which are more or less satisfactory. The disease usually makes its appearance in chickens from four to eight weeks old, and rarely attacks birds over three or four months old. Where time can be taken to treat each chicken individually, perhaps the best thing to do is to strip a feather of all but some down at the end, and moisten it (not soak it) in turpentine. After moistening the feather, open the chick's mouth and put the feather down the windpipe. Be sure to get it down the windpipe and not down the throat. This operation will cause the bird to sneeze, which, in most cases, will expel the worms from the throat. Some claim that the turpentine kills the worms; others, that it simply causes them to relax their hold. A good preventive is to add a little camphor to the drinking water, giving no other water to drink. All that is required is sufficient camphor to flavor the water. The general belief is that gape worms are due to filthy conditions, and feeding in damp places. Some believe earthworms cause the disease. It is a fact that where chickens are kept off the ground until eight weeks of age little trouble is ever had from the disease. Where gapes have appeared in the flock, it is advisable to put the chickens on new ground the next year, and to thoroughly lime and plow the old runs. Keep the coops and yards clean and dry. Keep on giving buttermilk to drink. It cannot possibly cause the trouble.

The distinguished pianist had finished several selections in the hotel parlor, and the guests were discussing other numbers. One turned to an elderly lady and said:

"Now, for instance, there is Mozart's Twelfth Mass. You remember that Mrs. Hiscomb?"

"Remember it? I should say so? Why my husband served through the war in that very regiment!"

## HORSE-POWER

Your horse can pull bigger loads if you grease your wagons with

## MICA AXLE GREASE

It is the Mica that does it—makes a smooth bearing surface, perfectly lubricated, on which the wheel revolves without friction.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

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BEST ON EARTH

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## FREEMAN'S FERTILIZERS

A SPECIAL FORMULA FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT.

Do not buy a "A Pig in a Poke."

Send for booklet showing just what Fertilizer you should use and the exact composition of it. Your copy will be sent for a post card.

The W. A. FREEMAN CO., Ltd.  
222 HUNTER ST. E.  
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CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

FULLY WARRANTED

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BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.  
Office: Room 64, 154 W. Randolph St.  
Established 1864

## Shorthorns For Sale

The Brant County Shorthorn Club offers for sale bulls and heifers of all ages, of the best breeding either singly or in car lots. For information address the Secretary.

James Douglas, Pres. Geo. L. Telfer, Sec.  
Caledonia Paris, R.R. No. 2

## 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.

## Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpartel Ramden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO  
Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

## Oakland-60--Shorthorns

A great herd of dual-purpose always headed by selected bulls of the good kind. Present offering is 8 choice bulls from 8 to 14 months, also females. No big prices.

John Elder & Sons :: Hensall, Ontario

## 6 SHORTHORN BULLS

25 females, reds and roans, serviceable, best type and quality, size; cows milking up to 50 lbs. Prices easy.

Thomas Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

## FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Present offering 3 choice roan bulls fit for service. High-class herd headers, and females in calf.

Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R.R. No. 1  
L.-D. Phone. Erin Sta., C.P.R.

**15** **95**  
Upward  
ON  
TRIAL

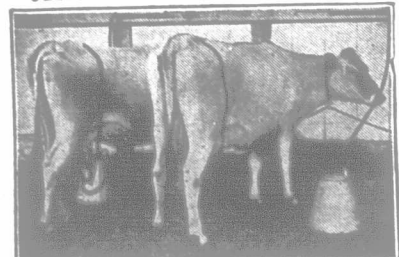
**AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR**

A **SOLID PROPOSITION**, to send help guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

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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., 20X 3200 Bainbridge, N. Y.**



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THE UNIVERSAL MILKER



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**GOOD LUCK BRAND COTTON SEED MEAL**

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100 LBS. OF TORONTO = ONTARIO 100 LBS. "NET WEIGHT" BRAN

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**HOLSTEIN BULLS**

Twelve months and under from R.O.P. and R.O.M. cows and by such sires as "King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and "King Fayne Segis Clothide." Settings of Indian Runner Ducks \$1.50 per setting.

**R. M. HOLTBY**  
R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ontario

There is a Vast Difference Between Keeping **HOLSTEINS** and just keeping cows. ONE GOOD HOLSTEIN COW WILL DO THE WORK OF TWO OR THREE ORDINARY COWS. You save in feed, housing, risk and labor. Holstein cows milk longer, more per year, and more per life than any other breed. There's money for you in Holsteins.

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**Maple Grove Holsteins**

If you are in need of a bull to improve your dairy herd, and want one that you can feel proud of, then get a son of the great King Lyons Hengerveld.—You can buy him right.

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Offers bull calves from sisters of Calamity Snow Mechthilde, at 2 years 15,000 lbs. milk, 722 lbs. butter; R. O. P. 24.45 lbs. butter 7 days at 3 years. All calves sired by Canary Hartog. Two nearest dams 29.80 lbs. butter 7 days; two granddams average 115 lbs. milk in one day. Write: **Walburn Rivers, R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.**

**THE FAIRVIEW HOLSTEIN HERD** offers ready-for-service sons of Homestead Colantha Prince—3 nearest dams average over twenty-nine pounds of butter a week; also daughters from one week to two years old. Priced right.

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**RIDGE DALE HOLSTEINS For Sale.** One bull calf ready for service, and 3 young bulls, one of them sired by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate; also 2 young cows. Prices low for quick sale. **R. W. Walker & Sons, R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont. Manchester, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.** Bell Phone

**HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES** from high grade Holstein cows, heavy milkers and high testers. Our calves are all sired by the richly bred show bull Mercena De Koi. We ship at two weeks old. Price \$15 each. We guarantee safe delivery.

**Glenoro Stock Farm, Rodney, Ont.**

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Violets-Inbreeding.**

1. What species of wild flowers are these? The blossoms remind me of spring beauties, but the leaves are not of the spring beauties.

2. Can a daughter of a stallion conceive by him, and if so, and she gives birth, will her foal grow up strong?

E. H.

Ans.—1. The flowers are one of the violets, *Viola canadensis* or Canada violet.

2. She can become impregnated by her sire, and might produce a good colt, but such close in-breeding is not advisable.

**Cattle at Large.**

Suppose a man bought a farm and the fences are in very poor shape, and in the spring the farmer across the road drives his whole stock, which consists of a large drove of cattle, sheep and horses, out of his own lane, and they go right across on the man's farm. This is done every morning. Suppose the man lets the whole farm run all summer without repairing the fences. Can the farmer be charged for pasture rent if the stock are running on it all summer, and how much, or what should be done?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No; but the farmer is not forced to fence against his neighbor's cattle along the road. He must keep up line fences.

**Gossip.**

Ninety-four head of Jerseys comprising the Tring Park herd of the late Lord Rothschild were recently disposed of at auction at an average of a little over \$210 each. Joseph Carson took the bull Proconsul at \$2,427, the highest price of the sale. The highest-priced female brought \$536.

**A HEAVY CALF.**

I noticed in "The Farmer's Advocate" of May 13, a note about a heavy calf owned by a Middlesex farmer. I had dropped on April 29 that tipped the scale at 135 pounds, from an imported Holstein cow, Corinthia Pontiac Mechthilde, and sired by my imported bull, Korndyke Butter Boy Pelham.—W. R. A.

**HIGH-CLASS HACKNEYS BY AUCTION.**

Attention is directed to the advertisement of an auction sale of high-class, richly-bred and prize-winning Hackney horses, owned by J. R. Thompson, of Guelph, Ont., on Wednesday, June 23. Fuller particulars in next week's issue. For catalogue, write J. R. Thompson, Box 235, Guelph, Ont.

Admirers of the old coaching dog will be amused by Walter Emanuel's account of the origin of the Dalmatian. In Printer's Pie, which has just been issued, appears the following: "Many hundreds of years ago an absent-minded Greek philosopher was engrossed in writing a now famous work of a religious nature. From time to time the learned man would shake his pen on the floor. He did not notice his lily-white hound lying there, and the faithful animal, not wishing to disturb his master's train of thought, stood the inconvenience without flinching. His work done, the philosopher arose, and, suddenly looking down, discovered the spoilt dog. 'Dalmatian!' cried the holy man."

After a period of six months of widowhood, Bridget consented to again enter the married state. Some weeks after she was led to the altar, says London Tit-bits, her old mistress met her in the street dressed in the deepest mourning.

"Why, Bridget," she exclaimed, "for whom are you in black?"

"For poor Barney, my first husband, mum. When he died Oi was that poor Oi couldn't afford to buy mourning, but Oi said if iver Oi could Oi would, and me new man, Tim, is as generous as a lord."

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for an  
**IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO**

THERE IS A BIG ADVANTAGE in getting an early silo delivery. It gives you an opportunity to get your silo foundation ready and put the silo up in the slack spell between haying and harvest. If you wait until the last minute before ordering your silo you will run a big chance of not being able to get delivery at all; or if you do get late delivery, of having to hire extra help to assist you in putting it up.

**REMEMBER THAT YOU WILL never begin to make the profit you ought to from your cows until you start to feed them silage.** No cow owner or stock raiser can afford to get along a single year without a silo.

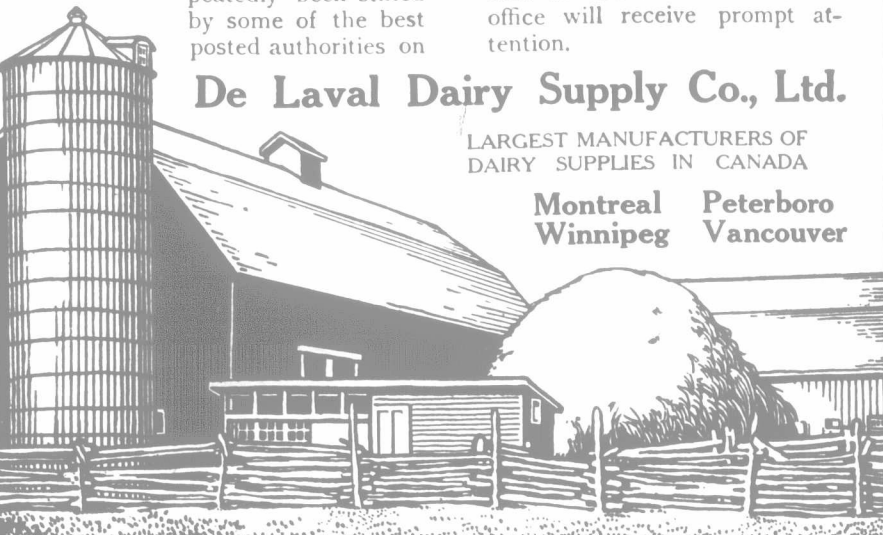
**WHATEVER YOU DO, DON'T let the matter of cost of the silo stand in your way.** It has repeatedly been stated by some of the best posted authorities on farm economics and by the most successful dairymen that even if a cow owner had to buy a silo every year he would still be money ahead. When you take into consideration that an Ideal Green Feed Silo if properly erected and given reasonable care will last from twenty to thirty years, you can see it would be a very profitable investment for you.

**AS TO WHAT SILO TO BUY—** If you get an Ideal Green Feed Silo you can be sure that nowhere can you buy a reliable and serviceable silo cheaper and that no matter how much more you pay you cannot buy a better silo than the Ideal.

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For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:

**H. A. MACDONELL,** Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

**HON. JAS. S. DUFF,** Minister of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 6197 in sixty days and made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. There are more cows in our herd giving over one hundred lbs. of milk a day than any other in Ontario. We have both bulls and heifers for sale.

**D. C. FLATT & SON**  
R. R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONT. Long-distance Phone

**King Segis Walker** whose dam granddam and great granddam have records over 30 lbs., the greatest producing and transmitting family of the breed, I have for Sale some of his Sons combining the blood of Pont. Korndyke, King Segis and King Walker, the greatest trio of bulls obtainable. King Segis Walker's oldest daughter with her first calf has just completed a record of 24 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Send for Pedigree and Photo.

**A. A. FAREWELL,** OSHAWA, ONTARIO

**HOLSTEINS At Hamilton Farms** For Sale:—cows and heifers in calf to our great, herd sires Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, son of King King Walker, and King Isabella Walker, son of King F. HAMILTON, St. Catharines, Ont.

If you want a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, write us. We have some splendid bull calves.

**Holsteins**—You are too late to secure a son of Pontiac Hermes old enough for service; but NOW is the time to secure a calf for next season's work. You can save money by buying NOW. Also one son of May Echo Lyons Segis out of a 15,000 lb. dam.

**E. B. MALLORY,** BOX 66, R.F.D. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

**LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM, Bronte, Ont.** Breeders of High-Class Holsteins

**E. F. OSLER, Prop.** Offer for sale some choice young stock of both sexes. **T. A. DAWSON, Mgr**

**Sunny Hill Holsteins**

Bargains in bull calves sired by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, world's greatest sire. Also one yearling, grandson of Pontiac Korndyke sired by a brother to the \$25,000 bull, sire's dam 32.17 lbs., sold for \$4,100.

**WM. A. RIFE** HESPELER, ONTARIO



Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Indigestion.

Horse that is well fed and has always worked well has for a week been lagging behind his mate by spells, then all right for a while, and then lagging again. He seems when affected to be unable to control his movements, staggers forward, lifts head high, lifts hind feet high, etc.

J. W. S.

Ans.—This is a form of indigestion or stomach trouble that affects the brain. Feed bran only for about 18 hours, then give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed bran only until purgation commences. After the bowels regain their normal condition, give 2 drams nux vomica three times daily.

Diarrhoea in Pigs

Sow has a litter two weeks old. She is fed on oat chop mixed with barley and buckwheat. She has acute diarrhoea. The young pigs also have diarrhoea, and some have died.

G. R.

Ans.—The cause must be in the feed or water. Get all the grain chopped, and dampen it with lime water. Also add to the water or milk given to drink one-quarter of its bulk of lime water. The diarrhoea can be checked by giving her one-half ounce of laudanum and two drams each of powdered catechu and prepared chalk in a little sweet milk as a drench every four or five hours for a few doses, but if it can be checked without drenching it will be safer.

Difficult Breathing.

Pregnant cow that seems healthy has difficulty in breathing. She can be distinctly heard for a considerable distance. She has no cough. I notice another cow slightly affected in a similar manner.

W. H. B. McC.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate tubercular disease of the glands of the throat. Any other acute disease that would affect respiration in this manner would cause other constitutional symptoms. The only means of definite diagnosis is the tuberculin test applied by a veterinarian. If she be tubercular, nothing can be done. If not tubercular, benefit will result from repeatedly blistering the throat.

Dislocation of Patellas.

Three-year-old colt goes lame on hind legs. When affected, the whole leg seems stiff, and he drags it, and then it goes up with a jerk and he is all right for a few days, when the other becomes affected the same way.

M. M.

Ans.—Each patella (stifle bone), becomes dislocated. Get a blister made of two drams each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the front and inside of each stifle. Tie him so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil, turn him into a box stall and oil every day until the scales come off. Then tie up and blister again as at first. In some cases a third blister a month after the second is necessary.

Miscellaneous.

Lightning Rods.

I was thinking of rodding my buildings for protection against lightning with galvanized wire, and to prevent rods rusting off where they enter the ground, thought of splicing on copper cable above where they enter the ground. If this were done, would the rods afford as good protection as they would if the galvanized wires were extended into the ground, or would the splice prevent the electricity from passing into the ground in case the lightning struck them?

W. J. M.

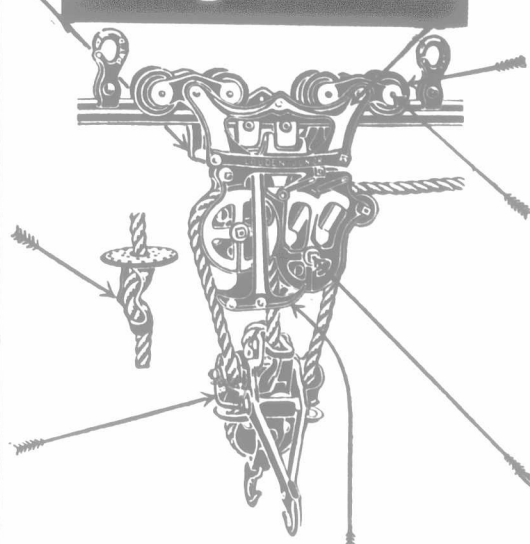
Ans.—As long as the connection remained unbroken and the wires did not rust off, the plan you suggest would be all right. In our opinion, however, it is better to use an all-copper rod throughout. With it there are no junctions at the ground to become disconnected, and the cable will not rust.

W. H. D.

You save time and money

on every crop you harvest with the aid of a

LOUDEN Junior Sling Carrier



Patented Brace Block

A heavily ribbed malleable iron block attaches to the truck arms just below the track, and the bolt connecting the sides of the carrier frame passes through the lower end. This takes all strain off the bolt and increases the strength of the truck arms. No load can spread them.

Adjustable Trip

Used when desired to carry the load into the mow without elevating to the track. Slip it up or down on the centre draft rope as desired. A simple, effective adjustment without complicated parts. This trip is supplied when ordered without extra charge.

The Great Triple Purchase Feature

Three ropes lifting the load instead of two, as with the ordinary carrier; gives the horse one-half more power, reduces the strain on the ropes and lengthens the life of the outfit.

Sure to Work

A trip stirrup extends below the carrier frame and attaches to the locking mechanism. It is impossible to keep the horse going on the draft rope and not bring the sling pulleys in contact with the trip stirrup. Once this is done the car is bound to leave the stop block and run back into the barn with the load. Side winds or uneven loads, cannot affect the proper working of the LOUDEN JUNIOR SLING CARRIERS.

Write for catalogue and special descriptive circular dealing with above Carrier.

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High-grade Pure Copper Strand Lightning Rod Cables, Copper Tubes for Uprights, Galvanized Standards, Copper Cone Points Nickelled, Ornamental Balls, Copper Straps, Malleable Galvanized Dispersers, Ornamental Vanes.

Our cable is a woven strand cable of 36 pure copper wires, 1,000 feet on a solid wooden spool, doing away with all waste ends and faulty connections. Government Bulletin 220 from the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., will give you full information on the heavy losses by lightning, and showing what the Government thinks of lightning rods as practically absolute protection.

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Our dealers and their erectors are experienced men on installing rods, and by specifying our Company's cable it insures absolute pure copper cable and the proper installation of the rods.

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Are a combination of show yard and utility type seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. Write or 'phone your wants to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere.

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Show-ring winners. Dairy test winners. 75 head to select from. Bull calves and females of all ages for sale. Special prices during May on heifers rising two years many of them granddaughters of ex-champion cow, "Primrose of Tanglewyld." Before buying, come and inspect our herd and get prices.

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

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We have several February, March and April, 1915, bull calves, bred from some of our best (imported) and home-bred females, which we offer at good value for quick sale. Select now. Write us.

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**Angus, Southdowns, Collies**

Special for this month  
Collie Pups.

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**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.

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Spring pigs from large litters; the long, deep kind with constitution and thrift. Also December sows; real mortgage lifters. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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tells how to destroy worms in Hogs, Sheep and Horses and is sent free on request.  
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**Chester White Swine** Champion herd at Toronto and London Fairs; also Dorset Horn Sheep, young stock of both sexes for sale. W. E. WRIGHT & SON, Glanworth, - Ontario

CLEARVIEW CHESTER WHITES  
For many years my herd has won the highest honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Guelph. For sale are both sexes of any desired age, bred from winners and champions.  
D. DeCoursey, R. R. No. 5, Mitchell, Ontario

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Several very choice sows bred for early spring litters; also one boar ready for service.  
HERBERT GERMAN, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Yorkshires—4 imp. Clyde stallions, several imp. Clyde mares and foals, highest quality, choicest breeders, Scotch Shorthorn bulls and heifers; Cotswold ram and ewe lambs; Yorkshires both sexes Goodfellow Bros., Bolton, Ont. R.R. No. 3

BERKSHIRES AND JERSEYS  
Berkshires from prizewinning dams, Guelph and Toronto. Herd headed by Mountain Pat, 1st aged class and champion at Toronto in Aug. and Nov. and at London 1913. Young stock for sale, prices low. Ira Nichols, Box 988, Woodstock, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns—Bred from the prizewinning herds of England. A choice lot of young sows to farrow in April, dandies and young boars, also choice young bulls and heifers in calf sired by Proud Royalist (Imp.) from extra choice milkers. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires  
Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock Imp. or from Imp. stock. Prices reasonable. C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R.R. 3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES  
We are offering a few extra choice Brood Sows in pig, due between May 1st and June 15th. These Sows are priced very reasonably, and will sell in short order. We have a few young Boars fit to head any herd. Pomona Farm, Cobourg, Ont.

Elizabethville Tamworths  
For Sale—One choice year old boar and a nice lot of young pigs, both sex, 8 weeks old.  
Write for price

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Elmfield Yorkshires  
A few young sows bred, also young boars and sows 2 to 3 months from farrowing. Can supply pairs not akin. G. B. Muma, R.R. No. 3, Ayr, Ont. Phone Ayr R.R. 55 ring 2. G.T.R., Paris or Drumbo, C.P.R., Ayr.

TAMWORTHS  
27 young sows, bred for spring farrow and a few choice young boars, registered. Write for prices before buying elsewhere.  
John W. Todd, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Concrete Around Silo.

I intend putting up a plank silo, using 2 x 6 pine. I am putting it between the approaches, and as there is not room without setting it into the sides of the approaches. I would like to know if I could fill around the silo with concrete without injuring the silo. I do not like to risk it on a high foundation on account of storms.  
J. S.

Ans.—Concrete filling around the silo should not injure it.

### A Bad Weed.

I am sending some kind of a weed which I would like to know the name of. Some call it Scotch thistle. It grows about 2½ to 3 feet long, and has a yellow flower at the top. It just started two years ago. It spreads fast in spots in one field, and I would like to kill it. Would salt be of any value?  
A. G.

Ans.—This is perennial sow thistle, a very bad weed, treatment for which was fully described in our issue of May 13, page 802.

### Harrowing Corn—Castrating Colt.

1. Is it advisable to harrow corn?  
2. Which way should it be harrowed, crosswise or lengthwise with the rows?  
3. Is a three-section lever harrow suitable for harrowing corn and potatoes?  
4. What harrow is most suitable?  
5. Will the horses damage corn or potatoes by tramping?  
6. Is it advisable to castrate a colt while a sucker?  
7. At what age is it most advisable to castrate a colt?  
E. B.

Ans.—1. Yes, just as it is coming up.  
2. Lengthwise where sown in drills; where planted in hills there is no difference, as rows run both ways.  
3 and 4. A light harrow should be used, and if controlled by levers, the teeth should be set back so as to do as little injury to the corn as possible.  
5. A little, but not enough to do permanent injury.  
6 and 7. Some say yes, but most colts are castrated as yearlings.

### Cows Chew Wood.

1. I have two cows that are very fond of chewing wood. I have been feeding salts, and several other remedies. What would you feed them?  
2. I have five milking cows fed three-quarters of a gallon oats mixed with a little barley. They eat about eight pounds of manure and two pounds of potatoes. We were feeding two pounds of chaff, oats and peas mixed. Are pea and barley chaff, and barley straw, harmful to cows? They get very thin, and don't give much milk. What is the trouble?  
Ans.—1. This is due to a lack of phosphates. Give all the salt they will eat and one ounce of phosphate of lime night and morning in a little bran.  
2. The only harmful thing about this ration is there is not enough of it. More grain, more roots, and clover hay in place of the chaff, would soon improve the condition of the cows. Get them out on grass.

### Chicks Die.

I want to know if you can tell me the cause of chicks dying. I put down 100 eggs and got 80 chicks out, but they were too weak to eat or drink, and I have lost nearly all. I used the incubator, which is a very good machine, and followed the directions for operating very closely, and air them as the book says, and maintain the same. When they are hatched, I do not take them out until 36 hours after the first chick is hatched, but degrees of heat. I also used baby chick food and followed the directions. I fed my hens on rattle feed this last three months. There are many people in town who complain of chicks dying of the same thing.  
W. M. T.

Ans.—We cannot say what killed the chicks. Very often the water chicks are weak, due to too much water, but your machine reads the humidity, well operated. Perhaps your brooder stock has been too much confined, and fed on too much mash and wheat feed. These are factors which often weaken chicks, and weak chicks are often the first to be lost.

# Zenoleum Kills Lice

Zenoleum is an antiseptic and germ killer. Every owner of cattle, sheep or hogs needs Zenoleum almost every day. It cures mange, lice, itch, scours, sores, internal and external worms, and parasites. A powerful disinfectant for barns, pens and stables; cheapest in price and strongest in germicidal power. The most reliable remedy in the hands of the Veterinary profession. Why waste money and precious time with home-made, hit-and-miss mixtures when you can get the standard remedy—Zenoleum?

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Used and endorsed by Fifty Canadian and American Agricultural Colleges. Leading breeders and stockmen in Canada and the United States use it almost exclusively. Dealers in every town. If your dealer hasn't it, we will ship you a prepaid tin, enough for 5 gallons, for 25c. Our folder "Live Stock Insurance" FREE.

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CLEAN--No dust or flying ashes. Ash chutes guide all ashes into convenient pan.

# McClary's Sunshine Furnace

No ash shovelling necessary. See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

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Free Building Service to Farmers. Write

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**YORKSHIRES AND BARRED P. ROCKS**  
Bred and raised in CANADA at the Home of the Pure Breds. SUNNYBROOK STOCK FARM  
Offering never so good, the Champion still at the head. Barred P. Rock eggs in season. Write us your wants.  
WM. MANNING & SONS, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO

**LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES**  
Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call.  
H. J. Davis, Long-Distance Phone, C.P.R., G.T.R. Woodstock, Ont.

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE**  
In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.  
MAC. CAMPBELL & SON, NORTHWOOD, ONTARIO

**NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS**  
Boars and sows all ages, sows bred, others ready to breed, all descendants of Imp. and Championship Stock. Several choice young bulls from 10 to 16 months old and a few calves recently dropped, all at reasonable prices.  
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**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
From our recent importation of sows together with the stock boar Suddon Torredor we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.  
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE, ONTARIO  
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Zenoleum is an antiseptic germ killer. Every farmer, stockman, and stockman almost everywhere. It cures mange, lice, sores, internal and external parasites. A disinfectant for barns, pens, and all other places. It is the most powerful and most economical. The only one in the hands of the farmer. Why waste money on home-made, hit-and-miss disinfectants when you can get the best?



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OCKS  
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CATTLE

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THWOOD, ONTARIO

THORNS

Imp. and Championship  
d a few calves

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Why send your money away for "bargain roofing" when you can get the best roofing at a reasonable price of your own local dealer, whom you know?

Buy materials that last  
**Certain-teed**

**Roofing**

is guaranteed in writing 5 years for 1-ply, 10 years for 2-ply, and 15 years for 3-ply, and the responsibility of our big mills stands behind this guarantee. Its quality is the highest and its price the most reasonable.

**General Roofing Manufacturing Co.**  
World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers  
New York City Chicago Philadelphia  
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You couldn't make one for the same money

**Griffith's Tie**  
HANDY ROPE

A simple tie that can't bind or slip! Nothing to break! You could tie or untie it with mitts on. If your dealer can't supply you, send a quarter and we will send one by mail postpaid. You couldn't buy the rope that goes into this tie, and snaps and rings, for the same money—and you wouldn't have half as good a tie if you made it yourself. Griffith's Saves You Money. Your dealer can show you a lot of Griffith money savers. Ask him. Or write to us for a list. FREE if you mention this paper.

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THE  
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CONVENIENTLY REACHING  
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FRENCH and PICKEREL RIVERS  
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GENERAL CHANGE OF TIME MAY 30

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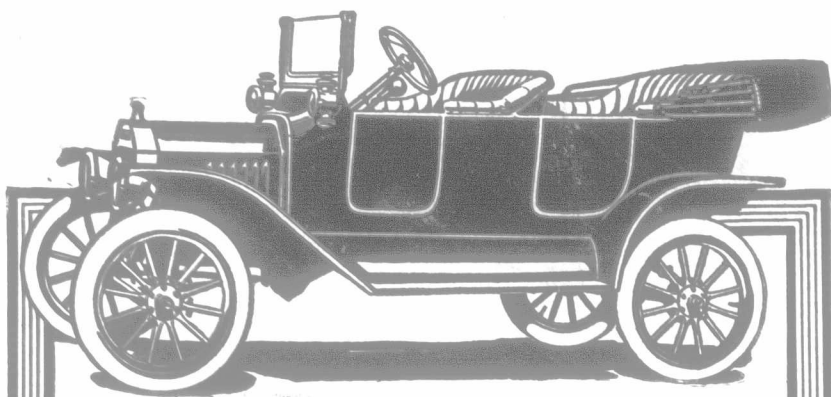
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**CREAM**

We supply cans and pay all express charges within a radius of 100 miles of Berlin. Send a statement of each shipment. Pay every two weeks.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

**The Berlin Creamery Co.**  
Berlin, Canada



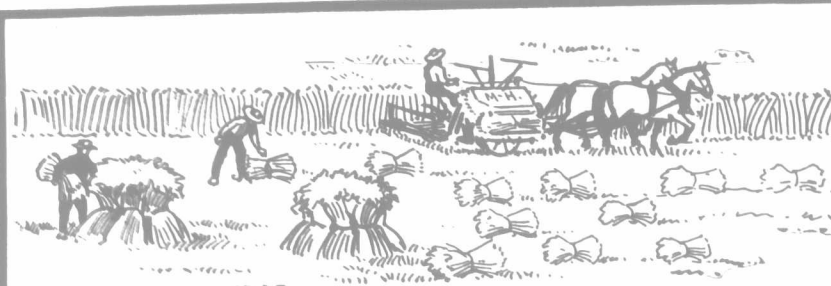
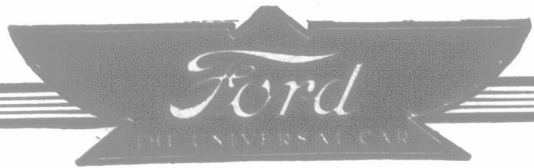
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**Ford Touring Car**  
Price \$590

The best that money can buy—is the labor that goes into the Canadian Ford. Our workmen are the highest paid motor car mechanics in the British Empire. This means dollars saved in after expense to the man who drives a Ford "Made in Canada." Because the Ford car is built right.

Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

Runabout \$540; Town Car \$840; F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, with all equipment, including electric headlights. Cars on display and sale at any Branch Manager—or write Ford Motor Company, Ltd., Ford, Ont., for Catalogue E.



**Harvest Time is a Busy Time**

Every minute counts at Harvest time. There is no time to take chances with an unreliable Binder—there is too much at stake.

**The Massey-Harris Binder**

has a long and satisfactory record for reliability under all conditions. Designed on the best mechanical principles, the best materials obtainable for the purpose used in their construction, and built by skilled workmen who have at their command the most improved machinery and appliances—no expense or pains have been spared to produce a Binder which will do its work perfectly under all conditions, is easy on the horses, convenient to operate, and durable.

**Massey-Harris Co., Limited.**

Head Offices—Toronto, Canada.

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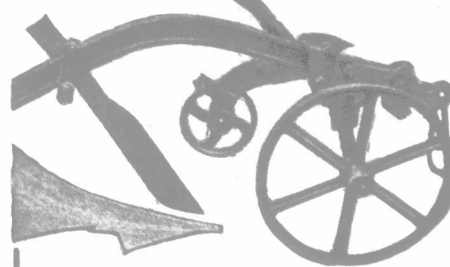
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Swift Current, Calgary, Yorkton, Edmonton.

—Agencies Everywhere—

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**THE DICK**

Lever Plow Wheel Attachment



will fit all makes of single walking plows. Any boy that can drive a team is capable with this Attachment of doing as good work as the best plowman. Write for full particulars and illustrated catalogue.

**DICK AGRICULTURAL WORKS**  
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**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**ATTRACTIVE TRIPS**

TO  
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Lake of Bays Algonquin Park Kawartha Lakes Timagami, etc.

Round trip tourist tickets now on sale from certain stations in Ontario at very low fares, with liberal stop-overs.

**MUSKOKA EXPRESS**

Leaves Toronto 10.15 a.m. daily, except Sunday, for Muskoka Wharf, Huntsville, Algonquin Park and North Bay. Connections are made at Muskoka Wharf for Muskoka Lakes and at Huntsville for points on Lake of Bays. Parlor-Library-Buffer car to Algonquin Park; Parlor-Library-Cafe car and first-class coaches to North Bay. Full particulars and tickets on application to agents.

C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ontario.



**Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations**

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

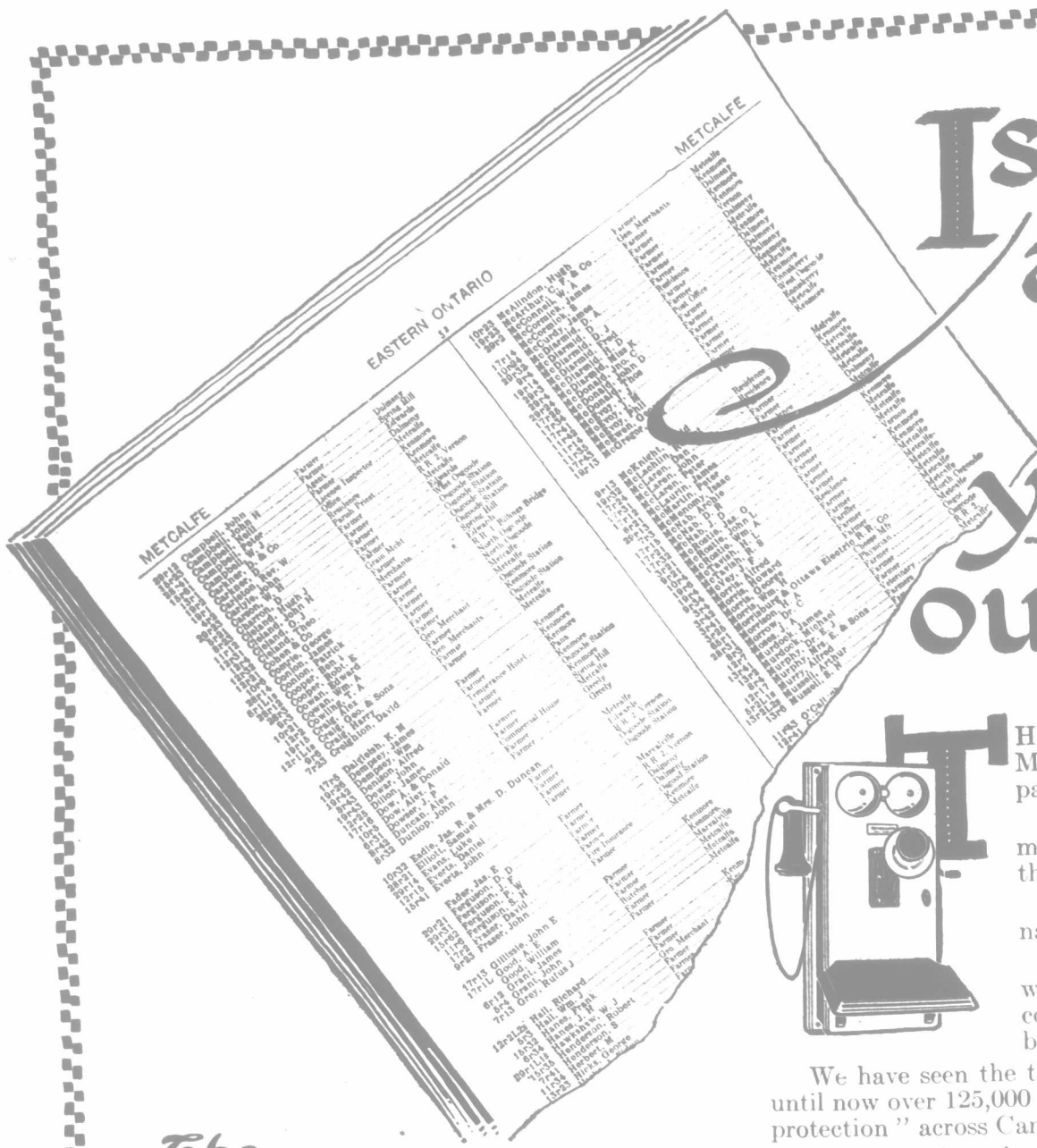
**Live Broilers**

We are open for shipments of live spring broilers and for live poultry from now on. Highest market prices paid, according to quality. Write us for quotations. Prompt returns, and crates promptly returned.

**HENRY GATEHOUSE**

Wholesale and Retail Poultry, Game, Fish, Eggs and Vegetables

348 Dorchester St. W., MONTREAL



Is there  
a blank  
where  
your name  
ought to be?



HIS page from the Telephone Directory of Metcalfe, Ontario is typical in two ways of all pages in every rural directory in Canada.

1. It shows the "next-door-ness" of farmer, merchant, doctor, veterinary, mill and agent in the telephone-connected community, and
2. It shows blanks where other farmers' names OUGHT TO BE.

As creators of the telephone industry in Canada we have for years preached the gospel of quicker communication—which is the foundation of bigger, better business and social advancement.

We have seen the telephone spread out from the city to the farms until now over 125,000 rural telephones weave their net-work of "wire-protection" across Canada.

But this is just the start.

For, some day EVERY FARM will have the telephone—will recognize that its importance ranks next to good water.

Then the Telephone Directory will be an alphabetical list of EVERY FARMER in the district—there'll be no blank where YOUR name ought to be.

Sometimes we think farmers delay putting in the telephone because the suggestion comes from us—and of course as makers of the Telephone—"we are prejudiced." Suppose you "ask the man who owns one." Write John Campbell, or James Dempsey, or Rufus J. Grey—or any other farmer whose name appears in the Directory. We'll wager every one says he wouldn't sell his telephone for ten times its cost if he couldn't get another.

And while you are waiting for this final evidence—just send along the coupon so we may tell you how LITTLE the Telephone costs to install and maintain.

**Northern Electric Company**

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MONTREAL      WINNIPEG      EDMONTON  
HALIFAX       REGINA       VANCOUVER  
TORONTO       CALGARY      VICTORIA

"MAKERS OF THE NATION'S TELEPHONE"

*The*  
**Rural Telephone**

will give you protection

FROM—

1. LOSS of life, money, time and opportunity. Bert H. Reid, of Myrtle, Man., saved the life of his infant son through the Telephone. R. D. Laing, of Stonewall, reports that he often saves long drives. Miss Molly, of Regina, got 3 cents more per bushel for her wheat—through the Telephone. 125,000 other farmers have each had dozens of similar experiences.

2. ISOLATION—that terror to farmers' wives—and the cause of 99% of the boys' "city-fever." Mrs. Rosamond, of Innisfail, Alta., says: "It is a great consolation for the lonely woman." 125,000 other farmers' wives will bear her out.

Why Deny Yourself and Your Family the LUXURY of this modern NECESSITY?

MAIL TO NEAREST BRANCH

**NORTHERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED**

Gentlemen:—

Please send me your 93 page Free Book "How To Build Rural Telephone Lines"

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where your name  
ought to be