

APRIL 8, 1915

Half-inch galvanized steel cable. Flexible and very strong.

Staves 2 in. by 6 in. Norway Pine.

Adjustable airtight doors, interchangeable.

Specially constructed door frame. Cannot get out of shape.

OVER

ENGINE

VALVES OF RICKEL STEEL DROP FORGINGS  
SPECIAL TYPE OF CARBURETTOR PREVENTS FLOODING  
THROTTLE GOVERNING SYSTEM  
HIGH TENSION BOSCH MAGNETO IGNITION - NO BATTERIES

OIL BOX WITH LEDGE AUTOMATICALLY ENSURING CORRECT LEVEL AND CONSEQUENT EFFICIENT LUBRICATION  
GASOLINE TANK AUTOMATIC PUMP FEED

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Oct. 9th, 1914.  
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made from milk

ALEXANDER.  
LIMITED  
TORONTO

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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 15, 1915.

No. 1177

Dairy and Cold Storage  
Commissioners Dec 31, 15  
Dept. of Agriculture

## The Only Roofing You Can Afford to Buy



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



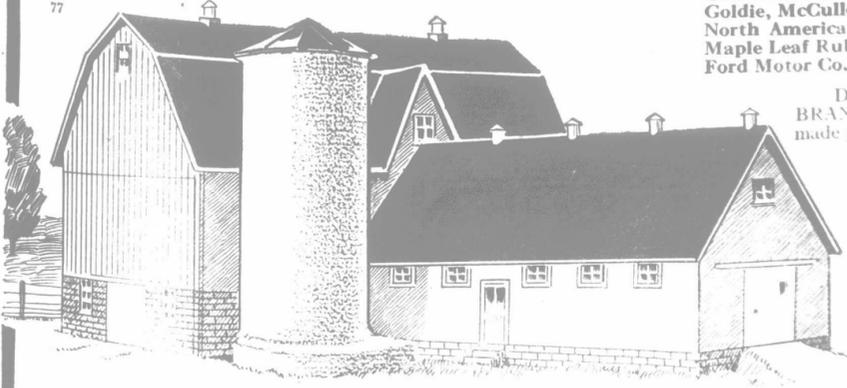
Do you know that great manufacturing concerns with the expert knowledge and advice of architects and builders at their command, roof with BRANTFORD—and their plants are valued in the hundreds of thousands! Put on a roofing that will pay you, please you, and last indefinitely.

# Brantford Roofing

MADE IN CANADA

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

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET.



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

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Canadian General Electric Co.  
Geo. White & Sons  
Goldie, McCulloch Co., Limited  
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McClary Stove Works  
Hiram Walker & Sons  
Knechtel Kitchen Cabinet Co.  
Waterous Engine Works  
Preston Car & Coach Co.  
The R. McDougall Co.  
McLaughlin Carriage Co.

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

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

### Get Roofing Booklet--Free

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

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

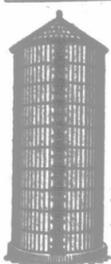
The only roll roofing plant in Canada controlled entirely by Canadian capital

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Let us qualify you either to go to the front or take the place here of others who have gone—good chauffeurs are scarce. All makes of Gasoline Motor Engines, repairing, etc., thoroughly studied. Our diploma qualifies you for Government chauffeurs' license examination. Write to-day for particulars and free booklet. Classes now starting.

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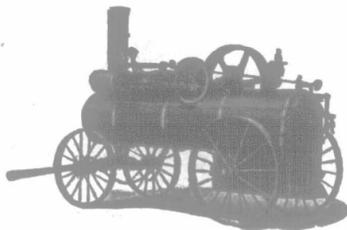
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is perfectly air-tight. No frozen or spoiled ensilage around the walls. Convenient and perfect fitting doors that you can adjust without hammer or wrench. Made of guaranteed long leaf yellow pine. Built to last a lifetime. Stands rigid when empty. You may pay more money, but you can't get a better silo.

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New and rebuilt portable engines. Splendid stock of rebuilt portable engines. 10 to 18 h.-p., suitable for farmers' own use, silo filling, threshing or other work. Send for rebuilt list.

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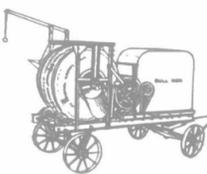
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Geneva Metal Wheel Co., Geneva, Ohio

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Capacity, 50 cubic yds. per day. Just the machine for small jobs. Pays for itself in 20 days' use. Built to last a lifetime. Send for Catalogue No. 1B.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Ltd.  
Dept. B, London, Ontario  
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

**SYDNEY BASIC SLAG**

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The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited  
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Send this coupon with remittance of \$1.00 to the F.A. Pen Co., 100 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. The F.A. Pen Co. will send you a fountain pen of your own choice, and will also send you a copy of the "F.A. Pen" magazine, which is published monthly. The F.A. Pen Co. is the largest manufacturer of fountain pens in the world. Write for a list of the various styles of pens and the prices. The F.A. Pen Co. is a member of the International Pen Manufacturers' Association.

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Well now, do you know two widows, one left comfortably provided for by life insurance money and another left destitute? Ask them what they think of life insurance. Then draw your own conclusions.

If what they say leads you to believe in life insurance—as we believe it will—ask for our free booklet "Safeguard your legacy." It will tell you about an Imperial Life Policy in which your husband can invest a few dollars each year. Then if he should die we will pay to you as long as you live—regularly—each month—a certain amount of money to keep you and the little ones from want.

Fill out and mail the coupon below.

Name.....Age.....

Address.....

Husband's occupation is.....

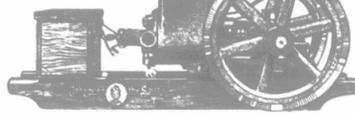
**THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada**  
HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO

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**GILSON SALES INCREASED 50% OVER LAST YEAR WHY?**

BECAUSE SHREWD CONSERVATIVE BUYERS WHOSE MOTTO IS "SAFETY FIRST" RECOGNIZE THAT GILSON GOES-LIKE-SIXTY ENGINES REPRESENT THE GREATEST VALUE.

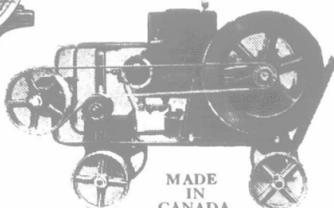


JOHNNY-ON-THE-SPOT, \$47.50

The only high-class engine within the reach of all.

Special exclusive features which put Gilson Engines in a class by themselves:

The new improved carburetor for certain, easy starting. No cranking necessary. Simplified speed-changing device. Wonderfully efficient and reliable governor. Patented friction clutch pulley with removable rims of various sizes. Oversize crankshaft and broad bearings. The frost-proof hopper. Wonderful economy and large surplus of power over rating, due to the long stroke principle and scientifically correct construction. The 60-Speed line shaft on the 2 and 3 h.-p. sizes. WRITE FOR CATALOGUES. Every man who gets a Gilson Engine secures for himself Safety, Service and Satisfaction.



The GILSON 60-Speed "Farmer's Power House on Wheels"

GILSON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, 49 York Street, Guelph, Ontario

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Grown and packed by the first and only large farm in Canada organized for exclusive purpose of growing high-yielding seed.

Our seed is grown from selected seed, harvested when thoroughly matured. Selected in field. Cured in drying house built exclusively for the purpose. Every ear cured separately. Tested before shipment. Guaranteed as to variety and germination. We grow all seed we sell. Write for circular.

**ESSEX COUNTY SEED FARMS, LIMITED**

Amherstburg, Ontario  
G. R. Cottrell, President A. McKenney, B. S. A., Superintendent

**GILSON ENSILAGE CUTTERS**

take 4-horse power. They cut silage in 10 seconds and elevate it to the silo. They are made of the best material and are built to last a lifetime. They are the only ensilage cutters in the world. Write for a list of the various styles of cutters and the prices. The Gilson Ensilage Cutter Co. is a member of the International Ensilage Cutter Manufacturers' Association.

**THE GILSON**



IT THROWS AND BLOWS

**Clover Seeds**

**Government Standard**

No. 1 Red Clover	\$12.50 per bus.
No. 2 " "	11.50 " "
No. 1 Alsike	12.00 " "
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No. 1 Alfalfa	
(Northern)	12.00 " "
No. 2 Timothy	4.75 " "
(Grades No. 1 for purity and germination)	
No. 3 Timothy	\$4.25 per bus.

Terms cash with order. Bags extra at 25c. each. On all orders east of Manitoba of \$25 or over we pay the freight. We guarantee seeds to satisfy or ship back at our expense.

Ask for sample if necessary.

TODD & COOK  
Seed Merchants

Stouffville - Ontario

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Oats, O.A.C. No. 72	\$1.30 per bus.
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Goose Wheat	1.85 per bus.
Red Fife Wheat	2.00 per bus.
"Early Centennial" Peas	2.35 per bus.
"Silver Hull" Buckwheat	1.15 per bus.
SEED CORN (Flint varieties)	(50 lbs.)
Compton's Early	1.65 per bus.
Longfellow	1.80 per bus.
King Philip	1.60 per bus.
(Dent varieties)	
White Cap, Yellow Dent	1.40 per bus.
Improved Leaming	1.40 per bus.
Flax Seed	4.00 per 100 lbs.
SEED POTATOES	
Choice New Brunswick Government inspected stock.	(90 lbs.)
Irish Cobblers	\$1.00 per bag.
Delawares	90c. per bag.
Prices are f.o.b. Toronto (bags included).	
TERMS:—Cash with order.	

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**Guaranteed Genuine Everlasting Grimm Alfalfa**

Produces plants with large branching roots which resist winter conditions. Leafier and of better feeding value than other varieties. Booklet "How I Discovered the Grimm Alfalfa," and sample free. Will also send testimonials from patrons in your locality.

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"GET THE HABIT"  
Buy your seed from the Potter Farm. Guaranteed to germinate 95% or better. "Wis. No. 7" Write for circular. "White Cap" THE POTTER FARM Essex Ontario. Roy D. Potter, Mgr.

**Strawberry and Raspberry Plants**

Buy your plants direct from the grower. We have been in the small fruit business for years, and keep only those varieties that we know to be profitable. Write for catalogue.

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**200 Bushels 21 Barley**

Grown after roots and corn. Yield about 70 bus. per acre; sample good; seed pure. Price \$1 per bus.; 16 oz. cotton bags 25c.

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**SELECTED SEED POTATOES**

Excellent table potatoes, white, shallow-eyed, good yielder and keeper.

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50 varieties; Raspberries 15 varieties; Seed Potatoes 10 varieties. Free Catalogue. THE LAKEVIEW FERTILIZER FARM. H. L. McConnell & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.



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Paint preserves the wood. Paint keeps floors sanitary and healthful. Painted floors make the rooms bright and cheery. Painted floors are easily cleaned—a damp cloth keeps them free of dust and germs. Paint your floors and thus have them always Spic and Span.

## Senour's Floor Paint

"MADE IN CANADA"

is all ready to brush on—anyone can apply it evenly and smoothly. It gives a hard, durable, lustrous finish, that stays fresh and bright, and wears, and wears, and wears. And it costs less to use than other floor paint, because it covers more surface and wears longer.

Senour's Floor Paint comes in 14 beautiful colors, suitable for every floor in the house from kitchen to garret.

Write for a color card, and a copy of our entertaining book, "The House That Jack Built". Written for children, but "grown ups" get a lot of fun out of it. We'll also give you the name of our nearest dealer-agent.

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO

**The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.**  
LIMITED  
655 DROLET STREET, MONTREAL.



## Ewing's Grass and Clover Seed

### No. 1 Government Standard

has earned a high reputation for sure germination, sturdy growth and heavy crops.

We buy the seed from the districts which we have found produce the cleanest and best strains. Then we clean and re-clean it until it comes well within the Government Standard in freedom from those noxious weeds that are so easy to introduce to your fields, and so hard to eradicate.

Some of our famous Brands:

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- Ewing's "Eagle" Brand Late Mammoth Red Clover.
- Ewing's "Best" Brand Alsike Clover.
- Ewing's "Sun" Brand Timothy.
- Ewing's "Moon" Brand Timothy.

All No. 1 Government Standard.

WRITE FOR PRICES TO  
THE WILLIAM EWING CO. LIMITED, Seed Merchants, McGill Street, MONTREAL.

### The National Starter

Puts life into the wires. Builds for bells, buzzers, phones, gas engines, autos, lights, tractors, blasting, and all battery needs. Cost no more—last longer. Backed by quarter century repute. Sold everywhere.

Made in Canada by Canadian Carbon Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

Convenient for use in:  
Farmstock  
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Boats—no extra charge.

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It is easier to keep up than catch up. It takes two years for trees to bear after the foliage is destroyed. Remember, too, that dormant spraying is important, and in some states spraying is compulsory. Sprayed fruit is good fruit and good fruit always brings a good price in any season.

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Bucket, Barrel, Power and Traction Sprayers include 70 combinations, for orchard, field, garden, poultry house and home use. Our "Spray" booklet shows how you can buy barrel or bucket sprayer now and build to larger uses when you need it. Ask your dealer to show this line and write us for "Spray" booklet and our spraying guide. Both Free.

Use in any wagon.

THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., Ltd.  
414 Symington Avenue Toronto, Canada

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## WEST INDIES

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Special Facilities for Tourists.

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

### Rolls The Ground Better

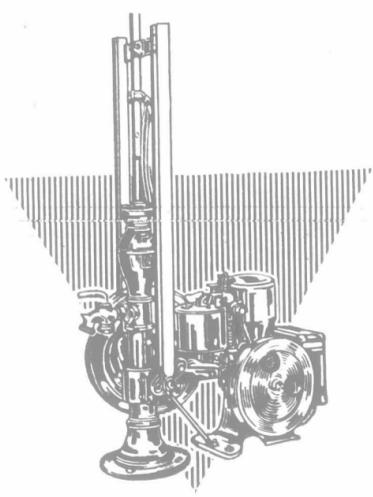
No neck weight—Perfectly rigid frame—RUNS EASILY.

## The Bissell

Land Roller will work your soil, no matter how stiff and lumpy, better than you've ever had it done before. Write Dept. W. for catalog.

T. E. Bissell Company Limited  
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Jno. Deere Plow Co., Ltd., 77 Jarvis St., Toronto, Selling Agents for Ontario and Quebec.



## Eclipse Engines are labor savers

They not only save labor on the farm, but they will do more work in less time at less cost, than is possible in any other way.

**"MADE-IN-CANADA"**

They are light, strong, simple to operate, absolutely reliable and have sufficient power to run a pump, churn, cream separator or any other light machine. The value of Fairbanks-Morse Eclipse Engines as money makers on the farm, is so great compared with the cost that it is truly remarkable that any farm is without one or more.

An Eclipse will do the work of ten men, but two months wages of one man pays for it. Fairbanks-Morse Engines are **"Guaranteed for Life"**. Our free booklet "Power on the Farm" tells all about the Eclipse and other farm Engines. Write for it now and read the story that will solve your problem of help.

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Get this  
**LOUDEN**  
Bird Proof  
Barn Door Hanger

and have the barn door hang and run right for all time. This is positively the finest Barn Door Hanger on the market. As its name implies birds cannot build in the track. The track is hollow with closed ends. No ice or snow in winter or trash in summer can possibly get in to clog it. Runs on two strongly braced trolley wheels always smooth and easy running. Hinged so as to make it flexible and to allow the door to swing outwards and upwards if occasion requires.

**Ask for the Louden Line**  
—over 47 years of experience and practical experiments go to make Louden goods efficient and reliable. We make

**"Everything for the Barn"**  
including Cow Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Cans, Hay Forks and Slings.

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County Agents wanted. Write for particulars.  
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WE CAN SUPPLY YOU

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LARGEST OWNERS AND DEVELOPERS OF REAL ESTATE IN CANADA

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Gentlemen 82-88 KING ST. E. TORONTO.

Kindly send me list of Farms & Fruit Lands you have for sale with full information in regard to same.

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It is the best on the market and costs less to buy and construct. Are you throwing away profits? If you have not already built a silo your feed bill is at least 33 1/3% higher and 75% poorer quality. Ensilage now-a-days is the one best and cheapest cattle food. Save your waste crops—store them in a silo.

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is the only silo to build, because we manufacture right in our own factory each and every part of the ADIRONDACK. Because it is made on the "Sturdy Stave" principle, which is the strongest and most durable. Because every piece of lumber necessary to construct the ADIRONDACK is treated with our special preservative process, which makes them 100% more durable, free from decay under all weather conditions. BECAUSE THEY COST YOU LESS MONEY.

Illustrated catalogue sent FREE on request.

It will pay you to investigate the ADIRONDACK "Sturdy Stave" before deciding on the kind of silo to build.

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My twenty years experience in the roofing business has convinced me that you take no chances with roofing backed up by J-M Responsibility.

John E. Myers  
Sussex, N. J.

Hundreds of folks in the southern tier of New York State and over the line in northern New Jersey know what John Myers stands for—and a lot of J-M Roofs up that way back him up, too.

**Your Roof Becomes Our Roof** when you cover your building with J-M Roofing and register that roof with us.

You may have a guarantee if you want one; but what value is a guarantee without responsibility behind it? Every foot of roofing we ever made was made not merely to sell but to serve. J-M Responsibility is not a policy. It is a principle.

J-M Responsibility gives this roofing service because our branches cover the country and our representatives are everywhere.

J-M Asbestos Roofings never need painting and last for years. Not only weather-proof but also fire-retardant. Sparks and flying brands will not ignite them.

**J-M Asbestos Roofings are examined by Underwriters' Laboratories under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.**

If every J-M roof owner will register his J-M Roof with us, we will see that that roof gives him full roofing service. Tell us what kind of building you have to roof and we will give you our experience with roofs of that kind.

# J-M ROOFING Responsibility

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| Albany | Buffalo    | <b>H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.</b> |              |             |               | Portland, Ore. | Seattle        |
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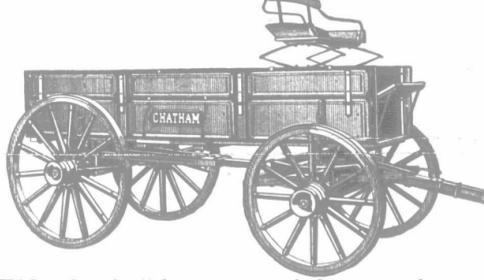
**J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles**  
Fire- and weather-proof, last forever. Highly artistic.

**J-M Asbestos Ready Roofing**  
Weather-proof, fire-retardant, needs no coating. First cost only cost.

**J-M Regal Ready Roofing**  
"Rubber Type" ready roofing for general roofing purposes.

**J-M Roofings for every Requirement**

## International Harvester Wagons



**MEN** who build wagons of first grade quality, throughout, work for a reputation. To many buyers all wagons look alike, nor is it possible even for an expert always to pick the better wagon of the two after a wagon is put together and painted.

This is why a good reputation is a most valuable asset to a wagon. Their good reputation practically assures the buyer that he will get his money's worth in a **Petrolia** or **Chatham** wagon.

In order to keep the reputation of the **Petrolia** and **Chatham** wagons up to the point where it belongs, all wood used is carefully selected, and then air-dried under cover. The lumber dries for at least two years, most of it three years, some of it—particularly the pieces for the hubs, which receive special attention—even longer. Air-drying produces tough wagon lumber because the sap dries naturally with the wood and binds its fibres together. It is this right drying of good wood which gives **Petrolia** and **Chatham** wagons the qualities necessary to live up to their reputation.

I H C local agents can furnish you with catalogues giving a great deal of valuable information about these wagons. If you had rather get it direct from us, drop a card to the nearest branch house.



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**A DOLLAR'S WORTH** We make but one grade of fence and THAT is the BEST. It will pay you to investigate before placing your order.

The ANTHONY is made from a full gauge No. 9 wire of the best quality, (there are no light wires used in the construction of the Fence), as

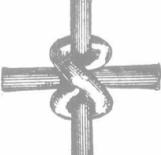
The Line Wires are No. 9 Wire  
The Stay Wires are No. 9 Wire  
and The Knot Wires are No. 9 Wire

All No. 9 Wire  
Throughout

We are not giving a free excursion to Middletown nor making you a present of a dollar for every dollar's worth of fence you buy from us, but we are giving you full dollar value for every dollar invested and a fence that will satisfy you for all time to come. Let us know your requirements and we will submit you a price that is right.

**THE ANTHONY WIRE FENCE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED**  
WALKERVILLE, - ONTARIO  
Live agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

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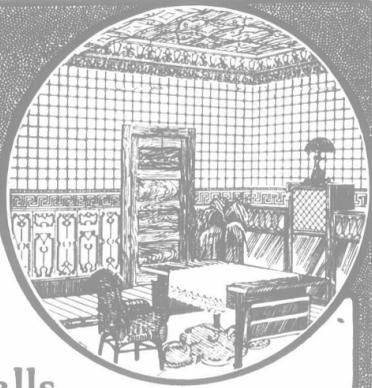
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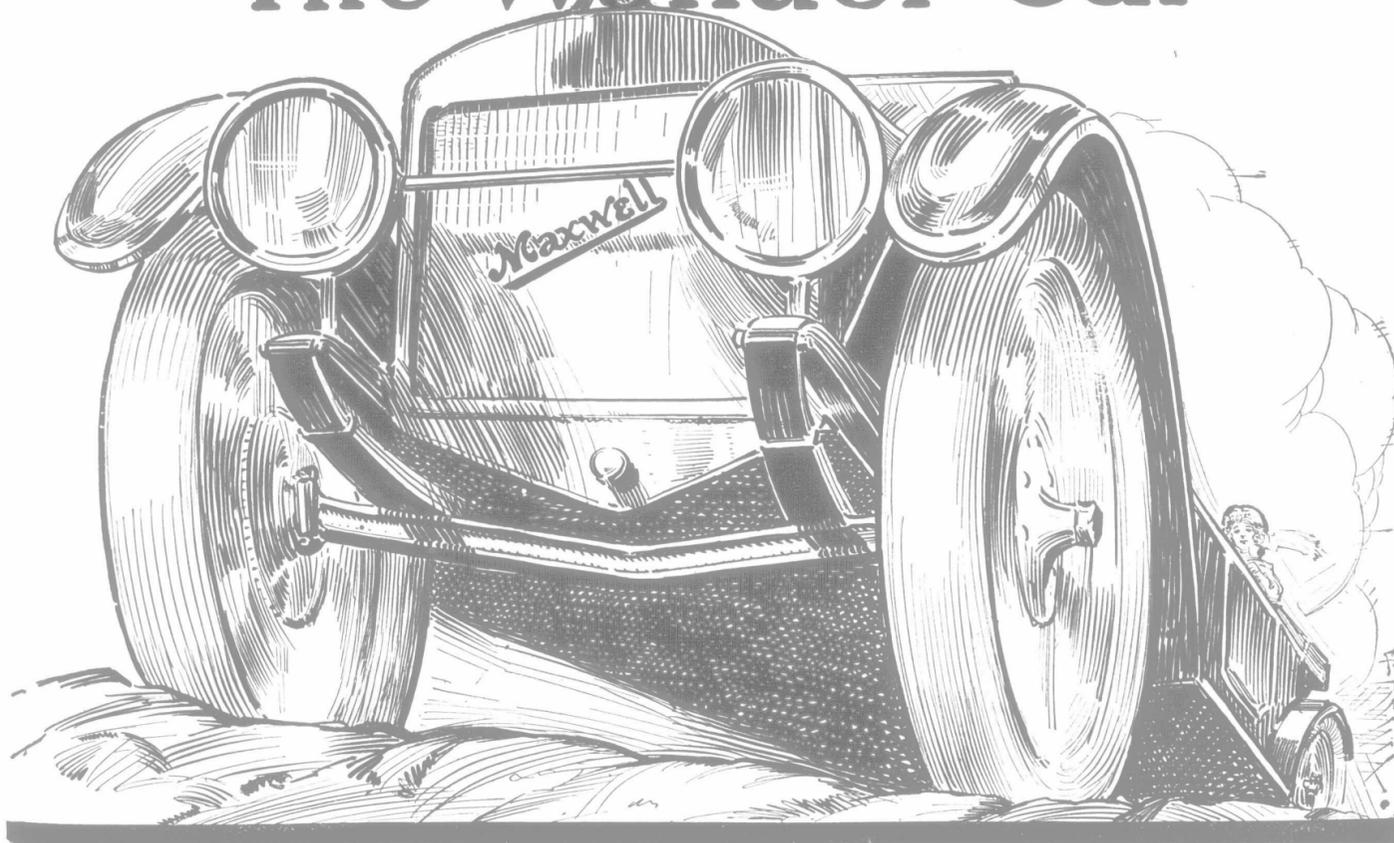
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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 15, 1915.

No. 1177

**EDITORIAL.**

A seeding better than usual is what the farmer wants.

If a regular rotation has never been followed start now.

Farm a little better this year than ever before. It is necessary.

Watch the drill that it may be kept sowing the required amount of seed.

The currycomb and brush will aid greatly in keeping the horses in condition during the Spring work.

Remember the bad places in the roads when "road-work" time comes and repair them properly.

Cattle rambling over the meadows at this season will not improve the chances for a good hay crop.

Some Ottawa investigations have revealed the fact that it sometimes pays better to be a middleman than a manufacturer.

Many thinking readers still believe that if marketing difficulties were solved production would increase by leaps and bounds.

Clover is high, but try sowing a little more of it to the acre this year than usual. On most land ten or twelve pounds will not be too much.

With yearling lambs selling at \$12 per cwt., and all sheep products advanced, sheep breeding should receive the attention of more stock farmers.

Try a regular pay-day with your hired man this season. It will meet with his approval and will mean better relations between employer and employee.

We hope those who predict an early end of the war in Europe are right. The world will rejoice to see the great nightmare over and permanent peace established.

Success with live stock depends greatly upon the watchful eye of the herdsman. The man who cannot see the little changes and how they affect the stock is not a stockman.

What percentage of your corn will germinate and send up strong, vigorous shoots? If you don't know you should and the method of ascertaining is simple and within the reach of all.

Clean the cultivator teeth, the disk harrow, the plow mold-board and the teeth of the drag harrow when unhitching at night that they may the better clean themselves the next morning.

The man who "pushes" his work is always ahead while his neighbor who allows his work to push him is invariably behind. This applies to financial condition as well as to actual labor.

**Agriculture's Opportunity.**

In discussing with a leader in agricultural thought a few days ago, some of the big questions confronting Canadian agriculture, he made a statement to this effect.—This is agriculture's grand opportunity to get just recognition—and we believe it is, but it must have the support of real leaders, and its representatives in parliament must not forget that their first duty is to look after the interests of the people forming the constituency which elects them. We can rest assured that the representatives of cities and towns will be men untiring in their efforts to promote the welfare of those cities and towns and the people living in them. A city never elects a farmer to parliament; no more should a rural constituency elect a city man. A few days ago a writer objected to a statement made by a correspondent advising that farmers be sent to parliament holding that a parliament of farmers would be a fizzle. Quite true, but let the cities send their representatives and the rural districts rural men, ready to stand by their interests regardless of party politics and then look for good government.

This is agriculture's opportunity. The farming industry should be represented by men who are farmers or who at least know something of farming conditions and who are not afraid to speak out or act in parliament according to their convictions. Let the cities elect the doctors, lawyers, and men of finance, transportation and commerce and let the country districts elect the man who knows by experience the ills of agriculture, and from that experience should be in a position to suggest remedies. Big men are needed—men who can see through the cigar smoke in the lobby the aims of the smooth-tongued politician who seeks to rob them of their real worth to their constituency and country,—men who will not even twitch a muscle at the crack of the party whip,—men who will stand, fight and vote for the interests of agriculture which they represent. Because a man is a farmer when he is elected to parliament, because he is a back-bencher when he makes his first appearance on the floor of the house, because he is not so fluent as his professional colleagues is no reason why he should sit out session after session and never be heard from more than to rush to the chamber when lashed into line by the party whip to cast his vote with his party. We have heard it said before now that all most farmers were good for when elected to parliament was to smoke cigars and vote when a division occurred. We think this is a reflection on farmer members; all are not like that, far from it. But in the past, too many have been politicians first and representatives of the farming constituency which elected them last or just before an election when votes were needed for re-election. Every rural constituency should have and has in it several men, farmers, who if they would throw off party politics and enter the fight as independent liberals or independent conservatives, and would carry the fight to the floor of parliament and stick to their guns regardless of caucus, lobbying or party whip would make good members for this country and would raise the status of agriculture in the eyes of all the people including agriculturists themselves.

The war has served to turn all eyes toward the farmer. The products of the farm are even more necessary than arms or ammunition, and yet it took a world catastrophe to make the people see how the very life of the country depends upon the

farmer. The farmer is asked to do his utmost; he is lauded as the real strength of the country; he is pleaded with to produce; he is patted on the back as the backbone of the country. Opportunity knocks at his door. Unless he grasps it the end of the war may see it gone for years, perhaps forever. This is not a selfish proposal to take advantage of conditions to reap individual gains. Not at all. But it is a proposal to make agriculture as a whole benefit after the war is over. People know now that they depend for their very existence on the farmer. They must not be allowed to forget this. To make the most of the situation there must be a unity of purpose on the part of Canadian agriculturists; they must be represented by men big enough to impress their case upon parliament as well as upon the business world at large; they must do things. People the country over are looking with expectant eyes to agriculture to pull Canada out of the present depression. Is it not a good time to grasp the opportunity, to be watchful that our leaders do not stony, to put agriculture where it belongs in a country which boasts of farm products first, last and all the time?

**Can Fat Be Fed Into Milk?**

At several of the creamery meetings held throughout Western Ontario during the past winter the old question of feeding fat into milk came up again and again. This question has cropped up for years, and some practical feeders of dairy cattle are generally found putting faith in the belief that it is possible by feeding richer feed to increase the percentage of fat in the milk, while those connected with the educational and business phases of dairying stick firmly to the belief that it is not generally possible to appreciably affect the percentage of fat in any cow's milk by changing her feed. We once talked with a man who was sure that when he fed a large proportion of corn and peas in his ration his cow gave a richer milk. Of one thing he was certain, the cow gave more milk, which, set in shallow pans, seemed to give a thicker cream. Because the cream was thicker he at once concluded that the milk was richer in fat, whereas the thickness of the cream may not have had anything to do with the richness of the milk.

Experimental work has definitely settled the fact that, generally speaking, it is not possible to materially change the percentage of fat in a cow's milk by making changes in her diet and keeping her under normal conditions. We recently made a study of a table showing the amounts of milk and of fat given by four cows, two of which were placed on a good ration for a month, while the other two were placed on a poor ration the first month, and the rations were shifted from each pair of cows to the other. While it was a fact that the amount of milk and the amount of fat given in the time was, in each case, very appreciably greater when the cows were on the good feed, it was also a fact that the percentage fat in the milk did not vary to any marked extent and the fat percentage was even a trifle higher with two of the cows when on the poorer ration, while the others showed a slight advantage in this particular when on the good feed. The average showed no change, and it is a well-known fact that slight variations in tests are often noticed between night and morning milk, due, it is said, to the fact that when cows lie still there is a larger percentage of water and a corresponding smaller percentage of solids

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
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JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
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in the milk than when they are up feeding. Milk, too, is generally richest in fat when drawn after the shortest period between milkings.

True, it is possible to produce an abnormal test, but it is done by underfeeding and not by overfeeding. A dairy cow may be fed up until she is quite fat during her rest just previous to the commencement of her lactation period, and then, by cutting down her feed during the first weeks or month of her milking period, it is possible to increase the test in some cases up to nine or ten per cent fat. Underfeeding throws the cow upon herself for support and drawing on her body fat forces up the fat test. But this is not feeding fat into milk as it is generally understood. This is "faking," and the cause of much complaint against the short-term test. There is a point in it however—have your cows in good condition when freshening. The opinion of the man who believes that he can increase the percentage fat in milk is always based on better feeding, not upon underfeeding. His better feeding is done under normal conditions. There is nothing abnormal about feeding four pounds of meal per 100 pounds of milk given instead of two pounds per 100 pounds, and there will be no difference in the test as a direct result of this change. There may result more milk and consequently more fat at the same test. Replacing timothy hay with alfalfa hay of high quality would increase the milk flow, but would not appreciably affect the percentage of fat in the milk. During the first month or so of a lactation period the cow usually fails in flesh, and the result is a higher than normal test in her milk. Then for a period of several weeks or months, varying with different cows, the milk flow is quite constant, provided the feed is constant in amount and quality and the percentage of fat is, on the average, constant regardless of feed. Then as the cow commences to "dry up"

the percentage fat may increase a little. Everyone knows that "strippings" are rich.

It has been found that "the making of milk is largely completed just at the time of milking." A cow giving ten quarts of milk at a milking has not in her udder just before milking one quart of milk in the form that we know milk. The final secretion is brought about by the action of nerves, stimulated by the milkers, so the milker has an influence upon both the quality and quantity of milk given, more of course upon the latter than upon the former. The quantity of milk given is very largely a matter of the individuality of the cow, and the quality of it is almost entirely so. Scare your cows, dog them, injure them and all the feed in the world will not keep their milk flow up to normal, and the fat content will also suffer. Be kind, gentle, considerate and milk carefully and fast and the flow and percentage fat will increase, the former appreciably, the latter slightly, and will remain the same over an average length of time. Fat can not be fed into milk under normal conditions.

### The Weakness of Partisan Newspapers.

Jerusalem was once, it is said, preserved a Spotless Town by every citizen keeping his own door-step clean. Papers, as a rule, are sufficiently occupied minding their own affairs, without undertaking to act as censors upon the conduct of other publishers. But the press, as a public agency, is properly amenable to commendation or censure. Here and there, giant figures among men may be the chief human factors in shaping the world's affairs, but newspapers prepare the soil from which events grow. They foment strife or promote peace, cater to what is base or cultivate things of good report, excuse graft or compel political crooks to clean up and quit just in proportion to the vigor and capacity with which their journalistic purposes and policies are carried out. It would be an ill thing for the press were it not amenable to the judgment of others. Newspapers are to be greatly benefited by the independent comment of readers and on-lookers, and nothing is more wholesome for a certain class of politicians and their hangers-on than for party papers to plainly "talk out in the meeting." Instead of losing they would gain in prestige. Is it to be wondered that editorial influence wanes to the vanishing point when day after day to read the heading is to foresee precisely what the article will say? Or, if one day, by a burst of candor, independent strictures are made, the party whip cracks and next morning the paper promptly "swallows itself." It is idle to talk about shooting thievish contractors, or hanging them as they propose to do in Austria, and then smooth it all over in the next issue. The Prussian press has been held up to scorn for being the tools or mouthpieces of military autocrats and armament makers, but possibly some of the breed akin might be found nearer home. If there is something to say, say it plainly, before elections as well as after and repeat it if need be. Play the game for the people, and small fry politicians will soon fall in line. Real statesmen will welcome such journalistic allies, and the party press will secure to itself a place in public esteem that it is very liable to lose.

A case in point was the appearance some time ago of the chief editor of the New York Times, Chas. A. Miller, before a United States Senate investigation committee. The pet Ship Purchase Bill of the Wilson administration, designed for the buying of interned German vessels, had been defeated and some Congressmen wanted to know why? The implication in calling editors and others to the Washington inquisition, in the case of the powerful New York Times—by the way an old and staunch friend of President Wilson—was that it had been "influenced" by British gold or by the big shipping interests, an insinuation which Mr. Miller indignantly dispelled. He reminded the committee that the attempt to discipline the American press and reduce it to the sycophantic institution that the press occupies in some central European countries, where it crawls to the foreign office and Government officials every day to get its orders, would fail. He protested against any attempted censorship of editorial opinion on public questions, as subversive of the freedom of the press and the liberties of the people. In publicity and free discussion there is safety for the people in Canada as well as in the United States, and it will be a good thing for Europe and the world if one outcome of the war be a death blow to the reptile press.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

Among the birds which have recently arrived from the south is a species which makes its presence known by a vocal performance which not even the most sympathetic, springtime imagination can grace by the name of a song. The male Bronzed Grackle takes up a perch high in a tree, inflates his chest, spreads his tail feathers, stretches up his head and gives forth—a squeak like that of an un-oiled wheelbarrow. The Bronzed Grackle is often termed the Crow Black-bird. It is about thirteen inches in length, black with brassy-green iridescence over most of the body and with steel-blue and purple reflections on the head and neck. The bill is long and curved.

In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the Bronzed Grackle is rare, but from New Brunswick and Quebec to the Rockies it is very common as a summer resident, in wooded parts of the country. In Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts it is a common breeding species, and is found sparingly even as far north as Hudson's Bay.

The bronzed Grackle builds its nest in many very different situations. The most common site is on a branch of some coniferous tree, but some nests are placed in deciduous trees, in bushes, on rafters and beams in barns, in deserted woodpecker's holes and in old stults. The nest is composed of twigs, grass and mud and is lined with fine grass and sometimes with hair. The eggs are from four to six in number, smoky blue in color, with irregular dark brown blotches, lines and spots. The period of incubation is from thirteen to sixteen days. They nearly always breed in colonies, sometimes small, sometimes large, and when a colony is established in a clump of trees they persecute and drive away all other birds.

As soon as the young are strong on the wing the Grackles gather in large flocks, together with Redwings and Cowbirds. These flocks which sometimes aggregate 50,000 individuals are extremely destructive in grain-fields and corn-fields. In October they leave for the south and winter in the southern States.

The economic position of the Bronzed Grackle requires careful consideration. In Canada we are concerned only with its food from April till October. In April its diet consists in the main of—Beneficial Insects 6%, Injurious Insects 17%, Grain 57%, Weedseed 6%, and Mast 9%. In May of Beneficial Insects 8%, Injurious Insects 47%, Grain 30%, and Mast 3%. In June of Beneficial Insects 13%, Injurious Insects 63%, Grain 29%, Cultivated Fruit 6%, and Mast 2%. In July of Beneficial Insects 11%, Injurious Insects 42%, Grain 40%, and Cultivated Fruit 10%. In August of Beneficial Insects 9%, Injurious Insects 38%, Grain 49%, Cultivated Fruit 9%. In September of Beneficial Insects 3%, Injurious Insects 13%, Grain 54%, Weedseed 2%, and Mast 19%. In October of Beneficial Insects 3%, Injurious Insects 9%, Grain 52%, Mast 15%, Weedseed 11%. These are the percentages for the above months which were found in a large series of stomachs examined by the Bureau of Biological Survey, and looking over this list we see that the Bronzed Grackle does both good and harm; good in destroying injurious insects and weedseed, harm in eating grain, and cultivated fruit and in consuming insects which are beneficial because they prey upon injurious forms. We notice that the percentage of grain eaten is very high; much of this grain is undoubtedly waste grain left on the field after harvest and is therefore no loss, but much of it on the other hand is sprouting grain which is dug up as soon as it germinates and a good deal of that taken in August and September is from standing crops. If we thus far give this bird the benefit of the doubt and say that the harm is balanced by the good we have to take into account the fact that it sometimes eats the eggs and young of other birds and also drives away other birds of undoubted utility, which places it on the wrong side of the ledger, and we are bound to consider it as a species which does rather more harm than good and which should consequently be kept in check.

## THE HORSE.

### Fed Less Hay.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Some time ago you asked your readers' experience with feeding horses during the past winter. I will send my own and hope it may prove of some benefit to someone else. "Cutting down feed usually means cutting out waste" was a paragraph in "The Farmer's Advocate" about four months ago and if followed this winter would have paid a year's subscription to your paper many times over for every horse kept. I have often thought that the average farm horse got far too much hay and possibly not quite enough oats. So as feed was very high and not enough in the barns to waste any, I thought this winter was as good a time as any to try and save a

little. Hay and about 18 and 1/2 d each. F any wha so I incu cut off. They wil good cor saving o cutting o all the v stead of under th to cut t they can the hay the hor grain as in rather Wentwo

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little. So instead of feeding about 25 lbs. of hay and 12 lbs. of grain a day I tried them with about 18 lbs. of hay and 8 lbs. of grain (½ oats and ½ dried brewers grains) and 1 turnip a day each. Five horses out of six did not go back any whatever and the other one, not very much so I increased his feed about half of what I had cut off, and he started to pick up right away. They will start spring work this year in quite as good condition as in any former year and at a saving of more than 30 per cent. of the feed. By cutting down the feed the amount I did I cut out all the waste as the horses eat all their hay instead of eating some and getting the remainder under their feet. I think it better for the horses to cut the hay and mix the grain with it, then they cannot bolt the grain but have to eat it. If the hay is not cut, I always like to feed the horses a little hay at noon before feeding grain as during warm weather they often come in rather warm.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

C. J. BAILEY.

**Foaling Time.**

As the general foaling time is now approaching pregnant mares should receive special attention. It should not be forgotten that a mare in the advanced stages of pregnancy has, in addition to sustaining herself, a nearly matured foetus to sustain, and as this calls largely upon her resources she should be fed and cared for accordingly. Her food should be plentiful of first-class quality, and of an easily-digested nature. She should be fed liberally on bran with a reasonable percentage of rolled oats in addition to good hay. A cupful of linseed meal and a couple of carrots or a mangel or turnip daily tend to aid digestion and prevent constipation, and, at the same time are relished. The too common practice of feeding solely on dry hay and oats, while giving fair results in working horses, is not by any means suitable for breeding mares. The bran and succulent food mentioned tend to keep the digestive organs normal, and also stimulate the lacteal apparatus to the desired activity.

While pregnant mares should receive some special care they should not be pampered and kept in idleness from the too common idea that sustaining themselves and their foetuses is sufficient labor. Ordinary driving or regular light farm work is much better than idleness. They should be given regular but gentle exercise or work. Of course, they should not be required to perform heavy labor that will entail excessive or muscular exertion, as there is danger of such producing abortion; but the mare that is kept in fair condition and regularly exercised during the whole period of pregnancy will, with few exceptions, produce a stronger foal than one that has been pampered and kept in idleness during the whole or greater part of that period. This applies particularly to the last few months of gestation. If it is not practicable to give her exercise in harness, she should be turned out in a yard or paddock for at least a few hours every day when the weather is not too rough nor the ground too slippery. Care should be taken to not let her out with strange or vicious horses that might worry or kick her, but some safe means of forcing regular exercise should be observed and continued until she shows symptoms of approaching parturition.

As the period of gestation varies in different animals and often in the same animal in different years, we cannot tell with reasonable certainty when parturition will take place. In round figures we say that eleven months is the average period, but observation and experience teaches us that this is by no means constant, and that the period varies from ten to thirteen months, and, in many cases, we may notice even a greater variance. Hence it is well to be prepared for the event at any time after the tenth month. After this period she should be kept in a large comfortable box stall, or if during the season when on grass, in a comfortable paddock where she can be closely watched. The box stall should have no mangers or feed boxes into which the foal may drop in case the act is performed while the mare is standing, as is sometimes the case. It is unsafe to allow a mare to foal while tied in a stall, as she is unable to give the foal the necessary attention, and it may perish from this cause, or, if it be a strong one and is able to rise and walk around without attention from either dam or man, it is as likely to walk into the stall of another horse as that of its dam, and, in its endeavor to obtain nourishment, is liable to be injured or killed.

The stall in which the mare is kept should be well cleaned daily, and it is good practice to sprinkle slacked lime on the floor each time before fresh straw is supplied. It is a mistake to allow manure, both solid and liquid, to accumulate, as it heats and vitiates the air, as well as favors the multiplication of microbes of different kinds. In support of this practice it is claimed that the presence of manure upon the floor prevents it becoming slippery, and thereby avoids accident to mare or foal that might otherwise occur, but we notice that if the stall be cleaned out

daily, and especially if lime be used as stated, it will not become dangerous in this respect. The lime performs a two-fold function—it keeps the floor dry, destroys and prevents odors, and destroys microbes, which, if present, are very liable to cause trouble in the foal. Probably the most dangerous of these microbes is that form which gains entrance to the circulation through the umbilical opening of the foal, and causes that serious and often fatal disease known as "Joint-ill or Navel-ill." In addition to this it is wise to give the whole stall a thorough sweeping and scrubbing with a hot 5 per cent. solution of crude carbolic acid or other disinfectant or all, but the floor a thorough coat of hot lime wash with 5 per cent. crude carbolic.

When the usual symptoms of approaching parturition appear the mare should be carefully watched. These symptoms usually are a more pendulous condition of the abdomen, an apparent shrinkage or drooping of the muscles of the croup, a fullness of the mammae and of the teats, at the points of which, in many cases, a small lump of inspissated colostrum, which is commonly called "wax" appears. There is usually also an enlargement of the lips of the vulva, and often a parting of the same with discharge of a small quantity of a viscid substance. It must, however, be remembered that in some cases symptoms are not well marked, and that in some cases a mare foals without having shown any well-marked symptoms indicating that parturition is about to take place, and in such cases we are surprised to find that birth has taken place in a normal manner, or else parturition is difficult and may have reached that stage in which the saving of the foal is out of the question, and the dam's life may also be in danger.

The immediate symptoms are, of course, the appearance of "labor pains." These are exhibited by an uneasiness, a nervous, excited state, espe-

**Should Two-year Old Colts Work?**

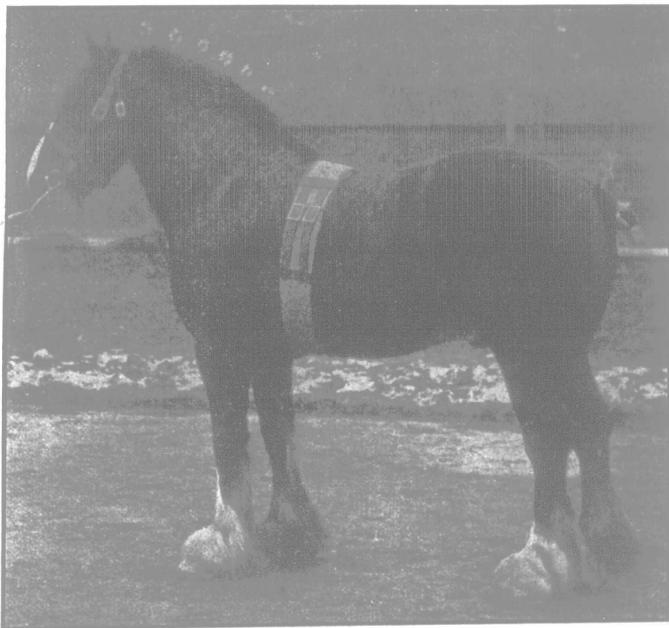
A colt is a colt and should always be treated, fed and cared for as such. At the age of two years he is not an old horse. He has much to learn, his development is only begun, and yet a little work, if he is well grown, should not injure him. It is generally advisable to accustom colts to harness the winter they are rising two so that in case they are needed to do a little light work during the rush of seeding or later they may be brought into service in collar without any great difficulty and without endangering the life of the driver or the usefulness of the colt. We have seen colts broken at two years, three years, four years and five years of age all of which made good, useful horses and did not seem to be injured in any way by breaking in at any age. It was clearly demonstrated however that the older the colt got the more difficult was the task of successfully training him to bring him into everyday service in harness.

Should a colt be broken or trained at two years of age? Yes, especially where it is possible by so doing to relieve the pressure on older horses, in-fal mares and teams of two horses doing the work of three. Of course if the colt for some reason is not well grown, has never done well due to disease, bad feeding or a slow development there are conditions under which it would not be advisable to put him to work at two years but this is the exception and not the rule. As a general thing on a well-organized farm only enough work horses are kept to do the farm work and seeding, harvesting and the Fall rush often sees the older horses put to it for all that is in them. This pulls them down in flesh and stamina and it is with difficulty they are brought up again to the best of working condition. The colt can fill a big gap under such conditions. He can

work half-a-day about with the in-foal mare or with the old horse getting on the shady side of his years of usefulness, and if not pushed too hard will himself show no ill effects of his efforts. In fact it will do him good if he is judiciously fed and well groomed. It must be remembered that while he will require more feed than when standing idle he will not stand as much as will the matured horse which has seen many seasons of hard work. When putting the colt to work, increase his grain ration carefully and feed according to size, age and work done.

Provided the colt has been hitched in the winter, after driving him around for a time in the team it is good practice to hitch to a plow. There is not so much danger of trouble as where the harrows are hitched to first and it is well to avoid heavy tongue implements with the two-year-old colt. He might do a little light drilling, but the cultivator or disk is rather heavy work and if he is put on these it should be as third or fourth horse and not on the tongue. The plow is a good starter. Filling dead furrows is nice, light work and an excellent beginning place. After hitching a few times, according to the disposition of the colt, he may be used with care wherever desired. Nothing will so impress upon him the duties of his kind as early training. Provided judgment is exercised and the colt is not overworked or spoiled by carelessness two years is just as safe a breaking age as three and no colt under normal conditions should go by three years without knowing what a stiff day's work means.

Breaking at four years is not advisable because in the first place it is too old to commence training and colts, under ordinary farm conditions where they are handled very little, are not so amenable to training as they get older. Also colts at this age usually have a very poor mouth four years being the critical age on account of teething troubles. While some hold that a colt develops better if left until four or five years before being brought into farm work the average farmer cannot afford to feed him to this age and get nothing out of him. It costs anywhere from \$75 to \$100 a year to feed a horse under present conditions and the sooner he is earning a part, all of or more than his keep the better. At five years the unbroken colt is generally obstinate and hard to manage whereas if taken at two years he is almost without exception docile and



Dunure Peer.

Best aged stallion at Glasgow, 1915.

cially noticed in primipara, (a mare producing her first young). The mare walks around the stall, stamps, lies down and usually strains. This is usually followed by a period of ease, which is succeeded by another attack. The attacks become more pronounced and severe, and the periods of ease shorter until the pains become almost or quite continuous. If in a field the patient usually seeks solitude by wandering away from other horses. In rare cases we notice what is called "false labor pains" in which the symptoms are reasonably well marked for a time, and then pass off to reappear in a variable time. In some cases parturition is completed in a few minutes after the first appearance of pain, while in others, even where everything is normal they continue for hours. The mare who is about to watch a mare during this period should be provided with a knife, a bottle containing a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, in which is soaking a rather soft but strong cord, an 8 oz. bottle of water with 15 grains corrosive sublimate, and a pail or basin containing a quantity of antiseptic as a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, Zenoleum or other coal tar product. There are many reasons why a mare about to bring forth young should be carefully watched. We will discuss these in a future issue. W.H.P.

According to a parliamentary return at Ottawa up to February 1, 30,000 remounts had been purchased in Canada for the British Army and Allies.

SE.

readers' experience past winter. may prove of "cutting down waste" about winter would to your paper. I have farm horse got quite enough but not enough right this winter and save a

easy to train. It is not a boy's job to drive a colt for the first Spring; he is not to be depended upon and it is wise to take precautions against any accident which might cause him ruin, for one runaway is never forgotten by the youngster shivering under the harness to which he is ill accustomed and dragging something behind which he knows little about.

Break the colt at two years if he is well developed for his age; feed him well; clean him often and above all things exercise care to work him in reason—not too long or at very heavy hauling.

### Purchasing of Army Horses Discussed.

The question of why the Imperial authorities are not buying army horses in Canada was discussed at some length in the House of Commons at Ottawa one day last week. It has been hinted time and again that the Canadian Government or its representatives have been responsible for the closing of the Canadian horse market against British buyers as long as remounts were needed for the Canadian army. It was alleged by certain members of parliament that this was a fact, but Premier Borden assured the questioners that serious Imperial responsibilities and international complications were involved. The situation is one of a confidential nature, according to the Prime Minister, who offered to explain the matter to the questioning members. It rests on certain arrangements which the Premier stated he was not at liberty to disclose. The war wastage is enormous, as the Imperial authorities with those of the other Allied nations have entered into an agreement to ensure plenty of horses in reserve for their armies. In reply to a question as to whether or not it was a fact that the English Government had sent agents to Canada to purchase horses and these had been denied the right to buy by the Canadian Government, the Premier said that it was true that the Canadian Government desired to assure a supply of horses for the second and third contingents and to fill the gaps arising from wastage at the front, but that there were other reasons which really caused the British Government to withdraw, and these he could not disclose. As a part of the Allies' plans the export of horses from Canada to any but British possessions is also prohibited.

The Canadian farmer knows his duty in this struggle, and he is ready to do his part. He is not looking for exorbitant prices for his horses, but he would like to see some signs of a chance to dispose of some of them at a fair price. He gets restless when the neighboring Republic is being scoured for horses and no demand exists in Canada. All outlets are closed for Canadian horses at the present time save to the Canadian army, which is not purchasing farm chunks and the heavier classes of army horses on an extensive scale. The Allied armies, we are told, use large numbers of these heavier horses, and horse-men in Canada have thought that they should have a chance to sell these horses to the British army. However, the war office plans, and the people all of whom have every faith in its policy await the results. This assurance that the present situation is the result of a secret agreement to conserve the supply of army horses should explain this vexed question satisfactorily. It is simply a matter of waiting until the time comes, then it appears the market will open.

### Horse-breeding "Business as Usual".

Unless something happens to liven up the horse market situation, 1915 will not be a "heavy year" for stallion owners. Mare owners will hesitate as to the advisability of breeding operations on an extended scale when it is almost impossible to sell horses other than army remounts at anything like paying prices and even the extensive purchases for war have not yet loosened up the stagnated horse trade. The question arises will it be advisable to allow brood mares to skip a season? Not if past history is anything to go by. The South African War, only a skirmish beside this world conflict, caused a keen demand for horses which demand had an affect lasting over a decade. If we are to go by the results of buying horses for that war it would seem that prices must go up and demand become brisk in the near future. But no one seems to know what is going to happen. The safest plan seems to be to go on breeding the mares as usual and make the best of a puzzling situation. "Business as Usual" so far as breeding mares is concerned should be a safe motto to follow. By the time the colt is ready for the market the demand may be keen. It is generally safe to take a chance in the breeding line when the majority are hanging back. Did you ever notice that when pigs are cheap everybody stops breeding pigs and up goes the price? No one knows, this may prove true of horses and if it does the man who sits tight and sticks by his

job wins out. Try staying with the horse breeding game anyway; it is the only road open with a chance of success. There is nothing in quitting at a time like this. Breed all the mares you can.

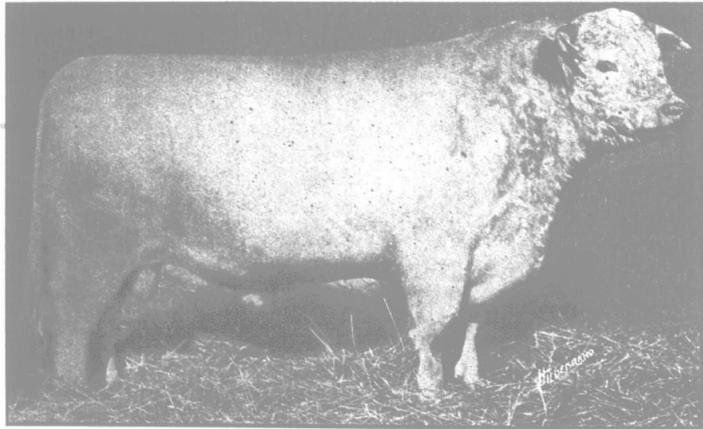
## LIVE STOCK.

### These Steers Were Not Fed at a Profit.

The following conclusions were arrived at from an extensive steer feeding experiment carried on during the past winter at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station. Results were not very encouraging, as a financial loss was incurred in every lot, and had it not been for returns from pigs which followed the steers would have been rather discouraging. No account was taken of manure, which was figured to cover bedding and labor required to feed the stock. "It should be kept in mind that when farm-grown feeds are fed and home market prices are asked for such feeds, the labor in handling this feed when fed to live stock is no greater than the amount required to haul it to the mill or car." It must also be remembered that while the cattle were fed at a loss they got considerable roughage not saleable, and this is the case on most farms. Corn silage also proved its place in the economical ration of a feeding steer.

The conclusions were:—

1. Corn silage at \$3.50 per ton is slightly more economical when used as the sole roughage for steers, than a combination of mixed hay and silage, in which the silage is limited to 20 pounds per head daily when hay, costing \$12.00 per ton, is freely fed.
2. A ration of mixed hay and corn stover as roughage, with broken ear corn, or corn and cob meal, and bran as grain, when fed throughout the entire feeding period, is not economical. The



Archer's Hope.

Shorthorn bull owned by W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., and one of the sensations of last year's show circuit.

cattle fed this ration through the entire feeding period produced 100 pounds of gain at an average cost of \$12.97, while those receiving no grain during the first 56 days except cottonseed meal, and what grain was present in the silage, made 100 pounds of gain at an average cost of \$10.48. Wheat bran as a source of protein at \$25.00 per ton is much more expensive than cottonseed meal at \$34.00 per ton. The additional cost of grinding corn is not repaid by greater gains from steers.

3. Alfalfa hay at \$15.00 per ton, when fed at the rate of 5 pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight in combination with corn silage, is not so efficient as a source of protein as 2½ pounds of cottonseed meal per 1,000 pounds live weight daily at \$34.00 per ton. The feeding of 5 pounds of alfalfa hay with 2½ pounds of cottonseed meal per 1,000 pounds live weight daily as a source of protein, in a ration of corn silage and corn, is not now economical. Alfalfa hay, fed in combination with corn silage during the first 56 days with corn added to the ration for the balance of the period, reduced the cost of gains, but also decreased the rate of gain, as compared with the ration differing by the addition of cottonseed meal.

4. Corn silage at \$3.50 per ton as the sole roughage is more economical than corn silage and alfalfa hay combined, when alfalfa hay costs \$15.00 per ton.

5. The cost of producing a pound of gain was considerably less during the first period, when roughage only was fed, than during the second period, when grain also was fed.

6. Cattle receiving no corn silage, but fed corn from the beginning of the experiment, consumed more dry matter daily than those fed corn silage without corn.

### A Record Price Should Be Favorable To Sheep Breeding.

Last week the price of yearling lambs soared to \$12.00 per cwt. live weight on Toronto market. This set a new high record, which should turn the eyes of farmers in this country toward sheep as a profitable acquisition to the live-stock farm. All kinds of sheep products are high in price at the present time. Sucking lambs have been selling at from \$5.00 to \$15.00 each, according to quality. Wool is in demand and likely to be so. Sheep have decreased in numbers in this country for a number of years, until not enough breeding stock is left to produce enough meat to supply the moderate demands, and it has been necessary to import frozen mutton in large quantities, especially in the West. We would like to see a large number of the farmers not now keeping sheep take up this branch of live stock either as a speciality or as a side line. A small breeding flock would work in on the average Ontario farm to good advantage, and yet in driving along our country roads summer or winter one sees very few sheep indeed; in fact, in most localities nine out of every ten farms have no sheep whatever, and these farms are in most cases well adapted to sheep farming on a small scale. There is a mistaken idea abroad that where sheep are turned loose on the pastures no other stock can get its share of the feed. While it is a fact that sheep crop the grass down very closely, it is also a fact that they may be run with a herd of cows, either dairy or beef, with horses or pigs in the large pasture field, and no very bad affect will be noticed on the other stock, provided a large enough acreage is set apart for grass to provide plenty of pasture for the extra stock kept.

There seems to be good times ahead for the sheep farmer and the man with the small flock reaps in largest measure the benefit arising from the keeping of sheep. The flock lives in a good many cases largely upon feed that would otherwise go to waste, for they may be allowed early in the spring to pick around fence corners of sown fields before the grain is up, and during the fall, provided it is not a show flock or a pure-bred flock containing individuals for sale, they may be allowed to feed on stubble fields to good advantage. They should be kept off new seeds. Stubble, however, wears the wool from the forelocks of sheep and spoils their appearance for showing or for sale. During the winter it takes very little to feed a breeding ewe. Six or eight may be kept on the feed of one cow. If a man has clover hay and a few roots he can winter his ewes very well until close to yearning time, when they should get a little grain, preferably oats and bran. From twelve to twenty-five breeding ewes could be very profitably kept on a large number of Ontario farms devoted to mixed farming, and the high price now prevailing should put sheep in favor with many of the farmers who in the past have looked upon this class of stock as more or less of a nuisance and altogether unprofitable.

### The Live Stock Situation.

Perhaps never before in the history of Canada has the live-stock industry been standing on such a narrow ledge as at the present time. Horses are waiting in many stables for buyers who do not come. Beef cattle have been fed at a loss in many cases, due more to the high price of stockers and the almost unprecedented high price of feed rather than to low prices of finished cattle on the market. Milk and cream have not been very profitable this winter, and pigs have been shot in Alberta to save feed, and where fed under favorable conditions in Ontario have not always returned a fair profit. The sheep industry has been going back numerically for years. On top of all this came the newspaper call for more wheat. Canada's newspapers, on the high break of war, became wheat crazy and the high prices of grain have turned the heads of many producers away from live stock, which was just beginning to prove its real worth, to growing grain for sale. The big noise should now be made for live stock rather than for more wheat, because the wheat depends upon live stock. What will happen? Just what has been happening all winter. All kinds of unfinished stock have been sent to the shambles to save feed. Breeding herds have been depleted, and the rush is toward grain growing. Live stock cannot be got back in a day nor in years. Once the damage is done

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**Favorable**

...breds soared to Ontario market. ...h should turn toward sheep live-stock farm. ...h in price at have been sell- according to likely to be so. ...n this country ough breeding eat to supply been necessary ge quantities, like to see a t now keeping stock either as small breeding Ontario farm along our one sees very localities nine sheep whatever, well adapted There is a sheep are turned cck can get its fact that sheep r, it is also a herd of cows, or pigs in the l affect will be vided a large staff to provide cck kept. ahead for the he small flock t arising from ives in a good t would other- allowed early ring to pick ce corners of s before the p, and during provided it is v flock or a cck contain- duals for sale, be allowed to ubble fields to antage. They kept off new- stubble, how- the wool forelocks of spoils their e for showing e. During the t takes very eed a breeding x or eight may on the feed of If a man has y and a few can winter his well until close ng time, when d get a little ferably oats From twelve e very profit- tario farms de- high price now vor with many ve looked upon s of a nuisance

reparation is slow. Let every man keep all his good breeding stock and get more if possible, for live stock will in the end prove far more profitable than grain and will be in demand when grain is a drug on the market. The close of this war, unless all signs fail, will see the price of grain bump a low level in short order, while the price of live stock and meats must hold up. The live-stock breeders must save the day for the stock business by saving their live stock until the crisis has passed and once more grain takes second place to stock.

**Initial Sale of the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company.**

The initial sale of the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Co., Ltd., was held at Fraser's sales-stables in London, on Wednesday, April 7. The weather was exceedingly favorable, a good attendance was on hand and the stock generally was brought out in good sales condition. The prices received for this stock were quite satisfactory to the owners considering financial conditions and the buyers were well satisfied with the stock they purchased.

It was with considerable caution that this newly-organized sales company called their first sale. They were quite confident that they could provide good stock and they were sure that contributors would offer only good marketable stuff but they were not sure that purchasers would have confidence enough in the undertaking to attend the sale in any number. This doubt was dispelled on the afternoon of the sale and the company will now go on with courage and confidence. Breeders and purchasers will look forward to future sales held by this newly-organized company. The animals were sold at an expense of approximately \$10.00 per head which amount was quite satisfactory to the contributors and manifested good judgment and economy on the part of the management.

Thirty Shorthorns contributed by some of the leading breeders of Western Ontario came before the auctioneer, Capt. T. E. Robson of London. They sold for a total of \$4,025.00 or an average of \$135.16. Eleven bulls averaged \$107.27. The highest price paid was for Diamond Crescent, a yearling heifer contributed by Harry Smith, Hay, Ontario, and purchased by John Radcliffe of Exeter. \$220 was the price.

Six Holstein cows averaged \$182.50 each, the highest price being \$225 for Daisy Zeeman. This cow was contributed by D. Campbell, Komoka, and purchased by Scott Bros. of Hyde Park. Five Holstein calves averaged \$76 each and one yearling bull sold for \$35.00. Two of the calves offered were very young but sold for \$100 each in a very short time. Following is a list of those selling for \$100 and over with their purchasers' names:

SHORTHORNS.	
Diamond Crescent, Jno. Radcliffe, Exeter,	\$220.00
Village Bird, S. R. McVitty, Muncey,	205.00
Village Baron, F. C. Wilmott & Son, Milton,	100.00
Vanity 20th, Jno. Radcliffe, Exeter,	160.00
Vanity 21st, R. D. Hunter, Exeter,	155.00
Mina Lass 26th, C. V. Canfield, Woodstock,	105.00
Scottish Baron 5th, C. E. Morrow, Edmonton, Alta.,	120.00
Baroness Wimple 5th, S. R. McVitty,	120.00
Woodburn Rose, Robt. Mitchell, Ilderton,	210.00
Gipsy Queen, Wm. McAllister, Zurich,	105.00
Woodburn Crocus, Weldwood Farm, London,	200.00
Primrose Kate, Neil McCalpine, Komoka,	165.00
Woodburn Ramsden, S. R. McVitty,	150.00
Woodburn Mysie, S. R. McVitty,	155.00
Woodburn Mysie 2nd, Weldwood Farm,	125.00
Athelstane Rosewood 6th, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia,	140.00
Queen Rosalind, O. Striker, Crediton,	120.00
Nonpareil of Sylvan 14th, Chas. McIntyre, Scotland,	140.00
Spicy Victor, Hardy Shore, Glanworth,	120.00
Sunnyside Ringleader, John Coulter, Talbotville,	175.00
Golden Locks 2nd, Robt. Mitchell Ilderton,	200.00
Morning Star, A. M. Dickie, Hyde Park,	130.00
Royal Star, W. B. Weir, London,	125.00
Royal Ramsden, C. E. Morrow,	100.00
Sunnyside Hero, Jacob Brumwell, Birt,	100.00

HOLSTEINS.	
Duchess of Leeshoro, W. B. Finnie, St. Marys,	190.00
Rose Netherland, Scott Bros., Melrose,	205.00
Black Topsy, W. C. Pack, Lambeth,	150.00
Rosie's Wonder 3rd, D. Sells, Lobo,	150.00
Bull Cal, Malcolm Campbell, Komoka,	100.00
Daisy Zeeman, Andrew Scott, Hyde Park,	225.00
Heifer Cal, Scott Bros.,	100.00
Gertie Zeeman, Scott Bros.,	175.00

**What of the Future?**

The time was, right here in Canada, when the farmer put his bag of grain upon his horse's back and took it to the mill or his market. He butchered his own animal to supply the demands of his own household and the outside world bore the same relation to him as the planets of Jupiter and Mars do to us. Now Liverpool, England, says what a bushel of wheat is worth in Canada, Australia or Russia. The world is our market and its produce affects our price. After all is said and done there must be an evening up of foodstuffs and competitors are widely scattered. To Canadians this fact will become more evident as our surpluses become greater. Chilled meats will then be sent abroad and instead of importing eggs from the far-away Orient, chilled meats from Australia or dairy products from New Zealand it is to be hoped that living as we do in an agricultural country with such resources as lie undeveloped in this Dominion we shall waken up and by effort and care become a larger factor in the European trade much to the financial advantage of our farmers and to our country as a whole. But someone may say, what encouragement is there to produce more meat under present conditions?

The present high prices of grain have blinded the eyes of agriculturists to the fact that mixed farming is the backbone of the industry and if war prices do for a time make the advantages appear to accrue to the grain farmer it should be remembered that he has played an unlucky game for a long time; his innings may come once in a while but by the time another can join him his side may be out. Wars don't last forever and we hope many generations may come and go before another conflict shakes the world as this has done, but when the cannon cease to roar and men return to their homes we have a live-stock census such as the following to influence our undertakings:

CATTLE IN CANADA.			
	1914	1911	1901
	6,036,817	6,533,436	5,576,451
SHEEP IN CANADA.			
	2,058,045	2,175,302	2,510,239
SWINE IN CANADA.			
	3,434,261	3,610,428	2,353,828

The figures for the years 1901 and 1911 are from the Census while those for 1914 are estimates based on the reports of correspondents of the Census and Statistics Branch. In both cattle and sheep there has been a decrease since 1911 and sheep have lessened unwarrantedly during the last 13 years. Canada does not stand alone in this regard, as the following table clipped from the information provided by those in charge of the Patriotism and Production movement will show.

Country	Cattle	
	Population Increase Since 1900	Cattle Increase Since 1900
France	2%	2%
Germany	16%	4%
United Kingdom	10%	4%
Austria-Hungary	10%	2%
European Russia	14%	12%
Canada	34%	17%
Argentina	40%	6%
Australia	18%	40%
New Zealand	30%	16%
United States	24%	30%

We see by these figures that while the population of Canada increased 34 per cent. the number of cattle increased only 17 per cent. The facts are more significant when we learn that during that time the urban or consuming population increased 62.2 per cent. while the rural or the producing element increased by only 17 per cent.

It is upon information such as these figures reveal that stockmen pin their faith to the industry that has stood the test of agricultural development and the industry that will continue to be the great leading pursuit of Canadian agriculture.

**Gains on Grass.**

Dealers on some markets have advised drovers and steer feeders to run their stock out on the grass if the offering is not in acceptable condition. The question then arises in the minds of stockmen as to what the probable gains on grass will be, and what each pound of gain will cost. The computations will be appreciated more if the gains in the stable are figured out in accordance with feed consumed, and in this regard there have been many experiments. Some of the latest information concerning steer feeding is contained in the last annual report of the Dominion Experimental Farms. From experiments all over Canada with 33 different "lots" of steers we gather from the report that the average daily gain amounted to 1.5 pounds and it was laid on at an average cost of 11 cents per pound. As far as averages go this is a fairly accurate estimate of what steer feeding is like at the present time. However, it should be stated here that

the majority of tests resulted in a daily gain of 1 1/2 pounds or more, but a few poor-doers perhaps pulled down the average, and it is not fair in one sense to saddle upon steer-feeding the onus of a few poor results but it is the fault with all averages. In one regard averages are correct, but in another sense they are misleading. In spite of any little discrepancy that might arise out of averaging results the outcome is the same and our point is made clear, for when comparing stall-fed with grass-fed steers the same methods are adopted.

Henry in his "Feeds and Feeding" gives reports from many states as to the gains made on grass. One thousand successful cattlemen in the States of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa found the average gains from cattle pastured during the six-months period from May 1 to November 1, to be as shown in the following table:

	By Yearlings.		By 2-year-olds.	
	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season
Missouri	47 lbs.	282 lbs.	53 lbs.	318 lbs.
Iowa	48	288	52	312
Illinois	45	270	52	312

At a charge of 75 cents per month for yearlings their gains cost approximately \$1.60 per 100 pounds, while the two-year-olds at a monthly charge of \$1.00 made 100 pounds of gain for a little over \$1.90.

Referring back to the average cost per pound of gain made in the stable or feed lot stockmen will appreciate the advantage that accrues from producing as much gain as possible from the pasture. There is a certain class of stock of course that may be in a highly finished condition and poor pasturage for them would certainly be a cause for loss, however, many feeders turn well-fed steers on the grass and grain them as well.

The Mississippi Station reports that two-year-old heifers fed a light ration of grain during the winter, when turned to pasture gained 1.3 pounds daily for 178 days on pasture alone. Steers of the same age, but thin in flesh, made daily gains of 1.4 pounds for 178 days, while those fed well during the previous winter gained but 0.8 pounds each day for 158 days. These results show the differences that arise from previous treatment, and when stock is turned to grass feeders must take into consideration the condition of the animals when estimating summer gains.

This article must not be construed as advice to hold cattle and grass them. We cannot foretell the market months ahead. The object of these few figures and estimates is to give stockmen an idea of what gains may be made on grass and the probable cost.

**FARM.**

**Building a Barn Approach.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the March 18 issue I noticed where J. E. C. was inquiring about a barn approach and as I built one last year thought I would tell him how I worked mine. My root cellar is 12 feet by 24 feet inside the walls. The walls are 12 inches thick and 10 feet high, mixed 1 to 7. In putting roof on I got four old railroad rails and placed them lengthways of cellar. I couldn't get short ones or would have put them crossways as I think they would be less likely to spring. I put a post under the middle of each rail for support while the cement hardened, but as they are not in the way have left them there. When I was ready to put roof on I took No. 26 corrugated metal and placed it on the rails and it was ready for cement. I might say I was a little doubtful of the metal holding the wet cement with no other support but the four rails so I took some old battings 1 inch by 3 inches and placed them about 18 inches apart under the metal then put the cement on and it worked like a charm. I put on about 4 1/2 inches of cement mixed 1 to 5 and about 1 1/2 inches mixed 1 to 3 doing the whole job in about half a day. There was no other reinforcing used but what is mentioned above and it has given entire satisfaction. The thrashing machine went over it about ten days after it was put on and did not do any harm. I think it a much cheaper and quicker way than the one recommended in "The Farmer's Advocate" as there are no posts to get nor lumber to cut and you can have the job done in less time than you could get fram ready, besides you save the thickness of rails in cement as they are not embedded in cement as in the other way. In making the trap hole I made a wood frame the size I wanted the hole and placed it on the metal cutting metal out after cement hardened.

Ontario Co., Ont. FRED. W. GIBSON.

**Canada at the Panama Pacific Exhibition.**

Since the Centennial Exposition of 1876, Canada has participated in all the International Expositions held. These have been thirteen in number. Fixtures have been held in stock by the Canadian Government and used at each exposition and shipped from place to place as required. These consist of railings, mounted animals, fish and birds, mounted heads, fruit receptacles, etc., etc., valued at about \$3,000. These were shipped direct from Ghent, Belgium to San Francisco. The Canadian Government appropriated \$600,000 for the Panama Pacific Exhibition at San Francisco. This amount will be exceeded. The building and equipment as it now stands is valued at \$1,000,000. It is of colonial style of architecture and is tinted in harmony with the general color scheme of the exhibition which is in eight colors: French green for lattices, blue for vaulted ceilings, orange pink for flag poles, a pinkish red for colonnades, golden burnt orange for mouldings, terra cotta for domes. Six flags are constantly flying from the top of the Canadian building, one large red with Union Jack, two with Jack and coat of arms in corners, one Stars and Stripes, one red with "Canada" in large white letters, and one large Union Jack.

The ground floor covers an area of 70,000 square feet and 2,000,000 feet of lumber were used in the construction of the building. The main floor is divided into three large halls 220 feet long and 40 feet, 30 feet and 30 feet wide respectively. The height of ceiling is 34 feet from floor. The halls and ceilings are decorated with red felt upon which have been designed various figures with grains, grasses, and leaves from Canadian fields and forests. The entire building is lighted by roof windows which are covered with white velarium to soften the light.

On entering by front or main entrance, one notices prominent placards: "Keep to the left." The first exhibit to left is the Water Power Exhibit. This exhibit consists of an aeroplane view of the Dominion of Canada painted in oil 8 feet by 70 feet, showing eleven models of some of the most important developments in Canada. The whole exhibit is intended to show that nearly every industrial centre in Canada can be supplied with electrical energy. This will no doubt soon be given to farmers throughout Canada at very attractive rates. Mounted heads of moose, deer and buffalo, etc., are placed in all conspicuous places. Over sixty of these were counted aloft beside those on the floor. The most noted feature of the decorations is a wider border next ceiling with relief work made of grasses and leaves and beneath this frieze work in the main hall is an almost continuous panel of scenes worked wholly in grains and grasses depicting scenes from Canadian farm life, harvesting, etc., etc. Inside halls are, next to the ceiling, decorations of coats of arms, flags, etc., and beneath these panels are scenes in water colors and steel engravings of picturesque views on Canada's leading railways as well as various farm and harvesting scenes.

Next to the Power Exhibit are nine scenes of a total length of 175 feet by 33 feet deep on ground floor (horizontal) backed by vertical canvas on which is painted a continuation of the scene so that it appears to extend back as far as the eye can reach. These views are the most remarkable ever seen by the writer and called forth the wonder and admiration of all visitors. Immediately adjoining the passage in these scenes were flat tablets which explained the scene and also gave data of crops of various kinds grown in Canada in 1913 and 1914, also exports of products of farms, mines, fisheries and forests.

The first scene portrayed wild prairie in foreground with mounted wild geese, ducks and prairie chickens, and harvesting in progress. Three binders were at work and men "stooking" on canvas in rear which appeared as a continuation as far as eye could reach. On the next appeared

buffalo and elk in foreground (mounted) with gophers, badgers and jack rabbits in and around burrows, and a settler breaking prairie on the canvas in the rear. Scene three, showed the progress of the settler in five years,—first a shack and hay stack put up on arrival, then a fine house with plantation of trees, a windmill for pumping water, a thrifty herd of cattle, and good out buildings. The fourth scene showed wild animals mounted in the foreground, with a large herd of range cattle and a horse ranch near the foothills, representing the forcing back of ranches by grain growing. Scene five, consists of wood buffalo, reindeer, large moose, showing big trees in background. And the sixth showed mountain sheep, mountain white goat, antelope and forest in rear. A pond of real water with fish formed the foreground for the seventh scene with mounted otter (two specimens), mink and weasel on the bank. Also included were two immense cinnamon bears, two black bears with cubs, and hawks and an eagle suspended by invisible wire. There was always a crowd around eight, the beaver dam with six live beavers on the dam and a rock in the centre or swimming in the water. The last scene showed pulpwood five feet long standing on end on top of which were many glass jars filled with pulp and at right angles to the aisle lay a roll of paper fifteen feet long by two feet thick. Twenty-five years ago pulp mills were unknown in Canada, now 85 mills are in operation with an investment of \$40,000,000. Ninety per cent. of United States newspapers are printed on paper made from Canadian pulpwood.

In the next section were shown polished woods of Canada, panels of birch, cedar and fir, four feet wide with five rows of smaller panels of finished and polished woods of various kinds above. Near the ceiling were bent woods of all kinds, hockey sticks, lacrosse sticks, chair parts and like materials. Following this came a large glass case coal exhibit from British Columbia and across the entrance hall a large case of gold nuggets, alluvial gold and gold quartz. "Dawson city under the midnight sun" with brilliant Aurora Borealis in the distance composed the next exhibit. This was placed beside a scene depicting Vancouver Harbor in the distance with large warehouses and elevators in the foreground and a bay of real water in the centre with commerce moving in ships. Passing on we came to two models of trains running on an oblong track, stopping at grain elevators to load cars and running out through a tunnel and returning. Beside this was placed a large green lawn 100 feet by 30 feet, covered with trays of apples in groups, and stands of bottled fruits. In all thirty varieties of apples were shown.

The south centre hall was almost entirely filled with bottled fruit. This view was extended on canvas, representing peach and apple orchards loaded with ripe fruit being picked. These fruits were put up expressly for this exhibit by the Fruit Department of the Exhibition Commission. The chemical preparation in which they are preserved was discovered by an American of Los Angeles, California.

Immediately opposite the main fruit exhibit is situated the Royal Court. Here are seen draped in crimson and green velvet hangings life size portraits of His Majesty, George V. of England; His Consort Queen Mary; the late King Edward VII.; Queen Alexandra; The Duke and Duchess of Connaught; The Right Hon. Sir Robt. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada; The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier; The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald; and the late Lord Strathcona, formerly Canadian High Commissioner. These portraits are photographed on canvas and colored and are very life-like indeed.

The fish exhibit is perhaps not so extensive as some others but is well represented by live and canned fish, also fish mounted. These are mainly from British Columbia. The Commission have strictly avoided making sectional exhibits and the whole spread is Dominion of Canada. The value of fish caught in Canadian waters in 1913 was

\$33,389,464 and the number of vessels and boats engaged in the fisheries was 35,670 with a capital invested of over \$24,000,000 and the total number of persons employed in the industry was 44,408. There are at present fifty-one hatcheries in operation throughout the Dominion and six more are under construction.

The Canadian Forestry resources are almost unlimited. The area of Canada's forests is 535,000,000 acres of which 300,000,000 are of commercial value. Canada has 120 species of native trees and 20,000,000 acres of forest reserves. The mountain Parks in British Columbia alone contain 2,450,720 acres.

The mineral section occupies the whole area of the main hall and the ends of the main and side halls, and contains exhibits from over 1,500 locations. It is said that the exhibit of metallic and non-metallic ores shown in the Canadian building is the most complete that Canada has ever placed before the public, as well as the largest and most varied the world has ever seen. The visitor will notice the well-known ores, gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, etc., also asbestos, of which Canada produces over 85 per cent. of the world's supply, nickel and mica and many others. The samples are all labelled showing the Province and mine from which they came.

Conspicuous tablets in the grain exhibit recite that the Canadian wheat belt is four times the area of the wheat belt in the United States, that Canada has 171,000,000 acres of wheat land, that Canada's wheat belt is 900 miles long and in some parts extends in width to Fort Vermillion, 800 miles north from the United States boundary, that the production of wheat in the Province of Saskatchewan alone is more than the combined crops of the States of Washington, Oregon and California and the Government gives free of charge, in the three prairie provinces 160 acres of wheat land to any male adult. A large map of Canada in the information bureau shows the boundary lines of the country and the systems of the three great transcontinental railways. The Intercolonial Railway is also shown. A courteous and obliging staff is at all times in attendance to give visitors any information they may desire; pamphlets, maps and literature about Canada are freely distributed.

No exhibits are shown upstairs. The space is given up to offices of the Commission, a reception room and large reading rooms, with Canada's leading dailies on file. Rest rooms and a smoking room, with writing desk and materials, and lounges and easy chairs are found on this floor. The magnificent porches and verandahs surrounding the beautiful Canadian Palace are daily the haven of the tired and hungry who find there tables and seats—where they can enjoy their lunch in comfort.

The grounds surrounding the Canadian building are set with a varied assortment of Canadian evergreens and shrubs, and seeded to grass which is now just appearing green and shrubs just coming into leaf. In two weeks the grounds should be beautiful. Two couchant Lions (one on each side) adorn the main as well as rear entrances, with one at each side entrance. The writer heard of the Canadian exhibit as soon as he entered the State of California, 1,600 miles away and the exhibit as an advertising scheme should induce valuable immigration to Canada.

Canada's progress as taken from tablets in foreground of scene nine:

	1912	1913
Total trade	\$814,637,794	\$1,085,264,449
Imports	559,325,544	686,604,413
Exports	315,317,250	377,058,355
Trade with U. S.	488,679,741	662,432,937
Trade with United Kingdom	267,054,844	317,635,589
Trade with British Empire	307,840,816	361,759,086

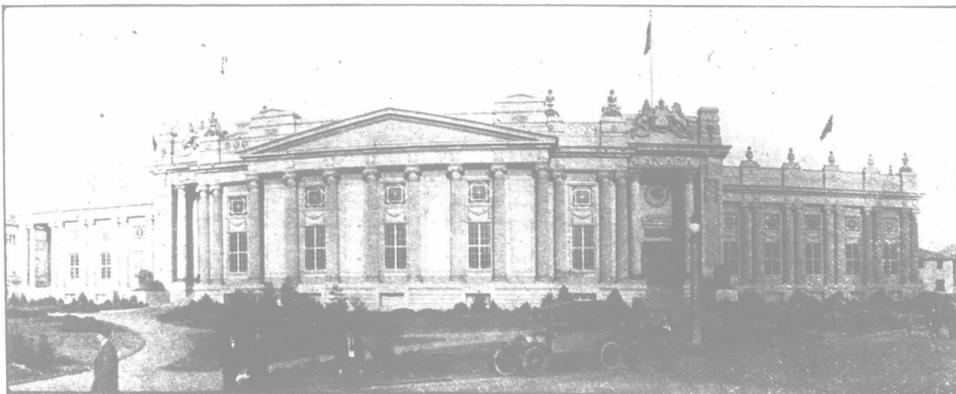
Canada's productive wealth in 1913 was:—Field crops \$552,771,500; Forest Production \$161,802,049; Mineral Products \$136,048,296; Fisheries \$33,384,469; Dairy Products \$121,000,000; Fruit Products \$125,000,000.

A BRANT COUNTY SUBSCRIBER.

**Reforestation in One Generation.**

It does not require ages to reforest land or bring trees to a useful stage of maturity. Twenty years ago, A. Gilbert, of Elgin County, Ontario, was cleaning off a piece of ground and wherever a young maple sapling occurred it was left uninjured. These trees, which at that time were very small, covered twenty acres of land and they took possession of it. Now many of them measure eight or nine inches through. A large number are large enough to tap and this season Mr. Gilbert expects to make 100 gallons of syrup. Approximately one-half of the maples are yet untapped and when they all become a little larger and begin to yield the golden product, Mr. Gilbert will not be sorry that he spared the little trees. In fact he is not sorry now, he is glad.

A woodlot is a valuable asset on any farm; not only on account of the wood and lumber it may provide but the effect it has upon crops as



The Canadian Building at the Panama Pacific.

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well. One man can do something towards re- storing natural conditions but a community can do very much more. To a young or middle-aged man twenty years is not a long time and a very large percentage of farmers operating on their lands to-day would live to enjoy and appreciate any efforts they might now put forth to restore the forests and rebuild the country according to nature's original plans.

### An Up-to-date Stable.

A modern and conveniently-equipped stable and barn to be seen in the county of Middlesex is that owned by Robt. Baty. It was our privilege last summer to attend the raising of an old barn upon a new foundation and not long since we again visited the stable after it had been thoroughly equipped. The accompanying illustration gives a description of the interior of the stable and the conveniences which have been added. Among the special features is the cork-brick flooring in the majority of the cow stalls. Mr. Baty has found that the cattle do not slip on such a floor and that it is warmer than cement. The stable that it is well lighted. On the east side are nine windows, each window containing six panes of 10-by-12 glass. On account of the approach and drive barn the west side would allow for only seven windows and these were installed similar in size to those on the east side. The windows are so hinged that ventilation is provided by their opening and closing. The manure shed plainly seen in the illustration, is convenient and very complete. The bottom is concrete so not a particle of solid or liquid manure is lost. If necessary a team can be driven through the entire length of the barn behind the cattle and into the manure shed but the manure can be hauled out of the shed at the north end. The practice is to haul out the manure about every five weeks. Adjoining this shed are four hog pens and the swine have access to the manure pile. The fodder chutes are conveniently arranged and all the grain is taken from boxes in the stable. The chop boxes are supplied from above and will hold large quantities at one time. The milk house adjoins the stable directly under the approach and beyond it a quantity of roots are stored. The height of the stable is nine feet clear but the wall is necessarily higher to allow for the floor. Cement floors and passageways, steel stanchions and mangers, water bowls and clean lumber have been combined into a modern, convenient and sanitary stable. At the end of the horse stalls a snug harness room holds the equipment and everything is in its place. A silo is an adjunct of the stable and its equipment and not an unimportant part at all.

### Roll the Meadows.

Rolling meadows in the spring is always a safe practice. The work should be done as soon as the land will bear the horses without its being punched and sod broken. In some sections it may be a little late now but in most localities there is still time. Where the ground has got real solid it might be well to leave the rolling until the sod was drying up after a spring rain. Rolling squeezes the soil around the roots and is particularly advisable on the new seeds. It is also very beneficial on old meadows. If done at the most opportune time it serves to squeeze down all small stones out of the way of the mowing machine and this means a saving on machinery, particularly mower knives which are very often ruined by stones being hammered against the guards by the sections of the rapidly running knife. Rolling makes smooth cutting. Try it this spring.

## THE DAIRY.

### The Real Profit in Dairying.

More and more it is being demonstrated that much of the real profit in dairying is to be had from the by-products. It is good sweet skim-milk, buttermilk or whey which makes the pigs grow thrifty and stretch out into that long, trim side of bacon in such high favor on our best markets. It is sweet skim-milk which gives most of the good calves their sure start toward the kind of mature animal which is making Canada famous as a live-stock country. True whole milk is the best feed but it costs money, and feeding skim-milk allows the dairyman to sell the most valuable part of his products while retaining that which is most valuable to him on his place. Skim-milk is the best starter for young live stock on the average farm. Under certain conditions it is undoubtedly advisable to go into some branch of dairying which does not permit of keeping skim-milk on the farm. The man getting a high price for the best class of city milk trade or the man getting an unusually high rate for his milk for the manufacture of some fancy milk product might not deem it advisable to follow dairying which would leave him by-products for his young stock and rightly so but for the average man

operating under ordinary dairy-farming conditions the dairy by-products represent the major portion of his net profit and for him cheese-factory; creamery or home buttermaking seems to be the safest line to follow.

### At the Opening of the Dairy Season, 1915.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

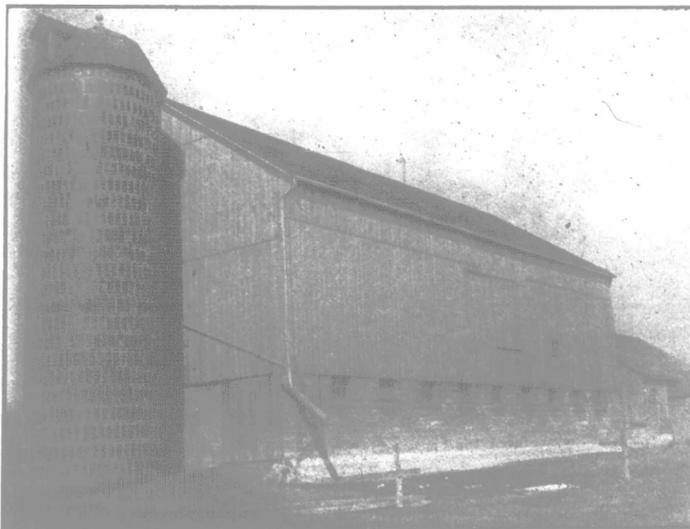
#### 1. THE CHEESE BUSINESS.

With your permission I would like to discuss certain matters with readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" at the beginning of another season in dairying, which is likely to contain features which were never before just the same as they are likely to be during 1915. The first article will deal with the Cheese Business, the second with Buttermaking in the Creamery, the third with Condensed Milk and the fourth with Town and City Milk and Cream Trade.

ing season, especially as old stocks are practically cleaned up and the demand for fodder cheese good, with prices exceptionally high for this class of goods, which are often difficult to sell at a fair price, which will cover cost of production and manufacture. The cows are still in the stable when these cheese are made, milk is expensive to produce, owing to the high cost of feed, and the quality of the cheese not so good as it might be with proper care of cows and milk. All these things have combined to give "fodder" cheese a poor reputation and the early spring business has not been very satisfactory during a majority of seasons. There are, of course exceptions to this, and the spring of 1915 promises to be one of the most marked in this respect.

The first point we should like to emphasize, is the need of better cows. This, of course, is an old story, but the facts more and more impress us with the great loss there is in keeping poor-producing cows, and that the only profitable cows are those which are large-producers. The evidence

collected, indicates that cheese-factory cows are averaging about 3,500 to 4,000 lbs. milk per cow during the factory season. The facts show that cows must produce from 6,000 to 8,000 lbs. per cow in a year, in order to make a profit. The big problem is, how to get these large producers. They cannot be purchased in any large numbers, therefore they must be reared on the individual farms in cheese factory sections. In order to be reasonably sure of obtaining cows of this capacity it is necessary to use none but pure-bred sires of a dairy breed. For cheese factory patrons, Holstein or Ayrshire sires may be confidently recommended. Cheese factory owners, or joint-stock companies controlling factories might profit-



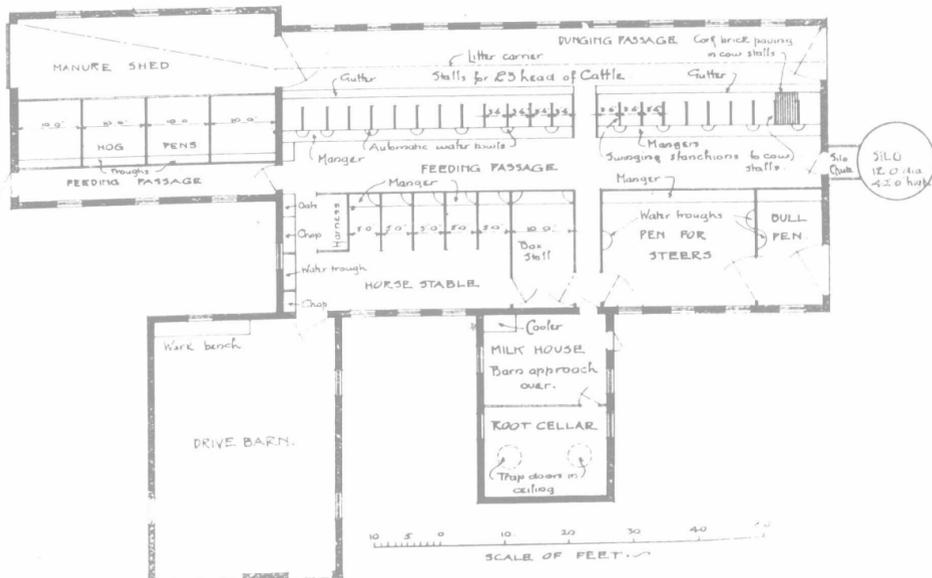
Exterior View of Barn Recently Built by Robt. Baty, Middlesex Co., Ont.

#### CHEESE FACTORIES REVIVE.

From many quarters comes word that cheese factories formerly dead or dying are experiencing a healthful revival. The President of the Eastern Dairymen's Association reports that many farmers in the Eastern part of Ontario who formerly did considerable canvassing and worrying about getting a market for milk during the summer in Montreal and Ottawa are not doing this now, but say they will have a good market right at home, in their own cheese factory for the season of 1915, at prices which will compare very favorably with prices formerly received in cities for direct consignment as milk or cream. In Western Ontario, more particularly in the condenser districts, cheese factory owners of defunct factories are considering the advisability of starting again. With cheese selling at 96 shillings per hundredweight in London, England, as reported in March, the prospects look good for the cheese men for the com-

ably spend some time and funds in promoting this phase of the dairy business, which lies at the foundation of successful dairying. The Cow-testing Association scheme ought also to be fostered, but it is never advisable to dispose of too many cows in the present herd before there is provision made to put better cows in their place. Unless some systematic effort is made to replace worn-out and unprofitable cows with better ones, very little substantial progress can be made in the cheese business,—or, for that matter in any other line of dairying. The use of a pure-bred dairy sire is the first step necessary.

The second step is, provision for abundant feed. We are safe in saying that there never was a dairy farm with too much feed, if it is carrying all the live-stock which it should. Most dairy cows are under-fed not over-fed. We have a great deal to learn yet, with reference to feeding dairy stock. It is too big a subject to handle in this



A Convenient Lay-out.

Diagram of stable on the farm of Robert Baty, Middlesex County, Ontario.

article. Two points only shall be mentioned—provide plenty of pasture and soiling crops for the present season; grow plenty of corn, and build one or two silos, if none are already built, to provide succulent feed for the winter of 1915-16 and have some left over as supplementary feed for the summer of 1916. We would also add one other point—grow some roots for fall and early winter feeding, preferably white or greystone turnips and mangels,—the latter to be used for winter feed.

Provision should be made to cool the milk during the coming summer, so that cheesemakers may have no ground for complaining about "gassy" or "over-ripe" milk. If ice has not been stored, then plenty of cold water is needed and the milk should be cooled so that it reaches the factory at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees—not above 75 degrees F. This will give the maker control of the milk from the beginning of each day's work, instead of the milk controlling the methods of the maker. Sweet, clean milk, produces more cheese per ton than does sour, unclean milk, and the cheese is better in quality which sells for a higher price. All this tends to make the cheese factory more satisfying and gratifying to owner, maker and patrons.

When the owner or maker is provided with clean, sweet milk it is very important that all wastes shall be eliminated and all leaks in manufacturing be stopped so far as possible. There is much waste in the manufacturing of all dairy products—waste of casein and fat which run into the whey tank; waste of the feeding value of whey by lack of cleanliness and not pasteurizing in the whey tank. The Province of Quebec is reported as having recently passed legislation requiring all dairy by-products at cheese factories and creameries to be held in metal containers and that the by-products shall be pasteurized before returning them to the farm. This is a wise move, which legislators in other parts of Canada may follow with profit.

A special problem that will need attention either in 1915 or 1916 is the question of Rennet supplies. If the present war continues rennet extract is likely to be difficult to obtain, and very high in price. Shall we use a substitute such as pepsin, or shall we conserve our home supplies of calves' stomachs, such as is being done by some manufacturers of rennet in the United States?

Lastly, can we improve our methods of marketing cheese? The Quebec Cheesemakers' Co-operative Association claims to have got for their No. 1 cheese a higher price than was paid for Ontario cheese during the season of 1914. Are our Ontario cheesemakers and salesmen satisfied to go on under the present system, which is admittedly not altogether satisfactory, and allow the Quebec men to sell their goods to better advantage than is the Ontario cheese? Because a certain system has been followed for many years, is no reason why it should be continued, if there is a better way.

The cheese business of Canada is a very important one and everything possible should be done to promote the present forward movement.  
O. A. C. H. H. DEAN.

## POULTRY.

### What Kindness Does for Chickens.

During the last months of the expiring winter, subscribers frequently write to "The Farmer's Advocate" and ask why their hens die when apparently in good health. They often complain of the fowl dropping dead when picking up their feed or the birds may drop from the roosts at night. All the explanations indicate that death is sudden and it is hard to understand how the heart of a hen should become disturbed. It appears to be a peculiarity of the human race alone and a trouble discovered chiefly for coroners and the medical profession. Such sudden deaths in the flock are traceable, in most cases, to over-feeding and super-kindness. Many times corn is given liberally yet the hens are not obliged to work for their feed. The corn kernel is large, easily seen and obtained by the bird without much effort. The result is liver trouble and sudden death or the fowl become too fat and die of apoplexy.

Mortality in the flock may assume the appearance of an epidemic yet this trouble should not be confounded with tuberculosis which is contagious and may result in a scourge. The loss from tuberculosis may be as numerous but they are not as sudden as those from over-feeding of rich and heating feeds. Above all the hens should have plenty of exercise both summer and winter and when confined they should be obliged to scratch for their grain. Green feed such as sprouted oats, mangels, cabbage, apples or potatoes even will tend to maintain an equilibrium in the system and encourage health. The nearer feed and conditions resemble those of the summer time the better will be the condition of the birds and the better will they lay.

### A Few Styles of Chicken Coops.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am writing again to your valuable paper for more information. I desire to make a lot of new chicken coops out of new lumber so if there is any kind in particular to make I should like to know about them. I should like to see a cut of it or description of it in "The Advocate."

H. K.  
There is a multiplicity of styles for chicken coops and they vary from an ordinary barrel laid on its bilge to elaborate structures, well lighted and ventilated. Anything portable, large enough and well-aired but comfortable will serve the pur-

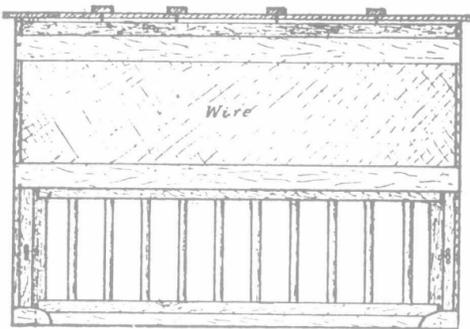


Fig. 1.—A coop for hen and chicks.

pose, yet time and new lumber should be converted into a coop that will be convenient and lasting. Farmers generally are beginning to realize that a field of corn or an orchard is a very suitable place to grow a large number of chickens. The practice of running the birds in such a place is economy for it makes use of land and labor that would otherwise be wasted. The chickens should be provided with shelter however and the question arises, what is a suitable coop?

In many cases poultrymen use the colony house from the start and in it a small brooder is installed with the lamp outside. When the chicks can do without the brooder it is removed and they are allowed the use of the house all

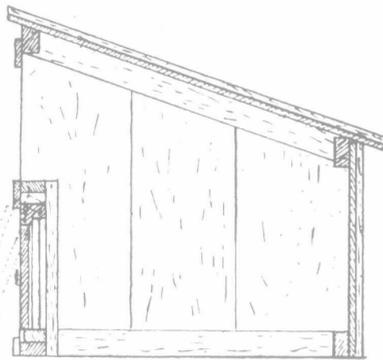


Fig. 2.—Cross section of coop shown in Fig. 1.

summer. A few perches are set quite near the floor to get the young ones in the habit of roosting and later the roosts may be raised to a convenient height and the lower ones removed. The chickens by that time will have acquired considerable weight and size and the perches will prevent crowding. Colony houses serve many purposes. They will do as a winter henhouse, as a breeding house in the spring or as a shelter for chickens when moved to the fields in the summer time.

A very suitable coop for chickens is that illustrated in figure 3. This is recommended by Prof. W. R. Graham, and should answer the purpose both while the chickens are with the hen and

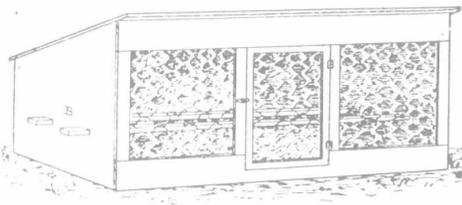


Fig. 3.—A good summer coop.

later. This coop can be closed at night to keep out all animals that might destroy the birds. The wire front is necessary to supply an abundance of air; the wire is usually one foot in width. The coop is two feet high in front, fifteen inches high at the back, two feet wide and three feet long. A board should be cut the correct width and length so it will fit snugly into the open space at the bottom of the front of the

coop. Figure 2 shows a cross section of the same coop.

A larger coop is illustrated in figure 3. It will house 20 chicks until full grown and allow them plenty of air. The coop is six feet long, two and one-half feet wide, two feet four inches high in front and eighteen inches high at the back. This style of house is equipped with two roosts, the ends of which may be seen in the illustration.

Any of the coops described will permit of being moved about and that is an important phase of rearing chickens. From the first, if convenient, the chicks should occupy runs that were not occupied the previous year and the small, portable coop makes it possible to so place the young ones around the farm that freedom and clean fields are enjoyed by the birds.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Blight and Scab are Ruinous to Potato Crops.

Outside of cultivation and fertilization there are two treatments that will increase the yield of marketable potatoes per acre. Land is valuable and it is often advisable to put a little extra expense on a small area of the crop rather than spread the cultivation, fertilizer, seed, poison and labor over too much ground. If the results of experiments conducted at institutions or by farmers themselves have any value at all as an object lesson we must admit that the greatest profits come from the fields that are well cultivated, fertilized and sprayed.

Disease of the plant or tuber must not be permitted and the two preventives are formalin for the seed and Bordeaux mixture for the plant. Scab and blight are controlled by these two remedies. If there is any danger of scab immerse the tubers for two hours, before cutting, in a mixture of 1 pint of formalin to 30 gallons of water and then spread them out to dry. Blight is usually prevalent but it is worse some seasons than it is others and the life of the plant can usually be prolonged by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The proportion so long established, 4 pounds of bluestone, 4 pounds of burnt lime and 40 gallons of water is still to be trusted but where Paris green is also used for the beetle, another pound or two of lime should be added to prevent burning. The nozzles used on the apple trees will distribute the material over a fairly large area quite conveniently but a large field should return profits on an attachment for the purpose. The Spray Calendar published in the issue of March 25 of "The Farmer's Advocate" will give further directions along this and other lines relating to fruit and farm crops. Agriculture requires vastly different practices from what were in vogue two decades ago and farmers should keep up to date.

### On the Road

By Peter McArthur.

A man should really be in the country to greet the spring. This year the spring came when I was on the streets and travelling in railway trains and I have not yet felt the life of it. Everything looks right through the windows but I miss the feel of things. In the country the birds are singing and the heat is flickering on the slopes to the south. The grass is showing green through the sere sod but on the streets of the city there is nothing but lifeless heat. Before this letter is in print I shall be back in the country, studying the seedtime and enjoying life.

While travelling through the Niagara fruit district I was very much interested in the pruning as it could be observed from the car window. Outside of occasional neglected orchards where nature was having her own way, two distinct methods of pruning were in evidence. As I looked at them from the car windows I was peculiarly puzzled. Both have justifications in art and I am inclined to think that both have scientific endorsements but it does not seem possible that both can be entirely right. In one system of pruning apple trees the branches all rose from the trunk in almost feathery sprays and made a tree as graceful as a lady's fan. In the other system the branches were strong and gnarled, and seemed to spread somewhat awkwardly from a central trunk. In both systems I could see that the sunlight and air could reach every part of the tree and in that way both are scientifically correct but the artistic parallels were not so satisfying. The lighter, upspringing branches were of the kind that you see in modern impressionistic paintings while the gnarled branches recalled pictures of the Italian Renaissance. Although I cannot locate them exactly I seem to remember trees of this kind in the paintings of Salvador Rossa and possibly in Dore's Cartoons illustrating Dante's Inferno. I confess that I did not like the look of them on a Canadian landscape. They may be scientifically correct and may be just what we need to hold up a proper crop of apples to the light and air but they seem to lack some aesthetic quality that

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What a Good Crop of Potatoes Looks Like.

I crave. I am rather anxious to get home to see which plan the experts of the Fruit Branch are using in pruning my orchard. If they are going to make it look like a page from Dante's Inferno they will have to prove to me that they are right before I say anything kind about their work.

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During the past few days I visited five cities and in all of them I have heard much talk about the war. Also I have heard much talk about the relative loyalty of the Conservative and Liberal parties, all of which rather disgusted me. It brought to mind a story of the Spanish-American war. After the Spanish fleet had been pounded to pieces and driven ashore the American soldiers began to cheer. The Admiral in charge exclaimed "Don't cheer boys the poor devils are dying." When I heard people talking loyalty and remember that Canadian boys, some of them boys whom I know personally, are probably dying in the trenches I want to say "don't cheer, don't discuss loyalty."

Depth in Seed Sowing.

Having secured good seed of suitable varieties to plant in a well pulverized and properly fertilized garden soil results may still be disappointing because of careless sowing or planting. Whether done by hand or garden drill it pays well to take sufficient time and care to secure an even distribution of seed and particularly in clay or clay loam soils not to sow too deeply. In a light, sandy soil seeds will bear a little more depth of covering. On the score of moisture they require it. People sometimes with a narrow hoe rake out a trench a couple of inches deep, scatter the seed along in the bottom, then rake in an inch or two of lumpy soil which is stamped down and sometimes puddled over the seed. They are either smothered or drowned or perhaps the germs die from a chill. "Rotten, old seed," grumbles the amateur who subjects the seedsman to another round of abuse. In vegetable and flower growing more seeds are perhaps lost through being too deeply covered than from any other one reason though from their nature the depth will vary. Some seeds like carrots and particularly parsnips are very slow to germinate and the latter require a good long season for growth. From one-half to three-

What the Ontario Legislature Did for Agriculture.

The Session of the Ontario Legislature which has just been prorogued was probably the shortest regular Session held in the history of the Province. This was due to the overshadowing influence of the war, and the desire on the part of all to confine the work of the Session to matters connected with the war or other matters absolutely necessary in order that the Province might continue business as usual. Of agricultural legislation there was little or nothing, but at the same time agricultural matters occupied their share of the attention of the House.

As will be seen from the comparative statement, provision has been made for carrying on the regular agricultural work under the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The figures include both capital account and current expenditure, in other words, appropriations for buildings as well as for current work, and the decrease shown by the figures is entirely accounted for by the decrease on capital account.

This is accounted for in two items, the Ontario Agricultural College and the Veterinary College. Last year's appropriations contained provision for the completion of the new Dining Hall at the Agricultural College. This building was completed last fall, and has been giving excellent service during the past term. Accommodating as it does five hundred students in one large room, it is recognized as one of the most handsome and useful buildings of its kind on the continent. Similarly, last year's appropriation included provision for the completion of the new Ontario Veterinary College, which was also opened last fall and has been utilized during the past term.

With these important buildings completed and the appropriations therefore eliminated, the remaining appropriations are almost entirely for the regular work. In this connection it may be noted that in common with the rest of the Service no salary increases were voted this year.

GRANTS WILL BE PAID.

When the war broke out last fall and the Government looked round for methods of economizing

it was thought that one feature of the work on which a portion of the appropriation might be saved was the grants to Fall Fairs. The appropriation for grants aggregates \$75,000, and it was then proposed to cut this in half for one year. This was done with the idea that quite a number of the Fair Associations have had several good years and have been accumulating surpluses. While this is true of a goodly number of Associations, it is recognized that there are many others which have been struggling along doing excellent work under a considerable handicap. These grants are not payable until July so that the money may be available for work in the fall, and it has now been decided by the Government that financial conditions will warrant them in paying the grant in full this year as usual, and notices to this effect have been forwarded to the Associations interested.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES.

One change announced during the Session was a change in the administration of the work of the District Representatives. When the District Representatives were appointed it will be recalled that they were appointed as Agricultural Instructors under the Education Department and also as District Representatives under the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Education provided the salary, and the Department of Agriculture the balance of the expenses. The work has been so largely under the Department of Agriculture that it was decided to eliminate this dual arrangement and place the District Representatives entirely under the Department of Agriculture, and provision has been made to this end, taking effect on the first of the next fiscal year, that is the first of November. This is purely a change in administration and will not make any difference whatever to the work of the District Representatives, who will continue to conduct Courses in Agriculture and assist in schools wherever possible as well as carrying on their very useful work in the field.

FARM LABOR.

Although the appropriation for Colonization

quarters of an inch is given by one authority as a sufficient depth for onion seed. Fine seed like celery sown in the hot-bed or cold frame to start plants for re-setting require no more than a bare sprinkling of mould over it and some simply scatter it on the surface and work it in a little or give it a light sprinkling of water to start growth. Whether in the hot-bed or outside, several others require like treatment. People wonder sometimes why weeds get the start of the vegetables. The wonder would be if they did not. If culture was careless last summer and fall a big crop of weeds ripened and the soil is full of the seeds ready to spring up and take full possession at the very earliest moment. They will be "on the job" long before the salsify wakes up. Things like parsnips often have a hard struggle for existence. Wheel hoe or cultivator work may be facilitated by scattering along a few raddish seed to mark the rows until the others show through the surface. If the sprouted germ has a fair covering of mellow soil on which to lay hold, the main root and rootlets will soon reach out and down for moisture and food.

The foregoing suggestions have strong confirmation in the ways of nature. Many seeds as they mature and fall to the ground simply catch in the litter or decaying leaves which cover the surface, and speedily take root and flourish. Give the garden soil a little extra tillage this season and do not bury the seeds beyond hope of a successful resurrection and for once you may spring a surprise party on the weeds.

FARM BULLETIN.

Flax Growers and Manufacturers Organize.

A score of those interested in the growing and manufacturing of flax in Canada gathered in London, Ontario, last Tuesday and formed "The Canadian Flax Association." Among the principal speakers were A. P. Westervelt, one of the directors of the Patriotism and Production Campaign; G. H. Campbell, President the Canadian Flax Mills, Toronto; H. Geiger, Hensall; A. L. McCredie, Toronto; and others. The following officers were elected:—President, G. H. Campbell; Vice President, G. H. Fraleigh; Secretary, A. L. McCredie, Toronto; Executive: Wm. Forrester, Mitchell; T. D. G. Gordon, Alvinston; W. Tipling, Wingham; H. Geiger, Hensall; A. M. Kerr, Down.

Horse Show Cancelled

The International Horse Show, one of the leading annual events held in London, England, has been cancelled for this year on account of the war.

and Immigration is practically the same as before, it will not of course all be used this year. There are no immigrants being received from the Old Land, and naturally the present time is not an opportune time to try to persuade any to leave their homes for such a purpose. The call for volunteers to service and absolute shortage of farm help in the Old Land itself entirely preclude expectation of any help for Ontario farmers from that source. Hence the Colonization Branch has during the past few weeks been endeavoring to work in the towns and cities in Ontario. Special men have been sent to visit these different places, advertising for farm help and picking out men who would be suitable for such work. Although, of course, it is recognized that a percentage of the unemployed in towns and cities are not suitable for work on the farm, at the same time it has been found that a not inconsiderable number of men in cities and towns have had some experience in farm work, and would be glad to go back under satisfactory conditions. Already the representatives of the Department have met with considerable success and they hope to be able, approximately at least, to keep pace with the demand for farm help in this way.

CHANGE IN INSTITUTES.

Two meetings of the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature were held. At the first John R. Dargavel, M.P.P., for Leeds, formerly President and now Honorary President of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, was elected as Chairman for the present Legislature. The Committee decided to devote their sessions to a discussion of agricultural matters, and at the first session discussed the question of farm labor, quite approving of the plan outlined above, which was laid before them. At the next meeting they discussed a scheme for the reorganization of the Institutes, which was outlined by G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of the Institutes Branch of the Department. While it is recognized that the Institutes have rendered very useful service in the past, the feeling seemed to be practically unanimous that the time had arrived when some radical

changes should be made. The scheme proposed involves a co-ordination of all the agricultural organizations of the county under one central organization. No name has been determined upon—in fact all the details have not been worked out definitely, but it would result in something of the nature of a County Board of Agriculture. This would include representatives of the Farmers' Clubs, of the Agricultural and Horticultural Fruit Growers, Co-operative and other Societies, representatives of the Township Councils, Women's Institutes, Board of Trade or Publicity Association. With these for the first year would be included representatives of the present Institutes. This organization would be supported by provincial and municipal grants, and would plan, in co-operation with the District Representatives, the work to be carried on in that County, naming the places for meetings, short courses, etc. The plans for this co-ordinating agricultural organization received considerable comment, mostly favorable, and it is probable that something definite will be done within a short time.

NEEDS OF AGRICULTURE.

The main discussion on agricultural affairs took place on a resolution submitted by the Opposition, being moved by Thos. Marshall, Member for Lincoln, as follows:

"That in view of the serious decline in our rural population, accompanied by a marked falling off in food production, in the face of Ontario's unsurpassed agricultural possibilities and millions of acres of unoccupied agricultural land, this House is of the opinion that a great advance in the agricultural policy of the Government is one of the most urgent and vital needs of Ontario to-day, such policy to include—(1) Making more available to rural communities the scientific and technical knowledge taught in our agricultural college, by the establishment of agricultural schools and demonstration farms throughout the Province; (2) The inauguration of an effective system of rural credits; (3) The development of co-operative effort in buying and selling; (4) Financial assistance by way of loans at a low rate of interest, on the security of land and improvements, to assist desirable settlers in establishing themselves in the newer parts of the Province, and to enable farmers in the older parts of the Province to improve and increase the productivity of their lands."

To this the Minister replied. He said the nature and causes of the decline in rural population were well known, and quoting recent figures from the Bureau of Industries statistics he showed conclusively that Ontario's food production was increasing and not falling off.

As to the question of demonstration farms, he claimed that farm demonstrations, which had been the policy of the Department for the past few years, were more effective as an educational agency. As to agricultural schools, he pointed out that they could not be established until sentiment would support them, and if the time came when that would be the case, and he seemed to think that such a time would come, it would be due to the preliminary work which had been done by the District Representatives in inculcating in the rising generation a desire for agricultural instruction, which had been absent a few years ago.

On the question of rural credits and loans he said the Department had collected a considerable amount of information and the subject was receiving consideration, but no definite announcement could be made at the present time.

The motion was voted down by the Government, and the following submitted:

"This House recognizes the soundness and stability of Ontario Agriculture as emphasized by the recent industrial and financial crisis through which the Province, in common with the rest of the world, has passed, and this House notes with satisfaction the improved conditions of the agri-

cultural industry as illustrated among other things by higher standards and increased returns per acre, and this House desires to place on record its appreciation of the encouragement of agricultural instruction in schools; the appointment of District Representatives; the holding of Short Courses and Rural School Fairs, the giving of farm demonstrations and the encouragement to co-operative organization and effort, and this House commends the well-defined policy of the Government to continue this work and to take such other steps as may be necessary and to aid the development of the newer districts, by the construction of roads; the carrying on of experimental work in farming, the advancing of seed to settlers and every other practical method."

GOOD ROADS.

The new Minister of Public Works, Honorable F. G. Macdormid, emphasized his first Session by two important Bills on the very important subject of good roads. One was an Amendment to the Highway Improvement Act, under which most of the highway improvement has been done during the past twelve years or more. This amendment increased the amount of aid from the Province from one-third as in the past to 40%. It also made the members of County Councils personally liable for seeing that all money raised by an issue of debentures for road construction should be used for this purpose and no other.

The other Bill was cited as the Ontario Highways Act, and follows up the recommendations of the Highway Commission which was appointed over a year ago. It contains many important provisions, one of the most important being that the Province will contribute a sum equal to 20% of monies expended by a County upon the maintenance and repair of roads under the Highway Improvement Act. It also provides that the Province will contribute up to \$150 for the salary of a road overseer or foreman appointed by any township municipality. Provision is also made whereby suburban roads leading into cities of over 10,000 may be constructed under a Commission, and the cost borne on a ratio of 30% by the County, 30% by the city or town and 40% by the Province, providing that the amount contributed by the Province shall not exceed \$4,000 per mile.

Similarly, provision is made for the construction of any road which is designated by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council as a main road, and which shall be constructed by a Board of Trustees of not more than five members. Provincial aid to such a road is on the same basis as suburban roads. Power is also given to the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council to prohibit or regulate the erection of sign boards and fix a license fee for the same. It is not expected that this Act will become effective this year unless in exceptional cases where the County Council at their June Session are prepared to proceed. The Act or any portion of it may be brought into force by a Proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE.

	(Including Capital Account)	
	1914	1915
1. Civil Government, Printing Reports and Bulletins, Statistics, Miscellaneous.....	\$ 69,218.13	\$ 69,775.00
2. Agricultural College.....	395,658.00	350,893.29
3. Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Branch.....	163,905.25	163,700.00
4. Live Stock Branch.....	54,125.00	57,325.00
5. Institutes Branch.....	41,200.00	41,000.00
6. Dairy Branch.....	64,175.00	64,150.00
7. Fruit Branch.....	64,175.00	62,025.00
8. Colonization and Immigration.....	140,776.37	137,125.00
9. Ontario Veterinary College.....	208,300.00	68,095.30
10. District Representatives.....	40,600.00	40,600.00
11. Demonstration Farm.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$1,252,132.75	\$1,064,688.59

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, April 12, were 103 cars, comprising 2,139 cattle, 601 hogs, 173 sheep, 236 calves, and 17 horses. Quality of fat cattle was fair to good, with no fancy heavy cattle on sale. High price was \$7.60 for a good to choice head of steers. Good butchers' steers and heifers, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.60 to \$6.90; cows, \$3.75 to \$6.50; bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.70; feeders, \$6 to \$6.50; stockers, \$5 to \$5.75; milkers, \$50 to \$80; calves, \$1 to \$9.50. Sheep, \$6 to \$8.50; lambs, \$10 to \$12; spring lambs, \$5 to \$9 each. Hogs, \$9.25 would do cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars.....	39	321	360
Cattle.....	465	3,955	4,420
Hogs.....	531	8,715	9,249
Sheep.....	284	350	634
Calves.....	78	1,343	1,421
Horses.....	292	332	624

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars.....	4	364	312
Cattle.....	19	2,817	2,836
Hogs.....	183	8,611	8,794
Sheep.....	—	904	904
Calves.....	—	1,522	1,522
Horses.....	2	232	234

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 48 cars, 1,521 cattle, 321 hogs, and 390 horses, but a decrease of 270 sheep and lambs, and 191 calves, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of cattle were liberal during the past week, while hogs and calves were fairly plentiful, but sheep and lambs were very scarce. With the exception of choice, heavy cattle, which were not as high in value, all other classes were firm. There were two loads of choice steers, and only two, that sold at \$8, the next highest price by the load being \$7.75, and at the close of the week we doubt very much if these prices could have been repeated for the same quality, as there is not much demand for these heavy cattle. John Brown, of Galt, had one of the choice loads of steers, that weighed 1,350 lbs., which sold at the \$8 mark, and the other was J. Simonton, of Chatham, who had the other load, weighing 1,400 lbs., who also obtained \$8. They were two of the best loads of cattle seen on this market since Christmas, and both loads were sold by the commission firm of Corbett, Hall & Coughlin, to the Swift Canadian Company. Choice handy-weight steers and heifers

weighing 900 to 1,100 lbs., were the best sellers all week, at prices ranging from \$7 to \$7.60. Fat cows and bulls sold well, at higher values, especially the cows, as will be seen by prices given below. Stockers and feeders were in demand at high prices. Milkers and springers were none too plentiful, and were being looked for, at firm values, reaching up to \$95 for choice quality. Veal calves were more plentiful, and all classes of them sold from \$1 to \$2 per cwt. cheaper. Sheep and lambs were scarce, and sold at the highest prices of the season thus far. Hogs sold at firm prices all week.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers, such as used to be exported, sold at \$7.75 to \$8; choice butchers' cattle, steers and heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.60; good, common, \$6.25 to \$6.60; choice cows, \$6.25 to \$6.60; good cows, \$5.75 to \$6.15; medium cows, \$5.25 to \$5.60; common cows, \$4.75 to \$5; cutters,

Extra Postage Required.

As pointed out in our issue of April 1, page 536, the war stamp taxes go into effect April 15. On and after that date it will be necessary to add an extra cent to letters and cards posted. A card or letter that ordinarily required a 1 cent stamp will now require 2 cents and one formerly carried by a 2 cent stamp will require 3 cents (a two and a one). Do not forget this as letters not bearing the extra "war stamp" will go to the dead letter office or be returned to the sender. Subscribers, contributors and advertisers, as well as all others, should bear this in mind. The tax may be paid by the special stamp marked "war tax" or by an ordinary 1 cent stamp.

Postage stamps may be used for the payment of war duties on bank cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, express money orders, proprietary or patent medicines, perfumery, wines or champagne, as well as upon letters and post-cards, postal notes and post office money orders, the intention being to provide facilities in those portions of the country where excise stamps are not readily available.

Postal money orders, express money orders, bank cheques and receipts to banks by depositors must bear a 2 cent stamp and postal notes a 1 cent stamp. The issuer of a cheque and the purchaser of the money order or postal note pays this amount. A penalty of \$50 is provided for the person who neglects to place the necessary stamp on a cheque or savings bank receipt.

The Maritime Horse Show, held in Amherst, N. S., April 7, 8 and 9, drew a good attendance. Exhibits were somewhat smaller in some classes, but on the whole the show was a success, and the attendance totalled fully 10 per cent. more than that of last year. Soldiers stationed at Amherst helped to swell the attendance very appreciably. Drifting ice in Pictou Harbor and the Northumberland Straits prevented the Prince Edward Island exhibit from reaching the show. Space does not permit of a full report this issue, but in our Horse Department April 22 there will appear a full report of the show. The management are to be congratulated upon its good success in war time.

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

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

Accounts of Farmers Invited  
Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all Branches

\$4.25 to \$4.50; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.25; bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.75.  
Stockers and Feeders.—Steers, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$6.50 to \$6.85; steers, 650 to 750 lbs., \$6 to \$6.40; stockers, \$5.50 to \$6.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice, fresh milkers, and early springers, sold at \$75 to \$90 each; good at \$60 to \$70; medium, \$50 to \$55; common, \$40 to \$45 each.

Veal Calves.—Choice veals, \$9 to \$10, good, \$8 to \$9; medium, \$6.50 to \$7.50; common, \$4 to \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light ewes, \$7.50 to \$8.50; heavy ewes and rams, \$6.50 to \$7; yearling lambs, \$10 to \$12; spring lambs sold at \$7 to \$12 each for bulk, and small lambs at \$5.

Hogs.—Selects sold at \$9.15 to \$9.25 weighed off cars, and at the latter end of the week at \$9.25 to \$9.30.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

Trade in horses at the Union Horse Exchange, Union Stock-yards, is, and has been dull for some time past, and the same can be said of all of the various sale stables in Toronto. A few horses have been bought for the local city trade, and one carload was bought and shipped to New Brunswick. Prices were reported as follows: Drafters, \$175 to \$225; general-purpose, \$150 to \$180; express and wagon horses, \$150 to \$180; drivers, \$100 to \$150; serviceably sound, \$25 to \$55.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.40 to \$1.42; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.60; No. 2 northern, \$1.59; No. 3 northern, \$1.56; track, bay points.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 60c. to 62c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 69c.; No. 3, 68c., lake ports.

Peas.—No. 2, \$1.85 to \$1.90, outside.  
Barley.—For malting, 80c. to \$82c., outside.

Corn.—American, No. 3 yellow, 81c., track, Toronto.

Rye.—Outside, \$1.15 to \$1.17.  
Buckwheat.—No. 2, 82c. to 83c., outside.

Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.40.  
Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7.70; second patents, \$7.20; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$7; Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$5.80 to \$5.90; Montreal.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$18 to \$20; No. 2, \$17 to \$17.50 per ton.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$27 in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$29; middlings, \$34.  
Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$11.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices are firm. Creamery pound squares, 35c. to 37c.; creamery solids, 33c. to 35c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs are plentiful, and are now selling at 20c. to 21c. per dozen by the case.

Cheese.—New, large, 18c.; twins, 19c. to 19c.

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

Potatoes.—Per bag, 15c. for car lots of Ontario, track, Toronto; New Brunswick, 52c., track, Toronto.

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

Poultry.—Turkeys, per lb., 18c. to 20c.; ducks, 15c.; hens, 15c. to 15c.; chickens,

live weight, 13c. to 15c.; squabs, per dozen, \$4; geese, 13c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 15c.; country hides, cured, 13c. to 14c.; country hides, part cured, 12c. to 13c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; kip skins, 11c.; sheep skins, \$2 to \$2.50; horse hair, per lb., 38c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wool, unwashed, coarse, 22c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 26c.; wool, washed, coarse, 30c.; wool, washed, fine, 36c.; rejections and colts, washed, fine, per lb., 25c.; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.75; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 7c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Canadian cabbage was again very scarce on the wholesale, advancing to \$2.25 per barrel. Canadian hot-house cucumbers have again appeared on the market, selling at \$3 per 11-quart basket. Oranges have advanced, and are now quoted at \$2.75 to \$3 per case. There are not any Canadian onions on the market, and the Americans have advanced to \$2.25 per 100-lb. sacks. Turnips have also advanced to 50c. per bag. Apples—Spys, \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel; Baldwins, \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel; Russets, \$3.50 to \$4 per barrel; Ben Davis, \$2.75 per barrel; American boxed, \$1.75 to \$2; bananas, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bunch; Malaga grapes, \$4 to \$5.50 per keg; grape fruit, \$3 to \$3.25 per case; lemons, Messina, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; Californias, \$3.50 per case; oranges, California navels, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; pine-apples, Porto Rico, 18's, \$3.75 to \$4 per case; 24's and 30's, \$4.25 to \$4.50; strawberries, 30c. to 40c. per box; beets, 50c. per bag; new, \$1 per dozen; cabbage, \$2.25 per barrel; new, \$3 per case; carrots, 60c. per bag; new, \$2 per hamper; celery, \$3.25 to \$3.75; per case; onions, Spanish, \$4.50 per case; American, \$2.25 per 100-lb. sack; parsnips, 50c. per bag; turnips, 50c. per bag; parsley, imported, 75c. per dozen bunches.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

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

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Supplies of cattle on the local market were limited last week, as is not infrequently the case after a holiday week. Butchers had apparently purchased large stocks during Easter week, and had been left with quite a quantity of beef to carry over. Being well supplied, their purchases were light. There were very few really choice animals offered during the week, and in very few instances was more than 8c. per lb. paid. Good steers sold around 7c. to 7c. per lb., while prices for lower grades ranged all the way down to 5c. per lb. Butchers' cows and bulls sold a little below this figure for common, and up to 6c. to 6c. for the best. The supply of yearling lambs was light, and prices continued firm, at 8c. to 9c. per lb., while ewe sheep sold at 5c. to 6c. Quite a few young calves were offered, and the commoner sorts sold at from \$2.50 to \$5 each. Best calves were bringing around \$10 each. The market for hogs was fairly firm, and prices were holding at 9c. to 9c. for the general run of selects, fractionally more being given in some instances.

Horses.—Farmers were buying a few cheap horses. Heavy draft animals, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., were quoted at \$275 to \$300 each; light draft, at weighing from 1,100 to 1,500 lbs., at \$150 to \$200 each. Broken-down, old animals, were quoted at \$75 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage animals sold at \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The tone of the market for dressed hogs was firm, in sympathy with the market for live, and fractionally higher prices have been paid. Some Ontario hogs, abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed, sold as high as 13c. per lb., the range being generally around 12c. to 13c. Northwest hogs brought 11c. to 11c.

and light-weight, country-dressed, sold at 11c. to 11c., with heavies at 1c. under these figures.

Potatoes.—Although the low price of 42c. per 90 lbs., carloads on track, was quoted for Green Mountain potatoes in these columns a week ago, sales afterwards took place as low as 40c. This is an extraordinary situation, and it is years since the market has been so low at this time of year. Prices were back around 42c. Dealers were holding for a better market. Smaller lots brought 10c. to 15c. more than the above figure.

Honey and Syrup.—Supplies of syrup were coming forward quite freely, and it looks as though the make will be fairly large. Prices were not showing any great change, being 75c. to 80c. for 8-lb. tins, and up to \$1.25 for 13-lb. tins. Sugar was 12c. to 13c. Honey was unchanged, as follows: White-clover comb was 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 7c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—The production of eggs was large, and demand active. Prices were about steady, and dealers do not look for much decline. They were paying 21c. to 23c. per dozen here, according to quality.

Butter.—New-milk creamery is coming along more freely, and was quoted at 34c. per lb., although many do not regard it as desirable, as the finest held stock was quoted at 32c. to 33c. Good held creamery sold at around 31c. Manitoba dairy was quoted at 26c. to 27c., and Western dairy at 27c. to 28c. per pound.

Cheese.—Cheese showed little change, at 17c. to 17c. per lb. for either colored or white, while Eastern were about half a cent less than Ontario. Under grades were sold at 16c. to 16c.

Grain.—The wheat prices were down somewhat last week. Oats—No. 2 were steady, at 66c.; No. 3, 65c., and No. 4, 64c. per bushel, ex store. Canadian Western were 67c. for No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed. No. 1 feed was 66c., and No. 2 feed 65c. Beans were \$3.05 for 13-lb. pickers; \$2.90 for 3-lb., and \$2.80 for 5-lb., with cheaper stock at \$2.70. in car lots.

Flour.—Ontario flour was \$7.80 per barrel for patents, in wood, and \$7.30 to \$7.40 for straight rollers, bags being \$3.50. Manitoba first patents were \$7.80; seconds, \$7.30; strong bakers', \$7.10 in jute.

Millfeed.—Bran was \$26 per ton in bags; shorts, \$28. Middlings were steady at \$33 to \$34 per ton. Mouille sold at \$37 to \$38 per ton for pure, and \$35 to \$36 for mixed, bags included.

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

Hides.—Beef hides were 1c. down, at 18c., 19c. and 20c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were down to 16c. per lb., and sheep skins up, at \$2 to \$2.25 each. Horse hides were \$1.50 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2c. to 2c. for crude.

Seeds.—Demand for all lines was active, and prices were steady, at \$7 to \$8.50 for timothy per 100 lbs., and \$7.50 to \$9 per bushel of 60 lbs. for red clover, and \$7 to \$8.50 for alsike, at shipping points.

Buffalo.

Best steers ranged from \$8.20 to \$8.35, some commonish kinds ranging down to seven cents. On butchering cattle generally it was a 15c. to 25c. lower market, and few handy steers were good enough to sell above \$7.75, although local packers said that they would pay \$8 to \$8.25, but sellers thought that if prices on handy reached this height that they would have to be on the yearling order. A medium, commoner kind of steers, of which the packers got quite a few, ranged from \$6.25 to \$6.50. Load of good-weight heifers sold at \$7.15, and unless very fancy are hardly quotable any higher. With steers selling down to seven cents, killers are not inclined to go very strong on heifers. Same is true with heavy, fat cows, which Jewish killers buy liberally. Of late, these strong weight, thick, fat, gobby kind of cows, have shown a full 25c. to 50c. take-off, and are proving slow sale. American packers have bought liberally of good-weight steers in Canada, for June de-

livery, some sales running up to nine cents, and the fact that the big killers are looking ahead for good cattle is rather construed to mean that they have confidence in the advance of prices, although they are protesting right along at high prices. Some authorities are advising feeders, where they have feed, to keep half-fat, medium-fleshed steers on feed until the grass is out, and then let them run on the range for a while, believing that a couple of months carrying will prove profitable. There is no denying the fact that with the feed lots denied many feeders, by reason of the foot-and-mouth disease, that a scarcity of good cattle may be looked for. Of course, the West was not affected, and it remains to be seen how many feeders went to the feed lots in that section. The packers have been drawing largely from the Western markets of late, and no doubt will continue to, unless the supplies in the East show improvement, and Chicago shows pretty decent runs right along. Receipts last week were 3,390 head, as compared with 2,985 the previous week, and 4,775 for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Choice to prime native shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$8 to \$8.35; fair to good shipping steers, \$7.60 to \$7.75; plain and coarse, \$7 to \$7.25; Canadian steers, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8; Canadian steers, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., \$7.25 to \$7.50; choice to prime, handy steers, native, \$7.25 to \$7.50; fair to good, \$6.50 to \$7; yearlings, \$7.25 to \$7.75; prime, fat, heavy heifers, \$7 to \$7.15; good butchering heifers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; best heavy fat cows, \$6 to \$6.50; good butchering cows, \$5 to \$5.50; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.50; canners, \$3 to \$4; fancy bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.50; best butchering bulls, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Hogs.—Narrow range in prices last week, spread being from \$7.50 to \$7.75. On the opening day best grades sold from \$7.55 to \$7.65, and the bulk of the light grades moved at \$7.75. Tuesday and Wednesday all grades brought from \$7.50 to \$7.60; Thursday pigs landed at \$7.50, with bulk of other grades going at \$7.60, few \$7.65, and Friday all grades, except pigs, which sold mostly at \$7.50, landed on a basis of \$7.65. Roughs ranged from \$6.35 to \$6.50, and stags \$5.75 down. Receipts last week reached approximately 26,200 head, being against 24,606 head for the previous week, and 27,680 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices held up to a high level again last week. Monday, best wool lambs made \$11.25, and the next three days nothing brought above \$11, while on Friday tops again reached \$11.25. Quite a few shorn lambs were here last week, and on the opening day best in this line made \$9.50 and \$9.65. Tuesday best clipped lambs dropped to \$9 and \$9.25, and the next three days prices were stronger, Friday's range being the same as Monday. Best shorn yearlings sold at \$8.25, top clipped wether sheep were quoted up to \$7.50, and shorn ewes from \$6.75 down. Receipts the past week numbered around 18,000 head, being against 10,539 head for the week before, and 26,400 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Receipts last week, including 300 head of Canadians, totaled around 2,675 head, as compared with 3,564 head for the previous week, and 3,925 head for the same week a year ago. Trade was unsatisfactory, and prices struck the lowest level of the year. Monday tops brought up to \$10.50, and the next two or three days but few sales were made above \$10, while on Friday buyers got tops down to \$9.50. Culls went from \$8 down, and fed calves sold as low as \$5.

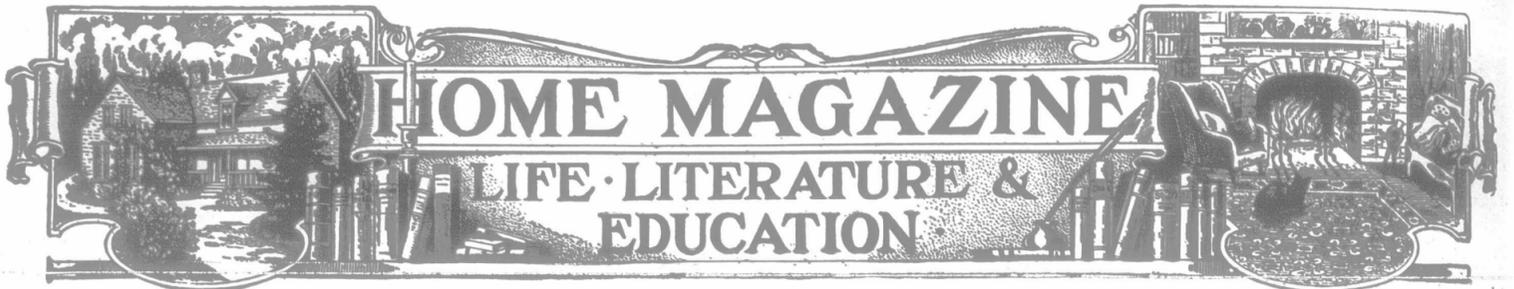
Chicago.

Cattle.—Beves, \$6 to \$8.90; Western steers, \$5.65 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$3 to \$7.00; calves, \$6 to \$8.75.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.95 to \$7.25, heavy, \$6.70 to \$7.22; rough, \$6.70 to \$6.85; pigs, \$5.75 to \$6.80; bulk of sales, \$7.15 to \$7.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$7.40 to \$8.50; lambs, native, \$7.80 to \$10.50.

Do not overlook that dispersion sale of 15 Ayrshires which G. R. Palmer has announced for April 20. Look up the advertisement.



### Jim.

Not so long by I was out with Jim;  
We worked the boat together, me an' him.  
Wasn' it good, seein' the strength of him,  
Heavin' the ballast, keepin' all tight an'  
trim?

You'd reckon his heart was happy, lookin'  
at him,  
An' 'tis right, you'd reckon. I've pulled  
some miles with Jim.

News came round. War, sudden an'  
grim.  
An' we talked it over together, me an'  
Jim.

Next it was women shattered, life and  
limb,  
An' babies tortured as well. That set-  
tled Jim.

"Jack," he sez, lookin' awisht an' grim,  
"I'm goin'." He went. 'Twas so like  
Jim.

Sudden, an' in the dark! No chance to  
swim!  
An' down so deep lies all that is left of  
him.

An' when I th'nk of the joy an' the  
strength of him,  
I'm always wishin' an' wishin' I'd gone  
with Jim.

Not so long by I was out with him—  
Jim.

—Bernard Moore.

### Among the Books.

#### THE POWER OF THE MIND.

[From Bouck White's "The Carpenter and the Rich Man." Doubleday, Page Pub. Co., Garden City, New York.]

No psychologist from that day to this has approached Jesus in the vividness with which he detected the thaumaturgic power of thought. Because the "heart"—the word he employed for the mental universe—is unseen, the average person is unsuspecting of its existence. And he goes blundering along amidst human beings, making no contact with this viewless realm that is in every person; content merely to abide in the outworks; and then wonders why his days are so scant of results. Not so, the Carpenter. He perceived that the mind is the place where the real happenings transpire. There, battles are fought, opposing forces meet in death grapple, defeats are inflicted, triumphs are gained, greatest issues are decided. Society's outward show is but a kind of magic-lantern projection of the things that are happening, or have happened, inside of us; the world's recorded history is a registering of the history that is being made day by day in the Within.

That illustration of the mind of man as an arena where opposing ideas fight for the mastery and determining by the issue of that combat the man's destiny thenceforward, was not mine. It was coined by Jesus Himself. To attempt to use a person, before you have mastered his mind, is like making assault on a strong man's goods while he himself is in the house, and resisting. He will keep you out. The only way is to get inside of him. Put into his mind your own idea, and one that shall be more strong-armed than the idea there resident. Thereupon those two ideas will have it out between them like fighters; your idea, since it is the ruggedger of the two, will win the combat; will thereby gain possession, and open the doors to you from the inside: "When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace; but when a stronger man than he shall come upon him and overcome him, he taketh from him all his armour wherein he trusted, and divideth his spoils."

Though the materialists laugh it to scorn, no truth is clearer, none more amply confirmed both by the accumulated experience of the race, and by the daily recurring lessons of life. As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he. As the world at any one age thinketh in its heart, so it is. The only way to change a civilization, is to change the ideas that are back of that civilization. Thoughts are the shapers of deeds. The maker of ideas is the maker of history. Not only is the mind the measure of a man. Mind is the maker of an era. And men are the makers of an era. Be the tyranny of the status quo never so oppressive, an Idea is the rebel that shall slay it—an Idea, at whose touch the mountains melt, and the hills are as nothing before it; the rocks vibrate to its footfalls, and solid earth trembles at its advent.

Jesus put great store by the almightiness of an idea, once it is properly planted. That is why he was so careless of any written report of his words. He wrote them on the fleshly tables of the heart; confident that there they would

the shops which now sell wines and spirits filling their windows with Perrier and Grape-juice and non-alcoholic champagne; all the restaurants putting away their wine-cards and offering with lunch, dinner, supper, nothing stronger than cider or ginger ale.

That is the state of things in Russia. Strange it seems indeed, yet there is one thing stranger. Nobody makes any audible complaint.

If such a suspension of the sale of all intoxicating drinks were to be ordered in England, think of the newspaper war there would be about it. Thin' of the numberless letters which would be written. Think of the meetings which the members of the trades affected would hold—brewers and publicans, hop-growers and wine merchants, bar-keepers and restaurateurs.

Here there are no meetings, no letters to the newspapers, no controversy. Breweries are idle, beer-shops stand shuttered and cheerless. Wine-shops, if they keep open, keep open at heavy loss. In the famous and fashionable restaurants,

that God is pleased with them and will favor their armies. Others are glad to have put out of the way temptation which they lack strength to resist. Others, again, who never drink too much, are happy to feel that they are called upon to sacrifice something when so many are sacrificing all.

Add to these the teetotal party, which hopes never to see the suspension repealed, and you have a solid block in favor of, at all events, temporary prohibition, a block against which the forces of opposition fight in vain.

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The prohibition argument is strong. Crime has become rarer. The records of the courts prove this. Savings-bank deposits have increased enormously. The number of patients in Petrograd hospitals has fallen in a surprising degree. There are fewer accidents, as well as less disease. In the towns workmen who used to spend their wages as soon as they got them are setting up in business for themselves. Peasants who, in vodka days, never put by a copeck, are buying good ploughs and drills and harvesting machines. There is work for all, and wages are rather higher than they were before the war.

In all ranks there are many (women as well as men) who are the better for their enforced abstinence. Brightness has come back to eyes dulled by over-indulgence. Cheeks which were gray and flabby have color in them again. The owners of these cheeks and eyes would pay a ridiculously high price for vodka or whiskey if they could get it. I have heard of whiskey changing hands at thirty shillings a bottle. But the stocks which were laid up in cellars or cupboards are mostly exhausted. Private vendors are very hard to find now, and to buy otherwise than in secret is out of the question. There are no "blind pigs," as in Canada; and the druggists who in the United States will usually "oblige" with spirits sold as medicine are so terrified here that if you take them a prescription with alcohol in it they ring up your doctor to make sure you are not a fraud.

### A Plea for World-wide Peace.

True to its traditions, the Society of Friends, fundamentally anti-militarist, is engaging itself in an effort to establish a foundation which will ensure that never again can war, with all the atrocities connected with it, occur on this earth, so fitted by Nature to be a sphere of peace and plenty. As an initial step, the Society has issued the following plea, kindly sent us by one of its members:

Seeing that all past plans have proved unavailing in establishing peace in the world, it behooves "The Powers," at the conclusion of the present struggle, to unite in some sort of international federation that shall bind all the nations into a lasting peace. The world is fully ripe and ready for it.

The recently popular idea that "peace can be maintained only by being prepared for war," has been suddenly exploded. The intrigue of armament manufacturers in inciting nation against nation for selfish ends is all too patent. The absolute power of one ambitious monarch, with arms and the men at his bid, is constantly a menace to the rest of the world.

Any scheme to be adequate and successful must strike at these defects and menaces.

We sanction and advise the following, to take effect and be applied, as a part of the stipulations in the readjustment of international relations at the conclusion of the present war.

There shall be:



Using the Heliograph, Exhibition Park, Toronto.

They are using signals between Toronto and Hamilton, over forty miles.

find ineffaceable record. And he was not deceived. No orator was ever less reported than Jesus of Nazareth. Yet no orator, whose utterances have so filled the world.

### Russia Absolutely Teetotal.

(By H. Hamilton Fyfe, in the Daily Mail, London.)

I wonder if you realize in England that Russia has really become a teetotal country.

Try to imagine all the public-houses in London and in all the towns and villages throughout the British Isles closed; all

the Bear, the Cafe de Paris (managed by a former "chef" to the Czar), the Astoria, guests drink non-alcoholic "kvass" at a shilling a jug, and profits dwindle to vanishing point. Yet there is no agitation. Those who grumble, grumble behind closed doors.

Partly this is because Russians accept anything that may be ordered as a decree against which struggle is useless. But fatalist obedience does not fully explain the readiness of the nation to give up its vodka and its sweet champagne, its light Caucasian wine, and harmless, refreshing beer. The truth is that nine-tenths of the nation are convinced of the benefit of giving them up. Some believe

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A Battery of Heavy Servian Field Artillery in Action.

1st. A disarmament of all nations.  
 2nd. A universal system of arbitration signed by all nations.  
 3rd. An international force for police purposes contributed to by all nations.  
 4th. The government control by each nation of the manufacture of all articles that may be used in any way for such purposes.

It shall be part of the duties of all ambassadors to see that no violation of any of the above stipulations occur, and in case of such violation they are to apprise their home governments, when appeal can be made to the "International Court," which shall arbitrate thereon, and pass judgment upon the offending nation. If the violation is still persisted in, as a final resort, said nation shall be penalized by withdrawing from it all trade on the part of the rest of the world, but in other respects friendly relations are to be maintained.

We trust and pray that sufficient pressure may be brought to bear upon the authorities of all nations that such a consolidated international body shall be formed, and laws provided for its guidance that shall speedily insure a lasting peace.

In the meantime, and in earnest of our desires, let all peace lovers strive to check and mitigate as far as possible the disastrous feeling of bitterness and hatred that is being intensified between the warring peoples, and thus prepare them sooner for the new regime of universal brotherhood.

Signed by directors of Lobo monthly meeting, held at Coldstream, February 19th, 1915.

SAMUEL P. BROWN, Clerk.  
 Endorsed by Pelham half-yearly meeting, at same place, February 20th, 1915.  
 IDA H. ZAVITZ, Clerk.

### The Dollar Chain.

As an introduction to the "Dollar Chain" list this week, may we give you a quotation from Chancellor Lloyd-George's address at Bangor?

"War is a time of sacrifice and of service. Some can render one service, some another, some here and some there. Some can render great assistance, others but little. There is not one who cannot help in some measure, whether it be only by enduring cheerfully his share of the discomfort. In the old Welsh legend there is a story of a man who was given a series of what appeared to be impossible tasks to perform ere he could reach the desires of his heart. Amongst other things he had to do was to recover every grain of seed that had been sown in a large field and bring it all in without one missing by sunset. He came to an anthill and won all the hearts and enlisted the sympathies of the industrious little people. They spread over the field, and before sundown the seed was all in except one, and as the sun was setting

over the western skies a lame ant hobbled along with that grain also. Some of us have youth and vigor and suppleness of limb; some of us are crippled with years or infirmities, and we are at best but little ants. But we can all limp along with some share of our country's burden, and thus help her in this terrible hour to win the desire of her heart—"

Here he was not merely expressing his feelings, he was expressing the feelings of all the people who constitute the British Empire. It is because we face war in this way that we are incapable of being frightened.

In sending her dollar for a link in the Chain, Mrs. Thos. Sinclair, Bridgen, Ont., writes:

"Having seen, through your valuable paper, your appeal for money for the Belgian Relief Fund, I decided that I would not let the chain break by withholding our little donation. I wish you every success, and hope that there are many more like myself who are still intending to send in their mite."

May there be many of like mind who do not wish to see the chain break until the need for it is over. Will all who donate kindly remember that the soldiers

in the trenches and the wounded in the hospitals are receiving help from our funds as well as the Belgians.

The list from April 2nd to April 9th is as follows:

Contributions over \$1.00:—  
 S. S. Rose, Mountain, Ont., \$3.50; Mrs. C. J. Russell, Balinafad, Ont., \$2.00; "Toronto," \$2.00; Steve Wilkinson, Ravenna, Ont., \$2.00; "A Friend," Komoka, Ont., \$2.00; Cyrus Griffith, St. George, Ont., \$2.00; John Mitchell, Nashville, Ont., \$2.00; Thos. Shiell, Bright, Ont., \$2.00.

Contributions of \$1.00 each:—  
 "Subscriber," Stratford, Ont.; D. N. Dodds, South Monaghan, Ont.; "A Friend," Grey Co., Ont.; Oak Bay Sabbath School, Oak Bay Mills, Que.; Mrs. Thos. Sinclair, Bridgen, Ont.; Leo Chard, Lambton Mills, Ont.; Hilton Thompson, Clayton, Ont.; "A Friend," Lochaber, Que.

Previously acknowledged, from Jan. 30th to April 2nd.....\$1,116.73

Total to April 9th.....\$1,142.23

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

### ANOTHER SURPRISE.

Since the above list was made out another surprise has come, in the form of \$24.25, collected and donated (for the Belgian Relief Fund) by the pupils of S. S. No. 6, Wellesley, Ont. Sent by Miss Irene McFarlane, Shakespeare P. O. This brings our total up to...\$1,166.48

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Things New and Old.

Then said He unto them. Therefore every scribe which is instructed unto the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is an householder, which bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old.—S. Matt. XIII:52.

Again my friend in England has sent me a treasure in the shape of a collection of choice bits of prose and poetry, "gathered up" from many sources and carefully copied out in a leather-bound note-book. I want to bring forth out of my treasure things new and old, so that you may enjoy my Easter gift with me. Therefore, instead of my usual weekly chat, I will pass on to you several selections from my friend's M. S. book.—Hope.

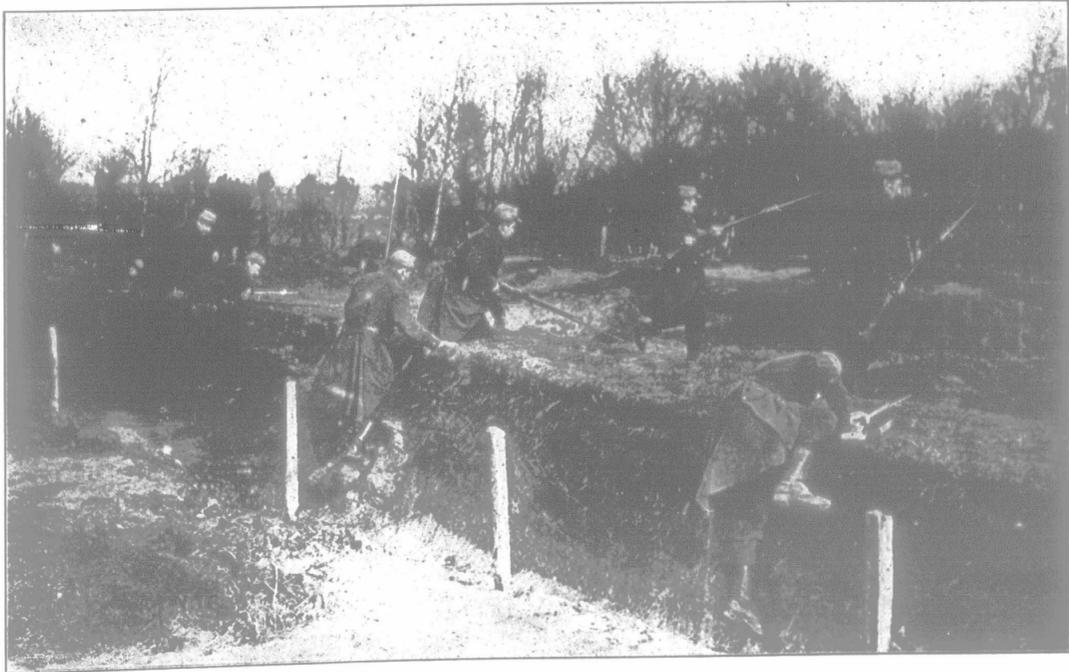
You picture to yourself the beauty of bravery and steadfastness. And then some little disagreeable duty comes, which is your martyrdom, the lamp for your oil; and, if you do not do it, how oil is spilt!

—Phillips Brooks.

We cannot lie every morning, and repent the lie at night;  
 We cannot blacken our souls all day, and each day wash them white;  
 Though the pardoning blood availeth to cleanse the mortal stain,  
 For the sin that goes on sinning, that blood was shed in vain.

—Susan Coolidge.

How vain and sinful are most of our anxieties. "I would have you without carefulness," yet diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. This is the secret—to have that diligence which belongs to those to whom a task is appointed, and yet that freedom from carefulness which belongs to those who can peacefully leave the result with the task-giver. Feeling not masters but servants—not persons working on their own account (as we speak of a man set up in business for himself) but working for another—for Him who hath bought us with a price. The feeling of a servant in the house, who just does his



French Attacking Party Leaving the Trenches for a Charge on the Enemy's Position. Photo, Underwood & Underwood.

## Buy As Good A Piano For \$100 Less!

When you do buy a piano, take the price of a strictly first-class instrument, then keep back \$100. With the balance, buy a **Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano**—the \$100 is clear saving, but not, remember, at the expense of quality.

In the **Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano** you will find the following high-grade standard parts. Otto Higel Double Repeating Action, hammers of best felt, guaranteed to us by the makers, and finest wire strings obtainable—exactly the same as are used in the best instruments made. Our factory is one of the most complete in Canada, and contains all modern equipment. Our facilities are greater than most piano-makers enjoy. Every operation is reduced to the finest degree of time and labor-saving. You get the benefit of the lowered cost of production, and for \$100 less, buy one of the greatest pianos made anywhere. The



Louis XV.—Style 80

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

was purchased by over 1,200 Canadian families last year. If we can prove to you, first, that the **Sherlock-Manning** is one of the world's best pianos—second, that it is by far the best piano value obtainable in Canada to-day, we believe that you will be as willing to save \$100 as any of the twelve hundred buyers mentioned above.

Write Dept. 4 for handsome art catalogue L. Post card brings it by return mail.

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39

## BISHOPRIC LATH BOARD

costs much less than lath and plaster—makes warmer, dryer walls and ceilings—lets you get into the house a month sooner—and will never warp, crack nor fall off. Can be papered, painted, covered with burlap or panelled, as you may choose.

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appointed work, and takes for granted that his breakfast, and his dinner and his supper shall be awaiting him at the appointed time, is to me as a type of the feeling with which we should dwell in the household of faith, doing what God has appointed for us, believing that our bread shall be given us, and our water sure.—Memorials of J. McLeod Campbell, D. D.

I opened the old, old Bible,  
And looked at a page of Psalms,  
Fill the wintry sea of my troubles  
Was soothed by its summer calms;  
For the words that have helped so many,  
And that ages have made more dear,  
Seemed new in their power to comfort  
As they brought me my word of cheer.  
—Marianne Farningham.

There is many a thing which the world calls a disappointment; but there is no such word in the dictionary of faith, what to others are disappointments are to believers intimations of the Will of God.—Newton.

No man was ever crushed by the burdens of one day. We can always get along with our heaviest load till the sun goes down; well, that is all we ever have to do.

To-morrow? O, you may have no to-morrow; you may be in heaven. If you are here, God will be here, too, and you will receive new strength for the new day.—J. R. Miller, D. D.

We say, "The sun has set," and we sorrow sore  
As we watch the darkness creep the landscape o'er,  
And the thick shadows fall, and the night draws on,  
And we mourn for the brightness lost, and the vanished sun;—  
While all the time the sun in the self-same place  
Waits, ready to clasp the earth in his embrace,  
Ready to give to all of his stintless ray;  
And 'tis we who have "set," it is we who have turned away.

"The Lord has hidden His face," we sadly cry,  
As we sit in the night of grief with no helper by,—  
"Guiding uncounted words in their courses dim,  
How should our little pain be marked by Him?"  
But all the while that we mourn, the Lord stands near,  
And the Son Divine is waiting to help and hear;  
And 'tis we who hide our faces, and blindly turn away,  
While the Son of the Soul shines on 'mid the perfect day.  
—Susan Coolidge.

It is astonishing how soon the whole Conscience begins to unravel if a single stitch drops. One single sin indulged in makes a hole you could put your head through.—Charles Buxton.

"Taught out of the ship." If you do not teach out of your common, daily lives, you will not teach to much purpose anywhere. If those who work with you and those who eat with you are not made to love Christ more deeply through the image you reflect of Him there, you will scarcely lead anyone to love Christ more deeply. "The P. C. you saw in your dream written in letters of fire, my brother," it is said, in the familiar story, "does not mean, 'Preach Christ!' it means, 'Plough corn!' No, it means both. Preach Christ while you are ploughing corn."—Amos R. Wells.

O for love to be as gracious to another as one is to one's self, to put the same favorable interpretation upon their acts; to make the same liberal allowance for opinions; to choose among the many more generous motives; to be as gentle of the living as of the dead, as kind towards the present as the absent, as jealous of to-day as one is wistful about yesterday!—R. W. Barbour.

(We might well offer the above as a daily prayer.—Hope.)

They are such dear, familiar feet that go  
Along the path with ours,—feet fast or slow,  
And trying to keep pace. If they mistake.

Or tread upon some flower that we would take  
Upon our breast, or bruise some reed,  
Or crush poor hope until it bleed,  
We may be mute,  
Not turning quickly to impute  
Grave fault, for they and we  
Have such a little way to go, can be  
Together such a little while along the way.

We will be patient while we may.  
—George Klinge.

A song of sunshine through the rain,  
Of spring across the snow,  
A balm to heal the hurts of pain,  
A peace surpassing woe.  
Lift up your heads, ye sorrowing ones,  
And be ye glad of heart  
For Calvary day and Easter day,—  
Earth's saddest day and gladdest day,—  
Were just one day apart.

No hint or whisper stirred the air  
To tell what joy should be;  
The disciples, grieving there,  
Nor help nor hope could see.  
Yet all the while, the glad near Sun  
Made ready its swift dart,  
And Calvary day and Easter day,—  
The darkest day and brightest day,—  
Were just one day apart.  
—Susan Coolidge.

Do not be troubled if, in spite of all thou triest to do, the times are out of joint and things go wrong, and thou seemest to do no good. God made the world, not thou, have patience; even thy poor good deeds cannot die. If they seem at first to yield no fruit, they shall still be as seeds shut up in the darkness of a sepulchre, and when they are taken from the hands of time, years afterwards, it may be, they shall rise in golden grain. Be it little, be it much, God will accept thy honest offering.—Farrar.

If you have done a kind deed, go and tell the fishes of it. They cannot hear—but God does.—From the Chinese.

God is a Circle whose centre is everywhere and whose circumference is nowhere.—Charnock.

### From Readers of the Quiet Hour.

I wish to thank all the readers of the Quiet Hour who have sent me Easter greetings, and also the friend who sent a dollar for "someone in need of assistance." It brought gladness to a poor woman's heart yesterday (Good Friday), and she sends her grateful thanks to the giver. I can "pass on" any interesting and helpful reading matter—papers or magazines—to those who are "shut in." Please address any parcels you would like me to distribute to 52 Victoria Avenue, Toronto. HOPE.

### The Windrow.

The Copenhagen newspaper Politiken says that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist Deputy, has been ordered to place himself at the disposal of the German military authorities. Henceforth he must consider himself under military law. He is not to write articles, nor will he be permitted to attend public political meetings, excepting the Reichstag and the Landtag.

A magnificent hospital for animals, named the George T. Angell Memorial Animal Hospital, in memory of Mr. Angell, that benefactor of the animal world, was dedicated in Boston recently, with much ceremony. The building is equipped with all necessary equipment for treating sick animals, and for putting them to death painlessly when that is required. There is also a section equipped for "boarders."

The Red Cross Society, so much in evidence since the beginning of the Great War, was originally instituted as the result of a book written by Henri Dunant, a Swiss gentleman, to whom the terrible need for an efficient nursing corps was brought home by the sights which he witnessed at the battle of Solferino. The book was translated into nearly all the languages of Europe, and as a result M. Dunant was asked to present a plan before a Congress called by the Geneva

### Vexatious Clothes Questions Are Answered in The Diamond Dye Annual and Direction Book

Your last year's suit or gown which seems nearly worthless because its color does not suit you any longer, can be made as good as new. The DIAMOND DYE ANNUAL and DIRECTION BOOK tells exactly how to dye any fabrics in solid, rich, fast colors. This book is free and every woman should send for a copy of it. It will enable you to save considerable part of the money that you spend each season for clothes.

Miss Agnes Endicott writes:



Pink Gown Dyed Blue.

"The DIAMOND DYE ANNUAL has been a source of great economy to me. I have seen it advertised in the magazines many times, but did not think that it would be of value to me, as my family tell me that my hands are worthless. I am not clever at the things that most girls do with the greatest ease. I saw a DIAMOND DYE advertisement, and noticed particularly that it said DIAMOND DYES were simple to use, so I sent for your ANNUAL and DIRECTION BOOK and read carefully how to dye articles made of silk.

"I dyed my last year's light pink gown to a medium shade of blue. My sister made the new-fashion sleeves of lace for the dress, and my gown is now as pretty as can be."

### Diamond Dyes

"A CHILD CAN USE THEM"

Simply dissolve the dye and boil the material in the colored water.

Mrs. J. C. Smith writes:

"The DIAMOND DYE ANNUAL and DIRECTION BOOK saved me the price of a new suit. My old gray suit was faded and really impossible. I sent for your DIAMOND DYE ANNUAL and DIRECTION BOOK and read carefully how to dye woollen articles. I then went to the druggist and purchased DIAMOND DYES for wool or silk, and recolored the suit, which was light gray. It is now a very pretty dark green.

"I shortened the skirt and put new velvet collar and cuffs on the jacket. My friends tell me that my new suit is very smart, and none of them realize that it is a old suit recolored and slightly remodelled. A copy of the DIAMOND DYE ANNUAL and DIRECTION BOOK should be in every home in Canada, and if every woman would carefully read it, we would be a better and more tastefully-dressed people."



Gray Suit Dyed Dark Green

### Truth About Dyes for Home Use

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 usually 60 to 80 per cent. Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics. It is a chemical impossibility to get perfect color results on all classes of fabrics with any dye that claims to color animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics equally well in one bath. We manufacture two classes of Diamond Dyes, namely—Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk to color animal fibre fabrics, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods to color vegetable fibre fabrics so that you may obtain the very best results on EVERY fabric.

Diamond Dyes sell at 10 cents per package. Valuable Book and Samples Free. Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We will then send you that famous book of helps, the Diamond Dye Annual and Direction Book, also 25 samples of Dyed Cloth—Free. THE WELLS & RICHARDSON CO. LIMITED 200 Mountain St., Montreal, Canada

Society of Public Utility. In the following year, 1864, twelve nations signed the Convention which made all medical service neutral, and so widely has the scheme spread that at the present day there are only three countries that have no Red Cross Society,—China, Mexico and Brazil. At the Geneva Conference it was decided to adopt as an international badge a red cross on a white ground, this out of compliment to Switzerland, whose flag is a white cross on a red ground.

### THE FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE. (The Manchester Guardian.)

That Britain has nothing to fear from entrusting Constantinople to Russia, and that Russian control of the Dardanelles is the best that can be hoped for in the interests of peace, is the stimulating theme of an article in the Nineteenth Century, by Mr. Ellis Barker. His arguments have the healthy effect of bringing out for re-examination some pigeon-holed beliefs. Constantinople emerges from his criticism as no longer a prize worth the rivalry of Europe. Despite Napoleon's epigram, she is the key, not of the world, but only of the Black Sea. She has not proved a source of strength to the nations possessing her. In Russia's hands, Mr. Barker thinks, she would present so vulnerable a point, and keep so many troops occupied at a long distance from their base, that she would be an influence for peace in Russian policy. Moreover, in his opinion, to leave her in the hands of a small nation might lead to covetous eyes being cast upon her, whereas Russian tenure would be as hard to disturb as it would be harmless. These arguments are coupled with a historical thesis—in which some interesting original research plays a part—to prove that Constantinople as a name has been used from time to time to mesmerize British statesmanship. But even so, they do not convince. The conditions of sea war have enormously changed since Napoleon—even since Bismarck—but not enough to remove the menace of a heavily-fortified Constantinople in the hands of a great naval Power as a base for a flank attack on our Eastern trade route. We could hardly be unfettered in our dealings with a Russia which held the Dardanelles fortified and closed to the world outside. Again, the argument that the Straits are Russia's natural back door might be used with equal force of the entrance to the Baltic, yet no one would wish to question the territorial rights of Denmark and Sweden there. Moreover, if this war is to realize the ideals for which it is being waged, changes of territory must have regard to population, and on that view Constantinople, whose very mixed population contains a quite small Russian element, would surely be internationalized. Finally, if what we may call the sentimental view, with which Mr. Barker makes some play, is to have weight—namely, that the city which enshrines the most splendid memories of the early Church should be in the hands of one of the bulwarks of that Church—Greece would have at least as good a claim as Russia, on this and other grounds of history, to a share in the government of the city that was once the capital of her empire.

The havoc of the European war in regard to forests is described as being "without precedent in history." Trees are being cut down out of fire for trenches and to make roads, for firewood, and to permit the more effective use of artillery. Projectiles and forest fires are also doing much damage. Indeed, in many places woods have been completely destroyed.

Excellent cement is now being manufactured by a French firm from a by-product in the process of making beet sugar. It is made from the scum formed when the beets are boiled, mixed with finely-divided clay, and burned in a rotary kiln.

A New Art Firm.—"The retables of the altar is composed of seven gilt panels of Fra and Jellico's angels."—Ludlow Advertiser. This well-known firm makes a specialty of angels. Fra's is supposed to be the inspiring brain, and Jellico does the rest.—Punch.

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GUARANTEED FLOURS	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West (for bread)	\$3.95
Toronto's Pride (for bread)	3.60
Queen City (blended for all purposes)	3.50
Monarch (makes delicious pastry)	3.50
FEED FLOURS	
Tower	2.00
CEREALS	
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)	.35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	3.40
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)	2.30
FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag
Bullrush Bran	\$1.40
Bullrush Middlings	1.50
Extra White Middlings	1.63
Whole Manitoba Oats	2.05
Crushed Oats	2.10
Chopped Oats	2.10
Whole Corn	1.80
Cracked Corn	1.85
Feed Cornmeal	1.80
Whole Feed Barley	1.85
Barley Meal	1.90
Geneva Feed (Crushed Corn, Oats and Barley)	1.90
Oil Cake Meal (old process)	2.05
Cotton Seed Meal	1.95

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

Every bag of Flour ordered entitles purchaser to two bags of bran or middlings at 10 cents per bag less than the prices given above. Special prices to farmers' clubs and others buying in carload lots.

You can get a free copy of "Ye Olde Miller's Household Book" (formerly Dominion Cook Book), if you buy three bags of flour. This useful book contains 1,000 carefully selected recipes and a large medical department. If you already have the former edition, (Dominion Cook Book), you may select one book from the following list each time you order from us not less than three bags of flour. If you buy six bags you get two books, and so on. Enclose 10 cents for each book to pay for postage. Remember at least three bags must be flour.

### BOOKS

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Helen's Babies             | Beautiful Joe                |
| Lorna Doone                | Little Women and Good Wives  |
| Mill on The Floss          | The Story of an African Farm |
| Tom Brown's School Days    | Black Beauty                 |
| Adam Bede                  | Quo Vadis                    |
| David Harum                | The Three Musketeers         |
| Innocents Abroad           | The Mighty Atom              |
| Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm | Mr. Potter of Texas          |
| The Lilac Sunbonnet        | Jess                         |
| The Scarlet Pimpernel      | A Welsh Singer               |

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## Fashion Dept.

### HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following pattern to:

Name .....

Post Office .....

County .....

Province .....

Number of pattern .....

Age (if child or misses' pattern) .....

Measurement—Waist, ..... Bust, .....

Date of issue in which pattern appeared.



8601 Tucked Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8588 Boy's Suit, 4 to 8 years.



8618 Princess Slip, 34 to 44 bust.



8561 Night Gown for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8571 Boy's Suit, 4 to 8 years.

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THE ABLIN...  
of O...  
ON FRASER...  
TORO...  
All HARLIN...  
but our CHA...  
CR...  
Where...  
And what...  
cream? ...  
We wan...  
pers and...  
for us...  
Write fo...  
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Buy St. La...  
Cane Suga...  
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MOFFA...  
—the Cook B...  
wives wrote...  
THE MO...  
Weston,

News...  
Canadian...  
the Arctic...  
to search fo...  
whose safety...

The United...  
from German...  
schooner Wil...

The Nether...  
a warning...  
Dutch flag...  
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News of the Week

Canadian Government vessels now in the Arctic regions have been instructed to search for the explorer Stefansson, for whose safety fears are entertained.

The United States has asked \$228,059 from Germany for the destruction of the schooner William P. Frye.

The Netherlands Government has issued a warning against the misuse of the Dutch flag by belligerents on the high seas.

During the past week the British steamer Northlands, with a cargo of iron, was torpedoed and sunk off Beachy Head; no lives lost. Also the British steamer Harpalyce was torpedoed and sunk off the Dutch coast, with the loss of twenty or more of her crew.

The warships of the Italian fleet departed suddenly on April 5th from the Mediterranean naval stations at Spezia, Gaeta and Maddalena Islands, and concentrated at Augusta, Sicily and at Taranto. So far the meaning of the maneuver has not been divulged.

It is now stated that German submarines having a cruising radius of 3,000 miles have been sent out from Zeebrugge. In consequence, it is likely that passenger vessels will be permitted to be armed.

Comparatively little, at time of writing, is reported from the battlefields of Europe, the most important item being the advance of the Russians along a line of 90 miles into Hungary, over the

mountains and through deep snow. No engagement appears to have taken place in the Dardanelles, probably owing to the fact that the warships are waiting to make a concerted attack in union with the French army which is being landed in the vicinity. . . From Belgium and Northern France nothing is reported save sharp fighting at one or two points in the Argonne, and on the plateau of Les Eparges, which the French claim to have taken, so securing dominance over the Woivre Plain. The Germans, however, deny that any gains of great importance have been made there. . . In the meantime, Kitchener is making all arrangements for the great drive which is to take place when the spring has fairly opened.

"Desmond," said the teacher, "what is the spinal column?" "The spinal column," said Desmond, "is what my head sits on one end and I sit on the other."

The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—For the moment I am sick and tired of writing on serious subjects, and so I am choosing one that may not appeal to some of you in the least,—"dogs"—just dogs.

Not long ago a friend and I were standing at a street corner waiting for a car, when we noticed the "cunningest," winsomest puppy - head, protruding from the front of a soldier's coat, ears alert, eyes bright, little pink tongue ready to lick anything and everything in sight. It was a cold evening, and no more of the small body was visible; the warm soldier - coat was securely buttoned to keep the bit of a doggiekins warm.

Evidently our admiring glances were appreciated, for in a moment over the soldier came. "Would you like to have this dog?" he said.

Like to have it! Shouldn't we!—We were going out to spend the evening, but what matter? So a moment later we were hugging the little concentration of wriggle in turn behind our muffs.

"I didn't know what to do with the little dear up there," said the soldier, indicating the barracks. "I've been looking for someone who would be good to him. I call him "Tricks." He's a pure-bred."

We murmured our admiration. "And," he went on, "will you be on the Heights to see the review to-morrow?"

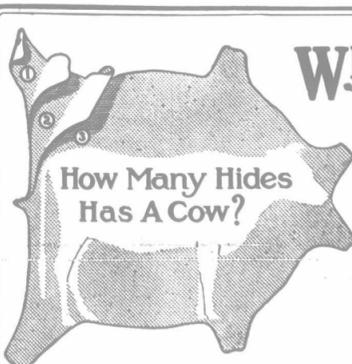
We might.—Next day was "Military Day," and a sham battle and all sorts of manoeuvres were to be in progress.

"Then bring him up," said the soldier. "Put a green ribbon on him so I'll notice him"—and with a parting pat on the little hairy head the kind fellow was gone.

So Tricks spent the evening "out" with us, and won everybody by his winsomeness, and wagged his stump of a Boston-terrier tail nearly off when a big piece of bread spread thickly with butter was placed before him. And when, at eleven o'clock, we reached home, he was just the sleepest, happiest baby-dog imaginable.

Next day, true to our promise, we decorated the doggiekins with a huge bow of green, and with infinite trouble of carrying, whistling and calling—for Tricks insisted on exploring every doorway all the way up—got him to the Heights.

But alas for the poor soldier's chance of seeing his pet! The troops were all there, it is true, but so were 15,000 people. A regiment marched from one end of the field to the other; all the people trailed after, like boys at the tail of a circus procession. The process was repeated over and over, and in the midst of it trailed we, with the infinitesimal



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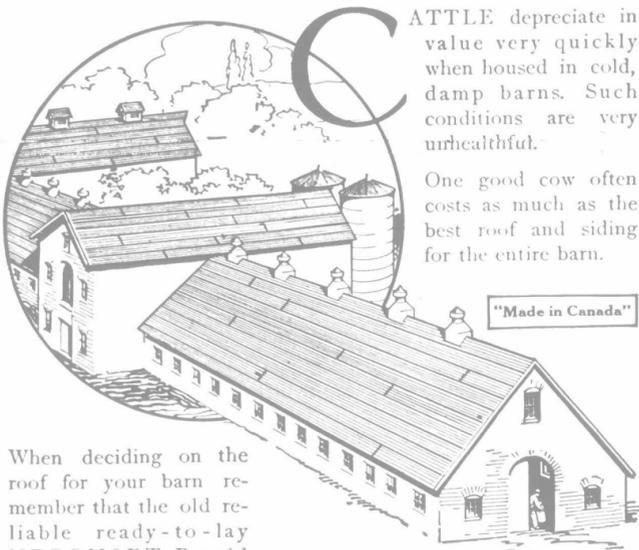
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dog. We couldn't put him down for fear he should be run over or lost, so in disgust we started for home, missing the sham battle and all, but much to the delight of Tricksie, who evidently scented warm bread and milk.

He has grown since, but is still the animated bunch of waggle he was when he came to us. The pink tongue that shoots out to lick at every opportunity isn't enough to express his affection. It requires the wriggling of his whole body. A very favorite amusement is biting at our feet and trying to ride on our shoes as we walk. He worries slippers with a great show of ferocity. He yaps wildly at the carpet-sweeper. He springs on the broom, and growls deep down in his tiny throat whenever it is used. In fact, his vocabulary for the broom is entirely different from that for the carpet-sweeper, and we often wonder what process in his little brain gives rise to the difference.

For that he has "brain" enough, and that it is developing, is very clear. Within a week he has well learned several words, and acts upon his knowledge. For instance, he doesn't in the least like his night-quarters where he is put to sleep beside the furnace—he would much prefer to go to bed with us—and on the least mention of the word "cellar," flies to a cave of refuge under our skirts where he sits still as a mouse with just two tiny eyes peeping. He also dislikes his bath, and at the sound of water pouring from the tap hides under the couch, hoping thus, small mite, to outwit the big humans who have designs on him. . . . Subterfuges a-plenty, but always adorable.

Indeed, so wise and wily is the little manoeuvrer becoming, so apt and ready, that we play at teaching him to talk, though with small hope of inducing him to follow the example of that wonderful German dog—still living, they say, if the roar of cannon hasn't frightened him to death—who spoke up one day and demanded "cakes," thereby securing what he wanted and making a fortune for his master. Six words, in all, that wonderful animal has been taught to say; perhaps the guttural German sounds are especially suited to dog vocal-chords. . . . Should Tricksie follow suit, conquering our more nasally pitched English, you may expect the Ingle Nook to go by the board while my friend and I travel round with the phenomenal animal, a tent and a megaphone—a career which may not be without much to recommend it since it may give us a chance to meet you all! . . . So watch out!—Two "ladies" and a dog. "Most wonderful phenomenon in the world! Dog that talks! Ten cents a listen! Everybody come!" . . . What a winner for the Fall Fair!

Tricksie has but one fault. He is ready to follow any human or any dog who happens to be nice to him. But perhaps even that failing comes of a virtue. For Tricksie loves and trusts all the world; he is ready to respond with a thousand waggles to any overture of friendship. And so when we see him trotting blithely off after any expansive stranger, apparently quite oblivious of the old friends, we can but smile at his utter ingenuousness.

Perhaps, too, he is sublimely susceptible to flattery, like humans, and he receives plenty of it. It is quite amusing to take him out for a walk and mark the number of times one hears, "Look at the dear little dog! Isn't it sweet?" Boys whistle, "Hello, purp!" Babies are held to see. Children stop ready to play. And Tricksie takes it all as a matter of course, and quite his due. If he were a young man there might be danger of his developing into a dreadful fop, and taking to gray spats and a green hat with a bow behind, but as it is we hope he'll be contented with his white and black and tan. It's cheaper.

Upon the whole, Tricksie has brought us a great deal of pleasure, and is the one pleasant connection with the big war, of which he chances to be an odd little souvenir. If it were only for the pleasure of him alone, he is our little mascot, as he was to have been in the regiment where he could not be comfortably kept.

We sometimes wonder about the kind-hearted soldier who shielded him so lovingly, and hope that he will come back

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What a shame that so many fine fellows all the world over, physically fit, mentally the best that can be had in so many cases—men who should be fathers of the next generation—should be, during this 1915, cast to moulder in lonely places in Europe, a little red mound and a pathetic little cross above! Surely if there is one mission for those of us who have lived during the Great War it is to preach peace for the rest of our days!

Incidentally, as Tricks gambols about, we big humans who are his gods, have a word of pity for those who do not love animals as well as for the animals that they do not love. There are men who never have anything but a kick for a dog, women who never have anything but a wind of the broom and a cross word for them. And both miss in life, the humans something, the dog almost everything, unless he manages to grow callous, poor beastie.

Thompson-Seton says the dog leads the whole animal creation in intellect. One thing is sure, human beings included, there is no creature on earth so dowered with love and faithfulness. "Though he slay me, yet will I trust him," is the attitude towards his master of every dog who has been given half a chance. And how many, many times, could be adduced, were dog-history written, when he saved life, at the risk of his own,—from drowning, and from fire, and from Alpine snows, as the good monks of the hospice of St. Bernard love to tell. Even in the present war, it is said, where the big Belgian dogs have been trained to serve as scouts and in ambulance and relief work, the faithful creatures will leap at the throats of those who attack their masters.

Have you a dog? Then try what being kind to him and talking to him will do towards developing this loving dumb brute whom God has made. Naturally, children love dogs and all animals. "If you get a class that refuses to respond and will not talk," says a teacher in a teachers' training school, "just ask 'How many of you have a dog?' and see how the tongues will be loosened." Children may, however, in homes unsympathetic to animals, develop a dislike, even a spirit of cruelty towards them. And you may be sure that cruelty towards animals means cruelty and hardening elsewhere, even towards humans on occasion. Encourage the children to love animals. Such a love cannot but broaden their horizon and their capacity for kindness, and can either be broadened too much?

The hot weather is approaching. See that the dog has plenty of cool water in a clean dish always at his disposal. If this is neglected he may grow ill and feverish some day, as you would under the same circumstances, and then someone will raise a howl that he is "mad." Why shouldn't he be mad, with any sort of madness short of hydrophobia, over such neglect and misunderstanding? Indeed, many a dog slaying from tooth-ache has had his brains battered out because some human got into a panic. We need to have common sense as well as sympathy in our dealings with animals. So much for Tricksie and his inspiration. JUNIA.

RECEPTION—FRUIT SALADS.

Dear Junia,—Rosebud has returned again for some more questions. Thanking you very much for the others. I have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I was married, and always look at your columns, which are very interesting. I would like some advice about a reception, as I am going to hold one on the 17th of this month. I have never been to a reception, and would like advice on how to have the room decorated, also tables. What would be the nicest menu for a box of 23 years old? How to serve them and make them; how to receive the guests, there are going to be about 35 people here.

Also, what will take the soot out of a carpet?  
How to make a fruit salad?  
This is rather a little late, but hope you can oblige me by saying it in earlier. Thanking you in advance, yours truly, ROSEBUD.

I regret that it was impossible to insert your letter earlier. As stated in the standing paragraph at the head of this column, a month is usually required to secure space. If you live on a farm, I really think

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When you have read this book you will see that we can give you further help in studying your own problems, and we invite you to consult us.

But the first important thing is to get the book and read it. It is FREE.

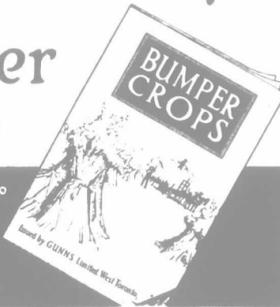
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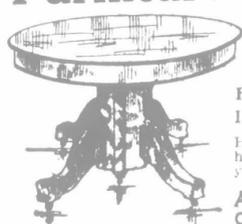
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you would be foolish to try to carry out a formal reception. Formal affairs are all right in the city, where people who scarcely know each other chance to be put under some social obligation, but in the country, where all are almost like one big family, formality may very well be dispensed with. "Home-y" things are so much nicer. Really, no one ever gets very much pleasure out of a formal reception, or a formal anything else.—And surely simplicity is the very beauty of country life. The more complexity the more worry.

A formal city reception is carried on somewhat as follows: Invitations are issued from a week to two weeks in advance.—But let me quote from Emily Holt, an authority: "In preparing for such an entertainment the hostess is required to lay a strip of carpet from her front door to the sidewalk. If the weather is at all inclement a canvas shelter must be stretched over this, and at the entrance to the shelter a servant in footman's livery stands to open the doors of carriages. . . . Inside the door of the house a second man, in butler's evening livery, is in readiness to admit the guests before they take trouble to ring the bell. Just outside the drawing-room door, a second man in butler's livery, asks their names as they approach (after leaving the dressing-room) and announces them to his mistress.

"The whole of the drawing-room floor of the house is thrown open. Tubs of palms and ferns and bowls of flowers form the best and most approved decoration, and at a large reception an orchestra, located behind a screen of palms, is now regarded as indispensable.

"In the hall a big tray is conspicuously placed to receive the cards of the guests. In the dining-room the large table is decorated with a centerpiece of flowers, and candles shed their radiance from many sticks or branched candelabra on platters of meat and fish, salads, trays of cakes, bonbons, baskets of sandwiches, castles of nougat and platters holding fanciful moulds of jellies and charlottes. On the buffet and side-table, napkins, forks, glasses and plates are ranked in reserve, and in the pantry, moulds of ice cream, pots of hot bouillon and tea and chocolate are ready to be served.

"A few moments before the hour set in her invitations the hostess enters her drawing-room. To the right or left, just inside the drawing-room door, she takes her stand with her husband, the special guest of the occasion, or her daughters, beside her. At this moment the music begins, the dining-room doors are opened, and the servants take their posts.

"As guests enter, the hostess cordially offers them her right hand and a pleasant greeting, and then introduces them to the person or persons receiving with her, if they are unknown. At the be-

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Ontario Variegated, per lb. -	33c
Lymann's Grimm, per lb. -	80c
Grimm, per lb. -	40c
<b>Sweet Clover</b>	
White blossom, hulled, per lb. -	22c
White blossom, unhulled, per lb. -	20c
Yellow blossom, hulled, per lb. -	15c

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White Russian -	2.20
Emmer -	1.50
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Wisconsin No. 7 on cob (70 lbs.) shelled -	\$1.50
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White Cap. Y. Dent -	1.45
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North Dakota -	1.75
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# SEEDS

GEO. KEITH & SONS  
124 KING ST. EAST  
TORONTO ONTARIO

## Improved Farm

320 acres in first-class district in Southern Manitoba; 290 acres under cultivation, balance good hay meadow; small frame house; stable with hay-loft for 20 head of stock; granary for 2,000 bushels grain; 4½ miles from town. Price \$22 per acre. Easy terms. Write us for list of improved farms in Manitoba.

STEWART & WALKER, LIMITED  
202 Sterling Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

# OTHELLO

"THE WONDER WORKER"  
TREASURE RANGE

gining of a large reception she is apt to have time and opportunity to talk a little with the several guests as they appear; but when the tide of visitors appearing before her becomes stronger, with some going as well as coming, she will be obliged to confine herself to a handshake, a brief greeting, swift introductions, and the fewest words of farewell. From the beginning to the end of the afternoon her post is by the door, and she should not desert it even for food or rest. This close attention is not required of the guest-receiving with her."

Guests, by the way, retain hats and gloves.

There you have the whole ceremony in a nutshell, and I am sure you will agree with me that a formal reception is only suitable in large city circles, where, as a rule, from 150 to 500 people are on the list. Of course, some of the elaborateness may be omitted to suit circumstances.

I don't quite understand what you mean about the menu for a boy 23 years old. Do you mean that the reception is for him?—Why not let him have a supper for his friends, or an informal evening party?

For the supper, you might have a hot dish, roast fowl, salads, fruit, and cakes. For the light refreshments for the evening party, sandwiches, salted almonds, olives, cakes, ice cream, or fruit salad, bonbons and coffee. If you will go back over the many recipes published in these columns you will find directions for making almost everything.

I can find no method given for removing a soot stain from carpet. Perhaps some kind reader can answer.

The following are some recipes for fruit salad:

(1). Banana Salad.—Cut bananas in two and roll each half in rolled or chopped peanuts. Serve on lettuce leaves with salad dressing.

(2). Banana and Pineapple.—Mix sliced bananas and shredded pineapple, or put in layers. Mix the juice of three oranges and two lemons, sweeten well and pour over the fruit.

(3). Plain Banana Salad.—Slice bananas. Cover them over with a dressing made of 1 cup boiling water, a tablespoon of cornstarch, juice of half a lemon, sugar to taste, all boiled until the cornstarch is cooked.

(4). Mixed Fruit Salad.—Take any leftover fruit, canned or fresh; two or three kinds will be all right. Place in layers, sprinkling with sugar. On top put grated cocoanut and pour on the juice, if any. Prepare the night before using.

(5). Fruit with Gelatine.—Take 1 quart of mixed fruit juice of any kind. Heat and stir in 2 tablespoons of gelatine softened in 2 tablespoons cold water, sweeten to taste, add ½ teaspoon of mixed spices—cinnamon, cloves and mace, also 1 tablespoon vinegar. Pour into cups lined with pieces of blanched almonds, and chill. Unmould on plates, placing lettuce leaves with French dressing and two large cherries, at one side. Put whipped cream on top.

(6). Pineapple Salad.—Mix mayonnaise dressing with shredded pineapple and chopped celery. Lastly, mix with whipped cream and serve on lettuce leaves.

### CLEANING STOVE—CREAM PUFFS.

Dear Junia.—Having received some very useful information from the Ingle Nook, thought I would write and ask for some more. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as many years, I think, as I can remember, and I wouldn't like to be without it.

Can anyone tell me what is best to clean the steel part of a steel range? I have used coal oil, but it turns gray color.

Will send a recipe for cream puffs which I have often used and find a success. Put 1 pint of boiling water in frying-pan, add ½ cup butter. When this is melted bring to a boil, then sift in almost 1½ cups flour (if you have much Manitoba flour in it, it doesn't take so much), stir until it thickens and slides around on the pan smoothly. Then cool and add 4 eggs, one at a time, and beat. Drop in spoonfuls on a pan. This makes 14 or 15 puffs.

Thanking you for your past favors, I am yours, BLUE BELL.  
Bruce Co., Ont.

By this question about the range, do

## Ammunition for every purpose

**NO** matter what kind of ammunition you may need—.22 cartridges for targets—shot shells for wild fowl, small game and trap, or high velocity cartridges for big game—there is a Dominion metallic or shot shell to meet your requirements.

### Dominion Ammunition

(Entirely Made in Canada)

is perfect in every detail of manufacture. Best materials—careful loading—rigid inspection—thorough testing—combine to insure perfect shooting results.

There is no better ammunition at any price—make success certain by demanding Dominion Ammunition at your dealer's.

Send ten cents, stamps or coin, for 16 beautifully colored pictures of Canadian game.

**DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO. LIMITED**  
858 Transportation Bldg.  
Montreal

TRADE MARK

# Penmans Hosiery

**NOTHING** adds more to the comfort of good footwear than first-class hosiery.

When you buy Penmans Hose, you get the acme of quality without paying more

Knitted into shape so they fit perfectly, light and durable, seamless too.

Made in cotton, cashmere, lisle and silk, for men, women and children.

**Penmans Limited**  
Hosiery Underwear Sweaters  
Paris, Ont.

105

All Penman Products are Made in Canada.

You mean the bright, nickel-plated portions of the range? Scientific American gives the following method: "To Remove Rust Stains.—Cover the stains with oil or grease for a few days, and then remove the rust by rubbing with a little ammonia. If this does not remove the rust, try very dilute hydrochloric acid. When dry, polish with whiting." Ordinarily the nickel can be kept clean by washing it with soap and water and polishing with flannel or chamois.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Dear Junia.—I am sending to your valuable corner for a little advice on having a class (social) for some games and entertainment. Thanking you in advance.  
SWEET SIXTEEN.

To "keep going" for a club such as this, you will need a book on entertainment, "Bright Ideas for Entertaining," which can be secured through this office, should be useful. The price is 60 c. nts. Should advise you to have one serious feature each evening, say an essay, or debate, or reading from some instructive book.

COMPLEXION QUERIES.

Dear Junia.—Like so many others, I have come to the Nook for advice.

I have seen mercolized wax recommended for the skin. Did you ever hear tell of it, or would you advise me to use it? I have also heard of Spurmax for making a face lotion, but, like the wax, did not care to use it till I knew something about it. I would be much obliged if you could inform me on either.

Would you give me some hints for the complexion? Lately my face has got so rough, and is almost covered with pimples. The pores of my skin seems to be very enlarged, too. I do not like using much powder.  
ASHFIELD.

I have seen the advertisement's of the articles you mention, but can give no information in regard to them.

Good health, daily bathing, and the use of a good soap, warm water, and a face-brush every night before retiring, are the best prescriptions for a good skin. Always raise the face with clear, cold water, after using soap. A daily wash of bran water is said to be good for closing open pores. It is just possible that the pimples on your face are caused by some unhealthy internal condition; in that case it may be necessary to consult a physician.

"PAPERING" QUERIES—PLAIN CAKE.

Dear Junia.—Housecleaning-time will soon be here, and I have received so much help from reading your column, I would like to know if I could have the wall of a room papered and the ceiling painted plain, or would it be better to paper the ceiling? How do you put burlap on a stairway, and what width should it be? The hall is small, and used all the time. Do you buy burlap stained the color you want it, or can it be painted any color you like? What color would be best for a small house? I don't want to darken it or have it too light; the walls are white now. I am sending a good, plain-cake recipe.

One cup granulated sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 2 cups flour, 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoonful vanilla.  
PANSY, Kent Co., Ont.

It would be all right to have the ceiling painted. Use a dull-finish paint, preferably of a deep cream color. The burlap on the wall of the stairway may quite cover the wall, or may be put on to the width of a wainscoting (it comes about the right width), with paper above. A narrow, wooden moulding should cover the seam between the two. Burlap is pasted on with a thick paste; directions will be given you wherever you buy it. It may be bought in any color, and when it fades may be painted over. The color for walls and burlap must depend upon the color of rugs, woodwork and furniture that you have. Read over the house-furnishing articles that have appeared recently in this paper and see if you can find something that you like. For a hall such as you describe, I think I might like a brown or green burlap wainscoting effect with a foliage paper in harmonizing tints above. The paper in adjoining rooms must also harmonize. If you like plain effects, use oatmeal, fibre, or "leather" paper above.

**THE LISTER MILKER**  
BRITISH BUILT  
*"Follows Nature"*

IS NOT AN EXPERIMENT but a thoroughly efficient, simple and reliable machine—Over 1000 in successful operation. Never beaten in competition—

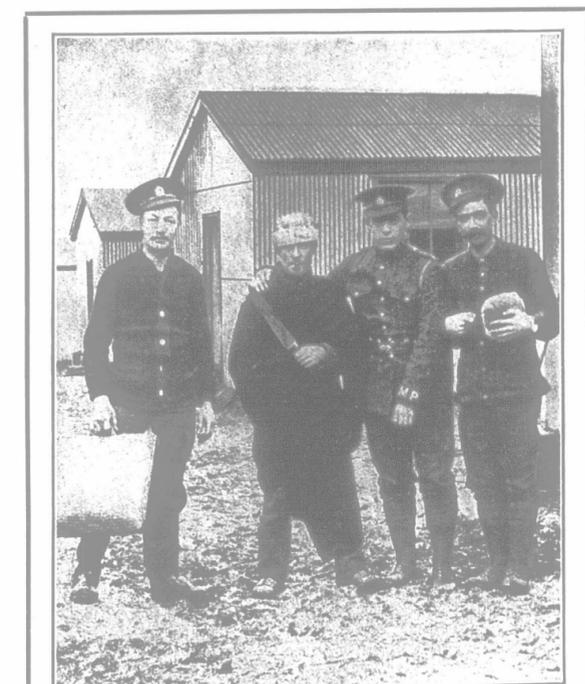
**INSTALL THE LISTER MILKER AND SAVE MONEY, TIME AND LABOUR**

Reproduces as nearly as possible the action of the tongue and mouth of the calf by its gentle reciprocating action which is quite harmless and natural.

**THE COWS LIKE IT!**

Write for Catalogue with photos of the Lister Milker in use on Canadian Farms to Dept. "G."

**R. A. LISTER & CO. LIMITED.**  
TORONTO-WINNIPEG-QUEBEC-ST. JOHN, N.B.  
HEAD OFFICE & SHOWROOMS—STEWART ST. TORONTO  
WORKS: DURSLEY, ENGLAND.



**They had to pass the British Government Acid Test**

These are some of the Canadian soldiers who had to Prove Good before Kitchener sent them to the firing line.

They, with thousands of other men—some from your home town—were housed in buildings which were covered with corrugated iron.

Corrugated iron, like all other supplies used by the British Government, must come up to a certain standard and pass the acid test.

ACORN IRON, which we have been selling to the farmers of Canada for the past twenty years, must pass this same Government test before it is sent out. When you buy Acorn Iron you buy guaranteed goods. You get a covering which will give you protection against the ravages of the weather and will stand the test of time.

Every dollar you spend for Acorn Iron returns to you one hundred cents' worth of wear—it also buys you a service from our building department which cannot be beaten. We maintain a service department where you can secure plans and building helps free of charge.

Send us the coupon to-day and let us show you how we can help you—we'll also tell you about Acorn Iron and what it will do for you.

This photo was sent from Salisbury Plain by one of the ninety-odd boys who went from Preston, before he left for the firing line.

In the background are some of the barracks he informs us that all of these buildings are covered with Government-tested corrugated iron. All Acorn Iron which we furnish to Canadian farmers must stand this British Government Acid Test.

Be sure to send the coupon, so that we can tell you about it.

**ACORN IRON**

The Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited, PRESTON

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Limited  
Preston, Ont.

I am going to Remodel my Roof and Build a barn and would like to have your free building service and also information about Acorn Iron.

Farmer's Advocate

When Writing Advertisers Will You Kindly Mention The Farmer's Advocate

# PROFITABLE POULTRY RAISING

## LET US SHOW YOU THE RIGHT WAY

Would you appreciate the advice and experience of practical poultry men? Men who know what to do and when to do it. Men who can save you years of experimenting and start you into Poultry Raising on a profitable basis?

### THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

Doubtless last winter and spring you said you would start raising chickens, and meant to do so, but you did not. Since then you have seen eggs go up out of reach, and you wished you had. There is a right and wrong way. Are you willing to make this your opportunity to start on the road to prosperity? If so, send to-day for our book on Poultry Raising and enclose 4 stamps for postage. Advice given free. Mail to address nearest your home.

**LEE MANUFACTURING CO., Limited,**  
76 Adelaide St. W., or John St.,  
TORONTO, ONT. PEMBROKE

## 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 advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**ANCONAS**, S.-C., dark, vigorous, free range birds; greatest laying strain of large eggs; hatching eggs guaranteed. Harvey Gampp, New Hamburg, Ont.

**BEAUTIFUL** pens of bred-to-lay Single-Comb Reds, Partridge Rocks and Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per fifteen. Reuben Batho, Kenilworth, Ont.

**BRED-TO-LAY**, prize-winning White Wyandottes. Eggs per 15, \$1.50. Splendid Utility, 75c. Indian Runners 75c. per 11 eggs. George Buttery, Strathroy, Ont.

**BARRED** Rocks, Pittsfield bred-to-lay strain; \$1.25 per 15. Order now. P. C. Gosnell, Ridgetown, Ont.

**BIG**, husky, heavy-laying White Wyandottes exclusively. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. W. B. Powell, Galt, Ont.

**BARRED** ROCKS O.A.C. laying strain; one dollar per setting. Mrs. Berry, R. No. 6, Guelph, Ont.

**BEAUTY** and Utility Barred Plymouth Rocks—Eggs \$1 per 15. Fred Dutton, R.R. 4, Paris, Ontario.

**CLARK'S** Famous Buff and White Orpingtons—The largest breeder in Canada. Eighteen years a specialist in exhibition and egg strains. Winning best prizes in United States and Canada's largest shows. My strain has led in the International Laying Competitions in B. C. Stock and eggs for hatching on sale. Free catalogue and prices. J. W. Clark, Cedar Row Farm, Cainsville, Ontario.

**EARLY** and persistent layers of highest quality are produced from our Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns. Bred from America's greatest laying strains. Individual records from 200 to 245 eggs per year. Eggs \$1.25 fifteen, \$7.00 hundred. Infertile eggs replaced free; safe delivery guaranteed. Free catalogue gives full particulars. Charles Watson, Londesboro, Ont.

**EGGS** from Barred Rocks with world's record back of them—281 eggs. Three dollars per 15. Also White Wyandotte R. C. Reds. Jas. W. Coker, Cainsville, R. 3, Ont.

**EGGS**—Single Comb, Black and White Leghorn. Also Single Comb, Black Minorcas and Barred Rocks. \$1 for 15, \$5 for 100. J. C. Collard, Southend, Ont.

**EGGS** for hatching—O. A. C. bred-to-lay Barred Rock and good laying strain S. C. W. Leghorns. \$1 per 15. E. M. Crane, Manalamin, Ont.

**EGGS** for hatching from choice stock. Single-Comb White Leghorns, Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds at one-fifty per fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nelson Smith, Jerseyville, Ont.

**EGGS** and day-old chicks from Barrons White Leghorns and Parks and O. A. C. bred-to-lay Barred Rocks. Eggs \$7 a 100. Chicks \$15 a 100. Catalogue for asking. Huron Specialty Farm, Brussels, Ont.

**EGGS** from choice hen-hatched Buff Orpingtons. \$1.50 per 15. E. H. Reesor, Cedar Grove, Ont.

**EGGS** from Mammoth Pekin Ducks, ten for a dollar. Miss Phyllis Monkman, Newmarket, Ont.

**EGGS** for sale. From Ontario Agricultural College pedigree bred-to-lay Barred Plymouth Rocks, improved stock with back average of 174 eggs. Pen of 15 for \$1.25, 30 for \$2.50, 60 for \$4.50, 120 for \$8.50. Free catalogue. L. C. Freeman, Box 884, Cornwall, Ont.

**EGGS** from improved single-Comb Brown Leghorn, persistent layers, mated with choice cockerels, as high as 95 eggs a day from 52 hens. Have the money. Price \$1.00 per 15, \$2.00 per 30, \$4.00 per 60. W. C. Smeater, Bright, Ont.

**EGGS** R. M. L. These Golden-Laced Wyandotte eggs are the best in the world. \$1.00 per 15, \$2.00 per 30, \$4.00 per 60. Dufferin, Ont.

**GOLDEN** and Silver Wyandotte eggs from both varieties \$2.00 per sitting of fifteen eggs. Peter Daley, Box 12, Seaford, Ont.

**LEGHORNS**—S.-C. White Leghorns, McCormick and Linscott stock; S.-C. Brown Leghorns, Burgott and Becker stock. Superior cockerels and pullets at \$2 and up. Eggs \$2 for 15. Address Fertile Meadow Farm, Bruce F. Bradley, Jeanette's Creek, Ont.

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

**MAMMOTH**, Bronze Toms for sale, also Light Brahma and Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50, per 15 eggs. A. Stevens, Lambeth, Ont.

**MAMMOTH** Exhibition Pekin duck eggs—Two dollars per ten. T. McGovern, Bedford, P.Q.

**O. A. C.** bred-to-lay strain of Barred Rocks; eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$7 per 100. Ed. Fulton, R.R. No. 2, Brussels, Ont.

**O.A.C.** Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, White Leghorn Eggs, \$1.00 setting, \$7.00 hundred. Ancona, Indian Runner Duck Eggs, \$1.50 setting, \$8.00 hundred. From laying strain. Cecil Schuyler, Eagleview, Bradford, Ont.

**ROSE-COMB** Rhode Island Reds—Eggs for hatching; select pen; bred-to-lay; one-fifty per fifteen. B. Armstrong, Codrington, Ont.

**ROSE-COMB** Black Minorcas exclusively. Cockerels two dollars. Eggs, twelve for one dollar. Isaac Reed, Orillia, Ont.

**ROSE-COMB** Rhode Island Reds, utility birds, fine winter laying strain. One dollar per fifteen. Miss Sara Jary, Iderton, Ont.

**S. C. White** Leghorn eggs for hatching, from pure-bred, trap-nested stock, \$1 per setting, \$6 per hundred. B. Kendry, Nanticoke, Ont.

**SINGLE-COMB**, Brown Leghorns—the kind S that lay. \$1.25 for 15. Wm. Barnett & Sons, Fergus, Ont.

**S. C. White** Leghorns—Our "Roseheath Strain" of Beauty and Utility are heavy winter layers, having for years been bred for egg production. Mammoth incubator now running. Book your order for baby chicks or hatching eggs. F. R. Oliver, Roseheath Poultry Farm, Richmond Hill, Ontario.

**S. C. Reds**, Black Minorcas and Partridge Rocks. Won all the firsts, seconds and special prizes at Mount Forest, Teeswater, Harriston. First prize Black Minorca cock and cockerel for sale \$5 each; Minorca Red and Rock cockerels 1.50, pullets \$1.25 and up. Eggs from Special Minorca pen \$2.00. Reds \$1.50 per 15. A. Murphy, Mt. Forest, Ont.

**WHITE** Wyandottes—Stock and eggs for hatching; warblers. H. Rindler, Brighton, Ont.

**WHITE** Orpington baby chicks, 25c., 35c., 50c. each. Eggs \$1.50, \$3 per 15. Best strains. Rev. W. J. Hall, Newmarket, Ont.

**WHITE** Wyandotte eggs \$1 per 15, \$1.50 per 30. Well-bred, good layers, free run, eggs hatching good. T. P. Backhouse, St. Catharines, R. No. 3.

**WHITE** Wyandottes—Champions nine years at New York State Fair. Big vigorous cockerels, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Pullets, \$2 and \$3. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Send for free catalogue. John S. Martin, Drawer R, Port Dover, Ont.

**WHITE** Wyandottes, Martin strain; pure white blocky birds, excellent layers. Eggs—Dollar per fifteen; safely packed. Allan McPhail, Galt, Ont., R. No. 1.

**SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY**  
and Almanac for 1915 has over 200 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. Tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and their operation. Also about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chicken-dom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 920, Freeport, Ill.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**  
S. C. White Leghorns, bred from heavy laying and prize winning stock. \$1.00 per 15 a hatch, guaranteed. \$1.50 per 30.  
**GEO. D. FLETCHER, FRIN, R.R. NO. 1**

**Eggs** from bred-to-lay strains S. C. W. Leghorn and B. Rocks raised on free range. \$1.50 per 15 eggs.  
**W. H. FURBER, Dunganon Poultry Farm, Cobourg, Ontario**

## The Beaver Circle

**OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.**  
[For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.]

### The Wren Family.

By Harriet Ives.

The Wrens are a family of three: Marsh Wren, and House Wren, Winter Wren—see?

They're wee and winsome, all dressed in brown,  
No daintier birds in woods or town.

The Winter Wren is extremely shy. Its voice a strong, melodious cry. From those who know, I've often heard 'Tis quite as small as a hummingbird.

The Marsh Wren rests where the wet swamps gleam,  
Her music low as a bubbling stream.

A nest like cocoon round it weaves,  
Yet hole at the top for entrance leaves.

More friendly yet is the small House Wren,

Who builds near homes or abodes of men. Busy and hustling, cheery and strong.

It sings to its brood a rare sweet song. These home-loving birds say unto you That work with love is happiness true.

This much I will tell you, much more than  
You may very well learn from the wee brown wren.

### Funnies.

An American teacher had visitors at school one afternoon, and naturally was anxious for her pupils to make a good impression.

"William," she asked of a rosy-faced lad, "can you tell me who George Washington was?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the quick reply. "He was an American General."

"Quite right," replied the teacher. "And can you tell us what George Washington was remarkable for?"

"He was remarkable because he was an American and told the truth."

Here is another excellent Washington story: The teacher was hearing the history lesson. Turning to one of the scholars, she asked: "James, what was Washington's farewell address?"

The boy arose with promptitude, and answered, "Heaven, ma'am."

### The Garden Competition.

Last year about forty sent in their names for the Garden Competition, but only ten managed to hold out until the end of the summer and send in letters and photos. We were so discouraged that we almost decided to drop the competition this year, but have changed our minds, so will try you once more.

This time we are going to make some changes in the programme. In the first place, everybody must plant the five following flowers: Nasturtiums, candytuft, phlox drummondii, asters, and coreopsis. You may add anything you like to this list.

Also, everybody must plant from three to six vegetables—your own choice.

In the fall, as before, everybody must send a letter and a photo of the garden. Twenty-five marks will be given for the photo, 25 for interest of the letter, 25 for methods of working, and 25 for spelling, neatness, etc.

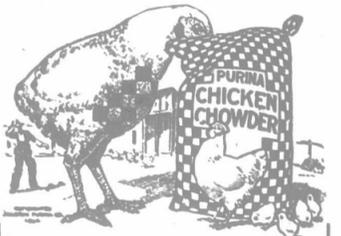
Those who take from 50 to 75 marks on the whole will be given from 3 to 6 or more packets of flower seed for the next year. Those who take over 75 marks will be given books, varying in value according to the marks, with a very fine bird-book or flower-book for the one who takes highest marks of all.

Each competitor must do every bit of the work himself or herself, with the exception of plowing, harrowing and rolling.

All names of competitors must be sent in before June 1st. Please address your application to "The Beaver Circle Garden Competition," "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont., and be sure to give your age, as well as your post-office address.

### Senior Beaver's Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your Beaver Circle. Say, Puck, I would like to join your Garden



**FEED YOUR CHICKS**  
**Purina Chick Feed**  
With PURINA CHICKEN CHOWDER and Watch Them Grow  
Ask your dealer for the Checker-board Bag, and take no substitute.  
Valuable Poultry Book free on request, giving your dealer's name.  
**The CHISHOLM MILLING CO., Limited**  
Dept. A, Toronto, Ontario



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.

**ALBERTA** (Central) Farm Lands. Am offering some choice tracts on exceptionally easy terms. Chas. H. Page, Winona

**J. VICAR MUNRO, ARCHITECT & C.E.**  
Now is the time to have your building plans and specifications prepared and save money by getting competitive estimates. All classes of buildings "The Twentieth Century Barn", plank frame. Moderate charges.  
**Address Bank of Toronto Bldg., London, Ont.**

**For Sale**—Thirty horsepower steam boiler for a florist. Will sell cheap.  
**L. J. BIGHAM**  
R.R. No. 6 Woodstock, Ont.

**Poland-China**, Chester White Swine and Seed Corn—Choice stock of any age, either sex, both breeds. A limited quantity of A1 seed corn, White Cap and Learning. Order early and avoid disappointment. Prices easy. **Geo. G. Gould, Essex, Ont., R.R. 4.**

### Lochabar Poultry Yards

Offers eggs from M. Bronze turkeys at 40 cents each, or \$3.50 per nine; Barred P. Rock eggs, \$1 per 13 or \$6 per 100; English Pencilled Indian Runner duck eggs, \$1 per nine.

**D. A. GRAHAM, Wyoming, Ont.**

### WATERLOO COUNTY FARM FOR SALE

150 acres three miles from Avr in Waterloo County town line, deep loamy soil, ten roomed brick dwelling with nice driveway from the road, bank barn, drive house, pigery and poultry house, acre and half orchard, fifteen acre bush, windmill power for pumping water, etc., spring creek, twenty acres wheat, forty acres seeded to clover, no encumbrance, price Nine Thousand.  
**John Fisher & Co., Lumsden Bldg., Toronto**

### CLAY TILE

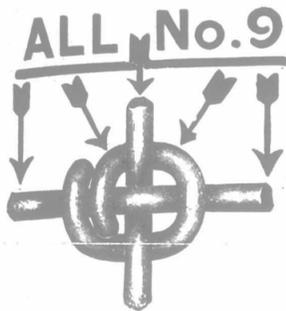
**SIZES 3 INCHES TO 16 INCHES**  
Prices and quality right. For prices on sorted car-lots, write  
**WM. DELLER**  
R.R. No. 4  
Thorndale Ontario

### To Wind Up An Estate

**The Subscribers Offer For Sale**  
One 75-gal. Wizard Pasteurized or Ice Cream Mixer, Size BB Victor Combined Churn and Butter Worker, Size A Disc Continuous Ice Cream Freezer with batch attachment (40 gals.), One Victor Ice Cream Breaker or Crusher.  
The above machines have been slightly used, but are in first-class repair and must be sold to close the estate. Apply to  
**McKINNON & HOWITT, Solicitors**  
Douglas Street, Guelph, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—My Holstein Herd Bull Prince Stamboul, No. 15560, born November, 1912. Dam's record, 15,500 lbs. milk, only milked twice a day. Sired by Prince Korndyke Mantel (11836) who has a half sister, Pet Posch De Kol, who holds the world's record for a four-year-old, 38,53 lbs. of butter in 7 days. My bull is more white than black, very active, very good tempered 95 per cent. sure, and two-thirds of his get are heifers. Has bred early winter and high-grade cows this fall and all bred for another year, and I have no use for him as I am overstocked at present. I will give a written guarantee that he is right and note for every way. Price for quick sale \$175 and note for \$75 will be accepted as part payment. Come and see him, or better still, see his heifer calves. Why take chances on a youngster when you can buy a proven sire! Elmfield Farm, Vandorf P.O., Ontario, G. W. Gane, Proprietor.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



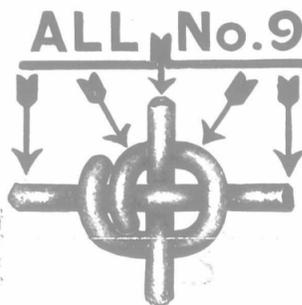
### THE FACTS About Mail-Order Fence

There are just TWO kinds of "Mail-Order" Fence. PAGE FENCE—and the "other" kind.

## PAGE FENCE

is sold DIRECTLY from Factory to Farm FREIGHT PAID. Not because it's "cheap" fence—but because it enables us to bring the very highest-grade fence within reach of every farmer's purse. Farmers who heretofore have had to put

up with the light-weight, under-gauged wire, old-style patterns and general unreliability of "cheap" fence, can now—by dealing DIRECTLY WITH PAGE—get the "World's Best Fence" at about the price you'd pay for the "cheapest" ordinary fence.



The LOWEST PRICE for the HIGHEST QUALITY is the only basis on which a permanently successful mail-order business like ours can be built.

The saving in middlemen's profits must go into BETTER QUALITY or LOWER PRICE. When the fence-maker pockets ALL the saving—and then cuts quality in order to cut price—he digs his own commercial grave.

PAGE went into the mail-order fence field with the reputation that "PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST." Their policy WAS—IS—and ALWAYS SHALL BE—to give the savings to the buyer in HIGHER QUALITY and LOWER PRICE.

The Big PAGE General Merchandise Catalogue shows lowest wholesale prices on hundreds of useful articles for Farm and Home. All High-grade Goods. Write for FREE COPY to-day.

HEAVY FENCE				Price in Old Ontario
No. of bars	Height	Stays inches apart	Spacing of horizontals	
5	37	22	8, 9, 10 10	\$0.21
6	40	22	6½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.24
7	40	22	5, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.26
7	48	22	5, 6½, 7½, 9, 10, 10	.26
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.29
8	42	16½	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.31
8	47	22	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.30
8	47	16½	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.32
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.34
9	48	16½	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.36
9	52	22	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.34
9	52	16½	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.36
10	48	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.38
10	52	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.38
11	55	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.41

New Ontario Prices on Request. ALL FULL No. 9 GAUGE

SPECIAL FENCE			
No. 9 top and bottom.	Balance No. 13.	Upright 8 inches apart.	
18-bar, 48-inch	\$0.46	20-bar, 60-inch	.51
3-ft. Gate	2.30	13-ft. Gate	\$4.60
12-ft. Gate	4.35	14-ft. Gate	4.85
25 lbs. Brace Wire	.75	Set tools	8.00
		25 lbs. Staples	.80

FREIGHT PAID ON ORDERS OF \$10.00 OR OVER.

So when you're offered other fence at equal—or lower prices, INVESTIGATE—and see where quality has been lowered. Because PAGE FENCE sells at the LOWEST PRICE for which GOOD FENCE can be bought.

When you buy other fence, you either GIVE MORE or GET LESS. When you buy PAGE FENCE, you get LIFETIME SERVICE—the biggest real fence-value for every dollar you spend for fence.

Mail your next order to the nearest PAGE Branch. Enclose cash, check, money or express order, or bank draft. Get immediate shipment—FREIGHT PAID on \$10 orders and over.

## THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED

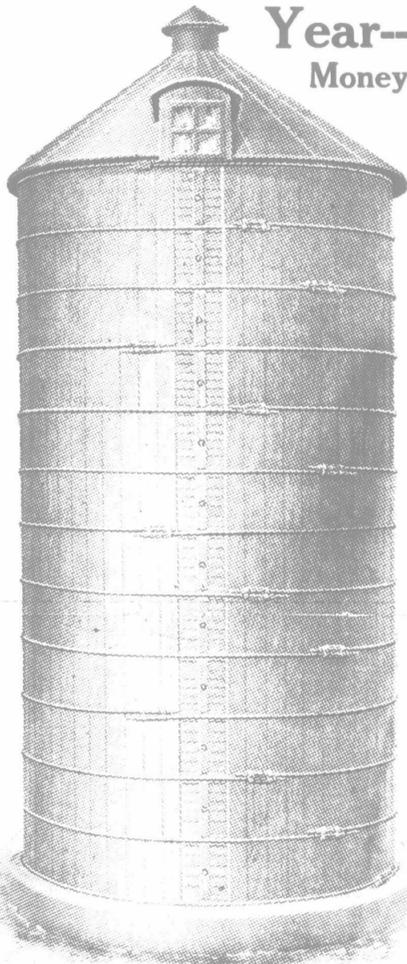
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Any dairy farmer will tell you that six cows fed on silage will give as much milk or cream as eight cows without silage.

The milk of the silage-fed cows is far richer in cream.

That an acre will grow less than two tons of hay but more than fifteen tons of silage corn.

That more cows can be kept with a silo than without.

## Chapman Silo

built of selected spruce, crosscut to preserve it, with steel spines in the end joints of staves, and all

### Staves Double-Tongued and Grooved

making both end and side joints absolutely solid and airtight—special steel hoops with wrought iron lugs, not cast iron. Roof of silo covered with weather-proof Panamond Roofing, with adjustable dormer window.

It pays to have a CHAPMAN SILO

Send for our Special Silo Folder

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Limited  
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG CALGARY

Competition if you think it's not too late. If I can still join it, would I have to get the seeds from you? I have had a garden for myself for two years, and was always too shy to join the competition. Well, I must close. Good-bye.  
CLARA SCHERRER.

Ariss, Ont. (Age 12, Sr. III.)  
Certainly, you may join the Garden Competition, Clara. We have put down your name as the first on the list.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have never written to you before. I have gone to school nearly every day since the new year. We have a very nice dog called Sport, and two rabbits called Harry and Rose. They are snow-white, with pink eyes.

The river runs through our farm, and I like to trap muskrats and mink and make some pin-money for myself. In the winter when the river is frozen over I skate on it and have a jolly time.

There is a creek running through a field beside our school. In the winter I take my hockey skates to school and skate with other boys and girls that have skates. I like my teacher very much.

My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I enjoy reading the Beavers' letters very much. I hope the w.p. b. is not hungry enough to swallow my letter. As it is getting long, I will close with a riddle.

—Which is the richest country in the world? Ans.—Ireland, because her capital is always Dublin.

JOHN S. H. ARISS.  
(Age 10, Sr. III.)  
Harriston, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your Circle. I saw my first letter in print and hope to see this one, too. I got a letter and a Christmas card from a little girl called Eva, at Owen Sound, but as she did not tell me her other name I could not write to her. My favorite sport in winter is skating. My sister and I go down to the skating rink in town. There were quite a few hockey matches on the rink. Well, as my letter is getting rather long I will close, hoping some of the Beavers will write to me. I will give you a few riddles.

Why is a room full of married ladies like an empty one? Ans.—Because there is not a single person in it.

### Prove it Yourself Without Cost



I will send you a "1900" Gravity Washer for 30 days

FREE TRIAL—not a cent of cost to you—I pay freight. Everybody who has used this washer says it is the "best ever." Write me to-day personally for booklet and particulars.

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Manager "1900" Washer Co.

"1900" Gravity Washer  
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Sired by Sons of—  
Evergreen March, 26,107 lbs. milk; 1129 lbs butter. Mantel Topsy Clothide, 30.23 lbs. butter in a week. Sir Lyoas Hengerveld Segis the \$1500.00 bull.

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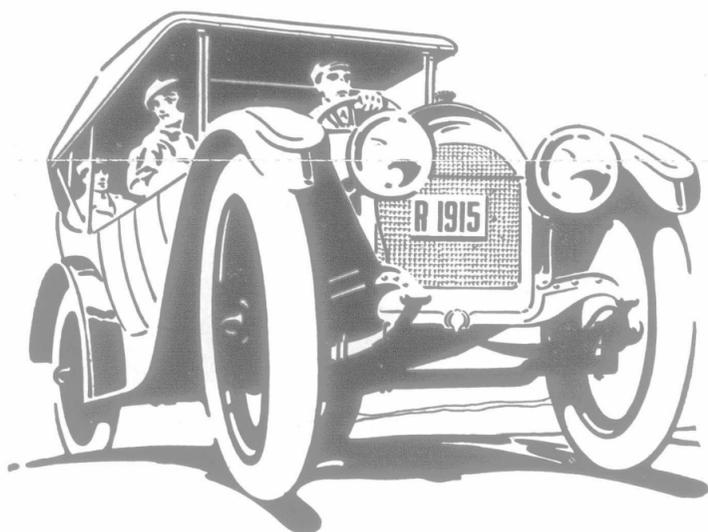
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G. W. CLEMONS,  
St. George, Ontario

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THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM



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**Y**OU who own, or who have owned, a car, know the dollars-and-cents value of an accessible chassis.

Before you decide on your next car, look over the Reo—and do it with this point in mind. Note the 3-unit chassis—motor, transmission and rear axle, each a separate unit. Which means that any adjustment or repair may be made to any unit without disturbing any other.

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We are offering highest prices for cream from any point on C.N.R., C.P.R., or G.T.R., within 175 miles of Ottawa.

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

Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited  
319 Sparks Street, Ottawa

### WE HAVE ADVANCED OUR PRICE FOR Good Quality Cream

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

GALT CREAMERY, Galt, Ontario

When may a man's pocket be empty and yet have something in it? Ans.—When it has a hole in it.

What word may be pronounced more quickly by adding a syllable to it? Ans.—Quick.

LILA McINTYRE.  
(Age 11, Jr. IV.)

Powassan, Ont.

### Riddles.

What letters of the alphabet are likely to come after dinner, supposing the whole to be invited? Ans.—U, V, W, X, Y and Z, because they come after T (tea).—Sent by Pearl Keenan.

A blind beggar had a brother; the

### CREAM WANTED

We meet any competition for Good Quality Cream

We have the experience, the capital, and the market connection in the largest city in the Province. Prompt remittance, cans supplied, charges paid. References.—Any shipper, or any banker. It will be worth your while to ship us.

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Toronto, Ontario

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Strongest tile made from solid blue clay.

McGrenere Brick & Tile Co., Limited  
Phone, London, 862 ring 1 and 4  
Yard: Opposite Smallpox Hospital

brother went to sea and was drowned, but the drowned man had no brother. What relation was the blind beggar to the drowned man? Ans.—Sister.—Sent by Vera Ingram.

### Beaver Circle Notes.

Vera Ingram (age 11), R. R. 1, Fort Burwell, Ont., who sends love to all the Beavers, wishes some of them to write to her.

Noel Page's letter had to be left out because written on both sides of the paper.

### Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I thought I would write to you and tell about our trip to the bush. All of the school children went in the afternoon. When we got to our bush they had just started to boil the sap, so we had no syrup. When we got to Uncle Philip's they had just gone up to the house for dinner, but left some syrup boiling. We took some syrup. When we got to the next bush, they had just started to boil, too. We stayed for a while, then we went back to Uncle Philip's. I got up on the roof of the shanty. I told our teacher, Miss Donogh, to look at me. We played hide-and-seek for a while. The first time I hid in a big tree, but the next time too many went there. When we got tired of that we played tag. Soon we went over to our bush again. We got some more syrup, then went home. I will close, hoping the w.-p. k. is not hungry and will not eat this letter.

RAY HELLYER (age 10, Jr. III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I thought I would write and tell you what we do in winter. My teacher's name is Miss Gunyer; we all like her fine. She comes from Caledonia. In winter we skate, sleigh-ride and snowball. One Saturday there were six girls skating on Mr. Doudy's flats. We skated about half a mile up the creek, and when we came back there were about sixteen boys there playing hockey. There are about forty going to our school. I am in the Junior II. Class, but I am going to try for the Junior III. Class. I have a sister 14 years old; she is going to try her Entrance this year. I wrote to the Beaver Circle once before, and my name was in the Honor Roll. I think I will close for this time.

VERNA VAN SICKLES.  
(Age 10, Jr. II.)

Ancaster, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

P. S.—I wish some of the Beavers my own age (10) would write to me.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am a little boy nine years old. I like to read the letters the little boys and girls write. I go to school every day. I am in the Senior Second Class. I have a mile to go to school. This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I have four brothers. I will close now, hoping the w.-p. b. is not hungry when this arrives.

NORMAN GETZ.

Killaloe, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I wrote a letter last summer and saw it in print, so I thought I would write again. My oldest sister goes to High School at Essex and is in the Fourth Form. She is sixteen years old. My youngest sister and I go to public school. She is in the Senior Fourth and I am in the Junior Third. Our teacher's name is Miss Smith. My favorite subject is spelling. My letter is getting pretty long, so I will close, hoping it will escape the hungry waste-paper basket.

GRACE M. ILLER.

Kingsville, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—May I become a member of your Circle? My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for over a year. We live on a 100-acre farm. For pets, I have a lamb called Flossie. For a white collie dog called Bob, and a Jersey calf called "Patent Leather." We live a mile from the school. I go every day I can. My teacher's name is Miss Wilkins. As my letter is getting long I will close.

DOROTHY CAMPBELL \*age 11).  
R. R. No. 1, Vinemount, Ont.

was drowned, and no brother, and beggar to Sister.—Sent

Notes.

R. R. 1, Port love to all the them to write

to be left out sides of the

Better Box.

I thought I ell about our of the school rnoon. When had just start- had no syrup. lip's they had for dinner, but We took some the next bush, oil, too. We we went back up on the roof teacher, Miss ve played hide- e first time I next time too ve got tired of we went over ot some more I will close, t hungry and

10, Jr. III.)

I thought I what we do in ame is Miss e. She comes er we skate, One Saturday ting on Mr. about half a when we came en boys there e about forty in the Junior to try for the e a sister 14 r to try her wrote to the and my name I think I will

SICKLES. 10, Jr. II.) o. 2. ne Beavers my to me.

I am a little e to read the d girls write. I am in the ave a mile to first letter to our brothers. he w-p. b. is es. MAN GETZ.

I wrote a let- t in print, so e again. My gh School at Form. She oungest sister . She is in the her's name is e subject is getting pretty it will escape sket. E. M. ILER.

May I become My father has ate" for over 00-acre farm- called Flossie, b, and a Jer- eather." We I go every name is Miss getting long I

L. \*age 11). Ont.

Progressive Jones says :

"Grow Bigger Crops During the War"

THIS is the Canadian farmer's golden harvest-time. With wheat selling over the dollar mark, and other grains and vegetables bringing war-time prices, farmers should do their utmost to grow as big crops as possible this year. This, friends, is the time of all times to enrich your soil with

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Progressive Jones

The Ontario Fertilizers Limited, West Toronto, Canada

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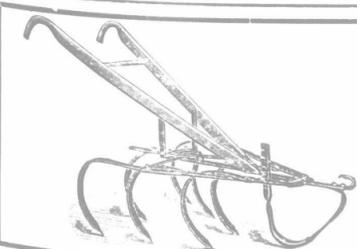
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Every user saves money. Most useful implement made.

Write to-day for Booklet and Prices to The HALL ZRYD FOUNDRY CO., Ltd. Hespeler, Ontario, Canada

The Meadowgold.

By Ada Boyde Glassie.

(Continued from our issue of April 8, page 596.)

4th Gnome (With ring set with great ruby, sings)—

I have smote the breast that falters, Branding hot this crimson hue, Deeper burned the red, and deeper, Till the faint heart glowed anew. As a token of my power,

I have wrought this ring for you, (Lays his gift beside others, retires. King nods, smiling).

5th Gnome (With great pearl necklace, sings)—

I have gone from hut to palace, Wide the world I wandered through, Widowed wife, rejected maiden— All who grieve have paid their due, Here, my king, receive the necklace That so long was sought by you.

(Lays down his gift and retires. King delighted).

6th Gnome (With emerald wrought drinking horn, sings)—

I am come with this as token,— Herb, and grass, and vine, and tree, All that grow in earth have answered To your message borne by me— All are glad, have promised plenty, All will yield abundantly.

(Lays down his gift and retires. King nods and smiles, delighted).

Chorus of Gnomes—

To our good king Our labors bring, That he may love and know us, And when we need A boon indeed, A boon will he bestow us.

King (Rising)—Well done, my children Right royal are these gifts. And right royally shall they be remembered. Now would I see your deftness in feats of arms—for little do we know when the Trolls may forget the horror of a truce; and mortals let slip gratitude from their minds. And he who would carry the olive must know as deftly how to wield the sword.

(Then follows a sword drill of the Gnomes, twice measured to the strains of martial music. As the drill is ending, enter Nightingale).

King—Who comes? Ha, the Nightingale, he who fills the sombre hours with melody, stirring the souls of mortals to tender dreams; and making the Gnomes work the faster for Love's own sake. Welcome, gentle visitor.

Nightingale—I thank you, kind sovereign, it gladdens me to be so graciously received, and emboldens me to ask a boon—but not for myself.

King—for whomsoever you will. Speak; if it lies in our power to grant it, 'tis yours before you ask.

Nightingale—Thank you, again. This boon is for a human—think you to grant it still?

King—Even still; for we reckon that you would ask in no unworthy cause. Who is the mortal, and what the boon?

Nightingale—The mortal is Rosemary.

King (Questioningly)—Rosemary?

Nightingale—A gentle maiden who seeks the good of every bird and flower, and does not forget her fellow-humans.

King (Remembering)—Ah-h. I know. We have heard well of her—the Gnomes hear most things happening upon the earth. One of our people went above, in the semblance of an acorn, to obtain a message from a mighty Oak that received it from a stork flying from the Daystar, with the word we sought. Ill had befallen our messenger, for a mortal-child picked him up in idle play, and would have worked him harm, had not this maiden, this Rosemary, taken the acorn gently from the boy, and put it back into the earth—"to become another mighty oak"—as she deemed. 'Tis the little deeds that weigh in the balance, after all—so, fair messenger, what would you for Rosemary?

Nightingale—Ah—this brings me courage. Could you—would you give Rosemary the Meadowgold?

(King starts back in amaze. Gnomes stop and turn in consternation). All (Exclaim)—The Meadowgold? King—Can you ask for nothing else?

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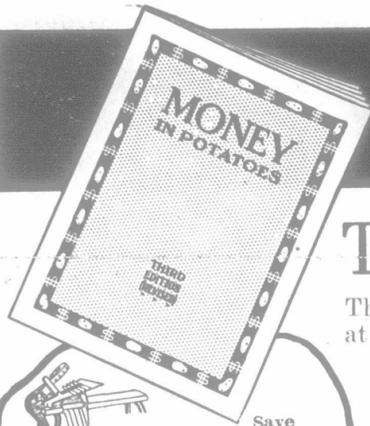
**T**HAT means any man can put in a big acreage of the most profitable of all farm crops, and count on the big per-acre yield. Will it pay to raise potatoes in 1915? The nations who raised the most of the world's supply are at war. Canadian potatoes must go to Europe at big prices.

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Other men have found ways to insure the yield.

At every step, selecting and cutting the seed, preparing the soil, fertilizing, cultivating, fighting bugs and blight, harvesting, there are things important to know, and simple to carry out. These ideas

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4-5 Time of Cutting.  
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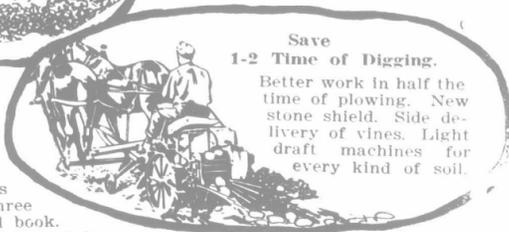
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A. G. HULL & SON, St. Catharines, Ontario



Nightingale—We, the birds—

King (Interrupting)—Is there no gem?  
Is there no endowment, beauty, health?

Nightingale—O, dear King, listen—

King—Yes, yes, we know what you would say. But sacrifice, pain, sorrow, go to the making of this Gold. One must rise above self, and live solely for others. A handful of this Gold will grow and multiply at every good deed done, sacrifice made, every pain endured for the help of another being; and if the possessor fail one jot or tittle, the gold will, like red-hot coals, burn and scorch, and sere the life with misery. Is there a mortal who can undergo such a test as this? And, heed you—once we bestow this Gold upon a mortal, the giving of it is ours no more.

(A pause. Gnomes more restlessly, King steps down from his throne, picks up the diamond dagger, looks into its light. Gnomes begin to whisper together. Nightingale watches King, then coming close to him, speaks softly).

Nightingale—

Rosemary, we are sure  
Will the Test endure.

King—

Grant that it be so.

Yet—for you must know—

'Tis but once we hold

Right to give the Gold

(Nightingale grows a little vexed, stamps foot lightly, and speaks with more vehemence).

Nightingale—

It is for her we ask,—

No self-denial, no task

We deem too great, or high.

King—

Myself—nor yet would I,—

But this—the Meadowgold,

Old as the world is old;

Wrought when the dawn-sun's beam

Flashes into the stream;

Perfect of purest Gold;

Love's power manifold

Nightingale—

All this we know, yet dare

To ask the treasure rare.

King—

But heed you,—yes, 'tis so,

A mortal must perfect grow

Ere of the Gold he know.

(A pause. Nightingale hangs her head sadly. King half turns away, bowing head regretfully. Gnomes look from one to another wistfully, playing absently with implements).

Nightingale (Turning half-way round to Gnome and speaking pleadingly)—

Rosemary, to us is dear,—

'Tis that which brings me here.

(A second pause. King moves restlessly; catches sight of Gnomes, suddenly raises his head and cries in a clear voice)—

King—What say you, my Gnomes, what say you? Shall we grant our friends, the Birds, this boon?

Gnomes (Turning to him joyfully)—

The Acorn's end

She did forfend,

Remember, King:

So let us bring

Into the stream

That Golden Gleam,

A double measure

For double pleasure.

(Clinking their implements they sing)—

Click, clack, click,

Knick, knock, knick,

A double measure

For double pleasure

We'll give Rosemary treasure.

(A pause. King strides over to the forges, gazing into their fires; then looks long upward into the depths of the over-hanging rocks; clasps his hand across his forehead and eyes in deep thought; then turns quickly and joyously, to the Nightingale)—

King—

So be it then, sweet bird of night,

Take once more your swiftest flight;

Tell our friend we thus decree,—

Upon this very morn may she

Find the Gold. When first the beam

Of the dawn-sun floods the stream

Dip her two hands, like a cup,

And what she finds there, gather up.

Nay, thank us not,—for well we know

Whereof you ask; what we bestow.

We are content,—her deeds will show.

(The Gnomes fall to work with great glee).

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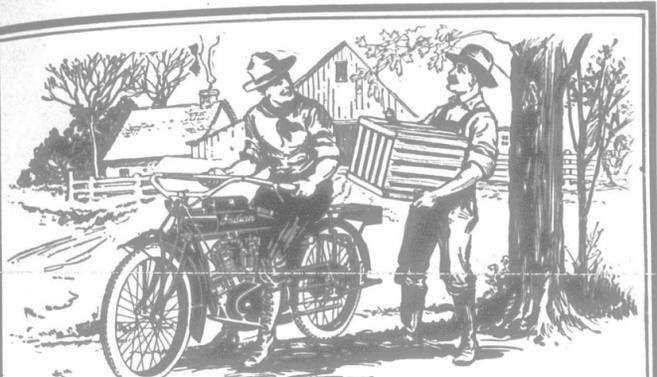
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## Farming is Fun

—when you have as your aid a 1915

# Indian Motorcycle

MADE IN CANADA

THERE often are occasions for getting to some place in a hurry. Perishable goods must be shipped quickly. Broken parts on farm machinery must be replaced without delay. The doctor must be summoned without loss of time.

Rain or shine, on good roads or bad, at any hour, the Indian is on the job. It rides with the ease of a touring car. It is economical to operate.

Then, too, it is *Indian-built*, which assures the utmost in value and service. Behind it is a company that takes great pride in fulfilling its every obligation and a personal interest in the proper performance of *your* Indian, a policy that has earned and held the confidence of hundreds of thousands of Indian riders and owners.

### Nine Big Innovations

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Lightweight Model    | New Indian Starter  |
| Heavy Duty Clutch    | Dual Clutch Control |
| Neutral Countershaft | New Magneto         |
| Gear Shifting Lever  | Vanadium Steel      |
| Three-Speed Gear     | Construction        |

### One, Two and Three Speed Models

### Indian Holds World's Economy Record

H. Cameron, riding a 7 H. P. stock Indian Twin, covered 91.2 miles on half a gallon of gasoline on Feb. 17, at Sacramento, under F. A. M. sanction.

Beautiful 1915 Catalog on request

War tax will not raise price of Indian Motorcycles

HENDEE MANUFACTURING CO., 7 Mercer St., Toronto

Main Office and Factory—Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

(Largest Motorcycle Manufacturers in the World)

## \$11.00 fits out a work team

This complete draught for heavy teaming includes clip or hook hames, hame straps, wide leather plow pads, belly bands and billets, and the Griffith Giant Rope Trace. (\$12.00 west of Fort William.)

**\$4.00**

Giant Rope Traces alone, complete with malleable ends and electric-weld heel chains at \$4 a set! Man, you couldn't repair an old set for that price. Leather traces would cost four times as much. (\$1.50 west of Fort William.)

### Griffith's GIANT ROPE Trace

See them at your dealer's or write us. Mention this paper and we will send you an interesting booklet of harness specialties.



### Gnomes (Singing)—

Click, clack, click.  
Knick, knack, knick,  
A double measure  
For double treasure  
We'll give Rosemary treasure.

King—Come, my Gnomes, we will go with the Nightingale to the borders of our domain, as is the usage of our hospitality. Aye, be merry, for this morn we bestow upon a mortal that power which perfect love alone may have. Be glad, my Gnomes.

### Nightingals—

Spirits of earth, we bless you,  
Our wings shall caress you,  
Our care to regard you—  
Call when you will  
What to fulfill  
We shall hear you,  
And be near you,  
Spirits of earth, to reward you.

(Exeunt King and Nightingale).

(Dance. Gnomes dance out after them).

(Curtain).

(ACT III.)

Dawn. A Meadow. Stream flowing under a clump of trees. Enter Meadow Lark, Robin and Wren.

Meadow Lark—The sun will soon be up. (To Wren). Are you sure she heard you?

Wren—Very sure. I saw her look out of the window towards the East. She was tender as dawn itself, her face fair as a lily opening to the dew.

Robin—I heard you call her, and left my nest to see if she would answer. I think she espied me, for she nodded and smiled. Ah, her smile is like a bit of sunlight through the boughs, dimpling the leaves.

Meadow Lark—Yes, a smile is a message from the heart.

Robin—Is all assured?

Meadow Lark—All. I saw the skylark this morning again. Nightingale went to the Gnomes, and all is well.

(Enter Cardinal, Blue Jay, Blackbird, Humming Bird, Oriole, Yellow-Hammer, Swallow, and Rooster).

Cardinal—She is coming. I flew over her as she came through the garden, her bare feet gleaming in the dew.

Meadow Lark—She is here. Hush, let us hide.

(Birds cluster to one side).

(Enter Rosemary, in soft white girdled robe, her hair bound loosely, her feet bare but in light sandals. Collie is with her).

Rosemary—Little Wren sang so loudly she woke me up almost before dawn, and I just had to come and try for the gold,—it's such a wonderful gold—grows and grows the more you use it to help others—so the legend, Grandfather told me, says, One must come at dawn, and when the sun first floods the meadow stream, dip one's two hands, like a cup, into the gleaming water. If the Gnomes think one worthy they will give the gold—and you can only tell by trying.

Collie (Aside)—If it could only be—what happiness in store for me.

Rosemary—The Gnomes have had the gold for ages and can bestow it only once on mortals. What a fancy. It's simply silly of me to think of coming, but, oh, there are so many people one could help if there really were such gold. (Looks eastward). There is the sun coming up now.

Collie (To birds, who are unusually quiet)—Why this strange silence?

Meadow Lark—Watch, and you will see what we have done.

Rosemary (Runs to stream and dips her two hands, cup-fashion, into the water, just as the first ray of sunlight falls on the water. The birds crowd behind her, peering eagerly. Rosemary draws out her hands heaped full of shining gold. The birds flutter their wings in wild delight, then straighten up and look at one another triumphantly and proudly).

Rosemary—Oh, can it be? It is real gold. And mine, mine. Just think what good it will do. Oh, the joy of it. And now, now poor Dame

## LOOK HERE

MR. READER OF THE

### Farmer's Advocate

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



### THE PROOF!

You know that clothing costs about half in England what it does in Canada. You also know that you cannot beat the quality of genuine English fabrics. All right, then. If you will fill out and mail the coupon below, we will send you our latest Style Book, seventy-two pattern pieces of cloth, tape measure and a letter that tells you all about our system of doing business—then you can judge our offer for yourself.

Remember, Catesbys Limited have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order custom tailors in the British Empire.

We guarantee to satisfy you or give you your money back.

You will soon be needing a new suit, so why not fill out the coupon or write a post card and get our patterns now.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

MESSRS. CATESBY'S LIMITED (of London, England), Dept. 4, 119 West Wellington Street, Toronto

Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.

Full Name.....

Full Address.....

Farmer's Advocate.

"Made in Canada"



## Windsor Table Salt should be in every Canadian home

FOR SALE—The Champion Thoroughbred Stallion, "Bucleuch", No. (134) (489)

He is a beautiful black, stands 16 hands 1 inch high and weighs 1240 lbs. He won the first prize and championship at the Horse Breeders' Show at Toronto in 1909. In 1910 he received first prize (\$250) from the Ontario Jockey Club for leaving the most living foals the previous season of any Thoroughbred in Canada. He is enrolled, inspected and approved for 1915. He has been inspected and has received the Government grant of \$200 every year since 1910. He has proved to be a noted sire of high-quality riding and driving horses—the horse to raise the army remounts now. Terms to suit purchaser. Write or better still, come and see him. Address: JAMES A. MYLES, R.R. No. 4, Fairmount, Ont.

Choice Alsike Clover Seed \$10 per bushel. Write for sample.

A BINGLE Grimsby, Ontario



**THE FINISH THAT ENDURES**  
*Gives Color Harmony to your Furniture, Floors and Woodwork.*  
**FLOGLAZE**  
*"The Finish That Endures"*

If the colors of your woodwork, floors or furniture clash, renew them and bring them into pleasing harmony with **FLOGLAZE LAC SHADES.**

**USE FLOGLAZE LAC TO ADORN YOUR HOME**  
 All you have to do to make it more attractive is to obtain **FLOGLAZE** at your dealers all ready for application and put up in convenient sized tins. Choose the shade you wish, open the tin and apply it with a brush according to directions on the label.

It will give any surface in your home a smooth, bright hard wearing artistic coat that will require very little attention in keeping clean and will not need renewal for ever so long. **FLOGLAZE ALSO PROTECTS. It wears as well outdoors as in. 22 Solid Colors. 8 Lac Shades.** Send for our booklet, **KOZEE HOMES** telling fully all that Floglaze will do.

Floglaze is Made in Canada  
 by  
**IMPERIAL VARNISH & COLOR CO.**  
 WINNIPEG TORONTO VANCOUVER

**PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION.** Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture says: "There will be a demand for food that the world will find great difficulty in supplying."

*Great Britain needs Food*

Therefore the Canadian Department of Agriculture is wisely urging farmers to increase their production of staple crops. To encourage the use of Fertilizers the Government has exempted them from the extra war tax of 7½%.

*Canada needs Bowker's Fertilizers*

**FOR THREE REASONS;** to feed crops in order to increase yield; to hasten maturity, and to improve quality. They will ensure a yield by getting crops ahead of the frost—they virtually lengthen the growing season 15 to 20 days. Try them and see. They are no experiment. They have been used in the States 42 years and in Canada for 30 years.

If you find no Local Agent near you, write us for prices and terms.

**BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.**  
 43 Chatham St., Boston

Martha will suffer no more. (She looks into the distance, then back again at the gold, only to see it trickling away. Her face grows intent and sad. As the gold disappears, she buries her face in her hands).

Rosemary—I am not worthy.

(The birds stand breathless, but Collie, unable to endure her suffering, runs to her).

Collie—Dear Mistress.

Rosemary—(Startled, looking up). Did some one speak?

Collie—O, Rosemary look at your friends. Don't you understand?

Rosemary—(Looks around at all the birds recognizing their intelligence). Am I dreaming? Is it possible I can understand you, Collie? I have long thought I knew what you wanted to say, but now I seem to understand your speaking.

All Birds—Dear Rosemary.

Rosemary—(Joyfully). Why, it wasn't a dream after all. I understand the birds. You did plan to get the Meadowgold for me. Dear Nightingale, what is the Meadowgold?

Nightingale—The gift of understanding all God's creatures, a gift given only to those who love much, both great and small, as you have loved. We wished that you might know the love we have for you.

Rosemary—Will it always be true that I can talk with you and understand you?

All Birds—Yes, always.

Nightingale—Us, and all living creatures.

Rosemary—I understand now what the birds meant. I have found the Meadowgold. It is here, in my heart, but not to keep. Meadowgold is to give, give, give! Oh, what fun we will have. (Drops on her knees and hugs Collie). This is better than all other gold in the world.

Birds—(Among themselves)—We knew, yes, we knew.

(Sound of whistling and cracking of whip. Collie runs barking and jumps upon Postboy as he enters singing song in first act. Postboy stops, dolls his cap to Rosemary, who runs to meet him).

Rosemary—I'm so glad to see you. This has been the most wonderful morning

**The First Season Pays for this sprayer and a Profit Besides**

A Sprayer is as much a profit maker as crops or livestock. A Sprayer adds 50 per cent to crop value of fruit; don't you want one? You can't grow fruit worth having without a Sprayer. Which one will you get? Get the Sprayer used by seven Governments and thousands of successful fruit growers.

**AYLMER SPRAYER**

This easy-stroke, powerful sprayer keeps mixture stirred up and does not clog. Throws a fine penetrating spray on every twig and leaf and into the cracks of the bark. **\$15.25** Outfit consists of 10 feet of hose, couplings, 2 Bordeaux nozzles, brass stopcock, one V. long iron extension rod. Without Barrel.



for Barrel add \$3.90.  
 Write for Folder—"Facts about Spraying."

**Aylmer Pump & Scale Co., Ltd.**  
 422 Water St., Aylmer, Ont.

I have found the Meadowgold. Postboy—Gold—I didn't think you would care so much for gold, though you will make better use of it than most people, I'll warrant.

Rosemary—But this is Meadowgold—the gift of understanding. Now I can talk with Collie here—and the birds—and now, too—I can—yes (Looking intently at him). I can know these gentle thoughts of yours. (Postboy pats the Collie). I've always known they were there. Now the world is bright indeed. (Turning to the birds). I love you, dear messengers. Just think all I can do with you to help. Come (Turning to include the postboy) let us awaken Grandfather. He understands.

(Exit.)

(Music. A dance of the birds. One by one they fit out).

Rooster (Flapping wings)—Cock-a-who. Now if I hadn't come and tol'em to give her something useful, they'd have done some very foolish thing.

**Gossip.**

A copy of Volume 3, of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook, has just been received at this office. It is a well-bound volume, clearly printed on a fine-quality paper, and contains, besides the list of officers and constitution and by-laws of the Association, rules of entry, a full list of members, and pedigrees of bulls and cows numbering from 5121 to 8510 inclusive. The volume is fully indexed as to animals, breeders and owners, and is illustrated with many Canadian-owned prizewinners at leading shows. W. L. Smale, of Brandon, Man. is Secretary.

**Trade Topic.**

In the Page Wire Fence Company's advertisement appearing in the issue of March 18, the special fence was specified as being made of No. 9 top and bottom, and balance No. 11 wire. This should have been, No. 9 top and bottom, and balance No. 13, as most farmers perhaps surmised.

**SEEDS**

**RENNIE'S ALWAYS GROW THE BEST IN THE LAND.**

Catalogue FREE. Sold by best dealers.

**WM. RENNIE CO. LIMITED**  
 ADELAIDE and JARVIS STS., TORONTO, ONT.  
 Also at Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

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

**HURST SPRAYERS**  
**On Free Trial NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. No bank deposit. Lowest prices. We pay freight and guarantee Sprayers five years.**



**The Hurst Potato and Orchard Sprayer**  
 doubles your crop. IT SPRAYS ANYTHING—trees, potatoes, vineyards, truck, etc. High pressure. Easy to operate. Cheap in price, light, strong, and durable. BRASS valves, plunger, strainer, etc. HURST HORSE-POWER SPRAYER for orchards, vineyards, potatoes, etc. "No tree too high, no field too big for this king of sprayers." All HURST sprayers sold on same liberal No-money-in-advance plan. Write to-day for our FREE Spraying Guide, Catalogue and SPECIAL FREE OFFER TO FIRST BUYER in each locality.  
 ONTARIO SEED CO., Successors, Waterloo, Ontario.

**BEST ON EARTH**  
**WATCH FOR THE TRADE MARK AND KNOW WHAT YOU GET FREEMAN'S FERTILIZERS**  
 A SPECIAL FORMULA FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT.  
 Do not buy a "A Pig in a Poke."  
 Send for booklet showing just what Fertilizer you should use and the exact composition of it. Your copy will be sent for a post card.  
**The W. A. FREEMAN CO., Ltd.**  
 222 HUNTER ST. E. HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

**Water! Water!**  
 Portable Well Drilling Machinery and Well Drilling Tools  
 The most successful Drilling Machine ever operated in Canada.  
 Perfect pipe driving and pipe pulling attachments.  
 Catalogue and full particulars on application. Local agents wanted.  
 \$6,700 in six months earned with one of our machines.  
 Well casing carried in stock.  
**Listowel Drilling Machine Co.**  
 Listowel, Ontario

**Cure your Cows of CAKED UDDERS**  
 with **Douglas' Egyptian Liniment**  
 For Sale by all Dealers. Free Sample on Request.  
**Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ontario**

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Yorkshires.—4 imp. Clyde Stallions, several imp. Clyde Mares and Foals, highest quality, choicest breeders, Scotch Shorthorn bulls and Heifers; Cotswold Ram and Ewe Lambs; Yorkshires both sexes. **Goodfellow Bros., Bolton, Ont. R.R.No.3**

**Dr. Bell's** Veterinary Medical Wonder 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse men who will give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. **Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.**  
 Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

**Questions and Answers.**

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.  
 2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.  
 3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.  
 4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Stock at the Panama Pacific.**  
 1. Who is the Secretary of the Panama-Pacific Exposition?  
 2. Will the Provincial or Dominion Government give any assistance this year to live-stock exhibits from Canada?  
 H. M. D.  
 Ans.—1. D. O. Lively is in charge of the Live-stock Department of the Exposition.  
 2. We have seen no announcement that Federal or Provincial assistance will be forthcoming.

**Substitutes for Mangels—New Varieties of Oats.**

1. In about a week my mangels will be done. What could I use as a substitute to feed with silage, rolled oats, and cotton-seed meal, to milking cows? I have about 100 bags of good potatoes. Would they do? Would it pay to feed them at 40 cents a bag, or would bran or shorts take the place of mangels?  
 2. Where did the O. A. C. No. 3 oats originate? Are they an early oat? What did the O. A. C. No. 72 originate from?  
 3. Would cracked peas do for very young chickens, or would they do at all?  
 J. G. S.

Ans.—1. From 4 to 4½ pounds of potatoes are considered equal to 1 pound of mixed grain. At this price there is not much difference between feeding potatoes and buying grain. Their succulency will, to some extent, supply that lost when the mangels are gone, and it is principally a matter of bagging them up and hauling them to the shipping point or slicing them and feeding them to the cows at less than one-half cent per pound. When potatoes are worth less than 30 cents per bushel, many farmers consider it wise to feed them. Bran would be useful, but all feedstuffs are high in price.  
 2. The O. A. C. No. 3 oats originated from a single plant selected from the regular variety plot of the Daubeney oats at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1904. It requires practically the same time to mature as the parent. The O. A. C. No. 72 was selected in a similar manner from the Siberian variety.  
 3. A quantity of cracked peas would go fairly well with cracked corn and wheat and oatmeal, with about five per cent. of grit, chick size, mixed with it. The peas would make a very good addition to the ration, but it would not be advisable to feed them alone.

The Holstein-Friesian cow Mabel Segis Korndyke 161784 has broken the record for fat production in the junior four-year class of the thirty-day division, by producing in thirty consecutive days 135.546 lbs. fat from 2,664.6 lbs. milk. She freshened at the age of 4 years 2 months 14 days. Her sire is King Segis De Kol 14 days. Her dam is Cassie Korndyke 56110; her dam is Cassie Koningin Pietertje De Kol 61054. She was bred by E. S. Hatch, Danbury, Connecticut; and she is now owned by E. C. Brill, Stewartville, New Jersey. She displaces Fairview Rag Apple De Kol 166790, whose record for 30 days is 117.587 lbs. fat from 2,215.8 lbs. milk.

**AN IMPORTANT PURCHASE.**  
 J. A. Watt, of Elora, Ont., writes: "You will probably be interested to know that I have bought the entire Shorthorn herd of H. L. Emmert, Winnipeg. Many good judges regard them as the greatest collection of the breed. The king of collection of the breed, The King of show bulls, Gainford Marquis, is also included, together with such famous bulls as Brownedale, Oakland Star, and Sitty-ton Selection. These are daughters of the world-famous Diamond Star, Glenbrook Sultan, Uppermill Omega, Whitebrook Sultan, and the \$3,500 Shenley hall Sultan, and the herd should arrive at Adonis. The herd should arrive at Elora about the first of May. Would Flora about the first of May. Would like to have our many old customers and prospective buyers come to see them. They are for sale, including several of the great show and breeding bulls."

**HOUSE CLEANING**  
 Is a Small Task to Those Who Use **Old Dutch Cleanser**



Large Sifter Can, with Full Directions, 10c

**The New "Brown Lankford" FOR PLOWING AND TEAMING**  
**Lankford Collars**  
 increase horse power. They relieve horse shoulders at work like slippers ease men's feet on the job.  
 Open throat principle, and oily, springy cotton fibre filling that holds no heat, and the closely woven army duck—like a surgical bandage, give exclusiveness to Lankford, as  
**A Collar That Can't Fail**  
 to remove Lumps—and cure Galls or Soreness—and prevent either. Every horse working in a stiff throat collar (no matter how soft and big the draft) needs a Lankford for relief, to keep shoulders in good repair.  
 Order size smaller than in leather collars.  
 Ask your dealer for them, or write  
**T. I. THOMSON, LTD.**  
 Owen Sound, Ont.  
 Price, \$1.75 each  
 Express paid on two or more collars

**IMPORTED PERCHERON Stallions and Mares**  
 We have a larger selection of Percherons than any other firm in Eastern Canada, and our barns contain more prizewinners at the leading fairs than all others combined. No advance in prices, although the source of supply is cut off. Write for beautiful illustrated catalogue.  
**Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ontario**  
 Bell 'Phone 18

**Weston Ontario Importing Barns**  
 J. B. HOGATE, - - Proprietor  
 I have **Ten Imported Percheron Stallions And TWO MARES**  
 The mares are black. The stallions are gray and black. The stallions weigh 1950 to 2100. All inspected by the Government and have Number One Certificates. These stallions must be sold. Now is your chance to get a cheap stallion. Any reasonable offer will not be refused. Write:  
**J. B. HOGATE, - - West Toronto, Ontario**

**Percherons, Belgians and Clydesdales**  
 We have still a few good Percheron Stallions and Mares left, one champion Belgian Stallion, one good Clydesdale mare, coming 4 years, due to fall in June. Those wanting a good stallion or mare, now is the time to come along, as they are going fast. Prices extra low. Terms to suit buyer. As I said before, we are renovating and building, and must get rid of our stock. Grenville is midway between Montreal and Ottawa. C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.R. Three trains daily each way. Bell 'phone.  
**J. E. ARNOLD, - - GRENVILLE, QUEBEC**

(MADE IN CANADA)

## SAVE-THE-HORSE



Trade-Mark Registered

**\$575 Profit Made With One Bottle Save-The-Horse**

J. Edward Block, M.D. Physician and Surgeon, Campbellsport, Wis., Jan. 11, 1915, writes: "Please mail latest book. Your Save-The-Horse is superior to anything I have ever used." I bought for breeding, a beautiful black Victor mare for \$375. I got her at that price because one hind leg was enlarged twice its natural size. I paid out over \$100 for remedies and veterinary bills, and got no benefit. One bottle of Save-The-Horse spavin remedy removed all swelling permanently, and I sold her for \$950 cash. I have another mare that had tried to race two seasons and couldn't, so last year I sent her to the farm; Save-The-Horse was used for three weeks, we started training, she raced every week, got record of 2.13 1/4 and could trot in 2.10 before season was over."

For 19 years, throughout the Whole World, Save-The-Horse has stood up and "MADE GOOD" under every test.

Every Bottle Sold with signed Contract-Bond to return money if remedy fails on ringbone, choropin, SPAVIN, or ANY shoulder, knee, ankle, hoof or tendon disease. No blistering or loss of hair. Horse works as usual, but write and we will send our—BOOK—Sample Contract and Advice—ALL FREE to (Horse Owners and Managers—Only.) Address:

**TROY CHEMICAL CO.,**  
145 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont.

Druggists sell Save-The-Horse WITH CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.



DR. J. M. STEWART'S SURE CURE

NEVER MIND GET A BOTTLE OF

DR. J. M. STEWART'S SURE CURE

IT WILL HEAL YOUR SHOULDERS AND NECK IN GOOD SHAPE

### Farmers Make Big Money IN YOUR SPARE TIME

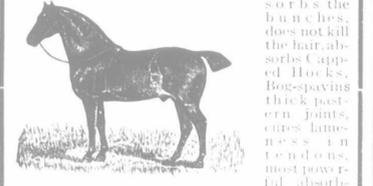
WE want men in every vicinity to represent Dr. J. M. Stewart's Veterinary Remedies, the oldest and best known line on the market. Always sold in stores, but now selling direct to the consumer. Every farmer in the county a customer. An established line that repeats. Big money for a man spending all or part of his time selling these remedies.

No capital required. Write to-day for full particulars.

**Palmer Medical Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.**

### Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunched, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hooves, Bone-Spavins, thick pastern joints, cures lamenesses in tendons, most powerful absorbent known, guaranteed, or money refunded. Mailed to any address, price \$1.00. Canadian Agents: J. A. JOHNSON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St., East Toronto, Ont.



**FOR SALE CLYDESDALE STALLION**

Golden Ray [11886] (15655).  
Dam—Islay Queen (23833); by Loch Slough (13398), by Hawatha (10067), by Prince Robert (7135), by Prince of Wales (673).  
Sire—Golden Chief (13011); by Fickle Fashion (10546), by Earl of Knocknoll (10190), by Prince Alexander (8599), by Prince of Wales (673).  
Will be sold reasonably, as we are quitting the stallion business, guaranteed sound and sure foal getter, enrolled and inspected; can be seen at John Rawlings' Farm, Forest, Ontario.  
**McKinley & Rawlings, Props.**  
Apply to: JOHN RAWLINGS, Forest, Ont.

**CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE**

Kerr Jacket No. 11908 (15669) by Baron Cedric. This is a grand light bay, 8 years running up to about a ton, magnificent body and a fine old standing leg right through. Guaranteed a sure foal getter, has left a beautiful lot this District, has Employment Board's certificate of soundness, selling by auction at a fine price. A bargain for any stallion. Also grand Hackney, Fellgrave, Royal John, first prize the Toronto Horse Show, 1911.  
**A. C. HARDY,**  
Avaldale Farm, Brockville, Ont.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Young stallions of superior quality. Certain winners at the big shows. Young bulls and some heifers bred from cross-bred sires, as follows:—  
**PETER CHRISTIE & SON,**  
Manchester, T. O., Inc., Port Perry Station

### Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

#### Abortion in Sheep.

I have a flock of eighty ewes. About four weeks ago one aborted; four days later another, and two days later still another aborted. I then isolated the three ewes, and since then they have been aborting at the rate of two weekly. Eight have now aborted.

1. Is this contagious abortion?
2. Will all my ewes abort?
3. I got a new ram last fall. Is he responsible for the trouble?
4. Will those that abort this year do the same next year?

I. M. K.

Ans.—1. We do not think this is infectious abortion. We have never known it in ewes, but it is possible that it might occur. We are of the opinion that the trouble is due to local causes, something in the food or environments. It would be wise to notify the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and an inspector will be sent to investigate, and probably he can discover the cause of the trouble, or have an aborted lamb or discharge from ewe, or portion of an afterbirth examined by a bacteriologist in order to ascertain whether the trouble is infectious.

2. It is not possible to say. If the trouble be infectious, it is probable a large percentage of them will, and if it is caused by local conditions the same applies, but in either case it is probable a percentage of the ewes will carry to full term.

3. The ram cannot be held responsible unless the flock from which you bought him were affected with infectious abortion, and he had been bred to infected ewes before you got him.

4. If the trouble be infectious, this is quite probable, and the advisability of disposing of your whole flock should be carefully considered. V.

### Improvements Pay.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There seems to be a prevailing tendency among farmers to deal with improvements as ordinary expense. This, combined with the farmer's natural hatred of debt, causes, I think, a hindrance to progress among a great majority. Thus, the farmer says, "I can't afford such an improvement," meaning he can't pay cash. At the same time perhaps really he couldn't afford to do without it.

For instance, we know scores of farmers who owned their farms, representing from four to eight thousand dollars, who didn't put foundations under their barns, who didn't have a silo and other improvements, till the last two or three years. This wasn't because they were not convinced that these were good things, but because they did not have the money. A farmer told me the other day that he saved more money last year than he ever made before. He says, "I'm in shape to make money now, I've everything to make money with." He has owned a farm valued at ten thousand dollars for the last ten years. The question is, why has he not had things to make money with all this time. His credit was good. He could have bought pure-bred stock, had his stables and his silo, but he says "I hadn't the money."

We do not need to go headlong into debt, but if we are going to get any returns for our labor we must supply our needs. It does not pay to patch an old rail fence and chase our neighbor's cattle and our own throughout the busy summer months to keep them out of crops because we haven't the money to buy a fence. If an improvement is going to pay, it will pay the interest on the money, and we should have it.

GORDON DODGE,  
Middlesex Co., Ont.

"Our supplies of field root seeds are practically all imported from France, Germany and England. Fortunately the surplus stock in Canada is sufficient to prevent a seed famine during 1915. Farmers would be well advised to transplant early this spring fifty or more sound seed specimens, mangels or other roots to get seed for fringe planting. When planted out, the top of the root should be slightly below the surface of the soil. The seed should not be above medium quality in point of fertility. If grown together for seed, varieties will cross-fertilize."

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# Standard



Cream Separator, but they serve to show its up-to-dateness. In fact, the 1915 MODEL STANDARD is far in advance of other separators, as you can see for yourself by visiting one of our agents. Get him to show you the interchangeable capacity feature, by which you can change from a 350- or a 450-lb. machine to a 600-lb., 800-lb., or 1,000-lb. capacity at small cost, where with an ordinary separator a new machine would have to be bought.

See the self-oiling system and the oil-tight case. No oil-catcher is necessary under this machine. And you need oil it but once every three months.

Have him explain the skimming system. Ask about the electrically-welded spacing caulks on each disc, also the guide-pin.

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AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

### Stallions Imp. CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.

We have just ended the season's show circuit with a practically, clean up of everything worth winning and can show intending purchasers the biggest and choicest selection of stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred, we ever had. Champions and Grand Champions at common horse prices.

**SMITH & RICHARDSON,** COLUMBUS, ONTARIO  
Myrtle C.P.R., Brooklin G.T.R. and Oshawa C.N.R., C.P.R. and G.T.R.

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I did not exhibit at any shows during 1914. I am still in the horse business, and at present have the best lot of Stallions and Mares I ever had at any one time, 29 head; 17 Clyde Stallions and 4 Mares, 5 Percheron Stallions and 3 Mares; a visit to my stable will convince you I have more high-class horses than can be found in any one stable in Canada, and won't be undersold by any dealer in Canada; always a pleasure to show stock to intending purchasers, sale or no sale.

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Locust Hill Station only 3 miles, C.P.R. Long-Distance Phone.

**The Germans Missed Them Clydesdale Stallions And They Landed**

Yes, they landed at my stable in Markham all right. This is the year to buy if you want one. Mine are topers of highest quality, character and breeding. Come and see them.

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**Royal Oak Clydesdales** Present offering: 5 imported mares (3 with foal by side), 2 yearling fillies (1 imp. and 1 Canadian-bred), 1 Canadian-bred yearling stallion, 1 Canadian-bred 2-year-old stallion, 1 Canadian-bred 6-year-old stallion. Also Berkshire Hogs of either sex, all ages.  
**G. A. ATTRIDGE, MUIRKIRK, ONTARIO**  
P. M. and M. C. Ry. L.-D. Phone, Ridgeway

**Imp.—Clydesdales, Stallions and Fillies—Imp.**

We have had lately landed, an exceptionally choice importation of Stallions and Fillies. They have the big size, the clean, flat quality bone and the most fashionable breeding. Our prices are consistent with the times.

**JOHN A. BOAG & SON,** QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO

### CLYDESDALES

Imported and Canadian-bred. With over 25 head to select from. I can supply, in either imported or Canadian-bred, brood mares, fillies, stallions and colts. Let me know your wants.

**R. B. PINKERTON, ESSEX, ONT.** Long-Distance Telephone

**JUST LANDED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS JUST LANDED**

I have just landed a new importation of Clydesdale stallions, in ages from 3 years up to the big, drafty kind that makes the money. I can satisfy any buyer no matter what he wants; a visit will convince.

**WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.**

**For Sale CLYDESDALE STALLION For Sale**

Owing to death of the owner, this strictly high class quality stallion, Cattaneo Imp. [12005], is for sale. Black, white legs and face, rising 6 yrs. by the C.C.C. Ovanna, dam by Royal Gartley's Heifer. This is one of the biggest and best quality stallions in Canada, will be sold cheap.

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Sired by my Toronto and London Canadian Bred Champion. I have for sale several young bulls from 7 to 24 months of age, Toronto and London winners among them, the low thick kind, an exceptionally choice lot.

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For the above six years at the leading shows from Toronto to Edmonton my herd has maintained its supremacy as the champion herd of Canada; American and Canadian bred bulls for sale; the highest attainment of the breed; also cows and heifers.

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We sell direct to the farmer. No agents to charge you high commissions. Every article we sell is backed up by us and we will refund your money on anything which does not prove satisfactory. Our goods are the best and our prices the lowest.

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**Questions and Answers.**  
Veterinary.

**Indigestion.**  
Nine-year-old Clydesdale mare fed hay in the morning and straw at night, in addition to two quarts of oats and a couple of turnips daily, began in February to take sick spells. She paws, lies down, gets up and looks around towards her flank, etc. My veterinarian calls it indigestion, and gives her a hypodermic injection in her neck, and the last time he gave some medicine to give her twice daily.

1. What does she suffer from?
2. What is the cause, and what is wrong with the food?
3. Suggest proper feed.
4. What can I give to stop the attacks?
5. The veterinarian says she will be all right when the grass comes. Do you think so?

W. T. B.  
Ans.—1. She suffers from indigestion. Your veterinarian's diagnosis and his treatment are correct.  
2. She apparently is predisposed to indigestion. It may be due to eating too much dry food, especially straw, and may be due to imperfect mastication.  
3. Give less straw, see that the hay is of first-class quality, feed rolled oats with a small cupful of linseed meal, and feed the grain at least twice daily, continue the turnips, and give her a mash of dampened bran with a little linseed meal in the evening at least twice weekly.  
4. Have her teeth dressed, feed as above, and give her two drams each of gentian, ginger, and nux vomica, three times daily. If, notwithstanding these precautions, she suffers from an attack, send promptly for your veterinarian, as he understands the trouble perfectly, and if an attack is not promptly treated may prove fatal.  
5. It is very probable.

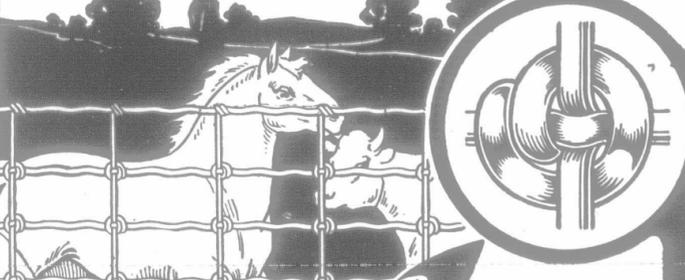
**Fatality in Cow.**

Cow would have been due to calve on March 19. On the thirteenth of the month I noticed there was a stoppage in her bowels. I gave her flaxseed. On the fourteenth I called in a veterinarian, who gave her 1 1/2 lbs. Epsom salts. On the fifteenth I called another veterinarian who said there was paralysis of the bowels and gave her ginger, molasses and powders. Next day she lay down and would not rise. Next day, March 17, she showed labor pains. I then again called the second veterinarian, who delivered her of a living calf, and did all that was possible, but she died in five hours. He said that birth was premature, and was caused by the purgative given her by the first veterinarian.

1. Was premature birth caused by the salts?
2. Is paralysis of the bowels generally fatal?
3. Can legal action be taken against the first veterinarian?

R. G. McL.  
Ans.—1. The purgative given would not cause premature birth. You state that the full term of gestation would have expired on March 19. The calf was born on March 17, and was alive, notwithstanding the fact that the services of an obstetrician were necessary to deliver. Under these circumstances, does it not appear like assuming too much to state that "birth was premature"? The case appears like one in which veterinarian No. 2 either does not understand such cases or is anxious to find fault with No. 1. The least that can be said of this is that No. 2 has either a total ignorance or a total disregard for professional etiquette. The history of the case indicates that No. 1 understood the case better than No. 2, and that if you had left the case in the hands of No. 1 you might not have lost your cow.  
2. Not generally. The results, of course, depend upon whether the case will yield to treatment.  
3. Of course, you might take action, but would have no chance of getting a verdict for damages. Veterinarian No. 1 would stand a much better chance of getting a verdict against No. 2 for attempts to injure his professional reputation.

V.  
Forty-five Hereford cattle sold recently at Jackson, Miss., at an average of \$424.45. Twelve bulls, sired by the International grand champion, Point Confort 141b, averaged over \$400 each. There were 19 heifers sold at an average of \$535.55, and 26 cows at \$345.25.

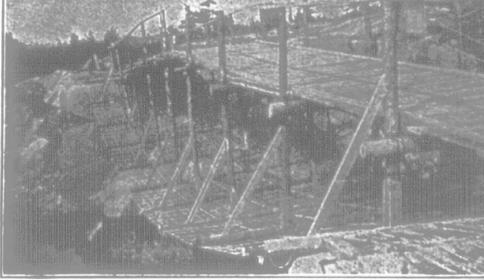


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are loyal to the colors; loyal to their citizenship; loyal to business enterprises of the Provinces; every patriotic appeal finds a ready response in a Canadian's heart.

We are Canadian manufacturers; we have been doing business in Canada for many years, making Canada's fence, and we are grateful for the patronage accorded us during these years from our Canadian friends.

Now is the time to stand by Canada's interests. We are doing our part to maintain a business regularity, and are manufacturing such a good line of fencing that it is worthy of special mention in connection with Canada's future relations to the Nations of the world. Read this interesting letter, observe the illustration, and then ask yourself this question: "Is not a fence made of material good enough for such an important purpose the kind that should be used by every Canadian?"

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Gentlemen—I thought you would be interested in the use we are putting your wire to. The Engineers, Queen's University, have practical work in the field. This year, under the supervision from the Engineer of the Military Department, they undertook to build a bridge.



The stretch is 110 feet and the bridge is 20 feet wide. They used 240 rods. They laid the mesh 5 widths side by side, and 5 layers, making in all 25 lengths of 8 wires each or 200 wires in all, binding them up together at every two or three feet, and then putting the uprights on as you see, and then stretching a wire along the top in the ordinary way as protection. They are now at camp time, when the Rurals come into camp, march the artillery across it and put some gun cotton under it and blow it up. They estimate it capable of carrying a load of 60,000 lbs., or a body of soldiers at close marching order. You can use these photos in any way you see fit, or if you want I could send you the negative. Yours truly,  
(Signed) W. A. Mitchell.

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We build it twice as good and strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances. We build it of heavy Open Hearth steel wire with all the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Heavily galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with a Peerless clamp. All wires used in making Peerless Farm and Poultry Fencing are extra heavy—extra strong. Consequently fewer posts are required. Peerless fencing can't sag—can't rust—can't get out of shape—can't help giving absolute satisfaction. Catalog giving details on request. Describes our farm, poultry and ornamental fencing. Also Peerless farm gates.  
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For Sale—Our noted sire of big milkers, St. Clair #84578—a Clara bred son of Waverly. Several of his sons out of R.O.P. dams; also Shorthorns and Jersey females. Official records is our speciality.  
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Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good features. Inspection solicited.

**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO**

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Goats.**

I see in your paper a question where a farmer desires to buy a pair of goats from his neighbor. The men did not give their names, and I would like if you could, through your columns, tell me the name of the man who has the goats for sale, or of anyone who has goats for sale?

Ans.—We can only comply with such requests through our advertising columns.

**Accident at Saw Mill.**

A is a saw-mill owner and employs B to attend during the winter and deliver sawdust to farmers. Fifty cents per load is charged, of which B receives a part in payment for his services. C goes for a load, and as B and C are loading they dig under bank and a part falls, breaking C's leg. Can C claim any damage from A, the mill owner?

Ontario. FARMER.

**Pin Worms.**

I would like to know how to get rid of pinworms in a horse four years old, and how must I treat him or feed him?

Ans.—Take half a pound of quassia chips and add two gallons of water in a pot. Put on the stove and fetch to a boil. Allow to simmer for four or five hours, adding a little water if necessary. Strain off and add sufficient warm water to make a gallon. Inject the rectum with warm water first to remove all faeces. When this is expelled, inject the decoction and hold the tail down for at least half an hour to prevent its being expelled. The worms, if present, will be expelled with the decoction.

**Land for Wheat.**

I have a sandy-loam field that grew a crop of peas on the back of a good sod in 1913, and a good crop of corn last year. A good coat of barnyard manure was spread over it after the corn was cut last fall, but was not plowed. I would like to know how it would be or do for wheat this year if it is well cultivated without plowing, or would it be better to put corn on again and put the wheat on pea stubble turned down last fall?

Ans.—We would prefer the corn ground. Wheat does best on a solid bottom, and the manure would help greatly. Work the manure in if possible without plowing. If it is necessary to plow, turn it down lightly.

**Horse Gets Down.**

I have a horse weighing about 1,300 in an end stall, 5 ft. 2 in. wide. One side of the stall is the side of the barn. Several times I have found this horse stalled and unable to get up without assistance. Is the stall too narrow, or is the fault with the horse, and would it be dangerous to allow the horse to remain down any length of time?

Ans.—The stall is not too narrow for a horse of this size. Try him in another stall. There may be something in the construction of the side of the stall forming the end of the barn which makes it difficult for him to rise when down in a certain position. The greatest danger from allowing the horse to remain down would be from injury due to his floundering around in an attempt to regain his feet.

**Gossip.**

**FAVORITE RECIPES.**

A very interesting and instructive book has just been published by the Moffat Stove Co., of Weston, Ont. Owing to their interest in the promotion of good cookery throughout Canada, an effort was made to secure from a representative number of Canadian housekeepers their best and favorite recipes, with the result that over 12,000 women sent in their contributions, and these have been condensed and compiled into one of the most Cook Books ever published in Canada. Every recipe in the book has been selected for its economy and everyday usefulness.

**Will it be a Dry Season?**

You don't know—nobody knows. But if you take the precaution of proper tilling you will have as little to fear from insufficient moisture as hundreds of users of Peter Hamilton Cultivators last year. Good seed deserves better treatment than simply planting it haphazard. Work up your soil with a

**Peter Hamilton Cultivator**

and you'll get improved results. All teeth cultivate to the same depth and thoroughly work up every inch of the ground. Every tooth reinforced, each section of heavy steel. See this splendid implement before investing in any cultivator.



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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. 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.



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Nine young Bulls around a year old for sale. Sired by Archer's Hope, the winner of First Prize in Aged Bull Class at both Toronto and London, 1914. Archer's Hope is undoubtedly the best individual and the best breeding bull that ever stood at the head of this herd.

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Young Shorthorn bulls of Showyard Quality, sired by Superb Sultan and other great improved sires from the best imported and Scotch-bred cows to be found, some of them great milkers, ready to sell at moderate prices and delivered at your home station. Cows and heifers supplied too; write for what you want.

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**Escana Farm Shorthorns**—100 head in the herd, which is headed by the noted herd at 1914 Toronto National Show, and Raphael, Imp., grand champion at London Western Fair, 1913. For sale: 20 bull calves, 9 to 14 months' old, several in show form, also 20 cows and heifers.

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For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beauties, sired by Broadhooks, Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well-bred lot. Heifers from calves up.

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12 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

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If you want a herd-header of the highest possible individuality and richest possible breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega Imp.; we have C. Butterblys and Loylys, Marr Roan Ladies and Cinchellas, from 7 to 18 months of age.

**MILLER BROS., R. R. NO. 2, CLAREMONT, ONTARIO. Claremont C.P.R. Pickering G.T.R. Greenbush C.N.R. Station**

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We have three good bulls all of serviceable age and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman #87809; also four choice billes, all from imported stock.

**A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, L.D. Phone - STRATHROY, ONT.**

**Willow Bank Stock Farm**

Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The imported Cruickshank Butterfly Roan Chief #60865=heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams.

**James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.**

**Meadow Lawn Shorthorns**

Have for sale several well bred young bulls and heifers also some young cows of thick fleshy type. Write for prices.

**BELL PHONE F. W. Ewing, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ont. C.P.R. and G.T.R.**

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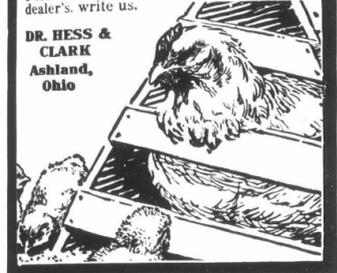
**Save Your Chicks From Lice**

Chicks can't get the right start in life if they are pestered with lice. These parasites inflict constant torment on chicks, keeping their vitality in a low state.

**DR. HESS INSTANT LOUSE KILLER**

destroys lice on poultry. Use it liberally on lousy birds—it will rid them of lice quickly. It is equally good for horses, cows and other farm stock. Sold in sifting-top cans—guaranteed—1 lb. 35c; 3 lbs. 85c. (Duty paid.) If not at your dealer's write us.

**DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio**



**SHORTHORNS**

6 bulls from 9 to 16 months including a high-class herd header dam from an Imp. English Duchess cow; dams are good milkers, priced very low to clear them out, before spring, also a few females.

Stewart M. Graham, R.R. No. 4, Lindsay, Ont. Lindsay C.P.R. and G.T.R. Stations.

**Shorthorns For Sale**

The Brant County Shorthorn Club offers for sale bulls and heifers of all ages, of the best breeding either singly or in car lots. For information address the Secretary, James Douglas, Pres., Geo. L. Telfer, Sec. Caledonia

**Spring Valley Shorthorns**

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ruler (Imp.) 75783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

**KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO**  
Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

**Oakland 62 Shorthorns**

Two fine roan bulls left, one 13 months old and one 10 months, both of good milk strain. If you want good dual purpose females, any age, of the prolific kind, we can supply you.

**Jno. Elder & Sons, - Hensall, Ont.**

**SHORTHORN BULL**

For sale or exchange Violet's Crown imported—68971 =

**Donnelly Bros., Loretto, Ont. R.R. No. 1**

**THREE SHORTHORN BULLS**

and a number of heifers, all choice bred and grand individuals. They will be priced worth the money. Newton Friar (Imp.) 86955 = (112,654) heads the herd. Inspection solicited. L.D. Phone Wm. Waldie, R.R. No. 2, Stratford, Ontario

**Shorthorns and Swine**

Have some choice young bulls for sale, also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.

**ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, FLORA, ONT.**

**R.O.P. Shorthorns, Prizewinning Yorkshires**

I can supply young bulls, bred the same as the Galph Dairy Test Winner this year and out of R.O.P. dams. Young sows bred or ready to breed; also young stock of either sex.

**A. Stevenson, Atwood, R.R. No. 4, Atwood Sta.**

**Scotch Shorthorns, S. C. White Faces**

Reg. Banner Outs for sale. Three choice young roan bulls, high-class head leaders, and females of 100 percent age.

**GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, R.R. No. 2, L. 11 Phone, Erin Sta., C.P.R.**

**6 SHORTHORN BULLS**

23 females, reds and bays, desirable, best type and quality, size, some coming up to 50 lbs.

**Thomas Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**

**GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS**

For this season, I have some extremely thick fleshed bulls. Pure Scotch and Scotch tops. Also cows and heifers.

**DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale, Ontario**

**Trade Topic.**

OF INTEREST TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

An important decision of interest to all holders of life-insurance policies has been made by the Court of Appeal for the Province of Ontario. The decision emphasizes the fact that a policy-holder should watch carefully to see that his policy is in force beyond all possibility of dispute. The case was that of Devitt vs. The Mutual Life of Canada. There had been a partial payment in cash of the current year's premium and a note had been given for the balance. The note was not redeemed at maturity, and a little while afterwards the assured died. The company disclaimed liability, and the question at issue arose out of the interpretation of what is known as the non-forfeiture provision of the policy.

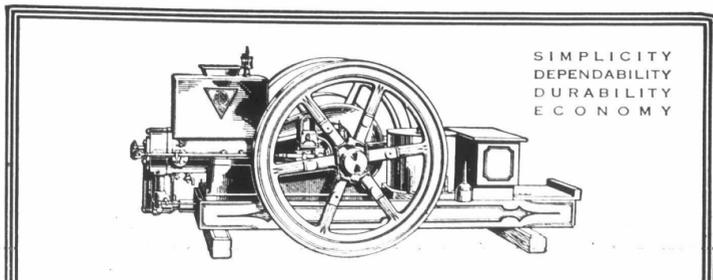
The policy contained a table showing the amount that would be paid in cash at the end of each policy year if the policy were surrendered for cancellation, these amounts being termed the cash-surrender value. It also contained a non-forfeiture provision, common to most present-day life-insurance policies, whereby, in the event of default in the payment of a premium, the contract should automatically continue in force if the cash-surrender value to the credit of the policy were sufficient to cover the annual premium, or even a half-yearly or quarterly premium. Owing to a loan existing against the policy, there was not a sufficient amount of cash-surrender value, as determined by the table of the surrender values shown in the policy, to continue it in force through the operation of the non-forfeiture provision, and, in consequence, when the premium rate remained unpaid at maturity, the policy terminated.

It was contended by plaintiff's counsel, and concurred in by the trial judge, that the cash-surrender value applicable in the case of the non-forfeiture provision was something different from the amounts set out in the table of cash-surrender values in the policy; that for the former purpose the cash-surrender values must not be considered as increasing only at the end of each policy year, but as increasing day by day throughout the year, and that, as the policy had continued in force for part of the current year, there should be a corresponding increase in the cash-surrender value that was available at the beginning of such year; that if such increase were taken into account there was sufficient value to continue the policy in force under the operation of the non-forfeiture provision beyond the point of death. The contention, however, was not sustained by the four justices who constituted the Court of Appeal, who held that the surrender values at the beginning of each year, as shown in the table in the policy, were the ones that should apply in connection with the non-forfeiture provision, and judgment was accordingly rendered in favor of the company.

The decision places an important responsibility on insurers who do not keep their premiums paid up regularly, and who are depending on the non-forfeiture clause to keep their policies alive.

**Gossip.**

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, importers and breeders of Percherons, write: "We have been enjoying a very good trade in Percheron stallions and mares this season, having done more business than we anticipated, and in the past few weeks have shipped abroad a number of good, useful stallions, besides several mares. Among our more recent sales was Jordan (21709), a bay, black six-year-old son of Etudiant. This horse was purchased by Grand Champion of Bloodstock, Prince Edward County, and will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to the company. If breeding results for us this year, we hope to be a great success. Etudiant is one of the world's best proven Percheron sires. In order to keep up with the growing demands for Percheron stallions we have lately been at a few extra good imported horses, and are now in a position to supply the trade better than ever. Write for our big illustrated catalogue."



**Alpha Gas Engines**  
are ideal for farm use

WHILE THE "ALPHA" IS A good engine for any purpose, it is an ideal engine for farm use because there is no "mystery" either in its construction or operation.

IT IS SO SIMPLE THAT A boy can run it. Either gasoline or kerosene can be used, and it starts on the magneto and does not stop until you want it to.

THE "ALPHA" WORKS well and wears well. It is made from the very best material and its workmanship and design are high-grade in every particular.

JUST THINK OF THE WORK an "Alpha" will do for you!

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

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.**  
Largest Manufacturers of Dairy Supplies in Canada. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

**ROSEDALE STOCK FARM**

**6—SHORTHORN BULLS—6**

From heavy milking dams. These are choice bulls fit to head the best herds in the country. Two are from Imported dams. Write at once for particulars.

**J. M. Gardhouse, G.T.R., C.P.R. Weston, P.O.**  
Street Railway and Long Distance Telephone.

**Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English**

If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see.

**A. J. HOWDEN Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.**

**"Thistle Ha"**

Herd of Scotch Shorthorns. The oldest established herd in Canada is now offering for sale 10 young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. Some good enough to head the best pure bred herds and some suitable to get choice steers. All at very reasonable prices.

**JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, ONT. Pickering Stn., G.T.R., 7 miles. Claremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles. Greenburn Stn., C.N.R., 4 miles.**

**SHORTHORNS—War Tax Payers—SHORTHORNS**

They are dirt cheap now. The war will more than double their value in a year, at rock bottom prices. I have choice young bulls from 10 to 18 mos. of age. Cows due to calve in the spring. Heifers bred and of breeding age.

**JOHN MILLER Myrtle, C.P.R. & G.T.R. ASHBURN, ONT.**

**10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares**

Our bulls are all good colors and well bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 bays and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require.

**Bell Telephone: W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont. Burlington Junction, G.T.R., 1/2 mile.**

**PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Imp. Local Scot. Have for sale 10 high-class young bulls of head heading quality and several of the milking type. Also females of the leading families. Consult us before buying.

**Farm 11 miles east of Guelph. GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO. C.P.R., 1/2 mile from station.**

**Glenallen Shorthorns**

We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or Booth breeding, bay, thick, mellow fellows of high quality; also our stock bull, Chumox (8132) sired by Lippinmill Omega.

**GLENALLEN FARM, ALLANDALE, ONTARIO. R. Moore, Manager**

**SALEM STOCK FARM HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS**

Many of our Shorthorn bulls are good enough to head the best herds. Others big and growthy they will give the best kind of steers. Flora is only thirteen mares from Guelph. Three trains daily each way.

**J. A. WATT, FLORA, ONTARIO**

**Maple Grange Shorthorns**

For sale, a few choice young bulls, bred the same as the Galph Dairy Test Winner this year and out of R.O.P. dams. Young sows bred or ready to breed; also young stock of either sex.

**R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ontario**

**SHORTHORNS**

of low cost, high quality. Present catalogue, one extra line, sends bulls from 10 to 18 mos. of age, and heavy milkers, and we have a few extra line females also.

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

**HORNS**

ired by Archer's at both Toronto and the best individual head of this herd.

**J.T.R. and C.N.R. rtle C.P.R.**

**Freight**

and other great some of them home station.

**FFVILLE, ONT.**

headed by the noted of the first-prize calf from Western Fair, 20 cows and heifers.

**nt. om Burlington, Jct.**

**S**

or bred. Wedding Broadhooks. Prime.

**ONTARIO**

**NT.**

ite your wants.

ader of the highest and richest possible we have C. Butter-18 months of age.

**ARIO. ourn C.N.R. Station**

**LES**

est; have a choice lot ported stock.

**THROY, ONT.**

**Leicester Sheep.** 1855; flock 1845. herd. Young stock of either sex; some from Caledonia, Ont.

well bred young bulls young cows of thick prices.

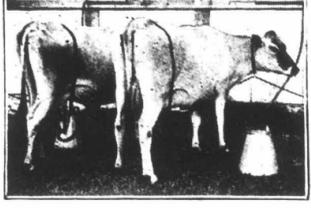
**lora, Ont.**

**T**OP dress all your crops with Nitrate of Soda alone, no matter what other fertilizers you may have used. 100 pounds to the acre for seeded, and 200 pounds to the acre for cultivated crops will do the work. The increase will yield large profit over the cost.

*Our really attractive and interesting books sent free. Write on post card for these money makers*

**WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director**  
25 Madison Avenue, New York

**HINMAN**  
THE UNIVERSAL MILKER



Made in Canada  
THE HINMAN CAN BE INSTALLED IN ANY STABLE  
Half the price! Half the power! Half the trouble!  
Let us show you how it will save you money  
Price \$50.00 Per Unit  
H. F. BAILEY & SON,  
Sole Manufacturers for Canada,  
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**Methylene Blue**  
for  
**Infectious Abortion**

This is the remedy made famous by the continued tests at the Vermont Agr. Exp. Station and now recognized by other colleges and by breeders and dairymen generally as the only reliable remedy.

**USE BLUETTS**

Bluetts are Methylene Blue Tablets, scientifically prepared, for easy, safe and certain treatment according to the Vermont recommendations. Not sold at retail. Can be obtained only from us. Write for full information and price.

**THE BLUETTS COMPANY**  
41 Tenney Block, Madison, Wisconsin

**Good Jersey Bull** 1 year old, sure and registered quick; dam Maid of Dentonia, No. 4014. Highest scoring Jersey cow at Guelph, 1913. Price low.

**IRA NICHOLS, Box 988, Woodstock, Ontario**

**JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE**—I have three very choice registered Jersey bulls, from 6 to 10 months old, from imported sire, and from dams that are great producers. Prices very reasonable. Write: **CHAS. E. ROGERS, INGERSOLL, ONT.**

**Gladden Hill Ayrshires**  
For Sale—One choice well bred bull, 25 months old, from a heavy milking strain. His dam an R.O.P. cow; 14,209 lbs. milk, 490 lbs. butter fat. Sire, Tam O' Shanter. Price \$1000.00. Send for Photo and Particulars.  
**Laurie Bros., R.R. No. 1, Agincourt, Ontario**

**FOR SALE**—**FOUR EXCELLENT AYRSHIRES** (Reg.) A three-year-old heifer, freshening about May 1st, good milker, two splendid yearlings, one of them from a 50 lb. cow. Also an imported bull. The bull is 3 years old, great, an excellent handler, and sure to sire. Bred on excellent lines. Prices very reasonable. Write and send one to sell.  
**J. T. Warnock, Maynooth, Ontario**

**AYRSHIRES FOR SALE**  
Two 100 lb. 100 lb. bulls, one of 50 lb. day cow, one of 50 lb. day cow.  
**G. S. McINTOSH, R.R. No. 5, Seabrook, Ont.**

**Prize-Winning Ayrshires For Sale**  
Bred on pure blood lines. Will sell a pair of all ages, or a pair of 100 lb. day cow and 100 lb. day cow, or a pair of 100 lb. day cow and 100 lb. day cow. Write for full information and price.  
**W. G. Hensman, R.R. No. 4, Essex, Ont.**

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Heifers—Taxes.**

1. What are twin heifers called?  
2. A sells a house to B; B gets possession June 1. Can B compel A to pay taxes for time occupied before sale?  
L. E. F.

Ans.—1. Simply twins. A heifer a twin with a bull is sometimes called a free martin.

2. It is right that each should pay the taxes for the property for the time owned by each. B's share of tax should begin at time he bought the place.

**Growing Asparagus.**

Please publish the correct method of growing asparagus. G. H.

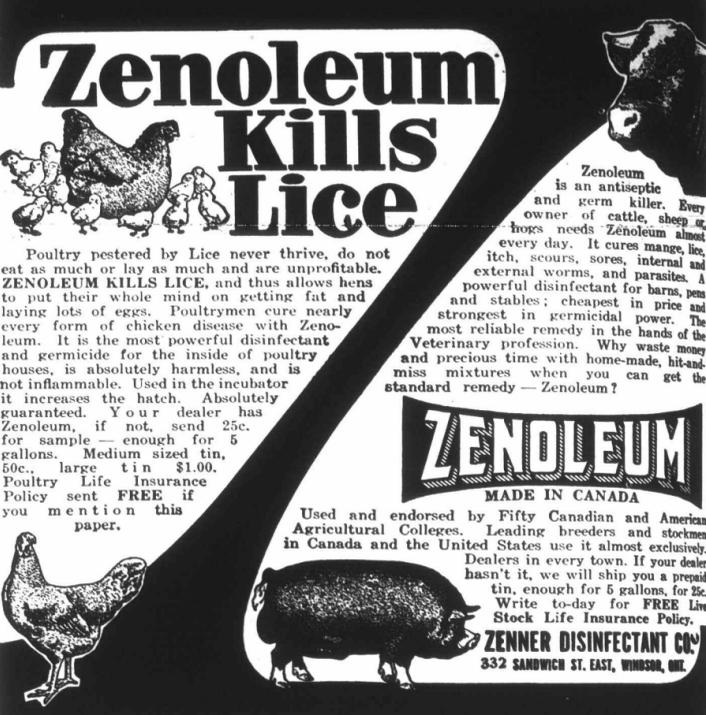
Ans.—Asparagus may be grown from seed or from the roots. If grown from seed, an ounce is sufficient for about 50 feet of drill, and should produce, with good care, about 400 plants. Asparagus seed starts slowly, and it will be two years before the roots are ready to transplant into the bed, therefore it is customary to purchase the roots ready for planting into the plot. Asparagus may be transplanted successfully as late as the first of June. The ground should be thoroughly manured, and the roots placed in the rows not less than six inches deep. They should not be covered, however, to the depth of six inches at first, as the young shoots may have some difficulty in getting to the surface. However, as the summer progresses and cultivation continues, the furrows will gradually become full, and at the end of the summer the ground should be about level. Where the ground is exceedingly fertile the roots may be planted four feet apart each way. This distance ensures a longer life for the bed. If it be only for a garden, perhaps three feet each way will be all right. It is not deemed advisable to take cuttings from the asparagus for two years. During the third season it might do to cut for use, but not too severely. After that the asparagus bed should stand the loss of cuttings until about the first of June, when it is always deemed advisable to cease cutting. It is wise sometimes to apply the manure after the cutting season is over, and follow this with cultivation. Manure applied late in the fall or early in the spring is quite likely to keep the young shoots back when the market is at its best.

**Trouble With Cream.**

I do not seem to get all the butter out of the cream. Could you tell me any possible reason for this? The cows are all newly in, and we use a separator. I give the cream all the care I can, and feel puzzled as to the reason. Kindly tell what you think wrong. G. E. J.

Ans.—If the cream is ripened properly, and at the right temperature when churned, there should be no difficulty with fresh cows. Since the nature of the trouble is not very plainly defined, we can do nothing more than suggest treatment of cream. The trouble probably lies in the ripening and temperature at churning-time. Keep the cream sweet until about 20 hours before churning, then place the cream crock in hot water, at a temperature of about 180 degrees, and stir the cream until it reaches 160 degrees. Allow to stand for 10 minutes at this temperature, and cool till between 60 and 70 degrees by setting the cream crock in cold water. Next, add for each gallon of cream about one-half pint of good flavored, sour, skim milk or buttermilk. Stir well into the cream, and allow it to stand in a moderately warm place for about 20 hours, when it should be ripe and ready for churning. Churn this at a temperature of about 64 to 68 degrees, or lower if butter is inclined to come soft. The practice of putting sweet cream into sour cream when it is about ready to churn is wasteful, as the sour cream will churn much quicker than the sweet cream, and the fat of the sweet cream will be to some extent lost. Pasteurization, such as has just been described, is not absolutely necessary, unless there be troubles arising from the action of bacteria. But it is a good practice at least to stir and leave the cream all night before churning.

**Zenoleum Kills Lice**



Zenoleum is an antiseptic and germ killer. Every owner of cattle, sheep or hogs needs Zenoleum almost every day. It cures mange, lice, itch, scours, sores, internal and external worms, and parasites. A powerful disinfectant for barns, pens and stables; cheapest in price and strongest in germicidal power. The most reliable remedy in the hands of the Veterinary profession. Why waste money and precious time with home-made, hit-and-miss mixtures when you can get the standard remedy—Zenoleum?

Poultry pestered by Lice never thrive, do not eat as much or lay as much and are unprofitable. ZENOLEUM KILLS LICE, and thus allows hens to put their whole mind on getting fat and laying lots of eggs. Poultrymen cure nearly every form of chicken disease with Zenoleum. It is the most powerful disinfectant and germicide for the inside of poultry houses, is absolutely harmless, and is not inflammable. Used in the incubator it increases the hatch. Absolutely guaranteed. Your dealer has Zenoleum, if not, send 25c. for sample—enough for 5 gallons. Medium sized tin, 50c., large tin \$1.00. Poultry Life Insurance Policy sent FREE if you mention this paper.

Used and endorsed by Fifty Canadian and American Agricultural Colleges. Leading breeders and stockmen in Canada and the United States use it almost exclusively. Dealers in every town. If your dealer hasn't it, we will ship you a prepaid tin, enough for 5 gallons, for 25c. Write to-day for FREE Live Stock Life Insurance Policy.

**ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.**  
332 SANDWICH ST. EAST, WINDSOR, ONT.

**TWENTY YEARS FROM TO-DAY**  
You will be fifty, sixty, perhaps seventy years of age. WILL YOU STILL BE WORKING FOR A LIVING OR LIVING ON YOUR INCOME? To-day is the time to decide.

**THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Issues Policies which make Provision for Comfort in Old Age  
N.B.—Write for Memo. Book and Circulars.

Head Office: Toronto, Canada

**BIG DISPERSION SALE**  
**45 AYRSHIRES 45**  
At Auction, Summerstown, Ont., on  
**Tuesday, April 20th, 1915**

I am going out of the dairy business. All these cattle have been tuberculin tested. Among them is a number of R. O. P. cows, Fanny S. being one of them, giving 9273 lbs. milk and 400 lbs. butter-fat; average test 4.30 per cent in 327 days. There is a number of her heifers in the herd. Write for catalogue.

All trains will be met the morning of the sale. Any person from a distance wishing to come the day before, will be met at the train and overnight accommodation provided them. Lunch served at noon.

**ANDREW PHILIP** Auctioneer  
**G. R. PALMER,** R. No. 1, Cornwall, Ont.

**AYRSHIRES**  
A few choice young bulls for sale, from one week to one year old, from high producing dams. Old Homestead Stock Farm, Waterloo, Que. Address—  
**EDWARD GOODWILL, 119 St. Mathew St., MONTREAL**

**Stonehouse Ayrshires** Are a combination of a how yard and utility type seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. Write or 'phone your wants to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere.  
**Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec**

**Hillhouse Ayrshires** Show ring winners. Dairy test winners. 75 head to select from. Bull calves and females of all ages for sale. Special prices during March on heifers rising two years many of them granddaughters of ex-champion cow "Primrose of Tanglewyld." Before buying, come and inspect our herd and get prices.  
**F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Oxford Co., Ont.**

**Ayrshires and Yorkshires** Bulls of different ages; Females all ages. A fine bunch of heifers from 6 months to 2 years. Yorkshires from 3 to 8 months old. Quality good. Price moderate.  
**ALEX HUME & CO., Campbellford, R. No. 3**

**Glenhurst Ayrshires** For 50 years I have been breeding the great Flos tribe of Ayrshires, dozens of them have been 60 lb. cows; I have lots of them get 60 lbs. a day on twice-a-day milking. Young bulls 1 to 10 months of age, females all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you write me.  
**James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.**

**Brampton Jerseys** We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.  
**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

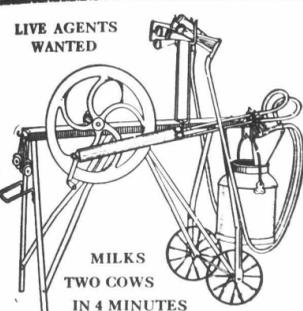
## Ring-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a copy of Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
75 Church St. Toronto, Ont.

## The Sanitary Milkier



LIVE AGENTS WANTED

MILKS TWO COWS IN 4 MINUTES

Simple, Reliable, Easily cleaned. Cannot injure the cow. Works on nature's own principle. Hand power or electric. Price of Hand Power Machine (2 Units) \$85. Write today for illustrated folder.

**BROWN ENGINEERING CO., DEPT. B.**  
419 King St. W., Toronto.

## Cotton Seed Meal

LINSEED MEAL  
CALF MEAL  
POULTRY FOODS, etc.

Write for prices.

**H. FRALEIGH, Box 2, Forest, Ont.**

## Holsteins

This time I offer a beautiful bull rising 3 years of age, whose dam is a jr. 3-year-old produced 23 lbs. butter in 7 days and whose sire is a son of Francy 3rd—butter 29.14. This bull's dam is rising five years of age and gives great promise for a 30-lb. record with next calf, which will be in June, 1915. Her two records, 1st as a jr. 2-year-old 17.19 and as a jr. 3-year-old 23.32 stamp her as a sure 30-lb. cow. Have two great yearlings at \$100 each.

**James A. Caskey, Madoc, Ontario**

## CLOVER BAR

Sires from R.O.P. and R.O.M. Dams. We have several choice ones, 2 to 10 months old, from the splendid sire Count Mercedes Ormsby (sired by Paladin Ormsby) all are out of R.O.M. and R.O.P. dams with records as 3-year-olds, 21.6 butter; 2-year-olds, 16.3 butter; mature cows 14.90 lbs. milk with 661 lbs. butter. A couple of these sires fit for service, they are nice fellows, priced reasonable. Write, or come and see them.

**P. Smith, R. R. No. 3, Stratford, Ontario**

## Holstein Bulls

Twelve months and under from R.O.P. and R.O.M. cows and by such sires as "King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and "King Fayne Segis Clothilde." Settings of Indian Runner Ducks \$1.50 per setting.

**R. M. HOLTBY**  
R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ontario

## The Maples Holstein Herd

offers ready for service, son of Prince Aaggie Mechilde from R.O.P. and R.O.M. sisters and dam of Duchess Wayne—Canadian 2nd, Canadian Champion two-year-old for butter in R.O.P. 16714 lbs. milk, 846 lbs. butter. Write: Walburn Rivers, R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

**THE FAIRVIEW HOLSTEIN HERD** offers ready-for-service sons of Hamstead Colantha Prince—3 nearest dams set over twenty-nine weeks of butter a week, 10 daughters from one week to two years old. Write: **FRED ABBOTT, MOSSLY, ONT., R.R. No. 1**

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### How to Kill Bindweed.

I would like to know what will kill bindweed, or anything that will destroy it.

**A. C.**

Ans.—Bindweed is probably the worst weed to encounter that farmers are called upon to deal with. Such means as smothering with manure or tar paper, and killing with a heavy application of salt have been advocated, but the results are unsatisfactory. The most practical way of treating is to cultivate thoroughly until June. Then manure heavily and sow rape in drills. Cultivate the rape as long as possible, then allow it to cover the ground and smother the weed. Later it can be pastured down. On the succeeding year plant to corn, or some other hoed crop, and then seed to alfalfa. After all has been said and done, it is a hard weed to eradicate, and if possible the field in which it occurs should be cultivated by itself.

#### Trouble Expected from Grub and Wire Worm.

I have a ten-acre field fairly low and well drained. It was seeded down in 1906, and was hay and pasture until the fall of 1913, when it was plowed. In 1914 it produced an excellent crop of beans, and in the fall was lightly gang-plowed. I intend to sow it with oats this year. Would you consider this a safe plan, or would you be afraid of wireworm, or grub? Would it be safer to sow this year again with beans, and sow the oats in another field? I have heard that wireworm, or grub, won't work in beans. Do you know of anything to prevent the wireworm from injuring the young oat plants?

**T. N. F.**

Ans.—It would be during the season of 1915 that we would fear the grub and wireworm most. The sod will be disappearing, and if they exist in any quantities they will likely attack the crop. It would be advisable to sow beans again this year, but sow also a row of oats or other crop just to try them. They may not be there in dangerous numbers. This fall plow the land and again break up their resting-places. We know of nothing practical outside of cultivation to control the wireworm on a large scale.

#### Two Fertilizers—Grain Crops.

Below is the given analysis of two different kinds of ready-mixed fertilizer. I also have about 250 pounds of ready-mixed fertilizer, the analysis of which is 2-9-2 of the principal plant foods.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Nitrogen	.85 to 1.65	2.06 to 2.88
Available phosphoric acid	8.00 to 10.00	8.00 to 11.00
Potash (K2O)	3.00 to 5.00	1.50 to 2.50
Total phosphoric acid	10.00 to 12.00	

I have 1½ acres of sod ground (timothy) plowed last fall, after being manured at the rate of 15 loads of well-rotted manure to the acre. I am intending to use No. 1 or No. 2 fertilizer, sowed through drill at the rate of 300 pounds per acre, for mangels. Ground is clay and clay loam, well drained.

1. Which fertilizer is the better to use?
2. Am I sowing enough, or too much?
3. Am using fertilizer drill, and sowing on the level. Is this as good a way as in drills turned up with plow?
4. Would (or should) sod ground manured this last winter, and plowed this spring, shallow, produce a good crop of oats under average conditions?
5. Should this ground produce a crop of wheat for 1916, put in right this fall?

**Ans.—1.** Number two.  
**2.** Three hundred pounds per acre is a fair application.  
**3.** It is wiser to sow it on the level as suggested in the query.  
**4.** If the roller is used liberally to pack down the sod, and the sodded is thoroughly prepared, the field should produce a crop of oats. It would perhaps be better for corn, but with a fair amount of precipitation during the growing season it should do all right.  
**5.** Yes.

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## The Winner in the Ideal Green Feed Silo competition gets a silo free of all cost.

Open to every farm owner. Costs nothing to enter.

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THE competition is open to any Canadian farm owner or to any member of his family living on the farm with him.

It isn't necessary to spend a cent to enter this contest. There are no entrance fees. The prize will be awarded to the one who gives the most and best reasons why there should be a silo on every farm.

The "reasons" should be written plainly in pen and ink, or typewriter, on one side of the paper only, and sent to our Peterboro address, as given below.

The prize will be one of our 10x20 Ideal Green Feed Silos, complete, with roof, having a silage capacity sufficient for 7 or 8 cows.

If the winner of the prize prefers a silo of larger size he will be given credit for the list price of a 10x20 silo toward the payment of a larger size silo.

Should the winner of the prize purchase an Ideal Green Feed Silo before June 1st, 1915, the date this contest closes, credit will be given him for the list price of prize silo toward payment on whatever size silo he may have ordered.

The contest will close June 1st, 1915, and no entries will be considered after that date.

Our new silo book, containing a great deal of silo and silage information, will gladly be mailed upon request.

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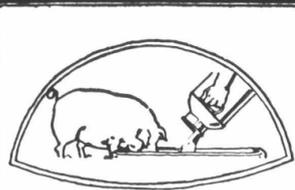
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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Treating Corn—Killing Grasshoppers.

1. Would be pleased to hear, through your paper, how to keep crows off corn. I have tried to shoot them, and have also put up scare-crows, but they took nearly ten acres last year. Could I put anything on seed so they would not eat it? 2. I have a piece of land I wish to seed down beside a rough pasture that is full of grasshoppers. Could you suggest any seeding to sow that they would not be liable to eat out? W. E. M.

Ans.—1. Some report excellent success from stringing ordinary binder twine around the field and hanging from it paper or bright sheets of tin or other metal. If you wish to treat the seed, try heating a pint of coal tar almost to boiling point, or until it is quite fluid in character. Dump the corn into large tubs. Dip one end of a stick in the coal tar and stir the corn thoroughly until just enough of the coal tar adheres to the corn to darken it a little and leave a strong odor. Dry the corn in the sun. This will take a few hours. It will require very little of the tar to treat seed enough for a large field.

To kill crows, a correspondent recommends three-quarters of an ounce of strychnine, one pint vinegar, five pounds corn, one pound brown sugar, three pints water. Boil the vinegar and dissolve the strychnine in it, add the water, and pour the liquid over the corn; stir well. Allow the mixture to soak 48 hours, and then stir in the sugar. Add a little corn meal if the liquid is not already absorbed. Put the poison on a beef head, or any carrion, mixing the corn with blood.

2. We do not know of any suitable grass or clover that they would not eat. Why not try your regular seeding and endeavor to protect it by using the poisoned-bran mixture consisting of: Bran, 20 lbs.; Paris green, 1 lb.; molasses, 1 gallon; water, 2 gallons; lemons, 2 or 3 fruits. Full directions for preparation are given on page 488 of our issue of March 25.

Line Fencing.

Two adjoining farms were sold by a mortgage company, A buying one and B the other. A got possession of his some months before B moved on his. There is 120 rods of cedar rail fence built on the line between them, all in one piece, starting from the road at the front. The balance, 80 rods, at the back end has never been fenced. Both A and B want this 80 rods of fence put up. A claims all the rail fence already built, also the right to take away 20 rods, because all this fence was built by some former owner of the farm he bought. A also says B must build this 80 rods, also the 20 rods, which he intends to take away, with woven wire fence. B has offered A to leave it to arbitration, or any fair way A may say to have it settled, but A will give him no satisfactory reply.

1. What would be the proper way for B to force his claim on half the rail fence now built, if he has such claim?

2. Can A claim all this fence if built by some former owner of his place years ago?

3. Have fence-viewers authority to divide the fence already built, and state how much each may claim, also what new fence each must build?

4. If fence-viewers can do so, and B brings on the fence-viewers, can B force A to pay half the cost?

5. Can A take away the 20 rods, or any of the fence?

6. As the man that gave the mortgage owned both A's and B's farms before they bought, and the rail fence was built by an owner before him, how can A have any more claim on the fence already built than B? G. W. H., Ontario

Ans. 1. By obtaining a fence-viewers award.

2. No.

3. Practically, yes.

4. It is a matter of the discretion of the fence-viewers.

5. No.

6. As the matter stands, he has no legal right to do so.

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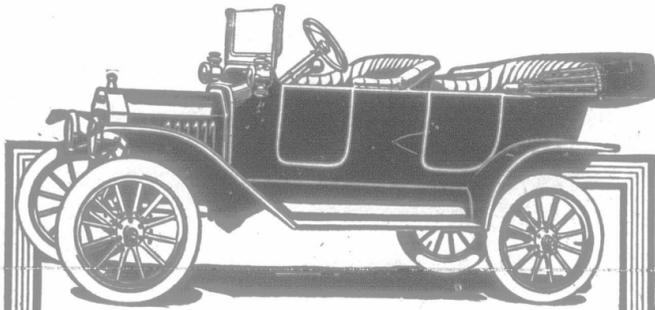
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Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Lambeth and Howlett, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London. Post Office Department, Canada. Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 26th March, 1915. G. C. ANDERSON.



**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 7th day of May, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Byron (South) Rural Route, 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 Byron and London, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London. Post-office Department, Canada. Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 26th March, 1915. G. C. ANDERSON



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

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