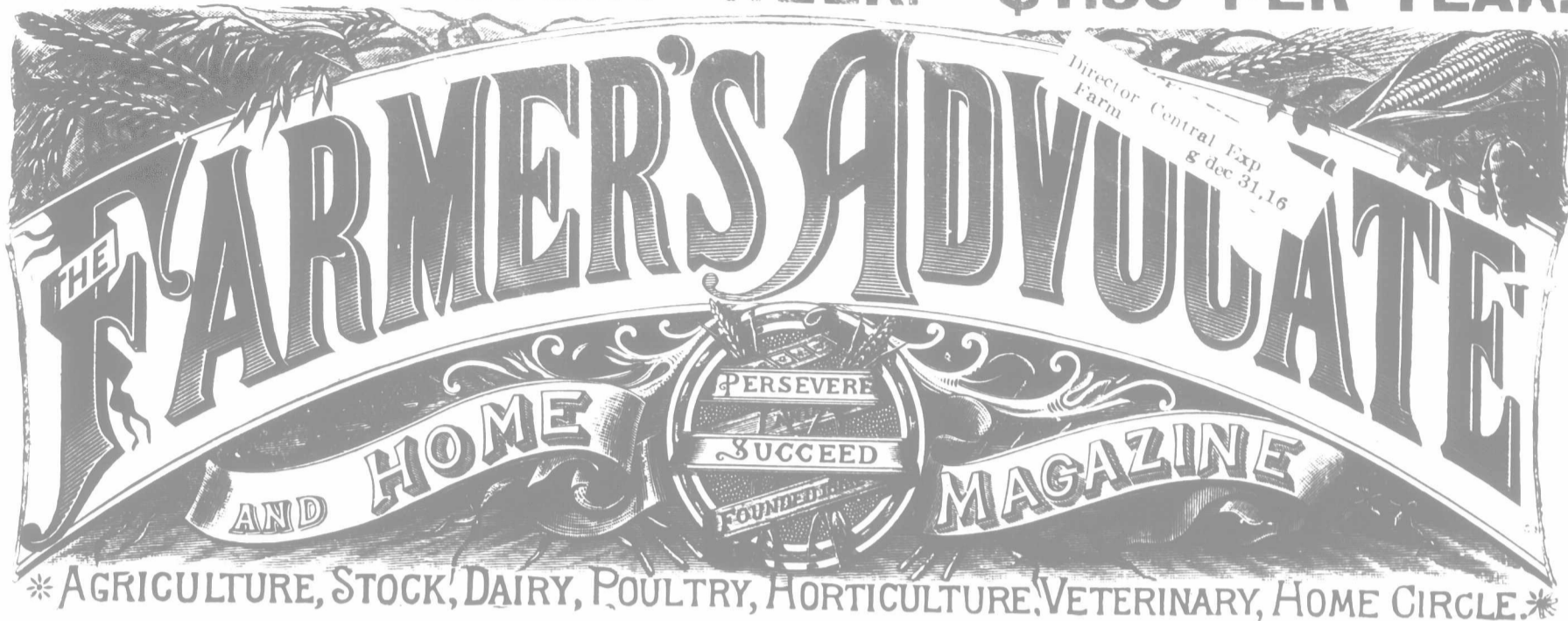


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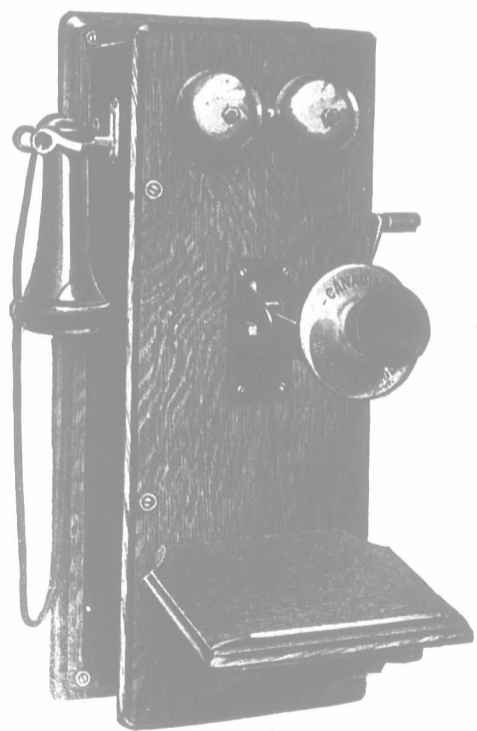


Vol. LI.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 25, 1916.

No. 1235

# Quality in Telephones Very Important



## Our Latest Bulletin

For all of up-to-date information about modern telephones for rural party line systems. When writing, ask for Bulletin No. 6. It's free.

IN hardly any other line is QUALITY so important as in telephones.

To transmit a voice clearly and naturally requires high quality in a telephone.

To hear without straining to catch a word requires high quality in a telephone.

To maintain a completely satisfactory service year after year requires high quality in the telephones, switchboards and construction materials comprising the telephone system.

Canadian Independent Rural Telephones have earned a reputation for high quality. They are, we believe, the clearest-talking and easiest-hearing rural telephones yet devised. They are the very latest in design, and constructed of high-grade materials with the very best of workmanship. Furthermore, they are guaranteed 10 years against defects in material and workmanship.

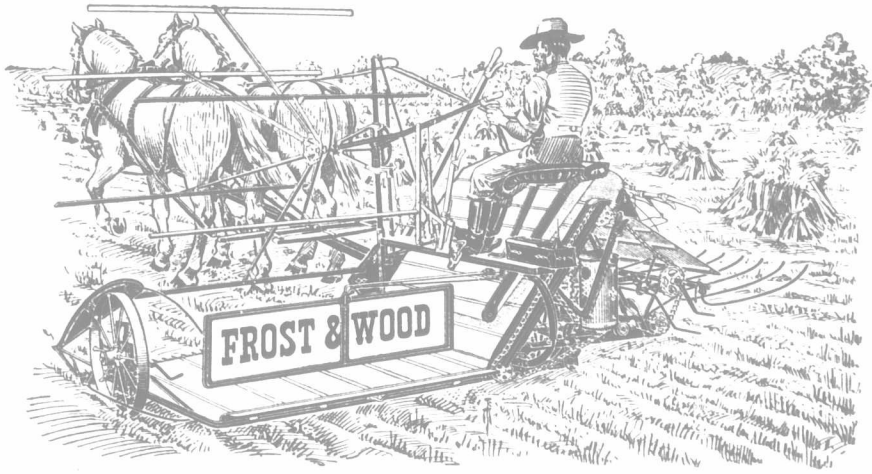
Canadian Independent Switchboards are also of the very highest grade. All our construction materials are guaranteed first quality, and if wanted in a hurry we can supply them promptly.

Use Canadian Independent Equipment, and you will have a modern, efficient telephone system, one that will give the highest class service at the least cost for maintenance.

## Canadian Independent Telephone Co.

100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto





## A Binder is a Big Investment

The man who buys one without investigating the Frost and Wood is throwing away the 25 years of fruitful experience we have had in making Binders, and seeing them used for all kinds of crops in every part of the world.

## The Voice of Experience Talks Loud in Frost and Wood Binders

Building Binders has always been our special study. We watch our machines at work more critically than any individual owner, and we are satisfied that for sure cutting, sure elevating, sure tying, light draft and fast work the Frost & Wood Binder cannot be equalled.

### LIGHT-DRAFT—EASY WORK.

The Frost and Wood Binder is built of high-carbon steel, displacing heavy cumbersome castings and wood. It can stand a drop into a hollow, it can stand work in the roughest land, it will handle any crop you ever saw with ease. It has a big margin of strength, yet it is the lightest in draft on the market due to our extensive use of finest roller bearings, expensive for us to give but mighty good for you to have. No pulling or straining to work the handily-placed levers, either, we place strong springs to do the work for you.

### SPECIAL CUTTER BAR.

Knives are on same level as platform canvas, so no short grain is lost. Platform and cutter bar readily tilted so as to just skim the ground and get every straw. Knife blades easily changed when necessary.

### FORCE FEED ELEVATORS.

The old bug-bear, choked grain, is entirely done away with. Frost & Wood elevation is positive—the grain must pass, no matter how tangled it is. A special Relief Roller, always revolving, passes the straw from elevator to packers and "keeps" things moving.

### RELIABLE BINDING ATTACHMENT.

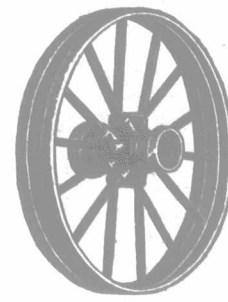
Can be adjusted to give you large or small bundles exactly as you wish. The whole machine is built to suit any harvesting condition. The Knotter is a wonder of simplicity and sureness. Hundreds of letters from satisfied users always comment on the splendid F. & W. Knotter. Many F. & W. Binders have been in use 15 and 20 years and are in excellent shape to-day.

Put time and thought into buying your Binder. Write us to-day for our special Frost & Wood Binder Book.

The Frost & Wood Co. Limited  
Montreal, Smith's Falls, St. John

Sold in Western Ontario and Western Canada by:

The Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited  
Brantford, Ont.



## An extra Set of Wheels

will make your wagon as good as two wagons

You need a regular high-wheeled wagon  
You also need a low wheeled truck.

## PAGE STEEL WHEELS

enable you to convert the one into the other, in a very few minutes.

A splendid, strong wheel is the "Page." Farmers tell us there's nothing on the market to compare with it.

Price list on application, accompanied by chart showing how to take measurements for ordering correct size to fit your wagon.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

1143 King Street West, TORONTO



## Another Money-Saver

### Griffiths GIANT YOKE-ROPE

Costs you less than a third the price of a Leather Breast Strap and gives you greater strength where you need it.

Note the heavy steel slide that bears the strain and wear of the yoke ring—the strong, hard rope that ensures greater strength.

90¢ PER PAIR POST COMPLETE WITH PAID SNAPS AND SLIDES.

(\$1.00 West of Fort William.)

Order a pair from your dealer, or if he doesn't stock them write us and we will see that you are supplied. Get acquainted with Griffiths' Specialties. You get more value for less money by using them. WRITE to-day for Booklet entitled "What's New for the Stable."

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON, 68 Waterloo St., Stratford.

## Trap Shooting—the Business Man's Tonic

When overtaxed nerves and brain need a rest an afternoon at the gun club traps proves a great stimulant. As the targets scale through the air worry takes flight with them and each "break" registers the return of refreshed confidence. The tonic is incomplete without the shot shells that assure the breaks.

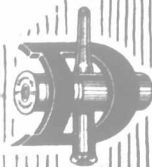
The dependability of

### Dominion Shot Shells

has won for them first place at the traps. The Canuck is a speedy well balanced load that creates confidence and high averages, Imperial, Sovereign and Regal are other "full value" Dominion loads. Look for the "Big D" trade mark, it's your assurance of a satisfactory score. Send for free colored hanger "A Chip of the old Block."

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited, 829 Transportation Building, Montreal.

Ask us about the Dominion Hand Trap.



When Building—Specify

## MILTON BRICK

Smooth, Hard, Clean-Cut. Write for Booklet.

MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY Milton, Ontario

## Make Your Own Will

Bax Legal Will Form enables you to make your own will as legal and binding as any lawyer can do it for you. Insures privacy and saves costly law fees. Each form has full and plain instructions also specimen will properly made out for your guidance. Sold by druggists and stationers, 35c. or by mail (3 for \$1) to Bax Will Form Co., Room 191a, 257 College Street, Toronto.

## STAMMERING

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

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE BERLIN, CANADA

## CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY FULLY WARRANTED

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO., BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

Chicago Office: Room 84, 154 W. Randolph St. Established 1854

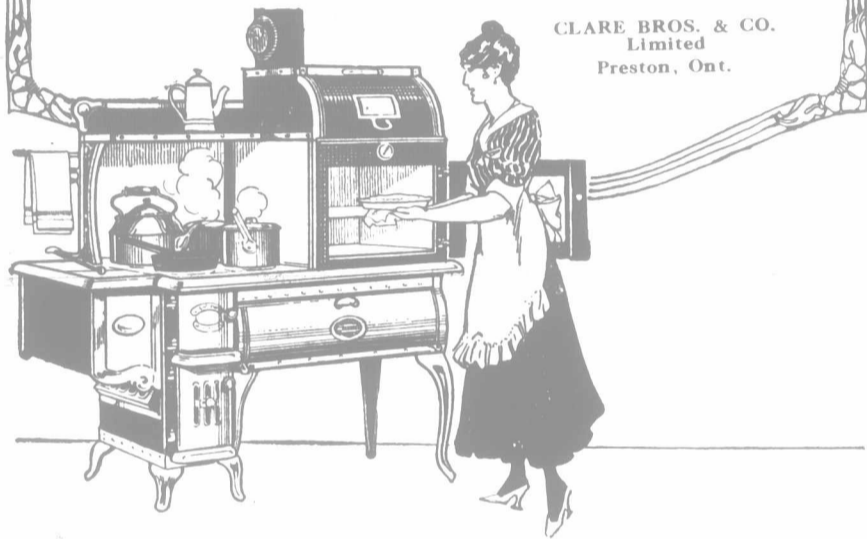


## LIGHTER DAY

### CLARE BROS HIGH OVEN RANGE for COAL or WOOD

To bake *without stooping*. That is the joy of using a Lighter Day High Oven Range. Everything is in plain sight at *standing height*. The glass door shows the cooking dishes as plainly as if they were on the table. The thermometer can be read without bending over. Half the work of baking is done away with, because this wonderful oven can be attended to without stooping.

This new coal range can also be used to burn wood without the need of extra parts. It has six pot-holes, *two of which are enclosed* to prevent odors from escaping and floating about the house. The warming closet (just above the oven) is directly heated by the fire. *Around the cooking top are panels of pure white enamel*. The large storage below the oven is for pots and pans. *See the Lighter Day at your dealers or write for book of photos.*



CLARE BROS. & CO. Limited  
Preston, Ont.

### FIRST AND PARAMOUNT, ABSOLUTE SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS



"Providence will take care of my family", you say.

Then quit working and saving. Eat, drink and be merry - Providence will take care of the morrow. Nonsense! Providence provides means to attain ends. Life assurance is one of these means.

Do you know anything more pitiful than a wage earning widow? Would you care to have your wife come to that - through your neglect? You can save her from such a fate by means of an Imperial Life Policy.

Let us send you our free booklet "That Home of Yours" which tells all about it. You'll find it of interest.

**THE IMPERIAL LIFE**  
Assurance Company of Canada  
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres

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Made in Canada

# Tarvia

Preserves Roads  
Prevents Dust -

## An Economical Roadway -

Here is a handsome, economical, tarviated road. It will take a large amount of traffic without developing a dust nuisance in dry weather or a mud nuisance in wet, without getting rough or changing contour.

Once a year, or once in two years, it would be advisable to go over this road and spray it with "Tarvia-B," a lighter grade, which requires no heating to prepare it for use on the road.

A light coat of screenings should, perhaps, be spread down at the same time, and with such inexpensive attention this road will keep its contour and perfect waterproof surface for many years.

The cost per year of the Tarvia treatment will be very much less than the ordinary maintenance expense of a plain macadam road, and the results will be vastly more satisfactory.

Far-sighted taxpayers in many Canadian towns have petitioned

their road authorities to give up building plain macadam roads which are unable to withstand modern automobile traffic. They recognize the need for a bituminous binder. The cheapest, the simplest and the best binder is Tarvia.

If you want better roads and lower taxes, our Special Service Department can greatly assist you. Write to nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, and the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free.

Illustrated booklets describing the treatment free on request. Address our nearest office.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED  
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
THE CARRITTE-PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED  
ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S. SYDNEY, N. S.



Hurostario St., Collingwood, Ont. Treated with "Tarvia-B" in 1913 and 1914.

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**THE FARMER'S SEEDSMAN SEEDS FIFTY YEARS SERVICE**

**1866** **1916**

We pay railway freight on all orders \$25 or over in Ontario and Quebec.  
Ask for Complete Catalogue.

**YOU WILL FIND SOME BARGAINS HERE**  
For prices of Seed, Grain and Mangal Seed see issue of May 18.

POTATOES		per bag.	
Euroka, Cobbler, Delaware and Green Mountain..... \$2.50			
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ALFALFA		Per bus.	
Ontario Variegated No 1..... \$25.00			
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(No. 2 for purity)			
Montana (Northern Crown)..... 16.00			
No. 1..... lb. 75			
Lynn's Grimm No. 1..... lb. 75			
Alberta Grimm No. 1..... lb. 75			
NorthWestern Grimm No 2 lb..... 65			
PEAS, ETC.		Per bus.	
Golden Vine Peas \$2.15 and \$2.40			
Canadian Beauty Peas \$2.15			
and..... 2.40			
Early Britain Peas..... 2.50			
Prussian Blue Peas..... 2.25			
Black Eye Marrowfat Peas..... 2.15			
Rye Buckwheat..... 1.35			
Rape Dwarf Essex..... per lb. .10			
Thousand Headed Kale..... lb. .22			
Sorghum (per 100 lbs.)..... 5.00			
SEED CORN.		Bags Free.	
1914 and 1915 growth.			
		(70 lbs.) on cob.	Per bus.
		In crates	In bags
Wisconsin No. 7		\$3.00	\$2.25
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Bailey		3.00	1.75
Leaming		3.00	1.75
White Cap		3.00	1.75
Longfellow		3.00	1.90
N. Dakota			1.50
Comptons			1.90
		lb.	Bus.
Stowell's Evergreen		15c.	\$3.50
Early Cory		15c.	4.00
Golden Bantam		20c.	4.50
MILLET, ETC.		Per bus.	
Siberian Millet			\$2.15
German or Golden			2.50
Common			2.25
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Silver-hulled Buckwheat			1.15
Shallot or Potato Onion, per lb.			9c.

**GEO. KEITH & SONS SEEDS** **124 KING ST. E. TORONTO**

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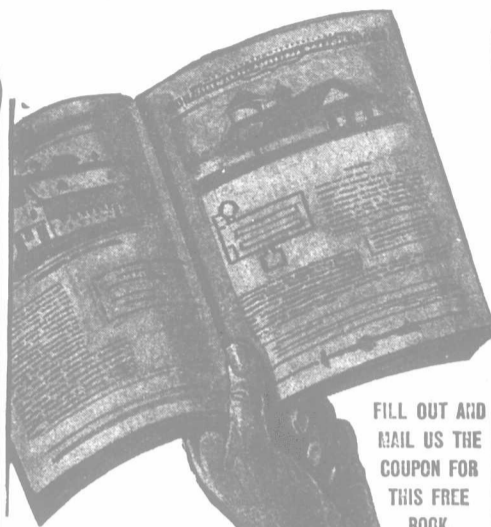
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# LOUDEN BARN EQUIPMENT

FOR QUALITY

FOR SERVICE

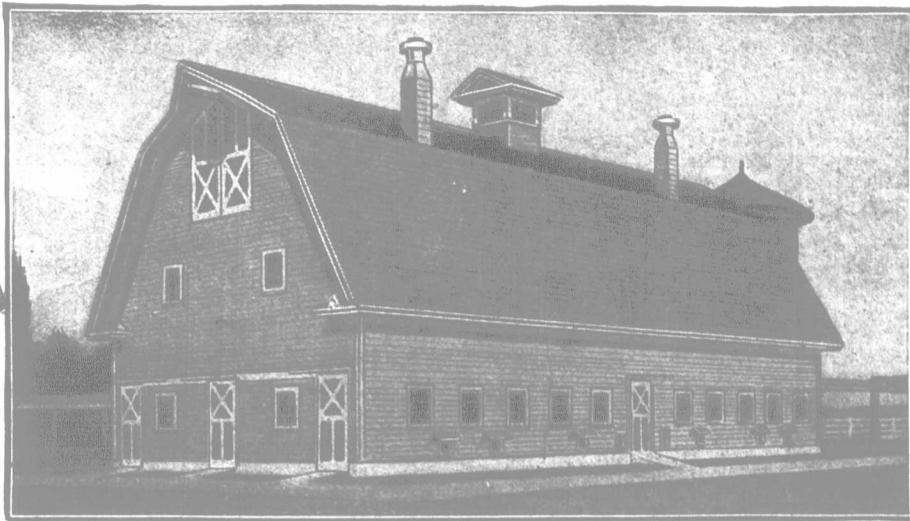
FOR SECURITY



FILL OUT AND MAIL US THE COUPON FOR THIS FREE BOOK.

## Book of Barn Plans Free

Louden "Barn Plans" is not a catalogue of barn equipment. It is a complete and valuable book of reference and instruction on barn construction. The 112 pages of Louden Barn plans is full of dollar saving information—the best of ideas gathered by the Louden Company during many years of barn building, and barn equipment experience. 51 representative designs for cow barns, horse barns, general purpose barns and hog houses. In addition, there are 32 pages devoted to general construction problems, such as concrete work, laying floors, roof construction, ventilation, etc.



Louden equipment makes possible a clean, sanitary barn with a minimum of expense for upkeep. When cows are transferred from dark, dirty barns to Louden barns, the milk flow often increases from 15 to 25 per cent. and the labour of caring for the herd is reduced from one-third to one-half.

The cost of installing Louden equipment is surprisingly small, and is just as great an economy for the man with a half dozen animals as for a man with a hundred. The percentage of labour saved is the same.

### The Louden Line includes:

- Litter Carriers,
- Feed Carriers,
- Horse Stalls,
- Cow Pens,
- Hay Carriers,
- Cow Stalls,
- Water Basins,
- Bull Pens,
- Hog Pens,
- Barn Door Hangers.

Catalogues Free

Please send me copy of Louden Barn Plans, I expect to build (or remodel) barn for

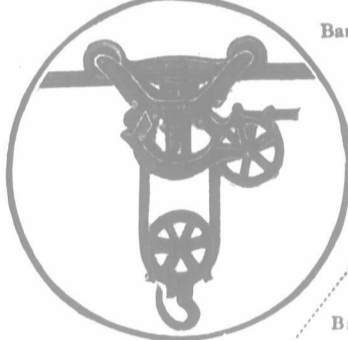
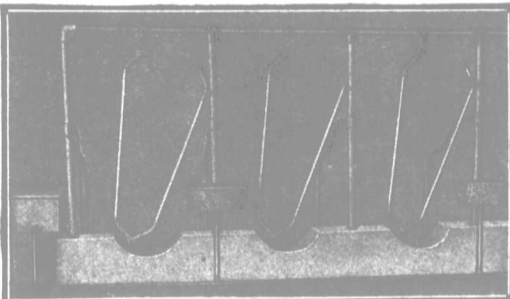
..... cows and..... horses.

Barn will be about x ft.

Name.....

\* P.O. ....

Prov.....



## LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.

112 CRIMEA ST., GUELPH, ONT.

VANCOUVER, B.C. WINNIPEG, MAN. ST. JOHN, N.B.

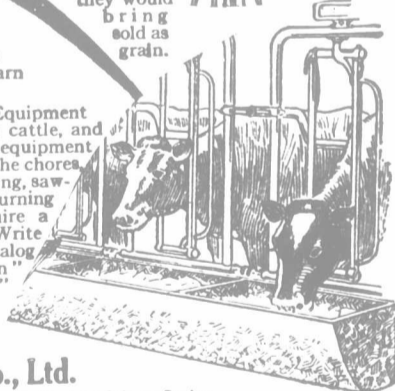
## "Barn Chores a Quick Job-Easy Work"

This is the best time to figure on complete barn equipment to save labor. It may be impossible to get hired men in the future. Our latest improved equipment of feed and litter carriers, pumping systems, water basins, etc., will take their place. Many a farmer has found hired men unnecessary where he had the O. W. E. & P. Co.'s labor-abolishing, barn equipment. Ask for descriptive catalogue.

The two principal reasons why installing Barn Equipment PAYS are—the comfort and sanitation for the cattle, and the thoroughness and speed with which the equipment enables one man to do a lot of work. Most of the chores like pumping, grinding, sawing, cutting, and turning of all kinds, require a Gasoline Engine. Write for descriptive catalogue of the "Chapman" and "Toronto" Engines.



The Toronto Windmill runs in a lighter breeze than any ordinary windmill. It will do your pumping day and night. We can supply you with a complete water supply outfit, including air motor, tank, force pump, water basin.



### Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.

93 Atlantic Ave., TORONTO

Branches—Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina.

## PEERLESS LAWN FENCING

### Enhances Property Values

A BEAUTIFUL lawn fence gives any piece of property that symmetrical, pleasing, orderly appearance that not only affords its owner a keen sense of pleasure and satisfaction while occupying the premises, but when offered for sale, it brings a better price. It's an investment—not an expense.

### Peerless Ornamental Fencing

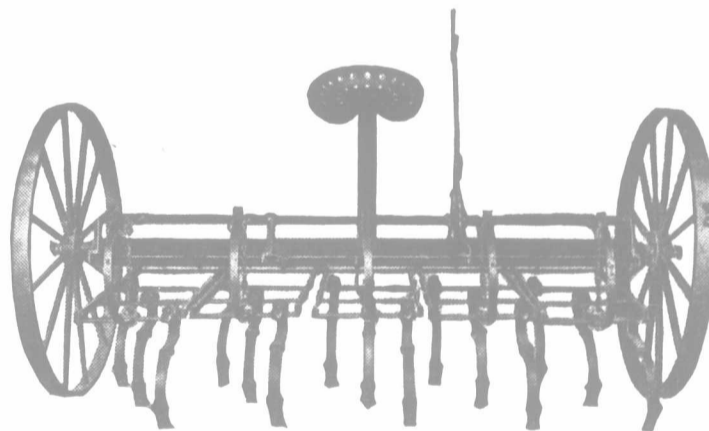
is made of strong, stiff, galvanized wire that will not sag. In addition to galvanizing, every strand is given a coating of zinc enamel paint, thus forming the best possible insurance against rust. Peerless Ornamental Fence is made in several styles. It's easy to erect and holds its shape for years.



Send for free catalogue. If interested, ask about our farm and poultry fencing. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

## International No. 2 Cultivator



This most useful and profitable implement—the International No. 2 Cultivator—will do good work on your farm. It serves the double purpose of cultivating your soil and thoroughly ridding the ground of weeds. For forming a mulch of dirt to conserve moisture, for keeping down obnoxious weeds, for summer fallowing, you could not own a more economical implement.

The main frame of the International No. 2 is of angle steel, more than strong enough to keep the teeth at their work in all conditions of ground. The teeth follow the unevenness of ground, being independent of each other. They cannot twist out of position, and strong springs protect them. One easy-working lever and rock shaft controls the cultivator. Note the steel wheels and axles—only the International has them.

Either spring or stiff teeth are furnished. At little added cost you can have both sets, giving you a splendid outfit for all-round use. The stiff teeth cut the whole surface of the ground. They are excellent in getting rid of thistles and woody-stalk weeds. The spring teeth points are reversible, giving double wear. The cultivator can be equipped with grain and grass seeding boxes.

See the agent who sells the International No. 2. Write the nearest branch house for catalogues.

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

#### BRANCH HOUSES:

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

When Writing Advertisers, Please Mention "The Farmer's Advocate"



## The Importance of the Roof

A roof should be so good that once laid you can forget all about it. You can do this with a Paroid Roof. Once you and your farm-help have laid Paroid according to the simple instructions, your roof is weather-proof and fire-resisting.

# NEPONSET Paroid ROOFING

Paroid is waterproof, because it is saturated through and through with asphalt. It has not dried out, curled up, split or cracked in 18 years' strenuous trials. It positively resists fire. Insist on the genuine—Paroid Roofing.

Look for the Paroid roll, and you will find one of the 2,000 Neponset dealers throughout Canada. Paroid is made in 3 colors—Grey, Red and Green. Write for useful book, "Repairing and Building"—sent upon request—FREE.

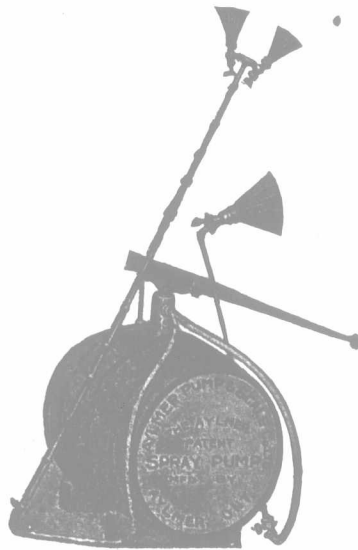
Try Neponset Wall Board in place of lumber, or laths and plaster—you'll like it.

**BIRD & SON** Dept. B  
70 King St., Hamilton, Ont.

Warehouses in Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Edmonton.

The Largest Manufacturers of Roofings, Wall Board and Roofing Felts in Canada

## Aylmer Bronze Sprayer



(Used by Seven Governments)

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

### OUTFITS AND PRICES.

- SPRAYER OUTFIT A—Being Pump only, with Mechanical Dash Agitator and Brass Agitator Cock, without Barrel. Price...\$14.00
- SPRAYER OUTFIT D—Being Outfit A, Ten Feet Hose, with Couplings Attached, Two Friend Nozzles, One Brass Stopcock, One Y, One Long Iron Extension Rod, without Barrel. Price.....\$20.00
- Extra Hose, per foot..... 16
- For Lined Bamboo Extension Rod, in place of Iron Extension Rod add..... 2.00
- With Barrel..... 4.00
- SPRAYER OUTFIT F—Being Outfit A, Two Lines of Hose, Ten Feet each, with couplings Attached, Four Friend Nozzles, Two Brass Ys, Two Brass Stopcocks, and Two Eight-Foot Iron Extension Rods, without Barrel. Price.....\$ 24.00
- Extra Hose, per foot..... 16
- With Bamboo Extension Rods in place of Eight-Foot Iron. Price.....\$28.00
- With Barrel..... 4.00
- With Two Brass Triple Heads, Six Nozzles, instead of as in Outfit F—Add to list...\$ 2.50

The Aylmer makes child's play of Spray Day. You take no chances—you get results. It is the sprayer you will buy sometime. Why not now?

The Aylmer Pump & Scale Co., Limited, Aylmer, Ontario

## Settle the Silo Question

—and settle it for good. Do away with repairs, with tightening of lugs and adjusting of hoops. Know that your silo won't blow over. Be sure of perfect silage at all times. Build the worryless, efficient



Permanency and Prosperity for the Hollow Life Farm and Silo They will "Last for Generations"

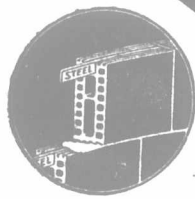
### Natco Imperishable Silo "The Silo that Lasts for Generations"

Its hollow, vitrified, clay tile are impervious to air and moisture—they preserve the silage sweet and juicy. The dead air spaces in the wall resist frost—making it the silo for severe climates. The continuous, reinforcing bands laid in the mortar hold it in a grasp of steel. It is a silo of efficiency, and a silo you'll be proud of. Send for our silo catalogue describing it fully.

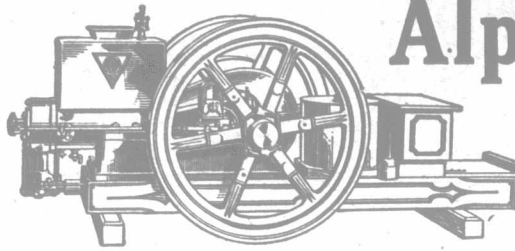
Also get our splendid new book, "Natco On The Farm," describing other farm buildings made of Natco Hollow Tile and just as efficient. Both books free. We have many farm building plans to submit, and will help you solve your building problems, free. What are you going to build? Let's hear from you. Write today.

**National Fire Proofing Company**

1202 Dominion Bank Bldg, Toronto - Ontario



Natco Silo Wall Note perforated shell, providing firm anchorage for mortar joints.



# Alpha Gas Engine

## This Engine will pay for itself quickest

BECAUSE of its low fuel cost and exceptional freedom from expensive repairs, the Alpha will pay for itself on your farm in the shortest time. You will get greater and quicker returns for the money invested.

You may be able to buy an engine for less money than you can an Alpha, but that should not be your chief consideration in selecting an engine. You should always keep in mind the service you will get from the engine. No other engine will give you as much for as little money as the Alpha.

The Alpha is a simple engine with plenty of power, perfectly controlled by a most sensitive governor, that keeps it running steadily and smoothly under light, heavy or varying loads. The fuel consumption is accurately gauged to the load so that there is no waste.

This engine has no complicated, delicate parts to require constant attention—not even batteries. It starts and operates on a simple low speed magneto. You can use either kerosene or gasoline for fuel, and the minimum amount of either will be required.

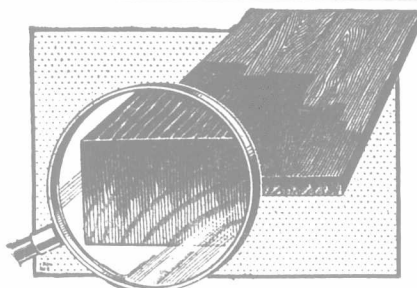
There is a great deal of work on your farm that can be done better and cheaper by using an engine. You can save enough to pay for the engine in a very short time. The quickest way to save the money that will pay for your engine is to buy an Alpha now, and put it to work.

Ask for a copy of the Alpha Engine catalogue. It contains a lot of valuable information about gas engines. Alpha Engines are made in eleven sizes—2 to 28 H. P.—each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style with 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



## WATER-PROOF WEAR-PROOF

FLOORS, woodwork and furniture treated with Campbell's Varnish Stain have a surface permanent in color, water-proof, wear-proof. The stain is dragged deep into every crevice of the wood as shown in the illustration. It dries smooth and hard and gives a beautiful, transparent finish, easily cleaned with dry mop or cloth.

## CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN

### DISSOLVES GREASE SPOTS

Campbell's Stain and Varnish are so perfectly unified there can never be a sediment. No stirring necessary, you are sure to have an even, satisfying job.

There are 13 colors: Natural wood color, light oak, dark oak, walnut, cherry, mahogany, green, rosewood, white enamel, flat black, gloss black, piazza green and piazza red. Sold by reliable dealers everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you

### LET US SEND YOU THIS BOOK

Mr. Ekin Walliek, contributor to the Ladies' Home Journal, and a national authority on home decoration, has written a charming and instructive book, "The Attractive Home." He tells all about rugs, lighting, pictures, furniture and how to make an attractive home at small expense. Regular price, \$1.00. For forty-five (45) cents in stamps we will send you this book postpaid, and a half-pint can of Campbell's Varnish Stain, price 30 cents. \$1.30 worth for 45 cents. Write today and give name of nearest paint dealer or decorator.

Made by **CARPENTER-MORTON CO.** Boston, Ma. s.

Canadian Distributors **A. RAMSAY & SON CO.** Montreal, Can.



## HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER



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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1866

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LI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 25, 1916.

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## EDITORIAL.

Do not slight the road work.

Kill weeds while they are small.

Keep all gates closed and all gaps up. It will save steps.

There is only one type of hog for Canada, and that the bacon type.

Carry a few tools to the field each day and save trips to the barn.

There will be little time on the farms this year to listen to agents.

It is necessary to cultivate corn and roots in a wet season as well as in a dry year.

Shade for the hens and the chickens, too, means more summer eggs and more rapid growth of chicks.

A few strokes with the harrows as the crop is coming through may save koeing in the corn and potatoes.

It is time for the cow which does not pay to go to the block, but it is poor economy to butcher profitable producers.

It is encouraging to meet an old-timer who relates stories of several springs which were later and wetter than that of 1916.

Every farming community this year should be formed into groups of farmers to change work and facilitate farm operations.

One thing seems certain: So long as one great nation stands armed to the teeth, all other nations are safer with a thorough system of preparedness.

It is time to plant corn, but many are not ready. Get it in as soon as possible, but do not worry if planting is a few days late. The weatherman has given us a late season.

The man on heavy land with poor natural drainage, and who has a thorough system of underdrains properly put in, has had a good demonstration of their value this spring.

The shortage of help has a tendency toward more slipshod methods in fruit growing this year. There is promise of a big crop. It must be clean to be saleable at profitable prices.

Every fattened animal sold off the farm should be made "prime." There is a good margin of profit in making farm stock prime over the prices paid for ordinary stock. The same applies to farm produce.

It might do some agricultural officials a little good to get out among farmers occasionally. In the same week, not so long ago, that a prominent official of the Dominion Department of Agriculture made a speech, in which he stated that horses were becoming scarce in Canada, a representative of this paper, who was right out among farmers getting first-hand information, was met with this statement by men who had horses to sell: "Horses are plentiful and getting cheaper all the time." Perhaps both statements are exaggerations, but, at any rate, they do not correspond very closely.

### There is a Limit.

The expression is commonly heard coming from those who know more about stocks and bonds, and hardware and drygoods, and groceries and boots and shoes than they do about agriculture, that in their opinion Canadian farms are not producing more than one-third to one-half of what they are capable of producing. We are ready to admit at the outset that most farms in this country could be so worked as to produce more than they do, but we are not ready to believe, nor is it possible for anyone to show, how production from the land could be so increased at a profit to the producer, particularly with the present high cost of production, due to scarcity of labor and other causes. Doubling or trebling production would mean first possibly more than doubling or trebling the men engaged therein. Vastly more farmyard manure and commercial fertilizer would be necessary; more capital would be necessary in the business, as machinery for production would have to be increased, and then in a normal year what would it mean? Such a wholesale multiplication of the products of the farm would more than likely mean a lowering of prices, which would eventually show the producer that there is a limit to profitable production and that the law of diminishing returns applies with all its force to such operations. There is practically no limit to the possibilities of increasing production, but the man engaged therein must be careful not to exceed the limit of profitable production. There would be no use of growing fifty bushels of a crop per acre, in place of twenty-five, if the increased twenty-five cost more to get than it would sell for at market prices. There will be little danger this year of many of the farms in the country, however, reaching the limit of profitable production. Men are too scarce and prices fairly high, but just to point out that some of the talk we hear, about the laxity of the farmer in his producing enterprises, is without foundation we call attention to the fact that farmers generally produce about all they well can with the help they have, and that beyond a certain limit increased production might be made at a loss.

### A Crop to Experiment With.

An old plant of which there is a great deal being written as a new crop, and one which is possibly deserving of more consideration than it has been given, is sweet clover. We believe that there is room for a great deal of individual experimental work with this crop. At no time have we advised its wide use until the grower has convinced himself that it is a profitable crop to be grown under his conditions. We have found it being used for pasture, for hay, for soiling crop, and as a crop to build up the soil to good advantage. There is a demand for a crop something of the nature of sweet clover. It is possible to put this crop in just after seeding, sowing it alone, twenty pounds per acre, and get a fairly good cutting of hay the same season, that is, if the season is favorable. Thus it might be used as a catch crop, where other crops for hay had failed. It may be sown in the same manner and used for late summer and early fall pasture, which is an advantage under some conditions. It may be sown in the spring and cut as a soiling crop the same season, and, if cut high enough, and judiciously handled, will, as is the case in the former instances, remain in the ground and produce one or two hay crops the next season. Where land is poor, be it clay or sand, sweet clover will grow, and if cut or plowed down the roots or the entire crop is valuable as a soil builder. Again, it will grow where alfalfa fails, and, while some hold that it might be a substitute for red clover, and that it could not be a substitute for alfalfa, it may be used to very good

advantage in taking the place of alfalfa. Of course, it is a biennial, but as such, grows more feed than common red clover, and has a more beneficial action on the soil. Cattle at Weldwood eat it greedily as pasture, green feed, or hay, and analysis shows it to be as good feed as red clover or alfalfa. Where a man has any of these special conditions, he might be able to use sweet clover to advantage. It should not be allowed to grow rank and woody, should be sown thickly, and should be cut early, and the grower should be careful to cut it high, so as to leave a rosette of leaves for the future plant; otherwise it will be killed. If cut before seeding, it is very easily cleaned out. The plant grown as a crop is not a weed.

### Make Farming as Easy as Possible.

The twentieth-century farmer must, if he is to make the greatest possible success of his farming operations, plan to make farming as easy as possible. This does not mean that he can escape work, but it does mean that in this day and age as much as possible of the work must be done through the help of different kinds of power, machines, and farm conveniences if the returns at the end of each year are to show a favorable margin on the right side of the ledger. In the past the supposed drudgery connected with farm work has militated against the proper position of the calling in the affairs of men. There should be no drudgery on the farm at the present time. We are speaking now of normal years and not of war-time conditions. It will generally pay the farmer better to use wide implements, and wide machines, to use engines, motors and the various kinds of power available, to ride a cart behind the harrows, in fact, to ride all the farm implements he can, to make the stables handy by means of feed and litter carriers and other devices for the purpose, in fact, to plan everything to save steps by system, than it will to hire the extra men necessary where good planning and up-to-date machinery and conveniences are not made use of. These things, available to all progressive men, will pay the interest on the money invested and will save more money to the owner, while at the same time they make his work lighter and put him in a position to the better enjoy his occupation.

The farmer is not the only one who should have the advantage of modern conveniences. The woman in the home is even more entitled to consideration. Domestic help is not available in rural districts, and in many cases the homes are not well laid out or well equipped with labor-saving devices. Farm homes should not be large, but should be handy. Put water in the house, both hard and soft, at small expense, and save thousands of steps and much back-aching work for the women. Every home that has a cellar, and every home should have one, should be equipped with a dumb-waiter to save steps. The house would be the better of a furnace for heating, and an oil stove for summer use is a boon to the farm housewife, because it gives her the advantages that her city friends have in gas or electricity. It heats anything quickly, but does not over-heat the room. There are many other things which go to make work lighter in the home, such as up-to-date washing machines, vacuum sweepers and many other labor lighteners, and then, where a hired man is kept, if at all possible, it is advisable, from the standpoint of work in the house as well as for the welfare of the man, to keep married help and supply a cottage, which saves work and cooking in the farm home and gives the man the advantage of a home of his own. Every other industry is so managed as to make the work as light as possible for those engaged in it, and the facilities for lightening farm work are available; moreover, they are profitable where installed.

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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### Nature's Diary.

A. B. K'UGH, M.A.

One of our wild plants in which people, particularly the children, take a great deal of interest is the Jack-in-the-Pulpit, or Indian Turnip. It is probably the unique form of this plant, quite unlike anything else found in our woods, which excites this interest. This plant belongs to the Araceae or Arum Family, to which family the Calla-Lily also belongs. The sheath ("Pulpit") which surrounds the central part is called the *spathe*, and is really a leaf modified for the protection of the flowers. The central portion ("Jack") is called the *spadix*, and it is on this that the flowers are borne. Sometimes the spadix bears flowers of both sexes, sometimes only those of one sex. When flowers of both sexes occur on one spadix, the staminate flowers are borne below the pistillate. The spathe varies in color, some being maroon and greenish and white; others green and white.

When this species first appears above ground in the spring it looks like a mottled pointed peg, for it is well sheathed. Within this sheath the leaves are rolled lengthwise to a point, and at the very centre of the rolled leaves is the spathe also rolled lengthwise, and holding within it the developing spadix. On the older plants there are two or sometimes three leaves, each with three large leaflets, but on the younger plants there is but one leaf. At this time of year the leaves are not fully expanded and are flacid and wrinkled.

In suitable locations, that is where there is enough moisture present, the Jack-in-the-Pulpit attains an immense size. Last June I came across some plants growing at the margin of a little stream which ran through the woods which were over three feet in height and had gigantic leaves. Small flies and beetles are the insects which carry the pollen of this species from one plant to another.

Jack-in-the-Pulpit is a perennial, and the underground part is a large, flattened corm, with a circle of roots round its upper portion. This corm gives off little corms, so that this species spreads in this manner by vegetative reproduction as well as by seeds. This corm is extremely peppery to the taste when raw, as many know to their cost on sampling it, but the hotness is entirely destroyed on boiling it, and it is because of the use of the boiled corm by the Indians that the plant received its other name of Indian Turnip.

After a time the spathe falls away, revealing the globular, green, shining berries, and by August both spathe and leaves have withered away, and only the spadix with its scarlet berries, is left.

A bird whose loud, clear and varied song goes ringing over the fields at this time of year is the Brown Thrasher. This is the species which is referred to as a "Brown Thrush" in the poem beginning:

There's a merry Brown Thrush sitting up in the tree;  
He's singing to me! He's singing to me!  
And what does he say, little girl, little boy?  
"Oh, the world's running over with joy!"

This species is a "mocker," belonging to the same family as the Mockingbird, and its name, among the earlier ornithologists of North America, was Ferruginous Mockingbird, ferruginous meaning reddish-brown. And in its song, which is truly a medley, we can recognize a good many notes which seem to have been borrowed from other birds.

The nest of the Brown Thrasher is large and bulky and is usually placed in a thick bush. It is mainly composed of dead twigs and is lined with rootlets. The eggs are usually four in number, greenish-white in color, and thickly and uniformly covered with fine dots of cinnamon brown.

Economically considered, the Brown Thrasher is a beneficial species, as while it does some harm by eating cultivated products, it far more than compensates for this by its destruction of noxious insects. Beetles form about one-half of its insect food, grasshoppers and crickets about one-fifth and caterpillars about one-fifth.

The range of the Brown Thrasher in Canada is from Western Quebec to Alberta and as far north as Parry Sound district. It is essentially a bird of the thickets, of rather open country, with scattered clumps of bushes, and is not found in the deep woods.

The reddish-brown color of the back, the heavily streaked breast and sides, the long, somewhat curved bill and the long tail, are sure identification marks of the Brown Thrasher.



Jack-in-the-Pulpit.

In moist situations the "croziers" of the Ostrich Fern are now uncoiling, and soon will have developed into graceful, tall, green shuttle cocks.

Among the first of the fleshy fungi to appear in the spring are the Morels—those peculiar forms like a "sponge on a stick," but for all their peculiarity of appearance, one of the most delicious of all the edible fungi.

## THE HORSE.

### Horse Market Improving.

A note of encouragement is being submitted by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner to the horsemen of Canada at the present time. According to the Commissioner, there is a noticeable scarcity of the serviceable kind of horses throughout the country. Demand has already overtaken supply, which leads the Department to advise that all the really good, sound mares in the country should be bred this year. It is strongly emphasized, however, that they should be mated only with strictly high-class sires. The number of horses rejected by army buyers clearly indicates that there is no place for the unsound horse or the misfit. Such animals have been, are now, and always will be a drug on the market. The advice is: "breed to the best if you would have the best." The condition of affairs which has inspired the Live Stock Branch to impart these encouraging words are summed up in the two following paragraphs communicated by the Live Stock Commissioner.

"Since the outbreak of the war, the British Remount Commission has purchased in Canada 15,000 horses; 8,000 have been bought by French contractors and 25,000 by the Canadian Department of Militia. The Department of Militia is now engaged in buying an additional thousand head. The British Remount Commission has purchased over 700 since March, and is buying daily in Montreal. French contractors are anxious to obtain supplies, and are arranging to buy all that are available, both in the East and in the West. It is understood that, as a result

of the purchases already made, army buyers are finding it increasingly difficult, both in United States and in Canada, to readily secure the number of horses which they require, particularly of the type suitable for heavy cavalry or heavy artillery."

"In addition to the purchases for army account, commercial activity from two distinct quarters has exerted a very evident influence upon the Canadian horse market during the past three or four months. Since the beginning of the year, 6,000 horses reached the Winnipeg Stock Yards from Eastern Canada, and 5,917 were shipped from the same yards westward, mostly to Saskatchewan. During the months of January, February and March, 1,805 horses were exported to the United States. A few hundred more went forward to the same market in April. The horses exported were good farm chunks, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. As high as \$500 a pair was paid for animals possessing extra quality and conformation. This new movement in the horse market is having its effect upon prices all over Canada."

### The English Hackney.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The English Hackney has a history which deserves to be better known than it is. It has been asserted that all the excellences of this type of horse are derived from the Thoroughbred, but, as a fact, the English Hackney existed when the Thoroughbred was unknown.

By happy accident or wise judgment in mating of the concentrated Barb-blooded Blaze, a son of Flying Childers, with some one of those "well-bred mares, noted for trotting," which were to be found in Norfolk—"a strong common-bred mare" is the description given by one writer—the breed was fixed for all time. There was at the time more than one "trotting stallion" in the district which combined Flying Childers' blood with the English trotting blood, but the Original Shales horse, which was foaled about the year 1755, would appear to have excelled all others, not only as regards trotting speed and endurance—an old Yorkshire horse placard gives us the tradition that he was "the fastest horse of the day"—but also by the power he possessed of transmitting the characteristic gait of his dam.

The Shales horse, son of Blaze, had two famous sons, whose name and fame have come down to our time. Scot Shales 692, which is described as out of a "well-bred Hunter," and Old Driver 187, whose dam was "Foxhunter mare by Sampson." Sampson, though reputed to be a Thoroughbred, was declared by John Lawrence, on the evidence of "the man who led Sampson's dam to Blaze, and who afterwards hit and broke the colt," to have been the son of a mare of unknown pedigree, as his size and strength would also appear to have shown. Scot Shales remained in Norfolk and its bordering districts, and got a good many famous sons, and plenty of good stock out of common mares. Possibly his name would have died out of remembrance but for the great merit of his grandson Marshland Shales 435, which, when over thirty years old, was declared to be unequalled, and likely to be unsurpassed. Driver 187, the other famous son of the Original Shales, was taken to Yorkshire, where he is reported to have trotted seventeen miles in one hour, and where he got stock for many years. Driver's son, Jenkinson's Fireaway 201, bred at the small hamlet of Luton, near Long Sutton, made the Driver branch of the Shales family known far and wide, not only in Norfolk, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire, but also in London, and through the progeny of this horse or of his son, Wroot's Pretender 596, the two branches of the Shales family became so intimately allied that it is impossible henceforth to distinguish one from the other. Pretender 596, his son, Read's Fireaway, and West's son of Jenkinson's Fireaway, with his son Burgess' Fireaway 298, left the strongest possible impression on the Yorkshire stock, while the influence of the last was most marked on the Norfolk stock, Wright and Goold's Norfolk Cob 475 and his son, Bond's Norfolk Phenomenon 522 (the first of the name and red roan in color) handing on the excellencies of Burgess' famous horse, first in the Eastern Counties, and subsequently in Yorkshire. Let it be added that it was the blue roan, Norfolk Phenomenon 524, which won the first prize ever awarded to a riding horse in a Royal Agricultural Show-yard—at the Cambridge Show of 1840. This horse having been owned by John Bond—the breeder and first owner of the red roan—after Yorkshire had secured the services of the old horse, is the one best remembered by many Norfolk men. His trotting action was perfect, the evenness and regularity of the movement being only comparable to the revolution of a carriage wheel. These two Norfolk Phenomenon horses undoubtedly added to the repute of the Hackney—come at this time to be spoken of as Norfolk Trotters and Yorkshire Roadsters—and the foreigner did his best to buy up the progeny, mares as well as stallions, which were adapted for breeding. Italy, France, Russia, and the "unnameable" country have all bought the Hackney for foundation stock, and with its aid have made trotters, army horses, remounts and what not.

ALBION.

Canadians should at least realize by this time that, no matter who owns the new transcontinental railway lines in this country, the Canadian people must help meet their financial obligations. The people might as well own the roads.

Bog-spavin bursa on the... It causes a... with thorough... particularly... or very crook... are predispo... is most sever... injurious th... case there is... sarily associ... lameness. I... when the an... when he is a... that when at... case as its se... filled; while... secretion and... cases bog-sp... thoroughpin... disappear fo... appear with... distension of... and at differ... the hyper-sec... irritation not... often is not... sound as long... differ as to v... stitute unsou... that all such... as unsound... condition will... cases should... practitioner o... severe trial th... amount of ex... after such te... nor lame in t...

A slight er... by the same... posterior port... the point of t... puffy hock. T... The condition... no heat, sore... are undesira... unsoundness... animal in any... Bog-spavin... or excessive s... fluctuating s... and acute lam... upon the foo... soundness, in... the joint.

Treatment... practically use... In cases wher... may not vary... conditions, so... treatment is us... can usually b... peated blister... daily applicat... made of 4 dram... and 4 ounces... be remember... this way are l...

The acute... and energetic... total rest. I... practice to pl... as the applica... kept hot, or lo... the frequent a... made of 3 ou... and one ounce... After the acut... allayed, the fr... if necessary th... be given rest u... Sprung Ho... is an enlargem... generally, invo... whole articula... some instances... of the smaller...

Symptoms.—... are very alarm... whole joint bec... patient lies or... The temperatu... frequent and la... appetite is lost... the loss of conc...

Treatment.—... irritability, fev... patient may o... placed in sling... constantly, as... inflammatory a... form, which is... cavities thuse... antiseptic as a... the condition... animal become... foot, the applic... water, and a lo... of lead and sul... to reduce the sv...



## Lameness in Horses—XXIII.

## Bog-Spavin—Sprung Hock.

Bog-spavin consists in distension of a synovial bursa on the internal portion of the front of the hock. It causes a fluctuating swelling. It is often associated with thoroughpin, but not necessarily so. Some horses are particularly predisposed to bog-spavin. Very upright, or very crooked hocks or weak hocks of any conformation are predisposed, because in all these kinds concussion is most severely felt and exertion is more likely to be injurious than to a stronger joint. Of course, in any case there is a distension of the synovial sac, not necessarily associated with heat or tenderness and not causing lameness. In many cases the enlargement disappears when the animal is worked or exercised and reappears when he is at rest. This is accounted for by the fact that when at rest the consumption of synovia is not as great as its secretion or formation, hence the sac becomes filled; while at work the consumption exceeds the secretion and the sac collapses accordingly. In some cases bog-spavin, whether or not associated with thoroughpin, will either with or without treatment disappear for a variable length of time, and then reappear without appreciable cause. The degree of distension of the sac varies greatly in different cases, and at different times in the same case. In such cases, the hyper-secretion of synovia is probably due to some irritation not amounting to actual disease, since it often is noticed that such hocks remain practically sound as long as those of a better conformation. Opinions differ as to whether conditions such as described constitute unsoundness, but most practitioners consider that all such cases warrant them in condemning the animal as unsound, although the strong probability that the condition will not interfere with usefulness exists. Such cases should be looked upon with suspicion, and the practitioner ought at all times to satisfy himself by a severe trial that such hocks are able to bear a reasonable amount of exertion, that the swelling does not increase after such test, and that the animal be neither stiff nor lame in the slightest degree.

A slight enlargement of the bursa often accompanied by the same condition of the bursa on each side of the posterior portion of the hock, just below and in front of the point of the hock constitutes what is generally called *puffy hock*. This is noticed especially in heavy horses. The condition remains the same at all times, there is no heat, soreness nor lameness. While such conditions are undesirable, they cannot be said to constitute unsoundness, and are not liable to interfere with the animal in any way except for show or sale purposes.

Bog-spavin may be suddenly caused by slipping or excessive strain. In such cases it exists as a tense, fluctuating swelling, accompanied by heat and pain and acute lameness and often inability to bear weight upon the foot. In such cases it is decidedly an unsoundness, indicating a change within the textures of the joint.

**Treatment.**—In cases of congenital puffiness, it is practically useless to attempt reduction of the puffiness. In cases where the puffs gradually appear and may or may not vary in size, according to exercise or other conditions, so far as the utility of the animal is concerned treatment is useless. At the same time the enlargements can usually be reduced, at least temporarily, by repeated blistering, or by the use of absorbents, as the daily application with smart friction of a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. It must be remembered that bursal enlargements reduced in this way are liable to recur without appreciable cause.

The acute form of bog-spavin requires prompt and energetic treatment. The patient must be given total rest. If the lameness be very acute, it is good practice to place him in slings. Heat and anodynes, as the application of moist heat, either hot poultices kept hot, or long continued bathing with hot water and the frequent application of an anodyne liniment as one made of 3 ounces laudanum, one ounce chloroform, and one ounce acetate of lead and water to make a pint. After the acute inflammation and soreness have been allayed, the front of the hock should be blistered and if necessary the blister repeated. The animal should be given rest until thoroughly recovered.

**Sprung Hock.**—A condition known as sprung-hock is an enlargement and inflamed condition of the hock generally, involving the structures of practically the whole articulation, arising from severe sprain and in some instances associated with fracture of one or more of the smaller bones.

**Symptoms.**—The symptoms appear suddenly and are very alarming. The lameness is very acute, the whole joint becomes enlarged, hot and very tender. If the patient lies or falls down, he is generally unable to rise. The temperature is greatly increased; respirations are frequent and labored; pulse is full, strong and frequent; appetite is lost or greatly impaired. He suffers acutely, the loss of condition is rapid, and death not uncommon.

**Treatment.**—Treatment must be directed to allay irritability, fever and local pain. In order that the patient may obtain some degree of rest he must be placed in slings. Heat and anodynes must be applied constantly, as for acute bog-spavin, until the acute inflammatory action has been reduced. If abscesses form, which is not unusual, they must be lanced and the cavities flushed out two or three times daily with an antiseptic as a four or five per cent. solution of one of the coal tar antiseptics, or carbolic acid. When the animal becomes able to place a little weight upon the foot, the application of cold, as pounded ice, or cold water, and a lotion made of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc in a pint of water, tends to reduce the swelling and allay heat. The most favor-

able result of treatment is a subsidence of heat, pain and lameness, with a joint chronically considerably enlarged. Repeated blistering or long continued use of absorbents will tend to reduce the enlargement to some extent. Of course if there be fracture of one or more bones, it will be wise to destroy the patient so soon as the condition is diagnosed. W.H.P.

## The Outlook in Horse Breeding.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have been following with a good deal of interest the discussions carried on through your paper, and through other periodicals, regarding the present horse-market situation and the outlook for horse breeding in this country. I have also talked with a large number of farmer horsemen and the tendency seems to be to ease up on production, seeing that horses are not meeting a ready sale and the country is overstocked. I read a report in a Toronto paper, which stated that the Live Stock Commissioner had made the remark at a meeting there that horses were becoming scarce in Canada. I can scarcely agree with this statement because out in the country we find that horses are plentiful, are not in keen demand, and, while a number are changing hands prices are by no means high. It is stated that 60,000 horses have been bought in Canada for the war, but according to the Agricultural War Book, issued in 1915, Canada had, in round numbers, 3,000,000 horses. The War Book for 1916 states that from 1901 to 1911 the horse population increased a little over 1,000,000 which would mean 100,000 per year. During the three years following 1911 the increase was put at 250,000, or a little over 80,000 per year. Am I not safe in stating that the number of horses bought in Canada for the war since the war began would not be so great as the natural increase in horse population? The outbreak of the war found Canada with a surplus

markets and while prices are comparatively low on Toronto market, real heavy drafters are bringing big prices in Chicago and New York. This should be some indication of what will happen on our market so soon as conditions right themselves. The big drafter will be in demand and breeding stock capable of producing him will surely sell at a premium. There is no use of our authorities telling us that the market is good at the present time and that there is a scarcity of horses. We who have horses know better, but I heartily agree with the Live Stock Commissioner in his brief that horses will be dear in the not-distant future and that the drafter is the horse to breed.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

FARMER HORSEMAN.

## LIVE STOCK.

## Scotch Shorthorns.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Some ninety or a hundred years ago there began to be a great revolution in agricultural matters in the Northeast of Scotland. The use of artificial manures and the practice of draining became common, and probably in no part of the British Islands had there been such an advance within the period mentioned. These improvements led to the possibility of and the necessity for good cattle. It was soon found that the thin soil and cold climate of the north of Scotland produced turnips of good feeding quality. Little or no wheat could be grown, fine barley could only be produced in some favored spots, such as the county of Moray; but the oat crop was well suited to the cold inclement climate, and hence oat straw and turnips became the staple feed of the stock of the district. The cattle were generally black, some horned, and some "hummelled," as they were called, and though they had many fine qualities they lacked the capability of maturing early. Shorthorns came to the rescue, and between the years 1825 and 1840 the herds of Captain Barclay, of Ury, the Hays, of Shethin, and the Cruickshanks, of Sittyton, were founded.

No animal has ever answered the purposes of the butcher better than the first cross between the Black Aberdeen and the Shorthorn, as he has been bred in the North of Scotland. Most of the men engaged in the breeding of these Shorthorn sires have been tenant farmers, and their customers have been tenant farmers also, all men dependent on success for their daily bread, and their success has not been left to the vague test of show-yards or theoretical views about the value of this blood or that blood. When a breeder has gone

wrong, his customers' steers have done badly, money has been lost, and there has been no room for doubt about the cause. The farmers who produce cattle for the London market are keen judges of pedigree, and of the value of the various breeders' stocks; but their test of value depends on no theory, and a line of blood or a pedigree only becomes to be valued when experience has proved its goodness. The proof of the pudding has always been in the eating. However, while the test of utility has been unsparingly applied, there has been no tendency to undervalue sound breeding.

The result of the application of such a system for eighty years has been to produce a type of animal admirably suited to improve all native breeds of cattle. A single cross increases size, the aptitude to fatten at an early age, and produces an animal which pays well under almost any circumstances, for our climate is so severe, and the quality of our herbage so poor, that, wherever a Scotch Shorthorn goes, he is sure to find easier conditions; and hence he thrives and does well in all parts of the world. Nor is he a prophet without honor in his own country, for few first-rate farmers in those parts of the Lowlands where cattle are bred are contented to be without a pure-bred sire.

For many years our breeders were in the habit of selecting their sires in any direction where good looks gave a fair promise, but of late years, aims widely divergent from those in favor among beef-raising and rent-paying farmers have regulated the work and efforts of so many breeders, that there has been a tendency to stay at home and trust to home-bred animals to reproduce the type which is wanted.

ALBION.



Rosalind.

First at the recent Ayr show, Scotland, and winner of the Cawdor Cup.

of horse stock which has not, up to the present time, been very seriously affected by the small purchases made for army purposes. There was a surplus in 1914 and there are still too many horses, that is, under present conditions. It is absurd for anyone to state at the present time that there is a shortage of horses in Canada in face of the figures showing the number of horses in this country at the beginning of the war and the approximate yearly increase as compared with the number purchased for military purposes.

But, while horses are still plentiful, and while many farmers in this district as well as in most other parts of Canada would like to sell, at even a reasonable price, one or two good animals, there appears to me to be no reason for alarm regarding the future of the Canadian horse trade. There is no doubt but that breeding operations will be curtailed somewhat, and notwithstanding the fact that the motor-truck and the motor car will take an increasing amount of work ordinarily done by horses to their field, there seems to be a bright future for the right kind of horse and the breeders of the best. Horse stock in the United States has been drawn upon to no inconsiderable extent for the war. The breeding grounds of Europe have been depleted. The call will be, unless I am mistaken, for a good type of heavy draft breeding horse. The man who has pure-breds of any one of the leading draft breeds need not hesitate to breed all the mares he possibly can, because, unless all signs fail, there will be a demand from outside sources for good breeding stock during the period of reconstruction at the conclusion of the world conflict. I have been trying to encourage horsemen in this district to plan for the future, not by cutting down their breeding operations but by doing all they can to increase the number of really high-class draft horses in the country. While there is nothing moving on the Montreal

**A Self-feeder for Swine.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The farmer who wishes to obtain low-cost gains in his swine feeding operations during the coming season, must consider seriously the proper utilization of cheap feeds and the elimination of labor as far as possible. Of the cheap feeds, unfortunately too often neglected in swine feeding, dairy by-products and clover or alfalfa pasture are the most important. As a labor-saving device to be used for meal feeding in conjunction with clover pasture, and water or skim-milk, the self-feeder merits careful attention.

Such a device to be successful must be cheap, strong, capacious, portable, easy to construct, weather-tight, easy of regulation for different textured meals, and most important of all—so arranged that the contents will feed into the troughs without any stoppage, caused by the blocking of the contents in the hopper. Further, the troughs must be constructed to insure the minimum amount of waste such as might be caused by the animals nosing the meal over the sides, or soiling it by standing in the troughs. While several plans of feeders are recommended, the one here illustrated and described has been found to include nearly all of the desirable features mentioned.

**Advantages of the Self-feeder.**

1. Saves over 50% of the labor.
2. Reduces waste of feed to the minimum.
3. Prevents digestive troubles due to overfeeding—the pigs having full access to the meal at all times and therefore eating in small quantities frequently, instead of suddenly overloading the stomach two or three times in the day.
4. Gives the runt or timid individual of the lot an equal chance with the lustier animals. When trough-fed the stronger pigs frequently devour too much, while the weaker ones are correspondingly neglected.
5. Will account for gains equal to hand feeding methods at less cost.

**Correct Conditions for Using.**

Place the feeder on a platform on floor that will remain clean during wet weather, and prove accessible to the pigs at all times. Provide shade of some sort, either trees or a rough shed. While this system of feeding will prove relatively economical in dry lot feeding where green feed, skim-milk or water are supplied daily, the maximum efficiency will be reached where the feeders are placed in a good clover or alfalfa pasture. In any case, dry lot or pasture, with or without milk products, fresh water should be always supplied, preferably running, or from some self-watering device, regularly and frequently filled.

Young pigs from ten weeks of age onward may be safely and economically fed by this method. Until this age is reached it is generally wise to feed by hand, although experiments have proved that even sucking pigs have benefited by the feeder. Shoats of all ages, and in fact all classes of pigs may be most profitably "self-fed." Young breeding stock, similarly, are benefited, provided the ration is one of a bone and muscle-forming nature. In general, avoid self-feeding with pregnant sows, particularly as farrowing time approaches.

**Meals and Mixtures Adapted to Use in the Self-Feeder.**

From a mechanical standpoint practically any mixture of whole or ground grains, or other millfeeds may be successfully fed. Corn, for example, is frequently fed alone with clover or alfalfa pasture, for short finishing periods. For young pigs or shoats

any of the following rations will be found suitable, provided all hulls are fairly finely ground.

1. Shorts, fine ground oats, fine ground barley—equal parts.
2. Shorts 4 parts, either of above grains 4 parts, ground peas 2 parts.
3. Shorts or wheat, 2 parts; barley 2 parts; peas 1 part.

With any of the above rations fed to young pigs skim-milk may be profitably fed. Where such cannot be obtained the addition of tankage, meat or blood meal, is recommended, say at the rate of one pound tankage to six pounds of any of the above mixtures. Where whole corn is used, one pound of tankage could be added to every five of corn.

**How to Make.**

The following describes briefly the construction of a home-made self-feeder. Provided the requirements enumerated are met with, changes in the details may be suggested by the ingenuity of the builder. The line drawing shown illustrates a feeder with one-half of the roof hinged and used as a filling door, the possibility of leakage being prevented by continuing the opposite side several inches past the peak, thus protecting the joint. The photograph shows a feeder with the filling door at one side, the aim being to do away with the joint in the roof. While both are satisfactory and similar in the more important details, possibly the first type is to be especially recommended.

The structure rests on 3 pieces of 2 x 4 on edge, as shown. (By using a pair of runners or skids, the outfit may be rendered portable.)

The walls consist of three 2 x 3 studs on each side, covered inside with 3/8 inch T & G boarding. On top of the studs is a 2 x 3 plate. The boarding should start at 5 inches above the floor of the troughs, and a gate, or feed control board, 7/8 inch by 10 inches in width, the full length of the feeder, slides behind the boarding. This gate may be fastened at any desired height by thumbscrews, sliding in a vertical slot on the outside face of the boarding. Connection between control board and thumbscrew is made by two iron straps 1 inch by 3/4 inch, as shown.

The floor of the bin consists of 3/8 inch T & G boarding laid on 2 x 2 rafters at 45 degrees.

The floor of the feed troughs is 3/8 inch T & G boarding laid across the 2 x 4 base pieces.

The front of the feed troughs consists of 1 piece 4 inches by 4 inches (2 two by fours) bevelled from the centre down to the flooring. From this front are placed 2-inch by 2-inch braces running up to a 1-inch by 3-inch piece laid along the sides, as shown.

The roof consists of 2-inch by 2-inch rafters resting on the 2-inch by 3-inch plate, and covered with 1-inch T & G boarding and ready roofing.

The door which is made of 3/8-inch T & G with 1-inch by 3-inch battens at back, should be equipped with hinges and handle for lifting, and in the case of the roof door, should have a prop to keep it open.

The structure is 5 feet 1 3/4 inches by 6 feet 5 3/4 inches, outside dimensions.

Where all material was purchased, the cost of a self-feeder, including labor, should not exceed \$8.00. By utilizing spare time, and odds and ends of lumber this figure could be materially reduced.

**Experimental Evidence.**

The "Cafeteria" Method.—The Animal Husbandry Section of the Iowa Experiment Station has been responsible for much accurate research work in connection with self-feeders. Their method at first sight appears unique, and has been facetiously

dubbed the "Cafeteria" or "Quick Lunch" plan. Briefly, instead of using only one feeder containing the whole balanced meal ration, they employ several, each one containing alone, say, whole corn, meal, shorts, oil meal, and a mixture of charcoal, salt and ashes. From this varied menu the hog must not only choose his own ration, but as has been pretty clearly demonstrated, balances it also.

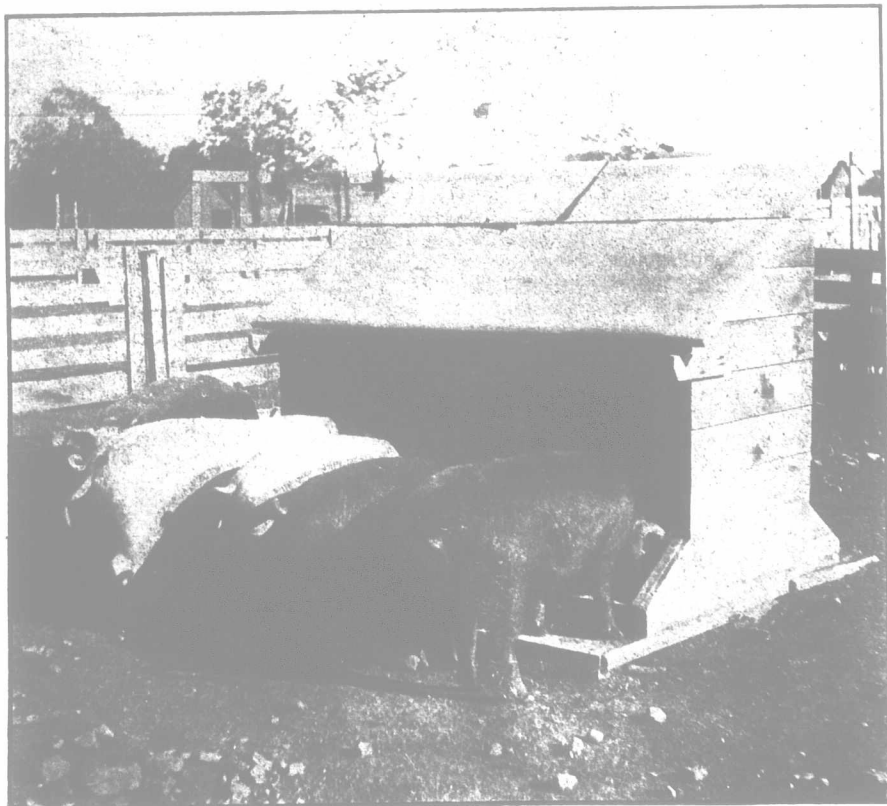
Comparing hand versus self-fed pigs from weaning to 250 pounds in weight, the Iowa investigators have proved that the latter have repeatedly made the most rapid and economical gains. For finishing periods of from 30 to 60 days the feeder has proven equally satisfactory. Particularly in the finishing of mature animals has the feeder shown a marked superiority over hand feeding. With old sows, of course, the necessity of a protein supplement was not so great as in the growing pig. With mature animals corn alone, in a self-feeder proved economical. Sows with suckling litters have done admirably well, the youngsters soon learning to make use of the feeder, regarding it in the light of a foster mother, equally as accommodating as their natural parent. Corn and buttermilk have proven a highly satisfactory combination, and the experienced feeder will be surprised to note that young pigs up to 60 days of age with exercise on pasture, do not show over-fatness. In practically all of the work it will be noted corn is the main stand-by, with tankage or milk products as a protein supplement. Such feeding could be followed most profitably on clover pasture.

**Results at Ottawa.**

While this method of feeding has only recently been investigated at Ottawa, results obtained during the summer of 1915 are sufficiently interesting to warrant much more extensive trials during the coming summer. In an experiment planned to obtain some information regarding the most profitable methods of summer feeding pigs ten weeks of age and over, two of the lots, each of ten pigs were fed, one from a self-feeder, with the other by hand feeding methods. The self-feeder gave entire satisfaction, and the following is a brief extract from the conclusions reached:

"One of the most interesting comparisons afforded by the experiment is that shown between Lot I (fed shorts, oats, and barley in equal parts, mixed with skim-milk as a slop) and Lot IV (fed a similar mixture dry in a home-made self-feeder, with skim-milk supplied apart). These lots weighed into the experiment at 221 and 220 pounds respectively, and were as uniform in other respects as was possible. At the end of the period Lot I had made 50 pounds greater gain and had consumed 90 pounds more meal. In other words, Lot IV required 3 pounds more meal and 30 pounds more milk to make 100 pounds gain than did Lot I. Leaving cost of labor aside, this resulted in slightly cheaper gains by Lot I. To feed Lot I, however, required on an average, twelve minutes per day under existing conditions, while to feed Lot IV required only six minutes per day, the feeder being filled every two weeks, and the balance of the ration consisting of skim-milk. Figured at 20 cents an hour, this would reverse the slight advantage of Lot I in the first comparison as to cost of gain. Lot IV on the self-feeder was at a disadvantage during the last two weeks, due to an inferior quality of barley.

"While no very definite superiority one way or the other can be shown, possibilities for the self-feeder are evident. With pigs on a fair range of clover or alfalfa, receiving skim-milk two or three times daily and obtaining their meal ration at will from a feeder, cheap gains might be anticipated. Where water could be partaken of either from a stream or some form of self-feeding water device making



Mealtime at the Self-feeder.

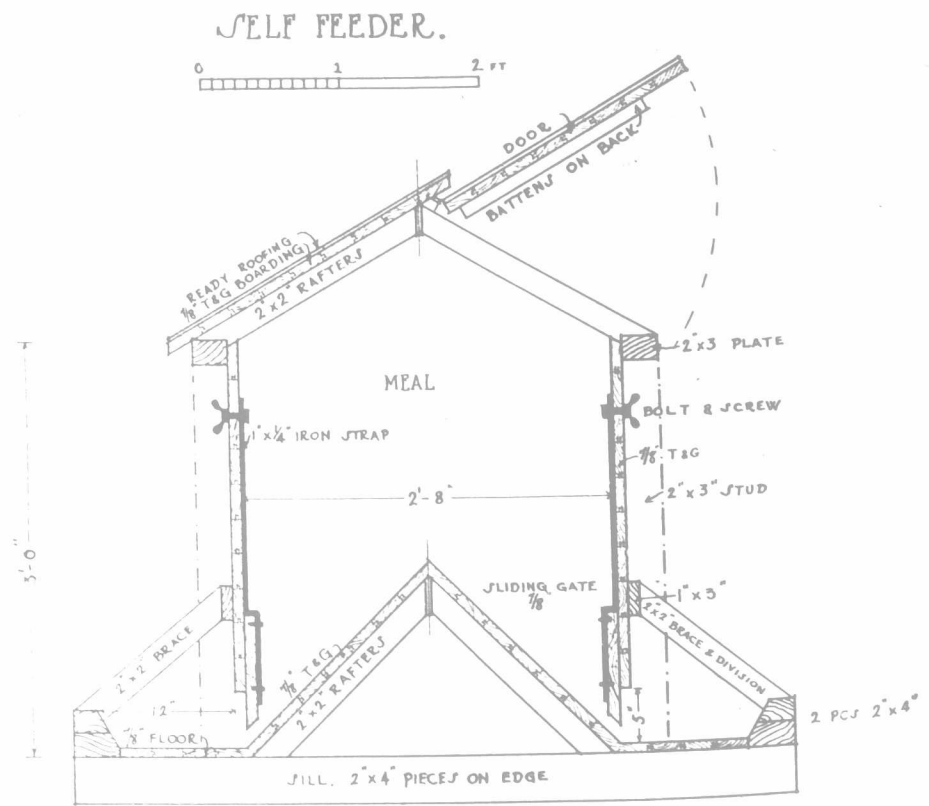


Diagram of a Self-feeder.

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**Providing**

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use of a small tank reservoir, the cost of production and gains could be undoubtedly still further reduced. The pigs in Lot IV in this experiment just described received no green feed whatever, depending solely on the meal mixture derived from the feeder, and on the skim-milk supplied."

It will be noted that unlike the Iowa trials, the above experiment employed only one feeder, in which the whole grain ration was fed. As yet no figures are available at Ottawa regarding the Iowa or "free choice" system.

In conclusion, the construction of a self-feeder is a simple matter. Provided certain mechanical requirements are met with, success in operation is practically certain, and while it is well to remember that the self-feeder is still more or less in the experimental stage, the expense of the necessary equipment for a trial is small. The results are likely to prove interesting.

GEO. B. ROTHWELL,

Assistant Dominion Animal Husbandman.

## THE FARM.

### Providing Green Feed for the Dry Period.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

At this season of the year, when we are all busy putting in our grain crops, and preparing for roots and corn, and are planning to prevent a shortage of feed in winter and spring, we are likely to forget to provide feed for late summer and autumn. It is in July and August, our hot, dry months, that the greatest shortage comes. Pastures become parched and lifeless, even grain fails to stimulate milk production. This lack of suitable feed falls particularly hard on the dairyman. He has many of his cows freshening at this time, so that he can have a good supply of milk during the winter season. A cow freshening in hot weather and lacking suitable feed will not produce a large flow of milk to start with, neither can it be increased after once allowed to decline, no matter how much rich succulent feed may be supplied later on. This loss is not only for a short time, but extends over the whole succeeding lactation period. How can this loss be prevented? Annual pasture mixtures will, in many cases, solve the problem, but farmers do not always know soon enough when they will need feed, and land may not be available for any reasonable acreage of pasture. Summer silos are probably the most economical solution, but they are not yet universal.

The vast majority of farmers are suffering losses every year from lack of feed, because they do not remember the need soon enough. If a summer silo has not been erected, or if annual pasture is not a possibility, there is still another system. It is the use of suitable soiling crops. The earliest of these is winter rye, which may be cut in May and June. As pastures are still good during these months extra feed is not necessary. The best all round soiling crop is a mixture of peas and oats. This crop can be cut in the latter part of June up till ripening time. Later sowings may be made so that the season of cutting extends over a long period. To follow this either corn or sorghum may be used. Sorghum is the better as a soiling crop, as it yields heavily and is very palatable, so that none is wasted as is sometimes the case where corn is used.

For very late feeding, turnips of the fall type, such as greystone, may be utilized. They can be sowed any time up to the first of August. They may be thinned and allowed to grow big roots, or sown broadcast and fed tops and all. They come in September and last until winter, thus being useful at a time when no other green crop is available.

All soiling crops should be fed in the stable at milking time. This practice prevents the waste of feed which always takes place outside. The value of such crops as peas, oats, corn and sorghum is increased when we consider that any that is not used green may easily be converted into excellent winter feed, so that there is no possible waste.

The advantages of the soiling system are: First, it insures a steady flow of milk in dry weather, and carries young stock over a bad season without any setback to their growth; second, it requires less land than when only pasture is used, as one acre of a good soiling crop will equal three of the best pasture; third, it does not require any fencing; fourth, it keeps the land in better condition, as cattle are not tramping over it in wet weather; fifth, the feed is more matured, and has, therefore, a higher feeding value. This last item is important, when we consider that few crops store up the best nutrients before they are nearly full grown.

Now is the time for us who are caring for any large amount of cattle to decide whether we should risk a loss this fall or insure against it by the use of a well-planned soiling system.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

A HUSBANDMAN.

After reading sixty-one reports recently made to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and noting that in very nearly all of them the shortage of man-power for farm work was emphasized, some so much as to say "There won't be half a crop this year," we have come to the conclusion the farmer correspondent who said, "we will just have to do the best we can" hit it about right, and there is little chance of an increased production this year.

## Culture and Use of the Bean Crop.

Although the bean is supposed to have originated on this side of the Atlantic, the acreage devoted to this important crop in Canada is not large. More than seventy-five per cent. of the beans produced in Canada are grown in Ontario, principally in the Western portion of the Province. Counties where the cultivation of the crop has recently developed are producing the highest yields. The total acreage does not increase rapidly, as in some counties it is decreasing almost as fast as it is increasing in others. This may be due to the advent of disease into the fields. Naturally where beans have been longest in cultivation disease would be more prevalent than in newer districts. The past few years the price paid for beans has been considerably higher than it formerly was. This has doubtless led to more interest being taken in this legume crop, and if beans remain at the present price it will give a great impetus to bean growing. At present the acreage is between fifty-five and sixty thousand acres, which, at the average of 17 bushels per acre would yield over one million bushels. The 1915 crop was marketed around the three-dollar mark, but the scarcity at the present time has enhanced bean prices to over four dollars per bushel.

Beans are a nutritious food, high in protein which serves in the body to repair and build muscle and tissue, as well as supply energy. This makes them a valuable article of diet for people engaged in out-door work. Large quantities of beans are canned each year, and war orders for this product have used up last year's crop, necessitating Canadian factories importing beans to fill their present orders. Home consumption is gradually increasing, which will have a tendency to keep the price remunerative to the grower after the present increased demand ceases. On account of being a legume plant, it has the power of taking nitrogen from the atmosphere and storing it in the soil, thus adding an important fertilizing constituent. Considering the value of the bean as a food, and the beneficial effect the crop has on the soil, it might enter more largely into the regular crop rotation.

### Soil Requirements.

Beans do well on a variety of soils, provided there is underdrainage either natural or artificial. However, they are most successfully grown on rich, sandy or gravelly loams. While the crop gives a good yield on clay loam, more work is required in the preparation of a seed-bed. On muck soils, rich in humus, the tendency is to produce too much vine and not enough grain. A friable clover sod will usually work down to make an ideal seed-bed. On light land, spring plowing is advocated, but it is good practice to plow clay soil in the fall for beans the following season.

Where the crop matures the latter part of August, the soil is frequently sown to fall wheat, as it requires very little work to make a splendid seed-bed for this cereal crop. In many sections a three-year rotation is followed, beans, wheat and clover. When an application of manure is made for the bean crop none is required for wheat. From twelve to fifteen tons per acre is considered a fair amount. If the soil is in good heart, many growers do not use manure or fertilizer of any kind. Whether the land is spring or fall plowed, it should be given plenty of cultivation in the spring to conserve moisture, destroy weeds and put it in good tilth. The work put on the soil before planting usually lessens cultivation and hoeing during the growing season. As beans are not usually planted until the last of May or fore part of June, there is an opportunity to give the soil a partial summer-fallow, which should have a beneficial effect, not only on this year's crop, but on the succeeding crop, especially if it should be wheat.

### Seed for Planting.

It is important to select the variety that will grow most successfully on the type of soil on which it is to be sown, as well as the variety that the market demands. In some localities the small pea bean does the best, while in others the Yellow-eye or some of the other standard varieties are preferred. At the Experimental Farm, Guelph, Pearce's Improved bean heads the list with an average yield of 23.32 bushels per acre. Scholfield comes second with 21.52 bushels, and following closely in regard to yield are the White Wonder, Medium, Marrowfat, and white field varieties. No report is given of the variety commonly known as the Yellow-eye, but in districts where it is grown it gives good returns. Beans for planting should be carefully graded, and only well-developed, mature, uniform, sound seed should be used. By selection it is possible to increase the yield. Growers claim that it pays to go through the field before harvesting and pick out the next season's seed supply. In this way seed is secured from the most productive plants. Being careful of the seed planted is claimed to be the only way of controlling the bean anthracnose, a disease which is discouraging many from growing the crop. If the seed is not picked in the field, it is advisable to hand pick it before planting. In order to have an even stand of plants with uniform growth it is necessary to test the seed for germination. This can be done in a box marked off into squares, as for testing corn. It is possible to have a complete germination but a poor stand. Attention should be given to the evenness of growth. A weak, spindly plant coming from a seed lacking in vitality seldom produces satisfactorily.

A good deal of the success of the crop depends on the quality of seed.

No definite time for planting can be set, as that depends on the nature of the soil, the locality, and variety of beans. Few crops are so tender as the bean and a light frost after the plants have started to grow is sufficient to injure them. In some districts planting can be done earlier than in others, but, as a rule, any time during the last few days of May or the first ten days of June the seed is put into the ground. For greatest success both soil and weather must be just right to give the beans a rapid, continuous growth after they are planted.

Planting is usually done with the ordinary grain drill, although some growers have a planter designed especially for this crop. The rows should be about twenty-eight inches apart, and the plants three or four inches apart in the row. The amount of seed required per acre varies with the size of bean. For the small varieties, three pecks are sufficient, but it will require four or five pecks of the Marrowfat variety. The depth of planting depends on the kind of soil, temperature, and moisture. On a stiff, comparatively cold soil, one-and-one-half inches would be sufficient, but on a friable, warm soil, likely to dry out on the surface, two-and-one-half inches is not too deep.

After planting it is good practice to run the harrow over the field once or twice to break the crust and destroy the tiny weeds. As a rule the bean germinates quickly, and as soon as the rows can be followed, the one or two-horse cultivator should be used every week if possible. However, they should not be worked when wet, as there is danger of spreading anthracnose should there be any in the field. As soon as the beans commence to blossom cultivation should cease. By proper tillage before planting, and the frequent use of the cultivator afterwards, there should be little use for the hoe, although if noxious weeds appear in the row they should be destroyed in order to prevent their re-seeding the field.

### Bean Diseases.

There are several menaces of the bean crop which exact a heavy toll each year, in spite of every effort put forth to prevent their inroads to the fields. The bean-pod spot, or anthracnose, possibly does the most damage. It not only attacks the pod and tends to prevent development of the seed, but it attacks the seed rendering it unfit for market. In some fields it causes a loss of fifty per cent. of the crop. The disease appears on the pod as dark-colored spots, usually sunken. Spots frequently appear on the stems and leaves, and may cause their death. The disease is more noticeable on the light-colored pods than on the green ones. Diseased seed is responsible for spreading the trouble. Such seed results in infected seedlings that multiply the fungus and results in its spread throughout the field, provided conditions are favorable. The spores are spread only when they are wet, consequently cultivating while the dew or rain is on the plant should be avoided. The use of healthy seed is the only effective remedy known for combating this disease. One seed in a thousand is sufficient to infect a field. Seed treatment to kill the fungus, or spraying to prevent spread in the field, have not proven effective. As this disease has secured a firm footing in many of the bean-growing districts, growers should exercise particular care in the selection of the seed planted. If field selection cannot be practiced hand picking of the seed should be resorted to previous to planting.

Bean blight is an enemy of the crop, which shows itself upon pod, leaf, and stem. The leaves are usually the first to be attacked, and large, watery patches, brown in color, are produced. Later these spots dry and break up, leaving the foliage mutilated. From the leaves the disease spreads to the pod, where ulcer-like spots are formed which eventually destroy it. The disease is carried over the winter on infected seed and spread from plant to plant in the field by insects. Treatment consists in clean culture, and destroying of all infected plants. It is only by great vigilance on the part of the grower that these two diseases mentioned can be controlled.

A rust sometimes appears on the plants, but, as it develops late in the season, it is not so destructive as many other diseases. A mildew frequently attacks the plants and causes them to develop imperfectly, thus destroying their value. The spores are carried by insects. The use of Bordeaux mixture is claimed to control this disease if it is applied a couple of times. Wire-worms and cut-worms also feed on the bean plant. Short rotations and thorough spring cultivation are necessary in combating these pests.

### Harvesting and Marketing.

The crop is matured the last of August or first part of September. Harvesting by hand has given place to the use of specially-prepared machinery. There are regular bean harvesters on the market, which consist of a two-wheeled implement with two flat knives attached. Two rows are cut at once, and the beans drawn into one row by a V-shaped attachment. This outfit may be fastened to a two-horse cultivator, and the work done as satisfactorily as with a special machine. The beans are then bunched either by hand or with a side-delivery rake which brings several rows together. When the rake is used it is more difficult to keep the beans clean. It is usually necessary to turn the crop several times in order to get it sufficiently dry to store in the barn.

If the weather sets in wet about the time of bean harvest, it not only increases the work, but has a tendency to reduce the quality of the crop. It is customary to leave the beans in the mow for several weeks before threshing.

Where only a small quantity of beans are grown, the flail is used for separating the grain from the pods, but in bean-growing districts specially-constructed machines are used. The ordinary grain separator is sometimes fixed up for threshing the bean crop, but it usually breaks or splits many of the beans, which spoils them for seed purposes or commercial use. The beans are usually cleaned for market in a similar manner to ordinary grain, but merchants who buy beans have them graded at their warehouses and pay the grower according to the quality. Diseased, broken or split beans reduce the profit per acre. While the average yield for the Province is about 17 bushels per acre, a yield of 30 bushels is possible. At the present price there is good money in growing even an average crop. By seed selection and good cultural methods, it is possible to considerably increase the yield of this crop.

**Food Value of Beans.**

The bean is the richest in protein content of any of the grains grown on the farm. This makes it a valuable food, and from the viewpoint of economy beans could profitably be used in greater quantities than they are. The plain cooked beans, or pork and beans, make a savory dish, and tend to take the place of meat. There is a somewhat higher percentage of protein in beans than in meat, but the carbohydrate content is hardly as high. Nineteen ounces of baked, canned beans is equal in food nutrients to twelve ounces of beef, or eight eggs. At the market price of these products, beans are the most economical of these three foods.

Owing to their price, beans are little used for feeding stock. They are usually cooked and hogs make very good gains on them. In experiments with hogs, 421 pounds of beans were sufficient to make 100 pounds of gain, but when fed there was a tendency for the pork to be soft unless other grains formed part of the ration. Beans are high in both ash and protein, therefore, they should be good feed for young stock. Bean straw has a high feeding value and is readily eaten by cattle. They will eat it in preference to apparently more palatable fodder. It contains about 7.2 per cent. ash, 7.3 per cent. protein, 30.8 per cent. fibre, 42.9 per cent. carbohydrates, and 1.3 per cent. fat. This straw is considerably more valuable than that of the cereal crops, and bean growers endeavor to have it saved in good condition.

There are several things about the bean crop that favor its growing on a more extensive scale in Canada. A large portion of the soil is adapted to growing beans, and in many parts, especially in Ontario, the season is sufficiently long to seeding taking place in June affords ample opportunity to give the soil thorough cultivation. This is continued through part of the growing season, and partially takes the place of a bare summer-fallow for cleaning the land of noxious weeds. Being a legume crop, it does not exhaust soil fertility, but has a tendency to increase the nitrogen of the soil and usually leaves it in splendid condition for fall wheat. Beans are a cash crop and present prices make it a paying crop. Then, too, there is the straw which has a high value for fodder.

Bean diseases have become prevalent during recent years, and the grower has that enemy to fight in the production of this crop, possibly to a greater extent than with other farm crops. By careful seed selection, it is possible to greatly reduce the loss due to disease in the older bean-growing sections, and to prevent it in the newer sections where this important crop is being introduced. It is believed that the acreage could be profitably increased with advantage to the grower as well as the consumer.

**The First Crop Report.**

The first crop report issued this season by the Census and Statistics Office deals with the area and condition of the fall wheat crop and the condition of hay and clover meadows at the close of the winter. Some reference is made to seeding operations, but the report dates only to April 30, and consequently does not adequately reveal present conditions. Regarding fall wheat and meadows, it says:

"Owing to the heavy fall of snow during the month of March, which protected the young plants from the spring frosts, the fall wheat is reported as being in exceptionally good condition at the end of April. In Ontario, where 820,600 acres were sown, as estimated last fall, not more than 5.6 per cent. is reported as winter-killed, and in Alberta, with 260,500 acres estimated as sown, the proportion winter-killed is placed at 4.9 per cent. These proportions are lower than in any previous year, on record, for these provinces. In 1914 the percentage winter-killed was 19 in Ontario and 15.6 in Alberta, while last year it was 6.8 in Ontario and 6.2 in Alberta. The area winter-killed this year was 45,800 acres in Ontario and 12,800 acres in Alberta, as against 71,900 acres in Ontario and 14,300 acres in Alberta last year. The area of fall wheat to be harvested this year is placed at 774,800 acres in Ontario, 247,700 acres in Alberta, 9,400 acres in Manitoba, 4,100 acres in Saskatchewan, and 6,200 acres in British Columbia

being a total for the Dominion of 1,042,200 acres as against 1,208,700 acres in 1915, and 973,300 acres in 1914.

"The proportion of hay and clover meadow winter-killed proved to be unusually small, being only 3.5 per cent. for all Canada as compared with 10 per cent. last year, 14 per cent. in 1914, and 22 per cent. in 1913. The average condition was 92 per cent. of the standard or full crop as compared with 91 per cent. last year, 86.7 per cent. in 1914, 89.6 per cent. in 1913, and 74.6 per cent. in 1912."

**Transplants His Turnip Crop.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

"Your Editorial 'Let the Horses do the Hoeing' was so much along my way of thinking and acting I thought I would tell your readers how I grow my turnips. I have no silo, and as turnips grow well on my soil and mangels do not, I grow a lot of turnips with a minimum of labor. I select some spots of good soil in some unused part of the garden—it may be between raspberry canes or even the rose border—and when the soil is fit and well dug and packed, about the last of April or first part of May, I scatter my turnip seed broadcast over these portions of my garden. I leave them there and complete my plowing, seeding and other spring work on the farm, even to planting the potatoes. During a part of this time I have been getting the turnip field plowed, disked and harrowed. When weeds begin to show I go over it again with the disc or harrow. I continue this well into June, until I am satisfied every weed is practically killed. Then when I am good and ready I lift the young turnip plants from out of the garden and transplant them in the field. In transplanting them I make use of the potato planter I have. I remove the rear (covering) discs entirely. I fill the fertilizer receptacle with fertilizer and begin my first drill. The machine makes a drill, distributes the fertilizer and marks the next drill. The men come along behind with their flat baskets of turnip plants and a small garden hoe with a sawed-off handle. With one stroke of the hoe a hole is scooped deeper in the shallow drill and the plant dropped into place, with a couple more movements the earth is gathered around the plant and a foot presses the earth firm as he steps to set the next plant. That is the only time a hoe is used in the field until the tops are ready to be cut off and the turnips taken in. A few cultivations are made during the summer, and one cultivation later on, when the plants will stand it, the earth is thrown up against the plants and any sickly weeds that are trying to exist between the plants are covered over in the operation. I consider this plan the quickest, cleanest and least laborious method of growing turnips, and the transplanted plant after once taking hold grows with great vigor. Very few plants die, and anyway are easily replaced.

B. C.

R. P. McL.

**His Epitaph.**

ANGUS MCKYE.

He got a piece of paper, white,  
And wrote this gem of thought,—  
"Your King and country need you now,  
And everything you've got."

He printed it, upon a sheet,  
In letters, large and wide;  
In colored type he spread it out,  
Upon the countryside.

He went among the rural gents,  
To help them grow the feed,  
He got a quill, and stuck around,  
And voiced the Empire's need.

"Your King and country need you now."  
He told the tired boor,—  
"Get busy—gents,—and grow the grass,  
Or we'll git wolloped, sure."

By night and day, he sung this lay,  
The beltered welkin rang,  
He didn't bale a bale of hay,—  
Just sang, and sang, and sang.

One night, when he lay down to rest,  
An angel poked his slats,  
And turned about his printed things,  
And shouted,—"Suffering cats."

"My King and country need ME—now."  
He read on 'otherside  
He started out to get a kit,  
And, on the way, he died.

**Old Friend at the Front.**

Lieutenant Robert Newton, of Montreal, who is now overseas with the 9th Brigade of Canadians in writing his father, John Newton, recently said: "I must tell you the first two copies of 'The Farmer's Advocate' reached me to-night, March 23—16. It was like an old friend.

**Concrete Floor for the Barnyard.**

The majority of barnyards are usually in a bad condition in the spring when frost is coming out of the ground and manure. They frequently take several weeks to dry up sufficiently to allow the stock to pass through them without getting mired. When dairy cows are forced to wallow through such yards when turned out to water, their udders and feet become coated with dirt, which is not only disagreeable to the animals, but makes it more difficult to get the udders clean in order to prevent filth contaminating the milk. After the heavy rains of this spring, many yards are practically impassable for stock. When manure is left in the yard over summer, every heavy rain creates these unsanitary conditions previously mentioned. The inconvenience of having to wade through mire is of minor importance in comparison with the great waste of having manure leach. Too many barnyards are located so that there is no possible way of saving the liquid manure. There are yards that are fairly dry the year round, but usually they have an outlet that permits all liquid to drain to a nearby stream. It is doubtful if one out of a hundred farmyards are built to conserve this important fertilizing constituent. Possibly the need for the conservation of plant food is not felt in this comparatively new country. In older countries the people have awakened to the fact that in order to keep up the productiveness of their farms, there must be no waste of the natural fertilizing material. From the stable and yard the liquid is piped to a tank, and a sprinkler is used to distribute it over the land. There are farms in this country where the same system is practiced, but they are far too few.

F. E. Sutherland, a Middlesex County farmer, had a barnyard that was in bad condition each spring and after every wet spell during the summer. Circumstances were not such as to permit of good drainage, so it was decided to lay concrete over the entire yard. The farm is not convenient to a gravel pit, and one team could only make two trips in a day. The hauling of the material, therefore, increased the cost of concrete work. Five inches of gravel and cement, in the proportion of five parts of the former to one of the latter, were laid, and after two years' wear it appears as good as the day it was put down. Possibly it would have stood if it had been made weaker, but no risk was taken, and, whether manure is piled in the yard or not, the yard is always dry. The liquid manure is not allowed to escape and be wasted, but it is piped to a large tank in the corner of the yard. When the tank becomes filled, the contents are dipped into a barrel and drawn to the field. This may be a crude way of applying the fertilizer, but it is making the best of conditions, and this liquid improves the crops equally as much as a good coating of manure. This is an indication of its fertilizing value. The expense of cementing the barnyard and putting in a tank is a considerable item, but it is believed that it will pay good interest on the money invested, besides keeping the stable surroundings in a more sanitary condition. In cementing the yard, the surface of the floor should be left slightly roughened to prevent stock slipping. Once the gravel is on the place, the actual work of laying the floor is not a big task for the ordinary-sized yard. In many neighborhoods it is possible to rent a cement mixer which tends to lighten the work. It may be difficult to find time to haul gravel this summer, but during a slack time next winter it may be advisable to get it on the place in readiness for next season. A barnyard paved with concrete gives satisfaction throughout the entire year.

**The War on Smut.**

The prevalence of smut in the Ontario grain crop last season induced many farmers to treat their seed before sowing this spring. One druggist in a small town told a representative of this paper before seeding started that he had sold 200 pounds of formalin and expected to sell 75 pounds more before the season was over. This is significant, especially where his sales of this material amounted to very little in 1915. There are farmers in the Province who have treated their seed for the past ten or fifteen years annually, and without fail, and the results have well repaid them for their trouble. We have also known of farmers who have never treated for smut, and their grain has become so badly infested and their threshings so dirty that the neighbors refuse to assist them at threshing time. Fruit growers are obliged to spray in order to produce a marketable commodity, and the time may come when farmers generally will be obliged to treat their seed grain in order to prevent severe loss. Anyway, it is a precaution that costs little except labor and trouble, and, not knowing what the season will be like, it will probably pay to make it an annual practice just as is the seeding itself.

**How He Fought the "Bugs".**

An Algoma District correspondent writes: "Please tell the readers of 'The Farmer's Advocate' how I fooled the potato bug. In 1915 I planted two rows of potatoes a week earlier than the main patch where I had them planted in 1914. When the potatoes came up, I started to pick bugs every day, and I soon had nearly all the old shell backs picked, and I am sure I did not see a dozen bugs on the main patch in 1915."

**The Skim-**

It is a well known fact that in localities far from the coast, but in a strong position, milk on account of calves that have calved are the skim-milk any, in size, quality animal when raised which have so many have been due to because the cream so much imported. Skim-milk does in butter-fat of the average com-

Water.....  
Fat.....  
Protein, casein, &  
Sugar.....  
Ash.....

The skim-milk only in the amount not the most important protein builds up horns, while the Protein is the cream milk sours. The growth in the on the body. A much cheaper method on skim-milk the first six months the cow, but often and muscle.

The first milk colostrum. It is days at first, since milk to start the few days mixed.

In case the milk even with the y as rich milk is. There is so the time to begin the calf to nurse once, and some or four days, or. When it is impossible to let it remain take food often the calf is taken be taught to drink udder is in good to take the calf caked it is best for a few days.

Under natural frequently and in at this time is so results in indigestion weeks five or six per day, is all to take. A small eight or ten pounds be fed in two or three weeks what more milk it need over six nine quarts per to feed as high skim-milk is possible.

At the end of calf can be changed gradually and should be taken placing a pound quantity of skim complete. The milk to fifteen pounds.

Another very taken is to have Nature furnishes tion, and we will more quickly feeding warm milk. For the first few to the temperature or four months in this case the milk best results are at all stages. It comes from the cream immediately and will be about cooler season, satisfactory to warm it.

Old or stale A calf is better

## THE DAIRY.

### The Skim-Milk Calf is Just as Good.

It is a well-established fact that a calf raised on skim-milk is as good as one nursed by its mother. In localities familiar with dairying this is well understood, but in other places it is virtually unknown, and a strong prejudice exists against feeding skim-milk on account of the unhealthy and undersized calves that have been raised in this way. Such calves are the victims of ignorance or carelessness. The skim-milk calf raised properly differs little, if any, in size, quality, thrift and value from the same animal when raised by the cow. The poor results which have so often followed the feeding of skim-milk have been due to faulty methods of feeding, and not because the cream which has been taken out is of so much importance to the calf.

Skim-milk does not differ from whole milk, except in butter-fat content. The following figures give the average composition of each in parts of 100:

	Whole Milk.	Skim-Milk.
Water.....	87.1	90.5
Fat.....	3.9	0.1
Protein, casein, albumen.....	3.4	3.77
Sugar.....	4.75	4.95
Ash.....	0.75	0.78

The skim-milk differs from the unskimmed milk only in the amount of fat it contains. The fat is not the most important part of the milk for the calf. The protein builds up the muscles, nerves, hair, hoofs and horns, while the ash is used for building the bones. Protein is the curd of the milk which is seen when milk sours. The fat in the milk does not go to form growth in the animal, but furnishes heat and fat on the body. A substitute for the fat can be supplied much cheaper with grains such as corn. The calf fed on skim-milk is not generally quite so fat during the first six months of its life as the one nursed by the cow, but often has a better development of bone and muscle.

The first milk of the cow after calving is called colostrum. It is important to feed this milk for a few days at first, since the calf seems to need the colostrum milk to start the organs of digestion properly. After a few days mixed milk may be given.

In case the milk is very rich in fat it will be best, even with the young calf, to dilute it with skim-milk, as rich milk is liable to cause indigestion.

There is some difference in practice regarding the time to begin hand-feeding. Some do not allow the calf to nurse at all. Others prefer to let it nurse once, and some allow it to remain with the cow three or four days, or until the fever is out of the udder. When it is impossible to feed the calf often, it is best to let it remain about two days, as at first it will take food often and in small amounts. The earlier the calf is taken away from the cow the easier it will be taught to drink milk from a bucket. If the cow's udder is in good condition it is more satisfactory to take the calf away early, but when the udder is caked it is best to leave the calf with the mother for a few days.

#### Don't Feed Too Much.

Under natural conditions the calf takes its milk frequently and in small quantities. The calf's stomach at this time is small, and an excessive amount always results in indigestion and scours. For the first two weeks five or six quarts, or about ten or twelve pounds per day, is all the largest calf should be allowed to take. A small calf, as a Jersey, does not need over eight or ten pounds per day on the start. This may be fed in two feeds per day, or better, in three, for two or three weeks. As the calf grows older somewhat more milk may be used, but at no time does it need over sixteen or eighteen pounds, or eight or nine quarts per day, but it is safe and economical to feed as high as twenty pounds to a large calf if skim-milk is plentiful.

At the end of two weeks the strong and vigorous calf can be changed to skim-milk. This is done gradually and not by abrupt change. About a week should be taken to make the complete change, replacing a pound or two of whole milk with an equal quantity of skim-milk each day until the change is complete. The milk may then be increased to fourteen to fifteen pounds per day.

Another very important precaution that must be taken is to have the milk warm and sweet when fed. Nature furnishes the milk to the calf in this condition, and we must carefully imitate her. Nothing will more quickly upset the digestion of the calf than feeding warm milk at one feed and cold at another. For the first few weeks the calf is especially sensitive to the temperature of its feed. After the calf is three or four months old it may take cooler milk, but in this case the milk should be cool all the time. The best results are obtained with warm milk, however, at all stages. The temperature of the milk when it comes from the cow is about 100 degrees F. If separated immediately it can be fed without warming, and will be above ninety degrees. However, in the cooler season, say from October to April, it is necessary to warm it artificially.

#### Keep the Pails Clean.

Old or stale milk often causes indigestion or scours. A calf is better off to miss a feed than to have a

feed of sour milk. Pails and utensils must be kept clean. A good rule is to keep the calf pails as clean as the milk pails. The hand separator on the farm makes it possible to get the milk to the calf fresh, warm and sweet. Calves can be raised on skim-milk where cream is raised by gravity, but more difficulties are experienced.

The calf which is to be raised on skim-milk should be taught to eat grain early. When they have access to it, many of them will begin eating at two weeks of age or three at the latest. The grain should be placed in a box where they can easily get to it, and they can be encouraged at first by placing a little in their mouths after they have consumed their milk. Grain can best be fed dry after the milk is fed. In no case should it be fed in the milk, as in that case it will be gulped down without chewing, which is bad for the digestion.

After a calf begins to eat considerable grain should not be kept before it. No more should be given than will be eaten up twice each day, which will not be over one-half pound daily for the first two months.

After this they may have more, but it will not be necessary to feed more than one pound per day up to six months unless it is desired to push them rapidly. If grain is allowed to remain in the trough, it often becomes damp and decayed and may cause sickness, just as a dirty pail will do.

Calves will begin to nibble hay almost as soon as they will eat grain. For young calves, timothy-mixed hay is well adapted, as clovers and alfalfa are laxative and so palatable the animal often overeats, and this helps to produce scours.

#### Water and Salt Necessary.

It is a mistake to believe that a calf does not require water while still receiving milk. An abundance of clean water should be given, and salt after the animal is old enough to eat grain and hay.

When the milk is sold for market milk or to cheese factory, or a milk condensory, the problem is how to raise calves without the feed costing more than the value of the animal raised. At the same time it is a most serious mistake, under these circumstances to depend upon buying cows rather than raising calves. The only practical way to improve the production of the herd is by raising heifer calves from the best cows.

PROF. C. H. ECKLES,  
University of Missouri in Missouri Bureau of Dairying.

### Returns from a Grade Herd.

Dairying and hog raising work well together, especially when either cream or butter is sold, leaving the by-products, which are valuable in giving young pigs a start, on the farm. When the crops adapted to the soil are grown and fed to stock, the returns from a small farm may be large. On a forty-seven-and-a-half-acre farm, in Middlesex County, F. E. Sutherland has produced dairy products and hogs to the value of \$1,400 since last November, and still has several fat cattle and a number of shotes left to market. Counting the calves, the bovine stock consists of thirty head, which were fed on the feed grown on this small farm, with the exception of mill-feed to the value of \$200. There are eight grade Short-horn and Holstein cows in the herd, and the aim is to have them freshen in the fall after the season's work is completed. In this way the cows are dry during the season of short grass. It has been found that there is more time to give the required attention to feeding and caring for the cows and calves through the winter than in the summer when seeding and harvesting monopolize the time. Calves make more satisfactory gains in the winter, the cows milk better, and the prices of dairy products are higher than in the summer. Part of the year butter is made on the farm, and it is believed to pay considerably better than selling cream. However, the extra work entailed must be considered.

Silage forms the basis of the ration, and each cow is given about one bushel per day. Mr. Sutherland has his own ideas about the quality of silage that gives best results when fed to milking cows. A variety of corn that matures in the section is planted in hills. When the corn is ripe the ears are broken off and husked. The corn is utilized in feeding hogs and fattening cattle. It is fed on the cob to the hogs, but is shelled and chopped for cattle, although it is claimed there is little waste in feeding whole corn to cattle, provided they are followed by hogs. Many feeders prefer to have the corn ensiled with the stalks, but on this farm it is believed that the cows produce as much milk on the silage, with the corn removed, as they do on silage that contains the grain. About twelve pounds of concentrates consisting of oats, barley and shorts, are fed each cow daily. Shorts are claimed to be as valuable feed for cows as they are for hogs. Mangels form part of the winter ration, and the cows have all the hay they care to eat. Cost of feed has been figured up several times and it averages about thirty-six cents per day to feed one animal, without counting anything for labor. The daily return from the herd last winter was fifty-five cents per cow, which left nineteen cents a day to pay for labor and interest on investment. If every herd showed as high production, the output of dairy products in this country would be greatly increased.

The cows are fed only twice a day, and appear to do as well as when getting a feed at noon. They are watered in the stable and turned out a couple of times a week for exercise. The watering system

is inexpensive but serves the purpose. Large-sized eave-troughing is fastened to the manger in front of the stock and water is pumped into it. While the stock do not have water before them all the time, they are watered twice a day without being turned out in the cold.

By having plenty of skim-milk, large, growthy calves are raised, and the best heifers are kept for breeding purposes. Any surplus skim-milk is fed to the hogs, and aids in producing pork more cheaply than if this by-product were not available.

### Grading Creamery Butter in the Prairie Provinces.

An important dairy conference which was arranged for by the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, was held in Regina, Sask., on May 10, for the purpose of securing greater uniformity in the grading of creamery butter in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

This conference was the first of its kind held in Canada and the results were so satisfactory that all the delegates were strongly in favor of making it an annual affair. The following were in attendance: Geo. H. Barr, Chief, Dairy Division, Ottawa; C. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, Alberta; J. W. Mitchell, Dairy Commissioner, Manitoba; W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner, and F. C. Logan, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, Saskatchewan. Provincial Graders: H. S. Pearson and J. Flann for Alberta; Prof. G. K. McKay and J. R. Crowe for Saskatchewan; and L. A. Gibson for Manitoba.

The conference was held in the Regina Cold Storage where 23 samples of butter were provided for scoring. Three of these samples were sent by the Merchants' Produce Association, Montreal, five came from Manitoba, eight from Alberta and seven from Saskatchewan.

These samples were scored by the official graders according to the scale of points used in grading in each province at the present time, the minimum for flavor and total score being as follows:

	First Grade	Flavor	Total Score
Alberta.....	39 out of 45		91 out of 100
Saskatchewan.....	39 " " "		92 " " "
Manitoba.....	40 " " "		91 " " "
<b>Second Grade</b>			
Alberta.....	37 out of 45		87 out of 100
Saskatchewan.....	37 " " "		84 " " "
Manitoba.....	37 " " "		85 " " "

Such differences as occurred in placing the samples in first and second grades were due more to the difference in the scale of points used in the different provinces, than to a difference in the judgement of the graders. There was only one sample of third grade butter and it was placed in third grade by all the graders.

The most interesting feature of the conference took place when the highest scoring samples of butter from each province and from Montreal were placed together for comparison. Although all the samples were first grade, the differences in color and flavor were sufficiently marked to provoke a long and valuable discussion. The pale color apparently so desirable for the coast trade, was considered by some delegates too pale for the local markets in Manitoba and Montreal, and also difficult to secure during the summer months when the cows are on grass. This point is one which will require time to adjust. The general opinion of the conference was that the coast trade if supplied with the finest flavored butter might in time accept a slightly deeper shade than that which is at the present time so popular, and that the Eastern markets might very well accept a butter of a lighter shade in color than that usually made in the Eastern Provinces, thus eliminating the necessity of making the butter specially for a certain market.

The main point of difference regarding the flavor of the highest scoring samples was their keeping quality. This point could only be decided by holding the samples and, at the request of the delegates, the Dairy Division, Ottawa, decided to place five of the samples in cold storage in Montreal and have them scored from time to time for at least six months. Three of these samples were made from pasteurized cream and the other two from raw, sweet cream.

After the scoring and discussion on the quality of the butter, the conference settled down to discuss the question of uniform grades in the three provinces. The outstanding point of difference was the variation in placing the samples in first and second grades. This, as stated before, appeared to be due more to the score points used than to the judgment of the graders.

The conference finally decided to adopt the following uniform scale of points for the different grades: total score 100, total score for flavor 45. Alberta will continue to have a "Special" grade, the minimum score for which will be 42 points out of 45 for flavor and a total of 94 points out of 100. The minimum score for first grade will be 39 points for flavor and a total of 92 points. The minimum score for second grade will be 37 points for flavor and a total of 87 points.

With this uniform standard of grading, there should be very little difference in the quality of the butter in the same grades in the three Prairie Provinces.

G. H. B.

### Guard Against Udder Troubles.

There are several diseases which may affect cows when the change from stable to field feeding is made in the spring, although by exercising a little care the feeder can prevent any of his herd going off their feed at this time. A slight ailment not only reduces the milk flow, but sometimes leads to complications which end in the loss of the animal. Cows in milk are more easily affected by changes of feed or temperature than are young stock. When they are first turned out in the spring, the atmosphere frequently gets quite chilly in the evenings and the ground is cold. Currents of cold air, lying on the damp ground, or exposure to inclement weather are sufficient to cause inflammation of the udder and glands. Many good cows have been ruined for the season by being subjected in the spring to the conditions mentioned. Symptoms of mammitis are a caked, inflamed udder, cessation of milk secretion, and a strong, rapid pulse. Unless immediate treatment is applied abscess or gangrene may set in. Give the cow a strong purgative and rub the udder well with goose-grease or camphorated oil. If this does not reduce the inflammation, bathe with warm water or apply a poultice. It is often a good plan to give support to a badly caked udder. Holes may be cut in a heavy cloth for the teats and the cloth fastened up over the back. After an attack of inflammation or mammitis, a cow may not come back to her normal amount of milk. Prevention of this trouble is easier than effecting a satisfactory cure.

Parturient apoplexy, or milk-fever, is another trouble which causes the loss of a number of choice cows every year. It is usually the heaviest milkers, or cows in good flesh that have been well fed just before calving, that are stricken. While it may occur with cows freshening at any time of the year, it is most frequent during the summer, when grass is luxuriant. Milking the cow dry immediately after calving is also believed to cause the disease. Symptoms are well marked. There is a sudden decrease in the milk flow, a dullness about the eyes, unsteady movements of the hind limbs, a full, bounding pulse, and general weakness. The cow soon goes down, and lies with her head turned to one side. In this condition there is usually partial paralysis of the throat, which makes drenching dangerous. Many cows are lost because of medicine given entering the windpipe, when they were unable to swallow. Prevention consists in not feeding too heavily just previous to freshening. The treatment that generally gives prompt relief is filling the udder with pure oxygen. When it was impossible to secure the services of a veterinarian and a supply of oxygen, cows have been saved by pumping air into the udder by means of a bicycle pump and a milk syphon. When the udder is filled, tape should be tied around the teats to prevent the escape of air. Massaging the udder aids in forcing air

to all parts and a cure is usually effected in a few hours. It should be remembered that it is dangerous to drench a cow suffering from milk-fever. These two diseases peculiar to dairy cows may be guarded against by the feeder exercising care at all times.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Floriculture in War Time.

"Dutch tulips from their beds  
Flaunted their stately heads."

Known time out of mind as the Railroad City, St. Thomas, Ont., might appropriately be styled the Floral City, a happy combination of business and the beautiful that scatters a wholesome contagion through all the countryside. The tulip is the flower that adds an oriental lustre to the fame of the Elgin County seat. Its Horticultural Society has earned the honorable distinction of being the largest in the Province, and the only one receiving the maximum government grant. The thrifty attractiveness of the whole municipality during the four-day May "Festival of Tulips," under the auspices of the Ontario Horticultural Association, which drew visitors from various parts of the Province and adjacent states, shows how splendidly the horticultural spirit of a community may be promoted by organized effort under the leadership of a practical enthusiast like Dr. Frank E. Bennett, its presidential officer for seven successive years, who naturally rallies to his support strong and loyal co-workers and hearty civic co-operation. The aim of the Society is to make St. Thomas "the most beautiful city in the Province," and it is certainly going some in that direction, and has been a remarkable promoter of public spirit, and a commendable community pride. It has cultivated a sympathetic spirit that in a year sent 1,500 cheery bouquets to churches, hospitals and the sick. From a membership of some 300 in 1912 the list has steadily climbed to 1,400 or more at the present time. One hundred and sixty street boulevard beds of flowers and shrubs have been planted, transforming many unsightly, waste places into beauty spots that refresh the eye and stimulate home flower gardening. People are thereby encouraged to possess their own homes and beautify their grounds. Everywhere this is in evidence. For the street planting some 25,000 bulbs are required, besides thousands of other plants. Last autumn 125,000 bulbs were imported from Holland for society and membership planting, and including trees, shrubs, roses, etc., a whole carload of planting material arrived for distribution. An immense collec-

tion was donated to the city park, including lilacs, tulips, narcissi, peonies, roses, gladioli and the handsome Japanese maple. For the boulevard plots the Society not only contributed the bulbs and plants but maintains and keeps them in order. Upon a conservative estimate President Bennett places the number of bulbs and plants cultured during the season in the city at a quarter of a million. The tulip is the official society flower, and hundreds of varieties are grown, many of them exceedingly rare and choice. The boulevard tulips and school plots were simply gorgeous, and quite in keeping with the oriental origin of this brilliant flower. The finest bed effects are secured by single colors in mass without borders of other colors, but some mixed collections look very effective where the bloom is of uniform height and date. The exhibition held during the week brought together the most splendid products from private gardens as well as society displays, some of them from a distance. The President's private display contained no less than 60 varieties of tulips, besides a large collection of hyacinths. Amateurs and experts, note-book and pencil in hand, spent hours studying individual specimens and varieties, and making out model lists for this season's planting. The people of the city have the tulip fever, but it is not likely ever to reach the temperature of the great historic mania of Europe, when bulbs became so valuable that they were sold by weight like diamonds, the record price reaching over \$2,000 for a single small Semper Augustus bulb. A Viceroy bulb was once paid for in live stock, grain and products to the value of over \$1,000. Among the more generally popular sorts which readers might use as a basis in working out their order lists this season were Joost van Vondel and Pottebakker, white; Chrysolora and Gesneriana Lutea, yellow; Calypso, buff; Pink Beauty; Artus, scarlet; Prosperine, dark, silky rose; Clara Butt, salmon pink; Maes, dark cardinal; Cottage Maid, pink and white; Hobbema, rose pink; Flamingo, pink; and the well-known scarlet and yellow, Keizer Kroon, which, by the way, because of its sinister cognomen, it is proposed to change to Kitchener. It is an encouraging fact to record, to which the festival itself bore testimony, and which Prof. W. T. Macoun, of Ottawa verified from personal knowledge, that since the war there has been in Canada a distinct increase in the attention paid to horticulture. Floriculture is unsurpassed by any other form of recreation. Naturally healthful, all its associations are elevating and pure, and in the intervals of war time in following the growth and development of new flowers, a feeling of expectancy is awakened that displaces depression with a spirit of buoyancy. During the festival week there were military features in the city, a decorated automobile parade to the park and schools, concluding with a 'Tulip Sunday' on Mother's Day, when the places of worship in the city shared in the inspiring spirit of the event.

## Methods in Two Large Ontario Orchards.

Volumes have been written as to how young plantations should be developed and how bearing orchards should be managed, but after all has been said and done the individual grower must boil down this literature until the condensed article is applicable to his own local conditions. The character of the soil will govern the amount of cultivation and fertilization required. The pruning and spraying of the trees, as well as the packing and marketing of the fruit, are phases of the work that depend upon local conditions, location and the general practice in the neighborhood. For instance, a grower surrounded by old, neglected orchards, straggling, infested trees in fence corners and along the roadsides will find it necessary to spray more often and more diligently than will the orchardist who is located in a special fruit growing district where the rules of the game are observed. Moreover, the trees planted on light soil will require more cultivation than will those set in a good type of loam, or clay loam. This fact was impressed very forcibly on a representative of this paper who recently visited several large orchards in Ontario, chief among which were those of W. H. and Peter C. Dempsey, of Northumberland County, and W. H. Gibson, of Durham County. These orchards are located in different districts. The soils are dissimilar local conditions are not the same, and as a result we found different methods in vogue, particularly as regards cultivation. We shall first mention a few points relative to the system practiced on the farm of Peter C. Dempsey, as regards both young and old orchards. We refer here to these orchards because they have been a success from a commercial point of view, and fruit growing is gradually getting back to that plane where the majority of the growers desire very earnestly to make a living out of the business.

The Dempsey orchards include 60 acres of fruiting apple trees, over 50 acres of young plantations, a 10-acre block of pears, and a block of sour cherries. The statements which follow refer only to apples; other fruits receive different treatment. One factor that influences the operations here more than any other is probably the character of the soil. It is sand and sandy loam, much of it on a slope making it more difficult to conserve moisture than on a soil loamy in character. This necessitates considerable cultivation, and up to a date in July that would not be warranted on different soil or in other parts of the

Province. It is also a case where Mr. Dempsey's practice could not be adopted generally, and an instance where the more modern recommendations for a briefer period of cultivation and the more early sowing of the cover crop would not apply.

### Bringing up the Young Orchard.

The ideas expressed under this heading are such as have been suggested by many years of commercial orcharding. A fruit-grower who is awake to his business often learns things that will induce him to change his mind. This happened relative to the height at which trees should be headed. The trees set in former years would be considered high-headed trees. Then came the agitation for low-headed trees, and some growers went to the extreme in the other direction. There are young trees in one of the young plantations on Mr. Dempsey's place with very low heads, some not more than a foot from the ground. However, this grower now desires them about 18 to 24 inches high, because he has found the extremely low tree to be difficult to cultivate around, and not so satisfactory as those that will permit the implements in use to pass under the lower limbs without doing injury to the trees. When requested to point out an individual tree that was headed at the correct height, Mr. Dempsey selected the one illustrated in these columns, and it measured exactly 21 inches from the ground to the first branches. It indeed appeared like a reasonable selection, for the limbs were up far enough to escape injury from discs of the cultivator, and yet it would be a low-headed tree and one easily pruned, sprayed and picked.

As for the age of the stock set out, preference is given to the two-year-old tree. A three-year-old would be used rather than a one-year-old, for they have learned that the yearling is small and liable to be damaged in cultivating. The young ones do not take hold and grow like the two-year-old trees,



A Useful Orchard Cultivator.

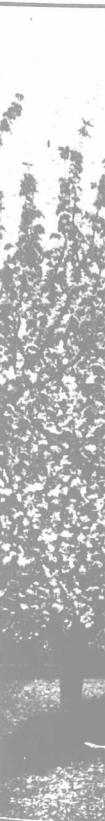
and it is less trouble to get a good top with the latter. From many viewpoints the yearling stock does not have the appearance of being as good a commercial proposition as the two-year-old plantation. When set out they are cut back to about three buds on each branch, in order to start an even top and maintain a balance between the root and branches. After that as little pruning as possible is done until the tree comes into bearing, which, it is believed, it will do at an earlier date than when severely pruned. Here again it should be remembered that the trees are growing on light land where the wood growth is not excessive, and where the matted criss-cross branching does not take place to the fullest extent.

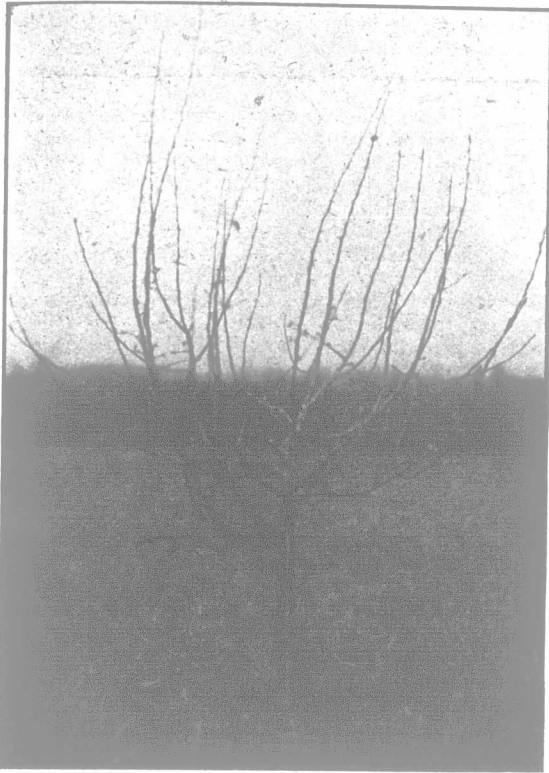
The cultivation is such as light land would suggest. The orchards are plowed in early spring and cultivated on into July, if the season warrants, and after that a cover crop is sown. Frequently inter-cropping is tried, and in response to a question regarding the nature of the crops, Mr. Dempsey replied: "We grow anything we can make money out of, but I would not advise corn in a plantation of small, low trees." Buckwheat is the most general cover crop sown in the orchard. Sometimes it is harvested, sometimes it is not. It is usually sown between the first and twelfth of July. The chief trouble with legumes is that a catch is uncertain, and on this account unsatisfactory. Much of the cultivating is done with the implement illustrated in these columns. It is light, easily manipulated, and does satisfactory

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A Young Tree Head 21 Inches High.

work We have noticed these on several fruit farms recently, and they are favorably spoken of.

An effort is made to keep the older and bearing orchards free from permanent grass strips, and maintain an efficient dust mulch throughout the spring and early summer.

**Protection From Vermin.**

Mice are the greatest menace to the young trees, but rabbits would do considerable damage if they went unmolested. The latter were harassed and many of them shot or captured, thus ridding the near-by dens of this destructive pest. In spite of these efforts, however, a few young trees had their tops destroyed by rabbits last winter.

Mice were present in considerable numbers, but late in the fall the trees were mounded up with earth to the height of eight or ten inches. This afforded protection during the winter, but the snow leaves the mound before it melts on the level land and at this period mice girdled a few trees. Nevertheless, the banking-up with soil is considered a very efficient safeguard against the depredations of mice, and one that should be more generally practiced.

Spraying is done in the young orchards when there are insects to destroy, and the material used depends upon the pest to be controlled.

The amount of spraying done in the old orchard varies. As many as six applications have been made for Snows, while the general number of sprays on the whole orchard varies between two and three. It is thought by these growers that perhaps lime-sulphur is the most efficient material that can be used for scab, but they have found with the labor

employed that they can get quite as good results, and often better, with Bordeaux mixture. Other growers commenting upon this particular matter have stated that they believe Bordeaux is quite as effective against scab as lime-sulphur, unless the latter is very thoroughly applied.

**Marketing.**

A store-house has been erected on the place, and into this a quantity of the winter apples go almost every fall. The packing then goes on during the winter months, and much of the fruit is shipped on consignment to commission men on the home market. A large quantity of the product goes to Montreal. Sometimes a portion of the crop is sold locally. Several grades are made in addition to those called for by the Fruit Marks Act. This classification is largely a matter of size and color. It is considered that the trade asks for both large and small apples, and when both sizes are included in a barrel of No. 1's, the buyer will pay what the small ones are worth and no more. The same idea applies to other grades, and more particularly to the No. 3's.

**Methods in Another District.**

There is an area lying between Bowmanville and Newcastle, in Durham County, that is probably unsurpassed anywhere in Canada as a district for apple orcharding. The soil is loam to clay loam, and in the orchard of W. H. Gibson this rests upon a yellow clay sub-soil. The trees have that vigorous, clean appearance that is only to be found where the conditions are favorable for a healthy, annual growth, which resists the detrimental efforts of insect and fungous foes. Mr. Gibson has 75 acres of bearing orchards and 25 acres that will be fruiting in a few years.

The most outstanding feature relative to cultural methods in vogue there is the grass strip allowed to remain beside each row of trees. In young orchards it is narrow, but it increases in width up to about 12 feet in the older orchards. In the majority of cases it runs north and south. Between these grass strips, cultivation is carried on up to the middle or the 25th of June. Then buckwheat or clover is sown, with preference given to the latter. Without leaving the strip of grass, Mr. Gibson claims he could not procure a satisfactory amount of color on the fruit, while, with part of the orchard in sod and the other part cultivated, the fruit obtains a sufficient size and better color results. The advantages claimed for the sod strip are as follows: Teams do not injure the trees when working in the orchards; apples which fall to the ground are usually uninjured when alighting on the permanent grass; better color is obtained; the trees go into winter in a more mature condition; much time is saved in cultivating.

Rape is not considered a good cover crop on account of it being wet a large part of the day in picking time, which bothers the harvesters. Apples which fall in it are often injured and left there.

Some pruning is done every year on both young and old trees, the latter being cut back on the top and at the sides in order to keep them within reasonable limits.

In this district facilities have been provided by a few of the growers for winter storage. Mr. Gibson puts quite a heavy percentage of his crop into the fruit houses and packs it during winter. Three or four years out of five the prices realized on the stored fruit are better than those obtained for sales made



The Mound of Soil to Protect the Tree from Mice.

the previous fall. In addition to that, the labor problem is partially solved by distributing the work of packing over the idle season of the year.

**POULTRY.**

**Six Rules for Good Summer Eggs.**

First: Use males from a high-laying strain of one standard breed, mate them with hens instead of pullets, and keep up the practice year after year. It is the only way to secure a flock that will lay uniform eggs of good size unless one goes to the expense of getting a pure-bred flock outright. It has been shown by experiment that a "hen" lays a larger egg than the same bird did when she was a pullet, and that "hen" eggs hatch better and produce larger and stronger chicks than "pullet" eggs. Having selected male birds of the breed you prefer, use that breed consistently year after year. Using males from one breed and then another is almost as bad as using mongrels.

Second: Sell your eggs only to a buyer who can'tles and grades, and who is willing to pay at least 3 cents a dozen more for "firsts" than for "seconds." If your present buyer does not candle, sell to one who does. Some buyers make a difference of 8 cents between "firsts" and "seconds." The greater the difference the better it is for all concerned. It is possible to market eggs that are more than 95 per cent. "firsts" by observing a few precautions.

Third: Keep the male birds from the laying flock except during the breeding season. If you sell eggs on the quality basis it will pay you for your trouble. Out of 2,205 eggs from Kansas flocks that had no male bird present, and that were candled by experts from the United States Department of Agriculture during June, July and August, 1,427, or 63.8 per cent. were first-class eggs. Some of these eggs had been properly cared for and some had not, but all were infertile. Out of 2,257 eggs from Kansas flocks that had male birds present these same experts found only 916, or 40.6 per cent. first-class eggs. The conditions in this case were exactly the same as in the first except that there were male birds present, and there was a difference of 23.2 per cent. in favor of the infertile eggs.

In money this means that, even if you are not taking particular pains with your eggs, you can, by removing the male bird, make them net you more than two-thirds of a cent a dozen more if you are receiving 3 cents more for "firsts" than for "seconds." Two-thirds of a cent is worth just as much when added to the selling price of the dozen eggs as it is when added to that of a pound of beef or pork on the hoof.

Fourth: Provide roomy, clean nests. There should be at least one nest for every six hens. Foul nests cause dirty eggs. Dirty eggs, no matter how large and fresh, are always graded as "seconds" or lower. It will not do to wash the eggs in trying to make them clean. A washed egg is classed as a "second" because it spoils sooner than an unwashed one.

Dirty nests are generally caused by the fowls roosting on the edge of the nests and allowing droppings to fall in, or by the hens waiting at the edge of their favorite nest for another hen to get through laying, and fouling the side of the nest with droppings as they wait.

Fifth: Gather the eggs often, and keep them in a cool, dry place all the time until they are sold. It was found by the government egg expert, while



The Sod-strip Cultural Method.

Orchard in full bloom on the farm of W. H. Gibson, Durham County, Ont.

working in Kansas, that out of 385 clean, infertile eggs that were collected twice a day and kept in a cave or cellar that was cool and dry, until they were taken to town, and kept out of the sun on the way to town, 375, or 97.4 per cent., were "firsts" when candled.

At the same time, out of 479 clean but fertile eggs which were allowed to remain in the nest until marketed, only 60, or 13.2 per cent. candled out first-class. This is a long way from a perfect record, and is duplicated surprisingly often. Between these two extremes there are differences in degree.

Clean, infertile eggs taken from straw stacks gave only 29.1 per cent. first-class eggs. Clean, infertile eggs from under a corn crib gave 70.8 per cent. "firsts."

To produce first-class eggs all conditions must be right. Eggs, like milk, should be cooled just as soon as possible after being produced, should be kept cool, and should be marketed as soon as possible. Like milk and butter, eggs become tainted by odors, and should be kept away from onions, turnips, kerosene, or anything else having an odor.

Sixth: Use the small, dirty or cracked eggs at home. Small eggs are just as wholesome for food as large ones. They can not be sold for so much as large ones, however, for they are not worth so much. Dirty eggs are also good if fresh, but do not look well. Because of this fact they are classed as "seconds." Cracked eggs will mold and spoil quickly. Eggs found in stolen nests are always of doubtful quality. It is better if you use them cautiously at home. By using the small, dirty and doubtful eggs at home it is possible to build up a reputation for first-class eggs and add to your profits about 3 cents a dozen, or the difference in price between first-class and second-class eggs.

Kansas Circular, No. 51.

**Egg Laying Competition.**

The report of the International Egg-laying Competition carried on at Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Del., shows that the White Wyandotte birds entered by Tom Barron, Catforth, England, have produced 601 eggs to the end of the twenty-sixth week of the fifth year, but they are closely followed by a pen of the same breed from Valley Green Farm, Whitmarsh, Pa. So far this year the race appears to be between these two flocks. A pen of White Leghorns entered by Tom Barron laid 33 eggs in the seven days, beginning April 22. A pen of Black Langshans from Delaware College, Newark, did equally as well. A number of pens of other breeds produced 32 eggs in the week. This competition is showing the possibilities in egg production of the different strains of fowl.

**FARM BULLETIN.**

**Name of O. A. C. 72 Oats Changed to Dupe Farmers.**

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, informs "The Farmer's Advocate" that the O. A. C. No. 72 variety of oats has been changed in name to "Imperial," and agents representing New York State seed houses are offering them under the new name to Ontario farmers at \$3.18, and upwards, per bushel, when the same kind of oat can be obtained in any quantity in this Province at \$1.00 per bushel. Watch out for the fakers!

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

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Beeves, \$8.10 to \$8.25; stockers and feeders, \$6 to \$8.90; cows and heifers, \$4.40 to \$9.60; calves, \$8 to \$11.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$9.60 to \$10.10, mixed, \$9.70 to \$10.15; heavy, \$9.65 to \$10.20, rough, \$9.65 to \$9.80; pigs, \$7.50 to \$9.55.

Sheep.—Native, \$7.75 to \$10; lambs, \$9 to \$10.80.

**Toronto.**

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

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	51	454	505
Cattle.....	565	5,911	6,476
Hogs.....	470	10,366	10,836
Sheep.....	106	325	431
Calves.....	311	1,192	1,503
Horses.....	175	628	803

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

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	38	573	611
Cattle.....	317	6,067	6,384
Hogs.....	934	10,825	11,759
Sheep.....	289	926	1,215
Calves.....	304	1,232	1,536
Horses.....	140	2,711	2,851

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 106 carloads, 923 hogs, 784 sheep, 33 calves, and 2,048 horses; and an increase of 92 cattle, compared with the corresponding week for 1915.

The feature of the live-stock market for the past week was the large receipts of cattle, the largest of any week this year. On Monday there were over 4,000 cattle offered, on Tuesday 800 more were brought forward, on Wednesday 1,000, and on Thursday 286. But what was more surprising, values did not recede; but, on the other hand, advanced materially in nearly all the different classes. On Monday one choice load of 1,500 lb. steers sold at \$9.75, the highest price paid at this season of the year in the history of the Toronto live-stock market. They were brought on the market by John Black, of Bellwood, Ont., and bought by the Swift Canadian Company. The next highest price was for a choice load of steers brought on the market by Urban Schmidt, of Midway; a very choice load of steers 1,280 lbs. each which sold at \$9.45 per cwt.

Amongst the 4,000 cattle were many more loads that sold at \$9 to \$9.25. Dunn & Leveck, one of the leading commission firms, sold 28 loads of cattle, and out of these there were 13 car loads or 236 cattle that brought \$9 per cwt., and there were many more loads sold

by other firms at \$9, \$9.10, and \$9.15, and few butchers' cattle that went below \$8.50. Cows and bulls sold at high prices, cows ranging from \$6.75 to \$8.25; bulls from \$6.50 to \$8.50. It was the best week for live-stock values we have seen in 19 years experience, on the market.

Stockers and Feeders.—These too, showed great strength, being much in demand, and selling at prices in sympathy with values paid for fat cattle. There were many dealers who had orders that could not be filled. The high price for a choice load of short-keep steers 1,000 lbs. each, was \$8.60.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts of these did not begin to meet the demand, as several of the dealers informed us that they had orders still unfilled. Values for them were strong at \$70 to \$135 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderate and demand strong, which caused values to advance fully 50 cents per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were small, and prices, just as firm as ever, but not any higher, as the limit of ovine values has been reached. The light receipts of sheep and lambs has caused veal values to advance.

Hogs.—Packers have tried to keep prices down, but, as receipts were moderate there was little change in values since our last report.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers,

at \$9.50 to \$9.75; choice butchers' \$9.10 to \$9.40; good butchers' \$8.75 to \$9.00; medium butchers' \$8.25 to \$8.50; common butchers' \$7.75 to \$8.00; choice cows at \$8.00 to \$8.25; good cows, \$7.50 to \$7.85; medium cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; common cows, \$6 to \$6.40; choice bulls, \$8.00 to \$8.50; good bulls, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common and medium bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Short-keep feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$8.35 to \$8.60; steers, 750 to 850 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.15; common off colors, \$6.25 to \$7.00.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and springers, \$90 to \$115; and a few of extra choice quality at \$115 to \$135; good cows, \$75 to \$85; medium, \$65 to \$70; common, light, \$50 to \$60.

Veal Calves.—Choice calves, \$10.50 to \$11.00; good calves, \$9.00 to \$10.00; medium at \$8.00 to \$9.00; common, \$6.00 to \$7.00; heavy, fat calves, 400 to 450 lbs., \$8.00 to \$9.00.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light sheep sold at \$10 to \$11; heavy sheep at \$7.50 to \$8.50; yearling lambs sold at \$11.50 to \$14.25; spring lambs, \$7 to \$14 each.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, \$11.50 to \$11.60; selects fed and watered, \$11.35, and f. o. b. cars about \$10.85. For sows \$2.50, and stags \$4.00 less than prices paid for selects.

**Horse Market.**  
The Hon. Adam Beck, assisted by

**A New Word.**

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

An interesting essay—even a book—might be written on the subject of stealing. Probably no lawful and respectable occupation has had devoted to it so much thought and dexterity. The propensity to steal must be as old as human nature itself, and it is by no means confined to man. There are animals and birds like the wolverine and the jackdaw that steal for the mere joy of doing it. A careful reasoner could probably show that the vice of stealing is as old as the instinct of ownership, which is common to all creatures that have nests or dens as well as to men. Indeed there have been philosophers like Proudhon who contended that owning anything is conclusive evidence that a theft has been committed. There is practically no end to the strange directions into which a thoughtful study of stealing would lead us. And what a noble army of thieves we could take into consideration. It would take in not only the poor wretches who find their way into the police courts, but mighty conquerors who found their way to thrones. Laws and commandments have failed to put a stop to it and about all that civilization has done is to develop cleverer and more respectable ways of stealing. There have been nations like the Spartans who taught the art of stealing as one of the accomplishments of a properly educated citizen, and where is the thief who still has possession of his stealings who cannot get a first class lawyer to defend him if he happens to be caught? Certainly stealing is about the most attractive subject that a leisurely writer could get to write about. And if he had his wits about him he could probably plagiarize—steal—a lot of good things to say while dealing with the matter.

At the present moment my interest in stealing is confined to the crying need for a new and up-to-date name for the art. About the first thing that strikes a student of the subject is the wealth of synonyms we have for the word "steal". Besides finding new ways of stealing men are at all times finding new names for it. For some years past it has been known as "grafting" but so many respectable men and institutions have been shown to be grafters that the word has lost its sting. It carries with it such a tang of political astuteness that some men are not ashamed to be called grafters. In fact I have been told that recently a school teacher asked a new pupil what her father did for a living and the tot replied proudly "He is a grafter". On one occasion a man accused of grafting explained to me while in an expansive mood that a grafter was simply a man who foresaw what the government was going to do and had the business sagacity to arrange matters so that he would get his share of the money that was being spent. From this you can see that grafting is getting altogether too respectable to serve as an up-to-date name for stealing. Having these things in mind I am venturing to offer a new name. Working along the best philological lines I have decided that we should now describe stealing as "misshing" and call a thief a "Missher". Accepting a secret commission appears to be the latest way of getting rich quick and the obvious slang term for this would be "Commisshing". But the world is impatient of long words and this one would naturally be shortened to "missing". Curiously enough this word comes near to having historical authority. The old English word for stealing was "miching" and a thief was a "micher". But whatever we do we must not call stealing by its legal name. The world is as impatient of such brutal directness as it was in the days when Ancient Pistol exclaimed indignantly, "Convey the wise it call. 'Steal' foh! a fico for the phrase!" But—but—it does not matter whether stealing is known as "Pilfering, looting, lifting, boodling, grafting,

etc." or "misshing" it is the same accursed thing.

I incline to the belief that a great sigh of satisfaction will go up when the present session of parliament finally ends. Neither political party has done much to endear itself to the country during the past few months. Leaving out of the question the threats of exposure and such exposures as have been made, many of the debates on the floor of the house have been on a low plane. Honorable gentlemen have bandied abuse in a way that makes many people wonder if both parties have not out-lived their usefulness. Although there are no indications of a new party coming into being the politicians will find in the next election a force that they will be compelled to consider. There are thousands, and there may soon be hundreds of thousands, of men who have sons in uniform who are watching the present political bickering with grim scorn. The man who has a boy invested in this war has more at stake than can be expressed in terms of taxes or partisan politics. His interest is deeper than any noisy but childless politician can understand and to him the way in which the war is conducted is a matter of vital importance. Wherever I go I hear mutterings of fierce impatience, for, to the fathers of sons the war is not a pawn in the political game, but a heart-breaking horror. And side by side with the fathers is the army of mothers who must also be reckoned with even though they have no votes. Every day brings its casualty list and every night there goes up the cry that went up from Ramah—women weeping for their children "and will not be comforted". That cry is becoming world-wide and a day of reckoning will come when governments will be forced to answer its accusing poignancy before a higher tribunal than they can create. Instead of realizing this our rulers are squabbling! If it were not so tragic it would be laughable.

**Fruit Prospects in the Essex Peninsula.**

Peach trees were in full bloom throughout the Essex Peninsula, May 18. F. H. Grindley of the Dominion Fruit Branch at Ottawa, was in this district on that date, visiting the largest orchards and securing accurate information upon the peach crop situation. Growers are generally enthusiastic over the prospects for this season's crop. All varieties are showing a very heavy bloom, but it is difficult to estimate what the total production will be, as several factors may intervene to reduce the crop. Judging by the bloom the prevalent opinion is that it will be equal to or slightly in excess of that harvested a year ago, and that between 50 and 60 per cent. of the total crop will be Elberta and New Prolific. There has been no frost injury, and none is now anticipated. This is clearly proved by the fact that growers are now setting outdoors large numbers of tomato plants and other tender vegetables. Mr. Grindley was particularly pleased to note the rapidity with which the peach growing industry has recovered in this district since the memorable freeze-out of about twelve years ago when thousands of trees were destroyed. In spite of that setback the growers have continued to plant peach trees and to-day the orchards cover almost as great an area as ever; in fact, the number of bearing trees is said to be greater than ever before. The prospects in this district for other varieties of fruit are quite as favorable as for peaches. English and Early Richmond cherries were in full bloom last week as were pears. The acreage of apple trees is small, but the blossoms, which were just opening, indicate a large crop. The growers anticipate a very successful season for all fruits so far as production is concerned.

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Capital Paid  
Reserve Fund  
Total Assets

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**Savings D**

Mr. Robert G  
Wednesday bo  
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ranged from \$1  
were bought at

**Cour**

Butter.—Butt  
the wholesales d  
ery, fresh made  
creamery, solids  
dairy, 25c. to 3

Eggs.—New-l  
cent per dozen  
25c. to 26c. p

Cheese.—20c.  
Poultry.—Liv  
ens, 45c. per lb  
per lb.; ducks,  
20c.; fowl, 20c. p  
Squabs.—\$3.5

**Hides**

Lamb skins a  
sheep skins, c  
country, \$1.50 t  
19c.; country hi  
hides, part cure  
green, 16c.; ca  
kip skins, per l  
lb., 41c. to 44c.  
to \$5.50; horse  
\$5; tallow, No. 1  
40c. to 44c.; woo  
wool, unwashed,

**Br**

Wheat.—Ontar  
\$1.05 to \$1.06; 3  
to \$1.04; No. 3  
\$1.01; feed whea  
itoba (Track, B  
ern, \$1.26; No.  
No. 3 northern,  
Oats.—Ontario  
Manitoba oats (2  
C. W., 53½c;  
extra No. 1 fee  
50¾c.

Peas.—Accordi  
No. 2, \$1.70; acc  
to \$1.50.

Barley.—Accor  
malting barley, 6  
63c. to 64c.

Buckwheat.—A  
outside, nominal,

Rye.—Accordin  
No. 1 commercial  
according to sam

Corn.—Americ  
No. 3 yellow, 83  
Toronto), feed,  
Flour.—Manito  
jute bags, \$6.70;

bags, \$6.20; stro  
bags, \$6.00. Or  
to sample, \$4.50 t  
\$4.45 to \$4.55; bu

**Hay a**

Hay.—No. 1, p  
to \$23; No. 2, p  
to \$20.

Straw.—Car lot  
track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton,  
Shorts.—Per to  
Middlings.—Per  
Good Feed Flo

\$1.75.

**Wholesale Fruit**

Asparagus cam  
first part of the  
somewhat at the l  
cold weather; the



## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - - \$ 25,000,000  
 Capital Paid up - - - 11,785,000  
 Reserve Funds - - - 13,236,000  
 Total Assets - - - 214,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers Invited  
 Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all Branches

Mr. Robert G. Aham, on Tuesday and Wednesday bought 105 horses, half of which were for saddle, and the other half artillery purposes. The prices paid ranged from \$190 to \$210 each. These were bought at the City Market.

### Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter declined again on the wholesales during the week. Creamery, fresh made lb. squares, 29c. to 33c.; creamery, solids, 28c. to 30c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 27c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs advanced one cent per dozen and were quoted at 25c. to 26c. per dozen wholesale.

Cheese.—20c. to 21c. per lb.  
 Poultry.—Live-weight: Spring chickens, 45c. per lb.; chickens, 18c. to 20c. per lb.; ducks, 18c.; turkeys young, 20c.; fowl, 20c. per lb.  
 Squabs.—\$3.50 to \$4 per dozen.

### Hides and Skins.

Lamb skins and pelts, \$1.20 to \$1.25; sheep skins, city, \$2 to \$3; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$2.50; city hides, flat 19c.; country hides, cured, 18c.; country hides, part cured, 17c.; country hides, green, 16c.; calf skins, per lb., 26c.; kip skins, per lb., 24c.; horse hair, per lb., 41c. to 44c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$5 to \$5.50; horse hides, No. 2, \$4.50 to \$5; tallow, No. 1, 7c. to 8c.; wool, washed, 40c. to 44c.; wool, rejections, 33c. to 35c.; wool, unwashed, 28c. to 32c.

### Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 1 commercial, \$1.05 to \$1.06; No. 2, commercial, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 3 commercial, \$1.00 to \$1.01; feed wheat, 92c. to 93c. Manitoba (Track, Bay Ports)—No. 1 northern, \$1.26; No. 2 northern, \$1.24½; No. 3 northern, \$1.18½.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 3 white, 48c. Manitoba oats (Track, Bay Ports)—No. 2 C. W., 53½c.; No. 3 C. W., 51¾c.; extra No. 1 feed, 51¾c.; No. 1 feed, 50¾c.

Peas.—According to freights outside, No. 2, \$1.70; according to sample, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Barley.—According to freights outside, malting barley, 65c. to 66c.; feed barley, 63c. to 64c.

Buckwheat.—According to freights outside, nominal, 70c. to 71c.

Rye.—According to freights outside, No. 1 commercial, 93c. to 94c.; rejected, according to sample, 87c. to 89c.

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), No. 3 yellow, 83c.; Canadian (track, Toronto), feed, 76c. to 77c.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents, in jute bags, \$6.70; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.20; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.00. Ontario, winter' according to sample, \$4.50 to \$4.60, track, Toronto; \$4.45 to \$4.55; bulk, seaboard.

### Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—No. 1, per ton, best grade, \$21 to \$23; No. 2, per ton, low grade, \$18 to \$20.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$7.00 to \$8.00 track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$24.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$26.

Middlings.—Per ton, \$26 to \$27.

Good Feed Flour.—Per bag, \$1.70 to \$1.75.

### Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Asparagus came in quite freely the first part of the week, but eased up somewhat at the latter part owing to the cold weather; the quality has been poor

or higher prices would have been received. It is now selling at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 11 qt. basket, an odd basket of better quality bringing \$2.

New Cabbage (imported) has advanced materially and is now selling at \$5 to \$5.50 per case.

The other new vegetables have declined: Carrots selling at \$1.35 to \$1.50; Beets \$1.50 to \$1.60; Turnips at \$1.25; green and wax beans at \$3.75 and \$4; peas at \$3.25 to \$3.50 (per hamper).

Potatoes advanced slightly, the New Brunswick Delawares selling at \$1.85 to \$1.95 per bag—Ontarios, of which there are very few, going at \$1.75 per bag.

Tomatoes are scarce, the Floridas selling at \$4 to \$5 per six-basket crate and the Canadian Hot-house at 25c. per lb. for No. 1's and 15c. for No. 2's.

Lettuce is still very scarce, the Canadian Head selling at \$1.50 per dozen while the Boston Head brings \$4.25 to \$4.50 per hamper.

Spinach of choice quality is now coming in, selling at \$1.35 to \$1.50 per case (orange).

### Montreal.

The tone of the cattle market continued very firm, owing to the fact that the supplies of cattle coming forward were on the short side. The weather, however, was unfavorable, and demand was not particularly active. Prices showed no signs of declining, and best steers sold around 9½c. per lb., with choicest at 9¾c. Good stock was quoted at 9c. to 9¼c. per lb., with mediums ranging down to 8c., and common stock down to 7c. Butchers' cows and bulls ranged from 6½c. to 8½c. per lb., covering all qualities. Sheep and lambs continued quite scarce and dear. Demand for these was fairly good, and sales of spring lambs continued to be made at \$5 to \$8 each, while old sheep sold at 8c. to 9c. per lb., and yearling lambs bring from 11½c. to 12c. per lb. The offering of calves was fairly large, as is generally the case at this time of the year, and prices were much the same as the previous week. Choice stock was sold at 8½c. to 9c. per lb., and good at 7½c. to 8c., while the commoner grades sold down as low as 2½c. per lb. Hogs continued firm in tone but showed no change of consequence, being quoted at 12c. to 12½c. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers have very few horses in their stables. Offerings from the country have been light and demand has been almost nil. Prices continued steady as follows: Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each; small horses, \$100 to \$125 each, and culls \$50 to \$75 each. Fine saddle and carriage horses were quoted at \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs continued firm in tone, and offerings were no more than equal to demand. Prices were about the same as the previous week, being 16½c. to 16¾c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock.

Poultry.—No fresh poultry arrived, and sales were all made from cold store. Prices ranged generally from 24c. to 27c. for turkeys, 22c. to 24c. for chickens, 17c. to 19c. for geese, and fowl, and 19c. to 20c. for ducks, per lb.

Potatoes.—Supplies of potatoes are growing scarcer all the time, and as demand continued active the tone of the market was firm. Prices advanced during the week, and green mountains could no longer be obtained under \$1.75 per bag of 90 lbs., car loads, ex-track, while Quebec potatoes sold at \$1.70; adding 10c. to 15c. per bag to these figures gives the price for smaller quantities.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—There was some demand for honey and prices were unchanged at 15½c. for white clover comb, and 13c. for extracted, with brown clover comb selling at 13c., and extracted at 11c. Buckwheat honey was quoted at 10c. per lb. For larger lots, these prices would be shaded. Maple syrup was steady at 90c. for 8-lb. cans, \$1.10 for 10-lb. cans, and \$1.30 for 13-lb. cans. Extra choice syrup brought somewhat higher prices. Maple sugar was quoted around 13c. per lb.

Eggs.—No change took place in this market last week. There was a good demand both for domestic consumption and for packing, and some enquiry was noted for export. New-laid, selected eggs were 27c., straight-gathered were 25c., while No. 1 eggs were 24c., and No. 2, 23c. per dozen.

Butter.—Receipts of new-made butter were largely in excess of requirements for consumption, but prices continued firm at 29c. to 29½c. for finest, and about ½c. less for fine butter. Held creamery was available all the way from 25c. to 26½c., according to quality and quantity, while dairy butter was 22c. to 23c.

Cheese.—The market was unchanged at 19½c. to 19¾c. for finest Western, and 18½c. to 18¾c. for finest Eastern, with fine quality selling at about ¼c. less than the figures mentioned.

Grain.—The wheat markets did not change greatly during the week, and No. 1 commercial white winter was still quoted at \$1.10 per bushel, in car lots. Oats were fractionally firmer at 55½c. for No. 2 Canadian Western, and 53½c. for No. 3 and for extra No. 1 feed, No. 1 feed being 53c., and No. 2 feed 52c. Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white oats sold at 52½c., and No. 3 at 51½c., while No. 4 oats were 50½c. per bushel, ex-store.

Flour.—During the week the price of Manitoba spring wheat flour advanced 20c., first patents being \$6.80, seconds \$6.30, and strong bakers' \$6.10 per barrel in bags, flour in wood being 30c. extra. Ontario winter wheat flour was unchanged at \$6 for patents, and \$5.30 to \$5.40 for straight rollers, per barrel in wood, the latter being \$2.50 per bag.

Hay.—The market for hay was slightly firmer. No. 1 baled was \$22 to \$22.50 per ton; No. 2 extra good was \$21.50; No. 2 hay, \$20.50 to \$21, and No. 3 hay, \$19.50, while clover mixed was \$18.50 per ton, ex-track.

Hides.—Prices were 1c. higher at 33c. per lb. for No. 1 calf, and 31c. for No. 2. Beef hides were 22c., 20c. and 19c. for No's. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Sheep skins, \$2.50 each; horse hides, \$2.50 to \$3.50; rough tallow, 1½c. to 2½c. per lb.; rendered, 7c. to 7½c.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—As high a market—indeed if not the highest—at Buffalo last week, for any time this year. Top heavy steers sold up to \$10.50 per cwt., and quite a string of shipping steers ranged from \$10 to \$10.25. Yearlings reached \$10.10, and the price for these tippy steers was the highest within the history of the local trade. Of the supply of 155 cars on Monday, fully fifty loads were shipping steers, and these were disposed of readily at a full quarter advance over the preceding week. Handy butchering steers were not as plentiful as desired, best in this line running up to \$9.90. Nothing in the butchering steer line to speak of is selling below \$8.50, feeders selling around \$8 to \$8.25, fancy ones up to \$8.50. Little stocker stuff is selling at high prices and finds ready sale. Cows and heifers are bringing as high prices as were ever paid, heavy fat cows running up to \$8, and more for fancy kinds, while heavy, fat heifers are ranging up to \$9 to \$9.25. Bulls are selling strong, \$8 to \$8.25 being paid for the heavy, fat kinds, while the little, common kinds are selling from \$6 to \$6.25. Milchers and springers showed considerable improvement last couple of weeks, fancy ones selling right along for \$100 each. Indications are for good, strong prices now right along. Beef outlet is good, the supply is not in excess of the demand, and general opinion is that prime steers will reach above eleven cents, if not up to twelve, before the year is out. Baby heaves are selling exceptionally high, when yearlings, steers and heifers mixed, are selling from \$9.75 to \$10.10, and could be fancier at that. Receipts last week were 4,250 head, as against 4,225 head for the preceding week, and 4,000 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$10 to \$10.50; fair to good, \$9.50 to \$9.85; plain, \$9 to \$9.25; very coarse and common, \$8.50 to \$8.75; best Canadians, \$9.25 to \$9.50;

fair to good, \$8.50 to \$8.75; common and plain, \$8 to \$8.25.

Butchering Steers.—Choice, heavy, \$9 to \$9.75; fair to good, \$8.40 to \$8.75; best handy, \$9.25 to \$9.90; common to good, \$8.50 to \$9; light, thin, \$7.75 to \$8.25; yearlings, prime, \$9.75 to \$10.10; yearlings, common to good, \$8.25 to \$9.50.

Cows and Heifers.—Prime, weighty heifers, \$7.50 to \$8.50; best handy butcher heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; best heavy, fat cows, \$6.50 to \$7.50; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to fair, \$5 to \$5.75; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.75; canners, \$3.25 to \$4.00.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.75; good butchering, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7.25 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common to good, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

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

Hogs.—Market got a good start last week, Monday's trade showing a five to ten cent advance, top being \$10.60, with bulk of best grades going at \$10.50 and \$10.55, and pigs reached up to \$10. The next three days, however, the market ruled in favor of the buying side, low day being Thursday, when bulk sold at \$10.25, and pigs generally \$9.75. Friday the market reacted, prices on best grades being up ten to fifteen cents, best grades landing at \$10.35 and \$10.40, and pigs sold from \$9.75 to \$9.85. Roughts sold anywhere from \$9 to \$9.25, and stags \$7.50 down. Receipts last week were 29,200 head, as compared with 26,995 for the week previous, and 35,100 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Buffalo made a new record for clipped stock last week. Monday, which was the low day, top-clipped lambs sold from \$10.75 to \$10.90; Tuesday bulk sold at \$10.90; Wednesday, most of the sales were made at \$11; Thursday top lots ranged from \$11 to \$11.15, one load of fall clips reaching \$11.35, and Friday the bulk moved at \$11.25. Cull lambs sold up to \$10, and skips as low as \$7. Top for wether sheep last week was \$9.25, yearlings showed a top quotation of \$9.75, and ewes went from \$8.50 down. Receipts last week aggregated 26,500 head, being against 25,929 head for the week before, and 14,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Market was considerably improved last week. Monday tops sold from \$11 to \$11.50; Tuesday, nothing brought above \$11.25; Wednesday, bulk sold at \$11.50; Thursday, tops reached \$12, and Friday best lots brought from \$12 to \$12.50. Cull grades the fore part of the week sold from \$10 down, and Friday best in this line sold up to \$11. Receipts last week reached 4,400 head, as against 4,398 head for the week previous, and 3,800 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

### Sale Dates Claimed.

May 29.—C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley, Ont.; Dairy cows.  
 June 10.—Watt, Gardhouse, Miller, Elora, Ont.; Scotch Shorthorns.  
 June 14.—Francis Stauffer, R. 4 Bright, Ont.; Holsteins.

Gordon L. Lamb, R. R. 4, Goderich, Ont., is offering two Ayrshire bulls. See the advertisement.

As a pleasant faced woman passed the corner, Jones touched his hat to her, and remarked feelingly to his companion:

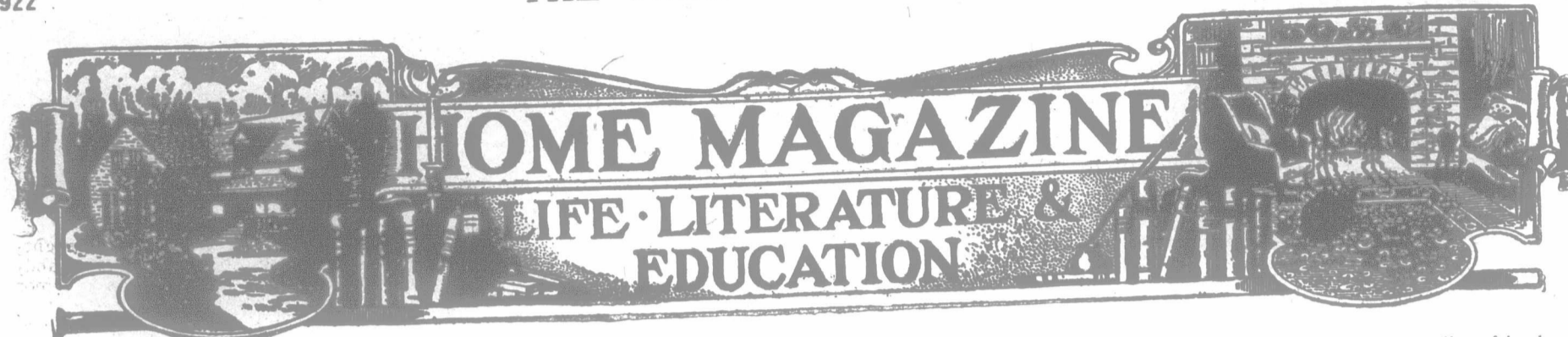
"Ah, my boy, I owe a great deal to that woman."

"Your mother?" was the query.

"No, my landlady."

The tall, fidgety man hurriedly entered the depot and, addressing a bystander, asked: "Do you think I can catch the flyer for Chicago?"

The man addressed casually surveyed the other's long legs and, slowly removing the cigar from between his lips, replied: "Well, it looks like you ought to, but you'd better hurry, for she's been gone half an hour."



## The Wind of Spring.

BY MADISON CAWEIN.

A Wind, that smelled of honey and dew,  
Out of the gates of the Morning drew,  
And over the clover meadows blew.

It called to the bird on its bough, "Awake!  
Breathe of my breath, and fill the brake  
With joy of your song for its sweetness'  
sake."

And the bird on its bough sat up and  
sang  
Till the leaves peeped out and for rapture  
sprang,  
And all the aisles of the orchard rang.

And its mate came singing, and straight-  
way they  
Started to build on the topmost spray  
Of the apple tree and sang all day.

And the Wind to the boughs of the apple  
tree  
Spoke a word: "Now listen to me!  
Open your eyes that you may see."

And at its word, without ado  
The little buds crowded the brown bark  
thru,  
And took great joy of their own bright  
hue.

And the glad Wind kissed them and  
farther fled,  
And found on the earth a violet bed,  
And stooped and whispered: "Come  
lift your head!

"Wake! for Love, you know, is near.  
The Love that the Earth holds very dear.  
Here is a jewel for each one's ear."

And straight there sparkled a drop of dew  
In every violet's ear of blue,  
To greet young Love as his feet past thru.

And Love, who was early up and out,  
Heard the bustle and laugh and shout,  
And wondered what 'twas all about.

And the Wind cried, "Come and follow  
me:  
The Earth is waiting with blossom and bee  
For you to walk 'neath the orchard tree."

And Love came wandering, starry-  
eyed,  
As a little child, down the green hillside,  
And before him went the Wind who cried:

"Come, birds, and bees, and butterflies;  
And, blossoms, look with all your eyes:  
This is the Love that never dies!"  
—The Independent.

## Travel Notes.

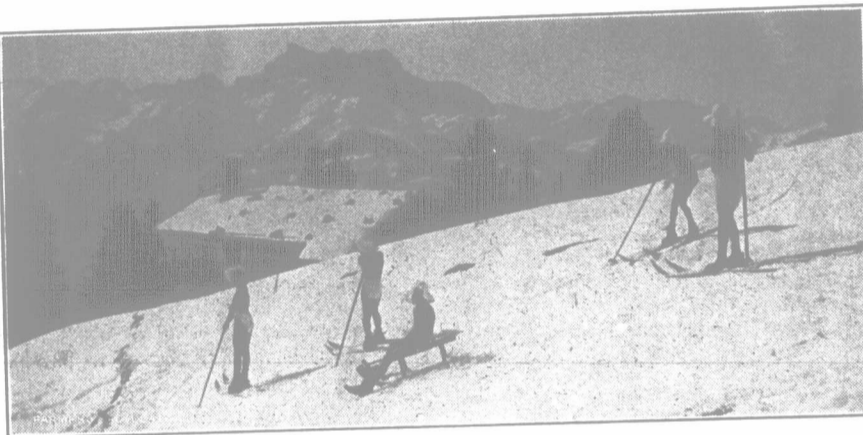
From Helen's Diary.

Geneva, Switz., March 20, 1916.  
A knock at the door! In bursts  
Eugenie with the mail.

Eugenie is my chamber-maid.  
She doesn't always bring the mail, but  
she always does when there is a stamp  
she wants. For, although Eugenie's  
walk in life is a humble one and brings  
her into the most intimate association  
with a broom, she has a soul above  
dust-bins—she is a collector of postage  
stamps. Yes, officially, she is a chaser  
of dirt, but privately she is a collector  
of stamps.

Eugenie is a rather good-looking girl,  
with a bulgy out-line, wavy red hair  
and the fiery temper that is supposed  
to go with it. I say "rather" good-  
looking, because her beauty has one  
serious drawback—her nose. It is several  
sizes too large for her face, and is inclined  
to take on reddish hues not at all be-  
coming. But it is a most expressive  
nose both in appearance and behaviour.  
In moments of excitement it rivals a  
red geranium in brilliancy, and it possesses

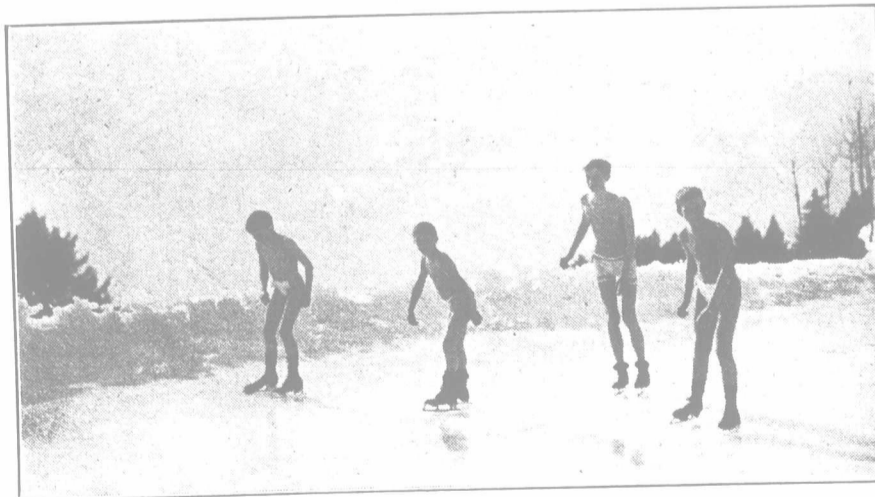
a great variety of sounds, ranging all  
the way from a pianissimo sniff of  
contempt to a fortissimo snort of disgust.  
Eugenie has a tremendous amount of  
energy and moves with such rapidity  
that she seems to create a draft where-  
ever she goes. She is a sort of human  
whirlwind. She bolts into the room,  
pitches things right and left, gives the  
rug a scrape here and there with her  
broom, dabs at various articles with a  
duster, and whirls out of the room again  
fully convinced that she has performed  
her work in a perfectly satisfactory  
manner.



Girls Skeeing at Leysin.

As I was saying, she dashed into my  
room with the mail. I knew by the  
color of her nose and the wild light  
in her eye that she was on the trail of  
a stamp, and I was quite prepared  
for her remark as she handed me the  
letters:

"Mademoiselle a un très joli timbre  
aujourd'hui; très joli—très rare!"  
Her eyes assumed that wistful, tender  
look that all collectors seem to have  
when they are thinking of the objects  
they love. Uncle Ned has the same  
expression when he is dreaming about  
old brass candlesticks, or antique spoons,  
or moth-eaten tapestries. And, once I  
knew a lady who collected baskets, and  
she had the same rapt look whenever



The Skating Costume of the Boys at Leysin.

her eyes lighted on a basket that appealed  
to her.

"Which stamp is it, Eugenia?" I asked.  
She put her finger promptly on a  
Canadian stamp of a certain value, I  
have forgotten just what it was.  
"All right, Eugenia. I'll save it for  
you."

"Merci, Mademoiselle." She lingered.  
But she did not go away. She lingered.  
When she lingers it is always for a stamp.  
She picked up a pin from the carpet and  
carefully stuck it in the pincushion.  
She discovered an imaginary speck on  
the mirror that seemed exceedingly

difficult to remove. I knew the signs.  
One of Eugenie's most pronounced  
beliefs is, that a stamp in the hand is  
worth two that are promised.

"Would you like to have it now,  
Eugenie?" I inquired.  
Her interest in the dirt problem ceased  
abruptly.

"Oh, oui, Mademoiselle," she answered  
her face all aglow.  
So I clipped it off the envelope and gave  
it to her and she skidded out of the room  
fairly brimming over with bliss. I think  
she would rather have a rare stamp

than a tip any day. And she's pretty  
keen after the tips too.

If I thought the possession of a little  
insignificant stamp would make me  
feel as joyful as that I would start a  
collection this very day.

And Geneva is a fine place to begin.  
It is a real paradise for stamp-collectors.  
The whole town is sprinkled with window-  
displays of the most uncommon stamps,  
arranged in sets and series, and all  
kinds of alluring ways calculated to  
hypnotize passersby. There seem to  
be stamps from every part of this round  
globe, from countries I never ever heard  
of before, and apparently, the smaller  
the country the bigger the stamp. Prob-

ably they have more time to spend  
sticking them on the envelopes in small  
unimportant quantities. Some of the  
stamps are miniature pictures, so beauti-  
fully designed and colored that one  
feels as if they should be under glass and  
have a frame around them. These  
are from places where they decorate  
their postage stamps with scenery,  
instead of pudgy kings and queens,  
or bald-headed, double-chinned men of  
prominence.

Sometimes I think I ought to embrace  
this war-time opportunity of accumulat-  
ing foreign postage stamps for the benefit

of some of my Canadian friends who  
are somewhat daffy on the subject.

March 29th.

The American gentleman has just  
returned from Leysin. He went up  
there to see the little American boy—  
the one who sent him the birthday poem.  
Leysin made a great impression on him,  
in fact he can't talk of anything else  
since he came back. He says the whole  
town is practically a sanatorium for  
consumptives. There are six enormous  
sanatoriums, up-to-date in every re-  
spect, many smaller hospitals, and  
numbers of private places where patients  
are taken. The pure Alpine air, and  
the glorious Alpine sunshine are the  
two great remedies, but, in addition,  
most amazing things are done in surgery.  
Dr. Rollier, the chief surgeon, has per-  
formed miracles and his grateful patients  
worship him.

It is at Leysin that children suffering  
from tuberculosis of the bone are treated  
so successfully. At the Children's San-  
atorium there are about fifty children,  
most of them suffering from this form of  
the disease. But, in spite of their afflic-  
tions they seem to have a good deal of  
sport upon those sunny snowy slopes.  
The American gentleman told us most  
astounding stories of sights he had  
seen and things he had heard. Who  
would believe, for instance, that sick  
children would spend their days in the  
open air in winter in a state of almost  
complete nudity? Who would believe  
that their skating costume consisted of a  
pair of shoes and a few inches of cotton?  
Who would believe that they went  
ski-ing and coasting in the same garden-  
of-Eden attire? Yet, here are the pho-  
tographs to prove it. The American  
gentleman said that he saw children  
ski-ing to school in this sketchy attire  
with their chair-desks strapped on their  
bare backs. The classes are held in  
the open air, and the children sit at  
their desks in the blazing sunshine with  
their feet in snow-drifts.

I must say it doesn't sound very  
comfortable. But, as the "ads." say:—  
results tell, and the results are quite  
remarkable.

The American gentleman told us many  
stories about the sick French soldiers  
interned at Leysin, but those stories  
were not so cheerful. There are nearly  
a hundred Swiss soldiers under treatment  
there also, all suffering from some form  
of tuberculosis. To all of the sick soldiers  
the days seemed interminably long and  
wearisome. Many of them suffered so  
from homesickness and ennui that it  
really retarded their recovery. In order  
to relieve the tedium of the days Dr.  
Rollier suggested light work of some  
kind. The soldiers immediately organiz-  
ed themselves into a sort of mutual-  
help society, and are now busily engaged in  
hand-work of various kinds, such as em-  
broidery, knitting, painting, wood-carv-  
ing, macramé-work, bead-work etc.  
Among the soldiers interned there are  
many very clever artists who design  
and plan the work for the others. A  
young Swiss sculptor makes models  
for the wood-carvers to copy, and great  
interest is manifested in the construction  
of mechanical dolls and animals that  
will "go". The soldiers are tremendou-  
ly interested in their work, and are  
much more cheerful than when they  
were idle. Even those who are too  
sick to leave their beds find something  
for their fingers to do. The introduction  
of a new stitch in knitting or embroidery  
creates quite an excitement among them.  
Their work has a two-fold advantage; it  
keeps them employed, and it enables  
them to earn a little money. The  
articles are sent to various towns and  
cities to be sold, and some of the things  
bring very good prices.

And now, more sick soldiers are  
coming to Switzerland. Not only the  
mountain tops, but also the valleys

are to be used a  
and injured sol-  
nations. In a f  
more French sol-  
Germans will b  
The first arrang  
French prisoners  
German prison  
negotiations ar  
German prison  
English ones in  
newspaper predi  
thing keeps on  
arrive the Itali  
the Austrians fr  
war is prolonge  
Portuguese, the  
and so on to the  
Switzerland is  
and spies and  
come the maim  
this Isle of Refu

## A Can

These verses  
memory of our  
have fallen in t  
and Country.

Unto my ears  
weeping,  
The cry of th  
rejoice;  
They know th  
sleeping,  
They know th  
choice.

They know he  
nation,  
Can mortal k  
this?  
Their hearts ar  
ultation,  
They feel the  
bliss.

They know he  
old Britain,  
They know t  
pure and tr  
Pray God that  
written  
When death  
me or you.  
Winona, Ont.

## Hope

## Be A

We exhort y  
abound more a  
be ambitious t  
your own bu  
(R. V. margin).

"Be ambitio  
he is not advis  
a great name fo  
On the contrary  
to be quiet, an  
ness," a high

An Irish tra  
"anything in  
for his breakfa  
some wood h  
that he wante  
and, he said,  
more common a  
pin' wood." Th  
spirit in most o  
at the people v  
surprising thing  
and needy; and  
work which is  
seems triling  
has to be don  
heartedly, with  
Yet, if it really  
the work God  
Him—we could

When our Lo  
earthly life in  
death was close  
that He had f  
finishing the w  
(St. John, 17:4)  
of His time or  
in monotonous  
cradles for babi

Yesterday I  
who has two  
others have be  
April, and he  
wounded soldie  
sons received  
they left, and w

are to be used as hospitals for the sick and injured soldiers of the belligerent nations. In a few weeks six thousand more French soldiers and two thousand Germans will be sent to Switzerland. The first arrangement only included the French prisoners in Germany, and the German prisoners in France, but now, negotiations are pending concerning the German prisoners in England, and the English ones in Germany. A Geneva newspaper predicts that if this sort of thing keeps on Switzerland will soon see arrive the Italians from Austria, and the Austrians from Italy. And, if the war is prolonged, the Serbs and the Portuguese, the Turks and the Japanese and so on to the end of the list.

Switzerland is already full of deserters and spies and undesirables, and now come the maimed and the helpless to this Isle of Refuge.

**A Canadian Son.**

These verses are dedicated to the memory of our brave Canadian sons who have fallen in the service of their King and Country.

Unto my ears there comes a sound of weeping,  
The cry of those that mourn and yet rejoice;  
They know their gallant lad is only sleeping,  
They know the path of duty was his choice.

They know he died to save the British nation,  
Can mortal know a finer death than this?  
Their hearts are filled with noble exultation,  
They feel their son has entered into bliss.

They know he died while serving dear old Britain,  
They know the lad was brave and pure and true;  
Pray God that these or similar words be written  
When death shall come to claim or me or you.  
Winona, Ont. F. G. H. Pattison.

**Hope's Quiet Hour.**

**Be Ambitious.**

We exhort you, brethren, that you abound more and more; and that ye be ambitious to be quiet, and to do your own business.—I Thess. 4:11 (R. V. margin).

"Be ambitious," says St. Paul, but he is not advising his converts to make a great name for themselves in the world. On the contrary, he says, "Be ambitious to be quiet, and to do your own business," a high ambition indeed.

An Irish tramp once offered to do "anything in the way of odd jobs" for his breakfast. When asked to chop some wood he objected, explaining that he wanted to do "odd" jobs, and, he said, "there ain't nothin' more common and ordinary than choppin' wood." There is something of that spirit in most of us. We look wistfully at the people who are doing new and surprising things to help the wounded and needy; and the common, ordinary work which is our "own business" seems trifling and unimportant. It has to be done, but we do it half-heartedly, with no zest or ambition. Yet, if it really is our "own business"—the work God has asked us to do for Him—we could have no nobler work.

When our Lord looked back over His earthly life in that solemn hour when death was close at hand, He declared that He had glorified the Father by finishing the work put into His hands (St. John, 17:4). Yet nearly the whole of His time on earth had been spent in monotonous manual work—making cradles for babies, yokes for oxen, etc.

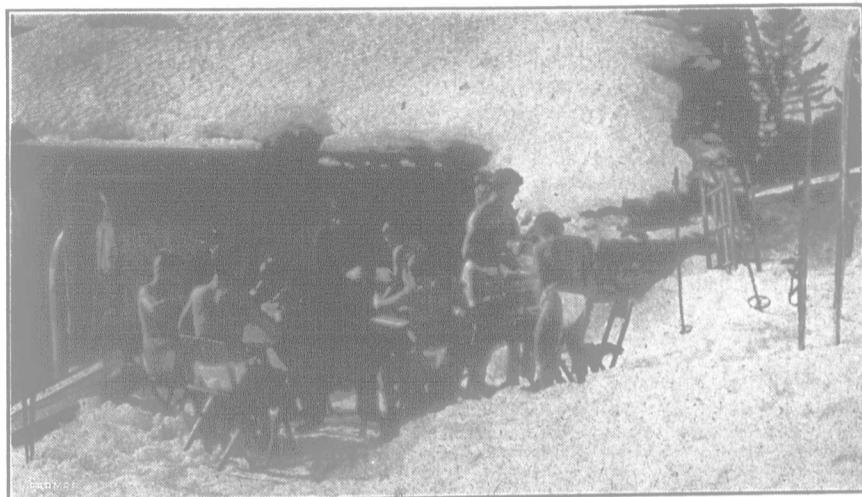
Yesterday I visited a sick woman who has two sons at the front, two others have been "missing" since last April, and her daughter is nursing wounded soldiers in England. "My sons received the communion before they left, and went away with the bless-

ing of God," she said to me, smiling through her tears. God has indeed blessed her in giving her brave and God-fearing children. But do you think she had no hand in their up-bringing? I don't know how many sacrifices she made, how many years of patient, prayerful work—"common, ordinary" work, done in uncommon fashion—were needed to produce such results; but I am quite sure her family was not like Topsy, who "just grewed." When you see a farm with fences in good repair, trees loaded with fine fruit, fields with grain or vegetables and clear of weeds, you don't suppose that the owner was "lucky." You know that many days of common, ordinary work

siderably better than some people we know. Such a book as the life of Clara Barton takes the conceit out of us, with a shock that may do us good. Her ambition was to help the needy, no matter what the cost to herself, as she said: "We cannot desert our great, poor charge of humanity, but must stay and suffer with them if need be."

Let us look at Miss Barton and see how magnificently she carried out her words.

The first wounded man had arrived in Washington and Miss Barton, with other volunteer nurses, tore up her sheets for bandages and distributed necessities to the soldiers—"thread,



A Wayside Lunch-room near Leysin.

preceded that visible success. You know that somebody has been ambitious to quietly do his own business.

But let us honestly ask God to direct our lives, showing us what He wants us to do; for this is a day of marvellous opportunities for service, and women as well as men are eager to serve their generation greatly. If God is calling us to do the common, ordinary work of happier times, then let us be ambitious to do it heartily, for His glory—not our own. But it may be that His call is away from the quiet business into the turmoil of the world

needles, thimbles, scissors, pins, buttons, etc." She advertised in the paper for supplies and money, and soon her room was full to overflowing, and space had to be secured in a warehouse.

More and more soldiers poured in, their uncared-for wounds in a frightful condition. Miss Barton met them at the docks, bathed their wounds and saw them to the hospitals. Those neglected wounds roused her determination to "prevent" the neglect. Hundreds of deaths might be prevented if help were given at the front. Those were the days when war was not alleviated



Boys at Leysin Going to School—Chair Desks on Their Backs.

outside. We are all called to do our "own" business, but we are not all called to do the same business.

I have been reading a book published last year: "The Life of Clara Barton," which has filled me with amazement. I did not think a woman could dare and endure so much, and live to be over ninety. Miss Barton's work, during the American Civil War, won for her the title: "The angel of the battlefield."

Sometimes we jog along comfortably, thinking that we are as good as our neighbors—for the most part—and con-

3,000 wounded men lying on straw scattered over the ground. She had food, but few kitchen utensils—2 pails, 5 cups, 1 camp kettle, 1 stewpan, 2 lanterns, 4 bread knives, 3 plates and a tin dish—and 3,000 guests to serve!

Little wonder that Miss Barton seemed like an angel as she carried bread and wine, soup or coffee to famished and suffering men, put socks and slippers on their wet, cold feet, or wrapped blankets and quilts around them. One dying lad was crying out for his sister Mary, and she took him into her arms and held him for hours until he fell asleep. Night and day she worked without a thought of herself.

Train after train went off, loaded with the wounded, and at last Miss Barton went to her tent for a little rest. A stream of water was running through it, but she was too exhausted to mind the dampness. After two hours of sleep she wrung the water out of her clothes and went to work again.

See this fearless woman as she starts off on another occasion for the front. Her army wagon is piled high with stores for the wounded, but her own personal belongings are carried in a handkerchief. Soon she finds herself among thousands of men, waiting for to-morrow's battle. Weary and sad she prays to God for wisdom and strength for the terrible duties that await her.

Now we see her approaching a surgeon who is desperate for want of supplies. He says: "We have not a bandage, rag, lint or string, and all these shell-wounded men bleeding to death." "With what joy," Miss Barton writes, "I laid my precious burden down, and thought that never before had linen looked so white, or wine so red."

Once she was giving a drink to a wounded man when a bullet passed through her sleeve and killed him. Once, when all the supplies gave out, except some cases of wine, she found that the bottles had been packed in Indian meal. "If it had been gold dust it would have seemed poor in comparison," and soon it was being made into gruel for famishing men.

But I have not space to tell further particulars of this dauntless woman, who could not be kept from the danger zone and endured all kinds of hardships cheerily, feeling it a priceless privilege to be able to minister to the needy for Christ's sake. When the war was over she did great service to her country by searching out the graves of thousands who had died in prison and who were registered as "missing." Then her doctor ordered a three years' rest, and she started off to Europe, where she soon found herself deep in "Red Cross" work—the movement had just begun—during the Franco-Prussian War.

I have only touched on the great work done by this splendid woman—her life is worth careful study. But what do you think she said about herself? "I know nothing remarkable I have done. The hum-drum work of my every-day life seems to me quite without incident."

What was the inscription of that self-forgetting life? "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Miss Barton said: "I never in my life performed a day's work at the field that was not grounded on that one little sentence." Her biographer says:

"To be like the Master was the pattern for herself and for every life she tested. Born on Christmas Day—the Master's birthday—dying on Friday—the day He was crucified—her ninety years between birth and death partook of the mind of Christ. . . . she often declared her Lord's approbation and good will were her one final reward."

Miss Barton was true to the voice that called her, and she found her vocation. We are not given her work to do, but our "own" business—may we also be faithful to our Master.

"Every act of human kindness He will own as His,  
And crown, as service rendered unto Him."

DORA FARNCOME.

**For the Needy.**

The following readers have each sent a dollar for the needy: two sisters, Dorris, and L. F. R. I will spend this money on the sick poor. Hearty thanks to the givers.

HOPE.

## The Beaver Circle

### The Lilac's Party.

"The sun shone warm, the lilac said  
I must hurry and get my table spread,  
For if I'm slow and dinner's late  
My friends the bees will have to wait."  
So a delicate lavender glass she  
brought  
And the daintiest china ever wrought,  
Purple tinted and all complete.  
Then she filled each cup with honey  
sweet.  
Buzz, Buzz, Buzzzzzz.

"Dinner is ready," the spring wind cried,  
And from hive hiding far and wide,  
While the lilac laughed to see them  
coming;  
The little grey-jacketed bees came  
humming  
They sipped the honey from every cell,  
They nibbled at taffy and caramel,  
Then without being asked they all  
said—"We  
Would be very happy to stay to tea."  
Buzz, Buzz, Buzzzzzz.

### Funnigrams.

#### Branded!

When the donkey saw the zebra  
He began to switch his tail;  
"Well, I never," was his comment;  
"There's a mule that's been in jail."  
—The Horse Lover.

Missing.—"Children," said the Sunday-school superintendent, "this picture illustrates to-day's lesson: Lot was warned to take his wife and daughters and flee out of Sodom. Here are Lot and his daughters, with his wife just behind them; and there is Sodom in the background. Now, has any girl or boy a question before we take up the study of the lesson? Well, Susie?"  
"Pleathe, thir," lisped the latest graduate from the infant class, "where ith the flea?"—Harper's Monthly.

#### A Competition.

Write an essay on "A Fishing Trip."  
All essays to be received at this office not later than June 25th.

### Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I didn't see my letter in print last time, but I saw it in the Honor Roll, I then knew it was good enough but there wasn't enough room to print it. I liked reading those gypsy stories very much. I go to school nearly every day and don't mind going very much. I am in the Sr. III class and hope to get into the Jr. IV at the summer holidays. Our teacher is very easy with us. We talk quite a bit in school. Sometime he catches us. My best chum and I sit very near each other. As my letter is getting kind of long I will close with some riddles:

What goes up stairs black and white and comes down red (read)? Ans.—A newspaper.

There are some red men at the top of the hill and white men at the bottom. What are they? Ans.—Teeth and red gums.

Lambton Mills, Ont. JEAN BELL.  
12 years old.

Dear Puck and Beavers. This is my first letter to your charming Circle and enjoy it very much.

I go to school every day I can. I had an operation this spring and was in the hospital five days.

Now Puck I wish you would put our charming Circle in every time.

How would it be if we did not write down our name and ask questions which you would try to answer? I am a eleven years old and am in the third class. Do you think I am far enough advanced?

I will close hoping this will not enter the W. P. B.

Glanworth, Ont., R. R. No. 2.  
KATHLEEN WHEELER.

Ask all the questions you want, Kathleen, but our rule is that you must give your own name and post office.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for about a year and a half, and I like reading the letters other children have written to your paper. We live on the east coast of Vancouver Island in Comox Valley. We live on a farm and have about a hundred head of cattle. We have six horses, and some pigs. The 102nd Battalion is training on the sand spit. We had about six feet of snow last winter, and part of our barn fell in. I have two brothers, Clive and Edmund. Edmund is in bed with rheumatism. We go to school every day. Well I will close with a riddle. As round as an apple, as deep as a cup, and all the king's horses can't pull it up.

Ans.—A well.  
Comox, B. C. GEORGE DAVIS.  
(Age 11, Sr. III).

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I thought that I would take a few minutes and write another letter to your Circle. The ice has nearly all cleared away off the river now, (April 25th) and I will be glad when it goes out of the bays so I can get some good boat rides.

### Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your Circle. I have a pet pussy and its name is Rags; my brother has a black pussy, and its name is Peter. We have a pony and we call it Teddy. My mother hangs out meat for the birds; we have four Woodpeckers and two nuthatches and three chick-a-dees that stayed with us all winter and fed on the meat.

I will close wishing the Beaver Circle every success.  
Innerkip, Ont. MILDRED STEPHENSON.  
Age 7.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your Circle. We live on a farm three miles from town where my brother and I attend school every day. I have a nice teacher and like her very much. Everybody is knitting here for the soldiers. I have two cousins in England waiting to go to the front. Wishing both Puck and Beavers great success I remain,

MARGARET BUSTEED.  
Cross Point, Bonaventure, P. Q.  
Age 9.



Waiting for a Bite.

The big boats will soon be travelling on the river again. How many of the Beavers are catching muskrats? I have caught four and expect to catch a few more. My brother is also catching them and has already caught ten. My father is working at the trap-rockquarry and comes back in the rowboat every Saturday night he can come. It will soon be sucker fishing time again and then we will have some fun. I wish some of the Beavers my age (13) to write to me. I guess I will say good-bye for this time.

THOMAS E. NOTT.  
Box 77, MacLennan, Ont.

### Beaver Circle Notes.

Kathleen Wheeler, (age 11), R. R. 2, Glanworth, Ont., wishes some of the Beavers to write to her.

Honor Roll.—Clara Dixon, Mary Hodge, Tom Fairburn, Milton Smith, Peter Stobie.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. I like reading the Beaver letters. I am glad the spring is here, but I have a great deal of work to do. I have a flower garden. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for a year. We live in the country on a farm. I can ride one horse; her name is Maud, and we separate the cream and I feed the calves. I go to school every day.

LORENZO E. MOORE.  
Bellamys, Ont.  
(Age 9 years, Jr. III)

## The Windrow

America's longest tunnel, when completed, will be at Rogers' Pass, on the C. P. R., about 85 miles west of Field, B. C. From portal to portal it will be 26,400 feet long, and will cost \$12,000,000.

The old vegetable dyestuffs, in common use fifty years ago, are now being largely used again. As the results are much more artistic than those from aniline, or coal-tar dyes, there need be little regret for the shutting off of German dyes. We may have to accustom ourselves to new shades, however.

Mr. Roosevelt has announced his endorsement of the movement for an amendment to the U. S. Federal Constitution extending the suffrage to women.

So great has been the interest in Rupert Brooke, the English soldier-poet, who died when on his way to the Dardanelles, that even in America, since his death, the sale of his "Collect-Poems" has reached a total of over twenty-five thousand. Upon the whole, however, there has been of late a revival of interest in poetry. The psychological reason for this is not easy to fathom, but among the critics it is generally looked upon as a manifestation of the spiritual awakening of the people.

Agassiz was a scientist. He wrote of animals: "I cannot doubt of their immortality any more than I doubt of my own."

### Peace and Profit.

(By the Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil, in the "Star," London.)

It is one of the remarkable results of war that those who avoid being entangled in it enjoy its profits.

One group of nations bleed and are vanquished, a second group of nations bleed and are victorious; a third do not bleed—and put all the money into their pockets.

I do not blame them, for they can scarcely avoid doing it; in fact, as a Christian one almost looks upon it as a thing for which we should thank God; for if the victors could accompany their song of triumph with the chink of gold, war would become such a popular thing that civilization would exist to the accompaniment of the drum-fire of big guns and the crash of falling buildings. The hope of civilization lies in this fact, that when the victor has sung his paean of triumph and the vanquished his dirge of woe, the peace-lovers walk off with the money.

In this case it will be especially true, because of the terrible cruelty and ferocity of this war.

Every rogue in Europe will take his ticket for America, while the patriot will hang on to the old country; and the wealth of the States will bring them face to face with new difficulties of which at present they are only vaguely aware.

America will be in danger of sinking into the slough of luxury.

Vice kills more than war, and pleasure enervates more than defeat. For the mud of self-indulgence now flows westward. Wealthy America will be face to face with the worst evils of Western civilization. Children will become fewer, the men more profligate, the women more pleasure-loving, till America falls, like Europe, into some great cataclysm, or, like the people of ancient Rome, she loses her identity in the crowd of promiscuous foreigners who fly to enjoy her wealth and pander to her vices.

This war may be the salvation of Europe, though it may bring commercial ruin, for in Europe we had begun to think that pleasure was the end-all of life. Work was the unpleasant interlude necessary to procure the wherewithal to get pleasure, and now money is leaving us, pleasure must leave us, too. But not happiness; for that is the great difference. Poverty only brings misery when it carries with it a sense of shame, but when it comes as the result of duty, its very rags will seem a robe of honor.

## Fashion

### How to C

Order by n measurement at least ten da Also state in w peared. Price f TERN. If two the one suit, o for skirt, thirty Address Fashion Farmer's Advoc zine," London, your name wh Many forget to

When ordering Send the follow

Name.....

Post Office .....

Country.....

Province.....

Number of Patter

Age (if child or m

Measurement—V

Date of issue

peared.....



8791 Girl's Dress, 8 and 10 years.



8789—

## Fashions Dept.

### How to Order Patterns.

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

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

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



8791 Girl's Dress, 6, 8 and 10 years.

8617 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.



8789—16 to 18 years.

## 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.]

I take much pleasure, to-day, in stepping aside to make way for the following delightful fantasy, written by one of our readers.

### The Origin of Flowers—A Reverie.

It was the Sabbath day in Heaven, and the Creator sat with folded hands, and His eyes rested on the new creation at His feet, and He "saw that it was good."

Some of the angels lingered near and one ventured to ask the purpose of this new world. Then it was that the Creator unfolded His plans, and told of the beings with which He intended to people the earth, and as He concluded He asked that each one would do something to beautify and brighten it for the coming of man.

The angels smiled, for "are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?" It was work they loved, and when the Sabbath was past they were eager to begin their task. But what would they do? They looked down over the beautiful world beneath them. What more could they do to add to its beauty? Should they place glittering ornaments of gold or silver here and there to brighten up the waste places? No, for already hidden away in the jagged rocks, was the precious metal that the children of men would barter their souls for in the days to come. Should they drape the hills, inlay the rocks, and curtain the valleys with wonderful tapestry woven of jewels and precious stones? No, after all there was no real beauty in the sparkle of a jewel: only a cold hard glitter. There was silence for a time as each one pondered the question deeply.

At last a bright little spirit with shining eyes started to her feet. "I have it!" she cried, "I know what is lacking now." "The heavens declare the glory of God," and "the firmament sheweth forth His handiwork." "He hath compassed the waters with bounds." "In His hand are the deep places of the earth; the strength of the hills is His also." Those things all have their own story to tell. The stars in the midnight heavens sing of the glory of God, but to mankind, so far beneath them, they will tell only of a God who sits on high, tracing the shining paths of whirling worlds, and mighty systems. "Deep calleth unto deep," but the voices of their waters tell only of the power of Him who hath set them in bounds. The mountains, towering aloft, in their unspeakable grandeur tell only of the majesty of Him who uses the earth as His footstool. The trees heavily laden

with fruit, and the great billows of golden grain, tossing over the plains down yonder, tell of His provident care for mankind, but nowhere in all the earth is there anything that speaks directly to the heart of man of the love of God. "See!" and she snatched a long banner of rosy, satiny, mist that trailed across the bars of sunset. In a moment her deft fingers had fashioned it into a thing of wonderful beauty and she held it up for the rest to admire. They crowded around her with exclamations of wonder and admiration. Acting upon a sudden impulse she lifted it to her lips and unconsciously some of their sweetness and perfume was folded deep down in the heart of the rose.

"Let us all see what we can make," they cried.

The tall, stately angel drew down a handful of fleecy white, which was floating by at the time. "Mine shall be white," she said; "and it shall be that when sin enters the world, its snowy purity will be a rebuke to all that is impure or unclean."

When she had finished, it was quite evident to those about her that much of her own personality—her own stateliness and her own exquisite purity—had entered into the construction of the lily.

One thoughtful little spirit wandered off down into the valley, where some of the purple and gold of the sunset still lingered in the velvet dusk. She gathered a handful and seated herself to begin her task, but her thoughts wandered out into the future, and in fancy she gazed into the faces of the human beings that peopled the earth, and unconsciously, as she worked, she wove something of their features into the purple and gold pansy that grew under her fingers.

"See!" she said holding it up for a companion to look at.

"It is very beautiful," said her companion; "I am afraid I could never make anything one half so lovely".

She breathed a soft, little sigh as the other floated away, and gathering a few bits of the purple which lay scattered around she said to herself, "I am not clever or quick like the others, but I can at least try and do my best. The little white fingers worked patiently, and carefully and lovingly they fashioned the little purple flower. When it was finished she sat gazing pensively at it for a few moments. "You are not so beautiful or so brilliant as some of them", she said, "but I have done the best I could"; and she raised the little blossom to her lips, and the breath of the angel still lingers in the soul of the violet.

When they were all brought and laid at the feet of the Creator He smiled His approval and told them how, in the days to come, little children would pluck them with shouts of gladness; how their fragrance and beauty would twine 'round the marriage altar; how their wonderful loveliness would brighten alike the gardens of hut or palace; how sad hearts and tired eyes would gladden and brighten at sight of them; and of how they would carry messages of love and forgiveness to and fro over all the

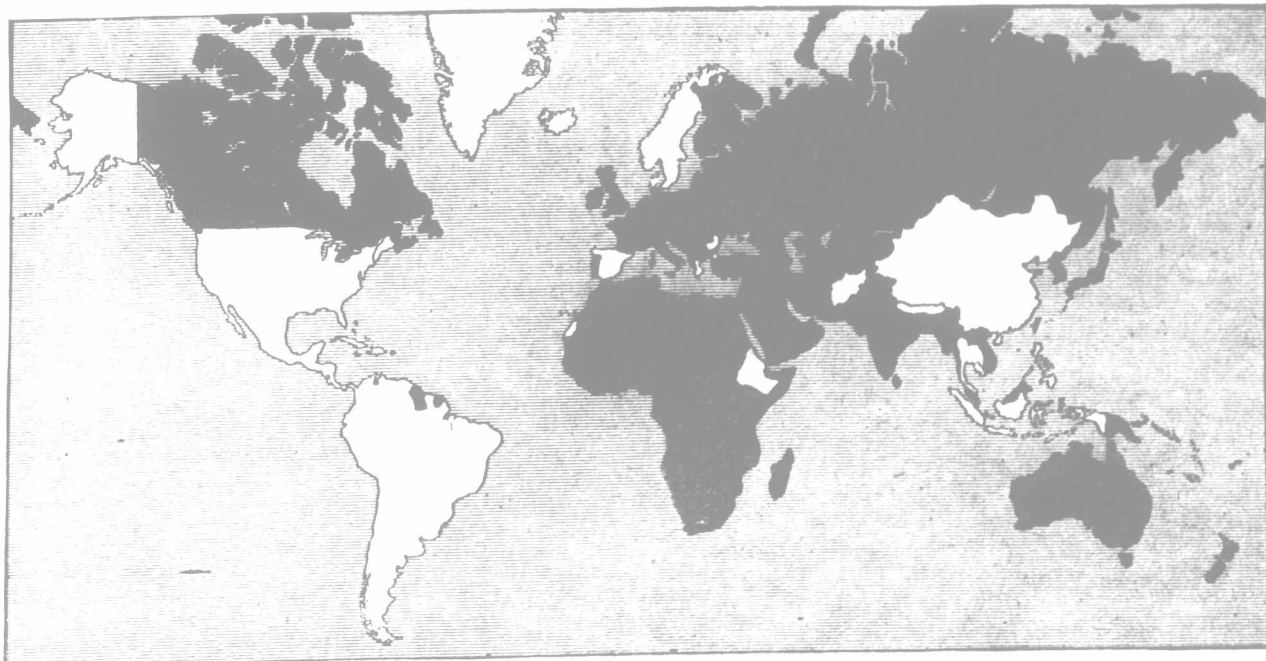
earth; and of how, when the tired hands had put aside, for the last time, the treasures of gold and silver, and of precious stones, and had folded themselves for the last long sleep, the flowers would nestle in the stiff fingers—a visible link of love between heaven and earth.

A couple of years ago I was walking through the grounds of the O. A. C., Guelph, with another woman. To me it was like being let loose in fairyland, to wander in and out among the beautiful trees and shrubs and flowers. I took no pains to conceal the delight I felt in it all, but I noticed my companion said very little until finally she remarked in a disgusted kind of way, "It's all very well for them to have all that sort of thing here, where they've lots of money to handle, and plenty of hired help to look after things, but where there are just two of you to do everything, you've just simply got to look after that part of the work that brings in the money," and then I pitied the woman whose soul was bounded by dollars and cents.

To me to have to live on a farm and work day in and day out, for just the little income there is in it would be absolutely unbearable; but to live in a part of God's universe where one can be near Him daily, and can trace His thoughts in nature round about, and read His promises in the springing blade, and the opening bud, and see the fulfillment of those promises later in the golden grain, and the luscious fruit—that is living, but even then, life to my mind has not reached its fulness of perfection without a flower garden. Human beings are built on the same principle the world over, but yet what a vast difference there is in them. If we were asked to explain why we liked this one or that one so much better than anyone else, probably we would explain it by saying it was because he or she had such a distinct and charming personality. Most homes are built on the same general principle but it is the flower garden that gives them their personality. It is the flower garden that adds the personal touch of refinement to the plainest home. It is the flower garden that makes the rubbish-heap look so out of place that sooner or later it finds itself where it belongs.

It is true, there is no money in most people's flower-gardens. On the other hand one has often to deny oneself things that are almost a necessity in order to get plants and seeds, but my sacrifices in that direction have always paid me back a hundred fold in the pure unalloyed pleasure I have taken out of my garden. It is true, too, it takes plenty of time and labour, but when my flowers need attention I just give the broom and dust-mop a holiday, and attend to them. Now no doubt, some good Martha is horrified, but I can put up with a little dust and disorder in the house now and again, rather than starve my own soul, and the souls of others, for the flowers God meant to delight and minister.

I have risen many a morning, my



The World-Wide War.

The black portions show the countries of the globe over which the shadow of the war has spread.


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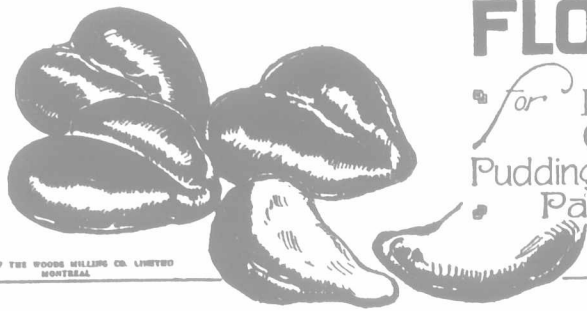


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mind so filled with the many duties waiting to be crowded into the short day that my devotions, I am sure, never went any further than my lips, but for some time past it has been my habit, immediately after breakfast, to visit the flower-gardens, and there, in the morning sunshine surrounded by flowers, many of them just fresh from the hand of the Creator, standing in the midst of their dewy fragrance, I have sung the doxology with my heart, if not with my lips.

I think it was an English writer who said, "He who would have beautiful roses in his garden, must have them first in his heart," and I think the same might be said of all flowers.

In my experience with roses, I have found that a somewhat sheltered location, where they get the morning sunshine, is best, with a well-drained soil kept perfectly free from grass and weeds, and I find that in order to get the best results it is absolutely necessary to keep the foliage well sprayed during dry weather.

For borders where they can remain undisturbed I like perennials best, but for filling in empty spaces and odd nooks and corners here and there I like the annuals, and as a rule I like to grow all my own plants.

In the fall I fill up a number of shallow flats, or boxes with earth, and set them in the cellar. About the first of March I bring them up and warm and water the earth, and while it is still warm and fairly moist, I put in the seeds and keep them in a warm place till they start to grow, then I place them in a window.

When the plants are large enough to handle, I transplant them into other boxes of earth which have been previously warmed, and as the weather gets warmer, I set them outside during the middle of the day, shielding them, of course, from the cold winds until they are properly hardened off. Then towards the latter part of May, I get the beds outside ready, and the day before I set my plants out, I give them a good soaking with warm water, and then when the root system is disturbed by being transplanted the plants have already stored up sufficient moisture to last till the roots are well established in the new soil. It is very seldom one ever loses a plant when treated in this way. It is not necessary, or wise, to pour a lot of water around a plant when setting it in the ground; simply press the moist earth down firmly around the roots.

In setting out a border of perennials, I have found it an excellent plan to set the young plants in straight rows. Many people object to this, on account of the stiff-set look, but it is so much easier to hoe between the rows and keep the weeds down, and when the clumps have spread out so as to cover the ground fairly well, some of them can be pulled out here and there; this will soon take on the irregular effect so many people prefer.

Unless there is a good windbreak it is better not to let the plants grow too tall in the border as they are liable to be blown over and spoil the trim effect.

It is difficult, sometimes, to keep the flowers all picked, in order that they may not go to seed, and the plants stop blooming. I have found it a good plan, when the best of the bloom is gone, to take the hedge shears and snip off the whole top of the clump at once, and soon the plant sends up new shoots which quickly come into bloom again.

An excellent plan to prepare the dahlia bed, is to dump wood-ashes on top of it early in spring so that they can be worked in when the bed is dug up later on. Dahlia bulbs can be started into growth early by commencing about the first of April to sprinkle frequently with warm water. Never let the plants suffer for water, if you would get the best results from your dahlias, and give them all the soap suds on wash day.

Many of the tender perennials such as verbenas, heliotropes, petunias, carnations, salvias, etc., can be carried over from one year to another, by rooting cuttings of the choicest of them in August or early September, and setting the pots or boxes on a shelf in front of the cellar window till spring.

Geraniums can be successfully wintered by being taken up in the fall and stood in a box with a few shovelfuls of earth thrown over the roots, although many people prefer to hang the dry roots to the top of the cellar.

Margaret McKone says, in her article in the anniversary Advocate "The

best place I know in which to begin to learn to live truly is in a garden. Under the benign spell of the garden the concerns of life assume their true proportions, and many troubles and worries fade away". I heartily agree with her there.

I am sure if half the tired, nervous, discouraged women could content themselves with less house-room, plainer meals, could get along without having even their tea-towels and dish-cloths hand embroidered, and would spend more time in the garden, they would get far more pleasure out of living. Somehow life and everything in connection with it seems so insignificant when it is lived inside the four walls of a house and when everything with which we have to do is some invention of mankind; it is no wonder our nerves get on edge. But outside, face to face with God's handiwork and working side by side with Him, all the little worries and troubles seem to vanish into space; and after a day in the garden when the sun has dipped below the horizon, and night has folded her pinions softly down over the weary world, from somewhere in the dusk, like some sweet half forgotten melody rising from, and mingling with the perfume of the flowers the words breathe themselves into your soul.

"And the night shall be filled with singing,  
And the cares that infest the day,  
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs  
And as silently steal away".

MRS. F. P. DENISON.

Beamsville, Ont.

### Can You Help?

One of our readers writes us as follows: "I have a sister in France, and there comes to that home a young Belgian soldier aged 19 years, to stay when out of the trenches. He is very sad on account of his parents. He left them to join the army, and the Germans have taken their native town, Liege. The lad is afraid his parents may be starving. He told my sister that he has several uncles in Canada, but the only address he can remember is 'Mr. Joseph Verhulst, Werbrun, Sask.' He would be so glad to find his uncles." —There is no place called "Werbrun" entered in the Post Office Guide. "Weyburn," "Warman" or "Welwyn" might be the place. Will anyone who knows anything of Mr. Joseph Verhulst kindly write to Mrs. A. Bryant, R. R. 2, Sardis, B. C.?

### Seasonable Cookery.

**Rhubarb Pudding.**—Wash 3 pints of rhubarb cut into inch lengths without peeling. Mix half a grated nutmeg with 3 cups granulated sugar. Butter a dish well, line it with a layer of fine bread crumbs, cover with a layer of rhubarb, then sprinkle thickly with the sugar and dot with bits of butter. Repeat until the dish is full, having the last layer of buttered crumbs. Bake for an hour in a rather slow oven; serve hot or cold, with plain or whipped cream.

**Rhubarb Cup Pudding.**—Butter as many cups as there are persons to be served, and into each put a large spoonful of stewed and sweetened rhubarb. Pour boiling water on a pint of bread crumbs, let them soak until soft, then drain. Add to the crumbs one well-beaten egg, a large spoonful of sugar, a little nutmeg, and mix well. Turn this upon the rhubarb in the cups and bake. Serve with cream and sugar.

**Asparagus, French Style.**—Mince boiled asparagus fine, add a little finely-chopped onion, the beaten yolk of an egg, and seasoning to taste. Heat well, place in a hot dish and serve with croutons made by toasting bits of buttered bread in a hot oven.

**Creamed Asparagus.**—Make little bread caves, with cubes of bread two inches square; the centres scooped out, to leave a half-inch wall. Brush all over with melted butter; sprinkle with grated cheese, and set in a hot oven until the cheese melts. Fill with hot creamed asparagus, and place a hot poached egg on top of each.

**Bran Cookies.**—Take half a cup each of sugar, molasses, milk, and shortening; 1 teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves, 3 cups bran, ½ teaspoon soda. Sift the soda and spices into the bran, and mix well. Add the other ingredients, the shortening melted

over hot thoroughly buttered The spice

Spring S lettuce le hard-boiled layer of ch of thin s lettuce. cheese, po serve.

First ru then wash

Have se dishes, and hemmed, t off and ob using, the soap and dry in the once a wee the water

Rub the paper, usi remove sp daily with This will necessary.

At this are old, th in cooking If soaked i recover pa skins are s them in t strip arou bursting, quickly ba put them i a boil, an done, add Drain dry shake, lea time to dr side of lar the center cold water cook more will be le cooking. I foodstuffs They shou butter and Starchy f valuable a degree, as

### What

Many p the increa conditions began. F the norm vodka in l has broug from thos 18,000,000 sunk by marines du ing the is still the even at fr At 50 cent fifth of a c there is r delightful

A Georg a town o call from in the No usual cust time for week or t ing to m divine—a turn—ask "Well, your goo North?" "Dad," praying you and packed."

over hot water, and mix all together thoroughly. Drop from a spoon upon a buttered pan. Bake about 15 minutes. The spice may be omitted.

Spring Salad.—Line a salad bowl with lettuce leaves. Cover with a layer of hard-boiled eggs, thinly sliced, then a layer of cheese, another of lettuce, one of thinly sliced new onions, then one of lettuce. Cover the top with grated cheese, pour salad dressing over, and serve.

**The Scrap Bag.**

**Egg stained Spoons.**

First rub the spoons with fine salt, then wash in ammonia and water.

**Care of Dish Cloths.**

Have separate cloths for milk vessels, dishes, and pots and pans. All should be hemmed, to prevent the lint from wearing off and obstructing the sink. After each using, the cloths should be washed with soap and water, rinsed and hung out to dry in the sun. They should be boiled once a week or more. Sal-soda added to the water is good to remove grease.

**Care of Stoves.**

Rub the cook stove every day with paper, using sapolio when necessary, to remove spots. To keep it black wipe daily with a little kerosene on a cloth. This will render frequent polishing less necessary.

**Cooking Potatoes.**

At this time of year, when potatoes are old, the greatest care must be taken in cooking them to have them palatable. If soaked in cold water for an hour, they recover part of their freshness. When the skins are smooth and without spots, boil them in their skins, just taking off a strip around the center to prevent bursting. They are more digestible when quickly baked. When boiling old potatoes put them in cold water; then let come to a boil, and bubble very gently until done, adding salt when partly done. Drain dry; partly remove the cover and shake, leaving on the stove for a short time to drive the steam off. If the outside of large potatoes becomes soft while the centers are still hard, add a pint of cold water. This will make the outside cook more slowly, while heat enough will be left at the center to finish the cooking. Potatoes do not contain enough foodstuffs to be valuable eaten alone. They should be accompanied by meat, butter and cheese, or a rich white sauce. Starchy foods, such as potatoes, are valuable as force-producers and, to a less degree, as heat-givers.

**What Price Do You Pay for Tea?**

Many people are somewhat aghast at the increase in the price of tea, due to conditions that have arisen since the war began. Freight rates are three times the normal rate, the prohibition of vodka in Russia and absinthe in France has brought forth an increased demand from those countries for tea, while over 18,000,000 lbs. have been lost on vessels sunk by German cruisers and submarines during the year. Notwithstanding the increased price, however, tea is still the cheapest hot drink obtainable, even at from 50 to 70 cents a pound. At 50 cents a pound the cost is only one fifth of a cent per cup. Upon the whole there is no reason for giving up this delightful beverage.

A Georgia man tells of a minister in a town of that state who received a call from a large and wealthy parish in the North. In accordance with the usual custom the clergyman requested time for prayer and consideration. A week or two elapsed. A friend, chancing to meet the youngest son of the divine—a lad of somewhat irreverent turn—asked:

"Well, Henry, how are things with your good father? Is he going North?"

"Dad," replied the son, "is still praying for light; but, sir, between you and me, most of his things are packed."

**Who can afford Comfort?**

Who have bought Winter Comfort for their families? The wealthy only?

No, not the wealthy, but the thoughtful men—men who were glad to go to some trouble—and perhaps make some sacrifices to improve their homes.

These men inquired and found how easy it was to obtain healthful, furnace heating without waiting until they were ready to build, or without making serious alterations to their old homes.

**The Price of Hecla Heating is Small**

Consider what it buys and the cost is too small to be a real obstacle to any man. You would be willing to pay twice or treble the amount for the enjoyment that comes from a good furnace. \$90 to \$150 will install a thorough Hecla heating system in your home. \$90.00 to \$150.00 and your home whether old or new is made warm and up-to-date.

Should any man let his family miss the years of solid enjoyment that Hecla heating would give them. Most men can afford it. But many men—and perhaps you are one—have never thought seriously about it. You may not have "got down to it" yet. If you had, you would have found that it is a simple matter to heat your home. You would have found the cost so low that you would have had a "Hecla" long ago.

Think about it Now. Write to-day and get the information you need to plan for comfort next winter.

The Hecla is the furnace with the Steel-Ribbed Fire-pot—a fuel-saver to the tune of one ton in seven. It has Fused Joints that we guarantee to be proof against leaks of gas or dust. It is the furnace that supplies mellow, healthful air. It is a fine, durable piece of work—a furnace that holds the heat for hours without waste; the sort of workmanship that lasts a lifetime—and this furnace costs no more than other good furnaces.

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Let us send you Illustrated Booklet showing all the advantages of the Hecla. Heating plans, specifications and estimates will be sent free on request.

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The finest Range built

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Here is an artistic 9-piece Dining-Room Suite of Jacobean design, made of selected oak, consisting of buffet, fully equipped with lined cutlery drawer and dolly drawer; large double cupboard, with panel doors and full length linen drawer, shaped mirror and wood panel back; pedestal extension table, extending 6 feet; glass door china cabinet and five diners and one arm chair, upholstered in genuine leather; complete as illustrated (excepting small serving table, which is \$12.00 extra) for \$82.00

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**The Adams Furniture Co., Ltd., Toronto**

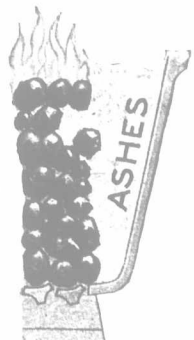
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Straight Walls Fire-pot of "SUNSHINE"

Unless you *KNOW* positively that a cheaper furnace will heat your home without waste of fuel, there is small satisfaction in saving a few dollars on its purchase. The Sunshine Furnace saves coal because it is well made and because every part has been carefully thought out.

**Look It Over.**—Any one can see that the greatest heating factor in a furnace is the fire-pot; that a pot with straight walls, like the Sunshine fire-pot, will give off more heat than one that must often have an outer lining of ashes.



Slanting Walls Fire-pot gathers ashes and decreases radiating surface

Doors and dampers that are tightly fitted will certainly hold the fire longer than those that are loosely fitted. The *WIDER* air passages and *LARGER* radiating surfaces of the Sunshine must heat the air much more readily. These Sunshine Furnace features are coal-savers that mean much in mid-winter.

# McClary's Sunshine Furnace

Saving coal interests you, of course. Then you will want a copy of our booklet on the Sunshine Furnace. Send for yours to-day.

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**YEAR OFF THIS COUPON**  
Kindly send me without expense on my part:—  
1. Your booklet on the Sunshine Furnace.  
2. Also forms for your engineers to tell me how to order a system that will properly heat my home.  
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## Our Serial Story

### The Road of Living Men.

BY WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT.  
Author of "Down Among Men," "Fate Knocks at the Door," "Red Fleece," "Routledge Rides Alone," "Midstream," "Child and Country," etc.  
Serial Rights Reserved.

"But, Yuan," I said, for what I had seen on the ship was burning me, "you have a real home—up the river. None, none of these things could pass that garden wall."

"I know," he answered. "I have thought of that." He was silent a moment and then laughed. "We might enjoy the yellow roses."

"Yellow roses are tender subject with me," I said.

"Thomas—"  
We always smiled when he began this way. His upper lip invariably flickered over my name.

"Yes."  
"Thomas, do you think a woman could be a man's country, too?"

"Yes, and his career."  
"You think a woman feels honored in being a man's career and country as well as his—mate?"

"Yes. She would make him king."  
He laughed again. "Don't you know a woman needs to be shocked now and then by a man's prowess—in that world which she does not enter?"

"Shocked?"

"Yes. If the king raised yellow roses, and did not send them out of the garden, the queen would soon forget the genius of their culture. The queen needs the word to come in from another king, 'Never were there such yellow roses as this fellow produces'. Shocked, is the word, Thomas. Don't you see that a woman loves her mate more because he brings home from the hunt—the fiercest blue boar, the mightiest elk—at the end of day? Then she turns the eyes of her children to the man as he rests, saying: 'See what a great man can do, my babies. Look well to be like him—for he is all.'"

"The times are insane with that reasoning," said I bitterly. "The wildest boar, the bulkiest stag, the gaudiest robe—why, Yuan, the world is rotten with fighters and merchants who live by that. And women are not happy. Chinese women are not happy. Women are not happy in the States. All want men, lovers; they want children, not bred for margins and maiming each other. Women want lovers—who can knock at the doors of the inner life where the beautiful mysteries and the lovelier children are. Women everywhere are ready for that—and modern manhood is not making good."

"There shall be a night of talk in Washington," said Yuan. "You and I and another shall talk—another Chinese man. . . . But after all, Jane Forbes will see the way. She thinks with her soul—as the gods do. Sometime it will come up to her brain—a full-winged decision—and she will say, 'Come with me, Yuan—or 'My friend—we must go different ways for the present. It has been sweet together—a tryst to remember until we meet again.'"

I shut my eyes before this vivid picture of their parting. . . . And then my mind searched America—ahead in the starless sea distance. Where was Mary Romany this night, and what had she to say to me? The same forces that hung the stars and turned them from the light, inclined the hearts of such women to a lover's desire,—or gathered up a universe of storm-clouds and flung them between the passion of man and its answer.

In the noblest night I ever saw at sea, the *Monfrisia* passed Barber's Point, steaming well out beyond the Pearl River reefs and breakers, and into the coral passage to Honolulu. There was a depth and density of black in the south over Oahu, not of clouds, but of sheer night, that gave to the moon a lustrous whiteness that must be paralleled it at all, among the angels. Jane Forbes, Yuan and I, stood far forward on the promenade. . . . I was better every hour, and it was but little over four months since that June dawn of the river-firing. They had said it would be twice as long before I

would be as strong as I seemed this night, and a year before I would be quite well.

"Lights of a city, seen from the sea, And all for a letter, waiting for me,"

Jane Forbes hummed, regarding me with her calm smile.

"Thomas is true to himself," said Yuan. "He is the pure romantic principle. Not only the lights of the city, but the big self-lit stars shine for the world's romance. . . . Commerce looks down, he says; sex often looks down, the ego looks down,—but Romance looks up and beyond to—Incandescence."

I had no protest. Jane Forbes smiled at me again. I was thinking that the warmth of affection from these two was good for a man to win.

Morning brought me the letter from Mary Romany, of which these are sentences:

. . . I shall be in the East when you come. My father will not return to China, but is leaving New York very soon for South America on a new mining adventure. . . . Santell will go with him. The ship-load of mining machinery ordered at Hong Kong for Hsi tin lin will go to the South American property, via Barranquilla. . . . A letter in San Francisco will tell you where to find me.

. . . I pray that you are re-building every day. My father joins me in this hope. He means sometime to speak to you about that day—which even now, rends me utterly to remember. It is difficult for him quite to believe that you feel no hardness toward him. . . . I shall not go to South America at once. . . . I am counting the days until you come. It is hard for me to write, but we shall know what we have to do. We shall talk together and understand. Sometimes I think a deep true happiness must come from it all—when we each have done our work—but we shall know, when we have time, ample, uninterrupted time together—among strangers, away from war's alarms. . . .

So great a thing was this to me that I had to cable a sentence about it. I was afraid of the good old *Coptic*, day and night during the last six days, afraid of the remarkable limited train in berth and diner, parlor, and buffet; afraid of the earth, river, and sky, of bridges, tunnels, ferries; afraid of my own heart; lest it break from the tension of the days. It seemed too great a thing—that last long divided sentence—that we should have time alone together to wait until something of all was said. . . . I was afraid to think about it, lest it carry me out of all proportion, lest I should become fixed in a conception greater than she had meant. And yet how explicitly had she seemed to express this passionate need of mine.

We three separated in New York. "It's just for a little," Yuan said.

"Hunton will be coming east from St. Louis, too. Our Mission lady will be at her home in Philadelphia. And I join Shan Wo Kai, our Ambassador at Washington—to wait for you. We shall have that talk, you know—you and I—and that very wise patriot. I do not want you to make haste, but when you are ready—a week, ten days, as you like—join me at Washington. Wire the Embassy first from here—"

"I shall brood upon it, Yuan—and come forth reeking with power."

"Shan Wo Kai reeks normally. It will be an experience. I go, how do you say it—called to the carpet?"

The white face of Jane Forbes regarded me. She would smile—even if I failed as an apostle of romance. . . . I was alone and thought of the most wonderful sentence ever read—from the letter received upon my arrival in New York an hour before.

"I shall be waiting for you in Covent, Long Island."

5

And now I believe you will begin to see the real Mary Romany, and you perceive in comparison what a filmy dimensionless creature was she of Oporto, Hong Kong, and even of Liu chuan. . . . The something immortal happened in that visionary hour in which she came to the deck of *La Samaritaine*. The woman I loved and into whose eyes I could look clearly and steadily at last. . . . her hair was touched with white at the temples.

Afternoon, late October, brown fields, blue sky, woods of yellow and red; glimpses of the sea in a tormenting wind; a little crashing train gritty with dust in the aisles. . . . The train-man

called "Cove huddled close station, excor through, do last I saw h

If silence like humid us now, befo below zero. it down upon with silence. myself before came forward the train me comet's tail

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I laughed dress with at the throa and warm, a of pines. F lips—and the

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"Oh, I do gardens. I n Hankow—the delirious—"

"That's wh yellow rose—"

"But I didr "Mary Ron "Come. Th for us," she



called "Covent." The darkening woods huddled closely around a small rustic station, except where the road broke through, doubtless to the Sound. At last I saw her.

If silence could be indicated in degree, like humidity or temperature, this about us now, before the train started up, was below zero. The forest seemed to press it down upon us; the dusk was pregnant with silence. I felt the need of finding myself before speaking. Mary Romany came forward, and I went to her. Then the train moved. We waited until the comet's tail of racket had swept on.

I do not know who spoke first, but I remember telling her I was quite well, and that it was wonderful here.

"The Inn is just a little way through the woods," she said. "I was not sure you could walk so well, and I arranged to hurry back and get—well, it's only a wagon—"

I laughed at her. She wore a gray dress with a narrow crimson edging at the throat and wrists. It was soft and warm, and belonged with the smell of pines. Her forehead reached my lips—and the white at her temples.

"Is there a piano there?" I asked.

"I thought of that."

"Have you ever been here before?"

"No. . . I heard of it on the Pacific steamer—a man was telling a woman about Covent, Long Island—the Bluffs, the Shore, the beautiful colored stones, the quiet and the Pines. It seemed a good omen, so I came to see. You were on the Pacific then—half-way to Honolulu. I laughed to think I was going from you—almost to the last corner of America I made you come to find me. . . But I like it here. This is the farthest east to me, and Hsi tin lin the farthest west—even if the world does know it the other way around. . . I began the journey in a palanquin nearly five months ago. . . Isn't it good to talk? I have not talked for years—"

She stretched out her arms and breathed the piney dusk. Presently I asked why she was laughing, for she had stopped in the path. "That long breath," she said. "That's a habit. It was for you. Tell me—can you breathe deep and deep now without it hurting?" "Without a bit of hurt," said I. "That came after Honolulu—the end of the pain."

At last it was clear, the secret of my rapid improvement.

In the swift finished hands, in the curve of the brow around the eyes, and down to the cheek, the woman had come; the rest was girlish still, the red mouth, the lithe figure of lengthened lines. I had never looked at Mary Romany's mouth before. The dark hair, the wide dark eyes, and the crimson edging of her dress, brought out the red. I recalled her mother, and there seemed others like her in poise and culture, stretching back over the years.

"When I saw you that morning on the hospital ship—you were breathing just in your throat," she was saying. "For months I have been taking long breaths for you—like that a moment ago—and in the night I would wake up and breathe deep for you. It seemed so cruel that you could not have all the air you needed. . . I want to be very good to you now. I'm so grateful for your getting well."

"For a long time, I had little to do with it, except for having the vitality. It was Yuan. More than all, it was holding until you came. That was really the big part of it—"

Then I told her about that morning, as I lay waiting for her on the deck of *La Samaritaine*; of the lovely mystery she had become to my eyes—how I seemed to see her with my soul—that I was closer to her, for the white in her hair and the face so pitying.

"And I wasn't quite sure, you even knew I was there," she answered. "Yet you told me something—and told me again—"

"As you bent over—"

"You know what you said?"

"Yes, it was the yellow rose—"

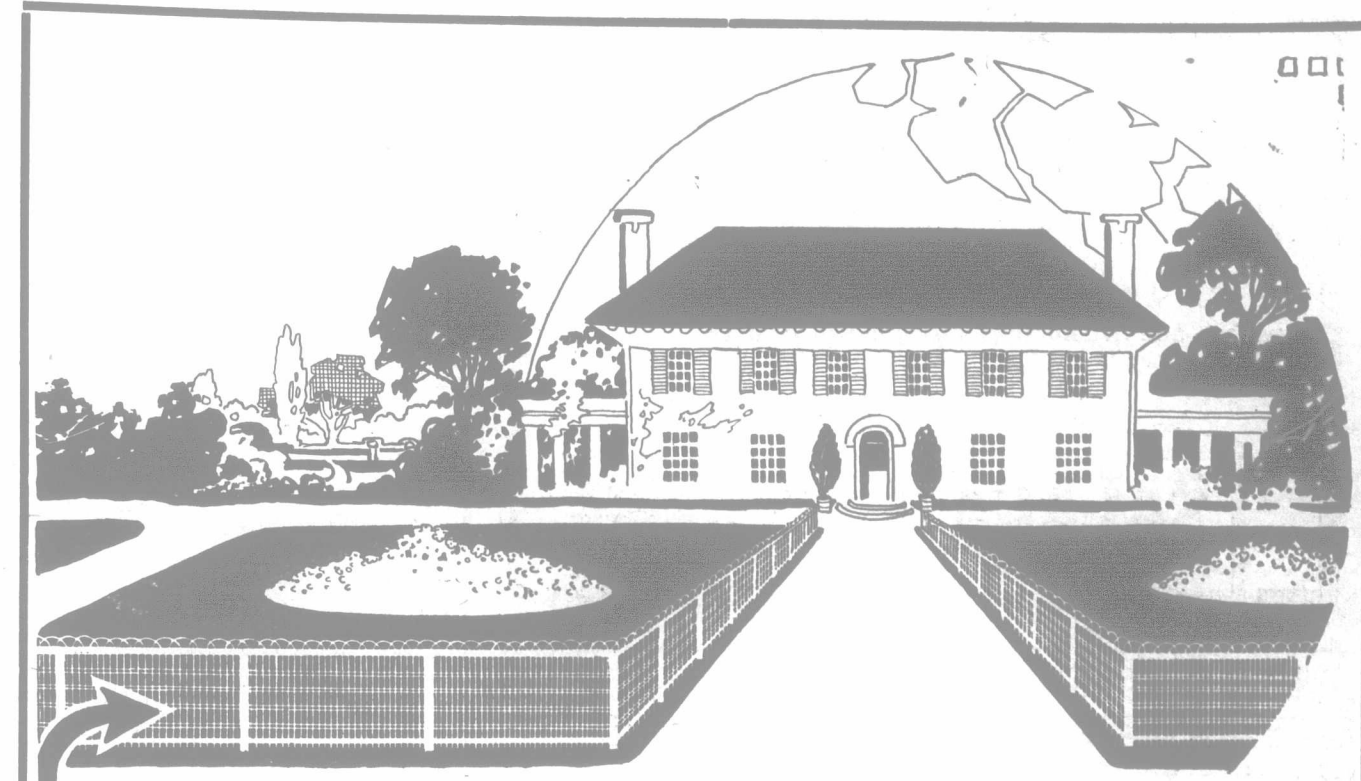
"Oh, I don't mean in the Chinese gardens. I mean in the river before Hankow—the hospital ship—you were delirious—"

"That's what I mean—it was the yellow rose—"

"But I didn't wear—oh."

"Mary Romany—"

"Come. They are waiting supper for us," she said, her voice rigidly re-



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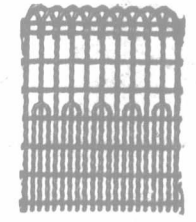
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pressed. "We have so much—much to say afterward."

It was dark. My lips brushed the seam at her shoulder, as we walked.

"I remember in the rainy thicket outside the Gate—when we were waiting for the Chinese to pass—" she said.

"You don't mean that you felt it—when I kissed your dress that night?"

"I knew it."

I saw the lights of the Inn.

"It was different when you told me that morning—on *La Samaritaine*

—different from the way you told me that night in the Garden. . . Oh, I can hardly bear to think of the Garden—it's so close to that place—in the river—"

Her hand clutched mine as she spoke.

I knew her horror of that morning. I meant to answer before she could speak of it further, but she was before me.

"It was almost madness," she whispered. "It would have been, but you were so dear—and lived. It comes over me—death couldn't be so dreadful, but the way of it—my father standing in the

proW of the boat—and your cry to him as you looked—"

"Don't you see, it was right, Mary Romany?" I exclaimed. "I could never have seen you as I did that morning that great morning on the ship—your face white, the white on your hair—your eyes full of terror and tenderness. That was my hour. The great woman came. You throbbed with the life that moves the world. All was gone from me but love. It was more important than life or death. Death couldn't mean

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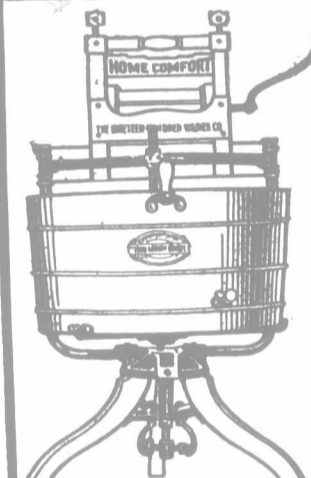


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anything important after that—don't you see?"

"I'm so thankful to you," she whispered. "It won't come back so terribly again."

To be continued.

**The Censor Entrenched.**

The safest place for a censor is, undoubtedly, in a dugout at the front. Those who foolishly linger on at home, dodging brickbats hurled alike by populace and press, suffer for their temerity. In the trenches is a happier existence, for there the censor's activities go unblest by publicity. He rules his little empire of suspicious literature quite untroubled by any authorities with power of criticism. Along the English lines he is usually a minor officer in his particular section, whose duty it is to examine all the outgoing mail of his astonishingly prolific charges. Tommy rather takes to letter-writing, and has the picture post-card craze as well. This means work for the censor, and doubtless exceedingly bore-some work at times, but there are occasional alleviations. The mail is generally divisible into three parts—post-cards, officially sealed letters, and letters unsealed. Most of the post-cards are of the army regulation sort, on which the only possible epistolary offense is originality of any sort. Picture post-cards there are however. In describing the activities of one "Bobby Little" as censor, Ian Hay, writing for Blackwood's, states that the French illustrated cards, presenting highly imaginative scenes in unmistakable colors, find much favor with the British forces, and that—

Most of these present soldiers—soldiers posing, soldiers exchanging international hand-grips, soldiers grouped round a massive and decolletee lady in flowing robes, and declaring that La patrie sera libre! Underneath this last, Private Ogg has written:

"Dear Lizzie—I hope this finds you well as it leaves me so. I send you a French p.c. The writing means long live the Queen of France."

The coveted "green envelopes" that must enclose all sealed letters and whose seal bears the writer's signature under the oath, "I certify on my honor that the contents of this envelop refer to nothing but private and family matters," form the easiest portion of the censor's labors. He has only to be sure that no bulky missive is addressed to some one—for example, the editor of a London newspaper—who might not be interested in "private and family matters." Then comes the prying into the unsealed letters, in which duty the censor's conscience is considerably put at rest by evidence that some of the writers rather enjoy than otherwise the prospect of official perusal. Or, as we read—

Others cheerfully avail themselves of this opportunity of conveying advice or reproof to those above them, by means of what the Royal Artillery call "indirect fire." Private Dunshie remarks:

"We have been getting no pay these three weeks, but I doubt the officer will know what has become of the money."

It is the firm conviction of every private soldier in "Ki" (khaki) that all fines and deductions go straight into the pocket of the officer who levies them. Private Hogg, always an optimist, opines:

"The officers should know better how to treat us now, for they all get a read of our letters."

The censor soon gains, certainly, a running knowledge of all the many and devious flirtations which Tommy carries on in the face of possible immediate destruction. It is a happy day, for example, that brings to light the fact that "Private Cosh," who has been writing incessantly to no fewer than four admiring females, has been deserted by one of them in favor of the local milkman (the slacker!). The difference that this rift will make to the censor is appreciable. Thus heartened, he plows steadily on through the other letters:

Most of them begin in accordance with some approved formula, such as—

It is with the greatest of pleasure that I take up my pen—

It is invariably a pencil, and a blunt one at that.

Crosses are ubiquitous, and the flap of the envelop usually bears the mystic formula, S. W. A. K. This apparently means "Sealed with a kiss," which, con-



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sidering that the sealing is done not by the writer, but by the censor, seems to take a good deal for granted.

Most of the letters acknowledge the receipt of a "parcel"; many give a guarded summary of the military situation:

"We are not allowed to tell you about the war, but I may say that we are now in the trenches. We are all in the pink, and not many of the boys has gotten a dose of lead-poisoning yet."

It is a pity that the names of places have to be left blank. Otherwise we should get some fine phonetic spelling. Our pronunciation is founded on no pedantic rules. Armentieres is Armen-tears, Busnes is Business, Bailleul is Booloo, and Vieille Chapelle is Veal Chapel.

The chief difficulty of the writers appears to be to round off their letters gracefully. Having no more to say, I will now draw to a close, is the accepted formula. Private Burke, never a tactician, concludes a most ardent love-letter thus:

"Well, Kate, I will now close, as I have to write to another of the girls."

But to Private Mucklewame literary composition presents no difficulties. Here is a single example of his terse and masterly style:

"Dere wife, if you could make the next postal order a trifle stronger, I might get getting an egg to my tea.—Your loving husband, JAS. MUCKLEWAME, No. 74077."

But there is a serious side, too, to the correspondence that passes through Censor Little's hands, and this does not lack appreciation from the sympathetic critic:

Listen to Lance-Corporal M'Snape: "Well, mother, I got your parcel, and the things was most welcome; but you must not send any more. I seen a shilling stamp on the parcel: that is too much for you to afford."

How many officers take the trouble to examine the stamp on their parcels?

And there is a wealth of homely sentiment and honest affection which holds up its head without shame even in the presence of the censor.

One rather pathetic screed began: "Well, wife, I doubt this will be a poor letter, for I canna get one of they green envelopes to-day, but I'll try my best—"

Bobby Little sealed and signed without further scrutiny.—Sel.

## Current Events.

Canadians, especially men from Edmonton and Toronto, have been highly commended for bravery in recent fighting at the front.

Ninety-five young students in khaki figured at the recent Convocation of Toronto University.

Austrians interned at the camp at Kapuskasing, Northern Ontario, gave some trouble to the guards. Four were injured, but, contrary to report, no one was killed.

A Spanish company is constructing a cableway for running a car directly over the whirlpool at Niagara. The car will carry 46 people.

Four German steamers, all forewarned, were sunk by submarines of the Allies in the Baltic Sea during the week. The Dutch steamer Batavia was blown up by striking a mine in the North Sea. Four were drowned, including an American.

The Allies are making arrangements to help to feed the starving Poles as well as the Serbs and Belgians.

An order has been issued in France by which all munitions workers who persist in drinking will be taken from the shops and sent to the trenches.

But little news has come from the front. A desultory artillery bombardment still goes on at Verdun, from which, it is stated, the Germans are withdrawing their infantry. Greater pressure upon the Belgians along the Yser is reported, with the cheering news that the British have captured the plain of Lens, a position of great importance. During the week the Italians have been drawn into sharp conflict, and have withdrawn

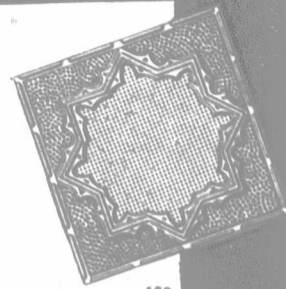
## For fire-safety, inside the home use 'Metallic' Ceiling Plates

YOU can make your home fireproof and more attractive at small cost by using Metallic Ceiling and Wall Plates. Many beautiful designs with cornices and mouldings for any style of room. You can put them on old walls as easily as new. Wash them or brighten up with paint whenever desired.

"Metallic" Ceiling Plates are sanitary, fireproof, inexpensive and good for a life time.

Write for booklet and prices. We manufacture all kinds of "Metallic" building materials and sell direct at lowest prices.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, Toronto and Winnipeg



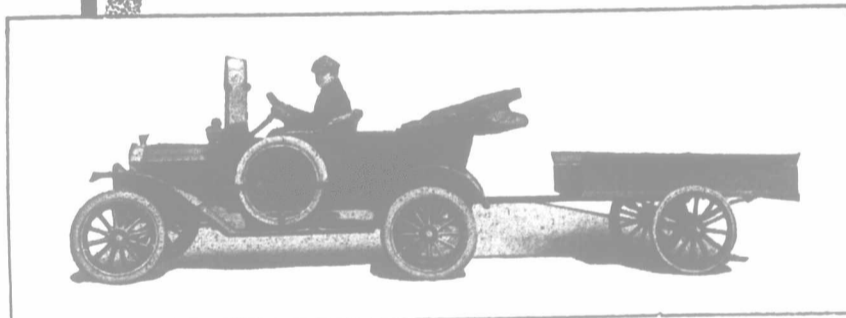
## LISTER IDEAL THRESHER

FOR 5 TO 12 HORSEPOWER



Write for Descriptive Catalogue to Dept. "G."

R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED, Toronto WINNIPEG QUEBEC ST. JOHN, N. B.



## Make Your Car Work As Well As Play

You might as well get a double service from your car. Hitch a FOX Trailer to it, and you'll find it such a splendid utility that you, too, will catch some of the enthusiasm responsible for the demand in the United States for thousands of trailers in the last few months.

For the farmer, for the delivery man, for anyone with a hauling problem to solve, nothing so useful has been developed for years. The FOX Trailer can be attached to any make of automobile with absolutely no risk of injury to the car. Built in accordance with the best principles of automobile design. All-steel chassis; ball-bearing wheels, interchangeable with Ford wheels; solid Dunlop tires, guaranteed for 10,000 miles. Size of body, 6 feet by 4 feet. Price \$85, f.o.b. Windsor. Send for descriptive catalogue.

Ask Your Local Automobile Dealer, or Write

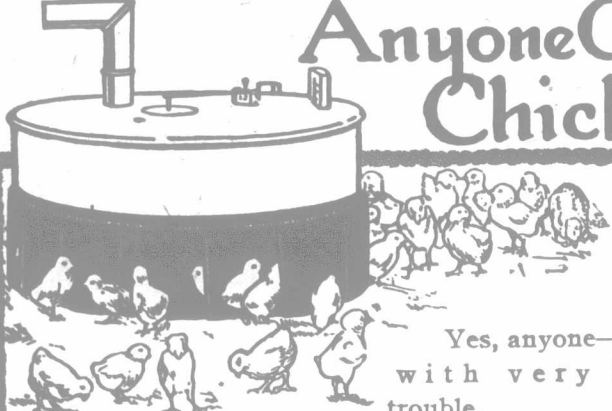
Fox Brothers & Co., Limited WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Dealers wanted in unreserved territory. Write or wire to-dap for Dealer's proposition and territory reservation



## Anyone Can Raise Chicks

with **Pratt's Baby Chick Food**



Yes, anyone—and with very little trouble.

Three weeks' feeding of Pratt's Baby Chick Food will give the youngsters a start which will bring them through the danger period and keep them growing steadily. Bowel trouble need never appear. Pratt's is a partly-cooked predigested food—a baby food for baby chicks. The amateur with his first batch of chicks can be sure of success by feeding Pratt's Baby Chick Food as we direct. Give Pratt's a trial and satisfy yourself.

25-cent packages and larger money-saving sizes up to 100-lb. sacks.

**SOLD AT ALL DEALERS ON OUR MONEY BACK GUARANTEE**

Pratt's White Diarrhea Remedy. A few tablets in the drinking water from the first day will prevent this trouble. Sold on our Money Back Guarantee, at all dealers, in 25c and 50c boxes.

Pratt's Disinfectant. Use freely in brooders, coops, and incubators to prevent disease.

**FREE** Poultry Wrinkles—a 64-page book that will show the way out of many troubles. Write for copy TO-DAY.

**PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Limited**  
68G Claremont Street, Toronto

along the Trent front. From the far east but little news has come, although it is known that the Russians, under Gen. Baratoff, are acting in conjunction with the British forces under Gen. Goringe, both advancing toward Mosul, with Bagdad as the objective. It is reported unofficially that the Bagdad railway has been cut.

### The Dollar Chain

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

Contributions from May 12th to May 19th:

A Friend, Belgrave, Ont., \$25; Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels, Ont., \$5; "For link," \$2; R. A. Jackson, Cottam, Ont., \$1.05; Mrs. Peter Robertson, Lucknow, Ont., \$1.00; George Walker, Orillia, Ont., \$1.

Amount previously acknowledged.....\$2,368.90

Total to May 19th.....\$2,403.95

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

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

#### A Good Conductor.

Phyllis, I conducted you  
To the altar, years ago,  
Where we promised to be true  
To each other, weal or woe;  
Nervously we faced the crowd  
And caught the train for Dover,  
Covered with confetti, proud,  
But jolly glad 'twas over.

Pleasantly we've lived since then,  
But the times are changing fast,  
For I hear the married men  
Are to be called up at last;  
So, pro tem, you'll miss my glance  
At the breakfast table—  
I shall be "somewhere in France,"  
Doing what I'm able.

Therefore, as our income went  
By degrees to nearly zero  
Since the war, to pay the rent  
You must act the part of hero—  
Be a 'bus conductor, dearest  
(Wages good—a chance to seize!)  
In my dreams your voice, the clearest  
Of them all I'll hear; O rarest  
Phyllis, of the fair the fairest,  
Calling "Fares, please!"

WILFRID L. RANDELL, in T. P.'s Weekly.

A very deaf old man went into a drug store to have a prescription filled. "Seventy-five cents," said the druggist as he wrapped up the bottle. The old gentleman took a well-worn purse from his pocket, opened it, and laid a nickel on the counter. "I said seventy-five cents," yelled the druggist. "Well," said the old man, "didn't I give you the five cents?" "Dog-gone you!" said the druggist as he swept the nickel into the cash drawer. "I made two cents on you anyway."

### LARGE AUCTION SALE OF 280 Head of Stock

LOCKE & McLACHLIN, auctioneers, will sell for C. F. JACKSON, on his farm, four miles south of St. Thomas, on

Monday, May 29th, 1916

Commencing at one o'clock, the following:  
53 good dairy cows, Durham, Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire, 80 steers and heifers, one- and two-year-old, 30 calves from one to six weeks old, 5 pure-bred Durham bulls,  
15 good young horses, four and five years old, some matched teams weighing 3,200 lbs., an extra good lot of horses,  
20 brood sows, 50 shoats, from 80 to 160 lbs. each. Some small pigs.

TERMS—Four months' credit.  
Parties from a distance will be met at Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas, on day of sale.  
Locke & McLachlin, Auctioneers, St. Thomas  
C. F. JACKSON, Proprietor  
Pt. Stanley, Ont.

## PEDLAR'S "GEORGE" SHINGLES

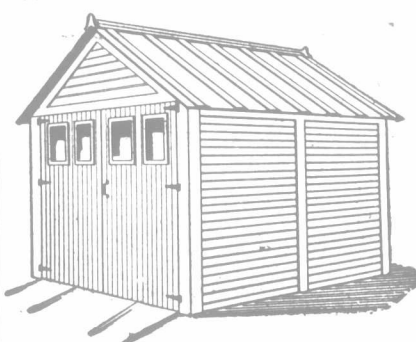


**THE roof of your barn is the first part to feel the effects of wear and weather. Make your roof wear-proof and you add many years of better service to your whole barn. Pedlar's "George" Shingles not only offer the safest protection against weather, wind, fire and lightning, but the way they lock together, tight on all four sides, makes them practically indestructible. Impossible for wind, rain and dampness to get beneath shingles and start to rot and decay your roof. For a permanent barn roof, Pedlarize now. Write for "The Right Roof" Booklet L. F.**

**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED**  
(Established 1861)  
Executive Office & Factories:  
**OSHAWA, ONT.**  
Branches:  
Montreal,  
Ottawa,  
Toronto,  
Winnipeg

*The Lock that Holds*

## "KING" GARAGE \$65.



Here's just the garage for farmers. It's low in cost, neat in appearance, weather-proof, and will protect your car during all kinds of weather. The sides are of frame construction and the roof is galvanized iron. It is built in sections at our factory and shipped all ready to set up. Two men can set it up in three hours. It is cheaper than you can have one erected in any other way.

Don't void your insurance by housing your car in your barn or drive shed—get a "King" Garage.

Our new booklet tells all about our garages. A copy will be sent to you free. Write to-day.

**The Metal Shingle & Siding Company LIMITED**  
Preston, Ont.; Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Ont.

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.

HELP WANTED—WANTED, MARRIED couple with no children for gentleman's country home. Man to do gardening and general outdoor work. Woman to do general housework. Permanent place for right couple. Must have references. Manning W. Doherty, Dixie, Ont.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn shipbuilding at good wages. Many ships needed in future. Apply Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

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

### WANTED

Fifty two-year-old roan Shorthorn registered heifers. Must be eligible for American records.

J. H. PATRICK, & SON, Ilderton, Ont.

### Harab-Davies Fertilizers

Yield Big Results

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

### FARM FOR SALE

To Close Out An Estate

The undersigned offers for sale the west half Lot 9, Concession 2, Sarnia Township, 100 acres. Soil clay loam, all underdrained with good outlets. House frame, on stone foundation, in excellent condition, recently painted and shingled. Good barn, with cement stabling and cement silo, besides cattle stable, new implement shed and other outbuildings. Watered by wells and windmill. Natural gas on farm, and no lease has been given of either oil or gas. Location six miles from Sarnia, and convenient to church and school. Telephone in house. Two or three acres of orchard. Farm has been well taken care of, and is in first-class condition. An excellent proposition for the right man to make some money. For price, terms and further particulars apply to:

**The London & Western Trusts Co., Ltd.**  
London, Ontario  
Or to William St. Marie, on the premises.

FOR SALE

### Blue Sea Lake Dairy Farm

NEAR OTTAWA

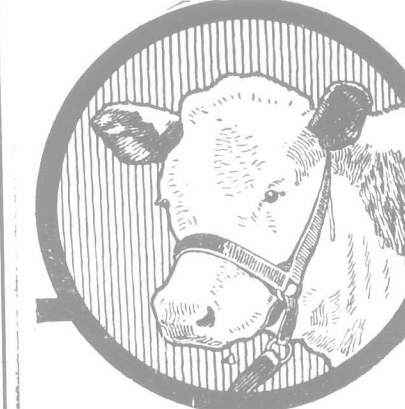
125 acres. Horses, Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle, Pigs, Poultry, Bees, Small Fruit and Vegetable Garden, Orchard, Substantial buildings. Well equipped with machinery. Good markets. Present income over \$3,000 a year. Apply—

**D'ARCY SCOTT, OTTAWA, ONT.**

### 2 Ayrshire Bull Calves

Show type, distinguished pedigree; about eight weeks old. For sale or exchange for females.

**GORDON L. LAMB, R.R. 4, Goderich, Ont.**



## Raised on "Purina" CALF MEAL!

ARE your calves growing as fast as you would like? Save milk and money by feeding Purina Calf Meal, the perfect milk substitute, containing 33 per cent. Protein and not less than 4 per cent. Fat. Ask your dealer about the special introductory price.

"PURINA" feeds are put up only in Checkerboard Bags.

Scientific feeding Chart sent Free upon request.

**The CHISHOLM MILLING CO., Limited**  
TORONTO  
Dept. Z

### The Pain

They should do a good job. What's the matter? Poor protection doesn't keep them safe. If folks don't protect their property, they're sure of getting it. M. I. P. Makes longer service and dealer by PAINT. The m experience varnishes fine suggest MAPL. IMPROVED. Exclud. Filtere which allows flow of sand. Dr. it Filters Sand and good flow of for preventing Sand Pumps wells. Atmos and storing amount of w slow feed. hard alumin ter, 200 more out of de-p-d. H. C. Ho. OF CHA — THE COLL. 47. THE ARLM



**The Old-time Painter Says:—**

"Locking the door after the horse is stolen is about the way some people buy their paint.

They shop around town for the cheapest kind of paint—then hire a painter to do a good job—it can't be done, and it isn't the painter's fault.

What's painting for?—it's for protection and preservation.

Poor paint lets moisture in and it doesn't keep the weather out—that isn't protection—it isn't preservation—and it isn't economy.

If folks only knew it, they'd put protection and preservation ahead of everything else in painting and make sure of getting it by buying

**MAPLE LEAF PAINT**

MADE IN CANADA

Makes Good Because It's Made Good.

I'll guarantee better appearance and longer service if you'll demand protection and service from your hardware dealer by asking for MAPLE LEAF PAINT.

The makers have had twenty years experience in making good paints and varnishes and can offer some mighty fine suggestions through their

MAPLE LEAF DECORATIVE AID DEPARTMENT

IMPERIAL VARNISH & COLOR CO.  
WINNIPEG TORONTO VANCOUVER

Exclusive manufacturer and patentee of

**Filtered Well Casing**

which allows free inflow of water and prevents inflow of sand, for bored wells in water sand. Low Draft Filters used in connection with my patent. Sand and gravel (column) system of procuring a good flow of water from water sand. Lock Filters, for preventing inflow of sand in deep-drilled wells. Sand Pumps for pumping sand out of deep-drilled wells. Atmospheric Pressure System of elevating and storing water, thus greatly increasing the amount of water that can be taken from wells at slow feed. Stockmen's Syringe Pumps, made of hard aluminum. There are none so simple, better, nor more sanitary. Tools for lifting lost pumps out of deep-drilled wells.

H. C. Hogarth, Tillsonburg, Ontario

MADE IN CANADA

REFINED

ALL THE NEATNESS AND STYLE OF THE FINEST LINEN MAY BE YOURS IN

**CHALLENGE COLLARS**

— THE MOST DESIRABLE WATERPROOF COLLARS ON THE MARKET —

AT YOUR DEALER'S, OR DIRECT

25c

THE ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, 54, 56 FRASER AVE. TORONTO

**Apiary Demonstration, 1916.**

We have raised an enormous army of fighting men. Many of them have dropped their tools in the shops, left their machines, locked up their desks or have left the ranks of the feeders to swell those of the fighters. We cannot all go to the firing line to fight, but we can do our utmost to feed those who have, and their dependencies whom they have left to our care. Honey is a staple that is sometimes classed as a luxury. It has a very real food value and at this time when sugar is so expensive it should be more extensively used than ever before. The production must be maintained.

To help you "KEEP BETTER BEES AND TO KEEP BEES BETTER", the Ontario Department of Agriculture is arranging to hold Apiary Demonstrations in all parts of the Province. The practical nature of the program is very inviting to all interested in beekeeping and in almost any district a good attendance is assured, provided the weather is suitable. A specially trained practical beekeeper is sent to take charge of the meeting and handle the bees, and he is generally assisted by local beekeepers. Several hives are opened and the actual working of the bees explained. Often a queenless colony or one preparing to swarm serves as an excellent object lesson. No matter how few colonies you keep, you are sure to learn something at one of these meetings. Already arrangements are well under way for over fifty of these meetings. The Department of Agriculture attends to all the advertising and supplies the speaker, so that the beekeepers do not incur any expense whatever. Interested beekeepers desirous of having demonstrations in their apiaries should communicate immediately with Mr. Morley Pettit, Department of Apiculture, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, so that arrangements can be made for the meetings.

**The Wool Boom.**

There is continued buoyancy in the big wool markets of the world because of normal or restricted supplies, and the widespread demand for woollen goods, caused by the tremendous destruction of this article through the war. This is reflected in the rapid and enormous growth of the former trivial United States export trade to a total of more than \$50,000,000 in value for the present fiscal year, over ten times the amount of such exports in any year preceding the war.

**Gossip.**

B. Armstrong & Son, of Codrington, Ont., have sold eleven young pigs in a very short time as a result of their advertisement in this paper. Their young sows are all gone, but they will have more to dispose of after the June litters arrive.

The great lady of the parish met an honest farmer.

"Good morning, Squire!" she said graciously. "I hear your daughter has married that handsome young artist who stayed with you last summer."

"Yes, my lady," replied the farmer, without any enthusiasm.

"And will she be happy, you think?"

"No, I'm afraid not," said the farmer, with a shake of his head. "My girl always had a hearty appetite."

Mrs. Farmer, a kindhearted mistress, was much disturbed that Martha, her hired girl, was obliged to sleep in a cold room on the top floor.

"Martha," said she, remembering the good, old fashioned custom of her girlhood, "it is going to be a very cold night, and I think you'd better take a flation to bed with you."

"Yes'm," she girl assented quietly.

Mrs. Farmer, happy in the thought that the girl was comfortable, slept soundly. When Martha announced breakfast the following morning the mistress asked: "Well, Martha, how did you get along with the flation?"

Martha breathed a deep, reminiscent sigh and said: "Well, ma'am, I got it most warm before morning."

---

**A Ford car bought part by part costs only \$40 more than the list price of the complete car as against \$940 more for the parts of the average car priced around \$1000 and less**

---

**\$940—Cost, over and above the list price of the car itself, for enough spare parts to build the average touring car priced around \$1000 and less.**

**\$ 40—Cost, over and above the list price of the car itself, for enough spare parts to build a Ford touring car complete.**

**\$900—Difference in part by part cost of cars.**

And remember, both by laboratory tests and actual service tests, the parts of a Ford car have proved themselves superior, part by part, to those of any other car.

Don't these figures drive home what is meant by the low upkeep cost of the Ford?

OF CANADA, LIMITED.

**FORD, ONTARIO**

<p>Ford Runabout \$490 Ford Touring - 530 Ford Coupelet - 730 Ford Sedan - 890 Ford Town Car 798 f. o. b. Ford, Ontario</p>	<p>All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer.</p>
---	---

**OK CANADIAN**

**4-ROW SPRAYER**

**An Acre in 20 Minutes**

Fully developed tubers grow on healthy plants. Keeping them healthy is done quickly and thoroughly—twenty minutes will do an acre with an O.K. 4-Row Sprayer.

No excuse for not spraying well and often. Four rows at once, thorough coating on leaves and stalk.

Can you afford to take the chance of losing your crop? Will you let bugs and blight rot in their work again this year? Make your profits sure.

FREE to potato growers, 48-page book, "Money in Potatoes."

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.

COUPON.

Canadian Potat<sup>o</sup> Machinery Co., Limited,  
491 Stone Road, Galt.

Send me FREE Book, "Money in Potatoes."

Name .....

Address .....

71-A

Save Your Profits

Mail the Coupon TO-DAY

MADE IN CANADA



### Why Not Cut Off the Two Cars of Filler?

It takes 400,000 cars to carry Fertilizers to our farmers every season. Forty per cent.—2 cars out of 5—is Filler. Order higher grades and Nitrate of Soda for your active Nitrogen and save freight.

The greater producing capacity of high-grade fertilizers without much filler means bigger out-bound tonnage for railroads and bigger purchases by farmers.

Send for "Cost of Available Nitrogen."

DR. WM. S. MYERS, Director  
25 Madison Ave., New York



No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**  
Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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

ASK our sales office nearest you for prices and terms on fertilizers adapted to your soil and crops

Send for Canada Booklet-Free

**The American Agricultural Chemical Co.**

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit

**Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure**

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the blemish, 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 you for 75c, price \$1.00. Canadian Agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

**Pan Lougia**

A gray thoroughbred Stallion, 15 hands 3 by 14, bred by F. J. King, near Aurora, Ont. This is a partly Irish well built and compact horse. Beautiful shoulders, loins and quarters good bone. Sweet disposition, kind and very intelligent. Typical sire to produce hunters, remounts, saddle and light drivers, as he has exceptionally good action. This horse will stand at Hazelburn Farm, Yonge Street, near Aurora; Lot 75, Whitechurch-York. Telephone: Aemilius Jarvis, King Line. Photo and pedigree on application. Fees: \$10.00 for approved half-bred, \$20.00 for thoroughbred mares. Cash on service with no privileges. Mares may be quartered on premises. A \$10.00 prize will be offered at all Whitehall King, Gwillimbury Fairs, for the best PAN LOUGIA colt. Address: Aemilius Jarvis, 103 Bay Street, Toronto Ont.

Mention this Paper

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### A Defaulting Mortgage.

A loans B. some money, so A takes mortgage. When the interest (\$100) is due B sends check and saying the interest has been put in a bank in neighboring town. A takes the check to bank where he does his business. Banker asks him to put his name on back of it. A is notified by banker that same check has been returned. No funds being there and takes \$100 off A's account. What steps should A take with both B and Bank to recover his \$100 from Bank and his interest from B. Ontario.

Ans.—A's proper remedy is against B, and proceedings should be taken against him rather than against the Bank. A should instruct a solicitor to take the necessary steps without delay. Incidentally he should get the dishonored cheque back from the Bank.

#### Cemetery Fences.

The cemetery is a corner ten-acre lot off my farm, which was bought by the town a good many years ago. The farm has changed hands a couple of times since the fence was put up, and as far as I can find out no one knows who put up the first fence, whether it was divided or not, the town putting up half and the farmer the other half. The old fence all around was built the same, and is now useless for keeping out cattle and other animals. The town is discussing putting up a new fence all around and want me to go half. If it is my duty to go half I will do so, but if I have nothing to do with the fence I don't see why I should have anything to do with it. Have been inquiring about several cemetery fences in the county. Some cemeteries have a church in connection and the fences are looked after by the church people, and others by the cemetery funds. Have consulted the township clerk but he seems to know nothing about it. He says the cemetery fences on his farm are kept up by the churches. Most everyone tells me the fence all around certainly belongs to the cemetery and the town, and I should have nothing to do with it. Would be very pleased to have your idea of the matter. Ontario.

Ans.—The town corporation, being the owner of the cemetery is obliged by statute (revised statutes of Ontario, 1914, chap. 261, sec. 18) to keep and maintain fences about the cemetery sufficient to prevent dogs, cattle or other animals from straying therein, and to keep such fences in good repair. There is nothing for you to do in that connection except to request the corporation to attend to the matter and see that it does so.

#### Gossip.

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, writes that since his sale in February, he has made the following sales:  
"To Alex. C. Graham, Hawkestone, the well-known three-year-old Hackney stallion, Whitegate Excelsior (imp.). This colt has had a very successful show career, having won first prize every time he was exhibited, at such exhibitions as Toronto and Guelph. S. W. Pollock, Ripley, secured the promising yearling Hackney colt, Avondale (imp.). To Leo. Chard, Lambton, was sold the Hackney pony colt "General Briton," also a sappy, young Rosemary bull, and a good, deep, two-year-old heifer "Lily Dale." Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, Alta., the well-known Shire breeder and importer, secured the three-year-old Shire horse, Dunsmore Nately. This horse was champion at both Toronto National and Guelph Winter Fair in 1915. Mr. Rawlinson also secured a promising young black two-year-old horse, To Messrs. Scovil & Son, Gagetown, N. B., went a two-year-old Clydesdale colt sired by the well-known sire, Ryeon Model. Messrs. Scovil also secured a nice roan bull calf, Bodega Butterfly Henry Tweedy, Earncliffe, P. E. I., purchased a promising red bull calf, along with the big, good cow, White Lily. H. & S. Downey, Gull Lake, Sask., purchased a good, thick, red bull calf, sired by Lavender Sultan."



## Put Your Corn in a Silo and Prevent this Waste

PRACTICALLY one third of the feeding value of your corn crop is lost when you allow the fodder to become dry or to stand exposed to the weather. Besides, it is a great deal of trouble to feed corn stalks, and cattle cannot eat them up clean. Any way you look at it there is a big waste that could be prevented by putting your crop in an

## IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

This silo assures you of well-preserved silage, the only kind that has any value. You cannot expect good silage from a "cheap" make-shift silo. You cannot make or save money by buying such a silo, no matter how low its cost. Low price is not what makes a silo a good investment. It is the quality of the silage you get out of a silo and the number of years that it will last that determine its value.

Every feature of the Ideal is the result of long experience in silo manufacture. Every detail in the selecting of the material, and the manufacture and fitting of the parts is clearly explained and illustrated in our large silo catalogue. There is nothing obscure or indefinite about the superiority of the Ideal.

Ask for a copy of the catalogue and read it. You will see just what kind of material is used; how the staves are milled, splined and made to fit perfectly; how the wood is treated with a preservative that protects it from the moisture and acid in the silage; how the entire silo is put together to withstand for many years the tremendous pressure of the silage.

Get all the facts about this silo clearly in mind. Write today for catalogue.

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

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.  
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.  
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## Spray Regularly

NOTHING is quite so vital to the success of your crops as regular spraying. Blight, bugs, etc., are never idle. Use an

### OK CANADIAN

ONE-MAN SPRAYER (Wheelbarrow Type) and you will be certain of a bumper crop. Handy, easy to operate, nothing to get out of order, a thorough sprayer. Can be used for spraying trees, etc. 49-B Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Ltd. 491 Stone Rd., Galt, Ont.

Full particulars of this outfit, also useful information about spraying solutions, sent FREE. Write for it to-day.



## Cure Your Cows of Caked Udders With Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

3 APPLICATIONS GUARANTEED  
For Sale Everywhere. Write for free sample.

Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ontario

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

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

## ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Have several young bulls and heifers for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed; L. O. CLIFFORD, OSHAWA, ONT.

**WOODLANDS BROWN SWISS AND PONIES** We have no Clydes. left for sale. Our special offering is Brown Swiss bulls, out of high-stone and big producing dams. Strictly high-class. Also Shetland and Welsh ponies. R. BALLAGH & SON GUELPH, ONTARIO

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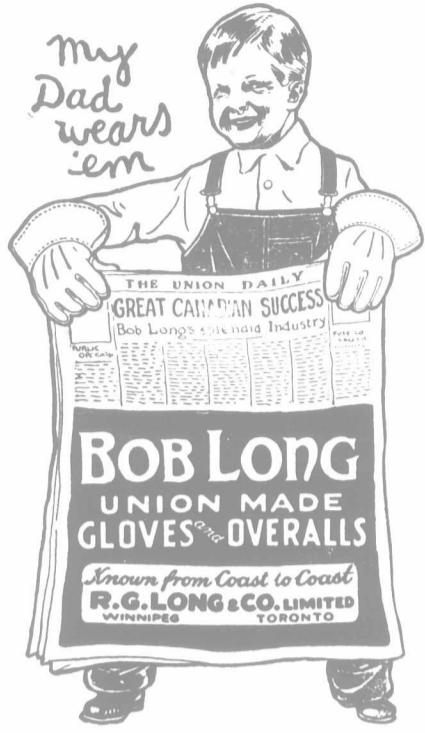
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over 8,500 lbs. C

of 329 days. C



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**The Salt is mighty important**

**Windsor Dairy Salt**

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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 our **FREE BOOK** giving list and free book describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up.

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**Elm Park Aberdeen-Angus**

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

**James Bowman Box 14, Guelph, Ont.**

**ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM**

**Angus, Southdowns, Collies**

Special this month:

**Southdown Prize Rams**

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

**Aberdeen Farm** has for present offering some choice young Aberdeen-Angus stock, both sexes, prices reasonable.

**J. W. Burt & Sons**  
R. R. No. 1, Hillsburg, Ontario

**TWEEDHILL--Aberdeen-Angus**

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

**Burnfoot Stock Farm, Caledonia, Ont.**

Breeders of heavy-milking dual-purpose Shorthorns. We offer now a handsome roan bull, calved Aug. 13, 1915, out of Jean's Lassie, the champion 2-year-old in the R.O.P., and sire as good. **S.A. Moore, Prop., Caledonia, Ont.**

**The Glengore Angus** We have couple of nice yearling males, sired by Middle Brook Prince 3rd, for sale at reasonable prices. Particulars on application.

**GEO. DAVIS & SONS, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.**

**Northlynd R.O.P. Shorthorns and Jerseys**

Present offering: one shorthorn bull old enough for service, whose dam, his dam's full sister and his grandam in six yearly test's made an average of over 8,500 lbs. milk, testing over 4% in an average of 329 days. **G. A. Jackson, Downsview, Ont.**

**Gossip.**

**Good Sales of Shorthorns.**

A. F. & G. Auld, the well-known Shorthorn breeders of Guelph, Ont., write:

"We have lately sold some very fine cattle to Thos. Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. The winning senior bull calf last year, Field Marshal, for fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500). This bull has been steadily improving till now he is just about right. He has a beautiful masculine head, well set, smooth shoulders, full heart girth, wide-set, deep thighs, absolute finish at the quarters and tail head, and stands on straight, strong legs. Commander-in-Chief, a last year junior calf, out of Nonpareil 46th, for \$1,000. He is a bull that has developed remarkably all winter and spring. Nonpareil 46th, his dam, together with her promising young white bull calf for \$1,500. She is a cow that will be hard to beat this year. It is worth while noting that she was only four years old in March, has had two calves, and is to-day better than she ever was before, and she has to her credit the winning at the Canadian National Exhibition of first prize last year and the year before. She is typical of the stock our old bull, Burnbrae Sultan leaves. She is one of the first calves he has left.

"Mr. Stanton also picked out one of our numerous senior bull calves, at a good price, Orange Star, as a sample of our crop that will soon be on the market. He has in him a very deep, low calf of beautiful character. Mr. Stanton thinks Orange Star, as well as numerous other calves we have, will make as good bulls as Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief.

"L. S. Fears, of Broken Arrow, Okla., recently got one of our good breeding cows, a red Nonpareil.

"These and numerous other sales are giving us the best start in business of any year we have yet had.

"Our show herd is looking well, and will be a great deal stronger this year than last."

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Two Pumps for one Well.**

I intend drilling a well this spring and would like to have two pumps in it. One outside and one inside. The pipes from the well to the house pump will be underground about four feet. Would it be satisfactory to put only one pipe in the well to water and connect both pumps to it or should I run two pipes to the water one from each pump?

**C. W. F.**

**Ans.**—It is quite feasible to connect both pumps to the same pipe but in order to provide for both pumps working at the same time the main pipe in the well should be about as large as the two which connect with it; for instance, a three-inch pipe down into the water would have a shade over twice the capacity of two two-inch pipes to the pumps.

**W. H. D.**

**Colt has Sore Eyes.**

I have a gelding rising four years old. He had the distemper at two years. He broke and run good. He got over the distemper all right, and ever since he has been troubled with sore eyes about every two months. There is a white scum comes all over them and he cannot see for two or three days and they appear very painful. They start to clear off and matter runs out of them. I took him to the veterinarian and he gave me some powder to put in them and gave him a ball, but it did him no good. Please tell me the cause and is there any positive cure or is he likely to go blind?

**A SUBSCRIBER.**

**Ans.**—This is periodic ophthalmia and it is more than likely that it will keep on recurring until the colt becomes permanently blind. When attacks are on keep in a darkened box. Get a lotion made of 10 grains sulphate of zinc, 20 drops fluid extract of belladonna and 2 ounces distilled water. Bathe the eyes well three times daily with hot water, and after bathing put a few drops of the lotion into each eye. It would do no harm to purge with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger.

**Keep the Home Fires Burning!**

**UT** fire means fuel, and fuel means money, and money is hard to get when the wage-earner is taken away.

It would be sad enough if the fires went out on the hearth at home for want of means to keep those fires aglow.

Have you so arranged your affairs that, in the event of your death, your wife and children would still enjoy fire-side comforts?

A husband, aged 35, can secure for his wife, if she be of the same age, an income of \$50.00 per month, payable throughout life by The Mutual of Canada, for an annual premium of only \$299.80.

By means of one of these monthly income policies you can be sure that, in the event of your death, the "home fires" would not go out.

A very small sacrifice would secure this protection, which is the very "last word" in life insurance. Write us for further information.

Is there a Mutual Policy in your Home?

**The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada**  
Waterloo, Ontario

**Maple Grange Shorthorns** Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped. Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, messy heifers.

**R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ontario**

**Shorthorns** Pure Scotch and Scotch topped—Booth. Also five (5) young bulls from ten to twenty months old, of the low down, thick kind, good colors—reds and roans. Prices reasonable.

**G. E. MORDEN & SON, Oakville, Ontario**

**Spring Valley Shorthorns** Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

**KYLE BROS. Drumbo, Ont. Phone and telegraph via Ayr**

**Females SHORTHORNS Females** I can supply females of the most popular Scotch families, Crimsons, Flowers, Minas, Lady Fannys, Nonpareil, Butterflies, Amines, Athas, Miss Ramsdens, Marr Emmas, Marr Missies and Clarets. A few bulls. **A. J. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS, ONT. Myrtle, C.P.R. & G.T.R. Oshawa, C.N.R.**

**Maple Shade Farm, Shorthorns**—The products of this herd have been in very strong demand. There's a reason. Can always supply a good young bull at a price which will make him well worth the money. Not many females for sale, but can show a few which should interest you.

**Brooklin, G.T.R., C.N.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. W. A. DRYDEN, Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont.**

**Canada's Grand Champion Shorthorns of 1914-1915** are headed by the great "Gainford Marquis," Imp. Write your wants.

**J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONT. G.T.R. & C.P.R.**

**GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS** Pure Scotch in breeding, we have an exceptionally choice lot of bulls for this season's trade, ranging in age from 8 to 15 months, big mellow fellows and bred in the purple. Also ram and ewe lambs of first quality.

**Wm. Smith & Son, Columbus, Ont. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Oshawa, C.N.R.**

**Spruce Glen Shorthorns** When in want of Shorthorns visit our herd. We have 70 head to select from. Minas, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emilys, etc. Many of them one and two-year-old heifers. Also several young bulls of breeding age—level, thick, mellow fellows, and bred just right.

**JAMES McPHERSON & SONS, DUNDALK, ONT.**

**Shorthorns and Shropshires**—T. L. MERCER, Markdale, Ontario—With 125 head to select from, we can supply young cows in calf, heifers from calves up, and young bulls from 9 to 18 months of age, richly bred and well-fleshed. In Shropshires we have a large number of ram and ewe lambs by a Toronto 1st-prize ram; high-class lot.

**Blairgowrie Shorthorns** Are always for sale at reasonable prices. Cows with calves by side and re-bred. Heifers in calf. Four bulls which should be heading good herds.

**JOHN MILLER, ASHBURN, ONT. Myrtle Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.**

**Pleasant Valley Farm Shorthorns**—For sale, 9 bulls of serviceable age. We can interest you in a real good bull at a right price, for herd headers or use on grade herds. Some sired by (Imp) Loyal Scot; also females. Write us before buying.

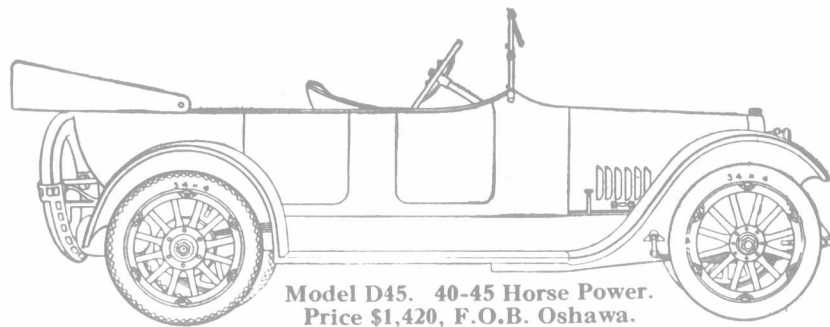
**GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONT., STA., C.P.R. 11 miles east of Guelph.**

**OAKLAND-48 SHORTHORNS** Present offering is one choice red bull, 20 months old, price \$175; also three about seven months old. A few cows with calves at foot and bred again, and some fine heifers bred. All registered and priced to live and let live.

**JNO. ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, ONT.**

**Fletcher's Shorthorns** Our herd of pure Scotch Shorthorns (imp.) and from imp. stock is headed by the show bull V.I.P. Stanford 129,929—a winner in Toronto in 1914 and 1915. Former sires, Royal Bruce (imp.) = 5,078 = Benachie (imp.) = 6,094 = and Joy of Morning (imp.) = 3,207 = Present offering, 4 choice young Scotch bred, bulls an "Orange Blossom", a Roan Lady and a "Mysie"; 3 choice young Scotch bred, cows and 4 nice yearling heifers.

**L.D. Phone Erin Station, C.P.R. Geo. D. Fletcher, P. R. 1, Erin, Ont.**



Model D45. 40-45 Horse Power. Price \$1,420, F.O.B. Oshawa.

**Remember this**—Power is the thing which makes or mars motoring pleasure and satisfaction. Other things may have a stronger appeal to the inexperienced eye, but eventually all motorists discover that power is the great essential.

**And remember this**—You can't have sufficient power in your motor car unless the motor is of the Valve-in-Head type. Racing drivers, almost to a man, use cars with Valve-in-Head motors. They know from years of experience that you absolutely cannot get sufficient power from any except a Valve-in-Head motor.

**Finally, remember this**—"McLaughlin" motor cars always have had Valve-in-Head motors, and developed to the highest point of efficiency yet attained in automobile engineering.

**Power! Valve-in-Head! McLaughlin!**

Bear in mind this trinity of terms when buying a motor car.

Write for free booklet, "Farm Life and Freedom."

Catalogue free on request.



THE **McLAUGHLIN** MOTOR CAR CO. LIMITED OSHAWA ONT.  
12 Branches Throughout Canada

**Spring Report on Beekeeping.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

This year the forms for reporting the winter loss and the condition of the clover were sent out earlier than usual. From the first reports a heavy winter loss was anticipated, but those received later are more favorable.

Eight hundred beekeepers reported 27,738 colonies in the fall and 24,953 colonies in the spring, showing a winter loss of 2,785 colonies, or 10%. There are probably fewer beekeepers in this Province to-day than a few years ago, due, largely to the winter loss, diseases, and possibly to the extra farm work and shortage of labor from war demands.

The mild spell in January caused the bees to rear brood and draw heavily on their stores. This with the high price of sugar last fall causing a stint on feeding heavily, resulted in many colonies starving towards the end of the cold weather. A few warm days early in April gave the bees a splendid cleansing flight and their condition now is reported as very good. The continued cold wet weather has retarded building up and the gathering of fresh stores, and many colonies may perish if neglected.

While the reports were only sent to a revised list of active beekeepers, 164 were returned with the remark "Not a Beekeeper." The careless, indifferent beekeepers with only a few colonies are rapidly disappearing, and the honey producing industry is becoming a specialist's occupation. At least it may be stated that while the number of colonies of bees in the Province has not increased there are more extensive producers and fewer small beekeepers. From the standpoint of honey production this is a much desired condition, indicating that the industry is getting on a better business basis from year to year.

Further evidence of the progress of the industry is the number of honey extractors in use. Some of the 800 beekeepers reporting undoubtedly produce comb honey, and hence, have no extractor, but 574 extractors of different sizes are in use. Twenty-one beekeepers are using power machines. Many more could probably be profitably employed. Of the 553 hand honey extractors in use, 201 are two-frame and 178, four-frame. Sixteen beekeepers are using motor cars to advantage. The increasing number of out-yards will undoubtedly increase the number in use.

The clover prospects are very good throughout the Province. The latter part of the season of 1915 being wet, gave the new seeding an excellent start and the scarcity of farm labor has increased the acreage seeded down. The honey market in Canada seems to be practically bare at present, and dealers are already contracting for 1916 crops at advanced prices. The scarcity of sugar assures a good market for a large crop of honey. MORLEY PETTIT.

**Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.**

**Fertilizer and Other Queries.**

1. What variety of grain would you advise sowing on new soil which has grown but one crop of fall rye? The soil is a brown clay with 2 inches of black loam on top.
  2. When should New Brunswick fertilizer be applied to potato and vegetable soil? I have several acres of fall-plowed ground which I intend to plant to cabbage, potatoes, onion sets, beets etc.
  3. Please state how and just when I should apply this New Brunswick fertilizer, and in what quantity?
  4. Would it be all right for potatoes, turnips and cabbages?
  5. Is "The Farmer's Advocate" printed in French by the Wm. Weld Co.?
- Ans.—1. Oats or barley should do all right.  
2. When preparing the ground for planting.  
3. Get directions for application from the manufacturers or salesmen.  
4. We do not know its composition so cannot give an estimate of its value. If you mean basic slag it will be all right, and should be applied about 400 lbs. per acre.  
5. No.

**\$15** <sup>95 UPWARD</sup> **ON TRIAL**  
Fully Guaranteed

**American CREAM SEPARATOR**

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

**ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL**  
Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture which illustrates our large capacity machine. Shipment made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 3200, Bainbridge, N. Y.**

**5 SHORTHORN BULLS 5 MILKING STRAINS**

A choice lot, 10 to 16 months. Dams with records of from 8,000 to 12,000 lbs.

**F. MARTINDALE & SON CALEDONIA, R. R. No. 3, ONTARIO**  
Long-Distance Phone

**Bulls, Bulls**—We have several young Holstein bulls for sale, just ready for service. Sired by the great bull King Segis Pontiac Duplate, and our junior herd bull, Pontiac Hengervell Poterie, and from high breeding dams. Prices low for the quality. Write and get them—Manchester, G.T.R., and Myrtle C.P.R. stations. Bell Phone.

**R. W. Walker & Sons, R.R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.**

**Shorthorns**—Bulls, females, reds, romas, size, quality. Breeding milkers over 40 years. Cows milking 50 lbs. a day. Big, fleshy cows that will nurse calves right. Prices easy. Write: **THOMAS GRAHAM, R.R. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**

**Shorthorns and Swine**—Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.

**ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT.**

**Escana Farm Shorthorns**

FOR SALE: Two imported bulls, proven valuable sires; 12 bulls, 10 to 20 months old, all by imp. sires and from high-class dams; also for sale, 20 heifers and young cows, several with calves at foot, all of very choicest breeding, and especially suitable for foundation purposes. Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**MITCHELL BROS., Burlington P. O., Ont.**  
Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

**THE AULD HERD**

Two good young bulls for sale, one fourteen and one seventeen months old, also a couple younger. Intending purchasers met at station on request.

**A. F. & G. Auld, R. R. 2, Guelph, Ontario**

**Oak Lodge Stock Farm**—Shorthorn bull, 20 months old, bred from dam of milking-strain. Two bulls, twelve months old. Will be sold at a price that will please customers.

**J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS, Burford, Ont.**

**Walnut-Grove Shorthorns**—Sired by the great sire Trout Creek Wonder and out of Imp. cows and their daughters of pure Scotch breeding and others Scotch topped. For sale are several extra nice young bulls and a few heifers. Let us know your wants.

**DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, R.M.D. Sheddon, Ont., P.M. & M.C.R.**

**SHORTHORNS SHIROPSHIRE CLYDESDALES**

Have still on hand one bull fit for service by Newton Sort #93049. Some good young times coming along. A few young cows and heifers. Come and see them. R. R. No. 3, OSHAWA, ONTARIO 2 1/2 miles from Brooklin, G.T.R. 4 miles from Myrtle, C.P.R. 1 mile from Brooklin, C.N.R.

**Four Imported Bulls**—The above bulls are chosen of good quality, and sired by the great sire King Segis Pontiac Duplate. We have five Canadian bred bulls, some of which are from the same sire. We invite inspection of our stock and will give our sponsor a special price. Write to: **J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, Phone Burlington, Freeman, Ont.**  
Burlington Jct., G. T. R. Station to Brooklin.

**Willowbank Stock Farm Shorthorn Herd**—Established 1855. This large and old-established herd has at the head the two great sires, King Segis Pontiac Duplate and the great sire, King Segis Pontiac Duplate. We have five Canadian bred bulls, some of which are from the same sire. We invite inspection of our stock and will give our sponsor a special price. Write to: **JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

**Meadow Lawn Shorthorns**—We have a large lot of bulls of very good quality, sired by the great sire King Segis Pontiac Duplate. We have five Canadian bred bulls, some of which are from the same sire. We invite inspection of our stock and will give our sponsor a special price. Write to: **F. W. EWING, G. T. R. and C. P. R. R. R. No. 1, Flora, Ontario**

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

For this week—a new clean water tile drainage system do in one day with power for itself.

Send for this week's issue.

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Raise money and get it fast. Blatchford's Young Pigs. You can make money from a pig. Blatchford's Young Pigs. You can make money from a pig. Blatchford's Young Pigs.

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**The Mart in Farm**  
**DITCHER**  
 and Road  
**GRADER**  
 (PATENTED)



**\$47.50**

For this small sum you can own this wonderful Ditcher and Grader—a necessity on every farm—it will clean out your ditches—run the water off your low lands—dig your tile drains to 2 or 3 feet. It will do in one day the work of 50 men with picks and shovels. It pays for itself with its first day's work.

Send to day for particulars.



Made Exclusively By

**Preston Car & Coach Co. Limited**  
 97 Dover Street, Preston, Ont.

**Potato Growers' Co-operative Associations.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE:"

In some parts of Ontario potatoes of excellent quality are grown rather extensively for commercial purposes. These potato-growing districts have special opportunities for earning for themselves good reputations by furnishing potatoes which will command the highest prices in our best markets. In order to bring this about, however, a united effort on the part of the growers seems essential. The real value of a Co-operative Association depends largely upon the organization being established on sound and up-to-date business principles, and upon the loyalty and the co-operative spirit of the members. A properly organized and established Potato Growers' Association could grow one or two of the most suitable varieties of potatoes, grade the crop into uniformity, give the stamp of the Association and distribute in car load lots when necessary. The officers could keep in constant telegraphic communication with the best markets and thus secure a wide distribution and avoid shipping to centers already over-stocked. By supplying potatoes in large lots in this way the cheapest transportation could be obtained and the best service secured, or the supply might be sent forward f. o. b., shipping point. The growers would thus be enabled to secure the just returns for their crop, to avoid many discouragements, and to place the produce with the consumer in the best condition and at a reduced price. Advantages would accrue, therefore, to both the producers and the consumers.

The following local Co-operative Associations have been organized in Ontario for handling potatoes alone or in conjunction with other farm crops:

Hillsburg Potato Growers' Association, R. D. Nodwell, Sec., Wellington Co.; The Rainy River Potato Growers' Association, A. G. Crawford, Mgr., Rainy River Dis.; Independent Vegetable Growers' Association, Henry Broughton, Mgr., Lambton Co.; Lambton Co-operative Association, George French, Mgr. Lambton County, Blezard Valley Association, Leandre Prevost, Sec., Nipissing Dis.; Farmers' Co-operative Association, Henri Bourassa, Sec., Nipissing Dis.

If the separate Co-operative Associations could be organized so as to embody uniformity in essential business principles and methods, and so as to allow certain variations to meet important local conditions, a great advancement would be made. This would in time permit of the establishment of a central or Provincial organization which would unify and strengthen the local Associations.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has established a Branch on Co-operation and Markets with F. C. Hart as Director. Mr. Hart has an office in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and is in an excellent position to render valuable assistance to those wishing to form local co-operative associations.

If the Potato Growers of Ontario would use the best methods of production and would organize along the lines here indicated, we would soon see a decided improvement in the potato situation in this Province.

O. A. C., Guelph. C. A. ZAVIIZ.

**Questions and Answers.**  
 Miscellaneous.

**Cement and Gravel for Cistern Wall.**

1. As I intend building a cistern in the cellar I would like to know how much cement and gravel it will take? Cistern to be 9 feet by 9 feet by 5 1/2 feet. How thick should wall be?

2. What amount of gravel and cement will it take for a silo 12 feet in diameter and 8 feet high, 6 feet to be under ground? This would be about 2 feet below stable floor. How thick would wall have to be? I intend putting 30 foot staves on top of wall.

Ans.—1. A wall six inches thick should be sufficient and for the dimensions mentioned 4 cubic yards of gravel and 3 1/4 barrels of cement will be required.

2. The first couple of feet should be at least eighteen inches thick, but a ten inch wall will do the remaining six feet. About 12 cubic yards of gravel and 10 1/2 barrels of cement will be required, if mixed in the proportion of one of cement to 8 parts gravel.



**Get all your Cows Earn**

Every milch cow in your herd earned a nice profit for you that your separator failed to deliver. Where did the money go? Let us show you.

Every separator (except the New Sharples) loses cream if not turned at the exact speed marked on its crank. Experiment Stations and independent researches have brought out the surprising fact that 19 out of every 20 separator users turn their machines under speed and thus lose \$2.40 to \$12 per cow per year. (See Purdue Bulletin No. 116).

The New Sharples skims clean whether turned fast or slow. It will get you this extra profit your cows make for you, but which your fixed-feed Separator throws away.

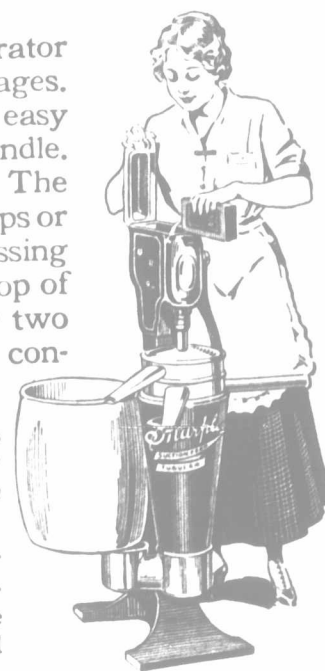
**THE NEW SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED**

Separator feeds the milk into the bowl in exact proportion to the separating force. At 45 revolutions it skims clean; at 55 revolutions it skims clean; and at 35 revolutions it skims equally clean and always with even quality cream. No other separator has these two valuable features—clean skimming and unchanging density of cream at varying speeds.

The Suction-feed Separator has other important advantages. The hollow tubular bowl is easy to clean and easy to handle. There are no discs to wash. The oiling is automatic; no oil-caps or oil-holes; no dripping or mussing of oil; no oil waste. The top of the large supply-can is only two feet from the floor—a great convenience in filling.

These are some of the reasons why you should have a New Sharples and get all the cream money all the time.

Read the full story in our new book, "Velvet" for Dairy-men which also explains our free trial plan. We will gladly send you a copy. Ask for it—now. Address Dept. 78.



Easily and quickly oiled. Once a month is sufficient.

**The Sharples Separator Co.**  
 Toronto Canada

**Robert Miller Still Pays the Freight**—And he is offering in Shorthorns some of the best young bulls and heifers that can be produced. Young bulls fit for service, some younger still; heifers ready to breed and younger, and some in calf. They are of the best Scotch families, and some of them from great milking families. They are in good condition and made right just what you want to make a proper foundation for a good herd, and suitable to improve any herd in the land. They will be priced so that you can afford to buy, if you will tell me what you want. Our business has been established 79 years and still it grows. There is a reason. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario

**Market the Milk**  
 Raise your calves and get the bigger money to which you are entitled. But do not feed the calf whole milk, with butter fat worth \$800 a ton.

**RAISE YOUR CALVES**  
 WITH  
**BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL**

You can sell all the mother cow's milk or butter and make your calf pay you a big profit on its feed, by raising it on

**Blatchford's Calf Meal**  
 The Recognized Milk Equal

You get 100 gallons of rich milk feed from 100 pounds of Blatchford's Calf Meal, and it costs you only one-fourth as much. It will make your calf grow fast and well. Blatchford's Calf Meal is composed of the elements the young calf needs in the most trying period of its life; is thoroughly steam cooked—prevents bowel troubles and other ills due to improper milk substitutes. Blatchford's Pig Meal insures quick, sturdy growth of young pigs at weaning time, without setback or falling off.

Write us for our Free Book on "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk." See us, Briggs Seed Co., Dept. 68 Toronto, Ont.

L. C. Beard, Hagers-town, Md. writes: "I can say Blatchford's Calf Meal will pay anyone 100 per cent. that has calves to raise."



**SHORTHORNS**

Five high-class bulls, from 10 to 15 months, two sired by Real Sultan, others just as good. Am pricing them low, as it is getting late in the season. A few heifers and young cows to offer, some milking families. Freight paid.

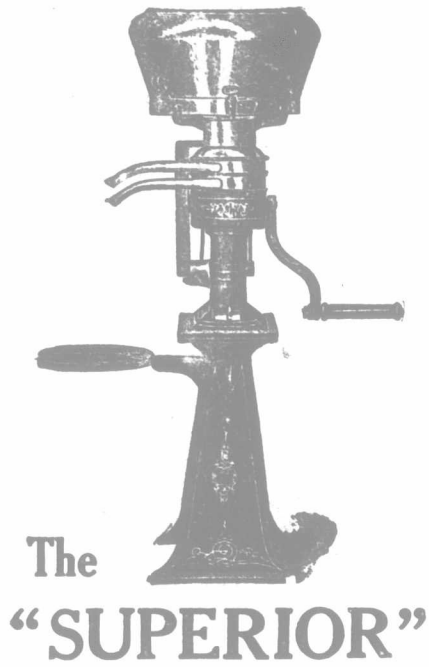
Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS**

A few choice bull calves for sale. Would price a few females. Inspection solicited.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

**Shorthorns—"Pail Fillers"**—Our Shorthorns are bred and developed for big milk production. If you want a stock bull bred that way, we have several; also Clyde, stallion rising 3, won 2nd at Guelph the other day in a big class. P. Christie & Son, Manchester, Ont.



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Separator  
MANY YEARS FROM NOW

It is a question just which part of a "SUPERIOR" Separator could wear out, if we exclude the rubber ring in the bowl. The weak point in all other separators—the spindle—is perfectly protected in the "SUPERIOR" by the patented ball-and-socket—certainly the spindle is safe from damage. Then the use of phosphor bronze in the worm gear, and in the bushings has banished trouble in these vital places. And the unique oiling system saves wear on the bearings. That is why the "SUPERIOR" Separator you buy to-day turns as easily and skims just as closely ten, twelve—fifteen years from now!

WRITE TO-DAY FOR THE BOOK!

We have prepared a book which you will read with the greatest interest; it gives all the "SUPERIOR" Separator facts—every cream producer should have it.

Write for your copy at once!

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TORONTO 8

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CUT ANY LENGTH  
JNO. J. GARTSHORE  
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HAVE YOU TRIED Dr. Lawrason's Mexican Liniment FOR COW ITCH

25c., 50c. or \$1.00. Sent promptly prepaid on receipt of price if your druggist cannot supply.  
Dept. E., DR. LAWRASON MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont.

19 BULLS--HOLSTEINS

From 18 months down. Grandsons of "King Fayne Segis" King Segis Pontiac, "Rag Apple Korndyke 8th"—the best of the breed. Write us giving particulars as to your requirements.

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

Walnut Grove Holsteins

Herd headed by May Echo Champion, full brother of May Echo Sylvia, who made 36 lbs. butter in seven days. Females for sale from one year old upwards. Prices right for quick sale.

C.R. JAMES, Langstaff P. O., Ontario  
Phone Thornhill

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Material for Barn Foundation.

What quantity of gravel and cement would be required for a three-foot foundation for a barn 35 feet by 70 feet? The foundation is to be two feet below ground and one foot above and one foot thick. Could you give an approximate estimate of the number of concrete blocks required for an 8 foot wall on same, allowing for 5 doors 5 by 7 and 10 windows of 5 square feet each?

M. D.

Ans.—For a wall of the dimensions given about 24 cubic yards of gravel and 21 barrels of cement will be required. The amount of cement is figured on the basis of one part cement to 8 parts gravel. If the concrete was made stronger the amount of cement would have to be increased accordingly.

2. Ordinarily concrete blocks are 8 by 8 by 16 inches in size and about 1,700 would be required.

Fertilizer for Potatoes.

I have purchased a quantity of commercial fertilizer which I wish to use on my potato ground. What is the best method of using same?

2. If put in the hills with the potatoes what quantity is required per hill?

3. If broadcast on the land what quantity per acre?

J. H. C.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. Some growers prefer sowing the fertilizer broadcast and cultivating it in, claiming that the roots of the potatoes practically feed from all the soil between the rows as well as in the row. Others recommend applying fertilizers at time of planting using a fertilizer attachment on the potato planter. Not knowing the composition of the fertilizer it would be impossible to say what quantity to use.

Young Pigs Without Hair.

Have two sows that gave birth to pigs without any hair on them. The sows carried the pigs the full time and were in good condition. Their feed consisted of a mixture of oat, barley and wheat chop. They were housed in a frame building with a cement floor but had a wooden floor to sleep on. Can you give any reason why the pigs had no hair? Would it be advisable to breed the sows again after losing these litters?

W. H. M.

Ans.—Instances have come under our observation where pigs have been born without any hair on them. The cause was laid to too close confinement and too heavy feeding of the sow. A pregnant sow does better if allowed to run in a sheltered yard and given plenty of roots along with the grain. If the sows were bred again the next litter may come all right but we have known of sows that never proved to be profitable breeders after farrowing a litter of pigs as mentioned.

A Farming Partnership.

Four years ago my father bought a farm, in his own name. I had some money and gave to him. He put in three times as much. No agreement was written between us. I trusted him. I did most of the work and took charge of everything. There are two more brothers. Now I want to separate from them. Could I claim wages for the time I worked for him? Or should I have the property valued now, and claim my share of the money I put in? I have no papers to show that I have a share in it. Could the law make my father pay me the regular wages?

D. S.

Ans. We think that, notwithstanding that there is no written agreement between you, nor so far as your statement shows any express agreement, there would be an agreement implied by law in your favor. You ought to claim wages and a return of the money you put in, with interest at the legal rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and—in the alternative—a return of the money and payment of a share of the profits. Resort ought not to be had to the Court if it may at all reasonably be avoided; but if negotiations should end fruitlessly and litigation become really necessary, we think that the Court would grant you such relief as would be suitable, just and reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances.

The "Florence Kitchen" Makes the happy family. McClary's Florence Blue Flame Oil Stoves simplify your cooking. Easy to use, clean, safe, economical, and reliable—an ornament to any kitchen.

McClary's FLORENCE OIL COOK STOVES

Wicksless, Valveless, Blue Flame, Automatic

No hot summer kitchens. The Florence is ALWAYS ready with AS MUCH heat as you want, right WHERE you want it—IN the cooking, and NOT out in the room. Costs less than a cent an hour per burner. You can keep one or four burners at an intensely hot flame, or merely simmering. To regulate the heat, you simply turn the lever according to the dial. There are no wicks to trim, nor valves to leak. The oil supply is automatically constant. All Florence stoves and ovens are fully guaranteed. Ask your dealer to show you the Florence. If he cannot supply it write to our nearest branch.

London Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Montreal Hamilton Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon 828

King Segis Pontiac Paul 15940

We have for sale a few sons of the above bull, ready for service, and whose dams are large, heavy-producing cows. Here is an opportunity to get the blood of KING SEGIS and KING OF THE PONTIACS at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

Also Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine

Larkin Farms Queenston Ontario

OAK PARK STOCK FARM CHOICE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Senior herd sire, Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd, 1st prize 2-year-old, Canadian National Exhibition, 1915. Sister is Lakeview Dutchland Artis, Canadian Champion sr. 3-year-old, with 34.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's full sister, world's champion sr. 2-year-old, with 22,645 lbs. milk in yearly work. Young bulls for sale out of R.O.M. dams. Prices and extended pedigrees on application. Phone Brantford 1102. Electric car line stops at farm. Visitors welcome.

W. G. BAILEY, Prop. R. R. No. 4, PARIS, ONT., CAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The only herd in America that has two sires in service whose dams average 119 lbs. milk a day and over 35 lbs. butter a week. Cows that will give 100 lbs. milk a day are what we are trying to breed. At present we have more of them than any other herd in Canada. We can supply foundation stock of this breeding. Visitors always welcome. Long-distance Phone.

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

Dumfries Farm Holsteins—Think this over—we have 175 head of Holsteins, 50 cows milking, 25 heifers due to calve in the fall, and 60 heifers, from calves up to 2 years, as well as a dozen yearling bulls, and anything you may select is for sale. Breeding and individuality the very best.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, St. George, Ontario

For Sale Only three bull calves from our senior herd sire and a few from the junior herd sire left. In these is combined some of the richest testing blood of the breed. Also females of all ages, 75 or 80 head from which to choose.

M. L. HALEY & M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont.

For Sale: Sons of King Segis Walker From high-testing daughters of Pontiac Korndyke. Photo and pedigree sent on application

A. A. FAREWELL OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont., Offer for sale, sons and grandsons of 100-lb. cows; one is out of a 24.56 lb. 3-year-old daughter of Lakeview Rattler's 28.20 lbs., the latest Canadian champion 30-day butter cow 8 months after calving, and is half brother to L. D. Artis, 34.66-lb. Canadian champion senior 3-yr-old. Terms to suit purchaser. MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

Clover Bar Holsteins A splendid 14 mos old son of Minnie Palatin Wayne, who has just completed a record of 26.87 lbs. butter, 545 lbs. milk in 7 days. Her 2-year-old record was 22.33 lbs. For type and color he is second to none. Also her 3-weeks-old bull calf and a few others from good R. O. M. dams.

PETER SMITH, R. R. No. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.

Pioneer Farm Holstein Herd Has only one ready for service son of Canary Hartog, whose three near dams, one of these at ten years old, average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days and 108 lbs. milk in one day. This fellow, 3/4 white, is a handsome son of Calumity Snow Mechtild 2nd, a 22.56 lb. fr. 3-year-old daughter of Prince Aggie Mechtild, who has 7 or 2-year-old daughters averaging 14,800 lbs. milk in R.O.P.

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

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, Hamilton, Ont. For Sale—HOLSTEIN BULLS, varying in age from 1 to 11 months, from Record of Performance or Record of Merit dams, and the grand bulls Sir Korndyke Wayne Dekel, grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, or Lakeview Dutchland Le Strange, a grandson of Count Hengerveld Fayne Dekel. Prices right. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM — REGISTERED HOLSTEINS Present Offering: Several bull and heifer calves; also a few yearling heifers bred and ready to breed. Write for prices and descriptions. Bell phone.

A. E. HULET, NORWICH, ONTARIO

40-lb. Bull—Bull born Nov. 1st, sired by "May Echo Champion" who is full brother to the world's record cow, "May Echo Sylvia," butter 7 days 41 lbs., milk 1,005 lbs. Dam of this calf has record of 21 1/2 as 4-year-old, and carries 50% same blood as "May Echo Sylvia." He is large, very straight, smooth, low set, very deep middle and is of show-ring quality, one-third white. Price \$150 delivered, freight paid. He carries 75% same blood as the world's record cow. Move quick if you want him. R. F. HICKS, Newtonbrook, Ont.

QUESTIONS

Is it ad on bee hiv

Ans.—Q in order t sections fo They shou are added honey flow.

I am g this summ and was th trench wit or 15 inch inch cemen the ground Is it neces silo? How I need? for the silo rather than leaving it fill silo with then leave with corn part of the give me wit

Ans.—A stone shou concrete pa or eighteen not an ab it costs w Eighteen in inches thir bags of c of gravel, rather than frost does for silage pu the frost. been ensile A portion exposed to be removed

Silo R

Could a be put on a so that an e set up ten until it se ordinary c fill when of not havin the silage s 10 feet emp could be a this trouble practicable?

2. Give by 30, also to use and

3. Has value for cal

4. Is the separated, p or pigs if fec factory?

Ans. described w are hip ro which permit silo than the make a pra week or ten if any corn i ticable plan a roof that c

2. A four built and ra cut and faste imbedded in to a block, nailed to the prepared roof times used. and type of people, varyin not prepared However, by type of roof tractor or mi material of you may ere

3. Yes, age mention on why wh buckets.

4. By sep value wou calves or pig

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Queen Excluders.**

Is it advisable to put queen excluders on bee hives? If so, at what time?  
F. N. H.

Ans.—Queen excluders are necessary in order to prevent brood cells in the sections for extracted or comb honey. They should be put on when the supers are added at the beginning of the main honey flow.

**Silo Queries.**

I am getting a small stave silo this summer, size 10 feet by 28 feet and was thinking of filling in foundation trench with small stone to within 12 or 15 inches of surface and then an 8-inch cement wall to a few inches above the ground. Would this be all right? Is it necessary to have a floor in the silo? How many bags of cement will I need? Would you cut corn for the silo when in early milk stage rather than run the risk of frost by leaving it until ripper? Could I partly fill silo with clover or peas and oats and then leave a month or two and finish with corn? We have no silos in this part of the country. Any help you can give me will be appreciated.  
J. C.

Ans.—A foundation trench filled with stone should give satisfaction but the concrete part had better be built fifteen or eighteen inches thick. A floor is not an absolute necessity but for all it costs we would advise putting it in. Eighteen inches of concrete wall, eighteen inches thick, will require about 6½ bags of cement, and 2 cubic yards of gravel. We would risk a light frost rather than cut the corn too early. Light frost does not appear to injure corn for silage purposes if it is cut soon after the frost. The crops mentioned have been ensiled and make very good silage. A portion of the top directly exposed to the air will spoil and should be removed before putting in the corn.

**Silo Roof—Pasteurized Whey.**

Could a convenient, serviceable roof be put on a silo to open up at filling time, so that an extension of lumber might be set up temporarily to contain the silage until it settles? The silo with the ordinary conical roof is hard to fill when near the top on account of not having room to tramp, and when the silage settles there is always about 10 feet empty space. If an extension could be arranged it would overcome this trouble. Do you think the plan practicable?

2. Give plan for a roof for a silo 12 by 30, also state the best kind of material to use and cost of same.

3. Has pasteurized whey any feeding value for calves seven or eight weeks old?

4. Is there any feeding value in separated, pasteurized whey for calves or pigs if fed fresh and hot from the factory?  
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We do not think a roof as described would be practicable. There are hip roofs manufactured for silos which permit of putting more corn in the silo than the ordinary pitch roof. Many make a practice of refilling the silo a week or ten days after the first filling, if any corn is left. This is a more practicable plan than endeavoring to have a roof that opens.

2. A round or octagonal roof may be built and rafters of the desired length cut and fastened at the bottom to bolts imbedded in the cement and at the top to a block. Hemlock sheathing could be nailed to these, and covered with some prepared roofing. Metal roofing is sometimes used. Owing to the size of silos and type of roofs desired by different people, varying to such a degree we have not prepared plans for any silo roofs. However, by giving the size of silo and type of roof desired to your local contractor or mill man he will no doubt cut material of the size required so that you may erect the roof yourself.

3. Yes. We have seen calves of the age mentioned making good gains on whey when fed sweet and in clean buckets.

4. By separating the whey the feed value would be minimized for either calves or pigs.

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There's no economy in allowing the wood or iron in any of your buildings to dry out or rust—weather-beaten surfaces soon decay unless protected. Paint when your buildings need it and lengthen their period of usefulness—use

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**ZENOLEUM**

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Hogs require every precaution to prevent their catching and spreading disease. Zenoleum is successfully used for Hog Cholera, Eczema, Granular Eruption, Mange, Sore Tail, Nose Canker, Mouth Disease, all Skin Troubles, etc. It is a strong germicide. It kills Lice and Mites. A 25-cent sample tin is enough for 4 gals., sent prepaid on receipt of price, or get it from your dealer, he can supply you. \$1.50 gal. makes 80 gals. dip.  
**ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.**

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If you wish your butter to be smooth and uniform, use the

**"BRITISH" Butter Worker**

Adopted by the best dairies in Gt. Britain and Canada. Makes the butter firm—even-consistent all through. Results in better butter and bigger profits!

Sold by dealers everywhere. Three sizes—14 in., 17 in. and 20 in. wide.

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**Brampton Jerseys**

We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale on Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.

**B. H. BULL & SON**  
THE WOODVIEW FARM  
JERSEYS  
LONDON, ONTARIO  
John Pringle, Proprietor

Canada's Most Beautiful Jersey Herd—Half the herd imported from the Island of Jersey. Several cows in the Record of Merit and others now under official test. Some very choice stock for sale. When writing, state distinctly what you desire, or better still, come and see them. Farm just outside city limits. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

**Gladden Hill Ayrshires**

Five choice bulls for sale, 15 months old, from R. O. P. cows. One a third prize winner at Toronto. Tried to sell, send for photos. Also bull calves and a few females.

**LAURIE BROS.**  
AGINCOURT, ONT.

**Glenhurst Ayrshires**

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.

**James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.**

**Stonehouse Ayrshires**

Are a combination of show-yard and utility types seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. Write or phone your wants to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere.

**Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.**

**Jerseys for Sale**—I am offering two very fine Jersey bulls, age 10 and 12 months, also heifer calves from imp. sire and highest-testing dams. To prevent inbreeding will sell my stock bull, De La Roche Duke (imp.). Prices right.

**CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll, Ont.**

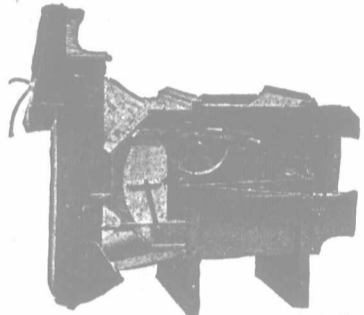
**Alderley Edge Ayrshires**

Two yearling bulls sired by Lakeside Day Star (Morton Mans Phant). Write for description.

**J. R. KENNEDY, Knowlton, Que.**

**FACTORY PRICES**  
**89c**  
 HEAVIER GRADES AT EQUALLY FAVORABLE PRICES  
 READY TO LAY—PURE ASPHALT  
**ROOFING**  
 Quickly and Easily Laid without previous experience and requiring no expert help  
 CAN BE LAID OVER OLD SHINGLES  
**DURABLE, WEATHERPROOF FIRE-RESISTING**  
 WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE  
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**KLINE FANNING MILL**



We challenge competitors to put their fanning mills in our barn for a trial test with the "Kline" Fanning Mill. We welcome such a test, because in no other way is it possible to so decisively demonstrate the superiority of the "Kline" Fanning Mill on all kinds of grain. Once you see the "Kline" in operation, no other fanning mill will do for you. It is absolutely unequalled for separating wild oats, chaff, light and small grain, smut and seeds. Has many features found on no other fanning mill. Write for further particulars, prices and terms. Agents wanted in unrepresented territory.

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 Beeton Ontario

**Good Luck**

- COTTON SEED MEAL
- CALF MEAL
- OIL CAKE MEAL
- FLAXSEED GLUTEN MEAL
- POULTRY FEEDS
- SEED POTATOES
- SEED GRAINS

Write for prices.  
**CRAMPSEY & KELLY**  
 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto, Ont.

**TOWER FARM—Oxford Sheep** Champion flock of Canada. Choice shearing rams and ewes, also ram and ewe lambs, bred from imported and prize-winning stock. See winning at Toronto and Ottawa. Erin or Hillsburgh Stations. Long-distance Phone. **E. BARBOUR, R. R. 2, Hillsburgh, Ontario**

**Lakeview Yorkshires** If you want a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed, (Ciniferella,) bred from prize-winners for generations back, write me. Young pigs of all ages.  
**JOHN DUCK, Port Credit, 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, Ont.**

**Townline Tamworths** We can supply worths of both sexes and any desired age of superior quality. Also Leicester Ram and Ewe lambs, Pekin ducks, Langshan cockerels and pullets. Write us your wants. **T. Readman & Son, Streetsville, Ont. R.M.D.**

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

**Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns.** Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Choice Tamworths, both sexes, for sale. Choice Shorthorns, males and females of the deep-milking strain; also Clydesdale stallion, 3-yr-old, a dandy.  
**Chas Currie, Morrison, Ont.**

**TAMWORTHS**  
 Young sows bred for August farrow and some nice young boars. Write—  
**JOHN W. TODD, R.R. No. 1, CORINTH, ONT.**

**Questions and Answers.**  
 Miscellaneous.

**Wireworms.**

I would like to know if you could give a remedy for wireworms in carrots. I have grown carrots on land plowed from sod the second year and on land that has been worked for years with the same results. None of the other garden vegetables are seriously affected by them.  
 SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—So long as wireworms infest the soil it is difficult to prevent them destroying the crops which are susceptible to their attacks. They may breed in old sod surrounding the garden and come from there to the tender crops. Stirring the soil and not having it in sod over two years at a time are the only remedies known.

**Ration for a Calf—Soil for Corn. Ringing a Bull.**

1. What would be a good ration to feed a pure-bred Holstein bull calf, four and a half months old? I have skim-milk, mixed grasses, mangels and can get most any kind of concentrated feed.
2. Where can I get "Tankage" for pigs? I do not see it advertised in your paper.
3. This farm is on the books of a real estate agent as for sale. Can he make any charge for withdrawal if not sold? He made no charge for entering it on his books.
4. How would corn do on a piece of land cleaned of stumps this spring? Land has a slight southern slope and is well protected from cold winds off the sea. Do not want to put any manure on it.
5. What would be the best method to ring a bull? Veterinary services not easily available. At what age is the best time to do it?
6. A neighbor has a cow which hurt her foot somehow. He thinks she got her hind foot down between the sill and one of the boards on the side of barn. The foot and fetlock are swollen and hot but swelling does not extend up the leg. There seems to be matter of some kind there. Do you suppose there is a splinter in the foot? She is all right otherwise and eats well.  
 O. C.

Ans.—About 15 pounds of skim-milk daily should be sufficient along with concentrates and roughage. Some substance to make up for the fat removed from the milk should be fed in order to balance the ration. Corn-meal, or ground flaxseed are recommended for this. Good results have been obtained from feeding two pounds daily, of a mixture of equal parts corn meal and oat chop along with 15 pounds skim-milk and all the clover or alfalfa the calf would eat. The amount of grain should be increased as the calf gets older. Mixed grasses will hardly give results equal to the legumes. Mangels are a valuable addition to the ration; and ten or fifteen pounds might be fed with profit.

2. Tankage could be secured from some of the fertilizer companies which advertise in these columns.  
 3. If the agent took the contract for selling the farm and no time limit was set, he might reasonably expect remuneration for time spent trying to sell it. If the agent agreed to sell the farm by a certain date and failed to do so the owner would be under no obligation to him.

4. New land plowed this spring and well worked before planting should produce a good crop of corn. New land is frequently infested with white grubs and wireworms which sometimes play havoc with a corn crop. If no grubs are noticed at time of plowing one would be reasonably safe in planting corn.

5. The bull should be made secure, then the tine of a pitchfork may be used to make a hole for the ring. A half-inch round iron tapered to a point at one end and filed smooth is also a good instrument to use for making the hole. If this iron is heated and the hole seared it is claimed that the wound heals more quickly. When the bull is anywhere from six to ten months old is a good time to ring him.

6. The foot should be carefully examined to see if any foreign material was lodged there. If so it should be removed and the wound dressed with an antiseptic solution. Bathe the affected parts to remove swelling and inflammation.

**Develop your Farm with C. X. L. Stumping**



Make your waste lands profitable—get the full value of the rich soil in the stump lot. C.X.L. Stumping Powder is **The Economical Way**

to blow out the stumps, blast the boulders, dig ditches and tree holes and break up hardpan. It does these things easier, quicker and cheaper than is otherwise possible. Safe as gun powder.

There is money in agricultural blasting. Ask us for our proposition. Send for free booklet "Farming with Dynamite."

**Canadian Explosives, Limited,**  
 808 Transportation Bldg., Montreal.  
 Western Office, Victoria, B. C.

**Six-year-old apple trees**  
 Spade planted  
 Soil-bound roots  
 Planted with C.X.L.

**H. ARKELL W. J. ARKELL F. S. ARKELL**  
**Summer Hill Stock Farm**  
 Largest and oldest importers and breeders of  
**OXFORDS**  
 in Canada. Look up our show record, it will give you an idea of the kind of Oxfords we have for sale.  
**PETER ARKELL & SONS, Proprietors, Teeswater, Ont.**  
 Customers, beware of imitations of this advertisement.

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**  
**Summer Hill Farm**  
 We breed and import reg. Oxfords. Rams and ewes in any quantity for sale—all recorded. Positively no grades registered as pure-breds; also no grades handled except by order.  
**PETER ARKELL & CO., Prop. Box 454, Teeswater, Ont.**

**YORKSHIRES**  
 Our offering never better. Champion hog winner of 12 firsts, 5 championships, 2 years showing, still at the head. Boars and sows, all ages, same breed  
**WOODVILLE, ONTARIO**  
**WM. MANNING & SONS**

**Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns** Boars ready for service. Sows bred to farrow in May, June and July, others ready to breed; both sexes ready to wean. All descendants of Imp and Championship stock. Several extra choice young bull and heifer calves, recently dropped, grand milking strain; 2 bulls, six and seven months old, several extra choice young cows with calves at foot, also heifers all ages. Prices reasonable.  
**A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont.**

**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 & SONS, Northwood, Ont.**

**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
 From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Terredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.  
**H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, Brantford, Ontario**  
 Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

**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**

**Cherry Lane Berkshires and Tamworths** In 1915 we made a clean sweep at all the western shows in Berkshires and Tamworths; we have for sale both breeds of any desired age, winners in the West. First and third prize Berkshire boars at Guelph, first and champion Tamworth boar at Guelph.  
**S. DOLSON & SON, Norval Station, Ont.**

**Craigielea Wood Stock Farm** Breeder and Importer of English Berkshire swine and Ayrshire cattle. Have for sale about 40 head of swine, all ages, both sexes. All from imported stock. Have also Mary Duchess 84616 and a bull calf, three weeks old. For further particulars, write.  
**R. I. DAWSON, Craigielea Wood Stock Farm, Science Hill, Ont.**

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 Price \$1.50...  
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**THE BEST LINIMENT**

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

**Gombault's  
Caustic Balsam**

IT HAS NO EQUAL

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

**A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for**

- Sore Throat**
- Chest Cold**
- Backache**
- Neuralgia**
- Sprains**
- Strains**
- Lumbago**
- Diphtheria**
- Sore Lungs**
- Rheumatism**
- and all Stiff Joints**

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

**REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES**  
Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$150.00 paid in doctor's bills."  
OTTO A. BEYER.  
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet R. The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Stops Spavin Lameness. Allays pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

**Pedigree Names.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

At this season of the year which is the time of the greatest increase in live stock, the selection of a suitable name or names for the unregistered stock throughout the country is a problem for the different breeders, and no doubt causes them considerable worry. The ambition of many breeders seems to be to get a name that nobody can pronounce or remember. Perhaps by giving it a foreign sounding name, they are trying to make it sound distinguished, or as though the animal had been imported. This is especially true with Holstein cattle, where it seems to be the style to register an animal under three or four old Dutch names.

The use of family names, especially of record-making strains, is greatly abused. Many inferior animals whose pedigrees trace back to some of the ancestors of a record-making cow, are given names so they appear to have close blood connection, and when their pedigrees are traced out only the smallest percentage of the same blood is found. There are many calves every year that are named under this system.

The use of family names should be confined at least to the direct descendants of the animals whose progeny form the family. Even by confining the family name to the direct descendants, it is impossible to keep the strain pure, unless inbreeding is practiced. And when an infusion of blood from another strain is necessary, what is the use of a successful breeder trying to build up a family whose name wherever seen will stand for quality when some breeder of low grade stock tacks the name on all his young stock? Therefore the old family names are of very little significance to the general public. There is little doubt that it is almost impossible for the different breeding associations to control the injudicious use of family names, therefore the problem is one for the breeder himself to solve.

Every breeder that develops an animal of exceptional merit has been a great stimulus to the agriculture of the country

and his name should go down in history. Instead of that the name of the animal is remembered and the name of the breeder is often soon forgotten. It is for this reason a breeder of pure-bred cattle should use his own name for any of his cattle that give promise of high quality. This would serve two purposes, first as a guarantee to the intending purchaser of its quality, and second, he would be brought more before the public as a breeder of good stock, for whenever the animal's name appeared in print, people at the same time would know who the breeder was. While some men would object to such a seemingly loose way of using their name, the sooner some such method is used the better it will be for everybody concerned.

It would be wise to go a step farther and have the name of the strain each breeder is developing protected by legislation against its use by other breeders. Each breeder would have his name registered the same as the brands used by the ranchers. By this method it would serve as a trade mark by which breeders would become known to other stockmen, and the name of the animals would mean something to the public who do not have access to all the records necessary for tracing out an animal's pedigree. This would be a distinct advantage because under the present system the animal's name when seen in any newspaper or magazine generally conveys no information to the reader.

The writing of a pedigree has become an art, and men have become so proficient that by bringing out the strong points and making the poor individuals in the animal's ancestry appear as obscure as possible that animals of ordinary merit appear as though they had more good breeding behind them than they really have.

Too much cannot be said in favor of a breeder using his own name so that whenever the animal's name appears in print, people will recognize who it was bred by. Men who do not do this are neglecting a great opportunity that leads to success. A good example of this is the wonderful cow, May Echo

**PROFIT FROM  
SUMMER FEEDING**

No matter whether the season is wet or dry, or how rich or plentiful the pasture—your livestock will do better if given some supplementary rations—feed them

**LINSEED  
OIL & CAKE**  
FINE GROUND OR NUTTED

It means a big profit to you for the reason that the Milk cows will give more milk and cream and the calves and stockers, etc., will gain weight throughout the summer.

Write for free booklet.

**CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS LIMITED**  
TORONTO & MONTREAL

**Sweet Milk**

WANTED

Delivered daily to Union Station, Toronto. Write for particulars to

**PRICE'S DAIRY**  
TORONTO

**Registered Clydesdale Stallion**

Three years old, will suit the most critical. For sale cheap.

Geo. H. Reid, Route 2, Port Lambton, Ont.

**THE GREAT SCOTCH SHORTHORN SALE AT ELORA, ONT., ON**

**Saturday, June 10th, 1916**

J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., and Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., will sell as above

**75 Scotch Shorthorns**

Ten bulls and 65 females. All good ages, all well bred, all good specimens of the breed. Carefully selected from the three herds represented.

This sale is one of a circuit started in Illinois and Ohio and ending at Elora. Some of the best herds in the United States are making the list, and they are making the greatest efforts of their lives to furnish offerings that will be sensational and make new marks in Shorthorn history. The three men making this sale feel the responsibility that is resting on them to make a showing that will be a credit to Canada in comparison. They are therefore drawing their herds harder than ever before, and the result will be that the public will have an unprecedented chance of getting the best at auction prices.

There will be Clippers, Lavenders, Princess Royals, Lovelies, Wimples, Minas, Kiblean Beautys, Jenny Linds, Rosebuds,

Claras, Clarets, Marr Madges, Red Roses, Cecillas, Missies, Jealousys, Matchlesses, Nonpareils, Glosters, Roan Ladys, Brawith Buds, Rosemarys, Primroses, Mysies, Mayflowers, Boyne Ladys, Stamfords and others. All you could ask in breeding. Strong show cattle that have won and will win again. Great breeding bulls and an array of breeding cows with calves at foot, such as has not been seen in Canada before. It is a great offering, such cattle are scarce in any country, and they are getting scarcer.

If interested in good cattle, you should write for the catalogue, mentioning this paper, and attend this sale.

COL. CAREY M. JONES and CAPTAIN ROBSON, Auctioneers

**ROBERT MILLER,**

**Stouffville, Ontario, Manager of Sale**

# The Real Test Of A Cream Separator

WE could tell you about our automatic oiling system, our helical tooth main gear and bronze worm gear, our flexible neck bearing, our splendid power transmission, but after all, the main thing about a cream separator is its skimming.

You want to know how the STANDARD stands in this respect. You want Government Dairy School reports of skimming done by the

*Standard*

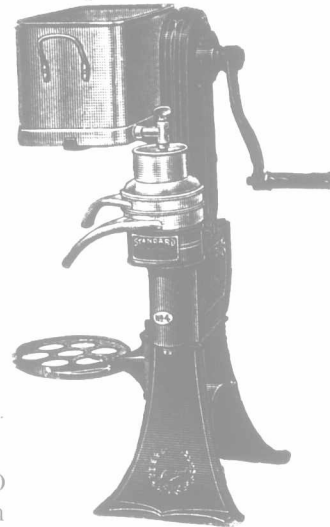
Cream Separator—not merely statements unsupported by any official figures.

If we, ourselves, were to tell you how close the STANDARD skims you might think that we were over enthusiastic. But when we submit to you the records of tests made at four different Government Dairy Schools you have absolutely incontestable evidence.

In our STANDARD Cream Separator Catalogue we print the results of these tests. They occupy too much space to print here. But they prove that the STANDARD loses only one-tenth of a pound of butter-fat in every one thousand pounds of milk skimmed. What other cream separator makers furnish official Government evidence that their machines skim anywhere nearly that close?

If you would like to test the STANDARD Cream Separator in your own dairy alongside any other cream separator, we care not what make, we would be glad to have you do so. The more critically the STANDARD is examined, and the more thoroughly it is tested, the more does its superiority stand out.

At least, let us send the catalogue containing the official skimming records. You will have an increased respect for this Canadian-made machine when you read it.



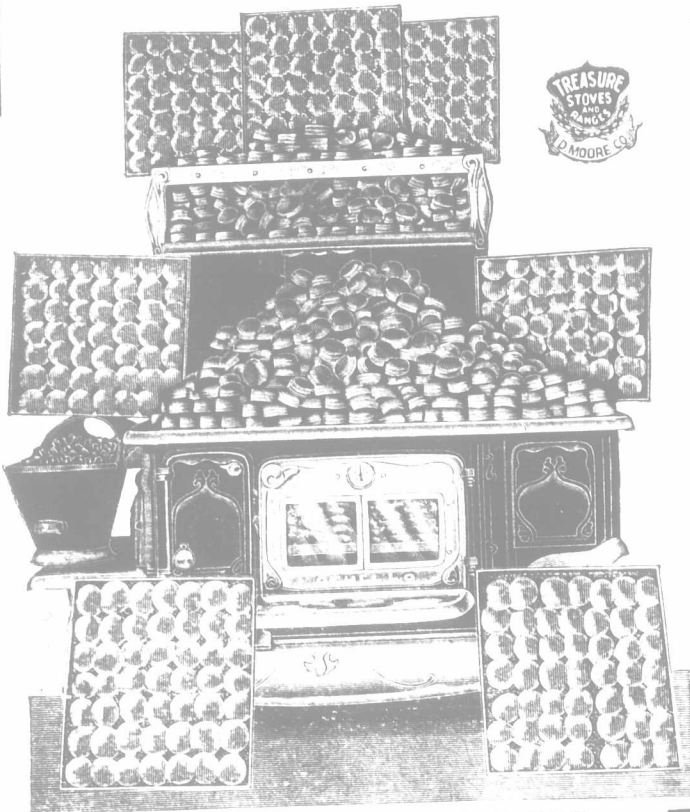
MADE IN CANADA

The STANDARD Cream Separator is made in a large, modern factory owned and controlled by Canadian capital. It is always easy to get parts from our dealers or direct from factory should repairs be needed at any time. No waiting for a month or so for a repair part from a foreign country. Our parts are all reasonably priced too.

**The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited,** Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONTARIO

AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

—Because the heat is where it should be



PATENT FUEL SAVER CUTS BILLS IN HALF

These 2,020 biscuits were baked with one fire-pot of coal in an Othello Treasure. It was done in a cold storeroom, but the heat did not escape to the atmosphere. The

## “OTHELLO TREASURE”

keeps the heat in the oven, because it is scientifically constructed.

You can do as well, or better. The “Othello Treasure” is a fuel-saver. It has a glass oven door, thermometer and patent fuel-saver in smoke-pipe. It is made by a firm that has been making “nothing but stoves” for eighty years.

Ask your dealer to show you the “Othello.”

**D. Moore Company, Limited**  
Hamilton, Canada

Buy the  
**Wilson**  
No. 66  
2,000 lbs.  
Drop Lever  
Scale

Special  
Prices Now.  
Diamond Steel  
Bearings.

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

### Brant Creamery

Brantford, Ontario

Guarantees to you a high-priced market for cream every day of the year. Write for our book.

Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia

### CREAM

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

**WESTERN DAIRY, LIMITED**  
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

Sylvia This cow has achieved what a short time ago seemed an impossibility. Only those well versed in Holstein history know the man who is really responsible for such a cow, e. g., the breeder. There is an old saying “it pays to advertise,” and this is one of the best and least used of any of the different methods.

G. E. DeLONG,  
Wellington Co., Ont.

### Gossip.

#### Elora Shorthorn Sale.

There are 75 selected Shorthorns going in this sale, so that it is next to impossible to give details and describe them as individuals. The contributors say that they have never weakened their own herds so much before in order to give the public all and more than they could ask, so that there will be breeding cows that have been furnishing the best young things from their herds, there will be the young things from those great cows, there will be some but not many young bulls, everyone a choice one of choice breeding. There will be some that we have seen winning at the shows on both sides of the line, and there will be a lot that will have to be reckoned with at the coming exhibitions. You should go and see them sold and if you have a place for one or more, take them home with you. It is a remarkable fact that good well-bred Shorthorns have not been so difficult to find in a great many years as they are now. They are disappearing in new territory to an extent that is almost alarming. Market cattle are selling at almost famine prices. Good breeding cattle are always the last to go up in price, they will go up some day soon though and those that are ready will get the reward. Nothing on a farm pays like a good breeding cow; the better the cow the better she pays. Why waste time trifling with second best? Just go to this sale and get some of the best.

#### Canadian Pacific.

#### Great Lakes Steamship Service.

Canadian Pacific Steamship sails from Owen Sound 11.00 p. m. each Wednesday for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and Fort William. Connecting train leaves Toronto 5.25 p. m. Full particulars, reservations, etc., from any Canadian Pacific Ticket agent or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

#### Homeseekers' Special Train Leaves Toronto 10.40 p. m. Each Tuesday. Commencing May 30th.

For the accommodation of homeseekers' and general tourist traffic to Western Canada, through train carrying tourist sleepers and colonist cars will, commencing Tuesday May 30th, leave Toronto 10.40 p. m. each Tuesday until further notice, running through to Winnipeg. Attention is directed to the remarkably low round trip fares in connection with homeseekers' excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until October 31st inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale. Apply to any C. P. R. agent for full particulars. W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

The visitor to a farm was being shown round the premises by his host. They inspected the henery, the pigery, the cowery, the horsery, and all the other “cries,” and the city man was interested.

As they walked along the side of a field he touched his companion's arm.

“There!” he exclaimed quickly.

“Is that a scarecrow?”

“Where?” asked the farmer.

“That shabby thing in the middle of the field? It must be a scarecrow. It hasn't moved all the time I've been watching.”

“That's no scarecrow,” replied the farmer sadly. “That's a man I've got working by the day.”

Mrs. Newbride—“Dear me, those eggs are awfully small.”

Grocer—“They are, that's a fact, but I'm sure I don't know why.”

Mrs. Newbride—“Maybe you took them out of the nest too soon.”

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**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 16th day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Glanworth No. 2 Rural Route, from the 1st of October, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Glanworth, London, St. Thomas and Wilton Grove, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent,  
Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 5th May, 1916.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 16th day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Thorndale No. 3 Rural Route, from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Thorndale, London and St. Mary's, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent,  
Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 5th May, 1916.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 16th day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Thorndale No. 1 Rural Route, from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Thorndale, London and St. Mary's, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent,  
Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 5th May, 1916.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 9th day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Southwold Station No. 2 Rural Route, from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Southwold Station, St. Thomas and Muncey, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent,  
Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 28th April, 1916.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 9th day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Petrolia No. 1 Rural Route, from the 1st October, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Petrolia, Wyoming, Oil City and Oil Springs, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent,  
Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 28th April, 1916.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 9th day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Petrolia No. 2 Rural Route, from the 1st of October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Petrolia, Wyoming, Oil City and Oil Springs, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent,  
Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 28th April, 1916.



**Homeseekers Excursions**

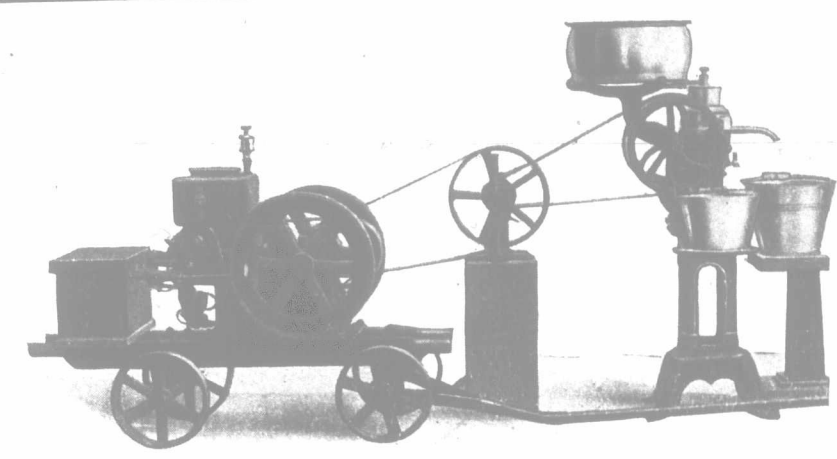
Every Tuesday, March to October  
"All Rail"  
Every Wednesday During Season Navigation  
"Great Lakes Route"

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

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

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

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**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 9th day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Petrolia No. 3 Rural Route, from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Petrolia, Wyoming, Oil City and Oil Springs, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent,  
Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 28th April, 1916.

**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 23rd day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Thorndale No. 2 Rural Route, from the 1st of October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Thorndale, St. Mary's and London, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent,  
Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 12th May, 1916.

**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 23rd day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Stratford No. 3 Rural Route, from the 1st of October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Stratford, St. Mary's and London, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent,  
Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 12th May, 1916.

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