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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

F. K. Doherty, mar 15, 13
Chief Officer, Publications
Branch, Dept. of Agr.

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Vol. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 1, 1913.

No. 1075.

THE cut below shows the Ford Motor Car Co.'s plant at Walkerville, Ontario. The company's managing directors, after investigating the roofing question, decided to protect their property by covering it with

Brantford Roofing

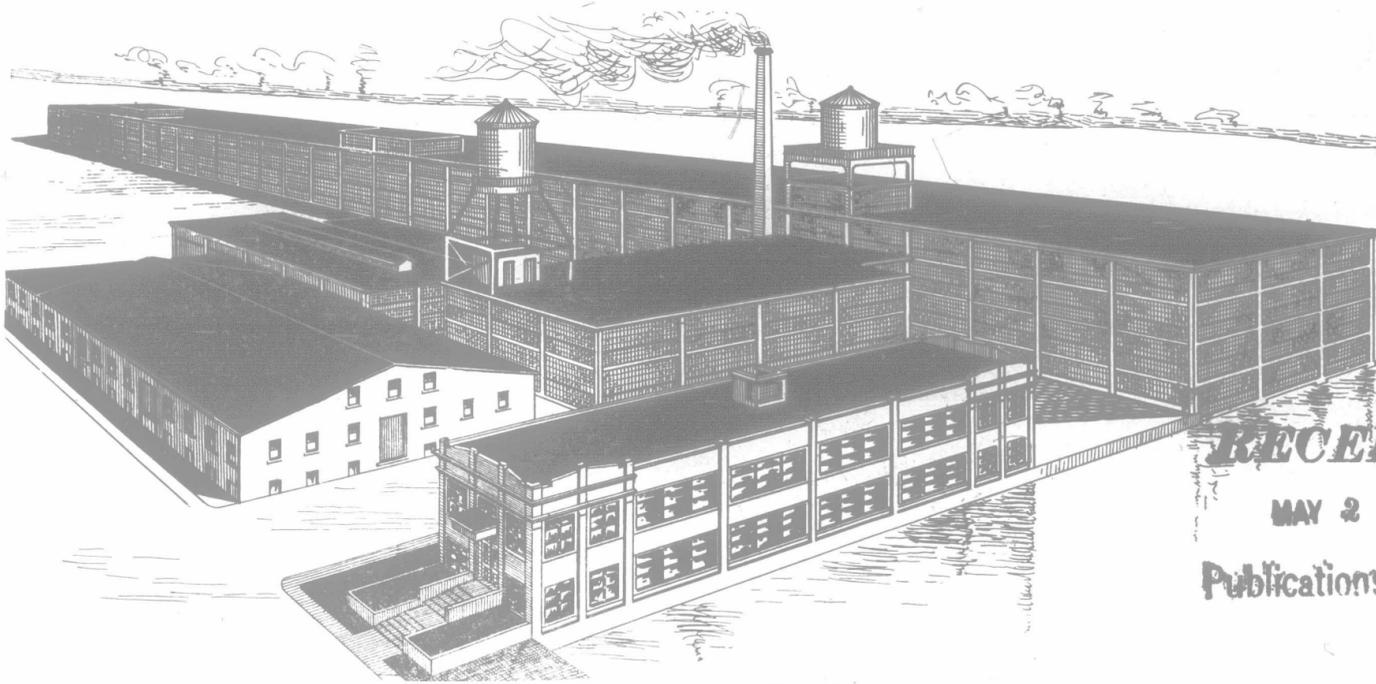
Here are the reasons on which they based their decision. They found out that **Brantford Roofing** was **Acid-proof** and **Fire-proof**—that it possessed **element-resisting** qualities which practically made it **imperishable**.

Go into the roofing question **thoroughly**, and you'll find out that **Brantford Roofing** is about the **only** roofing you can **safely** specify for that building of yours. It doesn't matter whether it's a sky-scraper or a barn—**Brantford Roofing** is the **one** efficient and durable roofing—the roofing you should buy.

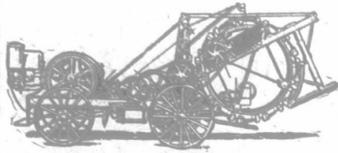
Write for our Big FREE Book, and post yourself on the roofing question.

Brantford Roofing Company, Limited

Brantford :: Ontario
Warehouses: Toronto Montreal Winnipeg



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Take a Short Cut to Success—Get a Buckeye Traction Ditcher

YOU'RE going to do something big some day—going to have a business of your own where you'll make large profits and be your own boss. But why SOME DAY? Why not NOW? The opportunity is awaiting you—it's up to you to take advantage of it. The

Buckeye Traction Ditcher

offers you a chance to get into a live growing business that will pay you as high as \$15 to \$18 a day digging the ditches for the farmers in your neighborhood.

The BUCKEYE digs 100 to 150 rods a day, depending upon the soil. It digs every ditch uniform size and perfect to grade, and lays the dirt evenly along the sides of the trench, so that the back filling is easily and quickly done.

It is a machine that is easy to operate and economical to maintain—a money-maker and a money-saver.

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The Call of the North

DO you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its millions of fertile acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtainable free, and at a nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world?

For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to

H. A. MACDONELL
Director of Colonization

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If you are troubled with stumps, give our "Patent Samson Stump Extractor" a trial. It has now been in use in Europe for the past three years with the greatest success. By its assistance, two men will do the work of three men and a horse. It can also be used for felling trees.

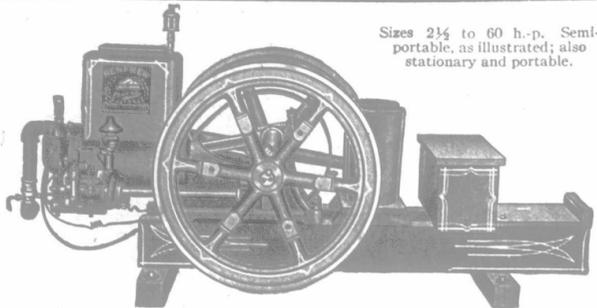
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The Canadian Boving Co., Ltd.
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Build Silos, Dwelling, or any class of building from Concrete Block. The London Adjustable Concrete Block Machine makes every kind and size of block. High grade. Moderate price. We manufacture a full line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements.

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Sizes 2 1/4 to 60 h.-p. Semi-portable, as illustrated; also stationary and portable.

Tested With Boiling Water

Every Renfrew-Standard Gasoline Engine is thoroughly tested before shipment. It must show at least 10% more horse-power than it is rated, by an actual brake test, with boiling water in the hopper. This test also proves the soundness of the workmanship. Every

Renfrew-Standard

Engine is also tested for balance. It must be so perfectly balanced that it will run with clock-like precision and smoothness. It must start easily without cranking. In short, the engine must be absolutely right in every particular before our inspectors affix their O.K.'s. If you were at the factory, you might think we were over-particular. But just think what our painstaking and care mean to the purchaser of a Renfrew-Standard Engine. It assures him getting an engine whose reliability has been proven under test—one that will give him great satisfaction.

Write for our engine catalogue. It describes the Renfrew-Standard in detail, and contains information about gasoline engines that every progressive farmer would like to know.

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Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONTARIO
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Write for particulars about our 1 1/2 h.-p. Gifford Engines

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Five per cent. allowed on Debentures.
Interest payable (by coupons) half-yearly.

Debentures issued in sums of \$100.00 and multiples thereof for terms of three to ten years, or shorter periods if desired.

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The deposits and debentures of this Company are especially authorized by an Order-in-Council, Province of Ontario, as an investment for trust funds.

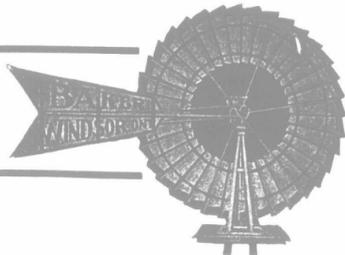
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(Incorporated by Dominion Charter)

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Also offices at Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, and Edinburgh, Scotland.

You Can Afford This Baker Ball-Bearing Wind Engine



It takes no fuel and requires no engineer, and stock will have water a all times. Made of galvanized steel throughout. It is the standard windmill of Canada, and should be installed on your farm because of its

SIMPLICITY in both construction and operation. No small parts to get out of order.

DURABILITY.—Some of our Wind Engines have been in use for 25 years.

EFFICIENCY.—It pumps the water for all purposes all the time.

ECONOMY.—So mechanically perfect that it requires but little attention to keep in working order. It takes no fuel, requires no engineer, and is guaranteed in every particular.

Write for booklet No. 20 and list of satisfied users.

The HELLER-ALLER COMPANY, Windsor, Ont.

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The men who purchase roofing for railroad depots, large factories and warehouses are shrewd buyers—they investigate and know. You, too, will make no mistake if you cover your home and farm buildings with

Certain-teed

(Quality Cert-ified—Durability Guar-an-tee-d)

Roofing in Rolls and Shingles



Its durability is guaranteed for 15 years—it comes in red, green and slate gray shingles as well as rolls. Look for the **Certain-teed** quality label. Costs less—get prices from your dealer.

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You will find many valuable suggestions in our new book, "Modern Building Ideas and Plans"—it tells you what to do—and what not to do—it suggests economies and conveniences that will save you money.

A book of this kind would ordinarily sell for \$1—but as it shows the use of our **Certain-teed** Roofing on all kinds of model homes and farm buildings, we offer it to you at 25 cents. We prefer to have you go to your lumber, hardware or building material dealer, who will gladly get you a copy free.

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PATENTS procured everywhere
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—is a story of 47 years' constant practical experience and successful achievement in manufacturing Barn Equipments. The making of **easier** and **better** farm appliances has been Mr. William Louden's life work. Right from 1867, when he patented his first hay carrier, down to his latest Cow Stanchion, patented in 1912, he has been in close touch with the Farmers' needs.

Louden goods are the essence of simplicity and durability. They represent the best value money can buy.

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The Louden Balance Grapple



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Louden Harpoon Fork



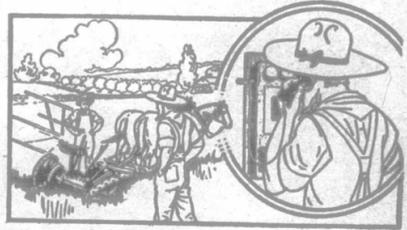
Louden Hay Sling

Every Farmer should have the new Louden Catalogue as a valuable guide and reference book on Farm Equipments. It is FREE for the asking.

The LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. Dept. 41 GUELPH, Ont.

Write for this FREE BOOK "Perfect Barn Equipments"

Our Expert Barn Architects will give you advice and plans for the building of your barn FREE for the asking. Tell us what you are going to build.



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So quickly the seasons come and go that the up-to-date farmer must save time by employing all modern aids to scientific farming.

A telephone on the farm is the greatest of all time and labor savers. No long tie-up of the work through an accident is possible on the farm with telephone service.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada has over 100,000 stations in Ontario and Quebec, many of these serving farmers. It has direct connection also with 475 Independent Companies serving over 50,000 farmers.

More than 9,000 pole miles of Long Distance line connect Bell subscribers with all points in Eastern Canada and the United States.

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Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

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MAKE THE FARM SHOW BIGGER PROFITS

Unless you weigh your live stock, grain, roots, cheese etc., before they leave the farm, you stand to lose money. You are at the mercy of the bad scale, the poor reckoner and the "Smart Alec." You have earned a profit which you do not get.

Farming is a business that cannot stand such a handicap.

You cannot help the weather sometimes cutting into your profits.

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But you CAN see that the leakage of profits is stopped by installing a WILSON Scale.

A scale on the farm safeguards your end of the deal and gives you confidence in every transaction.

Then, too, when you own a Wilson Scale you can note the progress of your live stock, and sell at the right time.

You can see if your Dairy cows are each paying a profit—weigh the milk.

Every day this Scale will show you new ways to add to your profits.

THIS BOOK FREE

The book "HOW SCALES STOP THE LEAKS" is one we have prepared for Farmers—to whom it is of vital interest.

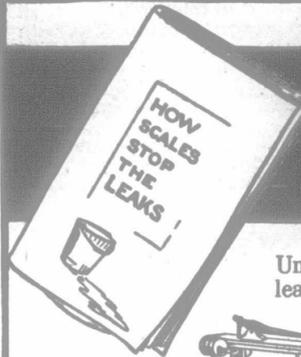
A copy will be sent you on application.

By its aid you will see where your profits can be increased.

Get your copy before the leaks drain away the profits from the season's work.

Drop us a line to-day for it.

C WILSON & SON'S SCALES
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No. 66—Farmer's Platform Scale. 2000 lbs. capacity.



No. 296—With Cattle Rack. Capacity 4000 lbs.



EWING'S RELIABLE SEEDS

The Germs of Life are Vigorous

In Ewing's Reliable Seeds—and so are the Vegetables, Field Crops and Flowers grown from them.

This is not merely a claim—it is a proven fact, which has been demonstrated annually, for

for over forty years, by thousands of Canadians.

Don't stake your time, trouble, expense, and the season's use of your land, on an uncertainty. Get Ewing's Reliable Seeds and be sure of good crops.

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McGILL ST., MONTREAL.



Pump annoyances never worry the farmers who are fortunate enough to be using the

Imperial Anti-Freezing Pump



The "Imperial" is the pump best suited for all farm purposes.

It has a large air-chamber, extending to top of stand, containing 127 1/4 cubic inches. Has 1 1/4-inch plunger-pipe instead of stuffing-box. The advantage over the stuffing-box is that it has three plunger-buckets which are self-expanding, and therefore require no attention. Can be used on any sized pipe from 1 1/4 to 2 inches in diameter, tapped for 1 1/4, 1 1/2 or 2-inch pipe. On tubular wells, the plunger can be withdrawn without removing the pump.

Get our illustrated catalogue with prices—sent postpaid. This interesting catalogue sent to you on receipt of post card. Send us your address to-day.

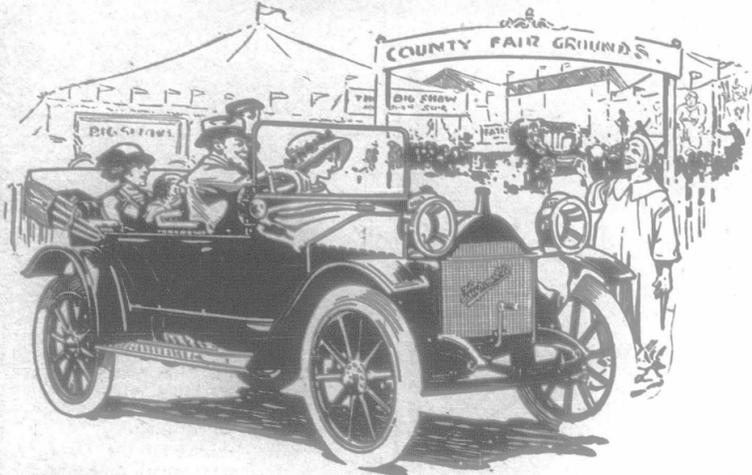
Aylmer Pump & Scale Co., Ltd.
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Farm Help

Weekly parties of young men now arriving. Apply:

BOYS' FARMER LEAGUE
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This car will add a new interest to farm life

The Hupmobile seems as though it were built to order for men like you who study their farm journals and are constantly seeking better methods and better materials to work with.

You demand a car that will carry you surely and economically.

Five reliability tours in all we entered last year, ranging in territory from the "Farmers Tour" in Texas to the "Winnipeg Glidden" in the Northwest, and in every one the Hupmobile made a perfect score. Last winter we competed victoriously with the best of foreign cars over the ice-bound hills of Sweden.

The Hupmobile is priced as low as its high class will allow. Free from all superfluous weight, it costs less in gasoline and oil and is more saving on tires than other cars of equal power.

Machinery values you have learned from the gas engine and the tractor. Thus

you will readily understand why the Hupmobile long-stroke motor gives a surplus of power. You will appreciate why the construction of the full-floating rear axle eases strain and wear and riding qualities. You will note that the extra size multiple disc clutch makes gear shifting easy.

The advantages of oil-tight, dust-proof parts completely enclosed will appeal to you.

Style and quality you ask for too; and again, we are glad to put the Hupmobile up to your judgment for your experience with machinery and materials make you a far better judge of these details than the average business man.

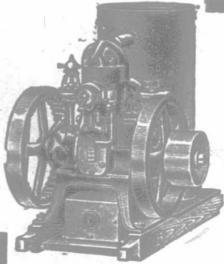
The Hupmobile will not only serve your business needs, but will drive monotony out of your lives and give you and your family the recreation that you need for a better day's work.

It will serve you faithfully at high efficiency for many seasons. The Hupmobile will endure long after it has paid you over and over again on your investment.

May we not put you on our mailing list for complete information about the Hupmobile? A post card will bring you a catalogue.

- Hupmobile "32" Touring Car (illustrated), fully equipped, \$1180 f.o.b. Windsor, including equipment of windshield, mohair top with envelope, jiffy curtains, speedometer, quick detachable rims, rear shock absorber, gas headlights, Prest-o-Lite tank, oil lamps, tools and horn. Three speeds forward and reverse, sliding gears. Four-cylinder motor, 3 1/4-inch bore and 5 1/4-inch stroke; wheelbase, 106 inches; 32x3 1/2-inch tires. Standard color, black. Trimmings black and nickel.
- "32" Six-passenger Touring Car, fully equipped, \$1430 f.o.b. Windsor.
- "32" Roadster, fully equipped, \$1180 f.o.b. Windsor.
- "20" H. P. Runabout, fully equipped, \$850 f.o.b. Windsor.

Hupp Motor Car Co., Desk N, Windsor, Ont.



This Engine Runs on Coal Oil

Every farmer can afford an Ellis Coal Oil Engine. They give far more power from coal oil than other engines do from gasoline. They are safe, as well as cheap; no danger of explosion or fire.

The strongest and simplest farm engine made; only three moving parts: nothing to get out of repair. Anyone can run it without experience. Thousands of satisfied customers use these engines to grind feed, fill silos, saw wood, pump, thresh, run cream separators, and do dozens of other jobs. Cheaper than horses or hired men. Fill up the tanks and start it running, and no further attention is necessary; it will run till you stop it.

FREE TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS. You don't have to take our word for it. We'll send an engine anywhere in Canada on Thirty Days' Free Trial. We furnish full instructions for testing on your work. If it does not suit you send it back at our expense. We pay freight and duty to get it to you and we'll pay to get it back if you don't want it.

Absolutely guaranteed for 10 years. (Write for free catalog and opinions of satisfied users. Special offer in new territory.)

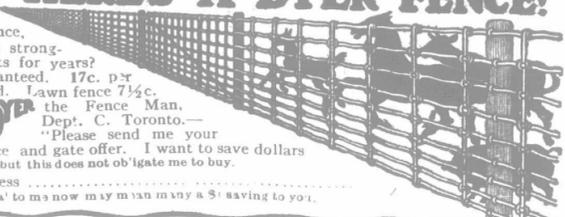
3 to 15 horse-power
We Pay Duty and Freight

Ellis Engine Co., 94 Mullett Street
DETROIT, MICH.

"STOP! HERE'S A DYER FENCE!"

Do you want a strong, durable fence, one that holds the strongest animal and lasts for years? Dyer has it, guaranteed. 17c. per rod up, freight paid. Lawn fence 7 1/2c. Cut this ad. Send to the Fence Man, out and mail Dept. C, Toronto.—to me. "Please send me your May special fence and gate offer. I want to save dollars and I want the best, but this does not obligate me to buy."

Name and Address _____
Dyer says: "A 1c. postage to me now may mean many a \$1 saving to you."



Your Soil Is Alive

To all intents and purposes, soil is alive. It breathes, works, rests; it drinks, and, most important of all, it feeds. It responds to good or bad treatment. It pays its debts, and pays with interest many times compounded. Being alive, to work it must be fed. During the non-growing seasons certain chemical changes take place which make the fertility in the soil available for the next season's crop. But this process adds no plant food to the soil. Unless plant food is added to soil on which crops are grown, unless the soil is fed, in time it starves. There is one best way to feed your soil. Stable manure, which contains all the essentials of plant life, should be spread evenly and in the proper quantity with an

I H C Manure Spreader

I H C manure spreaders—Corn King or Cloverleaf—are made in all styles and sizes. Sizes run from small, narrow machines for orchard and vineyard spreading, to machines of capacity for large farms. The rear axle is placed well under the box, where it carries over 70 per cent of the load, insuring plenty of tractive power at all times. Beaters are of large diameter to prevent winding. The teeth that cut and pulverize the manure are square and chisel pointed. The apron drive controls the load, insuring even spreading whether the machine is working up or down hill, or on the level. I H C spreaders have a rear axle differential, enabling them to spread evenly when turning corners.

The I H C local agent will show you all their good points, and will help you decide on the one that will do your work best. Get literature and full information from him, or, write the nearest branch house.

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



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need no insurance—because they are permanent. They cannot burn; they will not blow over; last a lifetime.

Built of Hollow Vitrified Clay Blocks

The most lasting material known. Blocks are air-tight and moisture-proof. They are glazed and keep silage sweet and palatable. No hoops to tighten; no staves to paint. Never swells or shrinks. Attractive in appearance—a silo that will improve the looks of your farm.

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Once up—it will last a lifetime without needing repairs.

We have a 50-page illustrated book on silos and silage.

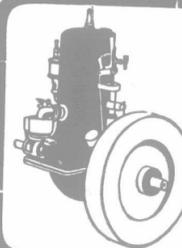
Every stock owner should have it for its valuable

feeding information. It contains

articles by prominent writers, including Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt.

Sent free on request. Ask for catalogue 6.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY of Canada, Limited
Traders' Bank Bldg.
Toronto, Ont.



GILSON (1913) MARINE ENGINE

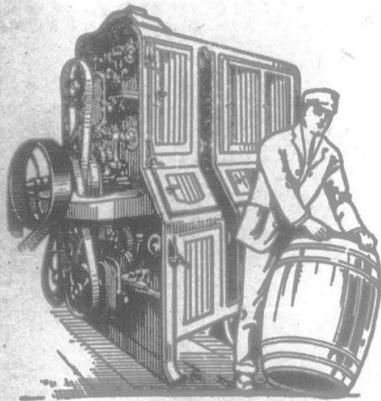
Sizes 2, 4, 7, 10, 18, 25 and 40 H.P. Single and multiple cylinder

An Engine of Quality—for certain, satisfactory service, with new and exclusive improvements.

It has the smooth, clean cut lines—the breezy appearance—the class and quality of the thoroughbred—Ginger, reserve power and staying qualities as well. Most easily started. It has the broadest guarantee—Satisfaction. Write for catalogue. Agents wanted.

Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd., 103 York Street
GUELPH CANADA

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADS. IN "ADVOCATE."



By co-operating, you and your neighbor farmers can save the miller's profit on your flour and feed and at the same time add materially to your incomes.

Grind your own flour and eat the wheat you grow

There will be no more loss of time, no waste of money in freight bills, nor any of the other numerous milling troubles, when you are the owner of a

MIDGET FLOUR ROLLER MILL

The Midget is a self-contained flour mill that can be installed in almost any building. You can run it single-handed, without any previous experience and without interfering with your other farming duties.

A Midget Mill will grind wheat, rye, barley or buckwheat with as good results as any of the larger mills and at the rate of a barrel an hour. By forming a partnership with your neighbors, you can employ a man to run the mill, (and a

milling business of your own that will earn for you a substantial profit and be quickly built up.

Reliable, durable, easy to operate and inexpensive to run, the Midget Mill is capable of earning more money than the average farm. If you would increase your profits, investigate this interesting proposition at once.

Write for free booklet of particulars, terms and testimonials. Address

Mill Department

The Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Co., Limited
Montreal

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EXCURSIONS To Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

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Low Round Trip Rates each Tuesday, March to October inclusive
Winnipeg and Return - \$35.00
Edmonton and Return - 43.00
Other points in proportion
Returns Limit two months.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
on all excursions. Comfortable berths, fully equipped with bedding, can be secured at moderate rates through local agent.

SETTLERS
For settlers traveling with live stock and effects.
SPECIAL TRAINS
Will leave Toronto Each TUESDAY MARCH AND APRIL 10.20 p.m.
Settlers and families without live stock should use
REGULAR TRAINS
Leaving Toronto 10.20 p.m. Daily Through Colonist and Tourist Sleepers

COLONIST CARS ON ALL TRAINS
No charge for Berths

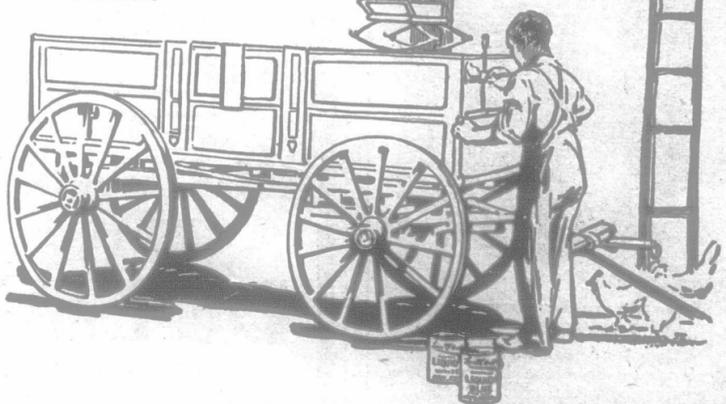
Home Seekers' Trains Leave Toronto 10.20 p.m. during March, April, September and October, and at 2 p.m. and 10.20 p.m. during May, June, July and August.
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NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Cut to specification for any purpose
JOHN J. GARTSHORE
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Make Paint Save Your Profits—



Some farmers' profits are drained away year after year in the purchase of new waggons, implements and equipment. Save this expense by taking care of your present equipment. Make paint save your profits by protecting your property against decay and the need for replacement.

Low Brothers HIGH STANDARD WAGGON PAINTS

are what you should use on waggons, implements and everything else around the farm that weather can rust or rot. With its sturdy protection your equipment will last three times as long as it will if unpainted.

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Vernicol—for the inside of your house—to brighten things up.

Carriage Gloss Paint—which will

put a fine, hard, glossy surface on buggy, carriage or motor-car. No varnish needed with this.

Low Brothers High Standard Liquid Paints—for the outside of your house—the best paint in Canada by every test.

Low Brothers Limited 267 Spadina Ave., Toronto
Dayton New York Boston Chicago Kansas City



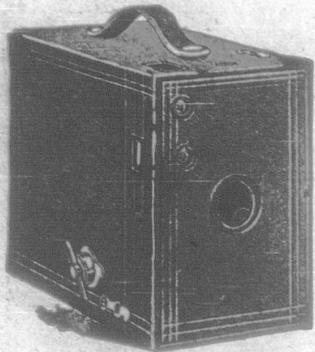
Henry Ford has built more automobiles than any man who ever lived. He knows how. That's the reason he can build "The Universal Car" at a wonderfully low price. Better get yours now---if you want a Ford this season.

Our factories produce nearly a quarter of a million Model T's. Prices: Runabout, \$675, Touring car \$750, Town Car, \$1,000—f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. For particulars get "Ford Times"—an interesting automobile magazine. It's free—from Walkerville factory. Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited,

Please Mention The Advocate

Brownie

No. 3



Pictures 3 1/4 x 4 1/4. Price \$4.

You can make good pictures with a Brownie Camera.

Made by Kodak workmen in the Kodak factories, the Brownies are efficient, durable, practical. Made on the Kodak plan, they are simple.

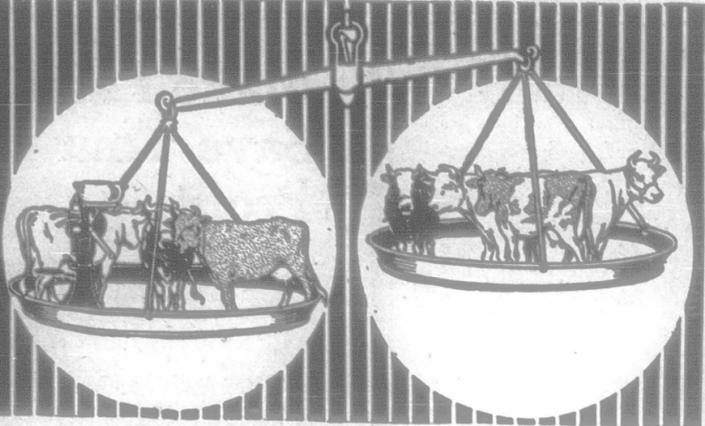
Take for instance the No. 3 Brownie. It is substantially made in every detail. Though it makes 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 pictures, no focusing is required. It's always ready. It has a carefully-tested meniscus achromatic lens; is fitted with the Eastman Rotary shutter for snap-shots and time exposures, and with a set of three stops. There are two finders; one for vertical and one for horizontal exposures, and two tripod sockets. It loads in daylight with Kodak film cartridges for 4, 6 or 12 exposures. The covering is a tasteful and durable imitation leather, the metal parts are heavily nicked. Price, \$4.

With a Kodak or Brownie no dark room is required for any part of the work—loading, unloading, developing or printing. You can readily finish your own pictures or can safely send the film cartridges by mail to a professional finisher.

You can make good pictures with a Brownie.

Catalogue free at your dealers, or by mail.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LTD.
Toronto, Canada.



Three cows and a DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

will make more money than four cows with gravity setting

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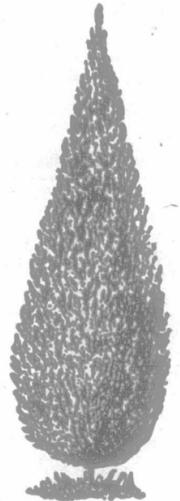
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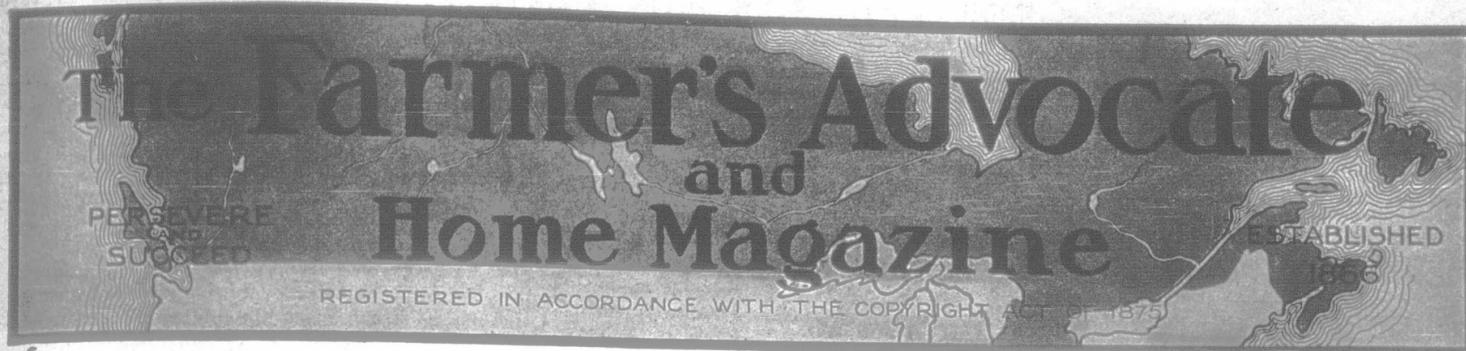
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Vol. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 1, 1913.

No. 1075

EDITORIAL.

May Day.

What is your favorite newspaper saying these days on the subject of bank inspection? Ask it to declare its stand.

Decreasing emphasis upon volume of production with increasing stress upon distribution and marketing should be the order of the day in efforts to promote agriculture.

The Underwood tariff bill in the United States is recognized by the American press as an honest measure of tariff reduction and a reasonable fulfillment of the Democratic party pre-election pledges.

Banking is the only business we know of in which an investor can earn interest directly upon the value of his plant, besides the margin made on the annual turnover. The function of note issue is what gives this advantage, and in Canada that valuable privilege is untaxed.

According to Mr. McLeod, the percentage of large banks that fail is greater in Canada than in any other country he knows of. The pre-eminent lesson of the Farmers' Bank failure and of those numerous other failures is efficient inspection by an independent commission.

In a recent letter Peter McArthur stated that he circulated for some days among the politicians in Ottawa and still had his umbrella. The Toronto News assumes that he must have left it at home. Wrong. The truth is he only bought it a day or two before leaving the Capital. This is "inside information."

It is noteworthy that the leading bankers, who for years disparaged any idea of external audit or government inspection of banks, now favor shareholders' audit as being the least troublesome form of check. The public demands something in this direction, but the heads of the Bankers' Association propose that it be as little as possible beyond a mere formality. Will the public be satisfied with that?

There is much satisfaction in a diary of farm operations. As years pass comparisons become very interesting. For instance comparing the annual summaries of our own (which we compress into about a page of close typewriting, and paste in the diary book at the end of each year) we find that in 1911 we commenced work on the land at Weldwood on April 22nd, plowing sod for oats, the first of which were sown April 26th; while the last of the mixed grain was drilled May 9th., seeding having been interrupted by wet weather. In 1912 we commenced spring seeding on April 23rd, and finished May 10th after a similar interruption. This year we had fourteen acres of oats and barley sown by the evening of April 22nd. Our land is inclined to be heavy with a particularly compact subsoil. It stands drouth well, but is inclined to be late drying off in the spring. The effect of every line of tile is remarkably evident.

Inspection the Main Issue.

We trust that every reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" will read and carefully digest the synopsis, presented in this issue, of Mr. McLeod's evidence before the House of Commons Committee on Banking. Mr. McLeod has been an exceptionally successful banker, and is the kind of man who does not speak without knowing what he is talking about. Habitually conservative in practice and temperate in language, he has displayed rare candor and courage in the stand he has taken in favor of external bank inspection, and more convincing argument for rigid inspection and regulation could hardly be produced than the facts and opinions he so frankly stated before the Committee.

Whether Mr. McLeod's plan to secure inspection is the best one, is a legitimate subject for discussion. Reading between the lines of his evidence we gather that he would be not indisposed to favor a Bureau or Commission appointed by the Minister of Finance, assuming that the latter would be willing to accept the responsibility of its appointment. At all events some form of efficient inspection is required, and this is the main point to be contended for in connection with the revision of the Bank Act.

Whether the banks are making more money than they should is not the main point. As a matter of fact they are making more than the dividends disclose. The reserves of our Canadian banks almost equal their paid-up capital, and these reserves consist of accumulated profits plus premiums on stock sold above par. Also the cost of bank buildings is largely defrayed out of current earnings, they being usually written down at a fraction of their cost of erection. If a farmer were able to put up five hundred dollars worth of buildings a year, add another five hundred to his contingency fund in the bank, and still pay dividends of seven or eight per cent. on all capital invested, he would consider that he had a pretty "fat" thing. No wonder bank stocks sell at a hundred per cent. above par! Double the privileges of the bank franchise and you would increase the selling value of bank stock.

Sir Edmund Walker's comparison of seventeen industrials that pay larger dividends than the banks, ignores the concealed profits of the latter. By the way, we are waiting for his printed evidence to see how many of these industrials are mergers and combines financed with the people's money.

The main point, however, is inspection. Read Mr. McLeod's evidence, and unite on the demand for that.

Views on Bank Act Revision.

The evidence brought out by the House of Commons Committee on Banking and Commerce, though fairly well covered by the newspaper reporters, has been treated with exceptional prudence by editorial writers of the newspaper press. As the subject is one of the utmost importance to the Canadian public, "The Farmer's Advocate" proposes to publish a digest of the evidence bearing most directly upon the three points in which its readers are principally interested, viz., bank inspection and regulation, security for depositors and taxation of note issue.

The first and most important witness heard was H. C. McLeod, who read a printed memorandum which we give rather fully:

PROPOSED NEW ACT AN IMPROVEMENT ON THE OLD.

The Bank Act of 1913 is a marked improvement over its predecessors, some desirable features having been introduced. To contend for external examination is no longer necessary; only the method and thoroughness of inspection need to be considered. The privilege of enlarging the powers of circulation by the deposit of gold in a proposed central gold reserve, and the clarifying of the government statement are two more features that should prove beneficial.

Not unnaturally, the witness argued that banking profits are not excessive. It is difficult to secure sufficient banking capital to keep pace with the expansion of trade and the development of the country. From the capital of new banks there is no return. The return from bank capital is moderate when the double liability is considered. The profits of the older banks are made possible by long organization, and this increment should not be destroyed or impaired by advanced legislation. The good banking profits of the last few years were, in most cases, the result of loaning beyond the limits of prudence. At the end of February the loans of Canadian banks equalled 73.4% of their total assets. In the United States the corresponding percentage is 55.9%. The banks in Great Britain loan about 55% of their total funds, and for the last thirty years there has been a steady decrease in the percentage. A close approximation to the British percentage pertains throughout the world. Canadian banks, yielding to the temptations of the borrower or to the desire for profit, are largely over-loaned. Does this fact not suggest a lack of consideration for the depositors?

WHAT SECURITY HAS THE DEPOSITOR?

Like its predecessors the new Act has few provisions for the protection of depositors, of whom the majority are savings depositors. In most countries savings depositors are the special wards of legislators.

Among the provisions that should be introduced for the protection of depositors there ought to be included a most rigid and thorough external inspection of the general management of each bank. A LESS EFFICIENT INSPECTION OR ONE WHERE THE SMALLER BANKS ARE INSPECTED AND THE LARGER ONES THROUGH INFLUENCE GO FREE, WOULD BE A MOCKERY OF THE DEPOSITORS' RIGHTS. The system proposed in the Bank Act is an acknowledgement that external inspection is necessary, but ONLY BY THE UTMOST ACTIVITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE CAN THIS PLAN BE MADE EFFECTIVE. No stipulation is made as to the proper qualifications required of the auditors, and IT IS OPEN TO ANY BANK TO HAVE ITS BALANCE SHEETS SIGNED BY AUDITORS THAT ARE NOTHING MORE THAN DUMMIES OF THE GENERAL MANAGER. I am glad to see a suggestion that a more rigid system be introduced. Having given very great attention to this subject, I believe the appointment of members of the Board of Bank Inspectors proposed (in Mr. Sharp's amendment) should be by vote of the general managers of all the banks."

External inspection, urges Mr. McLeod, will clear away false accounting and have a salutary influence, though there are causes of failure that it may not obviate. It may not save a bank from over-expansion of loans nor prevent the

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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inevitable consequences of running without sufficient cash reserves and liquid resources. THE BANKS SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO KEEP A FIXED CASH RESERVE IN GOLD AND LEGAL TENDER. Some years ago he advocated that it be ten per cent of the bank's liabilities to the public, but he would now advocate fifteen per cent., as present conditions, in his opinion, show the need of a larger reserve. There should be a provision that in case the percentage is impaired, the banks should pay to the government a tax equal to seven per cent per annum on the deficiency. The machinery of the Canadian Banking System is excellent, but in many individual cases it has been used recklessly or without skill. From the outset the Finance Department has failed to exercise control over the banks. The inferred responsibility for sins of omission can hardly be less than for sins of commission. The management of the banking system needs regulation and supervision.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

Loans should be so classified that a bad or deferred debt could not be included under a misleading heading without sheer falsification.

Banks should be prohibited from underwriting flotation schemes or investing in any securities with which a stock bonus is either directly or indirectly given.

Every bank should be required to publish annually an audited list of its so-called investments.

RESTRICT BANK AMALGAMATIONS.

Amalgamation of banks should be rendered possible only through act of parliament. At the passage of the Bank Act 1900, there were thirty-six banks, the average capital of which was \$1,863,000. There are now twenty-four banks, the average capital being \$4,700,000. By the same progression there is due to be seventeen banks in 1923, with an average capital of \$10,398,000. By a goodly number of banks of moderate size, the interests of the public are best served; such banks are often the strongest in times of stress. The number of banks should

not be further reduced, particularly as it is becoming almost impossible to establish new banks in face of the competition of old and widely established ones. The placing of a limit on the size of any one bank may be worthy of attention.

The emergency circulation clauses of the Bank Act should be eliminated. Their existence in the Act tends toward inflation.

The Bank Act should prohibit the loaning to any one customer of more than a reasonable percentage of the bank's capital, to avoid a rock on which so many banks have met shipwreck. A limit of 25% of capital would be liberal. In the case of the United States National Banks it is fixed at 10%.

In examination Mr. McLeod expressed the opinion that he would prefer to see Canada served with forty or fifty banks each with a capital not exceeding five million dollars. He did not, however, favor a general system of small local banks with less than half a million dollars capital. The difficulties of such a system are two fold: first, the difficulty of securing first-class, well-trained, competent managers, and the fact that in comparatively few places do the loans and deposits balance closely enough to make the operations of a local bank advantageous. In the United States there is a non-branch system with a perfected system of inspection, and, in Mr. McLeod's opinion, the loans of the banks in the United States are better administered than in any comparatively new country of which he knows, but in reply to a question he expressed the opinion that it would be possible to duplicate that system of administration in another country only after a great many years had elapsed. Members of the Committee instanced two cases of local Canadian banks which had proven very serviceable in building up local industry, viz., the Weyburn Security Bank in Saskatchewan and the old Western Bank with headquarters in Oshawa, since merged with the Standard Bank. Mr. Thornton, M. P., attributed the present standing of Oshawa as a manufacturing town and centre of capital, to the fact that it was headquarters for the Western Bank.

Questioning the witness, F. B. McCurdy, M. P., stated that when Halifax was an important banking centre, money could be obtained there at lower rates than, or at least as low as it could be secured at in other parts of the country, but now with the same class of collateral the same borrowers have been asked to pay higher rates of interest at the city of Halifax than they have at the head office of the same bank. Witness, while not denying the statement, had been unaware that a material difference existed. He considered it difficult for banks to make returns showing the ramification of their business in the different provinces.

Questioned further re amalgamation, he thought it would be well to prevent the growth of gigantic institutions that would in time become controllers of the whole country "through political influence or otherwise."

The percentage of large banks that fail is greater in Canada than in any other country witness knew of.

Q.—In the present Bank Act we have a column provided in returns to show the total loans to directors and firms in which they are partners. This does not necessarily show loans to an incorporated company in which a director is practically the sole shareholder. Can you suggest any way by which that might be covered in the returns? A.—It could be covered by the statements in the returns.

Q.—Why should a bank not make a true statement as to its assets as well as its liabilities? A.—The main objection, in the case of bank premises, is that you cannot pay debts with bank premises, and a bank's premises are never sold except in case of liquidation.

Mr. McCurdy—The shareholder is certainly entitled to know the assets possessed by his bank, and what has been spent on the property. The cost or value of the property, should, I think, be

shown somewhere, if only in the form of a memorandum. We had a case in Canada of one bank returning its premises at \$600,000, and then suddenly swelled to \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. Now, in that case, there was an opportunity of a grave injustice being done to the shareholders of the bank, and especially to him who sold or bought shares before the new valuation was shown in the government return.

Q.—I would like to ask your opinion as to the policy which has been pursued by most banks during recent years of building unduly expensive bank buildings? A.—I think banks have gone too far in the line of extravagance.

Examined further upon the subject of inspection, Mr. McLeod explained that one of the weaknesses of the American system of bank inspection is the lack of power in the comptroller to compel what he recommends.

Q.—Supposing the Board of Inspectors (nominated by the various bank managers) considered it important that a certain bank should change its policy by diminishing its loans or increasing its cash reserves, what would be the ultimate authority to enforce their recommendation? A.—The Board would act in an advisory capacity making suggestions to the bank manager, and if their suggestion had no effect the Board should take the matter up with the Department of Finance or with the Canadian Bankers' Association. Hon. Mr. White—So that the Finance Minister in the last analysis would really control the operations of the bank? Q.—What power would you put in his hands? A.—I don't think he need take any compulsory action. The mere fact of his taking it up with the bank would be, I am sure, sufficient to correct any trouble. Mr. White—If the Finance Minister has no power what can he do?

STRIKING STATEMENTS BY MR. McLEOD.

The Bankers' Association is very often controlled by one bank. That one bank, through the control of the Association, is able to pass almost any measure that it may wish to pass.

Q.—You have made the statement that one banker could control the Bankers' Association. In what way? A.—By influence. That has happened.

As a rule, so long as the directors represent the shareholders, the shareholders support the directors. Consequently the directors can do what they like in the matter of appointments.

The Board of Bank Inspectors might comprise twenty men nominated by the bank managers and approved by the Finance Minister. Salaries might range from \$25,000 for the chairman down to \$3,000 or \$4,000, according to ability.

The mere mechanical verification of an account is absolutely worthless.

A shareholders' audit is better than no audit at all, but in saying that you say all that can be said in its favor.

In reply to questions seriatim Mr. McLeod stated that he had been advocating government or external inspection for nearly twenty years, and during that time had sent in, at the decennial revision of the Bank Act, suggestions to the Finance Minister. The Bankers' Association was unanimously opposed to these suggestions.

Q.—So that heretofore they have not been in favor of any system of inspection? A.—No, they have been opposed to a system of inspection; in fact I could not get a hearing at some meetings. Q.—And if your advice had been followed and some system of inspection devised, it is possible that we should not have had the failures of the Ontario Bank, the Farmers' Bank and the Sovereign Bank? A.—Under a proper system of inspection it would be absolutely impossible for such things to exist, though there are some forms of failure that you cannot avoid, even by inspection. But it would not be possible for a bank to continue for twenty-five years in an insolvent condition, as I believe the Ontario Bank did. It would not be possible for the Farmers' Bank to start business, while every banker in Canada practically knew from its inception that that bank was unsound and would ultimately fail.

If you have no inspection, of what use are

your regulations with regard to loans or anything else?

A banker may go on for twenty-five years, as I said the Ontario Bank did, or perhaps for fifty years with an insolvent bank, and all the time doing great mischief to the country and perhaps getting wealthy himself if he keep within proper bounds and there is no inspection. All it needs is prudence in the knavish manager that wants to keep on using the funds of the bank for his own purposes.

Q.—A case was brought to my attention where a bank had been guilty of one hundred violations of the Bank Act. A.—I have no doubt of it. The penalties in the Act for falsification of returns are practically a dead letter. They should be enforced.

It is very desirable that savings deposits should be segregated. External inspection and limitation of loans to gross assets will also do much to secure deposits. I am opposed to any system of guarantee of deposits. It would not be fair that banks, whose credit was well established by conservative management, should be responsible for other banks over whose affairs they have no control.

A percentage of assets is a more scientific basis than a limitation of capital for regulating note issue.

Double liability, in the experience of almost all countries, is worth fifty cents on the dollar. In reply to a question re taxation of note issue, Mr. McLeod explained that money is worth 2.8% to our Canadian banks. This means their reserve, circulation and all deposits, the latter being around \$110,000,000. Q.—Do I understand from you that the banks would make 2.8% on circulation? A.—That would be the sum less the cost of printing the notes.

Acknowledging a vote of thanks after the two days evidence herein synopsis, Mr. McLeod stated that he retired from the Bank of Nova Scotia three years ago because he felt at that time that there was no possibility of securing reforms in the Bank Act. He had no desire to continue agitating for reforms which there seemed no possibility of getting. It was a great satisfaction to find the committee so strongly in favor of bank reform.

The Miracle of Growth.

Last night it rained. Not too much water fell, but the lightning was vivid and the thunder sharp. It was what the newspapers call "a severe electrical storm." This morning we awoke to behold a miracle of growth which had taken place in a night. The grass on the lawn seemed to have grown three inches. It had not, of course; the apparent increase in length was largely due to a refreshing and stiffening of the stems and leaves turgid with sap. But growth there unquestionably was. Fall wheat had wonderfully thickened its green carpet of the field. Clover plants appeared to have stooped and heightened, offering promise of a bumper crop of hay. The rolling slopes of the pasture were glistening with a velvet turf, while many alfalfa plants which had been heaved two or three inches out of the ground, showed green buds, or at least a sappiness which held hope of later shoots. The tree tops in the orchard had thickened with the soft green haze of expanding leaflets. Marvellous the change that had been accomplished in a night! Even the calves and pigs and chickens looked straighter and thriftier than before. At any rate they were more sportive, while children and even adults were exhilarated with the pervading impulse of growth. There is more joy in mere life under those conditions than in any artificial amusement which man's invention has ever devised. He who would prefer city life on a moist April morning is indeed a clod.

Fairer Interest on Savings.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate." : Whether or not the grip of the banking trust is slackened you have done signal service in exposing some of the methods of its operation. If Canada were as far advanced as its Southern neighbor in resisting combinations in restraint of trade our Bankers' Association might find itself in the class of "defendants." Peter McArthur assures us that our representatives at Ottawa welcome our opinions and advice. If that be true let the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" write their respective members that

they will watch with interest the share they take in amending the Bank Act, to remove the present evils and dangers.

To-day I had a conversation with a well-posted bank officer, and asking him of the possible existence of a bank trust he said with emphasis there is no greater trust in the country than the bank trust. He referred to the unusually high rates at present charged on large loans by the European banks, and yet he said a depositor here would find it impossible to get more than three per cent. The association, he said, would give short shift to any bank discovered paying more than that rate on deposit. "Why," he said, "they picked the Sovereign Bank to death for the mild offence of breaking the spirit of that rule so far as to pay even three per cent in quarterly payments."

If what Peter McArthur says is true of our members, write them your wish that the Post Office Savings Banks raise the rate of interest at least to that which the Dominion has to pay to foreign bankers for its bonds. Depend upon it the banks will fight tooth and nail against this slight coession to justice. But if the members realize the suspicion to which they expose themselves by opposition to it they will avoid "an arm-in-arm" with the bankers' agents in the lobby.

Keep on with the good work. If the Post Office pays 4 to 4½ per cent on deposit the people will take their money there and the Government can accommodate the banks with funds at cost. OBSERVER.



Meadowlark.

Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.
THE MEADOW LARK

The V-shaped flocks of Canadian geese now northward wing their way. "Wa-Wa." The Indians' harbinger of spring now appears among the airclouds. We see them passing over high in the air; we sometimes see them settle for a brief time on one of our lakes, but that is all we do see of them. Whence come they and whither do they go?

They come from their winter home in the southern half of the Mississippi Valley, west of

the Mississippi River. They pass on to their summer home in the interior of Canada from Saskatchewan and Alberta northward to the limit of trees. Some winter along the Atlantic Coast and breed in the interior of Ungava and Newfoundland.

The migration dates of the Canadian Goose vary a great deal, as might be expected, as its migration depends altogether upon the presence of open water. Records kept of the arrival of this species at the Hudson Bay Post at Lac du Brocket, on Reindeer Lake, Saskatchewan, show the following dates:—1874, May 5; 1875, May 11; 1876, May 8; 1877, Apl. 27; 1878, April 19, 1879, April 24; 1880, May 5; 1881, May 4; 1882, May 3; 1883, April 25; 1884, May 3; 1885, April 29; 1886, April 23; 1887, May 3; 1888, May 7; 1889, April 17.

The nest of the Canadian goose is usually on the ground, but sometimes it makes use of old hawks' nests in trees. The nests are composed of grass, lined with down.

The cheery whistle of the meadowlark is now heard in the fields. The bird is a common summer resident throughout the cultivated portion of Ontario. It is about ten inches in length, brownish above, yellow beneath, with a large black crescent on the breast. Several of the outer tail-feathers are white and are very conspicuous when the bird is in flight.

The food of the meadowlark consists of three-quarters insects and one-quarter vegetable matter, the latter consisting of waste grain and weed-seeds, consumed mostly in winter.

Among the insects eaten are many injurious species notably the grasshoppers. Dr. P. E. L. Beak, of the U. S. Biological Survey, makes an estimate of the value of the services rendered by the meadowlark in destroying grasshoppers as follows: "The average weight of a grasshopper is 15.4 grains, and entomologists place the daily food of a grasshopper as equal to the creature's own weight, an estimate much within the limit of truth. Remains of as many as 54 grasshoppers have been found in a single meadowlark's stomach, but this is much above the number usually eaten at one time. Such food, however, is digested rapidly and it is safe to assume that at least 50 grasshoppers are eaten each day. If the number of birds breeding in one square mile of meadow land is estimated at five pairs, and the number of young that reach maturity, at only two for each pair, or ten in all, there will be twenty birds on a square mile during the grasshopper season. On this basis, the birds would destroy 90,000 grasshoppers in one month. Assuming that each grasshopper, if let alone, would have lived thirty days, the thousand grasshoppers eaten by the larks each day represent a saving of 2.2 pounds of forage, or 66 pounds in all for the month. If the value of this forage is placed at \$10 per ton (which is below the average price of hay in the Eastern markets) the value of the crop saved by meadowlarks on a township of thirty-six square miles each month during the grasshopper season would be about \$356."



A Great Stimulant.

A little rest in the shade of a tree, and a taste of fresh, cold water, refreshes the team during the hot weather.

The nest of the meadowlark is placed on the ground. It is built of grass and is usually arched over with a dome of dry grass. It is one of the hardest nests to find, as it is carefully concealed among last year's herbage.

The meadowlark is in no hurry to leave Ontario in the fall, as it does not depart until about the end of October and is occasionally found in the south of the Province throughout the winter.

Another of our native sparrows has now joined the song sparrow in our fields. It is the Vesper sparrow, another of the so-called "Gray-birds." The Vesper sparrow is much the same size as the song sparrow, but it is a brighter color above, lacks the dark blotch on the breast and when it flies it shows two white outer tail-feathers. Its song is very melodious and starts with three bars which we may attempt to render in syllables as "Whe-oo-who-oo-who-ee-hee" with an upward sweep on the "oo" and "hee." The start of the song is in marked distinction to the three high, level notes at the beginning of the song sparrow's song. The Vesper sparrow is a bird of the cornfields and roadsides.

HORSES.

Return all mares to the stallion regularly. Much of the success of the business depends upon this one point.

A grass plot near the building is the best place for the in-foal mare or the mare and her foal.

The natural thing and frequently the best thing for softening a horse's hoof is cold water. Saturate a cloth of suitable size with cold water, and tie around the crown of the hoof at night; or pack the sole of the foot with wet clay.

The two months' busy season for most stallions commences to-day. All stallions should be given a fair opportunity to do themselves justice. Grooms make a mistake when they overwork their horses. It is foals that count, not services.

The draft horse is a seller, and Chicago seems to be a good place to sell him. A short time ago twenty-eight head of heavy-drafters (mostly Percheron grades) were sold at Chicago under the hammer in just thirty minutes, and forty-five minutes after the sale commenced all had been hitched, tried and accepted. These were big geldings. A pair of blacks, the first sold, brought \$770. Other pairs sold for \$645, \$630, \$635, \$660 and \$550 respectively. The twenty-eight head averaged \$293.85 each. Eight of the best averaged \$347 each. There is quite a margin between the price for the good ones and that for those of common quality. The really good ones are very scarce, and eighteen head recently sold in Iowa at an average of \$325 each. This is the class of horses it pays the farmer to produce.

Breed for Soundness.

While the importance of the sire in horsebreeding is not to be belittled, he must not be expected to do all work towards improvement. True, much depends upon him, but considerably more influence than is often recognized is exerted by the mare. The Farmer and Stock Breeder discussing this subject says:—

"In horsebreeding much as depends on the sire, he cannot do everything, and if success is to be attained, he must be mated with sound mares. Unsoundness is just as likely to emanate from one side as from the other, and it is just as disappointing and futile in the long run to breed from unsound mares as from unsound stallions. It is not in everyone's power to be able to give long prices for really good mares to breed from, but excellent horses suitable for town work can be, and often are, produced from quite moderate-looking mares provided they are sound and mated with a really good sire. Very often a plain-looking, hardworking mare will breed a really good foal, but it never pays to breed from that sort unless they are sound, and if they are sound the progeny can be graded up by the constant use of first-class registered stallions until it gets into the stud book, and many a good foundation has been laid in this way. There was never a better demand for cart horses of every grade than there is just now, and any farmer with two or three good sound geldings to dispose of can probably get his own price, and if they will only be careful in the selection of their breeding animals, they will be assured of a most lucrative return."

Stick to Type.

Continuity of type is the one thing which every judge should aim to follow in the placing of awards in the show-ring. His work is closely watched by many interested horsemen at the ring-side, and while some of these are always ready to criticize severely everything which does not agree with their own ideas there are many others there to learn something of type, conformation, quality, and action in the particular breed, whatever it may be, and through a close scrutiny of the type favored by the judge, hope to improve their own studs in future breeding or buying. Mixing or breaking types is often hard to avoid, but where at all possible the type of the second-prize horse should be nearer that of the first-prize horse than is that of the third-prize winner and the type of the third-prize winner should conform more closely to that of the first and second-prize horses than does that of the fourth horse in line, and so on through the entire class.

Neither should the judge favor one type in one class and a distinctly different type in another class of the same breed. The young breeder, or the man who stands or sits all day at the ring-side is there to learn something of value to take away with him, and where every class is headed by a different type of horse he goes away more "muddled" than when he came. Of course, if the classes are bare of entries of the right kind of animals, the judge cannot stick closely to type because the horses are not there, but this is not the case with our most popular breeds at the largest exhibitions.

A writer in the Live Stock Journal, commenting on the awards at the Hackney show held in London, England, some time ago, says that there were many class awards which no one could follow. He reiterates that breeders and exhibitors should be able to fix in their own minds the best type and action of a breed of horses by following the adjudications at the large exhibitions where the best horses of the various breeds are forward. This is all quite true, and such results can only come through the most competent judges being appointed, and where possible, the single-judge system tends towards the following out of a single purpose and consequently a single type in judging results more surely than where a committee places the animals. Breaking type is very noticeable at the ring-side and calls forth very much criticism, some of which is often just.

The Farm Chunk and the Market.

Horses have been, and are still, high in price. They are likely to continue so for some years to come notwithstanding the fact that certain writers claim them to be unprofitable in comparison with tractors of various kinds. A horse may be a poor motor, but he at least has the advantage of being suited to such a widely diversified set of occupations and conditions that his position in the world's economy seems permanent. A motor enthusiast has said "men work more for horses than horses work for men," and in following paragraphs in the same chapter says "horse chores require twenty-seven minutes per day, per horse," and a little further on basing his statement on Government reports in the United States he states "that a farm horse averages three and one half hours work a day, every day in the year." This covers all farm horses in the United States. It is a pretty good man that can do as much work in twenty-seven minutes as a horse can in three and a half hours, and if the horse is not worked more steadily it is not his fault, but that of his owner. The same writer says "the horse has been left behind in the development of industry and agriculture. In the days of the spade and sickle he was big enough; but to-day he is dwarfed by the five-ton steam-shovel and the automatic harvesters. This is the day of big units. This is the day of 'tonnage.'" We cannot agree that the horse is altogether out-distanced, but there is truth in the statement that this is the day of big units and tonnage. To no other business does this apply more forcibly than to the draft-horse business. To-day is the day of the big drafter—the horse with size, substance and quality as well. Laborers are scarce in city and country alike, and it takes just as good a man to drive a team capable of drawing a load of from one ton to a ton and a half as it does to draw a load of from two and a half to three tons. It takes no more time to care for the big horse than it does to attend the medium-sized animal. In every way the heavy animal is the most economical for the man with heavy loads to move or much teaming to do.

What has all this to do with the farm chunk? We believe that most farmers should keep at least one brood mare, and more if their farms are large enough to supply work for more than two or three horses. To produce the horse which sells the highest on present-day markets and which is destined to always command the highest figure, these mares must themselves be of the heavy-draft class, not small chunks, but big,

strong-boned, deep-middled individuals, capable themselves of moving heavy loads, and capable, when mated with a big stallion of substance, of producing draft-horses weighing anywhere from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. These are the mares for the farmer and these are the drafters for the drays. There are some excellent horses in the farm-chunk class, horses which apparently do as much work as their larger mates on the farm. But do they? If they do they must take more out of their own bodies and their efficiency cannot be so long-standing as that of the heavy drafter. Owners of chunk mares should always breed them to a big horse of outstanding draft character,—one which is prepotent and sure to leave his mark of both size and quality on the colts. Continue generation after generation to follow this custom and ultimately the size of horses kept and bred on the farms must increase. This is a day of wide implements and wide machinery on most farms. Such require more horse-power than the old-fashioned narrow kind. The farm requires big horses both for work and for breeding. The market demands the big horse for the dray. The logical conclusion must be, that, with other forms of power capable of moving large loads competing for at least a considerable portion of the business done by the draft-horse, and with all other things pointing to him as the horse to breed and keep, the farm chunk must be made larger by breeding to larger draft horses, and by sticking firmly to a system of breeding intended to produce the heaviest type of drafters. Breed the draft mares to the draft horse, and breed the farm chunk to the best draft stallion available, and, so in time, have fewer chunks and more draft geldings for sale.

Ontario Stallion Enrolment.

In the administration of the Stallion Enrolment law in the Province of Ontario gratifying progress is being made, especially where it is borne in mind that the measure is new (though not in other progressive countries and provinces). Its application in the interests of Ontario horse breeding will be a distinct achievement to the credit of the Live Stock Branch in the Department of Agriculture. In fact by improving upon the experience gained during this, the initial season in perfecting the act and its workings, it bids fair to be the most notable advance policy taken by the present Department. The need for it, long apparent to thoughtful horse breeders, was established by the commission on horse breeding a few years ago, and if anything were needed to further emphasize the importance of protection to the horse-breeding farmer the observations of the inspectors under the Stallion Enrolment Board is rather clear evidence. Already there are indications of educational benefits accruing that will probably result in very many stallions sent up this year for inspection and rejected because of defects specified in the Act, speedily disappearing altogether from the ranks of breeding horses. A horse good enough to pass inspection on individual merit and up to the National Records standard of breeding, receives a very much more valuable and officially different certificate than one simply enrolled. Mare owners should insist upon seeing the certificates, the highest form of which bears a gilt seal and printed in red letters plainly across the top "Inspected and approved." As might be expected in preparations for the breeding season, there has been a rush through the mails for certificates from the office of the Secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and all stallion owners should lose no time now in securing their papers. More than a week ago, out of over 2,000 in process of enrolment, over 1,000 had been completed, and some 1,168 of the 2,000 inspected.

The administration of the Act in various sections of the province has naturally been productive of more or less discussion on the present-day tendencies and prospects of horse breeding. While it is conceded that good-going, sizable driving horses are now about the most difficult of any class to secure, yet, in view of the increase of motor vehicles for pleasuring and other purposes, opinion appears more than ever to favor adherence to a uniform type of draft horse as the safest line for the average farm. The question of producing remounts for military purposes has been given some consideration, but, in the judgment of one of the inspection staff whose judgment would command respect, this is a proposition that might probably be taken up with prospect of satisfactory solution in large, special remount-breeding stations under military direction rather than by farmers. Suitable mares could be procured by purchase from farmers, of course, and these would probably be crossed with Thoroughbred sires of suitable conformation, style and stamina, and the farmer would not be complicating his horse-breeding operations as a result of attempting to produce army remounts, while raising draft horses as

those of a smaller type suitable for farm work or driving.

With the knowledge and experience gained this season, the future work of the Enrolment Board and its officers will be greatly simplified and expedited. As time goes on, with efficient administrations, the benefits to the industry should prove cumulative. The Act has gone into operation at an opportune time. The wholesome purging of the lighter horse stock of the country a few years ago, owing to the Boer War, is, no doubt, still measurably felt, but in time there may be a return to former conditions of supply and the need for higher standards of quality in that class of horse stock must be apparent, as the trade will revert to an unprofitable state. Motor-car competition for various classes of horse power makes it certain the draft-horse standard, too, must be kept up. As a matter of fact, the present is a crucial period in Ontario horse breeding, and, wisely and firmly administered, the Enrolment Law should prove a boon to eliminate the non-descript and the scrub.

LIVE STOCK.

Summer is the time when pork may be produced at least cost. Green feed is always cheaper than concentrates but a portion of the latter is necessary also.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is taking up live stock breeding on his estates in Cornwall, England. He is going extensively into the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Heavy-draft horses.

Before the ewes are turned away to pasture with their lambs see that the tails are removed from all of their youngsters and also that all males not intended for breeding have been castrated.

There is something in the personal touch in stock breeding which cannot be ignored. It is this one thing that makes it possible for some feeders to get better results on the same feed and with the same animals that other feeders can. The best feeders are also good judges of stock, are interested in the animals to such an extent that they watch every detail, are kind to all their charges and practice regularity in all things where the stock are considered.

How many of this spring's choice heifer calves can you afford to sell for veal? Very few of the good ones should ever find their way into the butcher-shop with first-class dairy and beef cows so scarce. Build up the herd with these good young things, even though your city friends must eat less veal or pay a higher price for it. The butcher can never pay the breeder what a good heifer calf is worth when she is sold as veal. Consider her as a breeder and the veal price is insignificant, even though it may on the surface appear high.

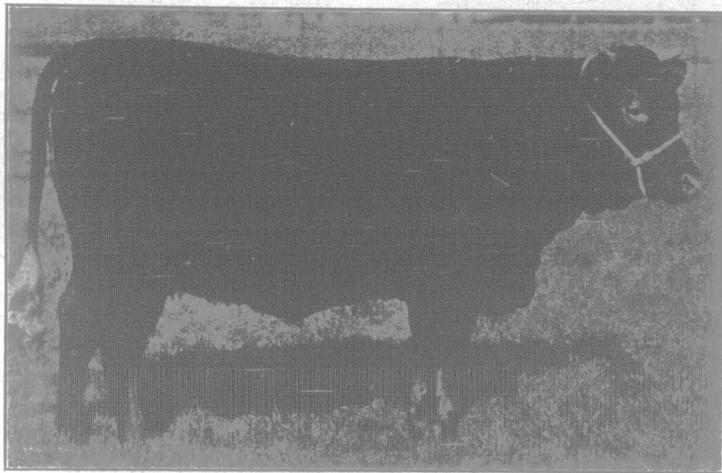
Indigestion and scouring in calves are sometimes caused by milk that is excessively rich. Milk that is moderate or low in butter fat is usually better for young calves, while indigestion in older calves is usually due to unclean milk or feed, unclean vessels, close confinement in dark, unsanitary stalls, and irregular or excessive feeding. In some cases it appears to be due mainly to sheer weakness and inability to digest, and for calf cholera or white scours try the formalin treatment. Add one-half ounce liquid formalin to fifteen and one-half ounces of water. Reduce the milk ration at least one-half and add one teaspoonful of the diluted formalin to each pint of milk. Keep the calves in clean, dry, well-lighted stalls, and see that the milk, pails, etc., are clean.

Answers to a question sent out to a large number of experiment stations in the United States by "Wallace's Farmer," re the relative gains made by finishing beef cattle in the stable or on grass, seem to indicate that where the cattle are "half-fat" or better, and are to be sold by July, better results are obtained from feeding inside on dry feed. The Purdue station carried on three trials in which yearling cattle that had been on full feed for six months, were divided into equal lots and half of them fed on grass and the other half fed in a dry lot for ninety days. The thirty steers fed in the dry lot gained 4,554 pounds, while the total gain of those finished on grass was 3,813 pounds. The cause of this difference was shown very clearly in the gains for the first month. The cattle liked the grass so well that they ate much less grain and the gains were unsatisfactory. The cattle on dry feed ate grain well, and made almost twice as much gain as those on the grass. After about forty days the cattle on grass came back to eating grain again,

and made as good gains as those on the dry feed. Cattle from the dry-feed plot sold at 20 cents per cwt. more than those finished on grass. Cattle which have not reached a high condition, can very profitably be turned to pasture to finish. A mistake which feeders very often make in turning the fattening cattle to grass is in cutting down their grain ration. A full feed of grain should be continued. Where cattle are to be sold early in June little is gained by pasturing.

Has Live Stock Paid This Season?

It is not often that the prices of live stock destined to the butcher's block are so high in comparison to prices paid for feeds produced on the farm, as has been the case during the recent weeks. On Toronto market last week oats sold for from ten to twelve cents per bushel less than during the corresponding week last year, while barley showed a falling off of thirty cents per bushel as compared with the same time in 1912. Hay was anywhere from three to seven dollars per ton higher a year ago than it was last week. In April, 1912, rye was selling at \$1.00 per bushel, peas, at \$1.15 to \$1.25, buckwheat, at 72 to 73 cents per bushel, and corn at 81 cents per bushel as compared with last week's prices of 60 to 63 cents for rye, \$1 to \$1.05 for peas, 51 to 52 cents for buckwheat, and 62½ cents for corn, being from 37 to 40 21 cents less for buckwheat, and 21½ cents less for corn than these crops sold for during a corresponding week in 1912. Wheat showed very little difference in price, selling around 94 to 98 cents.



Beauty of Windsor.

An extra good type of Devon heifer, which has been champion of the Royal Show in England. She is owned by His Majesty King George V.

Let us see how prices of the various meats compared with those of a year ago. Export steers were quoted the middle of April, 1912, as high as \$7.40, but choice cattle were selling at 7 cents. Week before last they sold at from \$6.90 to \$7.25. Choice butchers were from \$6.75 to \$7.00 a year ago, and week before last they sold for \$6.60 to \$6.85. New-milk-fed veals were from \$8.50 to \$9.00 per cwt. in April, 1912, and were worth, during the second week in April, 1913, from \$11.00 to \$12.00 per cwt. A year ago yearling lambs sold at from \$7.00 to \$9.00 per cwt., and in the same week this year at from \$8.00 to \$9.00. Ewes sold at from \$5.00 to \$6.00 and up to \$7.00, as against \$6.50 to \$7.25 this year. Hogs were selling at \$8.60 per cwt. a year ago and at \$9.60 the same week this year, being a drop from \$10.15 per cwt. the previous week.

The greatest difference is noticed in the pig-feeding end of the stock trade. These animals must be fed largely on grain, and the decrease in price of this feed and the increased price in hogs, shows what difference in net profits is possible to the feeder. While prices of feeds showed a marked decrease, prices of live stock held up well and, in some cases, showed a marked advance.

Conditions like these are very convincing illustrations of the importance of live stock as a means of marketing farm crops. The man who is complaining now of low prices is the man who is selling his profits in the raw state. It always pays in the long run to manufacture farm crops into the finished product before offering for sale. Every bushel of grain sold removes a certain amount of the value of the farm, because it represents an appreciable amount of fertilizing constituents or plant food taken from the soil. Sold as meat the loss is very very small, most of the plant food being returned to the soil in the manure. The live stock is the making of the average farm, pays one year with another, without question, and has been a little "gold mine" this season.

A Method of Calf Feeding.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

For good healthy cattle I will take the calf that comes in March every time. For the first six days I milk the cow three times a day, and feed the calf about a good large dipperful at a feed. After six days of age I feed them twice a day, and boil some flax meal each time and give them a tablespoonful in their milk, and at noon a small handful of whole oats.

About the middle of April I sow a mixture of oats, wheat and peas, then about the latter part of May I turn my calves on this. For shade I put in four posts about four feet high and twelve feet apart and nail a few boards on these, and cover them with evergreen branches which serve the purpose of keeping the flies off in hot days.

I leave my calves on the pasture till about the middle of September, then I put them in the calf pen and feed them on clover hay, shorts and a little alfalfa three times a day. I water them about half past four at night and half past seven in the morning. For exercise I let them out for half an hour once every other day.

The best way I think to treat the calves is to feed them well all summer and winter, then sell them in the spring. Now is the time to sell the calf for a good price.

I have followed this method for the last twenty-five years, and all the stock I ever keep is twenty cows and two horses. I have only fifty acres, and I sow ten acres of oats and ten acres of flax, and the balance in hay and pasture.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[Note.—There is a vast difference of opinion as to how much milk the newly-born calf should get at a feed. Some very successful feeders recommend about the same quantity as our subscriber gives, while others give more than double or triple the amount with excellent results. There is no doubt but that a strong, healthy calf will take far more than a dipperful of milk at a feed, and under natural conditions he must do so; but is it the best thing for him? Generally speaking a thrifty calf, even the first day after he arrives, will take, without apparent injury, much more than a dipperful of milk at a feed. Extremes must be avoided. It is not advisable to feed too much, neither is it good practice to give too little. What is the experience of readers?—Editor.]

Let the Grass Get Started.

As the days warm up and the growth of grass commences, there grows an anxiety to get rid of a lot of chores by turning the stock all away to pasture. There is no surer method of doing the pasture an injury from which it will not be able to thoroughly recuperate during the entire summer than by pasturing closely too early in the season. The grass must be given a chance. Early pasture is very tender, is largely composed of water, has a pronounced loosening effect upon the action of the bowels of the cattle, and is very susceptible to injury due to close cropping. The writer has seen pastures where the stock had been allowed out on them almost as soon as the snow was off in the spring, year after year, and just as surely as summer came each year those pastures remained extremely short and bare and produced very little feed during the entire season, while just across the fence in a field upon which cattle were not allowed until well on towards the first of June each year, an excellent pasture lasting throughout the summer resulted. One field grew practically no feed, while the other, produced abundantly, due almost entirely to management in pasturing. It is well, where such is possible, to save some of the pasture as long as convenient before turning upon it. When two or more fields are used for pasture, this may easily be done. Let the stock on one only at first, and allow them to eat it down fairly well, but not so close as to hinder its further rapid growth during the season, and then turn on the other field, letting field number one grow up. By alternating the pasturing of the fields in this way, greater growth of grass is procured, and better feed throughout the summer results. Do not turn the cattle out too soon. A few days more mean a great deal to the grass.

A Dehorning Revival.

During a recent market-day visit to the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, the attention of a "Farmer's Advocate" Editor was painfully awakened by seeing the lacerated sides of a number of animals that had been ripped by the horns of others in the pens. This sometimes occurs in transit or after arrival, as the frantic bellowing of a beast in one part of the yards on the morning in question gave proof. But in very many cases when nothing appears wrong with the outside of the hide, the carcass, when hung in the abattoir, tells another story by the bruises and red punches, some of which may be inflicted by careless or brutal drivers, but quite as often or more frequently and seriously by the horns. Salesmen state that these injuries, which materially decrease the appearance and value of the carcasses, are on the increase by the growing number of horned stock coming forward. It is said that on the American market about 80 per cent. of the beef cattle are dehorned. Greater numbers of natural polled cattle, are, of course, raised there. A few years ago in Canada a great deal of interest was aroused on the subject of dehorning, protests being made against the practice from a humanitarian standpoint, and a Royal Commission was finally appointed, the findings of which, however, were favorable to the practice. Dehorning for a time received a great deal of publicity, and appliances, such as clippers and saws, were freely recommended and advertised for use on adult cattle, and caustic preparations for burning out the sprouting horns on calves whether intended for dairying purposes or beefing. But the usefulness and general safety of the practice being considered established it received less attention with the result as now appears that dehorning has been neglected. The consequent waste, through bruised beef and torn hides, has led the Toronto Live Stock Exchange to revive the question in order to promote dehorning. There is also the humane object to be gained, and, as Secretary E. Maybee of the Exchange points out, it is in the interests of the producer, as cattle minus the horns are more tractable and take on flesh more readily. In the open market they are worth more. In Ontario alone it has been estimated that an annual waste of \$250,000 might be saved. As a result of careful consideration, the Exchange finally have adopted a resolution insisting upon an allowance of \$2.00 per head on all horned cattle purchased, to take effect April 1st., 1914, which is believed to be sufficient to enable owners to remove the horns from the calves. So another crop of calves is now being reared, the time is opportune to begin dehorning again where it has ceased to be practiced. The decision in question also emphasizes the necessity of removing the horns by the saw or clippers of mature beasts destined for the markets of next year.

Castrate the Lambs.

In the matter of castrating lambs, it is a well-known fact that Canada and especially Ontario has been very backward in this respect, and thousands of dollars are lost annually to the sheep and lamb producers through neglect. In the markets of the United States and Great Britain there is a very marked difference in the prices at which ewe and wether lambs sell compared with the buck lambs. In the American markets buck lambs sell from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cwt. less.

People do not think of neglecting this operation in the case of male swine, and what is good practice for the bacon trade is desirable also in case of lamb and mutton.

The Toronto Live-stock Exchange have passed a resolution that, after October 1st, 1913, a deduction of seventy-five cents per lamb will be made on all buck lambs sold on Toronto market.

THE FARM.

A Scottish Potato Fertilizer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Enclosed please find post office value 6s. 3d. being in payment of another year's subscription to your paper. I have postponed the idea I had of returning to Canada, in the meantime, still I find much to interest me in your paper and miss it very much these days when the mail is a day or two late in getting in.

I see you recommending nitrate of soda in mixture of manures for potatoes. That would never do for this country, as with us nitrate of soda spoils the quality of the potatoes, growing soft, yellow, watery tubers. For the same reason sulphate of potash should be used very sparingly, especially where cow dung is used. We grow about 100 acres of potatoes annually and this manure gives most satisfaction, although rather expensive:

Per acre.—224 lbs. sulphate of ammonia; 448 lbs., 26%, sulphate of lime; 56 lbs. sulphate of potash; 112 lbs. whole meal or steamed bone flour or perhaps a little more to keep the mixture dry and in good sowing condition. This is sown by machine in the drills before potatoes are planted. We usually manure with about 20 tons cow and horse manure mixed, either ploughed in in winter or spread in the drills at planting time. Please try a few drills of this mixture, viz., your own, and note the difference in the quality of the product.

Scotland.

R. H. SMITH.

Nitrate of Soda for Wireworm.

From reports in the agricultural press of Great Britain it seems that the wire-worm is a pest on that side of the Atlantic as well as in this country. A writer in the Irish Farming World, recommends the application of nitrate of soda to crops affected by the insect. From reading the article, it would seem that the stimulation which the growth of the crop gets serves to rapidly carry it over the danger period. The article is worth repeating:—

"Probably there are few subjects in connection with farming of more general interest or more talked about by tillage farmers at this season than the destruction caused by the diminutive, yet mischievous, wireworm. Some lands are as nearly as possible exempt from its attack, while whole districts are seldom completely free, the plants on some fields being so severely cut up as to necessitate their being plowed and reseeded either with grain, or a green crop substituted, as there is always a danger of even the second sowing of grain being injured to such an extent as to be rendered worthless. However successfully the second sowing may get on, the loss of the first is a serious matter, seed, labor, and time having been lost, and with the advanced period of the season, when the second sowing has to be made, there is a greater chance of failure than there is of success. The breaking up of the old pasture field is almost certain to reveal the presence of vast numbers of these worms, which cause great damage to the oat crop, by eating through the tap root, thus causing many blanks and seriously lessening the crop, although not altogether killing it out.

"These worms do not appear to be so fond of the embryo turnip roots as they are of the grain roots, as a regular hit of plants can be obtained, and subsequently a heavy crop of turnips can be had even though the manure underneath is swarming with them, but in such a case the grain crop which follows is sure to suffer. Recognizing this danger, an observant farmer will often be seen splitting the drills as the turnip crop is cleared off, thus exposing the minute enemy, flocks of birds being at once attracted, which follow the plowman as long as he is at work, picking up every worm they can find, the clearance thus made ensuring a large measure of protection and safety for the succeeding grain crop.

When grain is seen to be attacked by wireworm the usual practice is to dress with nitrate of soda, which at that stage is really the only remedy, but as a rule, the remedial measures are applied too late to save the crop from severe injury. The plants are generally beginning to flag in the sun before the nitrate is put on, and although the sound plants, and many even of those that are partly cut through, are at once refreshed and grow vigorously, they are too thin on the ground to give a profitable return. They often make a good appearance, the nitrogen they have absorbed causing a strong growth of stem and leaf, and, combined with the abundant space they have and greater circulation of air, tillering is promoted, and the surface is apparently well covered with vegetation. The crop, however, does not thresh out to its appearance when growing, the tillering having been late, ripening is unequal, cutting has begun too early for the second growth, with the result that there is an undue proportion of light grain of no use whatever in marketing and of little use on the farm.

"Had the nitrate been put on at the earlier stage of growth, before much, or even any, damage had been done, the young plants would have been quickly past all danger from wireworm, as after the root has attained considerable strength they seem to give up interfering with it, and it is not impossible but that the fertilizer may impart a flavor to the juices of the plant which is disagreeable to them and causes them to withdraw. Whatever the correct reason, whether one or both of these above mentioned, it is clear that from the instant the nitrate is applied there is no further interference with the progress of the plants on the part of the wireworm, as they at once assume the color of health and vigor, going on to the ripening period without further check.

As prevention is always more advantageous than the most complete cure, the proper time for applying the nitrate of soda is either when the grain is sown or shortly after it shows over the ground, the latter having the merit of going on

the surface when the plants are at a stage when they can absorb it at once, and, if not too long delayed, before the worms have made their attack. The addition of two hundred weight of a high-class superphosphate and one hundred weight kainit to one or one and a quarter hundred weight nitrate of soda makes a most useful top dressing, pushing the plants into such vigor of growth that they are quickly past the dangerous period; indeed they do not appear to be touched at all by the unseen, yet insidious, enemy. This combination may with the greatest propriety and best results, be applied at the time of sowing, harrowed in with the seed, with the finishing stroke of the harrows. If applied immediately on being mixed the nitrate of soda may be quite safely included with the phosphate and potash, but even if, as a measure of precaution, it is spread by itself the quantity is so small that it takes up but little time.

This dressing, applied as above, at the time of sowing, besides being a complete check to the injury inflicted by wireworm, is most useful as a manurial dressing, increasing the bulk of straw to a degree that it will pay for the entire application, and also adding to the weight and quality of the grain, leaving a good margin of profit for the expense incurred.

Wherever wheat has been thinned by the severity of the winter, and is thin of plant or off color at this season, from the attacks of worms or insects, it is immediately benefited by the same combination, or even nitrate of soda by itself. The winter crust may be broken by a good harrowing which at the same time covers the top dressing, and then firmly rolled to fix the plants loosened by the harrow. By these operations they are greatly refreshed, they tiller out to a most gratifying extent, and what at that time appears a rather thin hit of plants, comes to the harvest with finely developed heads, and a dense covering of straw."

Spring Talk.

By Peter McArthur.

City people believe that farmers as a class are the worst grumblers on earth. They grumble about the weather, the taxes, the crops, prices, politics, bad health—in short about everything. Several times since coming to the country I have ventured to call attention in my newspaper articles to conditions that might be remedied and every time I have had letters from city people warning me not to fall into the country habit of grumbling. This caused me to give the subject some attention and I thought I had found the prize grumbling story in the case of the man who had a very heavy crop of oats. A passing stranger stopped to admire the field and remarked to the owner. "You have a great crop of oats there." "Yes" grumbled the farmer, "but crops like that are awfully hard on the land." I have been telling that story with relish, but now I have a better one. The other day I was discussing country conditions with a farmer and we began to talk about the prices charged by manufacturers of machinery for repairs. A friend had figured out just what it would cost to get a self-binder if you bought it piece by piece as repairs. It would cost about \$1,100. That's so," said my friend. "But there are other things that are worse. Just take the case of repairs on automobiles. The prices charged for new fixings is something awful. The clutch on my machine went wrong and—" I didn't let him go any further. When a farmer begins to grumble about the cost of his repairs to his automobile he has passed beyond my sympathy. I am not in his class. After this experience I parodied an old rhyme and murmured:

"The rich man rides in an auto.
The poor man walks—he's got to."

* * * *

There is quite a scattering of farmers in this district who have automobiles, and the way they spin along the roads is a caution. And I am as much afraid of meeting them as city joy-riders when I am out driving. They seem to get a whole-souled enjoyment out of seeing a horse cutting up, and they shave past in a way that suggests that they would as soon take a wheel off my buggy as not. Sometimes I imagine that the difficulty is due to the fine air we have in the country. When the automobile gets its tires filled with our ozone it imagines that it's an air-ship and tries to fly. Anyway farmers are just as fond of a burst of speed as anyone else. Of course there is no reason why they should not have automobiles and enjoy themselves, but if this sort of thing keeps on we shall have to stop talking about the difference between the city and the country. If farmers can scorch into the cities in a few minutes just as easily as the city men can scorch out into the country there will no longer be any dividing lines between them. In the future they will be equally interested in the cause of good roads, and those of us who are without

autos will have to get them if we are to venture out. The horse will be driven off the roads altogether. With Hydro-electric power pushing through the country and radial railways coming, country roads will soon be nothing more than extensions of city streets, and we will be having our country blacksmith shops re-fitted for moving-picture shows. When, that day comes, fellows like myself who want to live near to nature will have to go away to some new country—but perhaps that will not help us. I have been told that in the West the people go in for the modern improvements more eagerly than they do here. The outlook for the man who wants to live his life quietly is getting harder every day. But I must stop, for I am starting to grumble.

There are certainly two ways of looking at every question. This week a farmer told me that the happiest day of all the year is when the cattle are finally turned out to pasture. That means that for months there will be no more feeding or stable-cleaning to do. These are the jobs that keep a man tied to his farm all through the winter, even though farm work is supposed to be at a stand-still. If he has any stock he must be on hand every day to attend to the stock. He is even more tied down than in the summer when he is really busiest. The work about the crops can be put off a day or two as a rule if he wants to get away, but in the winter he must be on hand at all times to look after the feeding. Another farmer at once disagreed with this view. He is fond of his stock and enjoys feeding his cattle and horses, making them look plump and sleek. He said that when they are finally turned out in the spring the barn and stables seem to look so lonely that he hates to go near them. And if he has been fattening steers the case is even worse. To feel that the animals he has been feeding and making pets of for two or three years have been taken away and killed gives him an uncanny feeling. There is no great doubt about it that we get to like the creatures that we look after. I like to hear the driver nicker when I go to the stable in the morning and if she neglects to greet me in this way I invariably give her a good-natured scolding. Even the red cow and I have a sort of understanding that enables us to get along comfortably together. It is understood that if I leave a gate or a door open she is to punish me by breaking into something and eating something she should not have, and if I catch her at it I am to give her a good larrupping. This makes her more cunning in her raids and makes me more careful about my work and on the whole we get along splendidly.

House-cleaning, gardening, seeding, tree-planting and spring work generally are upsetting everything in the house and out. But with good weather everything will soon be settled down again and we can enjoy life near to nature. We are certainly due to have a good summer—an old-fashioned summer—for the last two have been extremes. First we had heat and drouth and then we had cold and rain. Now if we can get the two mixed in the right proportion we can enjoy life. Every once in a while I see something in the papers about some hopeful scientist who says that a day is coming when we shall be able to control the weather and have rain and sunshine when we need them. But I have my doubts about the way that would work out. People would disagree too much about the kind of weather we should have. And if a way were found of controlling the weather it would have to be managed by the Government and that would cause no end of trouble. Our weather can be cranky enough without having it mixed with politics.

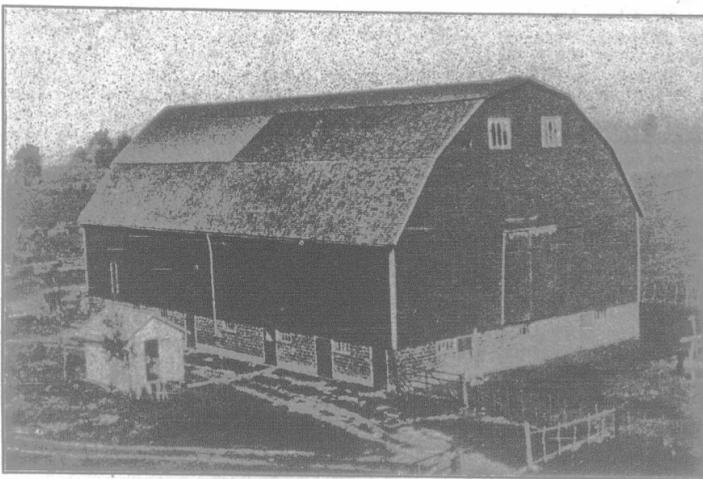
As we live we learn. This year it is my intention to put in just about one half as much garden as we had last year and last year we had only half of what we had the year before. It takes very little ground properly worked to raise all the vegetables needed by one family, and the smaller the garden the less work needed. If there was a local market for the surplus it would be all right to raise plenty of vegetables, but even the country towns are now supplied by the big market gardens near the cities and they no longer depend on the irregular and uncertain supply from the surrounding country. But there should be a garden on every farm to provide the home supply, and the mistake that most people seem to make is to put in more than they need and more than they will be able to attend to. By making a careful selection of varieties a small bed of each kind will be quite enough, and they can be had in the best condition from early lettuce and radishes to late squashes and parsnips in the fall. In fact we are still using last year's garden, for the parsnips were left in the ground all winter and now they are at their best. But before the garden truck comes in it is possible to have appetizing feeds of native greens. By this time it should be possible to get young nettles and sour-dock and dandelions—all of them excellent and healthful if properly prepared. I

guess instead of driving to the post office to-day I shall walk through the fields and see what I can pick up.

Treating Potatoes for Scab.

A. R. Kohler, Assistant Horticulturist at the University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., dealing with the treatment of potatoes for scab recommends corrosive sublimate. He claims that this substance may be used to good advantage and outlines the method of treatment which is to dip the potatoes in a solution of four ounces of corrosive sublimate to thirty gallons of water. They should remain in the solution an hour and a half. Fresh mixture need not be added except as it may be necessary to keep the potatoes covered.

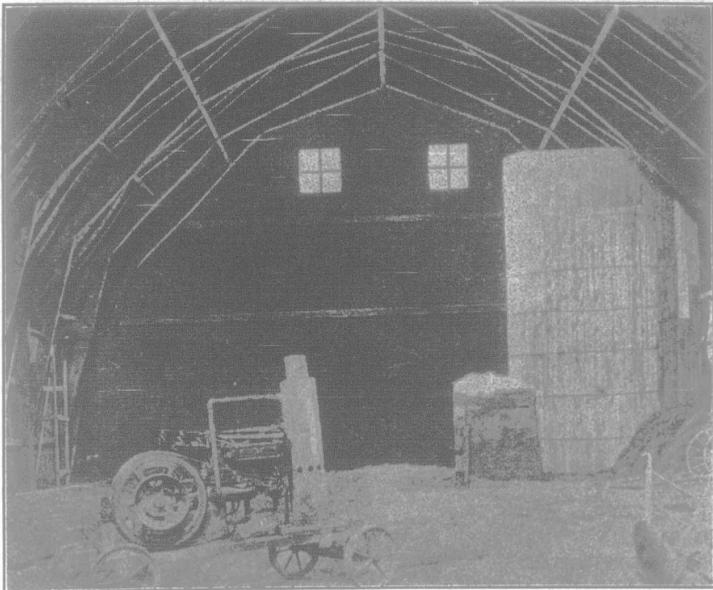
Potatoes may be dipped in this solution in sacks if desired. If the bichloride of mercury is added directly to the cold water it may take considerable time before all of it is dissolved. To overcome this difficulty, it is usually desirable to dissolve it first in a gallon or two of hot water in a wooden pail or crockery jar before



Thos. Bradt's Dairy Barn and Milk House.

putting it into the barrel. It must not be dissolved in a metal container because it corrodes the metal and ruins the vessel.

To avoid the trouble of weighing out small quantities of the poison at home, ask the druggist to put it up in two-ounce or four-ounce packages. Bichloride of mercury is a very deadly poison. It must be kept where children will not get it. The dipping solution must be kept covered so that animals will not drink it and potatoes which have been dipped in this solution should not be kept where the stock or poultry can eat them.



Interior of Thos. Bradt's Barn.

Built on the truss system. No timbers used.

Ensiling Sorghum.

In a recent American exchange we noticed an article on sorghum silage, by O. J. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry in the University of Kansas. Having in mind certain reports of sorghum being difficult to elevate through the usual cutting-box blower, we interrogated Prof. Reed on this point. We quote his reply:

"We have never experienced any difficulty in elevating the cut silage into the silo through a blower, but we can readily understand how you have gotten such reports in regard to this matter. Most people, when they put sorghum up for silage, try to put it up at the same time they put it up for corn, and at this time the sorghum is too green and sappy, and because it is too green and sappy it is very heavy and is hard to elevate through a blower. The sorghum should be nearly mature before it is put in the silo. It should not contain an excess of sap, but it should be well-filled."

THE DAIRY.

Dairy Farm Management.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate,":

Farm help is so scarce now that it is necessary for the farmer to be up-to-date in managing his farm, and to have large machines so he can do the work better, and use fewer men. I

will give you a description of how we manage our 200-acre dairy farm, which is situated in Elgin County, Ontario, two and a half miles from Aylmer. The soil is clay loam. Land here is valued at about one hundred dollars an acre. We have four men and keep forty cattle (thirty-two of which we milk) and six horses. The milk goes to a condensed milk factory two miles from here, which pays from \$1.00 in summer to \$1.65 a 100 pounds in winter. We cool the milk down to 58 degrees before we take it to the factory. You can see the milk-house beside the barn. The milk is run over a coil of very thin copper pipes which are tinned and have cold water run through them, which is pumped from a deep well with a one-horse-power air-cooled gasoline engine. The milk-house has a cement floor, and a large cement tank the full length of the building with a partition in the middle. The milk-house is sided with ship lap lumber, and lined with matched lumber. In very cold weather we lay a board cover over the water tank, which helps keep out the frost. We can use the tank all winter, as it never freezes much in them. The milk is not run through the cooler in winter, so the heat of the milk

melts any ice that forms in the tank. When we wish to take the milk from the tank we lay several boards across it, and stand on them to lift the cans up on the boards. A door opens over the milk stand which is about a foot higher than these boards, and it is easy for one person to lift the cans from the tank and sit them on the milk stand. The double wooden wall goes around outside the tank, as if the cement tank was used for the outside wall it would freeze in winter. A small tank (half a barrel) is hung by irons from the ceiling, and the engine pumps water in this. The water runs from this tank through a rubber tube to the cooler, and there is another tube from the top of the tank to the cement tank to fill it from. We find this milk-house very convenient, and do not see any way it could be improved. We have a rack for the can lids and cans. We keep the milk in cans which hold 80 pounds. When the milk will all go in one tank we do not use both. The water that is used to cool the milk runs to a large tank for the cows and horses to drink, so it is not wasted. In hot days we have the engine pumping water about two hours every day to cool the milk. The cost of running an engine

this size is very small. A windmill would be of no use, as it is necessary to pump water every day.

Our barn is 60 feet by 100 feet, and built on the truss system with no beams inside. You can drive in the barn and turn around to drive out. We have a silo in the barn which is the best place for a wooden one, as they often blow down with the wind when outside.

We grow about twenty to thirty acres of White Cap Yellow Dent corn, and all that does not go in the silo we draw in the barn and run through our cutting box with our three-horse-power gasoline engine during the winter. We only cut enough at a time to last three or four days, as if more is cut it will heat and spoil before it can be fed up. We feed our cows silage, hay and chop (made of oats and peas) in the morning, straw at noon and at night. The straw they do not eat is cleaned out of the mangers and they are fed corn stalks (that were cut with the cutting-box), chop, and those that are milking get corn also. Our cutting-box has a blower, and the corn in the stalks being heaviest is thrown farthest, so we can get it for cattle that need it most. After they eat this they get hay. We have a pure-bred Holstein bull. We use the largest-size manure spreader, and draw manure out all winter when the snow isn't too deep. The manure spreader should be cleaned well every day, and the hinges in the platform oiled in winter or it will get covered with ice. In summer the platform should be cleaned thoroughly and the hinges oiled at every joint when you get through using it, and you will add years to the life of the machine.

Every farm should have a workshop for working in both wood and iron. We made a forge which didn't cost a cent. We have metal fans revolve in a cheese box, which is cut down to about five inches thick. Openings are cut on each side for air to go in, and it is forced through a tin tube about three inches in diameter to the forge which is lined with clay, and has a heavy, round iron in the middle with small holes in it for the air to blow through. An old fanning-mill frame was used to make the fans revolve very fast. The shaft that the fanning mill fans are on has a pulley on it about fifteen inches in diameter. The fans are taken off it. The metal fans in the cheese box have a pulley about two inches in diameter on their shaft, which gives high speed. The small pulley is run with a belt from the fifteen-inch pulley.

We grow alfalfa and use the bacterial culture which the Agricultural College sends out. Where the culture was used the alfalfa was up about to one's knees last fall, and a small piece we did not use it on was not nearly as good.

All machinery should be kept under cover. The farmer who keeps his machinery out in the storms doesn't often succeed. We use our three-horse-power gasoline engine to chop, saw wood, and run an emery wheel.

Fields should be about twice as long as they are wide, and it will only be necessary to turn around half as many times at the end as in a square field. Turning around takes a lot of time. Large two-furrow plows with three horses should be used. Our plow turns twenty-four inches. We use a side-delivery rake and hay-loader and tedder, which saves much time in haying. The man with a large farm should use large machines, as they get over the field so much faster. Our rotation is oats or wheat, next year hay, then hay or corn. We feed all our hay on the farm.

Elgin Co., Ont.

THOS. BRADT.

Value of Fat in Cheesemaking.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

Our cheese factory here was run by test and paid by test, last year. My cows' milk tested 4.1, my neighbor's milk was poor, it tested 3.7, he claims that his poor milk was just as good for cheese as mine was and that I was getting the neighbors' money. Because my milk was richer than theirs. Please tell me whether the poor milk is just as good for cheese as the rich milk, and how soon will the cheese made of the poor milk shrink? I am told it will shrink in six days. And if the cheese made with rich milk will shrink at all? And there is a lot of butter-fat on the whey in the tank. Will you also tell me the cause of this?

Our neighbor has a three-year-old heifer for sale I was thinking of buying. She has come in, had a fine healthy calf, it came on time, but the cow does not give any milk. Will the milk come or will she be any good for another year? What is the cause of her being dry?

The figures in reference to the test are not quite clear but we assume that 4.1 and 3.7% milk is meant.

(1) 100 lbs. of 4 per cent milk will make a greater quantity of cheese than the same amount of 3.7 per cent milk. When milk is paid for by the test it is not correct to say that a person

sending 4 per cent milk to the factory is getting money belonging to his neighbor who delivers 3.7 per cent milk.

(2) The 3.7 per cent milk is, from any standpoint, except quantity of cheese made per 100 lbs., as good for cheese-making as 4 per cent milk, assuming that both lots of milk are in good sanitary condition.

(3) Cheese begins to shrink shortly after being placed in the curing room (especially an ordinary curing room) and there would be no practical difference in the shrinkage in weight of cheese of equal size and moisture content made from 3.7 per cent milk or 4 per cent milk if the cheese were cured in the same room at the same temperature.

(4) Several factors affect the loss of fat in the whey in cheese-making, chief of which are: (A.) Lack of proper care and cooling of the milk on the farm. (B.) Carelessness in handling the milk and curd in the cheese vats. (C.) Abnormal condition of the milk. An accumulation of fat in the whey tank brought about by infrequent cleaning may lead one to believe that a greater loss of fat is occurring in making the cheese than is actually taking place. Proper pasteurization of the whey will mix this fat evenly through the whey in the tank and with frequent cleaning will prevent any accumulation.

Under practical factory conditions in making cheese from milk containing different percentages of fat, the cheese is not made from milk testing high or low in fat but from mixed milk, and if the average percentage of fat in the low-testing milk was say 3.2 per cent and that of the high-testing milk 4 per cent, the cheese would, if equal quantities of 3.2 per cent and 4 per cent milk was delivered really be made from milk with an average fat content of 3.6 per cent. The average test of the mixed milk would vary in proportion to the quantity of high and low-testing milk received.

Extensive investigations and practical experience point out that in cheddar cheese-making under normal conditions the loss of fat in the whey is quite independent of the amount of fat in the milk. The heifer may come to her milk.

F. H.

POULTRY.

How a Flock Is Cared For.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

Being a fairly successful poultry raiser on a small scale, in addition to my other farming, I thought I would give my experience with hens for the benefit of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate."

If one expects to succeed he must house both hens and chickens properly summer and winter with due regard to warmth, ventilation and sunshine. The choice of breeds is an important matter as there are so many really good breeds. However, if the progressive poultryman is going into the business to make money by raising chickens, some of the larger breeds should of course be selected such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brahmas, etc.; but if he intends to derive his profits from eggs then White or Brown Leghorns, or some other non-sitting breed should be selected. A flock of general-purpose birds should be found on nearly every farm, ranging in size from twelve to one hundred birds, according to the extent of the farming operations and the time to devote to them. I have tried Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks and both White and Silver-laced Wyandottes. I pin my faith to the Silver-laced Wyandotte both for eggs and chickens, though perhaps others are equally as good. Early in the fall, or as soon as I can distinguish the sexes I separate the males from the pullets and feed them for ten days in close, dark pens, then market. I try to have the chickens hatched in April and May, as the earlier they are hatched the earlier I get them marketed. The early chickens bring the highest prices and even if they are small it pays better to market them early when the price is high, rather than keep them until full grown, as the price goes down and there is usually a loss from hawks, or other cause. As yet I have never used an incubator, but hatch them under hens, generally arranging to set four or six at a time and then giving the chickens to two or three hens. If the hens have suitable coops and are given good attention they can care for twenty or twenty-five each.

After I sell the market chickens and old hens

I do not care to winter, I begin feeding the flock for egg-production, and as at this time of the year they generally have full range, with plenty of grain stubble to ramble over, it is an easy matter to have the pullets begin laying in the early fall and continue throughout the entire winter if proper care and feeding are given.

The yearling hens, if they have made a reputation as good layers the past year, or those of them which I desire to winter, I put into a light, airy pen for a couple of weeks and feed as for fattening. This helps them through the moulting period very quickly, then I put them with the rest of the flock, always allowing free range until the snow comes.

Winter-laying is the chief drawback to the poultry business from the profit standpoint, as it requires care and experience. However, it pays to attend to them in a judicious manner when eggs are scarce and high-priced and the flock must be fed anyway, and it takes little more feed to keep them laying than if they are just wintered through in idleness. All their grain food which consists of oats, buckwheat, barley and sometimes wheat, I give them in the litter, and not very much in the morning, and well buried in the litter. The litter consists of dry, pressed leaves, reeds and chaff from hay, straw, etc. I feed very lightly in the morning as their appetites will be keen and they will be induced to scratch more. They must be kept at work as it is the busy hen that lays the eggs. At noon I give a mash of potatoes, carrots and boiled turnips with corn-meal, bran or middlings added. I often feed them the meal, bran and middlings, dry in hoppers, or perhaps whole corn in the litter. At all times I feed only what will be eaten up readily. Once per week I put a tablespoonful of Epsom salts in their mash to each dozen hens Sulphur is also good and helps to keep them free from mites. At night I feed liberally of grains, early enough to allow them two hours scratching before going to roost. This insures full crops for the night. Three times per week I give them green cut bone. I cannot say just how much to the flock of one hundred at each feeding, but a good supply at any rate. Every morning I hang up a couple of turnips with a piece cut off the sides of them so they will pick them. Cabbage, occasionally, makes excellent green food in place of the turnips. I hang them a foot or more from the floor, so they have to jump to eat them. This is a good way to induce exercise. I keep meat hanging up in the same way, in fact I make them work for nearly all their food. The liver and lights of cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., slaughtered late in the fall and early winter, on the farm, can be saved for the hens, and with the waste scraps from the table generally afford plenty of meat. That is one advantage the farmer has over many poultrymen in not having to buy such things, which though not very expensive nevertheless deduct from the profits. It is a good plan to cook the meat for a change. Old plaster is excellent for the hens, and oyster shells are also good, crushed fine. One living near a town where relatives and friends reside, can often get them to save all their shells, bones and waste scraps by calling for them regularly and perhaps giving them a few dozen eggs or vegetables from the farm in return.

A good dust bath is a necessity not to be overlooked. A large low box in a sunny place with road dust and ashes answers the purpose admirably. As my poultry house has no ground floor, I throw a pile of gravel in one corner of the scratching floor, in the fall, and this generally does them all the winter. It is well, though, to have a supply on hand, for they must have plenty of grit. As regards nests, I have them situated all over the poultry house, some in the scratching shed, some in the main feeding room and a few in the roosting pen. Perhaps this is not wise on account of the trouble in gathering the eggs, but what suits the hens should decide the matter. The nests should be sprinkled with sulphur now and then.

Poultry lice must be guarded against. That a stitch in time saves nine is especially true in this case. After thoroughly cleaning the poultry house late in the fall and spraying the roosts, etc., I fumigate the entire building with sulphur for six or eight hours. I just put in a few old pans with some live coals and sprinkle a little sulphur on them and this disinfects the house thoroughly. The roosts should be kerosened once per week. I am never troubled with poultry lice. Hens sometimes sicken, but the main object is to keep them in cleanliness. It is not a hard task by any means to care for a large flock of hens, but it is a busy one, and I would advise a beginner in the business to start with a very small flock if he has had no experience in the care of poultry and increase his flock as his experience warrants. With a flock properly housed, with due regard to feeding, abundance of fresh air, sunshine and pure water, they will reward their owner with eggs in abundance throughout the entire year.

New Brunswick.

POULTRYMAN.

Tuberculosis Bacilli in Eggs.

It is believed by many no matter how badly hens may be affected with tuberculosis it is impossible for eggs laid by them to be affected. But according to the results of some experimental work noted by C. H. Higgins, B. S., D. V. S., in the annual report of the Dominion Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, fifteen eggs were received from a flock of fowl in which the disease had been previously diagnosed as tuberculosis, the result of an autopsy performed at the laboratory, to determine the cause of unthriftiness. Six of these fifteen eggs were used for microscopic examination and in three of them tubercle bacilli were demonstrated without difficulty. Eleven guinea-pigs were inoculated with material from ten of the eggs, (only one of the series used for microscopic examination being used,) with result that in two of these animals unmistakable evidence of tuberculosis was found after allowing a suitable incubation period to elapse. This supplied what Dr. Higgins called incontrovertible evidence that under proper conditions the bacilli of avian tuberculosis can be transmitted to guinea-pigs by the subcutaneous inoculation of eggs from infected fowl. The danger to other animals has not been determined and there are also many practical points with reference to the transmission of the disease, one of the most important of which is the possibility of conveying the disease to the young chicks during their incubation through the medium of the bacilli contained within the egg. A curious feature in connection with the presence of the bacilli in the eggs is that they are most easily found in close association with the germ.

HORTICULTURE.

Top-working with Spy Scions.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
I am sure all readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" thoroughly enjoy the weekly contributions of Peter McArthur. He has written up the various phases and the homely pages of farm life in a way that is most interesting. He has a habit of going to the root of things to find

out the why and wherefore, and through it all there is the added charm of his irresistible humor.

It was a wise move on the part of the Agricultural Department to use his orchard for demonstration purposes, for the results have been written up in such an interesting way and have had a much wider publicity than they would ever get by way of departmental bulletins.

In one of his letters he raises the question as to whether some of our best varieties of apples are deteriorating or running out, and there may be something in it considering the way in which they are propagated. The scions and buds for this purpose are taken indiscriminately from anywhere. If the quality is failing, the best way to restore it is by means of selection. Apply the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, and this brings me to the subject of top-grafting in my view decidedly the best way to grow our best varieties of apples and especially such varieties as Spy and King, more especially the Spy, the most popular and most suitable variety we can grow.

It is an established fact that there is an individuality in fruit trees as well as in men and animals. You may plant a number of trees of the same variety all from the same nursery row, and as nearly alike as possible, plant them on the same soil, give them all the same care, yet some of them will excel the others in the quantity and quality of fruit. This individual trait can be perpetuated by selecting scions for grafting from the best trees. The Spy usually gives out first in the trunk, and is much inclined to split as the trees get older, hence, the advantage of top-working it on some good, hardy, long-lived stock, and for this purpose there is nothing better than the Talman Sweet.

The scions should be cut early, before any growth starts, and placed in damp sawdust until needed. The process of grafting has been well illustrated several times in "The Farmer's Advocate," but an object lesson is the best method of showing how to do it. Any intelligent person should be able to do it after one lesson. In working a new top on a tree it should be done gradually, say in three operations a year or more apart, according to the growth of the new grafts. This is to maintain an even balance of the top. If too much is cut

off at once you will have a crop of suckers, or the tree may be permanently injured. About one-third will be about right. Then care and judgment must be used in placing the grafts with a view to the formation of a well-balanced top, otherwise they will be crowded too close and give trouble afterward in pruning into shape. To get the best results the graft should be carefully pruned and trained every year. Grafting may be done any fine day from early spring until the leaf buds open out, but it is best to do it on the early side.

I have been practicing this method for several years, more especially with the Spy and with good success, so that I have no hesitation in recommending this system to all growers of apples. If this system is practiced, and the scions selected from the best-bearing tree, with proper attention to pruning, spraying, fertilization and cultivation, there will be an increase in quantities, with the quality as good as it ever was.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

G. C. CASTON.

FARM BULLETIN.

C. F. Bailey, B.S.A., Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, left last week for New York, to join a commission which is proceeding to Europe to study the question of agricultural credits and co-operation.

In order to further expedite the good service which the District Representative, F. C. Hart renders the farming interests of Waterloo County, Ont., the County Council has supplied the office with an automobile.

The Christian Guardian thinks the facts cited in our leading editorial of April 17th demand explanation. "Anglo-Saxons have always prided themselves upon their liberty and we need hardly say that Canada will never stand for anything which looks like padlocking the press. Someone ought to explain."

Ontario Agricultural Legislation, 1912-13.

Agriculturally speaking, the 1913 session of the Ontario Legislature, which has now been concluded as far as legislation is concerned, was a quiet one. Notwithstanding this fact, provision was made for increased appropriations for the carrying on of agricultural work through the Ontario Department, as a glance at the following figures will show:—

tenders will be called for in a very short time for the erection of the \$75,000 dining hall.

Further provision is also made for the erection of the new building for the Ontario Veterinary College. It had been hoped that this would be completed at the opening of the fall term, but it has been found impossible, owing to the congestion in the steel trade. Even last fall when

the senior professors up to the \$2,500 maximum. Provision is also made for one addition to the faculty in the person of a demonstrator in bacteriology. For this work T.-H. Lund has been selected. This new appointment will enable the Department of Bacteriology to give even more attention to the important subject of distributing bacteria for the inoculation of alfalfa seed.

The increased cost of living is being felt at the College as elsewhere, and finds expression in additional appropriations for meat, bread, groceries, etc.

In the Field Experiments Department there is an additional \$1,250, which will provide additional remuneration for teamsters, laborers, etc.

FRUIT BRANCH.

Under the Fruit Branch provision has been made for the appointment of a Provincial Entomologist, and also for the more thorough inspection of nurseries. L. Caesar, of the College, has been appointed to the position of Provincial Entomologist, and he will devote the summer season especially to this work. His efforts will, to a very considerable extent, be directed to combating insects and other pests in the Niagara and other districts, and to supervising the inspection of nurseries. A change has been made in the Act in respect to the inspection of nurseries, and it is now provided that the proprietor or manager of any nursery shall not send out or permit any plant to be removed from his nursery until he has received a certificate from the Provincial Entomologist that his nursery has been examined and found to be apparently free from the disease. Last fall, it will be remembered, the fruit growers of Nova Scotia had this matter of nursery stock under consideration, and alleged that they had received San Jose scale in nursery stock from Ontario. They were on the verge of passing a regulation prohibiting the importation of any stock from Ontario, but this was finally modified in order to admit any stock accompanied by a certificate from a qualified officer of the Ontario Department of Agriculture to the effect that the nursery was free from disease. Accordingly, this regulation has also been made to apply to any stock which is sold in this province. The work will be under the supervision of the Provincial Entomologist, and provision has been made for assistance.

The law, in regard to the appointment of

	1912	1913
Civil Government	\$ 31,117.00	\$ 31,450.00
Ontario Agricultural College	274,966.00	282,466.00
Ontario Veterinary College	33,670.00	33,820.00
Agricultural Societies	154,250.00	156,925.00
Live Stock	41,500.00	51,500.00
Institutes	40,700.00	41,025.00
Dairy Branch	63,950.00	64,000.00
Fruit Branch	54,250.00	56,388.50
Statistics Branch	5,500.00	5,500.00
District Representatives	35,600.00	40,600.00
Farm Forestry	10,000.00	10,000.00
Demonstration Farm	11,000.00	10,000.00
Immigration	121,478.55	139,350.00
Miscellaneous	32,750.00	32,750.00
	\$910,731.55	\$955,774.50
Capital	96,000.00	204,800.00
	\$1,006,731.55	\$1,160,574.50

Before referring in some detail to the work being carried on and in contemplation, it should be noted that these figures are entirely apart from the appropriations which will be possible through the Federal Aid to Agriculture Bill which is now before the House of Commons at Ottawa.

BUILDINGS.

Although there is a considerably increased appropriation for buildings, this does not include provision for any new structures not previously announced. Provision was made last year for a new dining hall at the Ontario Agricultural College. In the selection of a site, it was found that it would be necessary to move the house occupied by Prof. George E. Day at the corner leading to the main building. In the carrying out of this work there was considerable delay, owing to the fact that the weather conditions of last fall were not favorable for the moving of a heavy building of this kind. However, the removal has now been safely accomplished and completed, and it is expected that

orders were being placed for the steel work, it was impossible to secure delivery earlier than August next. Under these circumstances, a lease for an additional year of the premises at present occupied has been effected by the Department, and the new building will not be utilized until the fall term of 1914. When completed, however, it will be a splendid structure, and quite worthy of a place among the important educational buildings at Toronto.

The new dairy barn at the Ontario Agricultural College has been completed, with the exception of milk house, calf rooms and other details which are now being attended to.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The increased appropriation for the Ontario Agricultural College is accounted for very largely by increases in salary. By the new schedule, which was adopted a year or two ago, the maximum for professors was raised to \$25,000, for associate professors, \$2,000; for lecturers, \$1,808. The increases of this year bring most of

local inspectors by municipal councils, has also been strengthened by empowering the Minister to withhold from any municipality all or any part of the amount due for services in case the Minister has been satisfied that there has been neglect of duty.

Aside from this, provision has been made for the carrying on of the work of demonstration orchards, the horticultural exhibition, and other well known activities of the Fruit Branch.

LIVE STOCK BRANCH.

Additional appropriations in the Live Stock Branch provide for a supplementary inspection under the Ontario Stallion Enrolment Act. In spite of the fact that the legislation had been under discussion for some years, and the announcements of inspection were inserted in the agricultural papers and in every local paper throughout the province, there were quite a number who complained, after the inspection had been completed, that they did not know anything about the legislation or about the inspection. Accordingly, the Stallion Enrolment Board felt that the fairest thing to do was to have a partial supplementary inspection to deal with such cases. In the meantime the work of issuing certificates of enrolment and of inspection to those which were inspected is proceeding rapidly. It is expected that at least 1,200 horses will receive certificates of inspection. Altogether the Board is well satisfied with the working of the Act up to the present time.

A strong effort was put forward on the part of those interested in the Winter Fair at Guelph to secure a grant of \$100,000 for a new horse arena. Deputations waited on the Minister of Agriculture towards this end towards the close of the session, but, owing to this fact and owing to many other demands on the treasury, as well as to the uncertainty which prevails in some live-stock quarters as to the future of the Fair, nothing has been done this year.

DAIRY WORK.

Dairy work figured in legislation as well as in receiving the usual appropriations. The legislation included the revision of the Act respecting the manufacture of dairy products. In this revision the words "cream or milk gathering station" were inserted along with the word "factory", so that the legislation and inspection would cover all classes of the dairy industry. In recent years there have grown up places which merely collect and tranship milk and cream in forms other than cheese and butter, and it was thought advisable to make the change apply to these as well.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The work of the Institutes Branch will be carried on as usual, both as regards Farmers' Institutes and Women's Institutes. The tendency in Farmers' Institute work, however, is to concentrate as much as possible on short courses and demonstrations, while the Women's Institutes have also taken up, with considerable enthusiasm, the short courses in domestic art, cooking, sewing and other household sciences. These have been arranged in many centres, and have produced splendid results.

Arrangements are also being made to run another Better-Farming special over the C. P. R. this spring. It will be in a little different form to those of other years, including a lesser number of cars, and stopping, on an average a day at each place. It is hoped to also be able to include live stock, which will add considerable interest to the train.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES.

For this important work provision is made through the Department of Education for \$7,000 for salaries for additional appointees, and another \$5,000 has been voted by the province towards expenses. The Federal money, however, will, no doubt, provide for a very material development in this line of work, which is becoming recognized as the most effective and profitable that could be carried on.

DEMONSTRATION FARM.

An additional \$5,000 in the supplementary estimates for the Demonstration Farm at Monteith will make provision for a new building which will provide a residence for the superintendent, and also office accommodation. A barn was erected a year ago, and the farm will soon be very well equipped. It is being developed along experimental as well as demonstration lines. It is hoped to make it a centre for good live stock as well as for the demonstration of the soil possibilities of that country. Already there is a nucleus, including a number of pure-bred Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cows. The progeny, in addition to building up the farm equipment, will be used to supply foundation stock for the settlers of the district, and there is reason to believe that, in the course of a few years, the farm will become a very influential factor in this regard.

COLONIZATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Additional provision has been made for carrying on the policy of procuring farm hands and domestic servants for this province. Another \$5,000 has been added to the amount available for assisted passages, as it has been found that there are many capable farm laborers in the Old Country who lack sufficient money to pay their passage out here. The plan of advancing the money and then collecting it after they have had an opportunity of earning it, has worked very satisfactorily.

Another important development in the getting of farm hands has been the interest shown by individual Counties. The County of Grey selected their district representative, H. C. Duff, to go over and bring out a party of one hundred for that County, the County Council making a grant towards expenses. Similar action has been taken by Haldimand County, but through the initiative of and financed by private individuals. The men going over have the active assistance of the Ontario Government Office in London, and thus enabled to get their parties together promptly. It would not be surprising if this line of work receives considerable impetus and encouragement another season. In the meantime it is encouraging to note that practically all the boats sailing for the next few weeks have their accommodation fully booked, and it is hoped that Ontario will get her share of the new population.

CO-OPERATION.

By some slight amendments to the Companies Act, additional facilities have been made available for the organization of co-operative companies. One of the chief points, which has been desired in the organization of these companies, has been the principle of one man one vote, so that it would not be possible for persons having perhaps ulterior motives to secure control of the company by taking a lot of stock. Upon taking this point up with the Provincial Secretary's Department, it was found that the principle of one man one vote might be embodied either in the By-laws of the Company or in the Letters Patent. There are other points facilitating organization which have also to be simplified. While the organization of co-operative companies will be made under the Companies Act, it is possible that the subject will receive considerable attention from the Department of Agriculture, as the question of distribution is being more and more recognized as ranking in importance with production. To this end the Department has selected C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister, to accompany the representatives of the different States of the Union across the line, together with those of Saskatchewan and Alberta, on a trip to Europe and Great Britain to study the whole question of agricultural credits and co-operation. They will have every facility for going into the subject thoroughly, and should secure a great deal of information which will be of value to this province, as it is understood that co-operation has been worked out with great success in the older countries. While conditions here necessarily vary somewhat, no doubt the methods can be adapted to a considerable extent at least.

OTHER LEGISLATION.

Aside from the agricultural appropriations and legislation proper, there has been considerable other legislation of interest to rural districts. Among this might be mentioned the Bill to permit municipalities to construct electric railways. This follows considerably along the lines for municipalities to secure electric power. Any municipality so desiring may request the Hydro-Electric Commission to thoroughly investigate the subject of an electric railway in its district, and report on the cost, feasibility, etc. Then, under certain provisions, it may take up with the Hydro-Electric Commission the subject of construction. The Commission is empowered to render all assistance possible in an advisory capacity, but it is made clear that the expense must ultimately be borne by the municipalities which get the benefit.

There has also been considerable discussion on the subject of good roads, and the government has promised to bring down a measure at the next session, making provision for a large expenditure for this purpose.

FEDERAL GRANT.

The temporary arrangement of last year, by which the Federal Government divided \$500,000 among the different provinces for expenditure for agricultural purposes provided for the payment of the money to Ontario in two instalments. The second and last instalment was received a short time ago, and up to the present time upwards of 75% of the money received has been spent for the purposes already outlined in "The Farmer's Advocate." There have been one or two variations, however, and arrangements have just been completed to make a further grant to the Western Fair Association, of London, of \$7,500 for

additional agricultural buildings. This is the outcome of the representations made to the Federal and Provincial Ministers by deputations from Western Ontario. It is not anticipated that future grants will be available for the purpose of buildings of this nature, and hence this was possible only because it had not been found advisable to use all the appropriation originally set apart for the purchase of additional land for the Ontario Veterinary College, as it was thought that this land could be secured at a better price later on. This left an opportunity which the Provincial and Federal Ministers have taken advantage of to assist the deserving enterprise of the Western Fair Board.

Good progress has been made with other features of the work. Under the appropriation for the improvement of live stock in New Ontario some thirty associations have been organized and during the past few weeks the Department has shipped twenty-seven bulls to these local associations. The animals were all carefully selected and passed the tuberculin test before being accepted by the Department. The arrival of the animals in New Ontario has developed a considerable interest, which should prove of great benefit to the live-stock industry. In fact the plan has attracted the notice of the Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, and it has been intimated that it is his intention to apply it more generally throughout Canada, and to include horses as well as cattle, sheep and swine. Whether this larger plan, when it is worked out, should include the work which has already been started and carried on in New Ontario, is a subject which has been discussed, but which has not yet been definitely settled.

FUTURE FEDERAL GRANTS.

Under the provisions of the Burrell Bill, at present before the House of Commons, at Ottawa, for an expenditure of ten million dollars in ten years, Ontario will receive some \$195,000 this year, increasing at the rate of some \$36,000 a year to over \$300,000. This year's apportionment will probably be available in a few weeks, and will make possible a material extension of many lines of educational work as well as the encouragement of new lines. It is expected that a large portion of the appropriation will be used for the carrying on of District Representative work, as it has been found that this is most effective in carrying instruction immediately to the man on the farm. The appropriation is, as is well known, limited to "Instruction," and it is not expected that it will be available to any extent for grants or buildings, except such buildings as are connected with institutions for agricultural education, such as the College.

The apportionment of the Federal Grant is now under consideration by the Ontario Department, and announcement will be made later when it has been completed and has received the approval of the Federal Minister.

Approves the Bank Commission.

Re the Bank Act revision. We very much appreciate the stand you have taken in this matter, and believe a Bank Commission is what is needed. We would respectfully urge all your readers to give you still stronger support, so that your good work may not be hampered by any ill-will you may have incurred in other directions.

We also think appreciation is due Mr. McArthur for the splendid work he is doing. It is very evident that it might be extremely profitable for a man of Mr. McArthur's ability to fight for and not against the interests.

The least that we farmers can do is to show our appreciation by backing up his efforts by writing our representatives, helping him to win out in his (and ours if we are wise enough to make it so) battle against the trusts. We believe this is all the reward Mr. McArthur desires.

Prince Edward Island. W. CLARK & SONS.

Faster Service Needed.

It would seem like a waste of words to reiterate what has been said in the past regarding the inadequate attention of the transportation companies in conveying settlers' effects from the east to the west. Probably never before was the tardiness so keenly felt by the settlers, and if I could voice their sentiments I think it would be that they will never be indebted to the transportation companies for their promptness in forwarding freight, unless the present conditions improve considerably. And, as I had some experience in this line a year ago, I can certainly sympathize with them, as I have been informed that it has been no better this year.

The fact that one load of settlers' effects was thirteen days going from Toronto to Saskatoon gives a slight idea of the speed made. And since legal action has had no telling effect, it behooves us, as experienced persons, to approach this matter rather mildly, and see if our appeal will meet with their approbation. R. L.

Markets.

Toronto.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

At West Toronto, on Monday, April 28, receipts of live stock numbered 34 cars, comprising 675 cattle, 270 hogs, 10 sheep, and 86 calves; no business was transacted. At the City yards there were 80 cattle and 1 calf. Butchers' steers and heifers sold at \$6.35 to \$6.90; cows, \$3 to \$5.60. Hogs were quoted at \$9.60, fed and watered.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows for Cars, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1912 were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows for Cars, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week, show a decrease of 32 cars, 3,149 hogs, and 105 calves but an increase of 245 cattle, 577 sheep, and 10 horses, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1912.

Receipts of cattle last week were liberal, the supply being greater than the demand. Trade was dull and slow all week. The main reason was that there was no demand from Montreal, and very little from any other outside point; that is, for fat cattle. There was one order for 100 export cattle only, for the English market. Another reason for the slow trade was that drovers had paid too high prices for their cattle in the country, and refused to sell at prices offered by the dealers, and waited from one day to another in hopes of getting more money.

Exporters.—William Howard bought for Swift & Company, of Chicago, 100 steers, for the London, England, market, average weight, 1,254 lbs., and average price \$6.98. The range in prices for these cattle was \$6.80 to \$7.15, but only one load at the latter price. Maybe & Wilson, commission salesmen, bought one carload of 20 cattle for a Prince Edward Island butcher, the best load that has left Toronto in several months, consisting of 10 steers and 10 cows, selected, out of the 3,000 cattle on sale. The steers weighed 1,400 lbs. each, and cost from \$7.25 to \$7.50; the cows also weighed 1,400 lbs. each, and cost from \$6 to \$6.60 per cwt.

Butchers.—Choice picked butchers' sold at \$6.75 to \$7.15, but only one load at the latter price; medium to good butchers', \$6.50 to \$6.75; fair to medium, \$6.15 to \$6.35; common, \$5.75 to \$6.15; good to choice cows, \$5.25 to \$6.25; medium to good cows, \$4.75 to \$5.25; common to fair cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; good export bulls, \$5.40 to \$5.85, and a few at \$6 to \$6.10; medium bulls, \$5 to \$5.35; common to medium bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was a demand from United States dealers for both stockers and feeders, and all offerings in these classes were readily taken. Stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., sold from \$5 to \$5.50, and \$5.60; feeders, 900 to 950 lbs., at \$5.75 to \$6.25. There were some common stockers, 400 to 500 lbs., that sold down as low as \$4.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade in this department remained unchanged. Prices ranged from \$40 to \$75 each, the bulk of the good cows going from \$60 to \$70 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were the largest of the season thus far, and prices were easier. Choice new-milk-fed calves are worth \$10 per cwt.; good calves, \$8 to \$8.50; medium, \$6.50 to \$7.50; common calves, \$4.50 to \$5.50; bobs, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were light. Sheep—Ewes sold at \$6 to \$7.25; rams, \$5.50 to \$6; yearling lambs, \$8 to \$9 per cwt., and spring lambs, \$5 to \$8 each. Several decks of American sheep and yearling lambs were on the market, and sold as follows: Ewes, clipped, sold at \$8.60 per cwt., and clipped yearling lambs sold at \$10 per cwt. We were informed by a dealer that several thousand of these sheep and lambs have been sold in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, and Montreal, recently.

Hogs.—The bulk of the hogs were bought at \$9.60 to \$9.65 per cwt., fed and watered, and \$9.25 to \$9.30 f. o. b. cars.

Horses.—There was a good general trade in horses at the Union Horse Exchange last week. The principal demand was from the farmers, and Montreal, as well as a good city demand. Prices were about steady, quality considered. Drafters sold at \$240 to \$275; general-purpose horses, \$180 to \$225; express and wagon horses, \$175 to \$225; drivers, \$75 to \$150; serviceably sound horses, \$35 to \$100 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 95c. to 97c., outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 99c., on track, bay ports; No. 2 northern, 96c. Oats—Ontario, No. 2, 33c. to 34c., outside; 37c. to 38c., track, Toronto; Manitoba oats, No. 2, 42c.; No. 3, 40c., lake ports. Rye—Market dull, 60c. to 65c. Peas—No. 2, \$1, outside. Buckwheat—52c. to 53c. Barley—For malting, 51c. to 53c., outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow, all-rail, track, Toronto, 63c. Flour—Ontario, ninety-percent, patents, \$3.90, seaboard; Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.50, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 1; \$10 to \$11 for No. 2. Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$9 to \$9.50. Bran.—Manitoba, \$19.50, in bags, Toronto; shorts, \$22 in bags.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Seedsmen are quoting re-cleaned seeds, per cwt., to farmers, as follows: Alsike No. 1, \$28 to \$28.50; alsike No. 2, \$24.50 to \$26.50; red clover No. 2, \$26.50; alfalfa No. 1, \$19.50 to \$20.50; alfalfa No. 2, \$17.50; timothy No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8.50; timothy No. 2, \$6 to \$6.50.

There is no No. 1 red clover to be had, and No. 2 red clover has advanced to \$26.50 per cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—The market still remains unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 32c. to 34c.; creamery solids, 28c. to 29c.; separator dairy, 28c. to 29c.; store lots, 22c. to 24c. Eggs.—Receipts liberal, and prices easy, at 20c. to 21c., by the case. Cheese.—Market steady, at 14c. for large, and 15c. for twins. Honey.—Extracted, 12c. per lb., and \$2.75 to \$3 per dozen for combs. Potatoes.—Prices easier, especially for Ontario-grown, which are worth 55c. to 60c. per bag, for car lots, track, Toronto; New Brunswick Delawares, 70c. to 72c. per bag, car lots, track, Toronto. Poultry.—Scarcely any poultry being offered, except the cold-storage quality. Turkeys, 30c.; chickens, 25c. to 30c.; old hens, 18c. to 20c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; country hides, cured, 12c.; country hides green, 11c.; calf skins, per lb., 15c.; lamb skins, \$1.10 to \$1.50; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 each; horse hair, per lb., 37c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 6c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples.—Quality of apples on sale generally poor. Spies No. 1, per barrel, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Spies No. 2, \$3.75; Greenings No. 1, \$3.50; Greenings No. 2, \$2.50 to \$3; cabbage, 85c. to \$1 per barrel; carrots, 55c. to 60c. per bag; parsnips, per bag, 60c. to 75c.; beets, 60c. to 70c. per bag; onions (Canadian), 90c. to \$1 per sack of 90 lbs.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Offerings of cattle have not been very large on the local market of late. The tone of the market, however, has been steady. Sales of choice steers were made around 7c. per lb., fine being quoted about 6c., and good at 6c. Common ranged down to about 4c. per lb., and medium 5c. to 6c. There was a very good demand for sheep and lambs. Old sheep sold at 8c. per lb., while spring lambs, according to size and quality, brought from \$4 to \$12 each. The offerings of calves showed an increase. Common stock sold at \$2 to \$5 each, while the better grades brought as high as \$10 each. There was little change in the market for hogs, but packers are taking everything offered, at 10c. to 10c. per lb. for selected lots, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Heavy-draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200 each; broken-down, old horses, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle or carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Poultry.—Poultry dealers still quoted for storage stock as follows: Turkeys, 23c. to 24c. per lb.; geese and fowl, 15c. to 17c. per lb.; ducks, 20c. to 22c. per lb., and chickens, 18c. to 19c.

Dressed Hogs.—There was very little change in this market. Dressed hogs were in fair demand, and prices ranged from 14c. to 14c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock.

Potatoes.—Prices of potatoes were unchanged, and good stock hard to get. Green Mountains, in carload lots, track, were 62c. to 65c. per 90 lbs., while Quebec grades were 50c. to 55c. In small lots, the price was about 30c. more than the above.

Syrup and Honey.—New maple syrup was 90c. for 11-lb. tins. In wood, the price was 8c. per lb. Honey showed no change, prices being 16c. to 17c. per lb. for white-clover comb, dark being 14c. to 15c. White, strained honey, sold at 11c. to 12c., dark being 8c. to 9c.

Eggs.—The market showed very little change, but the warmer days are bringing out larger offerings. Prices continued at 21c. to 23c. per dozen.

Butter.—New-milk creamery came forward freely, and took the place of the held stock. Prices were in the vicinity of 29c. per lb., in a wholesale way. It is unlikely that any more New Zealand stock will come into this market.

Cheese.—There was very little going on in the market, but fodder cheese was quoted here at 10c. to 11c. per lb.

Grain.—No. 2 Western oats, in car lots, were quoted at 42c. to 43c. per bushel, ex store; No. 1 feed extra, 41c. to 42c.; No. 3 oats, 40c. to 41c.

Flour.—There was no change in the flour market. Manitoba first patents, \$5.40 per barrel, in bags; seconds, \$4.90. Strong bakers' steady, at \$4.70. Ontario winter-wheat patents quoted at \$5.25 per barrel, and straight rollers, \$4.85 to \$4.90.

Millfeed.—Farmers are feeding a good quantity of millfeed just now, but prices held steady. Bran was quoted at \$20 per ton, in bags, while shorts were \$22, and middlings \$25 per ton. Mouille was rather lower, at \$32 per ton for pure grain, and \$28 to \$30 for mixed.

Hay.—The market held about steady, and dealers expect lower prices as soon as the roads become good again. No. 1 baled hay sold at \$13 to \$13.50 per ton, car lots, track; No. 2 extra, \$12 to \$12.50 per ton; No. 2 ordinary, \$9 to \$10 per ton, and ordinary, \$8 to \$9.

Seeds.—Shipments were very active, and prices steady. There was no change in prices from the previous week, at \$5.50 to \$7.50 for timothy; \$18 to \$26 for red clover, and \$22 to \$28 for alsike, per 100 lbs.

Hides.—Calf skins were quoted at 17c. for No. 2, and 19c. for No. 1. Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides were 12c., 13c. and

14c. per lb., respectively, and sheep skins were \$1 to \$1.10 each, and lamb skins, 10c. each. Horse hides sold at \$1.75 and \$2.50 each. Tallow was 14c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.75 to \$9; shipping, \$8 to \$8.65; butchers', \$6.50 to \$8.40; cows, \$4 to \$7.50; bulls, \$5.75 to \$7.50; heifers, \$6.25 to \$8.50; stock heifers, \$5.50 to \$6; stockers and feeders, \$6 to \$7.75; fresh cows and springers, \$35 to \$85.

Veals.—\$6 to \$10.50. Hogs.—Heavy, \$9.25 to \$9.35; mixed, \$9.40 to \$9.55; Yorkers, \$9.55 to \$9.60; pigs, \$9.60 to \$9.65; roughs, \$8.35 to \$8.50; stags, \$7 to \$8; dairies, \$9 to \$9.60.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$8; yearlings, \$7 to \$7.25; wethers, \$6.35 to \$6.50; ewes, \$3.50 to \$6.10; sheep, mixed, \$6 to \$6.25.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.30 to \$9.20; Texas steers, \$6.80 to \$7.90; Western steers, \$7 to \$8.10; stockers and feeders, \$6.20 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$4 to \$8.40; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.70 to \$8.95; mixed, \$8.60 to \$8.90; heavy, \$8.40 to \$8.85; rough, \$8.40 to \$8.55; pigs, \$6.75 to \$8.90.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, Native, \$6 to \$7.25; Western, \$6.25 to \$7.35; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7.90; lambs, native, \$6.60 to \$8.85; Western, \$7 to \$8.90.

British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co. report 15c. to 16c. per pound for Irish steers.

Cheese Market.

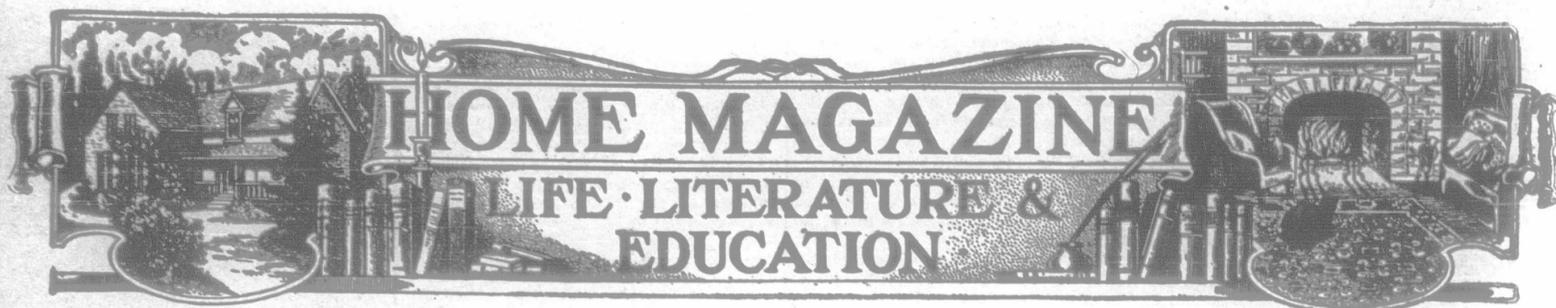
Cowansville, Que., butter sold at 26c. Belleville, Ont., cheese sold at 10 1/2-16c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 25c.

Hafey Bros., Mono Mills, Ont., are offering for sale a Shorthorn bull that should find a ready purchaser. He is a proven sire, and price will be right.

A BIG SALE AT OAKVILLE.

On Tuesday, May 6th, as announced in the advertisement in this issue, A. L. Kent will sell by auction, at his farm, one-half mile west of Oakville Station, his farm, stock, and implements. The stock on this farm includes Everest Again (imp.), a black six-year-old Clydesdale son of the great Sir Everest, who had for sire Sir Everard, the famous sire of Baron's Pride. A six-year-old dark brown imported Clydesdale mare, Bright Spangle, by Baron's Pride, is to be sold, with her imported team-mate, Lady Fair, by the same sire. The breeding of these Clydesdales is glit-terized in every particular. Hackney ponies, geldings and fillies, are also included in the sale, as well as a number of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and the farm implements. See the advertisement and attend this big sale.

The Toronto Live-stock Exchange has passed the following resolution regarding the dehorning of cattle and castration of buck lambs: That, whereas, the losses incurred through marketing horned cattle are steadily on the increase, by reason of the high prices prevailing, which losses are unnecessary and bear heavily on the trade; and, whereas, such losses in bruised beef and torn hides can be eliminated by the dehorning of cattle; and, whereas, the best interests of the farmer, the drover, and the packer and tanner, are served by avoiding such preventable losses, which amount to an enormous yearly sum; That, commencing April 1st, 1914, the Toronto Live-stock Exchange, representing the commission dealers, wholesale butchers and packers, will insist upon an allowance of two dollars per head on all horned cattle purchased, and that during the current year the members of the Exchange hereby agree to exert their utmost influence in bringing this matter prominently to the attention of the producers. Re Lambs:—That a deduction of 75 cents per lamb shall be made on all buck lambs sold on Toronto market on and after October 1st, 1913.



Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Daniel Maclise.

Almost as well known as Sir Edwin Landseer in the homes of English-speaking peoples, at least among those who are British subjects, is Daniel Maclise, the painter of the well-known picture, "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher," which has been engraved and re-engraved until it has found a place upon the walls of homes everywhere throughout British Dominions.

Considering, then, the popularity of this picture, perhaps a few words in regard to the life of its author may not be void of interest.

Daniel Maclise was by birth an Irishman, having been born at Cork, on Feb. 2nd, 1806. His father, however, was a Highlander, who had come to Cork as a soldier, but having left his regiment, had set up business as a shoemaker in a small way.

As may be imagined, money was none too plentiful in the Maclise household, but lack of it proved to be no great handicap to the younger Maclise. True, his education, we are told, "was of the plainest kind," but, as we are also told, from the beginning the lad was "eager for culture and fond of reading," of the temperament that, while it may not succeed in drawing to itself vast worldly possessions, is sure to secure something of the best of life.

Unfortunately, however, as his father thought, Daniel was also "anxious to become an artist." Like other wise fathers, the elder Maclise felt it his duty to frown down so ridiculous a whim, and so when the son was fourteen years of age, he was put, "with no little satisfaction, in a bank.

It is rather difficult, however, to turn a brier into a strawberry, and so, it proved, in this case. Daniel sat dutifully before the desk for two years, but temptation in the form of pencil and paper was ever too near. He spent too much time drawing heads, faces, figures, anything and everything, and finally the banker, in disgust, told him that, although he might make a good artist, he would never be worth his salt at banking.—Exit Daniel.

The next turn of the wheel found him studying at the School of Art in Cork, where, at last in his element, he had not long to wait for tangible signs of success. The first came by accident, it, indeed, accidents can come to geniuses who, as a rule, create occasions. It so chanced that, in 1825, Sir Walter Scott happened to be travelling in Ireland. Maclise saw him in a bookseller's shop, and then and there made a surreptitious sketch of him. This proved to be so true to the life that, when afterwards lithographed, it became very popular, attracting to the artist not only much attention, but also many commissions for pictures. These he executed in pencil very carefully.

In the meantime, that his technique might be perfect, he was studying diligently at the School of Anatomy in Cork, and making friends steadily, and, indeed, no wonder, for the description of him given at this time is, that he was not only "very handsome, with fine eyes, straight nose, and dark, curling hair," but also, "modest, frank, humorous, and very sociable." Many of his admirers, indeed, offered to lend him money for a course at the Royal Academy, but he gently refused all offers of assistance and, instead, took a studio in Cork, which was soon crowded with sitters.

At last, however, in 1828, he ventured to go to London, where, almost at once, a second lucky coup placed him upon "easy street." This was a re-

markable sketch of Charles Kean, then known as the "boy actor," made during a performance. The next day it was lithographed, and so well did the copies sell that Maclise was enabled, with fewer misgivings, to begin his course at the Art School.

In London, as in Cork, he quickly made friends. The students at the Academy adored him, notwithstanding the fact that he invariably carried off the very highest prizes; nor were his friends confined to the student ranks; he was also popular in a brilliant circle of literary friends, among whom were Miss Edgeworth, Tom Moore, Rev. Barham (author of "Ingoldsby Legends"), Samuel Lover, Rev. Francis Mahony ("Father Prout"), and Charles Dickens, whom he used to visit frequently at his summer cottage at Twickenham.

A picture of "Ladies and a Peacock," won him election as an Associate of the Academy in 1835. In the years immediately following, he painted an imaginative picture of "Macbeth and the Weird Sisters," and another of "The Bohemian Gypsies," but the most of his time was devoted to portrait-painting, in which, indeed, he could scarcely fail to derive inspiration, for seldom has it fallen to the lot of any artist to number a more brilliant gathering among his sitters.—Lytton, Disraeli, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Campbell, Dickens, Carlyle, Hogg, Jane Porter, Lamb,—what artist with so illustrious and varied a train could ask better scope for his genius?

At all times of his life, Maclise was

could but have seen one gleam of the bright fires by which we sat in the big rooms of ancient inns at night, until long after the small hours had come and gone. . . . I never laughed in my life as I did on this journey. It would have done you good to hear me. I was choking and gasping, and bursting the buckle off the back of my stock all the way, and Stanfield got into such apoplectic entanglements that we were often obliged to beat him on the back with portmanteaus before we could recover him. Seriously, I do believe there never was such a trip. And they made such sketches, those two men, in the most romantic of our halting-places, that you would have sworn we had the spirit of Beauty with us, as well as the spirit of Fun."

During the same year in which this trip was taken, Maclise was granted full membership to the Royal Academy.

In 1844, he spent some time in Paris, and on his return was commissioned to decorate two walls, each 48 feet long, in the gallery of Westminster Palace. For these he designed the pictures upon which his fame chiefly rests, "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher on the Field of Waterloo," and "The Death of Nelson." He began the work in fresco, but found the medium unmanageable and wished to give up. He was encouraged, however, by Prince Albert, and advised to go to Berlin to study the then new method of "water-glass" painting. On his return he completed the pictures, the first of which was so highly admired by,

steadily in the Gallery from morning until evening without stopping for luncheon—told on his health. He became more and more depressed, shrinking more and more from society, and living almost alone, for he had never married. On April 25th, 1870, he died of pneumonia, and was buried at Kensal Green.

In 1910, two canvases, "The Death of Nelson," and "The Meeting of Blucher and Wellington," were centers of attraction in the Art Gallery at the Toronto Exhibition. Left confusion may arise in the minds of those who saw these paintings, it may here be explained that the Maclises then shown, "lent by the Corporation of Liverpool," were the two studies from which Maclise executed his great works in Westminster Palace. The conceptions, although criticized now, somewhat, for a certain hardness of finish, have been called our "two great national epics in art."

Letters From Abroad.

VIII.

ON MEDITERRANEAN SHORES.

Tunis, Africa, March 16, 1918.

My dear Jean,—Such ideal weather as we are having!—bright and warm every day, just like you have in Canada in June. We have taken advantage of the lovely weather, and made a few little trips out of town.

One day we went to Carthage. Every tourist who comes to Tunis goes there, because Carthage is over two thousand years old, and the most famous historical city in Africa. But now, there is nothing left except the site, a few scattered ruins, and a museum full of antiquities.

We decided to go out there without a guide, because they rush you around at such a rate you get tired to death. We wanted to roam by ourselves—and muse upon the past. So, we absorbed a chapter or two of condensed guide-book-history, and started off crammed with information, but before we reached Carthage had forgotten most of it.

As soon as we stepped off the car, we were surrounded by a lot of seedy-looking Arab guides, all jabbering at the same time. There was also a boy with a tray of sugar-buns and Turkish Delight. The guides we managed to get rid of, but the boy wouldn't go. He went with us up the hill to the museum gate, imploring us all the way to buy a bun. He was waiting for us when we came out, and tagged after us everywhere we went, thrusting his tray in front of us every time we stood still. Sharp words and stern looks had no effect on him. Persistence was his strong point.

When we got tired walking, we looked for a nice, secluded spot, to rest—and muse upon the past. We were determined to "muse" in quietness, away from troublesome guides. We tried several spots, but one was too windy, one too sunny, and one was haunted by bees, but at last we found a sheltered nook under some scraggy trees where there was a fine view, so we sat down on an uncomfortably-hard, historic rock, and opened the lunch-box. We thought we were alone, but no!—the boy with the buns was there, too. We shooed him off, and he went and leaned against a tree and gazed at us with sad eyes. I suppose his hope of selling us some buns was completely frustrated. We felt so sorry for him that we handed him two sandwiches, and he promptly disappeared and never returned.

After that we were silent for a few minutes—both trying to remember what we had read. Finally I said to Miss Morris: "I'll give you three minutes—



Jewish Women Promenading on the Street in Tunis.

accustomed to take long walking excursions, sometimes alone, sometimes in company with friends. In 1840, such a trip was undertaken to Cornwall, with Dickens, "Ponderous" John Forster, and the artist, Stanfield, as the other members of the party. "Such a trip!" writes Dickens, ecstatically. "Sometimes we travelled all night, sometimes all day, sometimes both. . . . Heavens! If you could have witnessed the deep devotion of the postboys, the wild attachment of the hostlers, the maniac gleam of the waiters! If you could have followed us into the earthy old churches we visited, and into the strange taverns on the gloomy seashore, and down into the depths of mines, and up to the tops of rocky heights, where the unspeakably green water was rolling I don't know how many hundred feet below! If you

other artists that they presented him one morning with a gold porte-crayon, left at his door with a letter signed by thirty-eight artists. In 1865 the finishing touch was given to "The Death of Nelson."

For the two, Maclise was paid £10,000, but during the years that had elapsed from start to finish, interest in the once popular artist was beginning to die out—new stars were above the horizon. Moreover, his steadfast friend, Prince Albert the Good, had died, in 1861, and the powers that succeeded him saw fit to cancel the commission that had been given to Maclise for the decoration of three other panels in the Gallery.

Maclise was hurt to the quick, and the worry of this, accompanied by the result of months of overwork—he used to paint

to tell me all you know about Carthage."

"I think I can tell you in two," she said. "Carthage was once the proud mistress of the seas, the most powerful city in the world. She was conquered by Rome in 146 B. C., and entirely destroyed by fire. Rome and Carthage were at war for 120 years."

"What were they squabbling about all the time?" I asked.

"Oh, I don't know. I suppose they were like two dogs after the same bone—Sicily was the bone. Do you remember the story about Dido?"

"I think so. She was the daughter of the King of Tyre. She was driven out of her own country, and came here with some Phoenicians. She was a pretty shrewd woman, for as soon as she got here she invested in real-estate,—and she was so cunning! She bought from the natives as much land as could be covered by a bull's hide, and then what do you think she did? Cut it up into narrow strips, made a circle round this hill, and started a city—and that city became Carthage."

"She certainly was a clever woman. If she were alive now she would be a suffragette."

"She'd be surprised to find her fine city had degenerated into a modern summer resort, for that is all it is now."

"And she'd be surprised to find that this hill which was once the citadel is now a mass of yellow wild-flowers, and a pasturage for sheep. Look at that Arab shepherd over there leaning on his staff. Isn't he a picture?"

Just then a sun-burned son of the desert stepped in front of us and held out some battered green coins.

"Carthage—real antique—ver cheap."

"No," we screamed, "Go away!"

But he wouldn't, so we had to. All the way to the station we were pestered by Arabs trying to sell us coins and cameos. One produced a cameo which he assured us was over two thousand years old, and had been scratched out of the soil with his own fingers. This treasure he would let us have for six francs. In a moment of weakness I offered him half a franc, and he took it.

From Carthage, we went on to Sidebou-Said, a picturesque little Arab town by the sea. The houses rise in terraces to the top of the hill, and are all whitewashed, so the town is very conspicuous from a distance. We spent about two hours there, and during that time only saw five human beings,—one of them was an old Mohammedan saying his prayers by the roadside. The streets were absolutely silent; every door was locked; every window was barred. It was like a town of private jails—and that is what it really was—for when the men go away, they lock their wives in. We saw one man come out, lock the door, and put the key in his pocket. But think of women being in such a state of ignorance and subjection.

One of the most curious sights we saw in Tunis was the Jewish cemetery. Every Friday afternoon the women go there to wail over their departed friends and relatives. My first impression as I entered the gates was that I had got into a daylight spooktown. There was a glaring field of white marble, over which were wandering the strangest forms clad in white, with high-pointed headpieces like tents, from which hung fluttering draperies. Many were sitting in groups upon the tombstones, swaying backwards and forwards, and wailing loudly. Some were prostrate upon the marble, sobbing convulsively. It was the strangest sight I ever saw.

The tombs were all of a uniform height, size, and appearance, and so close together they formed a floor over which enormously-fat Jewesses were waddling. In their hands they carried thick towels, and large, colored handkerchiefs—the towels to sit on, and the handkerchiefs to weep into.

We noticed one woman who was in a terrible state of emotional excitement. She was kneeling by a grave, throwing herself backwards and forwards, tearing out her hair, slapping her face, and shrieking in a piercing voice, "Jacob! Jacob!" She had worked herself up to such a state, that her face was purple and her nose was bleeding. It was a most sickening sight. While we were in the cemetery a funeral entered. Immediately all the women arose, lifted their hands to high heaven, and gave

vent to loud lamentations. Here and there among the mourners went the rabbi, who, for a few pennies, would say a prayer over the grave. We thought at first the grief we witnessed was genuine, but it is really a form of hysteria which they indulge in every Friday. The people they mourn for may have been dead fifty years, but they have those weekly spasms just the same. They really seem to enjoy it, and when they are not wailing and lamenting, have quite a nice social time. They certainly are a queer lot. The women are enormously large, and perfectly shapeless. They make all the fat women I

We walk by faith, not by sight—does that seem as if our journey through the wilderness were dark? Does that seem as if we had no pillar of fire to lead us on our way? Do you remember how one of the Apostles made up his mind that nothing but the witness of his physical senses could convince him that his Master had passed triumphantly through death into more glorious life? St. Thomas was given the outward proofs he demanded, but gently told that he had missed a greater blessedness—one which may be ours if we will—the blessedness of believing without seeing.

We watch with the first disciples

than ever? Wherever you go, your spirit can reach out confidently in instant communion with his or hers. A dear friend once said to me: "You can't get away from me even when we seem to be far apart. I should know you were just the same if I did not hear from you for six years." Though I should be sorry to strain her trust in me to that extent, it is a comfort to know that I don't have to write often in order to keep in touch with her. If she does not hear from me for several months, there is no chance of her fancying that my love has grown cold, and I am just as sure of her. That kind of friendship—based on mutual trust—helps us to realize the blessedness of walking by faith, not by sight. If we don't feel sure that God's dealings with us prove His unfailing love, even when we can't understand why He sends heavy trouble upon us or those dear to us, then we are losing the joy of trusting Him. Then we are disappointing our dearest and closest Friend.

There is little real fellowship between people who do not trust each other. When a wife is determined to find out just where her husband has been, or when she is worried because he receives a letter which he does not show to her, that is a proof that she has no confidence in him. She does not trust him unless she can see just what he is about—and that is no trust at all. She will not believe unless she can see.

Sometimes a wife is distressed because her husband's affection is not expressed by words, as in the days of betrothal. She fancies that he does not love her as much as before, unless he often tells her of his love, and writes to her every day if he is away from home. He feels her secret distrust, and perhaps makes an effort to satisfy her. Then his forced attentions are not really the sacramental outward signs of love, but are irksome and valueless concessions.

It is far more blessed to be always sure of another person, no matter how strangely he may act towards you, than to only believe in him when you can see exactly what he is planning and doing.

Did you ever think of the wonderful trust of Joseph, the carpenter of Nazareth, in his betrothed? He knew that her soul was white and beautiful, and he believed in her, although she could offer no proof of her staidness. If anyone believes unflinchingly in you, with a trust which will endure in calm serenity even when circumstantial evidence is black against you, then you are blessed indeed. If your best friend is always in perfect fellowship with you—though distance, years of outward separation, or death, may try to hold you apart—then you know something of the gladness which St. Thomas missed.

Do not doubt your friends. To do so is to insult them, and deliberately choose unhappiness for yourself. Emerson says: "Let us approach our friend with an audacious trust in the truth of his heart, in the breadth, impossible to be overturned, of his foundations." We honor our friend when we go joyously on our way, sure that out of sight will not be out of mind. A man is really honoring his wife when he treats her with easy and comfortable comradeship, knowing that she is not constantly watching for symptoms of neglect on his part, feeling that he does not have to explain or justify his actions, for she will believe without seeing. But that blessedness can only continue when the foundations are secure, when the one trusted is worthy of confidence.

Earthly friendship helps us to enter more perfectly into fellowship with God. Someone has said: "Truest true lovers are nearest God when nearest each other," but it is far more certainly true that they are nearest each other when they kneel together in spirit before the Throne of God.

A real friend is a daily help in our upward climb. When that friend is above us, nearer to the Heart of God, we are inspired to climb more eagerly. When our great Friend ascended up on high, He was using a mighty power to uplift His chosen Bride, the Church. Where our dearest Friend is, we, who love Him, must "in heart and mind ascend, and with Him continually dwell."

Do you think that your life is dull and prosaic? Look up and drink in the sunshine of love continually flowing from



Jewish Rabbi Saying a Prayer Over a Grave.

have seen before appear like mersylphs by comparison. The Jewesses wear the white haick, the same as the Mohammedan women, but do not veil their faces. When they are dressed for the street, they look like the women muffled in sheets that you see in public bathing establishments. I have often wondered what would happen if one of these elephantine Jewesses in white draperies should take a promenade in some Canadian town. I know she wouldn't be long alone—all the school-boys in town would be marching after her—for the same reason that they follow a circus.

LAURA.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Blessedness of Not Seeing.

JESUS said: "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen."—S. Matt. xxviii.: 20.

"While He blessed them, He was parted from them, and carried up into

through the Great Forty Days, when their Risen Head might be expected at any moment to appear visibly in their midst. Then we stand with them on the Mount and see the LORD leaving the earth behind as He ascends into the mystery of infinite space. Then we look at the men who love Him best, perhaps expecting to see them downcast and disheartened because He will no longer be visibly with them, and we are surprised to find that they take up their appointed work with "great joy." This joy does not come from the absence of their Master, but from His continual presence. While He walked as a Man amongst men, they felt lonely when they could not see Him—as when they fought against the wind on the lake and "it was now dark, and JESUS was not come to them." Now—no matter how terrible the storm may be—it is never dark, for He is with them always. As He rose above the difficulties and troubles of earth, so they can rise in heart and with Him continually dwell. St. Paul reminds the Christians in Ephesus that God has made them to "sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus."

Mary Magdalene was eager to touch her Risen Master, and must have been



Group of Jewish Women Wailing in a Cemetery.

heaven. And they worshipped Him, and returned to Jerusalem with great joy."—S. Luke xxiv.: 51, 52.

"He has raised our human nature On the clouds to GOD'S right hand; There we sit in heavenly places, There with Him in glory stand; JESUS reigns, adored by angels; Man with GOD is on the throne; Mighty LORD, in Thine Ascension, We by faith behold our own."

surprised to hear that her desire could only be fulfilled after He had ascended to His Father. How perfectly God understands the mysterious power of the human spirit! Did you ever feel as if the sunshine had gone out of your life because your dearest friend had been taken out of your sight? And after a while did you find, to your surprise, that the friend, whose heart God Himself had linked with yours, was nearer

the Sun of Righteousness. If you could see Him always beside you, it is possible that His Presence might lose its romance and become commonplace in your eyes. When the Apostles walked with JESUS along the dusty roads, or sat beside him at their common meals, they did not really touch Him as perfectly as when He—in love to them—vanished out of their sight. "Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known Me?" He said to one of them. Another declared vehemently: I do not know the Man." It was sadly true; he had not really learned to know the heart and mind of the Friend Whose outward appearance was so familiar. But—when that Friend was out of sight—his heart went loyally after Him. Hear his words of joyous confidence, addressed to others who had not seen the Lord and yet believed: "Whom having not seen, ye love; in Whom, though now ye see Him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory."

When the Son of God linked Himself with man, He brought heaven down to earth but when the Divine Son of Man ascended, He lifted earth up to heaven. We are so near God that He can hear us whisper, "Our Father which art in heaven." How is it possible to find life uninteresting when each moment is a gift straight from the hands of our King? Moses came down from the mountain after he had been in close communion with God, and his face was shining. Do we ever—always—come down, after our morning prayer, with joy shining in our faces?

Our Lord is always beside us, and yet we are often so heedless of His Presence, so doubtful of His love and wisdom (when He leads us along a dark or rocky path), so unconcerned when we recklessly hurt Him by our unkindness to His other friends.

It is strange that we can

"bear calmly" all the time
This everlasting face-to-face with GOD."
DORA FARNCOMB.

A Country Woman.

I am still hoping that "A Country Woman" and "Another Country Woman," will send their name and address. Another reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," who would be very glad of good reading matter,—and who would pass on to neighbors any papers or magazines sent to her—is Mrs. C. H. Allaby, Southfield, King's Co., N. B. My thanks go out to you, Mrs. Allaby, for your very kind letter.—Hope.

The Beaver Circle

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

Dear Beavers,—Particularly the boys among you,—I suppose you love horses. If so, you will be pleased to read this from "Our Dumb Animals":

A TWO-HORSE STORY.

I was standing near the curbing of a street in one of our neighboring towns some time ago, when an automobile stopped close to the sidewalk.

In a few moments I saw a horse approaching, harnessed to a large dray. Seated high above the body of the vehicle was the colored driver.

The horse showed signs of uneasiness, and when very near the automobile it became quite fearful, so much so that the driver came down from the high seat, walked up to the horse's head, and turned it toward the machine. He then petted the animal and talked to it in a way that had the effect of calming its fears, and soon it followed him a few steps, after which he climbed again to his seat and the horse went on as if nothing had happened.

Soon another horse came along with a white driver, a strong, muscular man, with a whip and an enormous amount of human will power to use it with. This horse, a fine-looking animal, also balked when it neared the machine. The driver, instead of trying to help the horse overcome the fear by talking sensibly and patting it kindly, just whipped the horse severely, turning it seemed,

much of his angry will power into using the whip. Finally, after much time had been lost in beating the horse, he turned it around, and, driving it again to the machine several times, the animal almost desperate, dashed by the machine and went on up the street by no means in a very good humor.

Both horses were frightened, and were unwilling to go too near a thing that seemed dangerous and they did not understand. Of course, it was natural that they should try to avoid the machine.

Both men had a problem to solve—how to get the horse by the automobile. Each man got the answer to his problem, and each man was a different man, and each horse a different horse afterwards.

The first man used his intelligence as kindly and as patiently as he could to make the dumb animal understand there was no danger in passing. The animal seemed to understand, and horse and driver went by, each better for the experience; the man was kinder and had more faith in kind intelligence, even when used upon the animal world, and the horse had overcome another fear, and was hence a better and more useful horse, with a better feeling toward his driver. This man solved his problem by thoughtful action.

The second man used his unintelligent human will power, and beat his horse by the automobile, without trying to strengthen by patience and kindness, the intelligence which the animal had already shown in being afraid of the strange-looking object. The horse and driver went by also, but each worse off for his experience; the man was less kind, and had even more faith in unintelligent brute force, while the horse still had fear of automobiles, and a stronger fear at that, because he would expect a whipping whenever he would see one, and those fears made him a less reliable and less useful horse.

Our Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Note.—So many hundreds of letters have been coming in that we cannot think of finding room for all of them. Henceforth, only the very best ones will be published. The names of the writers of the "next-best" will be put in an Honor Roll.

Dear Puck,—After reading Don Huron's letter, I decided to write a letter on books. I am very fond of them, and spend most of my evenings reading.

You will probably be surprised to know that I have gone to school only a little over a year, and have done most of my studying at home. I live 2½ miles from an English school, so I found it pretty cold to go such a long way in winter. I have, therefore, received most of my knowledge of foreign lands, strange customs, plants, animals, wars, and a great many other things from story books. My reading has also helped me in composition, and taught me some very useful things.

You can rarely read a story without learning something, no matter how small it is, can you, Puck?

Of course, there are different kinds of books. Some kinds may be much more instructive than others, as well as being equally interesting.

I was reading an old volume of "Our Darlings," and noticed that nearly every story had a moral, which showed that the writer had some other reason for writing his story, besides to amuse people. These are a good kind of stories. Don't you think so?

"Two Little Savages," is a very interesting book, and it tells a lot about nature. It must have taken the author of this book a long time to find out all he wrote in it. Isn't it a great advantage, Beavers, to be able to learn all this in such a short time, compared with the time the author must have spent? Of course, we can't remember it as well as if we had found it out ourselves, but still, it certainly is a great help in studying nature. It also tells you a lot of things which might be useful to you some day, such as how to make dye out of plants and bark of certain trees; how to tan a skin yourself in a very simple way; how to get clear water if you are near a muddy creek, and ever so many things. It gives the pictures and names of a great many plants (at least it did in the copy I read). If you were going camping in a bush, it would be a fine book to take with you.

Books certainly have done a lot of good. One book alone has sometimes done wonders. Take, for instance, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, and see how much it did in helping to abolish slavery. The poor slaves must have felt very grateful to her when she wrote that book. Another series of books that did good were those by Charles Dickens. I cannot pass any remarks on those, however, as I have read very little of his works, though we have them all.

Some books tell a great deal about olden times, and when you read them it does not seem at all like studying history, yet you are learning a lot, and it

might help you quite a bit sometime in school if you happened to study about the same events as were described in the book you had read. Nearly every story has to be about an incident that took place in some country. Now, whatever this country is, we generally learn something about the place.

Books have helped me to amuse myself for hours in the evening. I don't know what I would do without them, especially in the winter, when the evenings are so long. In the summer, I have not so much time to read, as it is generally pretty late when we have our supper finished, and after that I carry pails of water to my garden.

And now, Puck, I guess my letter is long enough, but I just wanted to tell you how much I thought books have done. With good wishes to the Circle, I remain your little Beaver.

DOROTHY NEWTON (age 11, Bk. IV.).
Clover Dale Farm, Plaisance, Que.

This is a prize letter, Dorothy.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am going to tell you about a big butterfly I found last summer. It was just when we were planting our turnips, and I was helping father to harrow. Just when I drove up to the end to turn around, the horses put their heads down to eat, and jerked them up in a hurry, and appeared to be frightened. I knew there was something in the grass, so I went and looked, and here was a big butterfly. I put it in a bucket and took it home with me at noon. It measured seven inches from the tip of one wing to the other, and was five inches in length. It had beautiful wings. It could not see in the daytime, for it kept very quiet all day, and at night it flew around and tried to get out of the box. Its body looked something like a spider, and had white rings all around its body. I kept it in a box with holes in the lid, and put in some grass and leaves.

I intended to send it to Puck the day after I found it, but its wings were all spoiled from flapping around in the box. I kept it for about two weeks, and it laid hundreds of eggs. They were stuck to the leaves, and all over the box. They were yellow in color, and were about the size of a sweet-pea seed.

Well, I guess I must close, as my letter is getting rather long.

WESLEY SANDERSON.
(Age 13, Bk. Jr. IV.).
Fordwich, Ont.

I think it was a large moth instead of a butterfly, that you found, Wesley. Some of them are very beautiful.



From a painting by Ruysdael, Perry Print.

Spring.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—How many of the Beavers are fond of skating? I could skate all winter. I got a pair of skates for Christmas a year ago, and can skate pretty well now. There was not much ice this winter.

I am also a book worm. There is one book that I am never tired of reading, and that is "Black Beauty." I think it is just terrible what some horses have to suffer, and I am glad that ours have never been abused. My favorite author is Henty. I think his books are splendid. We have a large library at home, and also a library at school.

I am very fond of school. I am in the Continuation Class. I passed the Entrance when I was twelve years old. I am nearly thirteen now. I like my studies very much, algebra being my favorite. In fact, I like all my studies very well except bookkeeping and geometry. I am living with the hope of going on to the Collegiate at next mid-summer. We do not take any languages now, and I almost wish we did, for I think they would be awfully interesting.

I saw the account a girl gave in the Beaver Circle of a school concert. It certainly must have been a good one. Now, we had one at our school, but, of course, not such an elaborate one as the one lately described. We had drills, choruses, dialogues, readings, and recitations. There were about forty pieces on the programme. The girls and boys of the school unfortunately were not very numerous, and some were shy, and afraid to do their best. Some of us had never been in a concert before. I think all teachers should have concerts, as it helps the children so much. The first concert I was ever in was two years ago, and I was scared out of my wits when it was time for me to appear. The last thing before "God Save the King," was a chorus by all the school, and then Santa Claus appeared and distributed bags of candy and peanuts. We had the school all decorated with evergreens over the stage and around the walls. Over the stage we had candles and Japanese lanterns. Altogether, we had a very nice evening.

How many of the Beavers are fond of nature study? I am, very. I had a collection of insects, but some tiny grubs attacked them, and ate them all but the wings of the butterflies and moths. They were little brown grubs, about a quarter of an inch long, with white rings around their bodies. Dear Editor, Could you tell me what they are, and also how to avoid or get rid of them? If you can, I will be much obliged. I was so sorry to throw away my insects, even if I didn't collect them all myself. I had two of the most beautiful moths. They were quite large. I think they might measure about three inches across the wings; but the grubs attacked them also, and spoiled them.

I have also a small collection of weeds, and another of wild-flowers. I have twenty-five of the most common weeds pressed and mounted in a scribbler. I also have a weed-seed collection of twenty-six specimens. I am going to try and increase it next summer. My brother has a collection of weed seeds that were given to him, containing just one hundred specimens. He has also a collection of bird's-eggs, another of stones, and another of shells. I like to look at them. Some of the stones are very pretty. I am hoping that some day I will have collections.

HELEN F. BROWN.

Peterborough, Ont.

Some day I will write to Dr. Bethune about the grubs that destroyed your moths, Helen.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I have never written to the Beaver Circle before, but as I was reading it over, I made up my mind to write. I go to school nearly every day, and like the teacher fine. I have a mile to walk. We have about one hundred and thirty chickens that I feed night and morning. I also help the hired man with the chores.

Eight boys, besides myself, sang a couple of songs one night at the Farmers' Club meeting, and we were given a membership ticket.

I expect to put in a seed plot of corn this year of twenty rows, one ear to the row, and fifty hills long. I will let you know how I succeed later.

EGBERT HOPPER (age 13, Jr. IV.).
Wabash, Ont.

Dear Puck,—I, too, am very glad that Don Huron spoke about the literary idea. I am very fond of reading. I am reading the serial story, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," and I think it is very interesting. I have been reading some of Dickens' books; one of them is "Dombey and Son," and I think Mr. Dombey was very cruel to his daughter. Don't you think that Tennyson's poems are very beautiful?

I intend to have a garden this year, and I will try for a prize.

My grandfather has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" a great many years, and would not be without it.

I must close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

EFFIE STOLTZ.
(Age 12, Continuation Class.)
Auburn, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—As it is a long time since I wrote to your Circle, I thought I would write just a little letter to let you Beavers know how I am getting along. I still have Guinea-pigs for pets, but I also have two beautiful Oxford sheep which my brother James got me for helping him to work whenever I have time outside of school hours. I am very proud of them, and read up "The Farmer's Advocate" to learn how to attend to them properly. I am now in the Senior Fourth, and have quite a lot of lessons to get up. I would like someone to write to me from Huron county, as we used to have a teacher from near Brucefield, and I liked her very much. Well, dear Beavers, I will have to close, as my letter is getting long, and I might be dumped into the w.-p. b.

TOMMY HASSON, (age 12).
Ariss, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I thought I would try my luck in writing to you all. I hope it will escape that terrible monster, the w.-p. b. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for nearly five years, and likes it very much. We live two miles from the village of Granton. I wonder, Beavers, if any of us do as much work as Myrtle and Florence Allen do? You girls must be awfully busy. I like reading the letters of the Circle fine. Say, Puck, I think Cameron Smith ought to write to the Poet's Corner in some paper if all his poetry is as good as the one he sent to the Circle. I think Ivan Groh writes nice, long letters. I wish some of the Beavers that are bookworms, like myself, would correspond with me. As this is my first letter, it is getting long, so I will have to quit, wishing the Beavers success.

IVA DENHAM (age 15).
Granton P. O., Ont.

Senior Honor Roll.—Jennie Coultis, Lela Currie, Roma Christian, Lorne Irwin, Willie Goodfellow, Ruth Campbell, John Alexander, Arnold Merkley, Mary Lucas.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Arby Harley (age 13), Harley, Ont., wishes to know what is the best kind of onions, and when to sow them. We would advise him to write to any of the seedsmen (whose advertisements may be found in "The Farmer's Advocate") for a catalogue. Directions go on the seed packages.

Louise Read (age 12), Uptergrove, Ont., wishes some of the Beavers to write to her.

Riddles.

Down in a dark dungeon I saw a bright light, all bridled, all saddled, all fit for a fight. I've told you three times and yet you don't know. Ans.—The word "all." Sent by Bert Abell.

In marble wall as white as milk; Lined with skin as soft as silk; Within a fountain, crystal-clear, A golden apple doth appear. No doors there are to this stronghold. Yet thieves break in and steal the gold. Ans.—An egg. Sent by Ivy Ross.

What have you to burn to keep a secret? Ans.—Sealing wax.

Where were the first doughnuts fried? Ans.—In Greece (grease). Sent by John Watson.

Went before Queen Mary, poor thing; and it followed King William to the end, poor man. Sent by Louise Read.

Why is a straw hat like kissing through a telephone? Ans.—Because neither is felt.

As I was going through a field of wheat, I found something good to eat; it was neither fish nor flesh nor bone, I left it till it ran alone? Ans.—An egg.

What comes after cheese? Ans.—Mouse.

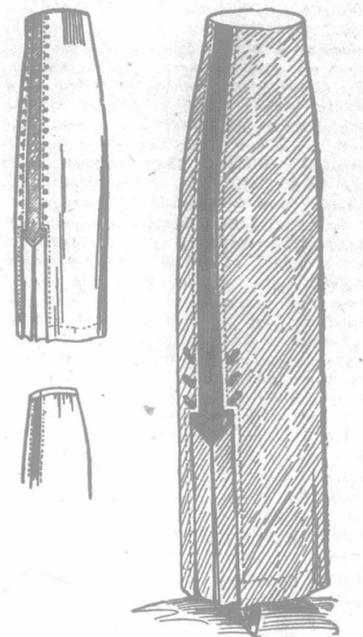
Pray, tell us, ladies, if you can, Who is that highly-favored man, Who, though he's married many a wife, May be a bachelor all his life?

Ans.—A clergyman. Sent by Elva R. Wright.

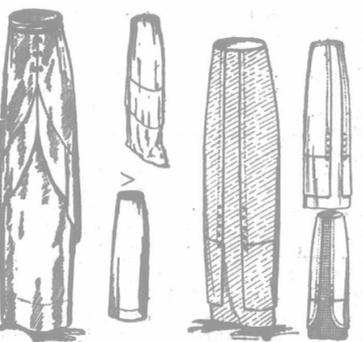
The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



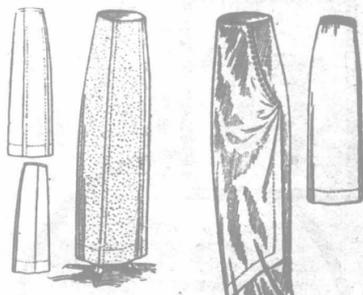
7749 Six Gored Skirt, for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 13 years.



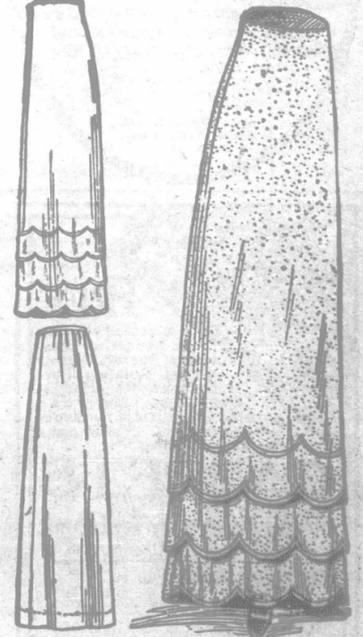
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON
7685 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



7671 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. 7757 Six-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



7768 Four Gored Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 13 years. 7746 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



7344 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

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

Unsigned Letter.
We have received an unsigned letter from Heidelberg, Ont., containing remittance for patterns. Sender kindly send name and address.

Vines and Flowers.
[The following varieties have been tested at the O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. From bulletin on "Improvement of School Grounds," by Prof. H. W. Hutt.]
Vines.—To cover the walls of a brick or stone building: Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchii), is not hardy enough for northern parts of the Province. A species of Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis quinquefolia, var. hirsuta). For covering fences: Trumpet flower (Tecoma radicans), Climbing Honeysuckles (Lonicera Belgica and Halleana), Dutchman's Pipe (Aristolochia Sippo), and a number of varieties of clematis, a few of the best of which are the Clematis coccinea, C. Jackmanii, and C. paniculata. Twiners for flag-poles, etc., Climbing Bittersweet (Celastrus scandens), Cinnamon Vine (Dioscorea batatas).
Flower Borders.—Annuals: Asters, candytuft, coreopsis, California poppy, mignonette, nasturtium, phlox, portulaca, poppies, scabiosa, salpiglossis, stocks, petunias, verbenas, and zinnias.
Perennials.—Golden glow, larkspurs, hollyhecks, sunflowers, columbines, campanulas, bleeding hearts, irises, lilies, peonies, Oriental and Iceland poppies, daisies, lilies of the valley, violets, phlox, periwinkle, and the spring-flowering bulbs, such as snowdrops, scillas,



THE PLAYTIME WASHER

Means a saving of money to the farmer and his wife. The time and energy spent over the wash tub could be employed more profitably in some other way. It might mean more and better butter, poultry, fruit and eggs. The "Playtime" is adapted to either hand or power operation. In either case it eliminates the HARD work of washing and saves wear and tear on the clothes.

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If you have a face void of good looks, spotted, blotched, discolored and poor generally and want a healthy, clear skin, use

Princess Complexion Beautifier

An external remedy that is simple and easy to use, and that produces results. It clears away tan, freckles and other discolorations quickly.

Price \$1.50 delivered

Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, etc., permanently removed. Booklet "F" explains. Send for it and free sample of toilet cream.

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BUST AND HIPS

Every woman who attempts to make a dress or shirt waist immediately discovers how difficult it is to obtain a good fit by the usual "trying-on-method," with herself for the model and a looking-glass with which to see how it fits at the back.

"Hall-Borchert Perfection Adjustable Dress Forms"

do away with all discomforts and disappointments in fitting, and render the work of dressmaking at once easy and satisfactory. This form can be adjusted to uniform shapes and sizes; bust raised or lowered; also made longer and shorter at the waistline and form raised or lowered to suit any desired skirt length. Very easily adjusted, cannot get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

Write for Illustrated Booklet containing complete line of Dress Forms with prices.

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HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required.

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crocuses, tulips, daffodils, etc. . . . For a more extended list, see the bulletin on the "Mixed Flower Border," which may be obtained on application to the Horticultural Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for Correspondents 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.]

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—Perhaps some of you read recently an article in The Globe, by Peter McArthur, an article whose tenor was that there exists, above and beyond us, a mysterious over-world, from which ideas come fluttering down into our minds to dominate us or to be rejected by us as we will. Like living things, these ideas grow and grow, or shrivel up and die, according to the treatment we mete out to them; and so, when all has been said, it depends greatly upon ourselves what we shall be, and what we shall accomplish. There was more in elucidation of the fancy—or realization—but for that I must wave you back to the paper in which the article appeared.

Almost simultaneously with the publication of this article, so nearly at the same time as to preclude any dependence of sermon upon article or article upon sermon, a very similar idea was voiced by a very brilliant and sympathetic clergyman of this city. He, too, spoke of the marvel that thoughts and ideas should come to us, as they so often do, apparently without summons on our part, and he, too, emphasized the necessity for holding these ideas, or rejecting them, as advisable for our spiritual and mental (if there is a difference) welfare. In words of burning eloquence, he hurled upon his hearers his conviction that we humans may become "hypnotized by an idea," whether good or bad, and that what we are must depend upon the ideas that we seize and keep. Hence, an idea, or, rather, our reception of it, can raise us to heaven itself, or plunge us into the deepest hell of self-debasement and self-destruction. We can never rise beyond our Vision. Upon us, then, rests the responsibility of seeing that that Vision is of the highest.

Now that I have written all this down, I feel like tearing it up. My lame little synopsis of those inspiring words, bereft of the thrilling voice and earnest face and impassioned gestures of the speaker, look so hard and cold and inadequate. But the "idea," at least, I have passed on to you, and it, at least, is worth while, is it not? Whenever I hear a good lecture, or a sermon of such fire as to lift one above this muddle of material things, or read a book that fills one with new thoughts and aspirations, I have the wildest desire that all those for whom I care might be with me, so this is my apology for the little I have been able to tell you.

This, however, you can do for yourselves. Upon the very night after the hearing of the sermon and the reading of Mr. McArthur's article, I chanced to pick up a copy of Emerson, and, as chance had it, it opened at "The Over Soul." I began to read, and wonder of wonders, it seemed to me, here was more and more and yet more somewhat along the same line of thinking! Was it mere coincidence that I had chanced to select Emerson that night? For two years or more I had not read Emerson at all. It was longer ago than that since I had read The Over Soul, and judging by my underlinings (a habit that sticks), I had then missed a great deal of the point of the essay. Now it all seemed so understandable, so many formerly obscure passages now appearing as in clear day.

And so, I say, this you can do—if you have been caught by any idea in reading this screed—you can turn to Emerson and read The Over Soul. I leave it with you.

To revert to more frivolous matters, a group of artists in Paris, known as "Painters of Women," have, of late, as-

sociated themselves with the leading modistes of that gay city in an endeavor to invent fashions of an order differing entirely from anything that has been seen in the past, aiming thus to "guide the mode of the day instead of slavishly following it." And so we may expect new developments. Some of the artists have already painted designs, taking flowers, as a rule, for their motif. One of these already published in the magazines, depicts a fair damsel masquerading as an Iris,—conventionalized, of course. I cannot say that it appealed very much. The conventionalized effect made me think of the conventionalized pea-pod design sprawled all over an iron heater at home, and of the various conventionalized bedroom papers that have driven sick folk, and a few well ones, crazy. However, the movement is, perhaps, in the right direction. It reminds one of William Dean Howell's ladies in Altruria,—there were iris gowns there, too, were there not?—and Altruria, as he pictured it, was such a delightful place!

But, "Tempus is fugitin'," as the boys used to say in school. No more this time. JUNIA.

The Pearson Flower Garden Competition.

Mr. James Pearson, Toronto, wishes it announced that his Flower Garden Competition for Peel Co., Ont., will run this year as usual. The prizes, amounting to \$30, \$20, and \$10, given for the three best flower gardens made by the farmers' wives and daughters who enter into the competition, may this year be given partly in cash, partly in some engraved article, which may be kept as a souvenir. All competitors must be subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

"Junia" will again take charge of the applications. Kindly send them, addressed to "Junia," "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont., not later than June 1st. State township, concession, and lot, as well as post office.

"Ennisclare" Flower Garden Competition.

Mr. H. C. Cox, of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, who instituted the "Ennisclare" Flower Garden Competition for the farmers' wives and daughters of Halton Co., writes us that it will be carried on this year on the same basis and conditions as last year; i. e., the conditions are precisely those announced for the Pearson Competition as given above. Will the Halton Co. competitors please send applications as before to "Junia," of this office, following rules given above?

WEDDING QUERIES—MAPLE TARTS.

Dear Junia,—Will you kindly answer the following questions? When setting a table with two or three sets of knives and forks, should the largest be laid at the outside and used first, and so on, until you come to the plate, and how should the spoons at the top of plate be laid?

At a house wedding, is it customary for all to wear gloves during the ceremony? Also, should the ladies remove all other hats and wraps?

When announcing a marriage, is it proper to put the letters of the gentleman's degree after his name, such as Mr. John Brown, M. A., or B. D., or whatever it might be?

Thanking you in advance, I will give you a recipe for maple syrup tarts.

Beat up 1 egg, add to it 1 cup maple syrup. Put in tarts, and bake. These are splendid. ENQUIRER.

As a rule, the largest knife is placed on the outside, and so on. Usually the soup-spoon, which must be used first, is placed outside of all. The dessert-spoon may be placed at the top of the plate, the teaspoon being placed on the saucer when the tea is served.

The wearing of hats and gloves at a quiet home wedding, especially in the country, is entirely a matter of taste and convenience. It is altogether immaterial whether they be worn or not. However, if you want to be very formal, you may be pleased to read the follow-

These NEW Spring GOWNS Were Made With Diamond Dyes



"Any bright woman can be as successful as I have been in making prettily clothes, if she will select models that suit her; get the patterns, and use Diamond Dyes according to the directions. This new spring dress of mine I made over from a pink crepe de chine which I dyed dark green, and selected the model from the 'Fashion book.'"

Laura M. Tiffany

"I am glad to send you a photograph of my latest Diamond Dyes Dress. I made this over from some pale yellow messaline material which I had in a dress last spring. I dyed it brown. Isn't it stylish?"

Ethel L. DeMotte

You, too, can solve dress problems with Diamond Dyes. You need not try them on a sample first nor practice before dyeing even your most costly garments. There is no knack or secret about using Diamond Dyes. Don't say, "Oh, I am not clever enough to work such wonders." Thousands of twelve-year-old girls use Diamond Dyes. With these wonderful first aids to fashion, you can easily make your clothes constantly beautiful. Also, you can give new life and color to your curtains, rugs, portieres, etc., and your laces and trimmings can be used over and over again, through the magic of

Diamond Dyes

Buy a package of Diamond Dyes to-day. It will cost but 10c at any drug store. Tell the druggist what kind of goods you wish to dye. Read the simple directions on the envelope. Follow them and you need not fear to recolor any fabric. There are two classes of Diamond Dyes—one for Wool or Silk, the other for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods. Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk come in Blue envelopes. Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods come in White envelopes.

Here's the Truth About Dyes for Home Use

Our experience of over thirty years has proven that no one dye will successfully color every fabric. There are two classes of fabrics—animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics. Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. Cotton and Linen are vegetable fibre fabrics. "Union" or "Mixed" goods are 60% to 80% Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.



Yellow messaline dyed brown

Vegetable fibres require one class of dye, and animal fibres another, and radically different class of dye. As proof—we call attention to the fact that manufacturers of woollen goods use one class of dye, while manufacturers of cotton goods use an entirely different class of dye.

Do Not Be Deceived

For these reasons we manufacture one class of Diamond Dyes for coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, and another class of Diamond Dyes for coloring Wool or Silk, so that you may obtain the very best results on EVERY fabric.

REMEMBER: To get the best possible results in coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, use the Diamond Dyes manufactured especially for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.

AND REMEMBER: To get the best possible results in coloring Wool or Silk, use the Diamond Dyes manufactured especially for Wool or Silk.

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Spring Made Dyes

Bright woman successful as in making these, if she models that get the pat- use Dia- es according ctions. This dress of mine from a pink line which I green, and model from ion book." M. Tiffany

glad to send graph of my imond Dyes ade this over pale yellow material in a dress I dyed it it it stylish?" L. DeMotte

can solve lems with Dyes. You try them on rest nor prac- dyeing even costly gar-

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Dyes

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orm price

, Ltd. CANADA



May be the dough had forgotten to rise. Or had risen quickly overnight and fallen again— To rise nevermore. I was weak flour, of course. Meaning weak in gluten. But FIVE ROSES is strong, unusually strong. With that glutinous strength which compels it to rise to your surprised delight. Stays risen too. Being coherent, elastic. And the dough feels springy under your hand. Squeaks and cracks as you work it. Feel the feel of a FIVE ROSES dough. Note the wonderful smooth texture—soft—velvety. Great is the bread born of such dough— Your dough! Try this good flour.

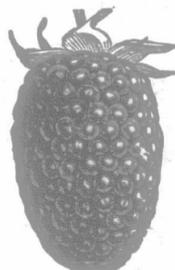
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Not Bleached Not Blended



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Strawberries.—Dunlop and Williams, 60c. per 100; \$4 per 1,000, by express; 125 sent post paid for \$1. Arnout, Uncle Jim and Wonder, very large in both plant and berry, 75c. per 100; \$5 per 1,000; 100 made up as desired, post paid for \$1.

Raspberries [red].—Early King and Cuthbert, \$1 per 100; \$7.50 per 1,000; 25 raspberry and 50 strawberry plants, post paid, \$1. The above choice varieties sent safely packed upon receipt of price. This will not appear again.

N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.



POTATOES. Grow them and it will pay you. This book of 545 pages with 100 illustrations, bound in cloth, large 8vo., will tell you how. "The Potato" book, the only one of its kind based upon absolutely new material. It is the product of 25 years of potato growing and wide investigations by E.H. Grubb. Now in its 20th thousand. Price \$2.00 postpaid. If not thoroughly satisfied, money cheerfully refunded.

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ing from "Practical Etiquette": "At a daytime wedding the guests seldom remove their bonnets, although, of course, heavy wraps are frequently laid aside. At the evening affair, one goes in full dress, without anything on one's head." With evening dress, or when hats are worn, gloves must, of course, be retained.

It would be in better taste to leave the letters of a man's degree off the wedding announcements. Simply give the name in full.

CHAIRS—RHUBARB AND PINEAPPLE PRESERVE.

Dear Junia and Ingle Nook Friends,—It seems a long time since I have written to you. I have received very much valuable information from the Ingle Nook letters, and have been very much interested in the discussions which have taken place during the past winter. I often felt like joining in and having my little say, but as I am a very busy woman, doing the work for ten of a family, and five of them real small children. I do not have much chance for writing. However, I am writing to you for advice. My dining-room chairs are oak-stained, very nice chairs, but, unfortunately, they have been placed too close to a hot-air register, and have become very badly blistered. I have tried to sandpaper them and stain them over again, but cannot seem to make a success of it. Now, can you inform me if there is anything else I might try to smooth them with? Well, I am afraid, as this letter has grown so long, it will find its way to the w.-p. b., so I will close by sending a real good recipe for preserves, rhubarb and pineapple.

Five lbs. sugar, 4 lbs. rhubarb, 1 large pineapple. Put sugar on rhubarb the night before using. Boil the pineapple, cut in pieces, in a little water.

Pour all over rhubarb, and boil till clear. AN INTERESTED READER. Halton Co., Ont.

If the wood veneer (the thin outer coating of wood used on most furniture nowadays) has been raised into bulges, you had better take the chairs to a man who understands the business. If only the varnish is blistered, get one of the varnish removers sold for the purpose, or apply a solution of caustic soda, applied hot, with a cotton swab. Do not let it touch the fingers. When the varnish softens, scrape it off, wash the wood well with water, and, if the color of the wood has been darkened, brush it over with dilute muriatic acid applied with a bristle brush. As muriatic acid attacks iron and steel, it should not be used even in a room where tools are lying about. The vapor is very quickly diffused.

BLESSINGS—RECIPES.

Dear Junia.—"N. W." has asked for one or two blessings. As you said, the little prayers are far the sweetest, but for one beginning, here is a very nice one: "Bless, O Lord, this Thy food, to Thy service; for Christ's sake, Amen." Or, "Lord, give us thankful hearts, and relieve the wants of others; for Christ's sake, Amen."

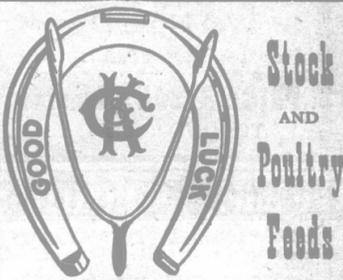
Butter Tarts.—Two eggs, 1 cup melted butter, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup currants. Line tart tins with paste, fill, and bake.

Pie Paste.—Five cups of flour, for four pies; 2 cups shortening; soda that will stay on a five-cent piece; salt; cold water. Keep in cold place until ready for use. Be careful not to get too much water in paste. If not a large family, just make half the amount of butter-tart mixture.

As "N. W." is a beginner, I know she will like to try my oatmeal cookies. Three cups of oatmeal, 2 cups flour, 1 1/2

MAYPOLE SOAP Dyes Perfectly

Cotton, wool, silk or mixtures can all be quickly and easily dyed to just the right shade with Maypole Soap. No streaks. Even, lustrous colors that won't wash out or fade. Colors 10c, Black 15c, at all dealers, or postpaid with free Booklet "How to Dye" from F. L. BENEDICT & CO., 77A Montreal.



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cups brown sugar, 1 cup half butter and half lard, 1 teaspoon soda, 1/2 cup warm water, pinch salt. Dissolve soda in part of warm water; roll out thin, and cut in squares, or cut round and put jelly or Turkish dates on one half, then turn the other half of each cake over dates. Last week I used the rolled wheat instead of oatmeal, and we all liked it better.

Turkish Dates.—Two cups dates, stoned, 1/2 cup brown sugar, 1 cup water. Let boil until soft. Use more water if necessary. When cool, flavor with vanilla and put between cookies.

I do not measure flour in oatmeal cookies. I just put flour to roll out without sticking to the board. I hope "N. W." will have success, but I know she will, for they are all good. Would send you some more, only I am afraid I have taken up too much room.

AUNT AGNES.

MY OPINION OF A MOTHER'S DIVINE MISSION.

Why it is the heaven-born mission of a woman to be a home-maker. From the time, as a wee, toddling girlie, we hug our dollies and play at housekeeping with bits of broken china, and make our little mud-pies, etc., the home-making trait is strong within us, and if we succeed in diverting a little girl's natural instinct, we will have but blotted out the sweetest, most lovable and noblest characteristic God has given to her as a woman.

Let us teach our little girlie that if she possesses the dignity of self-respect, all will respect her.

"Noble she, who noble does."

Let us as mothers hold up the high ideals of thoroughness and neatness, system and order, in the way or curriculum of exalted home-making, as our home is just what we make it, happy or unhappy.

Let us also teach her there is art and science in cooking, dishwashing, and scrubbing, and never let her hear mother say, "O, Jennie, I'll wash the dishes; it will make your hands coarse and red. You can go and practice on the piano, and mother will attend to the kitchen." No; let us teach her the neatest and most thorough way to do mother's work. Our little boys and girls incline to want to help, and let them. Do you know there is not one woman in fifty who knows how to wash dishes properly?

Let our girls feel that we depend on their assistance. Take your daughter into confidence. Let her see you take pride and pleasure in your kitchen, and the utensils best suited to the convenience of doing superior work.

A nice-sized and well-made dishpan is more to be desired in the kitchen than a plush album in the parlor.

Don't say, "Now, Mary, go and dress up; someone may come in, and it would be awful to see you in your working clothes." Just teach Mary to be tidy at all times; that we are as much ladies in print as in silk. Also teach her to meet any company without embarrassment, even if she has the scrub-brush or mop in her hands, and her sleeves rolled up to her shoulders. Teach her it is far better to darn a stocking neatly than to injure her eyesight at fancy-work; then she will be a capable housewife, and will prove a blessing and a helpmate to the fortunate man, though he be rich or poor, whose name she may sometime bear. In doing thus, we may build a substantial foundation for our little girlie's future happiness.

I hope my letter is not too long. I love to read all the letters; they bear knowledge for young and old.

SCOTCH LASSIE JANE.

Onslow Cor., Que.

CAKE RECIPES.

Dear Junia,—I have received many splendid ideas through your valuable paper, and, as usual, I come for information.

In some candy recipes it calls for syrup, and in others molasses. Could you tell me the difference (if there is any) in the two mentioned? Does one mean golden syrup, and the other one blackstrap molasses? I am rather a little doubtful as to which to use.

In a late issue I noticed an enquiry for cake recipes, so thought I would send some of mine.

Devil Cake.—Two eggs, 1 1/2 cups yellow

"Have You a Little 'Fairy' in Your Home?"

IT is a funny thing about some people. Particular about other things, they will use any brand of soap that's put before them. To them, soap is merely soap.

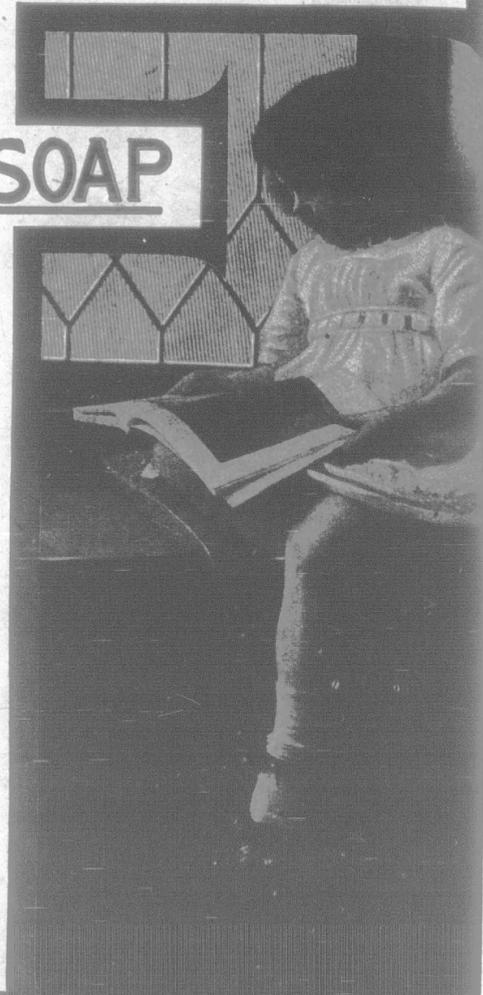
Now Fairy Soap is more than soap—it's pure soap—it's extraordinary soap.

FAIRY SOAP

is purity itself; it is white and stays white. Fairy Soap comes in a handy oval cake which floats.

Why buy mere soap when you can get Fairy Soap? For toilet and bath there's no other soap so good as Fairy

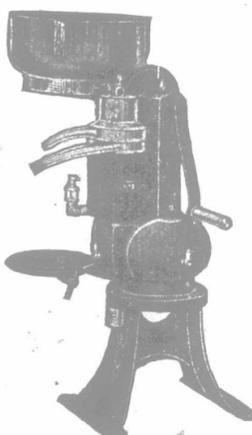
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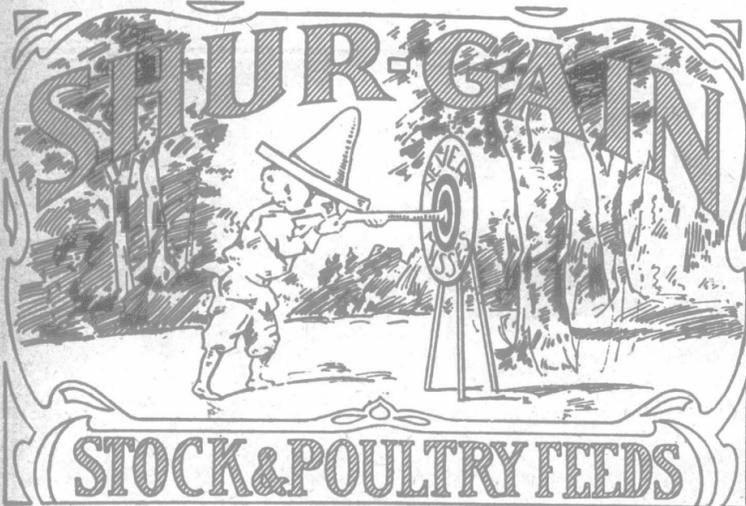
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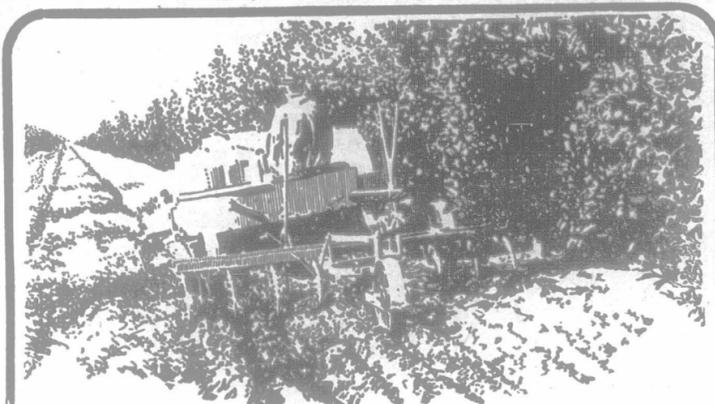
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Power-Farming Machinery

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sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 1 cup sour milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cocoa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Stir butter, sugar, eggs, milk, soda; then flour, cocoa and vanilla. Bake in loaf and use soft icing.

Doughnuts.—Two eggs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups yellow sugar, 1 cup sour milk, 3 tablespoons melted butter, 1 teaspoon soda, pinch of salt, a little nutmeg, and flour to roll.

Soft Ginger Cake.—Two eggs, 1 cup sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups molasses, 1 cup sour milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening, 2 teaspoons ginger, 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda.

The quilt patterns sent a while ago were real nice, and I wish someone would send a "New York Pavement" pattern, made with three colors.

Hoping these recipes will be of some use to you, I will sign myself

OLD IRELAND.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

Perhaps someone more accustomed to candy-making than I, will answer this candy question for "Old Ireland." In some candies, "Divinity," for instance, corn syrup is called for.

We shall be pleased to receive the quilt pattern asked for if drawn so well that re-drawing will not be necessary. Those that are not so will not be published.

REMOVING TAN.

Dear Junia,—We have just started to take your paper, and we think it the best paper we take.

Can you tell me what mercolized wax costs per ounce, and where it can be bought? Is it safe to use, or would it harm the face rather than benefit it? Give something that takes off tan quickly.

NEW SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

Wellington Co., Ont.

Mercolized wax can be bought at any drug store. I know nothing of it. A mixture of lemon juice and buttermilk, applied at night after washing, is excellent for taking off tan. Before going out into the wind, rub a good vanishing cream into the skin, and dust lightly with powder. This is a great protection, but, of course, the powder must be well washed off before going to bed. Wash first with warm soft water and good soap, then dash cold water over the face.

Peroxide of hydrogen is a more powerful bleach, but if used too frequently it has a tendency to dry the skin. It must not be permitted to touch eyebrows or eyelashes.

ABOUT A FLOOR.

Dear Junia,—I am a constant reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," and enjoy the letters very much, and, like a few more, I am coming for help.

We have a birch floor that has been painted continuously for about ten years, and it is now coming off in flakes in spots. I would like to take it all off. Could you give a recipe? The wood-work around is grained and varnished. The paint is gray. What would be nice for the floor again? Would I have to put paint on? **SPRING BUD.**

Greenville Co., Ont.

The following method for removing paint is given by Scientific American: Use soda and quicklime in equal proportions. "The soda is dissolved in a little water, the lime is then added, and the solution is applied with a brush to the old paint. A few moments are sufficient to remove the coats of paint, which may be washed off with hot water. The oldest paint may be removed by a paste of the soda and quicklime. The wood should be afterwards washed with vinegar before repainting."

If you do not want to paint the floor again, why not use one of the floor stains or floor finishes now sold at any good hardware store. Directions go with the cans.

TULIPS—DATE CAKE.

Dear Junia,—I have never written to you before, but I do feel tempted to ask you for some help.

I live on a farm and am very fond of flowers, and wish you could tell me how to care for tulips and hyacinths to have good success.

Will close with a recipe for a date cake.

Date Cake.—One pound dates chopped

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Use it in your soups and gravies.

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fine, 2 eggs, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup butter (or half lard), 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, enough flour to thicken. A CONSTANT READER.
Huron Co., Ont.

Plant tulip and hyacinth bulbs late in September, or in October, the tulips about four inches apart and about two inches deep to the top of the bulb; the hyacinths eight inches apart and three to four inches deep. All bulbs require a rich, sandy loam, but fresh manure must never be used. Put a little straw or some leaves held down by brush over the bulb beds, after the surface of the ground has frozen slightly, and remove the covering gradually in spring. As the bulbs put forth flowers early in the season, set out small plants, such as salvias, among them, to provide for later bloom. Every three years, dig up all the tulips in the autumn and re-make the bed, making it very rich with black manure, then reset the bulbs.

Be sure to let the bulbs ripen thoroughly before cutting off the leaf and flower-stalks after flowering. If cut too green, the strength of the bulb is impaired.

ONE-EGG LAYER CAKE.

Here is a good recipe for a one-egg layer cake that "Bridget" asks for.

Nut Cream Cake.—One cup white sugar, 2 tablespoons of butter, well beaten, 1 egg, two-thirds cup of sweet milk, 1½ cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of good baking powder. Bake in two layers, and put together with the following nut jelly: Yolk of 1 egg, ¼ cup white sugar, ¼ cup of sweet cream. Cook slowly until it thickens, stirring all the time. Add about 1 cup of nuts chopped fine, and let cool before putting cake together. Ice with any icing you like.

SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

Simeoe Co., Ont.

The Scrap Bag.

TO REMOVE BLOOD STAINS.

Apply a thick paste of starch and water and lay in the sun. When the starch turns pink scrape it off. Apply again until the stain disappears.

APPLYING HAIR TONIC.

A medicine-dropper is excellent for applying a tonic directly to the scalp.

REMOVING WHEEL GREASE.

Apply a lather of shaving-soap made with hot water, and rub vigorously. Let stand an hour or two, then wash off with tepid water.

DRY CLEANING.

Spread a sheet on the table, and upon it make a layer of flour about two inches thick. Upon this place your garment, and cover with another layer. Turn the rest of the sheet over and leave for 36 hours, then brush well.—Harper's Bazar.

FLOOR POLISH.

A floor polish said to be excellent, is made of 1 pint raw linseed oil, ¼ pint wood alcohol (poison), and one gill of brown shellac. Mix shellac and wood alcohol thoroughly, then add the oil. Apply with a soft cloth, and rub thoroughly, the more the better.

IN-GROWING TOE NAILS.

Paint the part twice a day with a solution of 1 ounce fresh tannic acid dissolved in 6 drams pure water, by a gentle heat.—British Medical Journal.

BAKING CAKE.

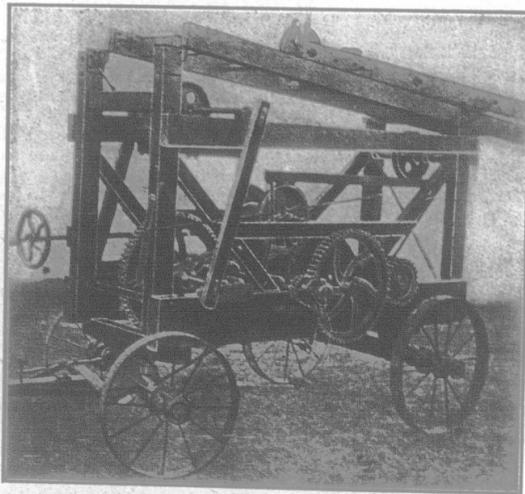
If your cake bakes too fast at the top, set a pan of cold water on the grate above.

PROTECTING AGAINST MOTHS.

Sun and beat furs and woollens, then tie them up tightly in bags, adding a few moth balls.

Prepare for Hot Weather.

Do you know that you can save fuel and prevent a great deal of overheating of your kitchen by owning a steam cooker. It means that you can cook your entire meal over one burner or hot. It is odorless, and prevents burning, as it whistles when more water is needed. For further particulars, see the advertisement of the Peerless Cooker Co., Bridgeburg, Ont., elsewhere in this issue.



SERVICE IN Well Drilling Machines

EVERY WELL DRILLING MACHINE on the Market will dig a well in some sort of shape, but every prospective buyer of a machine should look into the merits of several before buying. You want the best.

Our machine embodies every point of proved merit that has been devised and special features that make it easily superior to any machine on the market.

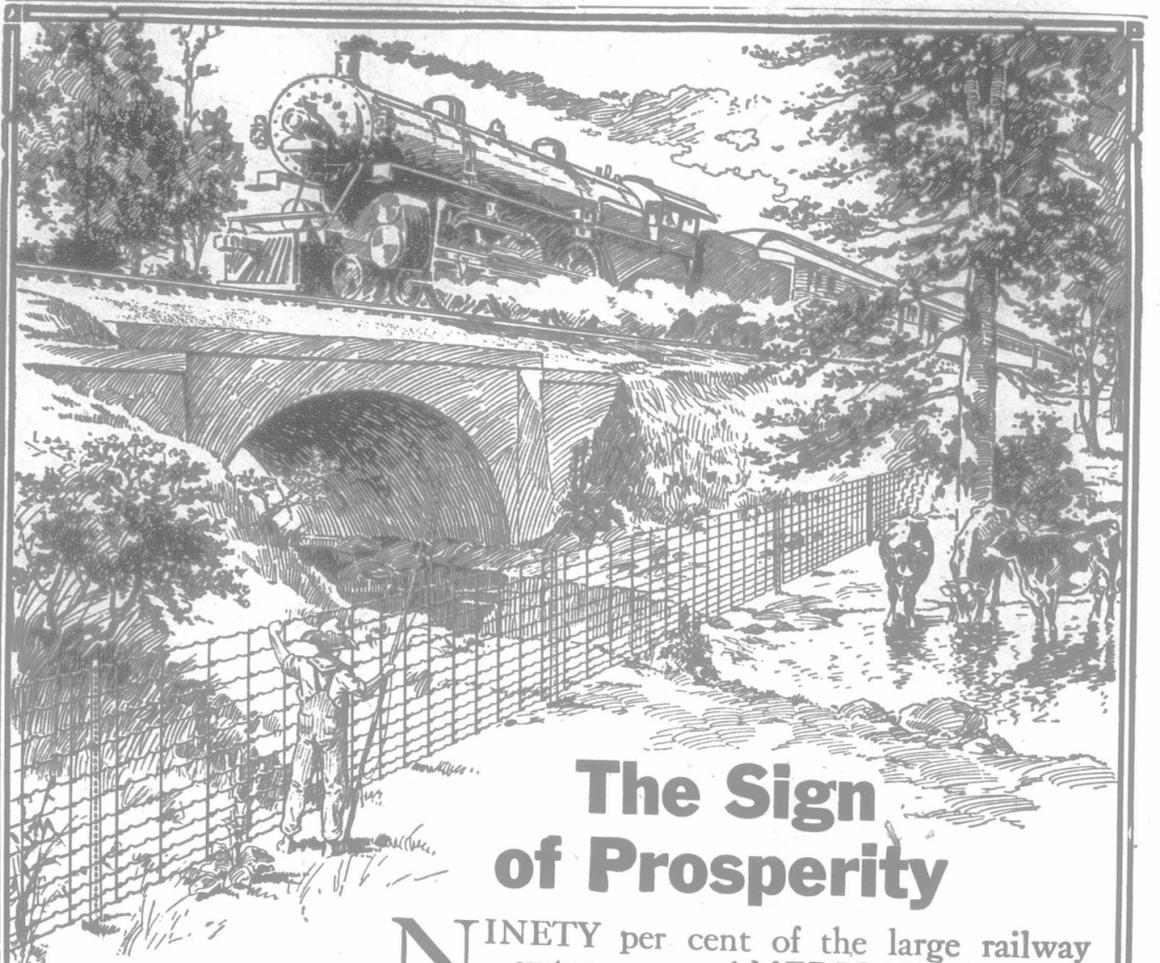
Dick's Standard will drill wells better and faster than most other machines and besides is most economical in fuel. The Standard is compactly constructed and the Mechanism is built of iron and steel—not wood. It will therefore stand the hardest and most exacting service.

We don't want you to take our word for it that The Standard is the most serviceable machine on the market, but we do want you to investigate the merits of our machine before buying.

Drilling Wells is a paying proposition.

In order to double our business this year, we have a Very Special Offer to make and it will pay you to drop us a card to-day, for full particulars.

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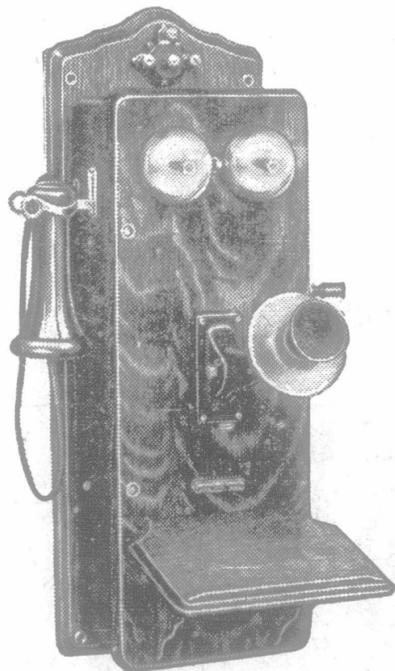
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Davies' High-Grade Fertilizers

on your crops this Spring. Do you want to be among the thousands of prosperous farmers who will, at the end of the season, reap the benefits of increased yield obtained through the use of these materials, or are you going to be satisfied with the usual starvation crop, and know besides that all your Summer's work has been practically wasted, and that you are no further ahead financially than when you started.

It is Up to You to Act at Once

If you will send us particulars of the crops you intend growing, also the nature of your soil, we will assume the responsibility of recommending the fertilizer for you to use.

We are in a position to ship goods in any quantity the same day order is received, and we will prepay freight on all orders for 500 lbs. or more to any station in Ontario. Can you afford to let another year go by without giving Davies' Fertilizers a trial? Answer that question by writing us at once to forward you enough fertilizer for at least one acre of each crop you have on your farm.

Our booklet, "Farm Davies' Way," sent free on request.

The Wm. Davies Company, Limited

Commercial Fertilizer Department
WEST TORONTO :: :: ONTARIO

News of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Hon. Sir. R. W. Scott, former Secretary of State for Canada, died in Ottawa on April 23rd. He was born in Prescott, Ont., Feb. 24th, 1825.

The amendment requiring that issuers of marriage licenses who have reason to believe that either of the parties to an intended marriage is insane, epileptic, or imbecile, shall require the applicants to produce a doctor's certificate, has been thrown out by the Ontario Legislature.

The organization of the Association for Woman's Suffrage, Montreal, has been completed, with Prof. Carrie M. Derick, of McGill University, elected as President.

On the opening of navigation, sixty lake freighters laden with 12,250,000 bushels of grain, left Port Arthur and Fort William, eastward bound.

The Provincial Legislature of P. E. I. has passed a bill to allow autos to run three days in the week. The measure will be submitted to the people in the form of a referendum.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The condition of the Pope, who has been seriously ill, is steadily improving.

Brazil is encouraging settlers from Japan. Preparations are being made in Japan for sending an immediate first contingent of 3,000.

It has been announced that ex-King Manuel of Portugal, is to marry Princess Augusta Victoria of Hohenzollern.

Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper, of Southgate, the original of Dickens' "Little Dorrit," died in London on April 23rd, in her one-hundredth year.

The Montenegrin forces entered Scutari on April 23rd. Austria is insisting that the Powers exert pressure to compel Montenegro to evacuate Albania, including Scutari. If this is not done, she may send forces against the Montenegrins on her own account. It is reported that warships, with 10,000 troops, have already been despatched.

Nearly 500,000 men took part in the strike in Belgium last week.

The revelations in regard to the armor-plate and ammunition firms in Germany have made a great sensation, and the Reichstag has appointed a commission to inquire fully into the matter. It is alleged that certain firms, notably the Krupp and Deutsche Munitions and Waffen Fabrik, have been paying certain German newspapers to stir up popular opinion against England and France, the Deutsche Munitions firm being charged especially with influencing the Paris Press to print false reports of French military preparations, in the hope of promoting the sales of German munitions of war.

At the request of the Chinese Government last Sunday, April 27th, was observed throughout China as "a day for prayer that China may be guided to a wise solution of the critical problems besetting her." The appeal, which was sent to all the Governors and high officials of the Provinces in which Christian communities have been established, and to all the leaders of the various missions, requested that prayer be made "for the National Assembly, for the new Government, for the President of the Republic to be elected, for the constitution of the Republic, for the recognition of the Republic by the Powers, for the maintenance of peace, and for the election of strong and virtuous men to office."

The progress of the revolution in

Mexico seems to presage the early downfall of President Huerta.

The worst slide in the history of the Panama Canal has started in the Culebra Cut.

Mending Basket.

ANOTHER PATCH—HOUSEHOLD WASTE.

I have had great pleasure in looking over the weekly "Mending Basket," and finding out what stitches are needed in this thing and that, and what patches people would put on this matter and the other.

Well, I have just been thinking that there are some things that need "airing and looking over" also, and among them is one which has been appealing to me for some time, and that is waste, and particularly household waste. Now you will think that that is something which has been patched and re-patched in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," and you are right; nevertheless, the waste which goes on in some families, and even among intelligent readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," is incredible.

In my position, I have a splendid opportunity of seeing the interior workings of many homes throughout the country, and I am often astonished at the utter absence of anything like economy in many families, which, in a great many cases, are the ones which urgently need it. Where I am at present, I doubt if the housewife even knows the meaning of the word, and yet she is by no means unintelligent, but an ordinary, average farmer's wife. She is so wasteful in small things, that the larger, material things of life are quite unobtainable, and consequently she feels herself poor, whereas if she practiced some degree of economy in the different branches of her housekeeping, she could easily have many of the luxuries she desires. For instance, to go into detail, she scorns to use "left-overs" in any shape or form—they go into the garbage pail. The crusts, or outer portion of a loaf, are seldom used (being considered too hard for the children's teeth)—they go to the dog. A great pot of porridge is made in the mornings, of which a considerable quantity remains over—that goes to the cats—and then she wonders about the meal and the flour getting done so fast. In clothing for herself and family she is similarly careless. When an article is only a patch or slight mend, it is considered "done," and a new garment is bought, the old one not to be worn again.

The utilizing of stale cake and bread for puddings, the saving of small pieces of soap for a soap-shaker, the using of buttons off an old garment, and such other small economies, are unthought of, and anyone practicing them would be considered "small."

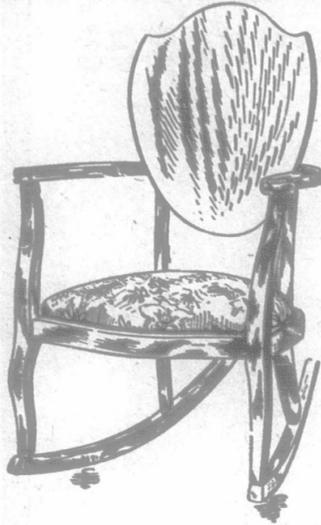
Some may think that I am too careful—well, I know that it is due to such habits of carefulness that I am able to obtain many things for which my friends envy me. I have heard of a woman who went to Europe on what her neighbor threw into the garbage pail and the fire, and I believe it.

And this is only household waste—outside—I have no doubt—the men are often just as wasteful in their machinery, tools, or provender, but that department is beyond my sphere.

Waste is an evil peculiar to mankind. In no other phase of creation is it allowed. Nothing is so clearly shown in the structure and maintenance of the universe than the entire absence of waste. In all the workings of Nature, everything has a use—not an atom of matter is lost. What better example could the Creator show us? And also, "What doth the Scriptures teach?" Think of that incident in the life of our Lord, when, after miraculously feeding the five thousand, he commanded the refuse to be gathered up—and what were twelve baskets of crumbs compared with the immense amount he had "created," and could "create" again if He wished. There is, indeed, no clearer, more direct lesson on the sin of extravagance than this.

Oh, what good we might do with what we thoughtlessly let go to waste! The toys the children have tired of, or grown

EXTRAORDINARY FURNITURE VALUE



The Rocker illustrated is a dainty little Parlor Rocker, made of select birch, mahogany-veneered back and beautifully hand polished. The frame is strong and well built, particular attention being given to the swing and comfort of the Rocker. The seat is covered in choice silk-finished Tapestry, in red, green, brown, or what is more preferable, a dainty Nile green Moire silk.

Price \$6.95

Freight paid to any station in Ontario.

Buy from BURROUGHS and you are buying from Canada's Largest Home Furnishers. You will save from 20 to 35 per cent. on the regular cost of furniture if you buy from us through our catalogue. You will find the catalogue most interesting. It contains hundreds of illustrations. It's free.

Drop a card or letter to-day.

Ask for Catalogue F.

The F. C. Burroughes Furniture Co.
TORONTO, ONT. LIMITED

Electric Steel Wheels with Wide-grooved Tires



Are the ideal wheel for farm and road. Built to fit any axle or skein, of any height, any width of tire and capacity.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

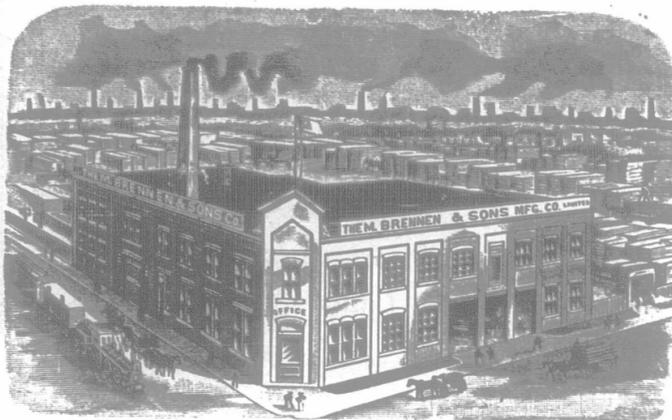
ELECTRIC WHEEL COMPANY, Quincy, Ill., U. S. A.

Or NORMAN S. KNOX

47 Wellington St. East

TORONTO, ONT.

BUILDING MATERIAL



Head Office, Yard and Plant at Hamilton, Ontario

THE M. BRENNEN & SONS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
HAMILTON CANADA

For all kinds of

Lumber
Laths
Shingles

and other Building Material for House, Barn or Silo, we are in a position to quote you lowest prices. Ask us about Sash and Door Material.

You will save money by getting our catalogues and price lists.

ADDRESS :



I GUARANTEE every Clay Gate to be free from defects in material or workmanship. I will replace free any parts, or the entire gate, giving out for such reasons.

H. Ralph Steele,
Manager.

Canada's Best Stockmen Buy This Gate

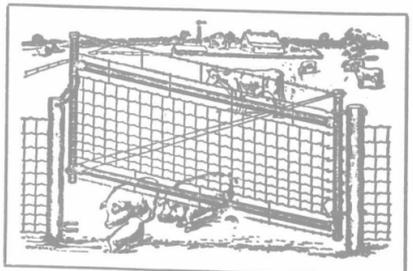
ASK any prominent stockman in Eastern Canada which is the best Farm Gate made, and it's almost certain that he will reply "The Clay Gate". The chances are that he has "Clay" Gates on his own farm, and so knows from experience how good they are.

Clay Steel Farm Gates

are liked by every farmer who has used them, because they: 1. Positively keep back breachy cattle. 2. Raise, as shown, to let small stock through, yet keep back large stock. 3. Won't sag, bend, break, burn, blow down or rot. 4. Last a lifetime. 5. Are positively and fully guaranteed. 6. Solve every Gate problem and every Gate worry.

CLAY GATES are made in a great variety of sizes—a gate for every purpose. Send to-day for illustrated Price List. Read our guarantee and the terms of our free trial offer.

THE CANADIAN GATE CO.'Y. LIMITED., 34 MORRIS STREET, GUELPH, ONTARIO



60 Days' Free Trial

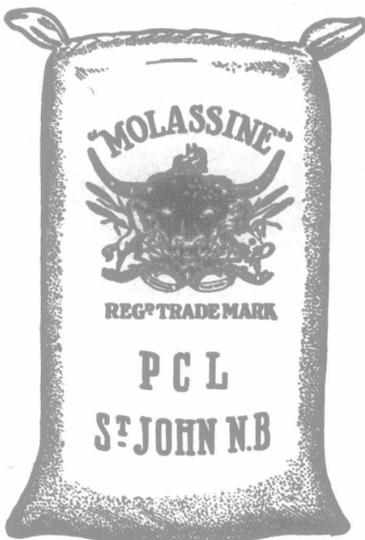
One or a dozen Clay Gates sent without expense or obligation for 60 days' free trial, in order that you may try them before buying them. 30,000 Clay Gates sold in 1912

MOLASSINE MEAL

is made in England and is recognized by the leading veterinary surgeons in Great Britain—used in all mounted departments of the British Army—large Cartage Companies—Omnibus Companies—and all owners of horses having heavy work to do or for show or breeding purposes. It is



A Splendid Economical Feed for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs



"MOLASSINE MEAL" is not only a good food itself but enables the animal fed on it to obtain the full nourishment from all other food. When MOLASSINE MEAL is fed regularly three times a day, you have no waste fodder of any kind. It costs you less for feed and the animals obtain more nourishment.

Get some from your dealer to-day. If he has not got it, write and let us know at once.

There are dozens of molasses preparations on the market but only one MOLASSINE MEAL.

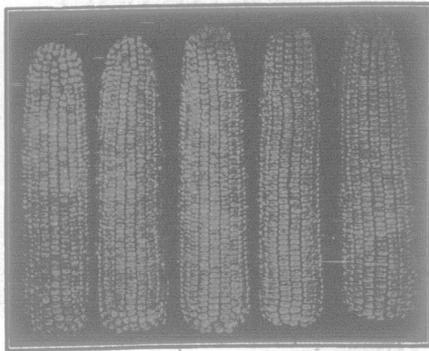
The Molassine Co., Ltd.
London, England

Distributors for Canada

L. C. Prime Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B.
402 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal
Pacific Building, Toronto

Write to the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, for their Bulletin No. 241, on Registered Stock Foods, and see the Government analysis of MOLASSINE MEAL. It is better than its guarantee and way ahead of any other molasses food.

SEEDS
SURE GROWERS
GOVERNMENT TESTED
AT ALL DEALERS
W^m RENNIE CO. LIMITED TORONTO
Also Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE



Seed Corn

On the Cob or Shelled. Imp. Leaming or White Cap Y Dent \$1.35 per bushel. Longfellow \$1.50; Compton's \$1.60. Freight paid in Ontario on 10 bushels or more. Bags free. Write for catalogue.

GEO. KEITH & SONS
TORONTO

Seed merchants since 1866.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

out of, would gladden the life of some poor, sad, starved child; the old story-books and picture-books which we might give to those who have nothing of the kind; the old clothing (and new also) we might send to the fishermen of Labrador, or the Indians of the West; the papers and magazines which would be a boon to many lonely and backward homes; the beautiful flowers in our homes that would brighten many poor, tired eyes,—Ah, what opportunities for usefulness in everything!

But my patch is getting too long, so I must close, hoping it covers some rent or tear in the fabric of waste, which is indeed a large web. Waste of life, waste of health, waste of philanthropy (is this possible?), waste of work, waste of country's resources, waste of Government funds, etc., etc., etc.

But I must lay down my needle.
"RUSKINA."

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

When the Duke of York, now the King of England, was making his tour of the British colonies, there was an Indian pow-wow for him in British Columbia, at which several Indian chiefs appeared. The Indians made speeches. The only interpreter was a cowboy who had lived in that country and who volunteered his services.

The cowboy told the royal party what an Indian chief was talking about for a few minutes, and then stopped, while the Indian continued spouting.

"What is he saying?" asked one of the princesses.

The cowboy made no reply.

"But we must know what he is saying," the princess persisted. "Tell us immediately, I insist."

"Well, ma'am," replied the cowboy, "if you must know, he is asking whether it is possible that little runt with the whiskers ever will be King of England."
—Saturday Evening Post.

DRY WEATHER IN KANSAS.

The following story, quoted from the De Laval Monthly, seems rather ironical after the recent flood. However, on the principle of the poet, who, when the weather was broiling hot, liked to think of the drifting snow because "it helps a little," the yarn may be appreciated:

"So you have been having a pretty dry time out in Kansas?"

"Dry? Well, rather. Why, the air was so dry out there that the moon used to fairly raise a dust as it went through the sky, and the moisture was all evaporated out of the Milky Way until it looked like a long trail of pulverized chalk."

"How did you get water for yourselves and stock?"

"Well, that was a hard matter. We used to have to run the well through the clothes-wringer every morning to get water for cooking, and we would go and throw a lot of little pebbles on the bars to make the horses think it was rain falling on the roof, and in that way keep them from getting discouraged."

Judge (to barber sentenced to death)—
"If you have a last request the Court will be glad to grant it."

Barber—"I should like to shave the prosecuting attorney."

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.

By Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Serial rights secured from Houghton Mifflin Publishing Company, New York.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

"TH' INEVITABLE YOKE."

Rebecca's heart beat high at this sweet praise from her hero's lips, but before she had found words to thank him, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, who had been modestly biding their time in a corner, approached her and she introduced them to Mr. Ladd.

"Where, where is aunt Jane?" she cried, holding aunt Sarah's hand on one side and uncle Jerry's on the other.

"I'm sorry, lovey, but we've got had news for you."

"Is aunt Miranda worse? She is; I can see it by your looks;" and Rebecca's color faded.

"She had a second stroke yesterday morning jest when she was helpin' Jane lay out her things to come here to-day

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

A DOLLAR per sitting, Barred Rock eggs, O.A.C. laying strain. Mrs. W. H. Berry, Guelph, Ont.

BUFF Leghorns, Buff Orpington eggs; circular free. J. E. Griffin, Dunnville, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL Buff Leghorns—All year layers, choice birds, eggs \$1.25 per fifteen. Unfertile eggs replaced free. Charles Watson, Londesboro, Ont.

BARRED ROCK eggs, choice utility stock; one dollar per fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Arthur Hayward, Eastwood, Ont.

BARRED ROCK eggs from well barred, heavy laying stock (Pringle and McCormick strain), \$1, \$1.50 and \$3 per setting. T. L. Patrick, Harton.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Pure-bred cockerel, \$3. pullets, \$2; large, stout, healthy birds, Satisfaction guaranteed. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

BARRED ROCK eggs from well-bred, heavy laying, prize-winning stock; \$1. per 15, \$2. for 40, \$4. per 100. Chas. Hilliker, Norwich, Ont.

BRONZE Turkey eggs for sale, also Rouen Duck eggs. Prices reasonable. C. A. Powell, Arva, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Large, vigorous stock; good colour and type guaranteed; laying strain. Eggs \$1.00 for twelve. Rev. A. E. Jones, Belmont, Ont.

BRED TO LAY, S. C. White Leghorn (Cyphers B Stock) eggs, \$1. per 15, \$5. per 100. R. C. Rhode Island Reds (Prize Birds), eggs \$2. per 15. Barred Rocks (Prize Birds), eggs \$2. per 15; also baby chicks. Indian Runner duck eggs \$2 per 13. C. S. Wilson, Tumbling's Corners, London, Ont.

CHOICE bred-to-lay strains Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns. Eggs \$2 per 15. Wm. Bunn, Birr, Ont.

EGGS from the ever-laying Silver Campines. Home and imported stock, twenty and twenty-five cents each. Jas. Render, Iroquois, Ont.

EGGS—One dollar per fifteen. Baby chicks 15 cents each, \$10 per 100; safe delivery. White Leghorns, White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. W. R. Kaiser, Mitchellville, Ont., Leeds Co.

EGGS Double Rose Comb R. I. Reds, fifteen in setting at \$1. Caleb Hopkins, Pickering, Ont.

EGGS from pure-bred Single- and Rose-comb Mottled Anconas, Sheppard strain; Barred Rocks, Ontario College strain, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Karl Snyder, Wales, Ont.

EGGS—\$1. setting, \$5. hundred, "Snowflake" S. C. W. Leghorns. Record layers. E. W. Burt, Paris, Ont.

EGGS from pure-bred vigorous stock, White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single-comb White Leghorns, and Silver Campines, all great layers. Birds raised on 40-acre open range and orchard. Prices on application. W. H. Furber, Dungsannon Poultry Farm, Box 436, Coburg, Ont.

EGGS from Barred Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns (both O. A. C. laying strains), Rhode Island Reds, Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per setting. Pekin ducks \$1 per 11. Mammoth Bronze turkeys 25 cents each. Norfolk Specialty Farms Co., Ltd., St. Williams, Ont.

FOR SALE—Eggs from Beauty Buttercups and Anconas. Are unexcelled. Write for prices. Herbert Taylor, Wingham, Ont.

INGLEWOOD Buff Rocks won thirteen prizes at London International last winter. My 1913 matings combine exhibition type with great utility qualities. My numerous winners are in these pens. Eggs are \$5.00 per 15. Stock for sale. C. H. Hillborn, Leamington, Ont.

IDEAL Poultry Yards offer eggs for hatching from choice mating of S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, only \$1.50 per 15. Peterson Bros., Norham, Ont.

INDIAN Runner ducks, fawn and white. Eggs from my imported prizewinners, \$2 per setting of twelve. When buying, why not get the best and save regrets afterwards? Mary Bertram, Vinemount.

ONE dollar and seventy-five cents buys a setting of eggs; Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons or Rhode Island Reds. Partridge Rocks and Wyandottes at \$3. F. Webber, Guelph, Ont.

ROSE-COMB R. I. Reds prizewinning stock—Eggs \$1.25 for 15. Fred. Bodkin, R. No. 2, Wilton Grove, Ont.

REDUCED prices—Indian Runner ducks, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, Houdans and Brown Leghorns; prizewinning stock. Eggs at one dollar per setting. Sunnyside Poultry Yard, Highgate, Ont.

ROSE and Single-comb Reds. Exhibition and utility stock cheap. Eggs ten cents each. E. Bean, Tavistock, Ont.

SINGLE-COMB White Leghorn eggs for hatching from the celebrated Wyckoff strain, \$1 for 15, \$5 per 100. Chas. Bartlett, Arkona, Ont.

SUPERIOR Barred Rocks—Laid 4,928 eggs this winter in sixty days. Pullets laid at four and a half months. Pens headed by Ringlet males. Eggs \$1.25 per fifteen. Unfertile eggs replaced free. Charles Watson, Londesboro, Ont.

SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns—Eggs for hatching, \$1.25 per 15. Bred from good laying strains. Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ferguson Station, Ont. G. T. R. and C. P. R.

THE Roy Farm breeds for egg production and utility. B. Rocks, W. Leghorns, eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$5 per 100. Utility and exhibition R. I. Reds, eggs \$2 per 15. Ruppel Bros., Elmira, Ont., Box 98.

WHITE Wyandottes exclusively. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed. Thos. F. Pirie, R. R. 3, Ingersoll, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs from bred-to-lay stock, \$1 per 15; cockerels, \$2. John Orchard, Shedden, Ont.

CALCULATING YOUR PROFITS PER ACRE

Will be a much more interesting and gratifying undertaking next fall if you make up your mind to use a quantity of

Davies High-Grade Fertilizers

on your crops this spring. Do you want to be among the thousands of prosperous farmers who will at the end of the season reap the benefits of increased yields obtained through the use of those materials, or are you going to be satisfied with the usual starvation crops, and know besides that all your summer's work has been practically wasted, and that you are no further ahead financially than when you started.



It's up to you to act at once: If you will send us particulars of the crops you intend growing, also the nature of your soil, we will assume the responsibility of recommending the fertilizer for you to use. We are in a position to ship goods in any quantity the same day order is received, and will prepay freight on all orders for 500 pounds or more to any station in Ontario. Can you afford to let another year go by without giving "Davies Fertilizers" a trial? Answer that question by writing us at once to forward you enough fertilizer for at least one acre of each crop you have on your farm. Goods shipped in 100 pound jute bags. Our Booklet "Farm Davies Way" sent free on request.

The William Davies Co., Ltd., West Toronto, Ont.
COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER DEPT. R. INNES, B.S.A., Manager

CREDIT AUCTION SALE!

Imp. Clydesdales and Hackney Ponies

Also other farm stock and implements, will be held at A. L. Kent's farm, one-half mile north-west of Oakville Station, G. T. R., on

TUESDAY, MAY 6th, 1913

Clydesdale Stallion: Everest Again Imp. [9170] (14671), a good and proven stock horse. Clydesdale Mares: Lady Fair Imp. [17179] (22034), sire Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Charming; Bright Spangle Imp. [17182] (22037), sire Baron's Pride, dam by Sir Everard. Hackney pony mares in foal. Hackney pony horse, three years, broken harness. Hackney pony gelding, two years, broken harness. Hackney pony filly, one year. Six milch cows, fresh. A number of Shropshire sheep. Six sows with pigs. One Bell two horse tread power. And a full line of farm implements.

Geo. Andrew, Auctioneer. A. L. KENT, 203 OAKVILLE, ONT.
One-half Mile Northwest of Oakville Station, G. T. R.

WHITE ROCKS, Guelph winners. Booklet free. John Pettit, Fruitland, Ont.

WESTSIDE FARM offers choice S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs at one fifty per fifteen. David A. Ashworth, Maple Grove, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Farms—Eggs for hatching. White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns, \$4 per hundred. Special matings, both varieties, \$2 per 15, excellent varieties. GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ont.

Baby Chick Feed

CANUCK
makes strong, healthy birds. A sure PROFIT MAKER
Free Samples From
Chisholm Milling Co. Ltd. Toronto

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.

ALL kinds of farms. Fruit farms a specialty. A. W. B. Calder, Ormsby, Ont.

HELPFUL literature for Bible students free on application. Secy. International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg.

WANTED—A first-class groom to handle Clydesdale stallion for May, June and July, 1913; must be sober and competent. Apply, giving reference to ability and wages expected to Mt. Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P. O.

Cloverdale Berkshires—Present offering: Sows bred and others ready to breed; also younger stock of both sexes. Prices reasonable.

C. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont. Durham Co. SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE
Roan Admiral (Imp.) (100298), 6 years old; as active and sure as a 2-year-old. Only reason for selling—we have so many heifers sired by him, a change is necessary. Address: HAFEEY BROS. Mono Mills, Ont.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 6th June, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Cromarty, Ont., from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure.

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 Cromarty, Chiselhurst, and at the Office of the Post-office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

Post-office Department,
Mail Service Branch,
Ottawa, 19th April, 1913.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 6th June, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route from Ailsa Craig (Ailsa Craig and Nairn), Ont., from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure.

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 Ailsa Craig and Nairn, and at the Office of the Post-office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

Post-office Department,
Mail Service Branch,
Ottawa, 19th April, 1913.

Jane said you want to know anything about it till the exercises was all over, and we promised to keep it secret till then."

"I will go right home with you, aunt Sarah. I must just run to tell Miss Maxwell, for after I had packed up tomorrow I was going to Brunswick with her. Poor aunt Miranda! And I have been so gay and happy all day, except that I was longing for mother and aunt Jane."

"There ain't no harm in bein' gay, lovey; that's what Jane wanted you to be. And Miranda's got her speech back, for your aunt has just sent a letter sayin' she's better; and I'm goin' to set up to-night, so you can stay here and have a good sleep, and get your things together comfortable to-morrow."

"I'll pack your trunk for you, Becky dear, and attend to all our room things," said Emma Jane, who had come towards the group and heard the sorrowful news from the brick house.

They moved into one of the quiet side pews, where Hannah and her husband and John joined them. From time to time some straggling acquaintance or old schoolmate would come up to congratulate Rebecca and ask why she had hidden herself in a corner. Then some member of the class would call to her excitedly, reminding her not to be late at the picnic luncheon, or begging her to be early at the class party in the evening. All this had an air of unreality to Rebecca. In the midst of the happy excitement of the last two days, when "blushing honors" had been falling thick upon her, and behind the delicious exaltation of the morning, had been the feeling that the condition was a transient one, and that the burden, the struggle, the anxiety, would soon loom again on the horizon. She longed to steal away into the woods with her dear old John, grown so manly and handsome, and get some comfort from him.

Meantime Mr. Ladd and Mr. Cobb had been having an animated conversation.

"I s'pose up to Boston, girls like that one are as thick as blackberries?" uncle Jerry said, jerking his head interrogatively in Rebecca's direction.

"They may be," smiled Adam, taking in the old man's mood; "only I don't happen to know one."

"My eyesight bein' poor's the reason she looked han'somest of any girl on the platform, I s'pose?"

"There's no failure in my eyes," responded Adam, "but that was how the thing seemed to me!"

"What did you think of her voice? Anything extray about it?"

"Made the others sound poor and thin, I thought."

"Well, I'm glad to hear your opinion, you bein' a traveled man, for mother says I'm foolish 'bout Rebecky and hev been sence the fust. Mother scolds me for spoilin' her, but I notice mother ain't fur behind when it comes to spoilin'. Land! It made me sick, thinkin' o' them parents travelin' miles to see their young ones graduate, and then when they got here hevin' to compare 'em with Rebecky. Good-by, Mr. Ladd, drop in some day when you come to Riverboro."

"I will," said Adam, shaking the old man's hand cordially; "perhaps to-morrow if I drive Rebecka home, as I shall offer to do. Do you think Miss Sawyer's condition is serious?"

"Well, the doctor don't seem to know, but anyhow she's paralyzed, and she'll never walk fur again, poor soul! She ain't lost her speech; that'll be a comfort to her."

Adam left the church, and in crossing the common came upon Miss Maxwell doing the honors of the institution, as she passed from group to group of strangers and guests. Knowing that she was deeply interested in all Rebecca's plans, he told her, as he drew

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her aside, that the girl would have to leave Wareham for Riverboro the next day.

"That is almost more than I can bear!" exclaimed Miss Maxwell, sitting down on a bench and stabbing the greensward with her parasol. "It seems to me Rebecca never has any respite. I had so many plans for her this next month in fitting her for her position, and now she will settle down to house-work again, and to the nursing of that poor, sick, cross old aunt."

"If it had not been for the cross old aunt, Rebecca would still have been at Sunnybrook; and from the standpoint of educational advantages, or indeed advantages of any sort, she might have been in the backwoods," returned Adam.

"That is true; I was vexed when I spoke, for I thought an easier and happier day was dawning for my prodigy and pearl."

"Our prodigy and pearl," corrected Adam.

"Oh, yes!" she laughed. "I always forget that it pleases you to pretend you discovered Rebecca."

"I believe, though, that happier days are dawning for her," continued Adam. "It must be a secret for the present, but Mrs. Randall's farm will be bought by the new railroad. We must have right of way through the land, and the station will be built on her property. She will receive six thousand dollars, which, though not a fortune, will yield her three or four hundred dollars a year, if she will allow me to invest it for her. There is a mortgage on the land; that paid, and Rebecca self-supporting, the mother ought to push the education of the oldest boy, who is a fine, ambitious fellow."

"We might form ourselves into a Randall Protective Agency, Limited," mused Miss Maxwell. "I confess I want Rebecca to have a career."

"I don't," said Adam promptly. "Of course you don't. Men have no interest in the careers of women! But I know Rebecca better than you."

"You understand her mind better, but not necessarily her heart. You are considering her for the moment as prodigy; I am thinking of her more as pearl."

"Well," sighed Miss Maxwell whimsically, "prodigy or pearl, the Randall Protective Agency may pull Rebecca in opposite directions, but nevertheless she will follow her saint."

"That will content me," said Adam gravely.

"Particularly if the saint beckons your way." And Miss Maxwell looked up and smiled provokingly.

Rebecca did not see her aunt Miranda till she had been at the brick house for several days. Miranda steadily refused to have any one but Jane in the room until her face regained its natural look, but her door was always ajar, and Jane fancied she liked to hear Rebecca's quick, light step. Her mind was perfectly clear now, and, save that she could not move, she was most of the time quite free from pain, and alert in every nerve to all that was going on within or without the house. "Were the wind-fall apples being picked up for sauce; were the potatoes thick in the hills; was the corn tosselin' out; were they cuttin' the upper field; were they kjeopin' fly-paper laid out everywhere; were there any ants in the dairy; was the kindlin' wood holdin' out; had the bank sent the coupons?"

Poor Miranda Sawyer! Hovering on the verge of the great beyond,—her body "struck" and no longer under control of her iron will,—no divine visions floated across her tired brain; nothing but petty cares and sordid anxieties. Not all at once can the soul talk with God, be He ever so near. If the heavenly language never has been learned, quick as is the spiritual sense in seizing the facts it needs, then the poor soul must use the words and phrases it has lived on and grown into day by day. Poor Miss Miranda!—held fast within the prison walls of her own nature, blind in the presence of revelation because she had never used the spiritual eye, deaf to angelic voices because she had not used the spiritual ear.

There came a morning when she asked for Rebecca. The door was opened into the dim sick-room, and Rebecca stood there with the sunlight behind her, her hands full of sweet peas. Miranda's pale, sharp face, framed in its nightcap,

looked haggard on the pillow, and her body was pitifully still under the counterpane. "Come in," she said; "I ain't dead yet. Don't mess up the bed with them flowers, will ye?"

"Oh, no! They're going in a glass pitcher," said Rebecca, turning to the washstand as she tried to control her voice and stop the tears that sprang to her eyes. "Let me look at ye; come closer."

What dress are ye wearin'?" said the old aunt in her cracked, weak voice. "My blue calico." "Is your cashmere holdin' its color?" "Yes, aunt Miranda."

"There's nothing to pay"



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It's free. Fruit Machinery Co., Ingersoll, Ont.

"Do you keep it in a dark closet hung on the wrong side, as I told ye?"
"Always."
"Has your mother made her jelly?"
"She hasn't said."
"She always had the knack o' writin' letters with nothin' in 'em. What's Mark broke sence I've been sick?"
"Nothing at all, aunt Miranda."
"Why, what's the matter with him? Gittin' lazy, ain't he? How's John turnin' out?"
"He's going to be the best of us all."
"I hope you don't slight things in the kitchen because I ain't there. Do you scald the coffee-pot and turn it upside down on the winder-sill?"
"Yes, aunt Miranda."

"It's always 'yes' with you, and 'yes' with Jane," groaned Miranda, trying to move her stiffened body: "but all the time I lay here knowin' there's things done the way I don't like 'em."
There was a long pause, during which Rebecca sat down by the bedside and timidly touched her aunt's hand, her heart swelling with tender pity at the gaunt face and closed eyes.

"I was dreadful ashamed to have you graduate in cheesecloth, Rebecca, but I couldn't help it nobow. You'll hear the reason some time, and know I tried to make it up to ye. I'm afraid you was a laughin'-stock!"

"No," Rebecca answered. "Ever so many people said our dresses were the very prettiest; they looked like soft lace. You're not to be anxious about anything. Here I am all grown up and graduated,—number three in a class of twenty-two, aunt Miranda,—and good positions offered me already. Look at me, big and strong and young, all ready to go into the world and show what you and aunt Jane have done for me. If you want me near, I'll take the Edge-wood school, so that I can be here nights and Sundays to help; and if you get better, then I'll go to Augusta,—for that's a hundred dollars more, with music lessons and other things beside."

"You listen to me," said Miranda quaveringly. "Take the best place, regardless o' my sickness. I'd like to live long enough to know you'd paid off that mortgage, but I guess I shan't."

Here she ceased abruptly, having talked more than she had for weeks; and Rebecca stole out of the room, to cry by herself and wonder if old age must be so grim, so hard, so unchastened and unsweetened, as it slipped into the valley of the shadow.

The days went on, and Miranda grew stronger and stronger; her will seemed unassailable, and before long she could be moved into a chair by the window, her dominant thought being to arrive at such a condition of improvement that the doctor need not call more than once a week, instead of daily; thereby diminishing the bill, that was amounting to such a terrifying sum that it haunted her thoughts by day and dreams by night.

Little by little hope stole back into Rebecca's young heart. Aunt Jane began to "clear starch" her handkerchiefs and collars and purple muslin dress, so that she might be ready to go to Brunswick at any moment when she doctor pronounced Miranda well on the road to recovery. Everything beautiful was to happen in Brunswick if she could be there by August,—everything that heart could wish or imagination conceive, for she was to be Miss Emily's very own visitor, and sit at table with college professors and other great men.

At length the day dawned when the few clean, simple dresses were packed in the hair trunk, together with her beloved coral necklace, her cheesecloth graduating dress, her class pin, aunt Jane's lace cape, and the one new hat, which she tried on every night before going to bed. It was of white chip with a wreath of cheap white roses and green leaves, and cost between two and three dollars, an unprecedented sum in Rebecca's experience. The effect of its glories when worn with her nightdress was dazzling enough, but if ever it appeared in conjunction with the cheesecloth gown, Rebecca felt that even reverend professors might regard it with respect. It is probable indeed that any professorial gaze lucky enough to meet a pair of dark eyes shining under that

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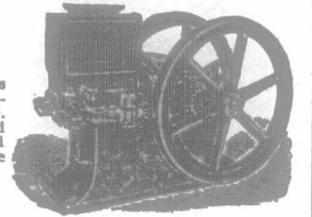
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Sta-Rite Gasoline Engines

Simple. Perfect. All that the name implies.

We make it easy, convenient and pleasant for you to see, try and know our splendid machines.



Catalog 125 and full information sent promptly on request.

The Empire Cream Separator Co.
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white rose garland would never have stopped at respect!

Then, when all was ready and Abijah Flagg at the door, came a telegram from Hannah: "Come at once. Mother has had bad accident."

In less than an hour Rebecca was started for Sunnybrook, her heart palpitating with fear as to what might be awaiting her at her journey's end.

Death, at all events was not there to meet her; but something that looked at first only too much like it. Her mother had been standing on the hay-mow superintending some changes in the barn, had been seized with giddiness, they thought, and slipped. The right knee was fractured and the back strained and hurt, but she was conscious and in no immediate danger, so Rebecca wrote, when she had a moment to send aunt Jane the particulars.

"I don't know how 'tis," grumbled Miranda, who was not able to sit up that day; "but from a child I could never lay abed without Aurelia's gettin' sick too. I don't know's she could help fallin', though it ain't any place for a woman,—a haymow; but if it hadn't been that, 't would 'a' been somethin' else. Aurelia was born unfortunate. Now she'll probably be a cripple, and Rebecca'll have to nurse her instead of earning a good income somewheres else."

"Her first duty's to her mother," said aunt Jane; "I hope she'll always remember that."

"Nobody remembers anything they'd ought to,—at seventeen," responded Miranda. "Now that I'm strong again, there's things I want to consider with you, Jane, things that are on my mind night and day. We've talked 'em over before; now we'll settle 'em. When I'm laid away, do you want to take Aurelia and the children down here to the brick house? There's an awful passel of 'em,—Aurelia, Jenny, and Fanny; but I won't have Mark. Hannah can take him; I won't have a great boy stamin' out the carpets and ruinin' the furniture, though I know when I'm dead I can't hinder ye, if you make up your mind to do anything."

"I shouldn't like to go against your feelings, especially in laying out your money, Miranda," said Jane.

"Don't tell Rebecca I've willed her the brick house. She won't git it till I'm gone, and I want to take my time 'bout dyin' and not be hurried off by them that's goin' to profit by it; nor I don't want to be thanked, neither. I s'pose she'll use the front stairs as common as the back and lik's as not have water brought into the kitchen, but mebbe when I've been dead a few years I shan't mind. She sets such store by you, she'll want you to have your home here as long's you live, but anyway I've wrote it down that way; though Lawyer Burns's wills don't hold more'n half the time. He's cheaper, but I guess it comes out jest the same in the end. I wasn't goin' to have the fust man Rebecca picks up for a husband turnin' you ou'doors."

There was a long pause, during which Jane knit silently, wiping the tears from her eyes from time to time, as she looked at the pitiful figure lying weakly on the pillows. Suddenly Miranda said slowly and feebly:—

"I don't know after all but you might as well take Mark; I s'pose there's tame boys as well as wild ones. There aint a mite o' sense in havin' so many children, but it's a turrible risk splittin' up families and farmin' 'em out here 'n' there; they'd never come to no good, an' everybody would keep rememberin' their mother was a Sawyer. Now if you'll draw down the curtain, I'll try to sleep."

(To be continued.)

Gossip.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS.

In the advertisement of Lakeview Holsteins which appears on page 845 of this issue, a printer's error occurs, the proprietor's name being given as "E. Foster," when it should have read, as all those in touch with Holstein-breeding know, E. F. Osler. Mr. Osler has an excellent herd of heavy-milking Holsteins, and those interested should see the advertisement and write Mr. Osler at Bronte, Ont.

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"Eastlake" Metallic Shingles

Don't Forget when you want a good roofing to use "EASTLAKE" Metallic Shingles.

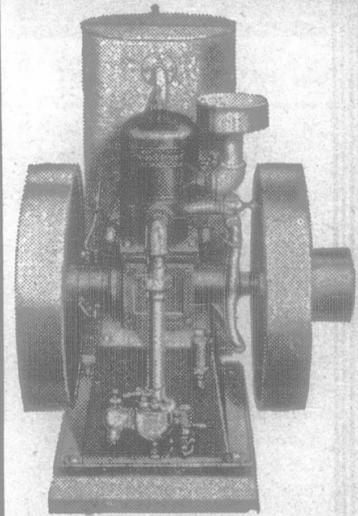
They protect you from Fire, Lightning and Leaks. Made of only the best zinc-coated steel sheets.

Our patent interlocking side joints make an absolutely watertight, rust-proof roofing.

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Intending users of fertilizer materials should purchase them at once.

POTASH and Phosphatic materials cannot be applied too soon if this year's crops are to obtain full benefit from them. Farmers are invited to communicate with us, and we shall send free any of the following bulletins. State which are required:

- "Artificial Fertilizers; Their Nature and Use."
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Expert advice given on all matters pertaining to fertilizing. Send us five or more names of your neighbor farmers, and we shall send you a colored wall placard.

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When you invest good money in a wire fence you want that fence to LAST—to stay taut and staunch year in, year out, without needing repairs every spring. And you get fence that lasts when you choose "IDEAL" Farm Fence—it's made with you in mind—made to be THE fence for the man who invests his money wisely. Every inch of every "IDEAL" Fence is FULL SIZE STANDARD Number Nine

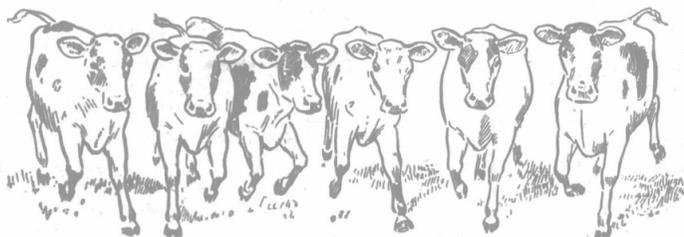
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The galvanizing stays with it; the lock won't loosen under any strain a fence ever conceivably will have to stand; and the strength, the tautness, the springiness, the SERVICE is THERE—there every time in every foot of "IDEAL" Fence. Look into the matter carefully and you'll agree that here's the fence that WILL last.

Glad to send you details of all the many "IDEAL" styles—there's one for every fence purpose. Drop a card for catalog 121

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Walkerville, Ontario Ltd.



Don't Sell Those Calves for Their Hides

That's about all you'll get for them. Veal them up or raise them for beef or to replenish your dairy herd. That's the sensible thing and the business-like thing to do.

Keep on selling your whole milk; get the highest price for it you can and raise your calves on

Caldwell's Cream Substitue Calf Meal

It's just about as good for them as whole milk—as a matter of fact it contains the same nourishment. You can raise just as good calves on it and at a big saving in cost. The saving is a double one and worth while any way you take it.

First—You can sell your milk, just as you are doing now, and get the best price for it.

Second—Cream Substitute Calf-Meal costs far less and answers precisely the same purpose.

You can veal up your calves until they are worth something—Or raise them for beef or to replcnish your dairy herd. Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf-Meal is guaranteed to the Canadian Government.

Its purity is assured.

The guarantee is printed on the tag—

On the reverse side are the ingredients the Meal contains.

It will pay you well to use our Calf-Meal. Ask your Feedman about it.

Or write to us and we'll mail you the facts by return.

N. B.—How is your supply of Molasses Meal?

THE CALDWELL FEED CO., LTD., DUNDAS, ONT. 37

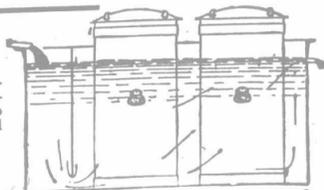
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This tank of our making is perfect as a milk-cooler. It enables you to deliver milk to factory in the very best condition; is strong and light. Never gets water-soaked. Is

Clean, Sanitary, Durable

Can be moved from place to place, or stored away, or used for other purposes. Makes a good storage tank for sap.

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Note construction. Made in 4 sizes. Send for price list of this and other "Tweed" Steel Equipments.

Gossip.

Irish breeders and feeders find a market for a large number of their stock in England. From January 1st to March 29th, this year, 444,269 animals have been sold from Ireland to England.

A selection of Aberdeen-Angus cattle has been made in Scotland for South Africa. Four bulls and five females are in the consignment. They go to the Orange River District.

The Legislature of the State of Iowa has introduced a bill providing for State aid to township schools which teach agriculture, domestic economy, and other industrial subjects. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars is provided for the purpose.

At the recent Shire show held in London, England, there were 663 entries in the fourteen classes for breeding stock, and only 22 geldings in three classes, just one-half as many as were forward the previous year. The breeding and sale of geldings is considered by many to be the backbone of the business, and Old Country writers are urging the encouragement of the breeding of geldings by larger prize lists and more classes.

Lamb feeding, as carried on at Purdue University the past winter, was very successful. Two hundred and twenty-three Western lambs were fed for ninety days on rations composed of two or more of the following feeds: Corn, oats, cotton-seed meal, clover hay, and corn silage. The most profitable ration was that consisting of shelled corn, and all the clover hay and corn silage the lambs would eat. These lambs made a profit of \$2.26 per lamb. In two lots, a little cotton-seed meal was added to the above ration, but profits were scarcely as large as where the corn was fed alone. The least profit returned by any of the lambs was \$1.46 per head, and these were fed in the barn, on a ration of equal parts, by weight, of corn and oats, with clover hay and corn silage for roughage.

E. F. Osler, proprietor of Lakeview Stock and Fruit Farm, Bronte, Ont., has some high-record Holsteins. He informs us that Pet Canary Countess 2nd 22243, heads the list with the best record yet made, of 27.14 lbs. of butter in seven days as a senior three-year-old, and 110.23 lbs. in thirty days. G. & B. Calamity Wayne Rose, a junior three-year-old, made in seven days 23.88 lbs. butter, and in thirty days 100.56 lbs. Rose of Lakeview, as a two-year-old, made in seven days 20.03 lbs., and in thirty days 82.11. Another cow has not yet completed her work, but has so far made better than 3,000 lbs. of milk in thirty days. This cow has been entered in the R. O. P., and Mr. Osler is hoping for a great record from her. See his advertisement in another column.



THE BUTTER-BUYER said—
"Your two lots of butter taste all right—but will they keep? What kind of salt did you use?"

THE FIRST FARMER said—
"I don't know—the storekeeper gave me what he had".

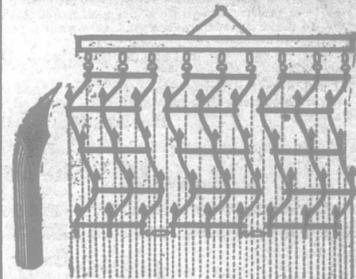
THE SECOND FARMER said—
"I used Windsor Dairy Salt".

THE BUTTER-BUYER said—
"I want your butter. I know all about Windsor Dairy Salt—and the man who is particular enough to always use Windsor Dairy Salt is pretty sure to be particular to make good butter.

I'll take all you make—as long as you use

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

69D



Erie Lance Tooth Harrow

Is the finest and most useful article that can be placed on a farm. The teeth are so shaped that they tear rough ground, and cultivate and make the finest seed bed possible. Once used on a farm, it will be the last implement parted with. Made strong and adapted to the roughest usage. 2-section set, \$10.00; 3-section set, \$15.00; 4-section set, \$20.00. Each section covers 3 feet of ground in width.

Erie Iron Works, Limited
MAKERS
St. Thomas, Ont.

ROGERS

CEMENT AND CRUSHED STONE

Concrete Stables Pay Dividends

A dilapidated shed is expensive stabling for cattle. No horse or cow can render good service under such conditions.

"Portland Cement on the Farm"

We have spent thousands of dollars to prepare a book for the up-to-date farmer. It tells how you can build your own concrete barns, chicken-houses, silos, etc., giving exact ingredients and instructions. We gladly send the book to any farmer on receipt of 50 cents—a mere fraction of its real value. Write for "Portland Cement on the Farm."

ALFRED ROGERS LIMITED

28 KING WEST TORONTO

Planting Protection Belts and Trees along Fences.

Right after the spring seeding, many will find time to consider the planting of a few trees for windbreaks, or along fences, to be used in future as posts, etc. In Prof. E. J. Zavitz's new bulletin on Farm Forestry, he says:

Belts or rows of trees are frequently planted for protection to orchards, fields, or buildings. There is no doubt about the advantage of such planting. Stock in protected barns will need less feed. Protected houses will need less fuel. Orchard or field crops benefit by having protection. The drying winds of summer do less harm where tree protection exists. Orchards heavy with fruit are often protected so that loss from wind-falls and broken branches is lessened. Protected fields of clover, fall wheat, etc., hold the snow longer in the spring, which gives protection from frosts and loss of moisture by evaporation.

Throughout the Province of Ontario, the prevailing winds are westerly, which should be taken into consideration in planting shelter belts. That is, to protect buildings or fields, it is wise to plant on west, south-west, and north-west sides.

The most satisfactory protection is to be had by planting evergreens, as Norway spruce, or native white spruce. These evergreens give protection both summer and winter by forming a dense growth down to the ground. Arborvitae, hemlock, and white pine, are sometimes used in such planting, but the spruces are the best.

Where one row of spruce is to be planted, the trees should be spaced from six to ten feet apart. When two rows is desired, the trees should be eight to ten feet apart in the row, and the rows eight feet apart. The trees should be planted alternately. Where trees are to be planted as a protection to buildings, it may be advisable to plant a mixture of evergreens in clumps rather than a straight row of spruce. This would require more space, but would have a better appearance. In such planting, the trees should not be planted too near the building, as they may become a nuisance when full-grown.

Planting material may be of two kinds. Small seedlings from ten to twelve inches in height, costing about eight dollars per thousand, or transplants which may be anywhere from ten inches to several feet in height, costing fifteen dollars and upwards per thousand. If the prospective planter does not feel like paying prices for large transplants, it may be of advantage to buy the small seedling, or transplant and keep it a year or so in the garden, where it can be cultivated till ready for final planting. Ten- to twelve-inch plants can be put in the garden in rows twelve to eighteen inches apart, and ten to twelve inches apart in the row. Planting can be done as described in previous pages.

The question of securing fence-posts at a reasonable rate, and their short life after being placed in the ground, is a problem confronting the agriculturist. One solution of the problem may be found in planting trees along permanent fences. In a short time it will be possible to attach the wires to these trees.

The trees can be planted every sixteen feet, or even every eight feet, as the owner desires. Strong, vigorous plants, should be chosen for such work, and in case of using evergreens, transplants should be used as the fence lines are frequently filled with dense grass and weeds, which will endanger the young plant. More attention can be given the making of planting-holes and the actual planting, than in the case of waste-land planting. Where a rail fence now exists and there is no chance to cultivate, the planting hole should be made by cutting away a large sod about two feet square. Occasionally it may be practical to cultivate a strip four to six feet wide along a fence which can be moved a few feet after the trees have grown. Preparation of this strip by summer-fallowing, will give results in future tree-growth which will repay the effort. Whether planting is done in planting-holes, or on a prepared strip, future cultivation will give best results. This cultivation should be carried on for two years at least—longer will pay—until the trees have become well established. It will

FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS

The Latest Improved Specialties

Every Farmer and Gardener should use Eureka Tools and Implements. These tools have proved to be great labor and Money Savers. Our method of making these Specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



Without wings and ladders it is an excellent Wagon Box, with them it is a perfect Hay, Stock, Wood, Corn or Fruit Rack. Can be instantly adjusted to five different working positions without the use of a single tool. Suitable for moving any kind of load. The material used in construction is of the very best being made from sound hardwood and tough malleable iron castings. Buy one which meets every requirement.

"EUREKA" GARDEN SEEDER
Will handle the most delicate Seed without bruising or breaking and will sow evenly to the last seed. An excellent tool for sowing Sugar Beets and all kinds of Garden Seeds. Sold with or without the Cultivator Attachments.

"EUREKA" SANITARY CHURN
The only Sanitary Churn made. Barrel of finest stoneware, top of clear pressed glass, very easy to operate. Three sizes, No. 1, 2 and 3.

"EUREKA" ROOT CUTTERS
Will shred or slice from one to two bushels per minute. Tapering cylinder with ten carefully tempered steel knives. Strong and durable.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
Our latest catalogue describes our entire line. It shows our Cultivators, Seeders and Tools as they are and gives a full description of their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

THE EUREKA PLANTER COMPANY LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, Ontario. 21



The Peerless Steam Cooker

Sent to any address in Canada, express paid, for only \$3.75.

Will cook a WHOLE MEAL over one burner and not mingle flavors. Saves time, labor and fuel and reduces meat bills one-third. Makes healthy bread and excellent cake. No burned food. Whistles when it needs water. No steam or odors in the house. A MILLION IN USE. Send for Free Cook Book and special cut-rate offer for 30 days only. Cut out this advt. and send to PEERLESS COOKER CO., Berlin, Ontario AGENTS WANTED

Seldom See
a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hook, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE
Before After will clean them off without laying the \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 E free. ABSORBINE, J. R., Liniment for mankind. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Old Sores, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicostics, Druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 758 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Columbia Double Disc Records

DOUBLE VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

"NINE LIVES"
Be sure that you buy your batteries with this trade mark

XCELL DRY BATTERIES
are guaranteed to outlive and outlast all other makes. Extra lives have been given to the Black Cat. Write for Catalogue

CANADIAN CARBON CO. - 56 KING ST. W., TORONTO 8

Take No Chances

You simply cannot afford to go into winter quarters with a poor lot of pullets. From now on you must RAISE your chicks if you are to make a profit this season. Give your layers and breeding birds

Pratts Poultry Regulator

It will increase egg production and improve the fertility and hatchability as well. Use it for growing chicks also, to keep them in condition to make continued and rapid growth.

25c, 50c, \$1. 25-lb. Pail, \$2.50

Avoid losses from white diarrhea. Drop a tablet of

Pratts White Diarrhea Remedy

25c, 50c
into the drinking water of all chicks up to a week of age. Simple treatment, but mighty effective. Nothing on the market will make chicks thrive like

Pratts Baby Chick Food

In boxes and bags; 25c up

"Your money back if it fails"

The following poultry remedies are the best made:

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 25c, 50c

Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, 35c, \$1

Pratts Cholera Remedy, 25c, 50c

Pratts 160-page poultry book 10c. by mail.



Our products are sold by dealers everywhere, or
PRATT FOOD COMPANY
OF CANADA, Ltd., Toronto.

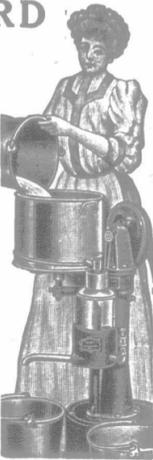
\$15.95 AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL AMERICAN SEPARATOR

Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You

Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Whether your dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free of charge on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont. Write today for our catalog and see for yourself what a big money saving proposition we will make you. Address,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1200 Bainbridge, N. Y.



Bickmore's Gall Cure

The old-time remedy for keeping horses free from sores. Don't lose the services of your high-priced horses. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures Galls and Sore Shoulders while the horse works. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, etc. Money back if it fails. Be sure to ask at the store for Bickmore's Gall Cure. Gray Horse trade mark on every box. Sample and 24-page horse book sent on receipt of a stamp for postage. WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., Canadian Distr's., 8890 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Can.

COLUMBUS CLYDESDALES AT HOME

To our past customers and intending purchasers, we wish to say that we can show you something really worth while in Canadian-bred and imported Clydesdale stallions and mares. Our aim is to please you.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ontario
Phone connections. Stations: Ottawa, G.T.R. and C.N.R., Brockton, G.T.R., Myrtle C.P.R.



Mount Victoria Clydes & Hackneys

When in want of a high-class Clydesdale stallion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Que. T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor. E. WATSON, Manager, Hudson Heights, Que.



CLYDESDALES OF CANADA'S STANDARD

They have arrived—my third importation for 1912, stallions and fillies. I have now the biggest selection in Canada, and a few toppers in stallions. High-class breeding and high-class quality—and low prices.

G. A. BRODIE, NEWMARKET P.O.



Ormsby Grange Stock Farm. A few Fillies still on hand.

Next importation early in May; selected personally. Consisting of prize-winners in local shows, and a few high-priced winners in the big shows. Wait for them. They will be sold at minimum prices, considering quality. D. McEachran, Ormstown P. Que.

CLYDESDALES—A NEW IMPORTATION

We have lately landed a shipment of Clyde stallions and fillies, several Scotch winners among them. Their breeding is unsurpassed. Comparison with any others in the country will make you a buyer from us. Our prices are as low as the lowest. L.D. phone. GOODFELLOW BROS., R. R. No. 3, Bolton, Ont. Bolton Stn., C.P.R.



Price-winning Clydesdales, Imported Stallions and Fillies. Our record at the late Guelph Show, showed a one or more winners in every class. We have now prize-winning Stallions and Fillies with breeding and quality unsurpassed—All are for sale.

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONT.

Clydesdales and Percherons Stallions and fillies of either breed. Over forty head to select from. Draft horses in reality as well as in name. Highest types of the breeds. Terms and prices T. D. ELLIOTT & SON, BOLTON, ONTARIO.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

A few choice young stallions always on hand and for sale. Frequent importations maintain a high standard. Prices and terms to suit.

BARBER BROS., Gatineau Pt., Que., near Ottawa.

Percheron, Belgian, Shire and French Coach Stallions

New importation arrived March 12. 1 to 6 years old. Percheron mares, 1 to 9 years old. Blacks and grays, many prize-winners and champions in each sex; most of the mares safe in foal. Will sell for less money than any of my competitors. Terms to suit. Come and see and be convinced. C.P.R., Ottawa to Montreal line. J. E. ARNOLD, Grenville, Que.



5 Shorthorn Bulls

We have for sale at moderate prices 5 Scotch Shorthorn bulls, including one of our herd bulls. Also a number of high-class heifers and heifer calves.

A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONT.

Myrtle G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance phone

be an advantage to mulch the trees with grass or old manure. The trees should be inspected during the summer to see that weeds, etc., do not overshadow them. In case the owner does not want large trees along cultivated fields, the first planting can be done every sixteen feet, and a few years later can be planted between. When the first trees become too large, they can be cut off the height of a common fence-post, and later the fence can be attached to the younger generation of trees as the older ones decay.

The choice of species for this work must be given some consideration. The fastest-growing species will be box elder, hardy catalpa, and black locust. In the southern portions of the Province, and in the best classes of fresh, moist soils, hardy catalpa may prove valuable for this purpose. Black locust will grow on the poorest of locations, and will be of more general value than hardy catalpa. Sugar maple may be employed in this work, although the growth will be slower than the preceding species, and it requires very good soil. Some may desire to plant nut-producing trees, so that a return may be had from nut crops. Black walnut, shag-bark hickory, and chestnut, would be the most valuable in this case. The chestnut would grow on the lighter soils, while the black walnut should be planted in good, rich soil. If evergreens are desired, Norway spruce, white spruce, larch and arborvitae will give best results. The arborvitae should be placed in moist soil, while larch will stand dry, poor locations.

In placing wire on trees, care should be taken not to injure the tree more than necessary. Where a strip of wood is used in which to place staples, the tree gradually forces the strip over the head of the nail, and in time it may be necessary to put in new nails. As a rule, large bolts or heavy spikes are used to fasten this strip to the tree. The use of such large fastenings is unnecessary, and usually a much smaller nail will hold just as well. For an inch-and-a-half strip, two-and-a-half-inch nails are sufficiently large.

Gossip.

Scottish farmers fed their sheep on turnips during the past winter, at a cost of from 4½ pence to 6 pence.

Preparations are already under way in Shrewsbury, England, for the holding of the Royal Show there next year.

Besides the giving of two cups worth £50 each, at the Toronto Exhibition this fall, the Shire Horse Society of England are giving the same prizes at a leading exhibition in the United States, Australia, and Argentina. These prizes are to be given each year, from 1913 to 1917, inclusive.

The first of two Shorthorn sales to be held this spring at Kingham's, comprised 103 head. The best demand was for the well-bred milk-producing kind. The top price was 100 guineas (\$511), paid for Oxford Bride, bred by the late George Taylor, a Bates Oxford, with 10,850 lbs. of milk to her credit last year. She won first at the London Dairy Show as a heifer, in 1908. Red Lad, consigned by W. M. Cazalet, made the top price of 70 guineas, being purchased by Lord Tredegar. The 103 head averaged \$135 each.

HORSE OWNERS! USE



CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circular. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

FOR SALE

Hackney Stallion

Moordale Duke (imp.)—sire Garton Duke of Connaught, 9 years old—dark chestnut with white star and ankles—a very sure and successful stock horse—one of the substantial kind—disposition perfect, is perfectly sound—government inspected and enrolled. Price will be reasonable. Apply to

W. H. NICHOLS,

Market Hall, Hamilton, Ont.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

GERALD POWELL,

Commission Agent and Interpreter,

Nogent Le Retrou, France,

Will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references. Correspondence solicited. P.S. Nogent is in the heart of the Perche horse district.

Notice to Importers

C. CHABOUDEZ & SON

205 rue La Fayette, PARIS, FRANCE.

If you want to buy Percheron Horses and Mares, I will save you time and money and all trouble with papers and shipment. Will meet importers at any landing port. I am acquainted with all breeders and farmers. 30 years' experience. Best reference. Correspondence solicited.

2 WELL-BRED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Rising three years old, out of imported dam and sire. Apply to:

Manager, Stonecroft Stock Farm,

St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec

MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England

Exporters of pedigree live stock of all descriptions.

Illustrated catalogues and highest references on application. We are doing a very large business in draft horses of all breeds, but especially Percherons, and we are offering unsurpassed values. All over the world there is a shortage of wool and mutton, sheep will go higher, and we solicit orders for show flocks. Our prices on big bunches of field sheep will surprise you.

DR. BELL'S

Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Clydesdales, Standard-breds, and Short-horns.

Our herd numbers about 40 head. Headed by the great stock bull, Trout Creek Wonder. Ten bulls for sale, from 6 to 14 months old; all good colors and good individuals.

DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, Walnut Grove Stock Farm, Iowa, Ont.

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE

Royal Tom (13428), rising 3 years, chestnut, white face, silver mane; sire Sir Lachlan (Imp.) [6147] (10460); dam Sweetheart Abbey (Imp.) [10047], enrolled and inspected.

JOHN CALDWELL, BARRIE, ONT.

Imported Pure-bred Clydesdale Stallion

for sale. Apply BOX 70, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

FOR SALE Choice White Pea Beans

for seed "home grown" \$2.25 per bushel F.O.B.; bags 25c. T. D. McDonald, Olanda. Phone 105 Leamington.

OUR Stallion Policies, covering against loss by **Death through Accident or Disease**, are more liberal and afford more protection to owners than any issued by Competing Company. They contain no vexatious clauses, having been drafted to cover the **special conditions** met with in this Country. They cover the horse **no matter where he might be** and not merely in his own stable, as certain Companies do. This is very important during

STALLION INSURANCE

the Breeding Season as the horse might die while being on the road. Do not **take any chances** by insuring with others, **insure with us!**

The insurance premium represents only a small proportion of the service fees earned. Better risk the **loss of the premium** than the **purchase price** of your beast if it dies without insurance.

Better have and not need than need and not have.

All kinds of live stock insurance transacted.

Write for particulars and address of nearest agent.

THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,

Head Office: 71a ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, Que.

Bog Spavin

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

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpins, Splint, Orb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be mistaken. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

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

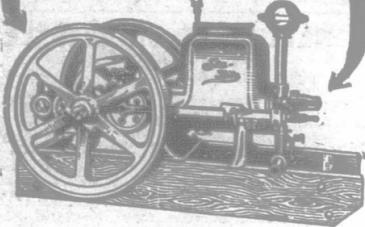
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Star-Rite
Is Trouble-proof

CARBURETOR troubles, ignition troubles, and all the other worry-makers have been done away with in the **Star-Rite** gasoline engine, by its simplicity of construction, its high grade materials and workmanship and its eleven proven features. Its reliability, durability and low cost of operation make it an unbeatable engine. Stationary and portable models, 1½ to 16 h. p.

The **Star-Rite** book tells the whole story in detail. Write for it today. Agents Wanted.

Empire Cream Separator Company
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101 King Street, TORONTO, ONT.
Branches: Winnipeg—Montreal—Suxco



CAUTIOUS HOGS.

Representative Martin Littleton, of New York, was born in the Tennessee mountains. A short time ago a Tennesseean came to Washington to urge Congress to pass some sort of bill in which he was interested. He was an old friend of the Littletons, and he came to Martin for advice.

"I can't make out what to do," he said. "These here men up at the Capitol say they will do a thing, and they don't do it. 'Pears to me, they are mostly liars."

"Why, Martin," he continued, "I've found some of the biggest liars here I ever did see. They are most as bad as a man down in our country. He's the biggest liar in the world. Why, he's such a liar he has to get a neighbor to call his hogs for him at feedin' time."



There's Nothing Better Than
SNAP

For thoroughly cleansing baths and sinks. And it does not hurt the hands like most cleaning powders and soaps. It leaves them smooth and soft.

Get a Can To-day
15c. at Your Dealers.
Save the Coupons.
Soap Company Limited, Montreal



Gossip.

In a sheep-shearing contest in Ohio, M. E. Smith, of Australia, sheared a Cheviot ewe in two minutes and three seconds, with a power machine.

T. D. Elliot, of Bolton, Ont., writes that he has sold to Howard Mills, of Meaford, his prizewinning, premium Clydesdale stallion, Baron Rosedale (15144), by Baron's Pride. This horse was a premium horse for A. & W. Montgomery in Scotland last year. He should do well for his new owner, and certainly deserves to be patronized by the best breeders in the section.

Bulletin 209, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has just been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. It is a revision by Professor E. J. Zavitz, B. A., M. S. F., of his former bulletin on Forestry, and is entitled "Farm Forestry." It contains thirty pages of instructive reading, well illustrated, gives a complete list of forest trees in Ontario, together with their scientific names, and a very helpful section on the farm wood-lot and its care, as well as outlining the methods of planting and caring for young forest trees. The bulletin may be had on application to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

J. E. Arnold, importer of Percheron, Shire, Standard-bred, and French Coach horses, Grenville, Que., has sold the Percheron stallion, Marquis (2259) 42652, to W. H. Comstock, Brockville, Ont. This horse has been a winner of prizes and championships in United States and Canada, and has also been a successful sire. A recently-imported Belgian stallion, Patron, has been sold to J. L. P. McLaren, Perth, Ont. He is a big colt, of good quality, and should improve the stock in his neighborhood. Jos. F. Labelle, Ste. Therese, Que., secured the French Coach stallion, Wheeler's Elven, a stylish, dark-bay colt, suitable for crossing on the lighter type of French mares.

The Calgary Spring Show is making progress from year to year. Clydesdales and Percherons were the outstanding exhibits at this year's show, held the second week in April. A. Sinton, of Regina, carried off the championship in Clydesdale stallions with Gartly Bonus, J. A. Turner getting the reserve on Rubio. The Percheron stallion championship went to J. E. Drewery, Cowley, on Jurer, Galbraith getting the reserve. Dr. J. G. Rutherford was instrumental in putting on a fat-cattle competition. W. K. Fisher and W. E. Tees, each won \$750 in prize money on carloads of three-year-old and two-year-old steers, respectively. Sixty-seven bulls, sold in connection with the show, averaged \$201 each, the highest average made at Calgary.

Trade Topic.

One of Vinton's Live-stock Models has recently come to hand. These models form a unique series of publications, numbering six in all, which will be of the greatest value in agricultural colleges and schools, and to all interested in live stock. The series comprises models of the horse, the mare, the bull, the cow, the sheep, and the pig. Each model consists of five colored plates, showing (1) outward conformation, (2) skeleton, (3) arteries and veins, (4) muscles, (5) internal organs. Every part is numbered to correspond with an elaborate key index, while in plate 5 the internal organs are shown separately, in position and movable, so that the interiors as well as the exteriors of each can be examined, and their relation to each other easily followed. These models will give an intelligent knowledge of the outward as well as the inward conformation of the various animals, while the models of the mare and cow will be of special value to the breeder, for these show the foaling and calving stages, and the correct presentations at birth. The models are very moderately priced, at 25c. 6d. each, by Vinton & Co., Ltd., 8, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E. C., Eng.

Ideal Green Feed Silos
Are Sweeping the Silo Field

Last year we sold more than twice as many Silos as ever before, and during the first three months of 1913 we have more than doubled the sales for the same period in 1912.

This shows conclusively that Canadian dairymen are coming to realize the advantages of the Silo and to appreciate just how much better the **Ideal Green Feed Silo** is than any other make.

Here are some of the points of superiority which make these Silos so popular.

Material: Canadian Spruce especially selected for our own use.

All lumber is saturated with a solution which prevents rot and decay and reduces the tendency of the staves to swell or shrink and adds two to three times to the life of the Silo.

Hooped with heavy round iron hoops every thirty inches apart. Only malleable iron lugs are used.

All doors on the **Ideal Green Feed Silos** are self-sealing. Doors are only 6 inches apart, can be removed instantly and are always air tight.

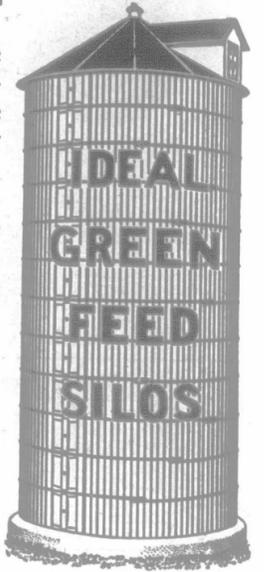
The roof is self supporting; built without rafters.

Silo can be filled clear to the top through the dormer window.

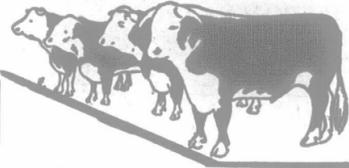
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Write for Our Big New Silo Book To-day.

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THE NATIONAL SILO
A Necessity for the Dairy Farmer

For Particulars, Write Us

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135 Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Quebec

SHORTHORNS—Records show that cattle bought from the Salem herd won numerous ribbons the past season. We have others. Several young bulls are priced reasonably.
ELORA, G.T.R. and C.P.R.
J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS One High-class Imported yearling bull. 10 bull calves, from 7 to 16 months old. 40 heifers and young cows, all by imported sires. Also some Imp. yearling heifers.
MITCHELL BROS., BURLINGTON, ONT. Farm ¼-mile from Burlington, Junction.

5 YOUNG BULLS My present offering consists of 5 young bulls, fit for service, 10 females, cows in calf and heifers, 1 show yearling Clyde filly and 1 filly foal good enough to show any place.
Prices very moderate. Claremont Station, C. P. R. Pickering Station, G. T. R.
JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Postage — A Wringer.

1. Can a person, or persons, write a letter, then fold it in a small parcel, put in a small box, and mail under a two-cent stamp? Is there a penalty for same?

2. A girl and fellow were engaged to marry, this being done by a wring. Trouble arises between the couple. How should the wring be passed back to the fellow? Can she be made return same? "AN EYE WITNESS."

Ans.—1. When writing is enclosed with a parcel sent through the mail, letter rates of postage, viz., 2 cents per ounce, must be paid upon the whole parcel.

2. It would seem that the "wring" had not been hard enough. Perhaps she would respond to a real hug, but if she does not, it would be very bad form to demand it of her. Also, we would deprecate the idea of having "an eye witness" present. Such misunderstandings are usually best adjusted in private.

Lump on Hock — Stocking.

1. I purchased a mare some time ago, and she seemed to be sound in legs, but on the way home I noticed a lump on her hind leg, on inside of hock joint. This was not there before. What can be the cause of this, and what cure would you advise? The lump is soft, and is not getting any larger.

2. What is the cause of mare's hind legs swelling, from hock joint down to hoof, after working one day and standing in stable the next?

3. Former owner did not have mare shod properly. Would this cause the trouble?

Ans.—1. From the description, this appears to be thoroughpin. It may have been caused by a slip on the road, or a strain. Clip the hair off the parts. Tie her so she cannot bite them, and rub well once daily for two days, with a blister composed of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. On the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let her loose now, and oil every day until the scale comes off. Thoroughpin is closely associated with bog spavin.

2. This is stocking. Some horses are predisposed to this trouble, being coarse and meaty-legged. Sometimes it is due to heavy feeding, without giving sufficient exercise. In-foal mares are often troubled with it, and horses having cracked heels or scratches, very often have swollen legs. Give regular exercise. Feed lightly on grain of good quality. Keep the mare's bowels open. Give a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger.

3. It might produce conditions favorable to the development of some trouble, but not "stocking."

Gossip.

Robt. McEwen, of Byron, writes regarding his Angus cattle and Southdown sheep, that he never had his stock come through the winter in better condition. The mild weather has permitted the stock of all ages to get out and exercise every day, and a thrifty lot of bull and heifer calves show the benefit of this. The first crop of calves from the Chicago winning stock bull are now coming on, and Mr. McEwen considers that he has among them a few of the best herd-headers he has ever produced. The lambing season just finished has added to the Southdown flock an exceptionally even and typey lot of lambs. These, with a very strong lot of shearlings, will put the flock in shape to supply the ever-increasing demand for this most perfect of mutton breeds. An active demand during the winter has exhausted all the collie dogs that were for sale, and notice will be given in these columns when some of the coming very promising litters are ready for shipment. Anyone interested in any of these various lines of stock would do well to see the advertisement elsewhere in this issue, and write Mr. McEwen for a circular, and any information they might wish. Every animal shipped from "Alloway Lodge" is right in every way, and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or return express is paid. This is a courtesy extended to customers who find it impossible to come and make their own selections.



Young Chicks

At this time, when millions and millions of little chicks, turkeys and ducks will be incubated into the world, every available human agency will be employed to combat the deadly influences of Gapes, Cholera, Indigestion, Legweariness and hundreds of other fatal poultry diseases. Success depends upon your ability to conquer these diseases. Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), just twenty years ago, was puzzling over this same proposition and the prescription shown herewith is his solution. It represents

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-GE-A

and no one can dispute the absolute, positive value of the remedy for the above-named poultry diseases, because the best authority on earth recommends them. Don't lose your flock after it arrives—insure and protect the lives of your little chicks with poultry Pan-a-ge-a.

Our Proposition. Feed Poultry Pan-a-ge-a all spring and summer. If you are not satisfied beyond a shadow of doubt that it has cured your chicks of gapes, cholera, legweariness and the like, the dealer is required to refund your money. 1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pail \$3.50 (duty paid).

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ge-a contains:
Fosfatum Nitratu. An Eliminant.
Nux Vomica. A Nerve Tonic and Stimulant.
Quassia. A Bitter Stomachic and Appetizer.
Hyposulphite of Soda. An Internal Antiseptic.
Iron (Sulphate). A Blood Builder.
Iron (Red Oxide). A Blood Builder.
Carbonate of Lime. An Antacid and shell forming.
Sodium Chloride. An Appetizer and Cleanser.
Under the supervision of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) the above is carefully compounded and blended with just enough cereal meal to make a perfect mixture.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic puts horses, cattle, hogs and sheep in the pink of condition. After the long winter on dry feed stock need a tonic. Besides, Dr. Hess Stock Tonic saves feed by increasing digestion. By the old methods of feeding stockmen had to let the hogs follow the steers in order to save some of the grain wasted through non-digestion. It is possible to save a part of this by strengthening the digestive organs. Sold on a liberal money-back guarantee. 25-lb pail \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$7.00 (duty paid). Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book.

FREE. Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will at any time prescribe for your ailing animals free of charge if you will send him full details. Mention this paper and send 2c stamp. 96-page Veterinary Book also free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

Oil Cake Meal

This feed costs nothing if you count the results.

It's what's digestible that sticks to the ribs.

It's what's digestible that increases the quantity and quality of the milk.

It will pay any feeder to give our Meal a trial. Also

Pea Size and Coarse Ground Oil Cake

AND

Flax Seed and Linseed Meal

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

The Dominion Linseed Oil Company, Limited

Baden, Ontario Montreal, Quebec

I STILL HAVE FOUR YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AND MORE COMING ON

Several heifers that are bred right and that will make great cows; some of them in calf now to my great breeding sire, Superb Sultana—75413—perhaps the greatest son of the great Whitehall Sultan—55049—that was imported by me and used so long in Mr. Harding's herd. I sell nothing but high-class cattle, but the price is within the reach of all. A few Clydesdales, Shropshires and Cotswolds always on offer. Local and Long Distance Telephone.

ROBERT MILLER STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

10 SHORTHORN BULLS 10

If in need of a bull those that we are offering should interest you. They range from 8 to 14 months old, and are nearly all bred direct from imported stock. We also have females of all ages. Bell Phone Burlington Junction, G. T. R. **W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario.**

Springhurst Shorthorns Four of the first-prize Shorthorns at the late Guelph show, including the champion and grand champion fat heifer, were all sired by bulls of my breeding. I have now for sale ten young herd headers of this champion-producing breeding. **HARRY SMITH, HAY P. O. ONT. Exeter Station. Long-distance Telephone.**

CLYDESDALES, PONIES, BULLS 2 Imported 8 years old Clyde fillies 2 mares 4 years old, in foal. 8 ponies broken to ride and drive, safe and quiet for women and children. Bulls consist of 4, from 12 to 15 months old. All this stock is for sale at reasonable prices. Myrtle C. P. R. and G. T. R. 38 miles East of Toronto. **JOHN MILLER, Jr., Ashburn. (Blairgowrie Farm)**

Shorthorns!

Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application. **H. CARGILE & SON, Props. Cargill, Ont. Bruce Co. John Glancy, Manager.**

1854—1913

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Am offering a very fine lot of young Shorthorn bulls just now. Excellent breeding, and most from splendid milking dams. The kind that is needed.

House is one mile from Lucan Crossing, G. T. R. **A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.**

Glengow Shorthorns

Have two very nice bull calves left; both 10 months old. Their dams are exceptionally heavy milkers. Write for prices and particulars.

WM. SMITH L. D. 'phone. Columbus, Ontario.

Oakland—50 Shorthorns

Present offering. Red Baron—81845—. He is a fine massive bull, of a capital milking strain, 3-year-old, our own breeding and all right. Also one good red two-year-old and one sixteen months. All of the Dual-purpose strain and can be bought worth the price. Write, or better still, come and see them. **John Elder & Son, Hensall, Ont.**

The Manor Shorthorns

Bulls sold, up to May bull calves. Have two good ones of that age for sale. Also heifers got by, and cows in calf to, one of the good bulls of the breed. Inspection solicited. **J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.**

Shorthorns—Six choice young bulls fit for service, at reasonable prices, from good milking strain.

ROBERT NICHOL & SONS Ontario Hagersville

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 and Berkshire sows. **ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ontario.**

SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers—choice lot, and heifers in calf. Former sires Joy of Morning (imp.)—32070—and Benachie (imp.)—09954—. Present stock bull, Royal Bruce (imp.)—53038—(89909). **GEO. D. FLETCHER, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.**

Woodholme Shorthorns

I have for sale a number of choice young bulls, from 8 to 14 months old (pure Scotch); also a number of heifers, 1 to 2 years old, of this level type, and richest breeding. **G. M. FOSYTH, North Claremont, Ont.**

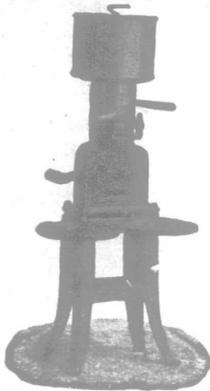
PRO-FAT MOLASSES MEAL

Dried Malt and Molasses for Dairy Cattle and Horses. Malted Corn and Molasses for Hogs, Sheep, Calves and Poultry.

These feeds are both sold at a uniform price of \$28.00 per ton, delivered to any station in Ontario. They are sold on THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL WITH GUARANTEED RESULTS. They are the only COOKED feeds on the market which make the PROTEIN AND FAT wholly digestible. They are fed as a whole ration or part with proportionate results. When a mother lacks nourishment for her new born babe, the medical man invariably prescribes a MALT PREPARATION, nothing else will produce the desired results. Our PRO-FAT WITH MOLASSES will do the same for cows, horses, sheep and calves which are not thriving, and the price is no higher than ordinary chopped feeds. Dairymen have an opportunity here of procuring a meal, a ton of which is guaranteed to produce greater results than any other feed on the market, manufactured or home grown. Send us the name of the seed merchant in your neighborhood and we will mail you an order to get a ton from him or if he will not handle it, will ship direct to you (with guarantee) on THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL. Can anything be fairer than this? Dairymen will never get the MAXIMUM AMOUNT of milk from their cows until they use PRO-FAT as a part or whole ration. Try it and be convinced. Analysis—Protein 20%, Fat 5%, Fibre 13%.

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the Milk Flow Increase

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Think of it! We send this high-grade, easy-turning machine on approval, freight prepaid, to test at our expense. We take all the risk. Prices from \$15 and upwards, about half what you pay for others, and you can be the judge of its merit. Write to-day for circular "A," which gives full particulars of our trial offer, with prices and easy terms of payment. It's FREE.

DOMO SEPARATOR CO.

Brighton, Ont.

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BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Several imported cows and bulls for sale. Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires—We now offer at bargain bull calves dropped in July 1912. All bred from (imp.) sire and from either dams with good records, or their daughters either imported or home-bred. Some choice February pigs; also young pigs. **Alex Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.**

Stonehouse Ayrshires

Of choicest imported stock and with imp. sires and dams. I am offering young cows, 3, 4 and 5 years of age; a grand bunch of imp. yearling heifers, and a particularly good pair of young bulls.

L.-D. Paone.

HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Que.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES

This herd is now headed by White Hill Free Trader (imp.) No. 33273. championship bull at Sherbrooke; also headed the 1st-prize aged herd. All ages for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. M. WATSON, St. Louis Sta., Que. Telephone in house.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants. JAMES BENNING, WILLIAMSTOWN P. O. Summerstown Sta., Glengarry



Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Beef-Ring.

Would you kindly give me a chart of a 24-share beef-ring, and the pieces that go together, as we are starting one?

H. G.

Ans.—Can any of our readers supply a drawing indicating a side of beef cut into 24 shares (12 cuts to the side)? We have those for 20 shares and 16 shares, but not for 24 shares.

Brine for Cucumbers.

Could you kindly advise me how to brine cucumbers in large quantities, for sale, as I would like to grow them, but don't like to take the time it requires to draw them green every few days to a factory?

INQUIRER.

Ans.—It would scarcely be advisable, under most conditions, to make pickles on a large scale at home. The factory, even though it takes time, is the place to get them pickled. Why not grow enough to make a load each trip. You will have to haul them out before they can be marketed, whether pickled at home or at the factory. It is a very difficult matter to put cucumbers in brine and keep them from losing their color, and cucumbers which have lost color would find very slow sale on the market. While it takes time to deliver them in the summer, on the whole it is advisable.

Ground Limestone.

We put lime upon land. There are thousands of tons of limestones in fields, and in heaps, within an hour's draw from certain fields that require lime. Would these stones, ground to powder, serve the purpose as well as burned lime, for treating soil that we know to be in need of lime? If not, why not? Do you know of any machine that would crush limestone into powder, worked by a gasoline engine, say, 6- or 8-horse power? Where can it be had, and at about what cost?

A. H. S.

Ans.—No doubt the ground limestone would serve the purpose well. Of course, it depends to some extent upon the ingredients in the limestone, and it should always be finely ground. We do not know where such machines are manufactured. Manufacturers should advertise through our columns.

Sun-Dial.

Can I purchase a sun-dial to place, or fix, upon a millstone? What effect do trees or other obstructions have upon a sun-dial?

F. M.

Ans.—A sun-dial on a level millstone is a wooden or metallic plate, bearing a shadow-caster parallel to the axis of the earth. The plate is not necessary, as the shadow-caster may be cemented in or on the stone. Any maker of scientific instruments can set up a shadow-caster on a metallic plate, and engrave the lines to correspond to the shadows at each hour, from sunrise to sunset, in the longest, and every other day of the year, if you give him your latitude. It can be made here in London, Ont. After getting the plate, you still have to solve the problem of placing it on the stone in such a way that the shadow-caster will point exactly north. You cannot do this with a compass on account of the magnetic declination which, in the distance from Montreal to Chicago, amounts to nearly 15 degrees. An elementary knowledge of astronomy and mathematics will qualify one to find the due north and south line, but without that knowledge it can be determined with the aid of a watch keeping correct time, an almanac giving the daily equation of time (the Canadian almanac does this), and a knowledge of the longitude to make the correction necessitated by the fact that the watch is keeping standard time. Indeed, in using a sun-dial, after it is properly set, it is necessary to know, and be able to supply, the distinctions between sun time, mean time, and standard time. The first two are the same on April 15, June 15, Sept. 1, and Dec. 24; on all other days they are different, sometimes by more than a quarter of an hour. The daily differences are given in the Canadian almanac. The shadow-caster, or style, as it is technically called, can not throw a line on the plate while a leafy tree or other object prevents the sun's rays from falling on it. J. D.



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It means painting as it should be—painting that will look the best and wear the longest under all weathers and hard usage.

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Perhaps the last job blistered, cracked or peeled—because the paint was not perfectly made.

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Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
Cattle	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle	60c.	1.50
Sheep or hog	40c.	1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbors to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample mailed free. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

For Sale—Jersey cows and heifers and bulls for exportation. All pedigree and Herd-book stock. For further particulars apply to A. T. SPRINGATE, Breeder and Exporter, Gorey, Jersey, Europe.



Camp Rock Salt, \$10.00 for ton lots, f.o.b. Toronto
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide Street E.
J. J. CLIFF, MANAGER, Toronto Ont.

Ayrshires

Last chance. No females for sale, but still have a few bulls, sired by Woodroffe Comrade whose first heifer in milk gave 11,392 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. butterfat in year; prices right. H. G. HAMIL, Box Grove, Ont. Locust Hill, G.P.R. Markham, G.T.R. and L.D. Phone.

Evergreen Stock Farm 4 bulls, 12 mos. old, from officially backed ancestors, running from 18½ lbs. at 3 yrs. to 22-1-3 lbs. as matured cows, and on sire's side from 24-6-10 to 29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Write, phone, or come to F. E. Pettit, Burgessville, Ont.

Maple Hill Holstein - Friesian—Special offering: My junior herd bull—Choicest Canary, son of Nannet Topsy Clothilde 30.23 lbs.; also choice bull calves. G. W. CLEMONS, R.R. No. 2, St. George, Ont.

When writing please mention The Advocate

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Hens Die.

For some time my hens have been dying, showing the following symptoms: Get lame at first, then gradually droop, and die. They are on a low roost, and have plenty of straw under them. Have been feeding the best of wheat. What is cause, and also cure? M. I.

Ans.—Is the pen damp? Lameness is often a result of rheumatism. Tuberculosis also often shows first symptoms in the form of lameness. Perform a post-mortem examination on the next bird which dies, or kill one of the most badly affected birds for this purpose, and if the liver is found enlarged and covered with yellowish or whitish lesions, you may be sure the disease is tuberculosis. In any case, isolate diseased birds. Clean and whitewash the pen, using carbolic acid in five-per-cent. solution in the material. Let in plenty of light, and give the birds plenty of grit, green feed, meat feed, and clean water or skim milk, in addition to the wheat.

Worms in Pregnant Mare.

We have a mare that is due to foal in June that is badly troubled with worms. All the treatments that I have been able to find have aloe in them, and I notice most of the writers on horse troubles say never to use this drug with in-foal mares. W. M. W.

Ans.—Take 3 ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, and tartar emetic and calomel. Mix, and make into 24 powders. Give a powder night and morning in damp food. Do not give aloe. After the last powder has been given, feed only bran for eight to ten hours, and if a purgative seems necessary, try 1½ pints of raw linseed oil, and feed bran only for twenty-four hours longer. If the mare is anywhere near foaling, do not treat until afterwards. It is sometimes not necessary in the case of in-foal mares to give the linseed oil, and where this is the case, do not give it. Purgatives should be avoided with pregnant mares.

Tubercular Contagion—Line Fence Division.

1. If a man has to kill a bull or cow because it has tuberculosis, and he does not bury the animal, will a cow catch the disease pasturing in the field where the dead bull is, or in the next one to it?

2. There is a line fence between A and B which has never been divided. A wants it divided, and B has drawn a lot of stone and thrown them up next to the fence at one end. Can B take the end that he wants, or will he have to take the end where the stones are? T. E. D.

Ans.—Tuberculosis is a contagious disease, and all animals which have been slaughtered, or die a natural death from it, should be buried or burned. In burying them, it would be well to use a little quicklime. Under no circumstances should a dead carcass be allowed to waste away unburied, and especially in or near fields where other stock are kept.

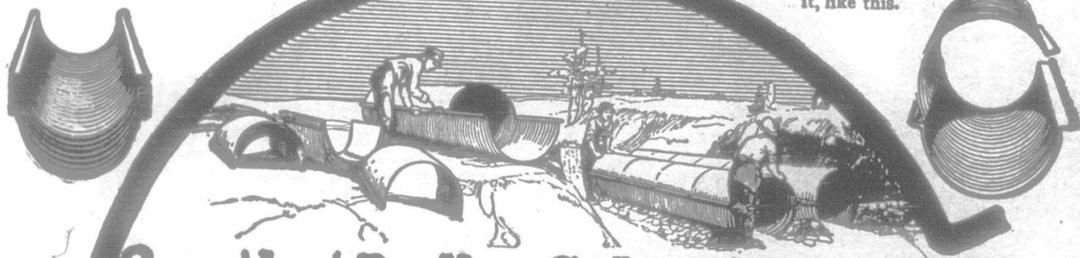
2. This is a case for your local fence-viewers to decide if you cannot agree between yourselves. All you will require to do, provided your fence is in the right place, is to call in the fence-viewers of your district, in the municipality in which you live, and they will apportion the fence for you.

—“I was weeding an—aw—account of a woman being gored to death by a beastly cow, doncher know,” remarked young Duddleigh. “Weally, I can't imagine a more howwible affair, can you, Miss Caustique?” “No, Mr. Duddleigh,” replied Miss Caustique, with a mighty yawn, “unless it is being bored to death by a calf!”

—While crossing a city street a farmer was knocked down by a motor car. Before he could get out of the way he was knocked down again by a motor cycle which came rushing along behind. A friend of his on the pavement yelled to him: “Why didn't you get out of the way?” “How in the dickens did I know it had a colt following it?” was the angry response.

The culvert comes in nested bundles, easy to carry in wagons, right to the road being repaired.

It fits together very easily, when you are ready to instal it, like this.



See that Pedlar Culvert is used this Year on Your Roads

HAVE your township use Pedlar “Toncan Metal” Culvert instead of wood or concrete. Frost and ice cannot break it. It will not wash out. It is good for years and years, because “Toncan” is a non-corroding metal. It needs almost no excavating, and is set in an hour or two. This Pedlar Culvert is famous. It has been installed in hundreds



This is all the excavation you need for a Pedlar Culvert. Wood or Concrete would need five times as much. See how easy it is to instal. It saves work and money.

FREE

A Sample of our Culvert and a Special Book about it to any Farmer or Reeve or Municipal Officer —

of bridges and road culverts. Get our free miniature sample and book on this culvert, and see that it is used this year. Send now. Learn how to permanently improve roads with little work. It makes good roads in your township. See the Reeve uses it.

Improve Your Farm With Pedlar Culvert

Remember that you, personally, can bridge farm ditches and drains with Pedlar Culvert. You can use it as well-curbing instead of stonework. You can bridge your gateway entrance. Pedlar Culvert cannot wash out, is frost-proof, is easy to instal, and above all is in non-corroding “Toncan,” not steel.



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Lakeview Holsteins

Have only two bulls of the serviceable age left and are offering them at very reasonable prices. We are now in a position to offer a few young cows and heifers that are well worth the money asked to anyone looking for the best in breeding.



PURE-BRED REGISTERED Holstein Cattle

The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets. **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION**, F. L. Houghton, Sec., Box 127, Battleboro, Vt.

AVONDALE STOCK FARM

Herd bulls: Prince Hengerveld Pietje 8230 (50582). Sire, Pietje 22nd Woodcrest Lad, out of Pietje 22nd, 31.00 lbs. butter 7 days; greatest imported cow, and one of the greatest young sires of the herd, having already sired a 35-lb. 4-year-old daughter. Dam, Princess Hengerveld De Kol, 33.62 lbs. butter 7 days, highest record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, with 116 tested daughters. King Pontiac Artis Canada 10042 (72294). Sire, King of the Pontiacs, greatest living sire of the herd, and sired by the greatest sire of the breed Pontiac Korndyke. Dam, Pontiac Artis, daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Record, 31.8 lbs. butter 7 days, 128 lbs. 30 days, 1,076 lbs. 365 days. Young bulls from these two great sires for sale, from cows with records up to 29 lbs. Write us, or better come and see them. Visitors always welcome. Address all correspondence to: **A. C. HARDY, Owner.** **H. LORNE LOGAN, Mgr., Brockville, Ont.**

SERVICE BULLS AND BULL CALVES FROM A. R. O. DAMS. Sons of Johanna Concordia Champion, No. 60575, one of the richest bred and best individual bulls of the breed. His granddams, Colantha 4th's Johanna 35.22 lbs. butter in 7 days; fat 4.32 per cent., and Johanna Colantha 2nd 32.90 lbs. butter in 7 days; fat 5.02 per cent. Average butter in 7 days 30.06 lbs.; average fat 4.67 per cent. If you want to increase the butter-fat in your herd, let me sell you one of these bulls. I can spare a few good cows and heifers bred to the “Champion.” Write me your wants and I will try and please you. **MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, L. E. CONNELL, Prop., FAYETTE, FULTON CO., OHIO, U.S.A.**

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Would you like your next bull to be from the same sire as the heifer that holds the world's record for yearly work, and the same sire as the Champion Cow of Canada in the seven day work, and the same sire as the Champion four-year-old of Canada in the thirty-day work? We have bulls of this breeding to offer whose dams have records of over 27 lbs. We have also some extra choice heifers, bred to our junior herd bull, whose dam has a record of 34.60 lbs butter in seven days and 111 lbs. milk a day. Yorkshires of all ages. **D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.**



Holsteins

One six year old cow due this month also fine 2 and 3-years heifers, bred; also a few Yorkshire pigs ready to wean. **A. WATSON & SONS, St Thomas, Ontario.** L. D. Phone Fingal via St. Thomas.

Herd Bull for Sale—Count of Lakeview (9070); calved March 28, 1910. Bred by Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont. A splendid stock-getter. Over 80 per cent. of his get are females. Must sell him, as I have a number of heifers from him of breeding age. He is quiet and sure. Also two young bulls now ready for service, bred by Count of Lakeview, whose dams are granddaughters of Johanna Rhue 4th Lad. Straight and nicely marked. Will sell a few cows due to freshen this month. Bell phone, Fenwick Stn. **C. V. ROBBINS, River Bend, Ont.**

The Maples HOLSTEIN Herd

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mochthilde. For sale a present: Choice bull calves, from Record of Merit dams with records up to 20 lbs. butter in 7 days; All sired by our own herd bull. Prices reasonable. **WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDENS, ONT.**

HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES Minster Farm offers a grandson of Snowflake. She gave 2,054½ lbs. milk in 90 days, and of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol; his dam and sire's dam average 24.075. A sister made 35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days. For extended pedigree and price, write: **R. Honey & Sons, Brickley, Ont.**

Holsteins and Tamworths

I am over-stocked, and will sell a lot of young cows and heifers, winners and bred from winners; officially backed and right good ones. Also Tamworths of all ages. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton P. O., Ont.** Brighton Station. Phone.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure does not cure. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Densely bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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ONE DIPPING KILLS ALL TICKS and keeps SHEEP free from fresh attacks. Used on 20 million sheep annually. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply you send \$1.75 for \$3 packet. Specially illustrated booklet on "Ticks" sent free for asking, a post card brings it. Address Dept. 47 Wm. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Toronto, Ont., 122 Wellington St., W.

Unreserved Dispersal Sale of the most renowned Long-wool Flock in the world, at RIBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND.

In consequence of the death of Henry Dudding, Esq., the whole of the famous, old established Riby

Flock of pure pedigree Lincoln **LONG-WOOL SHEEP** and Herd of **Shorthorn Cattle**

will be sold by auction on **WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY** JULY 9th and 10th, 1913

Owners and breeders abroad are asked to note the date of sale, and desired, if unable to be present personally, to at once instruct their British Agents. Home breeders will please book the date of this final sale. The sale will be held at Riby and comprise about:—

- 50 Shorthorns
- 200 Yearling Rams
- 1,500 Ewes and Yearling Ewes
- 300 Ram Lambs
- 700 Ewe Lambs
- 20 Famous Stud Rams

It is intended that representatives of the Flock and Herd will be exhibited in the different classes at the Royal Agricultural Show to be held at Bristol on Tuesday to Friday, the 1st to the 4th of July.

For all particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Tindall, Wainfleet, Lincolnshire; or Mr. E. J. Turton, Horkstow, Hull (the trustees of the late owner); to Messrs. John Thornton & Co., Auctioneers, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W.; or to Dickinson, Riggall & Davey, Auctioneers, Louth, Grimsby & Briggs, England.

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Present Offering

Choice serviceable Boars including first prize hog, under six months, at Western Fair, 1912.

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ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM SOUTHDOWN ANGUS COLLIES

The best in their respective breeds. Write for information to: ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont. 'Phone. R.R. Sta. and Tel. Office, London.

Duroc Jersey Swine AND JERSEY CATTLE Grand stock, either sex, constantly for sale. Price reasonable. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, Ontario.

When writing mention Advocate

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Putting Out Poison.

Nearly a dozen dogs in this locality (some of them valuable) have been poisoned, we suppose, by men who want to poison foxes. Is this putting out of poison unlawful? If so, what can be done about it? W. J. M.

Ans.—It is provided by Sec. 10 (1) of Chap. 49, of the Ontario Statutes of 1900, that no person shall kill or take any game animal or bird by the use of poison, or poisonous substances, or expose poison, poisoned bait, or other poisonous substances in any place or locality where any game, animal or bird, or any dogs or cattle, may usually have access to the same; and by Sec. 29 (1) of the Act, a fine of from \$5 to \$25 and costs, is provided for any offence coming within such Sec. 10 (1).

Manure Pits.

I have read several articles in "The Farmer's Advocate" in reference to the merit of land fertilizers, and I suppose that everyone is pretty well satisfied that the natural stable manure is of a great deal the best asset to a farmer, although the artificial fertilizers have advantages under certain conditions. The stable manure has many valuable qualities. Do you not think that a great many of these qualities are lost when the farmer takes manure immediately from the stables, and places it on the land in small piles during the winter, and two or three months before it is plowed under, and before it has had an opportunity to get properly rotted? Do you not think it would be profitable to build a manure-shed, with a concrete floor and wall, running four or five feet high, after which a space of two or three feet might be left, and then roofed over in order that fertilizer from the stables could be placed in there during the winter by means of a litter carrier, or otherwise, and allowed to remain there until the following fall, after the crop has been taken off the land, by which time it would be thoroughly rotted, and then all the dirt and muss of taking manure out onto the land could all be accomplished at one time in the year, which would take but a few days. It would then be spread and plowed under immediately, in which way I would think that the land would get all of the nutriment that the fertilizer ever contained. In the first place, the manure-shed, as described, would preserve all of the liquids, and also leave the least opportunity for any of the liquids to evaporate. The best conditions would be made for the fertilizer to be thoroughly rotted in this manner, and I would like to know if a thoroughly-rotted fertilizer is not much more valuable to the land than green fertilizer taken immediately from the stable to the field? What percentage of value would be lost, in your estimation, in immediately-taken green manure from the stables to the fields daily, placing it in small piles where, after being bleached for two or three months by sun, wind and rain, it would finally be spread and plowed under in the spring? Is it not advantageous to put manure on the land after harvest, and plowed under immediately, which would leave it all ready for crop the following spring? Have you had any experience with manure-sheds such as described? If so, have they been found satisfactory, or otherwise? B. A.

Ans.—Experiments by Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, indicated that a ton of fresh manure was worth practically as much as a ton of rotted, and that it took about two tons of fresh to make one ton of rotted. The results of his tests strongly favored the application of manure in fresh condition whenever practicable. For those periods of the year when this is not feasible, the manure-pit you describe is advantageous, but we are not sure that a cover is advisable so long as horse-manure and cow-manure are piled deeply in a water-tight cement crib or basin. Undoubtedly there is loss involved with any method of handling manure, but all things considered, we believe it best to haul direct to the field and spread, except on rolling land not in sod, where it may be better to place in small piles until spring, or else in a large pile, and distribute with the spreader as early as possible.

WHEN YOUR



COMES IN

HAVE you been telling yourself that you would have the right kind of a roof on that barn when your ship comes in?

Then why not anticipate that ship of yours and hasten its arrival?

Every day lost means just so much depreciation in the value of your property.

And when the inevitable warning comes, in the form of damage to your barn and its contents through wind and water—or possibly lightning—you may not be so well prepared to meet the expense of a new roof as you are right now.

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that will net you from 15c to 20c more on every sheep you shear with a Stewart No. 9 Machine. Don't labor with hand shears, in the old, hard, sweaty way. Don't have aching, swollen wrists. Don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts. Take off the fleece smoothly and quickly in one unbroken blanket with a

Stewart No. 9 BALL BEARING Shearing Machine

and get a length and quality of wool that will bring the highest price. The Stewart runs so easily a child can turn the handle while you shear. Extra profits soon pay for it. It's the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in PRICE every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Price complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart pattern, only **\$15.75**

Get one from your dealer, or send us \$2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for the balance. Money and transportation charges back if you are not pleased with it.

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The Best for Clipping Horses, Mules and Cows

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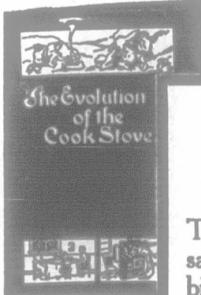
AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASSOCIATION Only Shropshire Association recognized by U. S. Government Largest membership of any live-stock association in the world. Life membership \$5.00. No yearly dues. Write for information. J. M. WADE, SECRETARY, LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Large White Yorkshires Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT. Long-distance 'phone. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Tamworths—A few bred sows; also some very choice spring litters ready to wean. **Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns**—Bred from the prizewinning herds of England; have a choice lot of young pigs, both sexes, pairs not akin; and also the dual-purpose Shorthorns. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES Present offering: Select sows. Choice boars ready for service; also younger stock, the get of Duke of Somerset, imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE, P. O. Langford station. Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS I am now offering young sows, bred, and young bears of breeding age, chuck full of imp. blood and show ring quality; I think the best lot I ever bred. Also younger ones of both sexes. **A. A. Colwill, Newcatle, Ont., L.D. 'Phone**



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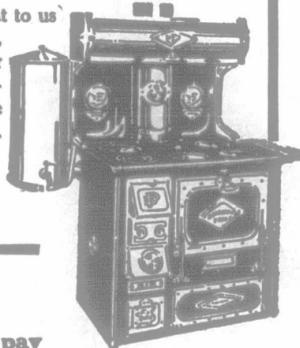
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Thousands upon thousands of Canadians have sent us direct for their ranges, and we have yet to hear a complaint. Our unconditional guarantee goes with every range.



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Think of the money you could have saved if your buildings had been covered with a roofing that never had to be coated, graveled or repaired! You'll never have to spend a cent for coating or repairs if you use



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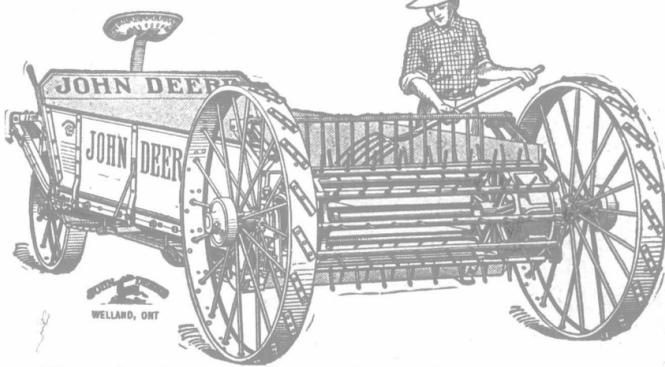
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John Deere Spreader

The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle



Revolutionizing the Spreader Business Simplest and Strongest Spreader

On the John Deere Spreader, the Spreader with the Beater on the Axle, two hundred working parts that continually give trouble, are done away with. This spreader is so simple and strong that it does not get out of order. It has no clutches, no chains, no adjustments.

The John Deere Spreader is the greatest improvement in spreaders since their invention. It is as much in advance of ordinary spreaders as the self-binder was over the old reaper.

The Beater on the Axle

Mounting the beater on the axle makes the John Deere Spreader possible. This feature is fully patented. You cannot get it on any other spreader. The beater on the axle does away with all chains and clutches. It puts the strain and stress of spreading on the main axle—where it belongs—not on the sides of the box or the frame of the spreader.

Mounting the beater on the axle makes the John Deere Spreader easy to load—low down.

Only "Hip-High"

Sides of the John Deere Spreaders are only "hip-high." The first three feet you lift a fork of manure are easiest of all. From there on to the top of the ordinary spreader is hard work.

You lift manure only three feet with the John Deere Spreader. You always see into the spreader, just

Valuable Spreader Data Free—Get this at once. It contains reasons for using manure—how to apply it to the land, how to store it, and a description of the John Deere Spreader, the Spreader with the Beater on the Axle. Ask for this Data as Package No. Y119

John Deere Plow Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario

where each forkful is needed. Wheels do not interfere with loading.

Few Parts

There are no clutches to get out of order, no chains to give trouble, and no adjustments to be made on the John Deere Spreader. On old style spreaders, ten to twenty adjustments are necessary before they will work at all. Any one of these, wrongly made, might put the spreader out of business.

To start spreading with a John Deere Spreader, move the lever at the driver's right back until the finger or dog meets the large stop at the rear of the machine—there is no clutch. The John Deere Spreader does not get out of order. It is always ready for use.

Roller Bearings

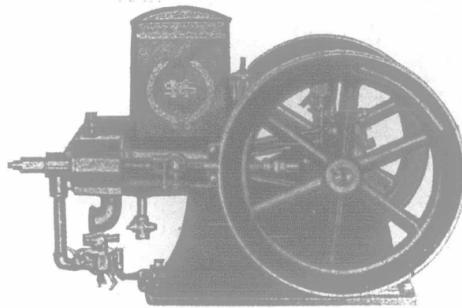
Roller bearings, few working parts, the center of the load comparatively near the team and the weight distributed over four wheels, make the John Deere Spreader light draft. There are four sets of roller bearings, two between the main axle and the beater, and two in the front wheels.

Bridge-Like Construction

The substantial steel frame on John Deere Spreaders has high-carbon structural steel side sills. Like modern railway bridges it is built on the best known principles of steel construction.

It is securely bolted, insuring rigidity and perfect alignment, even after years of use.

THE ST. MARYS "KOAL-OIL-KING"



Gas, Gasoline and Coal Oil Engines are specially adapted for work on your farm.

The St. Marys is the only simple Engine. Easiest engine to start and operate. Anyone can run it. So simple that it can hardly get out of order. It has only one-third the number parts seen on other engines. Runs on one-third less fuel. Runs on gas, gasoline or Coal Oil. Gasoline is becoming higher in price all the time, so you will be money in pocket by having our Engine that runs on coal oil.

It is mounted on skids, ready to run. It will pump your water, grind your feed, saw your wood, run the cream separator, churn and washing machine by day and light your home with electricity by night.

All engines FULLY GUARANTEED and shipped ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL to any Point in Canada. Write for further particulars of our 2½, 4 and 7 horse-power engines.

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(Incorporated under Special Acts of the Province of Nova Scotia, Canada.)

Bankers' Bond Company, Limited, and
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\$1,500,000 SIX PER CENT. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK

(Being the unsold Portion of an issue of \$2,000,000)

(Secured by Mortgage and Issued in denominations of \$100 or multiples thereof. Redeemable at 105 and accrued interest at any time after 1 July, 1919, upon six months' notice. Transferable at Eastern Trust Company, Montreal and Halifax, or at Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Toronto.)

Interest payable by cheque half yearly, January 1st and July 1st, at par, at any Branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia or Royal Bank of Canada.

PRICE 98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :	10% ON APPLICATION	}	25% ON APPLICATION
	88% ON ALLOTMENT		25% ON JUNE 1, 1913
	98%		25% ON JULY 1, 1913
			23% ON AUG. 1, 1913

Permanent engraved certificates will be issued upon receipt of payment in full.

Interim Receipts for payments on account of Debenture Stock will be issued, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum from dates of payment. Interest on Debenture Stock will be payable from January 1st, 1913, and accrued interest thereon and on installments will be adjusted when all payments have been completed

Legal opinion of Mr. Hector McInnes, K. C., of Halifax will be furnished upon request

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE ISSUE

(as furnished by the President and General Manager of the Company)

- (1) A conservative valuation of the Company's mortgaged assets is \$20,000,000.
- (2) This issue of Debenture Stock ranks equally with \$1,000,000 now outstanding, and is secured by a Mortgage to the Eastern Trust Company, on the Company's assets subject only to an issue of 5% Bonds limited to \$6,000,000.
- (3) After making provision for the Bonds issued, there remains assets to the value of \$14,000,000, equal to nearly 5 times the Debenture Stock issued.
- (4) The Debenture Stock is a senior security to \$1,030,000 Preferred Stock (which receives 8% dividends) and \$6,000,000 Common Stock (which receives 6% dividends).
- (5) In addition to a large and modern manufacturing industry, including blast furnaces, open hearth and steel plant, steel rolling mills, coke ovens, etc., etc., the Company owns 83½ square miles of iron ore areas at Conception Bay, Newfoundland, (containing according to reports of eminent engineers 200,000,000 tons of proven ore and over 1,200,000,000 tons of ore reasonably supposed to exist) and coal areas at Cape Breton estimated to contain over 2,500,000,000 tons of coal.
- (6) The average earnings of the Company for the last three years (after providing interest and sinking fund on the Bonds) amounted to \$723,500 per annum, equal to over 4 times interest on Debenture stock including this issue.

Prospectus and application forms may be obtained from, and subscription forwarded to
F. B. McCurdy & Co., Halifax and Montreal
Any Branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia and The Royal Bank of Canada

or to

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