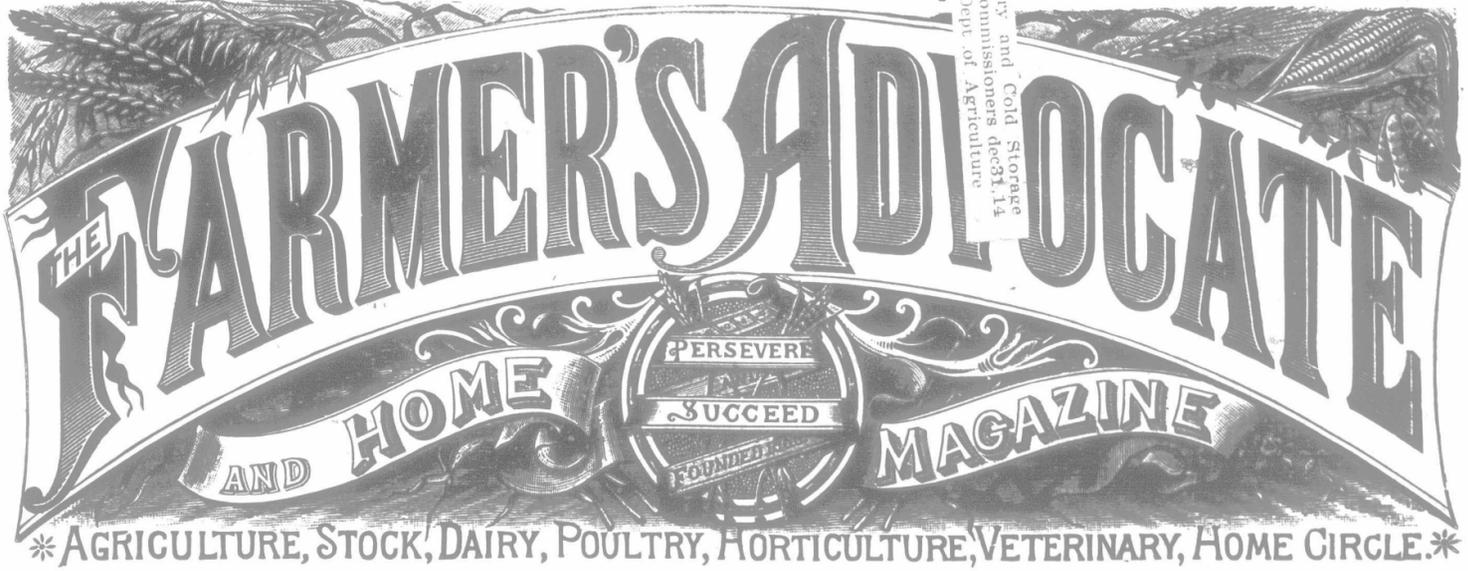


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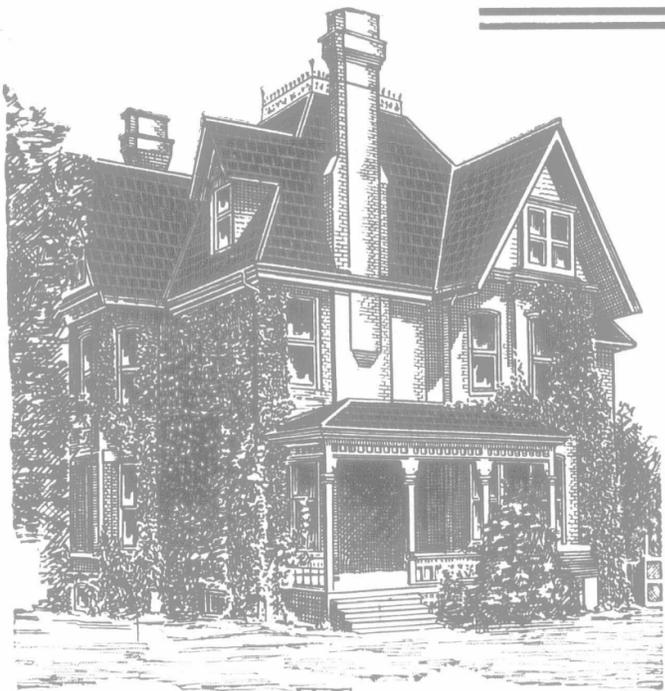


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VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 14, 1914.

No. 1129



Why Not a Modern Roof?

The old wooden shingle has to go the way of all other unsatisfactory building material and is being rapidly replaced by the twentieth century **Brantford Asphalt Shingle**.

Everyone knows how the old-fashioned wood shingle was high in price but low in quality, would warp, curl, get loose, split and rot. The

Brantford Asphalt Shingle

will do none of these things. It is practically imperishable, although costing little more than wood shingles. Again, you save on the laying, as **Brantford Asphalt Shingles** are easier to lay and can be put on not only quicker, but more effectively. Quite fireproof too, therefore reduce insurance rates. Never need repainting, because colors are permanent and fadeless. **Brantford Asphalt Shingles** undoubtedly make a house warmer and more attractive in appearance. They are finished with a coating of crushed natural rock, in green, red and black. Artistic effects can be obtained without extra cost by using shingles of different colors. Write for free booklet to-day.

"ROOF LEAK"

For protecting tin, iron, wood or felt roofs. Makes any leak watertight and old roofs as good as new. Write for booklet.

Brantford Roofing Company, Limited

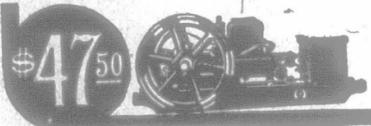
BRANTFORD - CANADA

Warehouses: TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

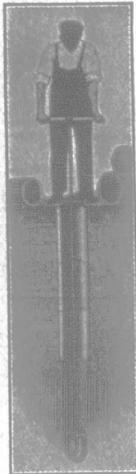
Johnny-on-the-Spot

"Johnny-on-the-Spot," on skids or on truck, will take care of all your chores—pumping, separating cream, pulping, churning, washing, etc.
Stop wasting your time and energy in needless drudgery. Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot" do it—one of the famous Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Line—a high quality engine at a low price. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS. ALL SIZES.

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You Can Dig 40-foot Wells Quickly Through Any Soil With Our Outfit At \$12.00



Write us to-day, and learn how you can start a profitable business, digging wells for others, on an investment of but \$12.00. Works faster and simpler than any other method. 100-foot outfits at \$25.00.

Write us for full information.

Canadian Warren Axe & Tool Co. Limited
15 Carlton St., St. Catharines, Ontario

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HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TO MANITOBA, ALBERTA SASKATCHEWAN

Each Tuesday until October 27th, inclusive.
Winnipeg and Return - \$35.00
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From Toronto, and Stations West and North of Toronto. Proportionate fares from Stations East of Toronto.
Return Limit two months.

Particulars regarding RAIL or OCEAN tickets from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or write M. G. MURPHY, D. P. A., C. P. Ry. Toronto



HAWK BICYCLES
An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle, fitted with Roller Chain, New Departure Coaster Brakes and Hubs, Enamelled Wood Rims, Detachable Tires, high grade equipment, including Mudguards, Pump and Tools. \$22.50

Send FREE 1914 Catalogue, 90 pages of Bicycles, Sundries and Repair Material. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.

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Build Concrete Silos

Any size with the familiar Adjustable Silo Carriage, and for Catalogue. We maintain a complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements. London Concrete Machinery Co. Limited, Dept. B, London, Ontario. Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

BROWN SEED CORN
Write for price \$1.25 per bushel
to Jos. J. Woodlee, 172 Elmwood Road, Windsor, Ontario.

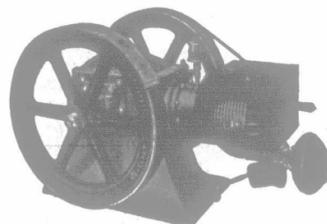
WE STAND BEHIND OUR ENGINE

Every "NEW-WAY" Air-Cooled Engine is guaranteed to cool and deliver its rated power in any climate for any length of time.

Give it the ordinary care necessary to any piece of machinery---overheat it---and you will get your money back and big interest.

THE "New-Way"

Ordinary care on our engine means less care than is necessary on ordinary, or water-cooled engines.



- No Freeze-ups.
- No Water.
- No Bursted Hoppers or Pipes.
- No Oil Holes.
- No forgotten bearings.

A SELF-CONTAINED, SELF-OILED, SELF-OPERATED, ECONOMICAL, HEAVY DUTY, DIRECT COOLED ENGINE

Don't even think of buying an engine until you have seen the "NEW-WAY" in operation.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE DC 12 WHICH TELLS HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

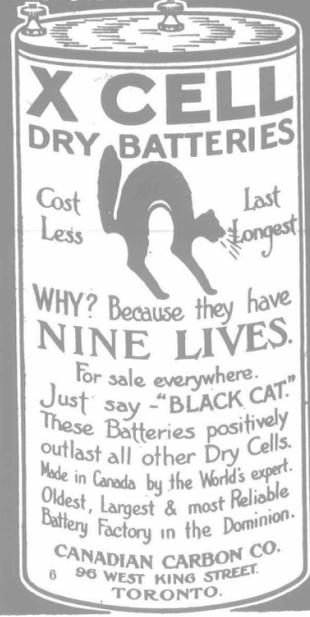
The "NEW-WAY" Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., Welland, Ont.



It speaks to the heart through the pocket-book. That's why the Ford is a friend to thousands the world over. What any other car will do the Ford will do---and more---at a fraction of the cost. Buy to-day,

Six hundred dollars is the price of a Ford run-about; the touring car is six fifty; the town car nine hundred---f.o.b. Ford, Ont., complete with equipment. Get catalogue and particulars from any branch, or from Ford Motor Co., Limited, Ford, Ont., Canada.

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X CELL DRY BATTERIES

Cost Less Last Longest

WHY? Because they have NINE LIVES.

For sale everywhere. Just say "BLACK CAT." These Batteries positively outlast all other Dry Cells. Made in Canada by the World's expert. Oldest, Largest & most Reliable Battery Factory in the Dominion.

CANADIAN CARBON CO.
69 WEST KING STREET, TORONTO.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Round trip tickets to points in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan via Chicago, St. Paul or Duluth, on sale each TUESDAY until October 27th, inclusive, at low fares.

Through Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars to WINNIPEG on above dates, leaving Toronto 11 p.m. No change of cars.

RETURN LIMIT TWO MONTHS

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton, with excellent through service to Regina. Trains now running into Calgary.

Berth reservations and particulars at all Grand Trunk ticket offices, or write C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

One Minute Washer

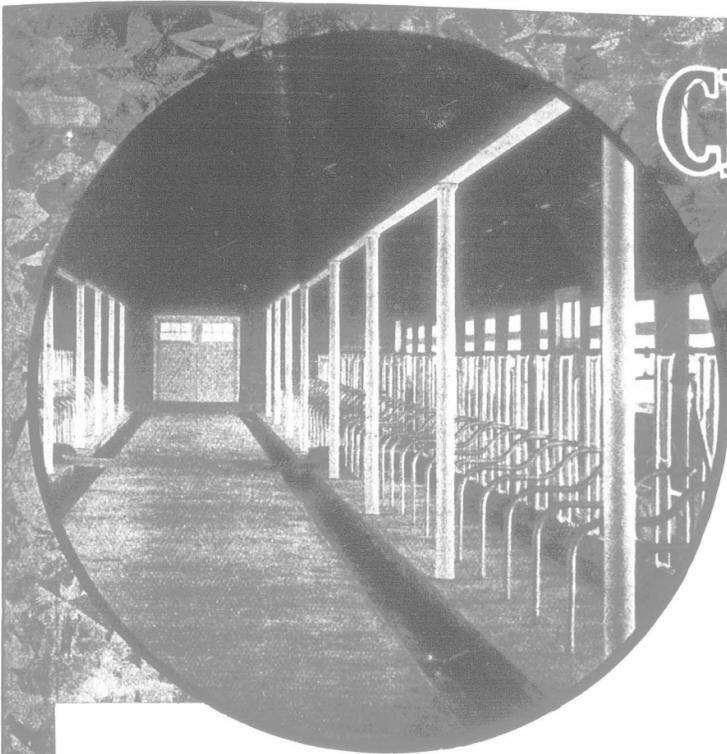
Best Machine Made—Easy to Operate Washes Clean—Moderate in Price

Write to day for Catalogue



ONE MINUTE WASHER COMPANY, Toronto

When writing advertisers mention "The Advocate."



CLEAN STABLES PAY BEST

A prominent Canadian dairyman has often remarked: "A clean, well ventilated stable, with cement floors and walls, and equipped with Steel Stalls and Stanchions, pays best for any farmer, whether he is fattening stock or is going in for milkers, whether he has three cows or three hundred."

"For," he said, "a sanitary, steel-and-cement stable WILL PAY FOR ITSELF in a few years, but a wood-fitted stable, with wood stalls, NEVER WILL."

Cattle grow up stronger and healthier in a steel-and-cement stable, because they are protected from disease from the day they are born. There's not a single rotten, manure-soaked board to harbour germs. Deadly tubercular germs die when they come in contact with the steel of the stalls. There are no dark corners for them to lurk in, because the open construction of the steel stalls lets the bright sunlight bathe every inch of the stable. Sunlight kills germs.

Cows are healthier. They give more milk, and better milk. You get better prices for your stock and for your dairy products—you have fewer veterinary bills to pay. That's the certain result of putting BT Steel Stalls in your barn.

Labor is lessened in keeping the stable clean, for the surface of the stalls is smooth, and there are no cracks to catch the dirt.

This photo shows the BT Galvanized Steel Stalls as they are being furnished for thousands of dairy barns in every part of Canada, east and west.

Calf-pens, cow-pens, bull-pens, too, are made of galvanized steel.

Note how the Galvanized Steel Supporting Columns improve the appearance of the Stable. This Galvanizing, WITHOUT INCREASING THE PRICE, is an exclusive feature of BT equipment.

A stable like this lasts a century; it won't even burn. And it's ten times easier to install than wood. The BT Galvanized Steel Stalls come ready to set up, from the factory. A man and a boy can put up 20 of them in two hours, without expert help. There are just three large bolts to tighten up on each stall, and the job is ready for the cement.

BT GALVANIZED STABLE EQUIPMENT

Your stable always looks as good as new when you put in BT Steel Equipment, because every Cow-stall, every Bull-Pen, Calf-Pen, Cow-Pen, every Water-Bowl and Steel Supporting Column is galvanized. The galvanizing material enters right into the pores of the metal, so the stalls, are not affected by moisture.

Insist on having BT Galvanized Stable Equipment in your barn for it costs no more than painted stalls, and it lasts twice as long.

Investigate all the facts about BT Equipment for yourself. There are many other advantages that mean a saving of money, time and labor in your barn.

Learn how the Aligning Device on BT Galvanized Stalls keeps the cattle-stand clean, the bedding clean, prevents flanks and udders of the cows being soiled. Every long and short cow is lined up even with the gutter, so the manure falls right into the gutter. It is no longer necessary to scrub down the cows before milking.

Read about the famous BT Swivel Cow Stanchion, that gives the cow as much comfort as when out in pasture, that can be opened or shut in a jiffy with the thumb and first finger. Stall book No. 21 tells all. Sent free if you'll fill out and mail the coupon.

Send for Free Book No. 21

BT Galvanized Steel Stalls have proved a profitable investment for farmers and dairymen everywhere in Canada, and we believe they will be equally profitable for you. Learn the facts for yourself. Get our books and prices NOW and figure it out when you have more time than you will have later in the season. Our big, illustrated Stall Book shows many fine views of modern barns, with the stall equipment in actual use, and is brim full of interesting information.

Your barn will be a permanent investment. Once the stabling is put in alterations will be expensive. You therefore owe it to yourself to find all about BT Galvanized Equipment, NOW, before you go ahead with the work. Send the coupon. Also be sure to ask for valuable book "How to Build a Dairy Barn," that tells how to lay cement floors and walls, and how to frame the barn at half the cost of ordinary methods. Sent free if you will answer the questions in the coupon. Address: —

Beatty Bros., Limited, 1201 Hill Street, Fergus, Ont.

FREE BOOK COUPON

Beatty Bros. Limited
1201 Hill Street
Fergus, Ont.

Please send me your Book, No. 21, on galvanized Stable Equipment, also the book "How to Build a Dairy Barn." I have answered your questions below



Are you building or remodeling?

If so, when?

For how many cows?

Dimensions of barn?

Your Name

P.O.

FREE BARN PLAN SERVICE

A barn wrongly planned will lose money for you every day.

The wrong design of framing, inconvenient arrangement of feed bins and feed rooms, the wrong location of posts, a silo in the wrong place, a poor arrangement of stalls, mistakes in sizes of cattle-stands, gutters or passages—all these mistakes are costly.

But all these items are right in a barn planned by experts who know dairy barn needs down to the smallest detail.

If you intend building or remodeling, avoid all the mistakes of poor and carelessly made plans. Accept the advantage of proper barn-planning, and.

Let Beatty Bros. help you plan your Barn this Winter

We've had a Barn-Plan Department in connection with our business for many years, and have planned the most successful dairy barns in Canada. We invite you to write us about any ideas you have for the layout of your barn, amount of stock you will keep, etc., and get our advice and criticism, without charge. We'll make recommendations for you, in respect of the best improvement we can suggest.

WAY EM

S'

Manitoba, St. Paul, October

st G ng ge

HS

the short- ng, Saaka- gh service gary.

all Grand RNING.



TEST IT YOURSELF

Buying a house paint merely because it is cheap is poor economy. You get your house painted, of course, but the paint won't last.

Before painting, investigate

Brandram-Henderson's "English" Paint

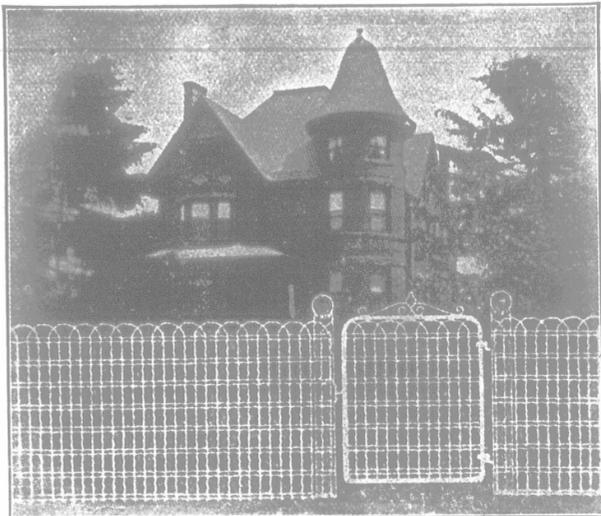
It gives you the utmost service and satisfaction - and is as dependable as Gibraltar. When you paint with B-H "ENGLISH", you know you will get the service you want, because it is made according to the guaranteed formula: 70 per cent Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead and 30 per cent Pure White Zinc for white and tints.

Exceptional endurance is a quality of B-H Paints that has been demonstrated by generations of painters. If the job is done with B-H "English" it will be as lasting as paint can make it.

Send for a free copy of an instructive booklet which tells all about Paint and Painting.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED

Montreal-Halifax-St. John-Toronto-Winnipeg



"The Home"

"As pretty as a picture." That's what one said of a home enclosed with

"IDEAL" LAWN FENCE

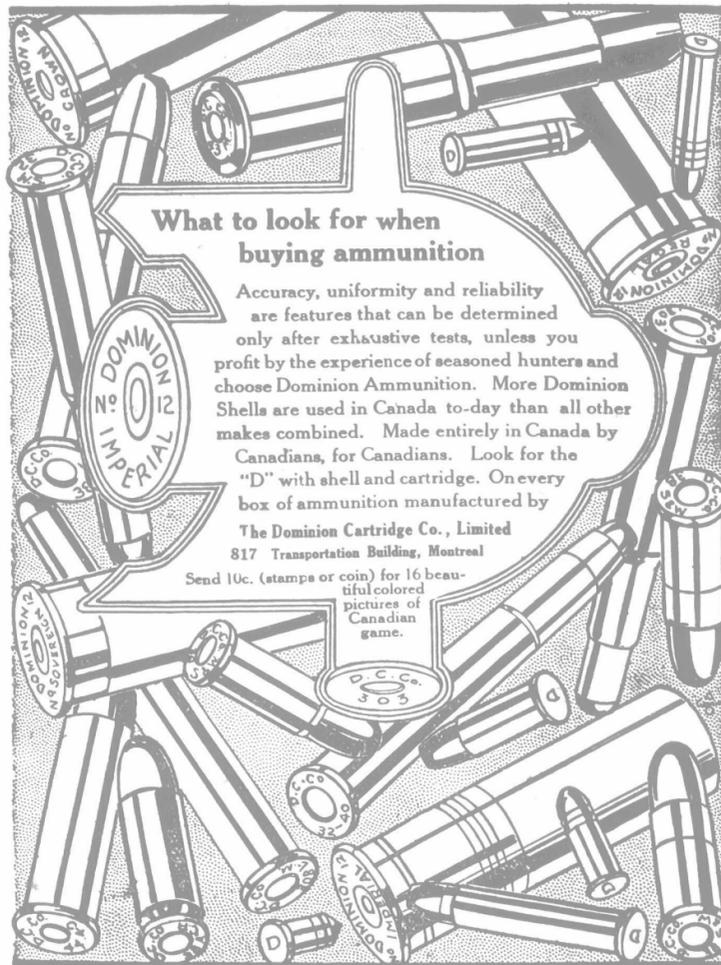
And with good cause, too, for surrounding a magnificent house was a beautiful garden and lawn, unmarked by the feet of small animals, yet bathed by the glorious sunlight. "IDEAL" LAWN FENCE casts practically no shadow, which gives the flowers along the border the direct rays of the sun.

Well-kept lawns, surrounded by "IDEAL" LAWN FENCE AND GATES, not only add to the appearance of "The Home" and the value of the property, but they make "The Home" more attractive and more desirable. "IDEAL" is not expensive, and can be erected by anyone. It's cheap, practical, and better than either. We will gladly send you Catalogue and "IDEAL" LAWN FENCE and other "IDEAL" LAWN ACCESSORIES.

THE MCGREGOR BANWELL FENCE CO., LTD.
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO



Dominion Ammunition
TRADE MARK *Metallics and Shot Shells*



What to look for when buying ammunition

Accuracy, uniformity and reliability are features that can be determined only after exhaustive tests, unless you profit by the experience of seasoned hunters and choose Dominion Ammunition. More Dominion Shells are used in Canada to-day than all other makes combined. Made entirely in Canada by Canadians, for Canadians. Look for the "D" with shell and cartridge. On every box of ammunition manufactured by

The Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited
817 Transportation Building, Montreal

Send 10c. (stamps or coin) for 16 beautiful colored pictures of Canadian game.



**Saves Money
Saves Labor
Saves Time**

THESE are three strong reasons why it pays to use Bishopric Wall Board and Sheathing.

"Bishopric" makes for a warm house in winter and for coolness in summer. As a substitute for lumber sheathing, Bishopric Sheathing Board will give the very best results. Nail to the outside studding of your building, with lath side exposed, then nail on weather board. This affords double protection and gives insulation between sheathing and siding.

"Bishopric" is strong, rigid and impervious to all weather conditions.

If your dealer does not handle our product we will gladly send you samples and a booklet showing houses built of our materials—together with full details as to cost delivered at your home. 51

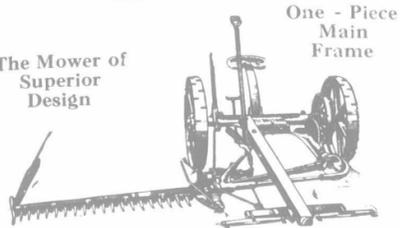
BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD CO., LIMITED
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, . . . OTTAWA, Ont.

JOHN DEERE FARM IMPLEMENTS

Famous for Quality and Service

JOHN DEERE-DAIN VERTICAL LIFT MOWER

The Mower of Superior Design



Compensating Gears—that remove strain from the bearings and transmit instead of consume power.

Long Pitman Shaft—that has all end thrust removed, hence has no need of thrust bearings.

Alignment of Cutter Bar—seldom necessary, but easily, quickly and positively made.

Centering The Knives—so that they always register perfectly in the guards, insuring perfect work.

One - Piece Main Frame

Vertical Lift—a lift so easy to operate that an ordinary boy handles it readily.

An Easy Foot Lift—so easy it's surprising, especially after using other kinds.

Adjustable Draft Hitch—instantly set to remove side draft in the most severe conditions of work.

Material and Workmanship—of the known John Deere-Dain standard proven by service, reliable and trustworthy.

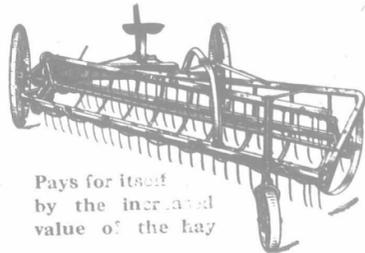
There is satisfaction in using high-grade implements.

John Deere implements are noted for their lasting qualities and for doing high-grade work.

They are the result of years of experience in manufacturing farm implements.

When you get a John Deere you are assured of high-grade material, workmanship and efficiency in the field.

JOHN DEERE-DAIN SIDE DELIVERY RAKE



Pays for itself by the increased value of the hay

A great labor saver. By its use hay is cured quicker and gotten out of the rain. Works around the field the same as the mower, delivering two swaths of grass upside down in a loose, continuous windrow where it will be exposed to the warm atmosphere. Hay cures evenly and without loss of quality or color.

WELL BUILT.
Special design of frame—

handles greater amount of hay than imitation machines.

Teeth can be raised or lowered and set forward or back.

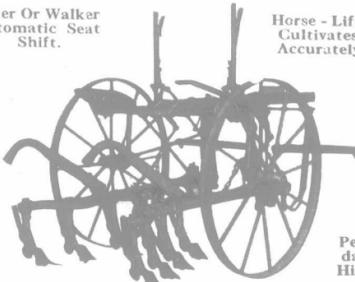
An easy-running, durable machine that will earn its cost many times over by making hay quicker and better than can be made in any other manner.

Write for special descriptive literature on this machine.

JOHN DEERE "J-112" SEAT SHIFT CULTIVATOR

Rider Or Walker Automatic Seat Shift.

Horse - Lift Cultivates Accurately



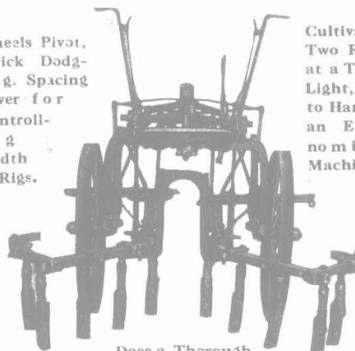
Pendant Hitch

Rigid, Adjustable Couplings, Convenient, Comfortable Dropseat. Write for fuller Description.

JOHN DEERE "KA" TWO ROW CULTIVATOR

Wheels Pivot, Quick Dodging, Spacing Lever for Controlling Width of Rigs.

Cultivates Two Rows at a Time. Light, easy to Handle, an Economical Machine



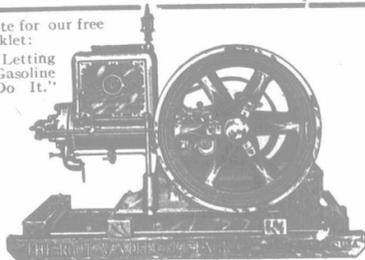
Does a Thorough Job
Outside shovels are outside wheels

"R & V. TRIUMPH" ENGINES

The engines that are safe around the house or buildings. Gasoline tank cast solid in sub-base. No danger of exploding.

Write for our free booklet:

"Letting Gasoline Do It."



THE ENGINES THAT MAKE HARD WORK EASIER

R & V Engines are good ones. They are sold by the John Deere dealer doing business in your home town.

They are made with detachable cylinders in an expensive and superior design.

Main bearings are made of die-cast babbit. Replacement, if ever necessary, is very easy.

Triumph Engines are all fitted with fly-ball governors.

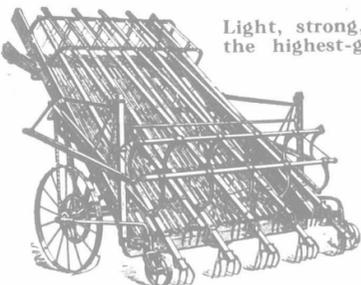
They give close and smooth speed regulation.

Oiling of piston is always sure—tube from oil passes close to hot water in hopper. Oil will not thicken even in coldest weather.

All fittings on R & V engines are of the highest grade.

Before you buy any kind of engine it will pay you to investigate the Triumph.

JOHN DEERE-DAIN HAY LOADER



Light, strong, and does the highest-grade work.

Wheels mounted underneath machine. Works close to fences or ditches

Easiest running and most popular loader of the rake bar type.

Mounted entirely on wheels—rear wheels caster—no dragging around corners.

Working parts hammock mounted—swing freely back and forth like a pendulum.

Strokes of rake overlap—practically raking the ground over twice.

Hay is gathered from the swath full width of the machine.

Rakes are malleable—have a spring trip—spring back and avoid breakage when striking obstructions.

Elevator adjusts itself automatically to light and heavy hay.

Automatic-adjustable throat opening prevents choking.

No twisted or crossed chains, cog gears or long, crooked crank shafts.

There are many other superior features on this loader that we will be glad to tell you about, if you will write us.

We'll be pleased to send you further information, FREE

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. of Welland, Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO

See your John Deere dealer about these machines

Scientific Farming

You use improved methods to-day to put in your crops; to cultivate them; to harvest them. How about them after they are in the barn? Are they safe? There was a day when perhaps you thought Lightning Rods were no good.

That day is past. It is a fact established beyond any doubt, "That Lightning Rods properly installed are almost absolute protection."

Our rods are the good kind. You are welcome to Catalogue for the asking. Write us soon.

The Universal Lightning Rod Co.
The LOCK JOINT Rod
HESPELER, ONTARIO

WE WILL GLADLY GIVE INFORMATION REGARDING THE USE OF

Lime

on your soil. The soil must be sweet to produce good crops. Where sorrel, horse tail, moss, etc., appear, the soil is sour, and you cannot expect the maximum yield of hay, cereal or fruit without correcting this acid condition. Lime Carbonate (Caedonia Marl) will do this. In many instances it has more than doubled the yield. We furnish blue litmus paper free with directions for testing your soil. Write us for further information. Agents wanted.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION
Caedonia Marl Branch
827 Marine Bank Building, Buffalo, N.Y.



\$15 and Upwards

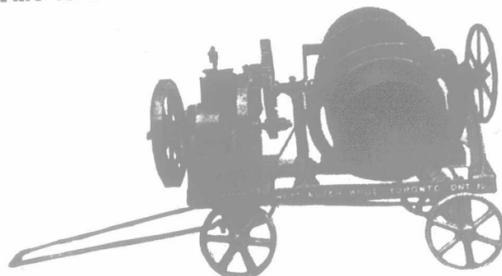
Whether you have but one cow, or if you have fifty cows, we have a high-grade Cream Separator, suitable for your requirements, at a price you can afford to pay.

We send you a machine, on FREE TRIAL, anywhere in Ontario or Eastern Canada, and prepay the freight. Thoroughly guaranteed. LOW PRICES. EASY PAYMENTS. You take no risk whatever, for you settle for it only if satisfied.

Send for Circular "A" to-day, giving particulars of our Free Trial Offer, prices, etc. Agents wanted.

NATIONAL MACHINE CO., Brighton, Ont.
DOMO SEPARATOR, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

This is THE FAMOUS LITTLE WETTLAUER POWER MIXER



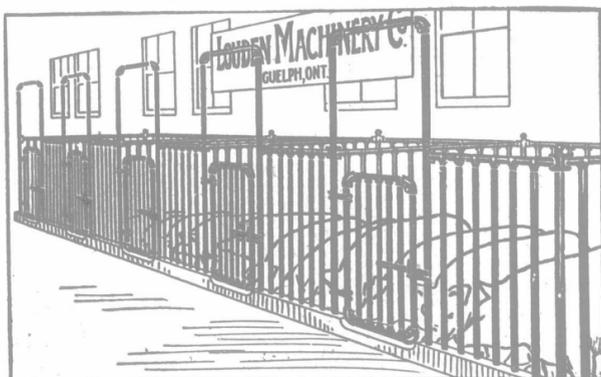
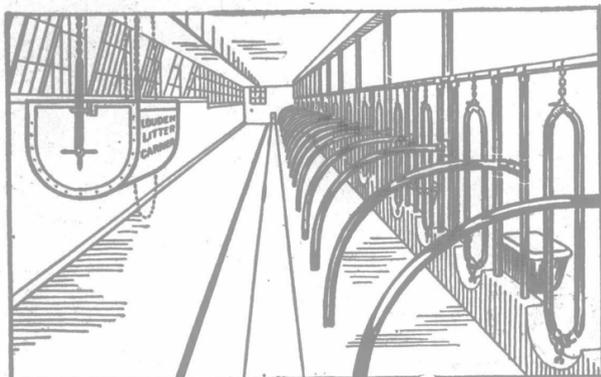
The Wettklauder Concrete Mixer is especially adapted for all Farm Concrete Work—Brick, Block, Barn Floors, Foundations and Silo building. The Wettklauder Concrete Mixer mixes quickly and thoroughly, and Government test has proven that it makes a concrete that is absolutely impossible to make by hand. This Mixer will save you money on your own Cement work and You Can Earn Money by doing work for your neighbors.

Send for catalogue to Farm Dept. W. 3.

We specialize in the manufacture of all kinds of Concrete Machinery.
WETTLAUER BROS., 178 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, ONTARIO

LOUDEN

Sanitary Steel Stable Equipment



What it Costs and How it Pays

THE LOUDEN Sanitary Steel Stable Equipment costs no more—frequently less—than equipment made from lumber.

PAYS, because it is easily installed, because it is permanent, and because your cows will be cleaner, more comfortable, and easier to care for.

LOUDEN

Steel Stalls, Pens and Mangers

Better your stable conditions, lessen your labour, save your time, and benefit your cows. A stable is incomplete unless equipped the Louden way. Write to-day for catalogue and special plans for building or re-modelling your barn.

Our Architectural department will supply Free Barn Plans.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Dept. 21 GUELPH

"Everything for the Barn" (2)

Deering New Ideal A Money Saving Binder



THESE Deering binder features appeal to the farmer. The elevator, open at the rear, delivers the grain properly to the binding attachment. Because the elevator projects ahead of the knife it delivers grain to the binder deck straight. A third packer reaches up close to the top of the elevator and delivers the grain to the other two packers. A third discharge arm keeps the bound sheaves free from unbound grain.

The T-shaped cutter bar is almost level with the bottom of the platform and allows the machine to be tilted close to the ground to pick up down and tangled grain without pushing trash in front of the knife. Either smooth section or serrated knives can be used. The Deering knotter surely needs no recommendation.

The Deering local agent will show why Deering New Ideal binders are the standard of binder construction. See him, or, write to the nearest branch house for a catalogue.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

Hamilton, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, Que.
Ottawa, Ont. Quebec, P. Q. St. John, N. B.

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.



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

Lightning Protection

WHAT are you doing in the way of protecting the big outlay of money you have invested in farm buildings and live stock AGAINST LIGHTNING? Without protection you risk your investment in farm buildings and live stock in every lightning storm. You are carrying insurance; sit down and figure what your loss would be if you were burnt out by lightning after collecting your insurance money—also take into account the high cost of building material and stonemasons' and carpenters' wages.

The matter of lightning protection has been taken up by the Government Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, also by the Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of Ontario at their annual meeting in Toronto in January, 1914, and they strongly advocate all farmers to protect their buildings against lightning, and to see that the rods are properly put on, as the erection of the rod is one of the most essential parts. They advocate copper rods.

We manufacture the highest-grade copper rods and their equipments that can be put on the market, and are the oldest exclusive lightning rod manufacturers in Canada.

All our agents and their erectors are experienced men trained by the company, so that perfect installation of the rodding can be depended upon. Write us, and we will have our local agent make an estimate for you.

We want a few good live men for territory still open in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

DOMINION LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY
Dundas, Ontario

The expense of living

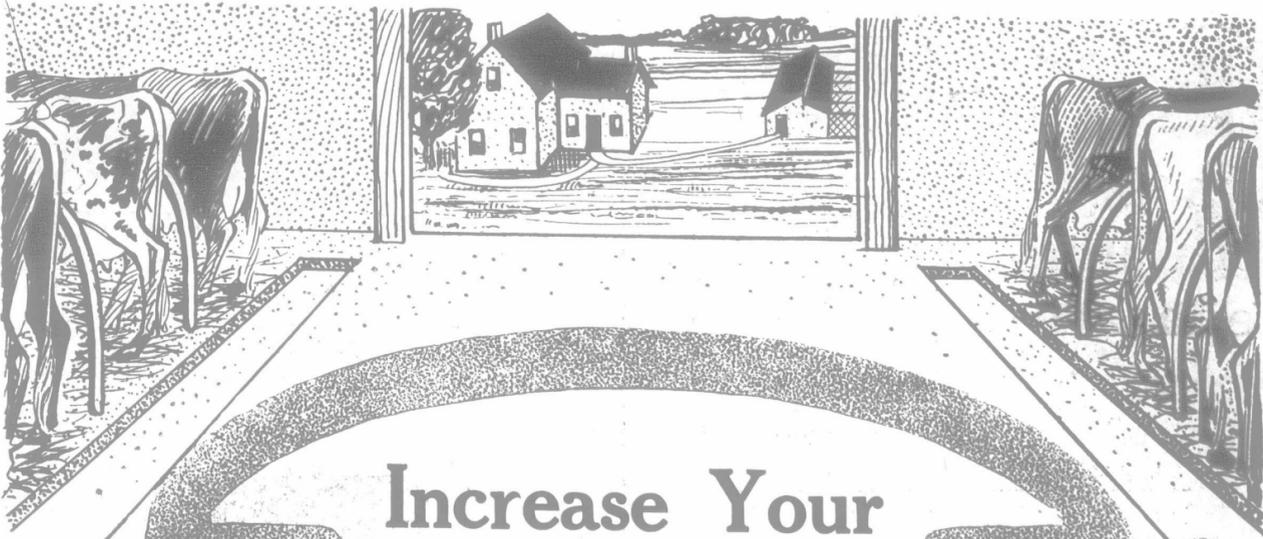
makes adequate protection for the family more imperative than ever.

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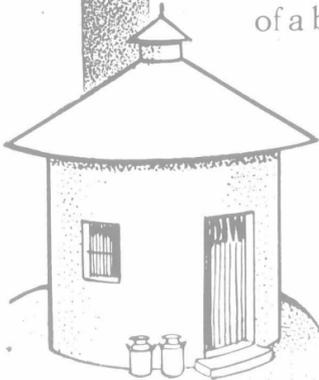
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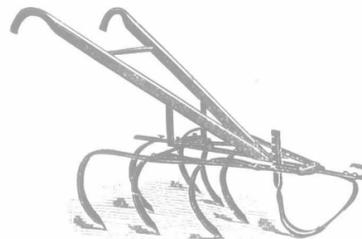
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This is a Testimonial We
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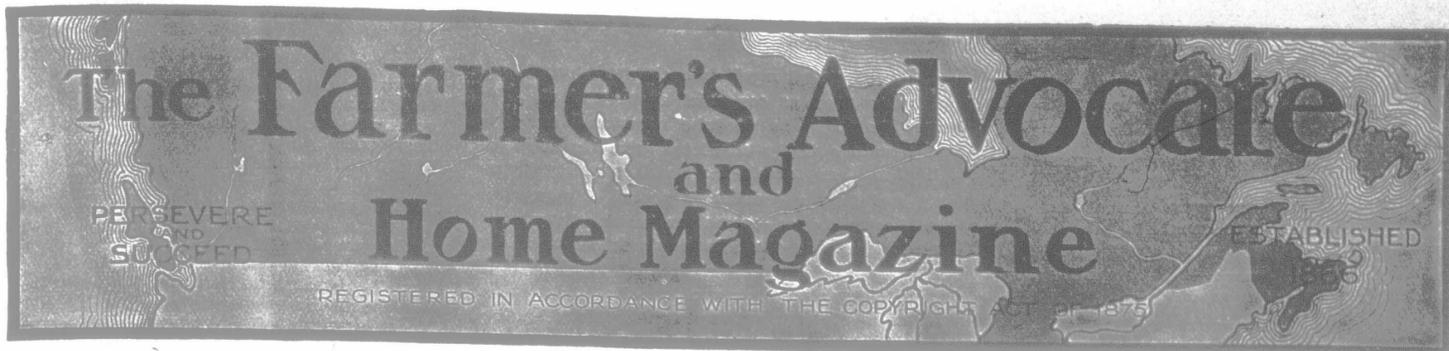
Dear Sir,—
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FRANK GAGE, Bartonville, Ont.

The Hall Zryd Foundry Co., Limited

HESPELER, - ONTARIO

MAKERS OF PILOT STOVES, RANGES and FURNACES



Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 14, 1914.

No. 1129

EDITORIAL

Treat the potatoes for scab before planting.

"More rain more grass" not "more rain more rest."

Community or local co-operation is the foundation for all the success of the movement on a larger scale. It should be pushed first.

The best stallion travelling your district is not a bit too good for your mare, no matter what class she may be in. Do not stop at price but make quality the measure to determine the sire.

Judging from the interest taken in summer silage and soiling crops this season more cows than ever before are to be well fed over the mid-summer season of short pastures. More feed means more milk.

Many a man who has spent the best of his life on the farm and has retired to the city to spend his declining years feels the pull of the growing things at this season of the year and would be far happier out in the country.

If you are selling the best quality of farm produce insist on getting the best price. It is the business of the producers of the high-class article to see to it that inferior goods do not hold the price of their good things down.

It is estimated that it will cost from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000 to complete the C.N.R. It is likely the well-known contractors will construct the road, get the money and in case it does not pay let the people have it as a public utility.

A calf pasture is a necessity on most farms. Calves do not do well in close confinement in summer and for best results should have the run of a paddock by night and be kept in darkened box stalls by day. All cannot be so kept but every calf owner can provide the paddock.

It is the middle of May and seeding operations in some districts are still far from completed but lateness cannot serve as an excuse to slight work yet to be done. Put the land in well and there is still time for the crop to get a good start. Do not doubly handicap it by slighting cultivation.

Have you heard the whippoorwill yet this season? It used to be said that it was time to plant corn when this bird arrived back from his winter wanderings. Whether he is back or not the season for corn planting is close at hand. Cultivate until the ground is mellow and fine before planting.

We do not think the phase of the moon at time of planting has as much to do with the growing of a good crop of potatoes as has the land upon which they are planted and the kind of seed put in. Do not bother to look at the calendar for the condition of the moon but be sure that the land, the seed and weather are right then plant.

Poor Encouragement.

A correspondent in this week's issue shows how some storekeepers in small villages or towns often fail to encourage the production of a higher class of butter by giving the same price for an inferior article that they do for the best and sweetest butter delivered to their counters. For fear of losing a customer they will pay the same price for rancid grease, fit for little else than axle grease, that they offer for the neat package with the name of the dairy stamped thereon and containing the highest quality of dairy butter that an experienced, clean, careful and practical dairywoman can turn out. What incentive is there in this for the poor butter-maker to improve her product? If any old grease commands the best price what need is there for care? Fortunately the amount of butter bartered over store counters for groceries, dry goods and other necessities grows smaller yearly. The makers of good butter should insist on selling for cash and do their "trading" where they see fit. The country store has not been a profitable place for the farmer to dispose of his butter and eggs because there is not enough discrimination exercised and the good passes over the counters at the same price as the bad. People are getting away from this class of marketing. Farm produce should and must be sold on its merits and buyers of it must, whether they lose a few customers who offer the inferior quality or not, discriminate between the various qualities offered and pay a premium on the high class article, the result of extra effort and ability. It is time to put an end to this shaking all the farm eggs and all the farm butter up in two bags and paying the same price for all the eggs and the same price for all the butter whether the former be fresh or half hatched or whether the butter be the produce of skill and cleanliness or rancid axle grease from dirty stables and dirty kitchens.

Dividing Up is True Co-operation.

There must be something to be saved by the consumer or something to be gained by the producer in co-operation, otherwise retailers would not concern themselves if it spread to every country district in the Dominion. Not long ago there was a meeting of retail dealers in Toronto and representatives were present from other cities and towns. These men expressed themselves as in opposition to all co-operative movements on the part of farmers and laid particular stress upon recent developments evidently referring to the organization of a central body in Ontario and also took the various governments to task for fostering co-operation. The dealers would not bother themselves with this matter if it did not mean dollars and cents to them and if it means money to them it means money to those who are co-operating. If the producer can by working in co-operation with his neighbors and other producers get a few cents more for butter and eggs, an increased price on his beef, pork, mutton and apples and other fruit and can buy necessities to the successful operation of his farm at smaller cost why shouldn't he? And, moreover, if he is still able to give the consumer a reduced price on these products as compared with

that he has hitherto been obliged to pay why shouldn't such a movement be encouraged? It is of mutual benefit.

The trouble sometimes has been to get people to agree to a reasonable division of the increased profits to the producer and the saving to the consumer. Each wants all he can get but neither can expect it all. It is a clear case of "divide up". There is little doubt but that there is a great future for co-operation in this country but it is imperative that the foundations for the mammoth structure which is to rise be perfectly tested before a top-heavy superstructure is run up in imminent danger of total collapse should the sustaining walls shift. The strength of the movement depends wholly upon the strength and stability of the numerous local co-operative organizations throughout the country which form its real footings, and foundations. Many of these organizations have done and are doing excellent work. Some have not met with the best success due to improper organization, inefficient management, distrust and lack of sympathy. Many others are likely to be organized in the near future and their success depends upon their methods, management and the feeling of the people towards the organization. This latter, provided everything in connection with the association is all right, should not be anything but favorable, but dissensions sometimes occur without reasonable cause. The great success which we would like to see co-operation in this country attain can only come after the many communities have been covered by strong, efficiently-managed local associations who have learned by experience how to co-operate as well as that it pays to co-operate. These are the foundation stones which must be placed on the solid footing of "divide up" before the giant structure can reach its greatest height and stand solid. The newly-organized central body in Ontario would do well at first to put forth every endeavor in getting more local associations running on a satisfactory basis and after the country has been thoroughly covered, push the central organization to the greatest possible success. There is a good deal to be learned yet about co-operation in this country. The Ontario Department of Agriculture has a Branch with a competent director who is doing all he can to aid in organizing and establishing new associations. There is a field for unlimited educative work and this is the branch of the undertaking to be pushed first. To teach the communities the objects of co-operation, the benefits of co-operation and how to co-operate is the immediate work to be done. Besides the work should be pushed with greatest vigor in districts where co-operation is most urgently needed. It is easier to prove a project's worth where a need exists, than where everyone is independent of the work whatever it may be. There is strength in organization and the bigger form must be developed from the smaller successful community organization.

Lloyd George's British Budget showed an estimated deficit of \$26,650,000 and to meet obligations he plans to increase the rate of taxes levied on earned and unearned incomes and also to raise the death duties to the maximum of 20 per cent. Most countries seem to have little difficulty in spending all the money they can get and some more.

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers of any publication in Canada.
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

Retired Loneliness and Active Happiness.

Prof. Dean in an article in this week's issue brings out a point which those farmers contemplating retiring from active interest in farming should think over for a while before the final decision is made to dispose of the prize-winning herd of cattle, whether they be of a dairy or beef breed; before they disperse their farm horses which have been their hard-working friends; before they scatter their sheep, their pigs and their fine poultry to all corners of their county or province; and before they say goodbye to the happiness which has been their's since life began on the farm to take upon themselves the loneliness which almost inevitably follows them if they remove from their old surroundings to town or city where everything is strange and different. Truly most men who subject themselves to such a violent change of conditions "feel like fish out of water" and truly they would generally again welcome the troubles incident upon the everyday operation of a farm to the lonesome inactivity of "retired" life. Just read this statement of a man who retired from business and see how well it fits most retired men.

"I never was so happy as when I was in the midst of my troubles as the pleasure of pulling out of them was supreme."

There are troubles and difficulties on the farm—many of them, but there is unbounded satisfaction in over-coming them by extra effort. A crop may be a failure but there is always a reason for it and to the wide-awake man it serves to strengthen his hands for he will profit by his mistakes and be in a better position to overcome the causes of failure the following year. It is the same and profit in doing things. Why retire to town or to the city? Why retire to a middle-aged man who have been so successful

They want "a change" but changed conditions are not always as congenial as they seem. Far better would it be to take occasional holidays and remain actively connected with the work of a lifetime than to take no holidays until fifty or sixty and plan a continuous period of recreation from that time on—recreation which stales and bores and makes the idle hands fairly itch for something to do. It is right that men past a certain age, as they grow older, should not work as strenuously as in their younger days but as the years advance let the work and responsibility gradually shift from the shoulders of the father to the sons—the former having a declining active interest while the latter are developing through their own experience and that of their father. If the father finally does nothing but advise and lives close to his old farm, or better still on one corner of it, where he can go out when he feels inclined and look over the old fields which he knows so well and can admire the improvements which have been made in the live stock by selection and breeding, he is usually much happier sharing the troubles and successes of his children on the land than he would be cooped up on a thirty by ninety lot in a town or city with all things artificial taking the place of the natural things with which he has associated all his life. Happiness and contentment are everything to the aging man and for him who has spent his life in the country, the country is the place to put in his declining years.

Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M.A.

The spring migration is now in full swing. Passing through our woods is an endless procession of birds on their way from their winter homes in southern climes to their breeding-grounds in the north. Why do birds migrate? It is a matter of food supply. We can readily see that an insect-eating bird must forsake, during the winter months, a land where there are very few insects to be found except those which are hibernating in crevices in the bark of trees, or are secreted in the form of cocoons in some nook or corner. But why the spring migration? Why should not all the birds which winter in the south remain there to breed? Because the young require food of a special kind, viz: soft-bodied insects, such as caterpillars and larvae of various kinds, and as the nestlings consume for several days more than their own weight of this food per day, the supply of this particular kind of food would give out if all the birds bred in a limited area. Thus we can see the reason for the fall and spring migrations.

During the height of the spring migration the birds come in waves. One day in a certain area of bush there will be comparatively few birds, next day it will be alive with birds. They will be anywhere in the branches of the tallest trees, in the bushes, on the ground. On the following day the wave may have passed on and the number of birds present will be down to normal again. Or another wave may have come to take the place of the one that has passed on. How do we know that it is a new wave and not the same wave that was present yesterday? We judge this by the species which make up the wave, or by the relative abundance of the species composing it. One wave may be marked by the number of Black and White Warblers, Black-throated Green Warblers, and Yellow Warblers in it. In the next wave these species may still be present in good numbers, but there may also be Nashville Warblers, American Warblers, and Blackburnian Warblers in it, and any one of these species may be present in such numbers as to exceed all the others.

The greatest interest for the ornithologist in these bird waves centres in the Warblers. The Warblers are a large group of small, usually brightly colored birds. The name would lead one to suppose that the members of this family were noted for their fine singing powers, but as a matter of fact none of the Warblers excel in this direction. Most of them have rather pretty and characteristic little ditties, but none of them can compare at all in musical qualities with the Robin, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, White-throated Sparrow, Catbird, Wood Thrush or with many others of our noted songsters. Their name was given to them because of their resemblance to the Old World Warblers, a group which contains many fine singers.

The Warblers excite the enthusiasm of the bird student because of their bright colors, because there is such a variety of plumage among

them, because many of the species are rare and may be seen only a few times in many years, and lastly because they are hard to identify. The beginner in the study of birds may get along very nicely with all the earlier birds, he may even identify the various species of Sparrows successfully; but when he strikes the Warblers he comes across a group which it will probably take him some years to unravel. There are so many species, they are so active, perching here for a moment, there for a second, flitting here, fluttering there, the females often differ so much from the males that they appear to belong to a totally different species, and the young males often differ in plumage from both males and females.

The earliest Warblers to arrive are the Black and White and the Black-throated Green. The former is not hard to identify because it is streaked in black and white all over the upper-parts, and over most of the underparts and the female is much like the male only paler. The adult male of the Black-throated Green is marked by his black throat, olive-green upper parts and yellow sides of the head. But the female of this species often has no black on the throat, a Warbler with yellow sides of the head and white blotches on the lateral tail-feathers is a Black-throated Green. The ditty of this species is full of "z's" and may be rendered as "Zee-zizzy-zee-zur-zee" or as "Zee-zur-zizzy-zee-zur", both these songs being frequently used.

One of the brightest of all this gay-plumaged group is the Blackburnian Warbler, the adult male having a throat and upper breast of flaming orange. The Magnolia is another very beautiful species, having ashy gray back, yellow underparts, striped with black and a white bar across the black tail. The Chestnut-sided Warbler has a yellow crown, white breast and chestnut sides. The Parula is blue above with an orange-brown patch in the middle of the back, and a yellow throat and breast. The Redstart is garbed in orange-red and black. The Black-throated Blue is slaty-blue above, white beneath, with black throat and breast. The Bay-breasted is streaked above with black and grayish-olive, the sides of the head are black, enclosing a chestnut patch, while the chin, throat upper breast and sides are chestnut. And these are but a few of the flying gems which make gay our May woods.

Big Bugs and Little Ones.

By Peter McArthur.

At the present writing the Canadian Northern matter has taken what seems to be a final form, and probably before this goes to press it will be settled. As the leaders of both parties have given their views, the great mass of the people are no longer in any doubt as to where they stand. They either approve or disapprove according to their condition of political servitude. Because of this it is no longer wise for an independent journal to discuss the subject for fear of being accused of favoring one side more than the other. As I have already said all I wanted to say—at a time when the question was debatable on its merits rather than on political lines—I have no disposition to swell the chorus of futile argument that is now in progress. After the matter has been settled it is useless to talk—though I have noticed that it is then that most people do their talking. But before dismissing the subject altogether and undertaking the great and practicable reform of spraying aphids I may be permitted one word more—especially as that word is one of admiration for the financial genius of MacKenzie and Mann. It is quite true that "The Farmer's Advocate" and its contributors have failed in this campaign, just as they failed in opposing the Bank Act, and they may be compared once more to "The fly on the wheel," but we at least buzzed, and buzzed as much like a bunch of wasps as we could. But now for the word of admiration. You may remember that a few weeks ago I called attention to the profit that MacKenzie and Mann were making from the Canadian Northern Express Company. It was brought out in the investigation, made by the Railway Commission and published in the report of 1911, that they had invested \$5,000 cash in the company, and had issued three hundred thousand dollars of paid up stock to themselves. Six years later—in 1908—this company made net earnings of \$57,432. It struck me that this showed at least a fair profit on an original investment of \$5,000. As the investigation was brought up only to 1908, I was curious to know if this subsidiary company had continued to thrive as it had begun. It was the only MacKenzie and Mann company on which I could get any light, and I thought it might indicate how the firm was getting along with its many other ventures. On turning to the schedule of companies, whose stock is to be taken as security for the new issue of guaranteed bonds (orders of the Hon. House of Commons, April 20th) I find that the Canadian Northern Express Com-

pany is being mortgaged for exactly three million dollars. And there is no reason to believe that MacKenzie and Mann have invested a dollar in it beyond the original \$5,000, and they have taken out net earnings for twelve years that probably amount to about a million dollars. That beats raising alfalfa. MacKenzie and Mann must have used mighty good seed when they planted that original \$5,000 to produce a company that can be mortgaged twelve years later for \$3,000,000. The stunted and scrubby dollars that circulate among the farmers would never yield like that, no matter how we fertilized them. Of course, MacKenzie and Mann will not get that \$3,000,000. It must be expended to construct the C. N. R., but if they make only ten per cent. on their contracts as road builders—twenty per cent. is probably nearer the mark—they will clear another three hundred thousand dollars from that investment of \$5,000. They needn't care much if the Government does foreclose on that mortgage. It would be interesting to know how many more of the companies, that are being given as security for the new issue of guaranteed bonds, developed from a similar cash investment. It is asserted and not denied that the C. N. R. itself represents no cash investment on the part of the promoters. But what is the use of talking, or rather buzzing? Still, if more of "The Farmer's Advocate" readers had buzzed at their representatives the result might have been different.

As might be expected, it has been hinted to me that much of the opposition to the great men who constitute "The Authority" is due to the fact that they are rich and successful. All wrong. What worries me is the prospect of indecent crowding when our Canadian delegation of millionaires reaches the eye of the needle that serves as the rich man's private entrance to Heaven.

I thought we had quite enough aphids last year, but this year the orchard is swarming with them. They at least are as productive as Canadian Northern Express Company stock. The leaf and blossom buds are just beginning to burst, and many of them are green with young aphids. Last year I tried two sprayings of kerosene emulsion, but it simply stimulated them. This year I tried to get "Black Leaf Forty," but could not locate it. I have been advised to use Nico-Fume, and I hope to apply the spray within the next couple of days. But I am a little puzzled as to the best time to put it on. I find that where the buds have partly opened the insects get inside, where they will be sheltered by the curling leaves so that it will be hard to reach them with the spray. However, I shall give a first spraying as soon as possible, and if it is not effective I shall try another when the leaves are fully opened. I do not know to what extent the aphids injure the apple crop, but from what we had of them last year it was easy to see that they sap the vitality of the foliage. It was also noticeable that the fruit on the branches affected was undeveloped and unwholesome looking, and it felt greasy to the touch. I notice that the aphids are mentioned in the bulletins as enemies to be destroyed, and I am going after them. It seems incredible that they should multiply so rapidly. Only one branch of one Spy tree was affected three years ago. Last year there were quite a number on neighboring trees, and the first tree swarmed with them. This year I have found them plentifully on every tree I have examined. It looks as if I would have enough to bother me right at home without worrying too much about what is going on at Ottawa.

A FISHY FABLE.

One summer, after spring fishing had been unusually severe, the suckers held a parliament to decide what could be done to prevent the raids that were being made on them by the human race. In discussing the matter it was found that in the past forty years or so fully nine hundred and thirty-five millions of pounds of sucker meat have been captured and marketed in Canada.

"This thing has got to stop," gurgled the suckers with wonderful unanimity.

After mature deliberation it was decided that the right thing to do would be to capture the next human being who appeared on the fishing grounds, and either eat him alive or hold him as a hostage.

Shortly afterwards a man was spied sitting on the bank with a line suspended from his hands.

"Behold our chance," gurgled the suckers joyfully. "Let us take hold of the end of the line and pull him into the water, and then he will be in our power and we can make terms with him."

The suckers then approached cautiously, and while all the leading suckers gave advice the greatest sucker in the lot took hold of the end of the line, which curiously enough had a worm on it that looked like a mortgage on a railway

system. Having swallowed the bait he gave a vigorous pull. There was a sudden struggle but it did not end as expected. Instead of bringing the man splashing into the water the sucker landed gasping on the bank.

Moral: Perhaps the Government has captured MacKenzie and Mann, and then, again, perhaps it hasn't.

THE HORSE.

Choose the stallion carefully. His influence is great upon the progeny.

Keep the colt in out of the rain for a few weeks immediately after being foaled.

Do not leave the horse's shoes on too long. Feet are ruined in this manner.

Feed oats to the working horses even though they have access to good pasture.

Grass is the best feed for the mare soon to foal. Keep her out on it as much as possible.

Be careful in starting the hard-worked horses on grass. We have seen bad cases of indigestion caused by turning over-tired horses out on luxurious, tender pasture.

said law should appear on every bill, poster or advertising matter issued by the owner.

It should be understood, however, that as the law stands in Ontario a horse may have fairly good breeding and yet be classed as a grade. This is due to one circumstance: unless the said stallion be recorded in the National Live Stock Records of Canada the horse shall be considered as a grade but if he is recorded in other associations recognized by the National Record Board and is transferred to the National Records, he will at once be classed as a pure bred horse.

Light Horses as Evidenced at Shows.

The horse industry is governed by a condition which does not apply with equal significance to other lines of stock. There is a sentimental attachment between horse and man that has survived the altering influences of civilization and stands as a relic of pristine fellowship between the horse and his master. This has carried the horse through the periods of motor popularity to such an extent that at each annual horse show he is the centre of attraction and all eyes are focused on his performance in the ring as was the case in former days. This is more remarkable in the lighter breeds as, while ingenious minds are constantly inventing and improving motor vehicles until they possess all the appliances for comfort, elegance and speed that one could wish, few first class stallions are being imported into this country to replenish the blood of the Thoroughbred, Hackney or Roadster. This remark

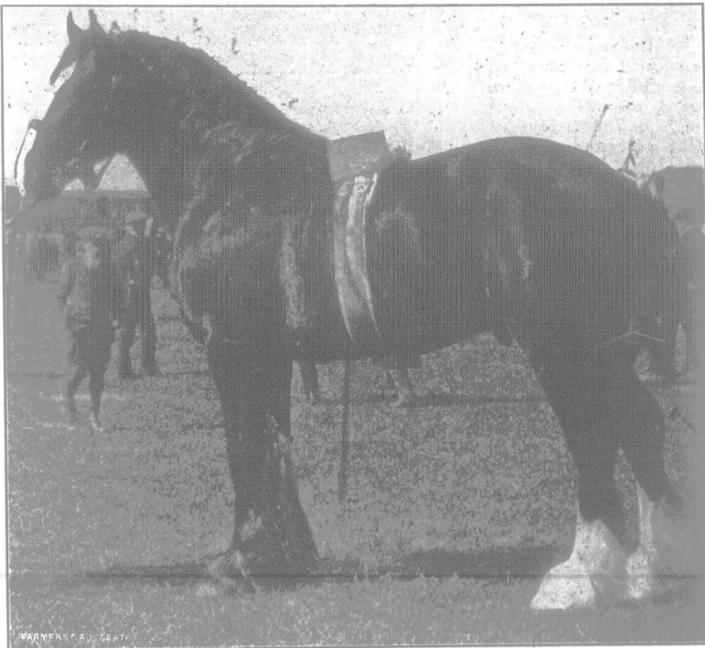
should not be construed to depreciate the qualities of the horses bred or imported; it is the paucity of new horses, home-bred or imported, that is the lamentable aspect in view at the present time. We do not regret that the old proven horses are retained to stand for service, that is a commendable feature, but more should be introduced into the country to enliven the interest in light breeds and disseminate the blood throughout the country.

One interested in show-ring winnings may soon be able to pick up a catalogue of our annual horse shows, and from the names of the horses therein have a pretty fair idea how the money will be dispensed. They have appeared time and time again and unless some accident has occurred to alter judgment there must be a repetition of

former placings. Hunters and saddle horses have increased in numbers but the Thoroughbred stallions from which such classes of horses must spring are mostly old stand-bys. They are appreciated for what they have done, but they are not immortal and must be replaced sooner or later that the breed may be maintained. Hackneys are standing still and Roadsters do not give evidence of any great infusion of new blood. If the same energy and inventive genius were expended in the promotion of the horse industry as has been in other lines that minister to the peoples' needs for power, transportation and pleasure, there would be a brighter future in store for the light horse industry in Canada.

Do Not Cross Breeds

The stallioner with all his persuasive powers of horsey oratory is again on the warpath. As a general thing the first and foremost consideration in his mind is "boost his horse" "knock other horses," and get business. It is the number of mares he gets that is his big talking point not their breeding or quality. He cares not whether the mare be light or heavy he'll breed her just the same. The farmer should determine what class of horse he desires to breed to. If he has a light mare it should be a light horse, and if it is a heavy-draft mare it should be a heavy-draft horse of the same breed. Each mare owner must use his own judgment and not listen to the groom's stories. First decide on the breed then the individual. The mare should determine the former, it is her owner's place to choose the latter.



Bogend Chief.

First-prize three-year-old Clydesdale stallion at Kilmarnock, 1914.

A Point Worth Knowing.

No piece of legislation concerning horsemen particularly has ever been discussed more fully through the press, at public gatherings or in the corner grocery store than has the Stallion Enrolment Act, especially in the Province of Ontario. Yet in spite of all this controversy, daily observations bring to our attention matters that are in direct violation of the Stallion Enrolment Act in Ontario. We do not propose to interpret the law in full, but there are one or two points in connection with the Act that we should like to see understood for the benefit of stallion owners and breeders generally.

The law in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario and Nova Scotia states that every stallion standing for service in these Provinces must be enrolled and that the certificate of enrolment in full shall form a part of the posters or advertising matter issued by the owners and that they shall not contain any illustrations, pedigrees or other matter which is untruthful or misleading. We have seen several posters of late in Ontario that simply have "Government enrolment" inscribed across the top. This is superfluous and has no meaning whatever. For anyone who has acquainted himself with the context of this Act knows that the stallion must be enrolled or the owner is incriminating himself in the eyes of the law. The negligible and misleading feature is that it does not state whether the animal is pure bred, grade or scrub. The enrolment form as issued by the Stallion Enrolment Board informs the breeder at once where the particular horse may be classed and under the

LIVE STOCK.

Some of England's Utility Sheep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Hampshire Down is one of the most popular and widely-distributed breeds of sheep in Southern England. Its crosses also seem in great favor with sheep breeders and the reason for this is probably to be found in the fact that they impart size as well as fine quality to their progeny. Large, coarse sheep are thus improved by the introduction of Hampshire Down blood, while small breeds yield finer lambs in consequence of the crossing. The Hampshire Down was most likely the result of crossing the old Wiltshire white-faced horned sheep and the Berkshire Knot with the Southdown. The distinguishing characteristics of the Hampshire are black faces and legs, Roman noses, and lacking horns. The heads have a heavy appearance, and the sheep are of the large type, but lower set than the Shropshire Downs. At twelve months old they turn out about 80 lb. to 100 lb. carcass weight.

It is a breed very suitable for the close-folding system, as is so largely the practice on big arable farms. There is one disadvantage: they are very liable to foot-rot on clay soils. In favor of the Hampshire much can therefore be said, and they should show to the best advantage on dry, light soils, where the folding system is the general practice.

The earliness of maturity of improved Hampshire sheep as a breed is well-known, and also the merits of the system of feeding which can produce it. The three factors necessary for its achievement are, first the breed, second the mode of feeding, and third the peculiar soil and climate of a southern country adapted for the growth of summer fodder, as well as of good root crops. To bring out a 12 stone lamb at eight months old is quite possible in the case of this breed.

It is necessary to feed the dam liberally, in order that her milk may be both plentiful and rich, and with this end in view she should be given an allowance of 1 lb. of cake per day. This, together with hay and turnips or swedes, constitutes the diet which is continued for at least ten weeks, or until such time as it is considered advisable to lower the amount of cake or corn given to the ewes, so as to increase that given to the lambs. Both ewes and lambs should be comfortably housed at night in a well-littered and well-sheltered pen, and should have daily access to a fold of turnips, and receive their cake and hay regularly.

The Shropshire in many qualities resembles the Hampshire, but it can easily be distinguished by its wool-covered head. Shropshires are heavier than Southdowns, both as regards carcass and fleece, while the mutton runs the Southdown close as regards quality. They are the result of crossing the old Morfe Common breed with Leicester, Cotswold, and finally with the Southdown. The sheep are very hardy, and seem easily acclimatized, and this is one of the chief reasons why they are so suitable for Scotland, where sheep of the Down type are required. The chief characteristics are dark brown faces without speckles, short dark ears, head and cheeks covered with short wool and legs black. The Shropshire is to be preferred where mutton of good quality is desired, and the Southdown is not found large enough. The ewes are also very prolific, and the rams especially good for crossing, owing to their general adaptability and prepotence. They produce a goodly fleece of high quality wool.

The Lincolnshire Long Wool is the largest breed of sheep in the British Islands. It produces an enormous weight of fleece which is of fine quality. A Lincoln fleece has been known to weigh 30 lb., while hog fleeces sometimes average 14 lbs. each. The original Lincoln was greatly improved by crossing with the new Leicester. Its chief points are faces and legs always white. Long wool and sheep of very large size, wethers sometimes being 25 lb. to 30 lb. per quarter. They are mostly seen on the Lincoln Wolds and neighboring counties. The sheep are almost immune from foot-rot and thus the breed is to be recommended on wet land, and soils liable to foot-rot. They also stand exposure well, and can be depended upon for heavy lambs and plenty of wool.

London, Eng.

G. T. BURROWS.

Do something practical towards better roads when at the annual road work this season. Put on real gravel, not sand and stones, or better yet give a good application of broken stone.

On Dehorning Cattle.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

This is the best time of year to dehorn cattle. Nearly all agricultural papers are advising the use of Caustic Potash when calves are about three days old to prevent the growth of horns, but the writer found that in his case at least, this method defeated the purpose. Cows that have been dehorned when calves, use their heads almost as viciously as if they had not been dehorned, and although they cannot tear one another, they frequently do serious damage. They are liable too to be hard on fences, throwing off poles or batons and breaking down wire. If however their horns are allowed to grow till they are coming two years of age, and are then removed the cow is practically quieted for life. As yearlings they are learning that their horns are their means of defence, but they have not yet been able to do any injury. When their horns are taken off at this age they are completely defenceless, and are hardly ever troublesome. The writer has been dehorning regularly at this age for some years. About fifteen years ago we first dehorned cattle. A valuable mare had been hooked, and the experiment was the result. Of ten cows milking we dehorned nine, the remaining one was old and was besides very quiet. That evening some of them did not eat all their feed, and they were off in milk from two to nine pounds each. The next morning they all took their feed as usual and were off from four to nine pounds each. The following evening all except one were up to the old standard and inside of a week we were getting from twenty to thirty pounds more milk daily from our ten cows than we had been before they were dehorned. That

Shearing Sheep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Unlike most farm animals the sheep, with its outer covering, has a source of revenue which goes a long way in paying for its keep during the winter. The ewe flock, while providing nourishment for the growing foetus, have been steadily adding length and weight to their fleeces as well, and in the spring the removal and sale of this, which has provided warmth and protection throughout the winter, brings a handsome return.

In all the large sheep ranching countries, where flocks of several thousand are kept, the shearing season is one of the busiest. All the work must be accomplished in a short time for each particular district, hence, in many cases, the work has been handed over to experts. These men do the work by contract or charge a flat sum-for-each animal. They begin in the earlier districts, travelling to the colder sections as the season opens up. Large shearing sheds are often erected for the purpose of shearing and storing of wool. Every precaution is taken to insure quickness, cleanliness and thoroughness in the work, hence we find that the intelligent methods practiced at shearing time in such countries as Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain add greatly to the quality and price of their wool when placed for sale in the large wool markets of the world.

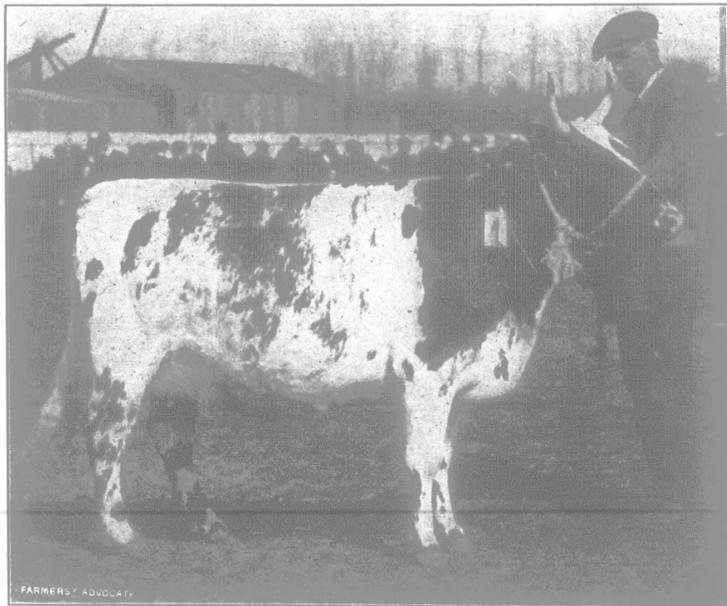
Conditions in the Dominion of Canada are very different. Small flocks of ten to one hundred in number are scattered here and there throughout the country, some sections having more, others less. Very little thought has been put into any particular division of the sheep industry, practically no thought whatever into

shearing. The work has been performed in a careless manner, a few men being efficient in the work, but the large majority unskilled, many farmers with a small flock of ten to fifteen ewes shearing on the ground, others in a stall of the cow stable, hence our wool is contaminated at this time with materials that might easily be avoided. While it is true that our conditions will not allow us to undertake such elaborate buildings, as those countries where sheep alone are kept, however, there are principals which apply either in a large or small way.

Where the custom of having the ewe lambs on grass is followed, shearing usually takes place before the real hot weather sets in. Some men prefer to delay shearing until rather late, hoping to gain in weight of wool

owing to an increase in oil or yolk. There is little to be gained by delay because considerable wool is likely to pull out and be lost, and, moreover, sheep lose flesh very rapidly if not shorn before hot weather arrives. There is also danger of the lambs eating some of the wool, which is likely to result in the formation of wool balls and consequently death. Good dry weather should be selected for shearing. If the flock has been washed time should be given for the wool to become thoroughly dry. It is always advisable to tag the ewes before shearing. Cleaner wool is assured as well as cleanliness to the operator. Shears used for this purpose should be cleaned before being used for other work. No attempt should be made to remove the dirty wool or tags with a shearing machine. The plates are likely to be broken or notched and the sheep cut as well.

The old-time method of shearing with the hand shears is rapidly giving place to the shearing machine. Less skill is needed to operate the machine with the same efficiency as the hand shears. There is little danger of cutting unless carelessly handled. The ends of the teat may be cut off or serious cuts inflicted, but this should not be tolerated under any consideration. The position in which the sheep is held while the various parts of the body are being shorn can be best learned by watching a skilled workman at work. The legs of a sheep should never be tied while being shorn. Experience enables the operator to place the sheep in a proper position for shearing every part of the body, and one in which the operator, if efficient, has perfect control of the animal. There is no animal that submits itself



A Nice Type.

Ayrshire cow, winner of championship and the Derby at Kilmarnock, 1914.

Spring we used the Caustic Potash on our calves, as we did also for the next two years. The poll cows gave us considerable trouble and we attribute the loss of some premature calves to the fighting of the cows. Since that time we have dehorned regularly and with the best of results. If done at this time of year, the cut is healed before the flies become troublesome.

P. E. I.

THEODORE ROSS.

Docking Lambs.

In recent issues several contributed articles have appeared relating to the methods practiced by sheepmen in docking their lambs. No doubt there are thousands of lambs in the country yet to be docked and for those who may be called upon to attend to the operation we may say we know of no better plan than to stand the lamb up on all four of his legs with an attendant holding him while the operator cuts the tail from below upwards, with a sharp knife. All that is necessary is to double the tail down over the knife and make the cut close enough up to the back of the lamb. By this method the knife slips between the vertebrae and there is far less injury than where the old method of laying the tail on a board and cutting it off with a chisel is practiced. This often drives the chisel or knife, if the latter be used, directly through one of the vertebrae causing considerable pain and set-back to the lamb. We would urge sheep breeders not to neglect the practice of docking their lambs. Do it while the lambs are young, from one to two weeks of age.

so readily to gentle yet skillful manipulation as the sheep.

As soon as each sheep is finished the fleece should be neatly and properly rolled. Paper cord may be used for tying. Any droppings or dirt that may have accumulated while shearing should be swept and cleaned up before commencing the next sheep. A clean, dry room may be used for storing the wool until shipment.

There is no excuse for any farmer shearing in a dirty place, because there is always a place in every barn that can be made perfectly clean with very little preparation. Now that more of our wool is likely to go to the States, where it will be sold according to grade and condition, it will pay handsomely to see that more care is taken with it.

Macdonald College, Que. A. A. MacMILLAN.

The Guardian Angel of the Stock Industry.

The live stock of any country depends more or less upon the activities of the breeders of pure bred stock. The gratifying condition exists where a good average line of stock may be found in the neighborhood but to procure this there must be pure-bred sires standing for service that are first, of the right type and kind and second, though no less important, prepotent and capable of stamping their likeness upon their progeny. This condition of affairs will be brought about most speedily by a recognition of the value of a long-pedigreed animal whose progenitors have been true to the breed and with whom no inferior animals have been mated which may allow of the out-cropping of undesirable characteristics. It is the aim of the breed societies in Canada to maintain their respective breeds in as pure a form as possible and by placing the records in the hands of the central body, in close touch with the Dept. of Customs, and made up of representatives from the different breeds, it is possible to watch the importations and Canadian-bred animals in such a way as to keep abuses from creeping in and to make our system of records universally recognized as without a superior in the world. A few breeders may at times revolt against the rigidity of our system but it is for the good of the live stock industry and most breeders live to rejoice that we have a system based on integrity.

The Census of June, 1911, reveals the number of pure-bred animals in Canada, to be divided among the different classes as follows: Horses, 33,133; fifteen different breeds of cattle included 123,831 head; fourteen breeds of sheep numbered 53,617 head, and the nine breeds of swine existing at that time included 56,447 head.

This is the most accurate estimate that can be gathered of the number of pure-bred stock in Canada, but since that time many have been imported and, of course, many have died. The report of the National Record Board for 1913 shows the importations to cover 111 swine, 270 sheep, 387 cattle and 2087 horses, making a grand total of 2,855 head of pure-bred stock imported into Canada, chiefly from Great Britain and the United States. Ayrshires were most numerous among the breeds of cattle and Clydesdales in horses, numbering 647 head. These animals were dispersed very widely over the Dominion, many of them going to the Western Provinces.

The registrations for 1913 were as follows: swine, 11,499; sheep, 3,934; cattle, 16,177 and horses 6,237, making a total of 37,847. This number would include, of course, those imported from other countries as well as Canadian-bred stock. One society, the Holstein-Friesian Association has not yet affiliated with the National Record Board. It is a large and prosperous association and were its numbers of imported and registered animals included in this number it would add to them very materially.

An association may proclaim animals registered in its books as pure bred but the status of the same association may not be recognized by our National Record Board. Under these circumstances the owner is deprived of many advantages that accrue from having his animal registered in that system of records and may be debarred from exhibiting his stock at many of the leading Canadian shows where only animals recorded in the National Records are allowed to compete. Since the nationalization of the Records in 1905 a great impetus to pure-bred stock raising has been noticeable owing to the stability of the scheme and Canada now has a line of pure-bred stock of which she may well be proud. Purchasers should, however, acquaint themselves with the status of all associations in which stock is registered that they may be interested in and not encumber themselves with individuals whose standing and breeding is not recognized as equal to that of our established breeds. In other countries there are minor societies not recognized by the leading associations of their own land and when stock registered in those unrecognized associations is introduced into Canada it leads to diffi-

culties and often results in the animals being classed as grades which is the inevitable outcome in Ontario as applied to stallions.

Make a Calf Paddock.

With summer again at hand it becomes necessary to find some suitable place for the calves. Too many are kept in close confinement and not allowed enough outdoor exercise and fresh air. True, during the very hot weather of summer when the flies are particularly bad it is better to keep the calves inside in a darkened box stall during the day than to compel them to remain out in an unprotected paddock pestered from morning till night by flies, but they should be out part of the time and the best practice is to allow them the run of a good-sized grass plot during the night if possible. However, we would much rather have the calves outside altogether than to have them kept closely confined day and night and would urge readers who are interested in the improvement of their stock through the keeping of the best female calves raised each year to prepare a paddock close to the barn and grow on it or near to it suitable crops for feeding the calves during the summer months. If there are plenty of trees in the paddock the calves will not suffer much from being out day as well as night. Readers will find that it means a great deal to the first year's growth of the calves to give them fairly free range and plenty of green feed together with the skim milk or new milk, as the case may be, which they get the first few months.

Better Accommodation for Sheep at Guelph Winter Fair.

The sheep breeders who make it a practice to exhibit at the Guelph Winter Fair petitioned the Board recently asking for better accommodation. The petition has been placed before the Secretary, R. W. Wade, who, in a reply to one of the men interested, assured the sheep exhibitors that the Executive will do everything in its power to improve the present inadequate accommodation for the sheep exhibitors. The over-crowding of sheep should be remedied, and it is gratifying to note that the Executive are willing to do everything possible to facilitate matters.

THE FARM.

Farm Engineering.

SOME ESSENTIALS IN SMALL IRRIGATION PRACTICE.

It is now recognized that practically all crops may be benefited by proper irrigation where water is cheap and plentiful. It is not as universally known that proper drainage is essential to make the benefits from irrigation as large as possible. The danger without drainage is that the raising of the ground water with consequent capillary rise and evaporation will cause too great an accumulation of undesirable soil salts in the surface layers of earth. This is a subject that has attracted the attention of many experts, and is what is referred to when the statement is made that continued irrigation is the



Dates of Seeding in Roots, Macdonald College, 1912.

Photo taken July 12.

cause of soil deterioration. Proper cultivation of irrigated lands and care in the use of water will do much to offset the disadvantage of poor drainage. Cultivation of the soil after applying the water will prevent rapid evaporation, and will allow the crops the full use of the water applied, thus making for economy in water.

The desirability of cultivation leads to the belief that the method known as subirrigation is the best one to follow. It has received much thought and study, but the results from it are entirely unsatisfactory, because of the initial outlay involved and the fact that for many crops the inequalities of distribution are fatal. The furrow system is, on the other hand, the cheapest, simplest and probably the most widely used method. Lately, too, a method of sprinkling has been used with success on small fields, known in some sections as the "Skinner Irrigation System."

Particularly on sloping fields is the furrow system easily laid out. The furrows are run down the slope either directly or diagonally on an angle, depending upon the amount of the grade. The steeper the grade, of course, the nearer to the horizontal the furrows should be cut. The main feeding furrow runs along the ends of the lateral furrows at the top of the grade. More than one main or flume will be needed in most cases, these being spaced apart down the grade a distance depending upon the distance a stream will run in the branch furrows. No rule can be given for this, as it depends entirely upon how much water is flowing, that is, upon the size of the stream, and also upon the character of the soil.

The Skinner System requires an elevated tank or a pump connected to a water source, and able to keep up a continuous supply for the desired period of time. The main sprinkler pipes are usually not over two hundred and fifty feet long, but there may be a number of them. Every three or four feet there are outlets or faucets. The pipes for lengths such as this are two inch, and the outlets are three-quarter inch pipes. A supply which will provide about fifty pounds pressure is satisfactory for a system of this kind, and there are several working well under somewhat less pressure. A water supply of 1,000 barrels will supply an acre and one-half with sufficient moisture for about four days during the dry season. Obviously this system is of greatest value in small plots, and the operation of the various sections of pipe may be regulated to suit the particular needs.

In every case it must be remembered that irrigation, which provides continuous moisture, is better than one soaking and then a dry spell followed by another soaking. Little and often is best.

Nova Scotia.

R. P. CLARKSON.

Some Pointers for Seeding Roots.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There has been a general tendency within recent years throughout the country to grow mangels instead of swedes. This is in a way a good sign because it indicates progression. The man who makes a success of mangel growing knows something about farming. You can grow some other crops in a haphazard way; you may even get a reasonable crop of swedes or turnips by slipshod methods, but you can not get mangels that way.

At the same time it may be questionable whether it is advisable to make the change so complete as some men seem inclined to do. While it must be admitted that mangels, on good land and in favorable seasons, outyield swedes in Southern Ontario and Western Quebec generally; it should be clearly understood that these two ideal conditions, good soil and favorable seasons, do not occur always and everywhere. And just here I should like to emphasize, that mangels require a deep, rich soil in good heart. They can not as a rule, compete with swedes or turnips on weak land, even if this has had a heavy dressing of farmyard manure with a liberal supplement of commercial fertilizers. Mangels give too small a yield after cold and rainy summers, while swedes are not unfavorably influenced by a cool or wet season. Again, a warm and dry period very

often sets back the swedes through subsequent attacks from aphids and mildew. On the other hand, if the heat and drought are not too excessive mangels suffer comparatively little, at least on deep soils. We see thus, that these two kinds of roots complement each other in more than one way.

Under ordinary circumstances it might therefore be advisable to grow

both kinds, mangels and swedes, even if preference should be given to the one or the other. On a good mangel farm I would thus plant one third to one fourth of the root area with swedes, and if my land were not in such a high state of culture as to produce mangels to perfection I would make swedes my main crop, but still reserve a piece of my root land for mangels. This arrangement would tend to equalize to some extent the influence of seasonal differences on the total root crop. And in view of the fact that mangels, on the whole, are better keepers than swedes, it would also provide roots for a longer feeding period.

While it may be at least relatively easy to decide in regard to kind, i. e., whether preference should be given to mangels or swedes in each particular case, it is decidedly difficult to choose in regard to variety. Among the mangels at pre-

sent offered on the market we find, as a rule, the best varieties in the intermediate class. If now, for instance, different lots of "Yellow Intermediate Mangels" were identical, when bought under this name from different seedsmen, there would be no difficulty in obtaining good seed. Such, however, is not the case. One can pick out at least four distinct types of mangels offered at present under the name of "Yellow Intermediate." I

would advise those who have not already bought their supply of mangel seed, to ask for "Danish Sludstrup" as being one of the best strains of "Yellow Intermediate" on the Canadian market. Where the soil is too shallow or too heavy for the intermediate mangel, the globe-shaped or the cylindrical type should be preferred, as represented by the "Yellow Globe" and "Ideal or Yellow Eckendorfer" respectively.

Available swede seed seems to be more reliable than the mangel seed, and several good varieties may be obtained from the dealers. But real strains are scarce just as in the case of mangels. Broadly speaking, the globe-shaped swede types are better bred than the tankard shaped, and for myself I prefer such varieties as "Magnum Bonum", "Hall's Westbury" and "Bangholm" to the ordinary quality of "Elephant", "Kangaroo" and other tankard swedes.

"It is never too late", is a good and comforting phrase. Nevertheless, one should be very careful in the application of it, at least in regard to preparation of land and dates of seeding for roots. It is too late now to create absolutely first class soil conditions where part of the work has not already been done, through double ploughing and topworking between ploughings last fall. But we can still do the next best thing, that is give the root land a good spring cultivation. In all spring operations we ought to bear in mind the necessity of preserving the winter moisture. The soil should, if possible, always be "closed up" with a spike tooth harrow or some other smoothening implement after plowing, discing or cultivating.

Straw manure should not be used in spring time, as the straw tends to dry out the land and is apt to clog the tools during summer operations. It has also been claimed by some investigators that straw manure, used in large quantities, favors the activity of denitrifying bacteria and that it may on this account reduce the fertility of the soil. If the land has not been, or can not be, supplied with sufficient quantities of well-rotted stable manure, commercial fertilizers may be advantageously employed. It can almost be taken for granted that an application of nitrogenous fertilizers will prove economical in root growing. And while it is necessary to conduct a fertilizer experiment in order to determine the manurial requirements of a certain soil, an addition of phosphoric acid and potash will prove beneficial in the majority of cases.

Liquid manure is the cheapest nitrogenous fertilizer we have, and it should not be allowed to remain unemployed or to flow to waste as happens on most farms. Besides nitrogen, it contains a fair amount of potash, but practically no phosphoric acid. On soils deficient in this latter element an addition to liquid manure of Superphosphate or Basic Slag will therefore prove beneficial.

In the Province of Quebec we have generally had good results from the application of:-

- 75-100 lbs. Nitrate of Soda
- 75-100 lbs. Sulphate of Ammonia
- 250-300 lbs. Superphosphate
- 75-130 lbs. Muriate of Potash

in addition to 15-20 tons of good barnyard manure per acre. I believe, that heavier applications of fertilizers for roots would pay well on many farms, but this ought to be ascertained by accurate experiments before too much money is invested. The potash and the phosphate should be spread early in spring. The nitrogen should be distributed shortly before seeding when given in such small quantities as above mentioned. Where heavier applications are used, especially of Nitrate of Soda, it is better to apply part of the nitrogen before seeding and the rest as a top dressing at singling time.

Plant your roots as soon as the soil is in good condition to receive the seed, and remember always that it is better and cheaper to fight the weeds before rather than after seeding. Early seeding has invariably given the best results in the experiments of the Cereal Husbandry Department, Macdonald College. Mangels seeded on the 8th of May have on the average of three years yielded 5½ tons more roots per acre than mangels seeded on the 22nd of May, and 15½ tons more than those seeded on the 8th of June. In the case of Swedes there has been a difference of 15½ tons from seeding on the 8th of May, as compared with seeding on the 22nd of June, in favor of early seeding.

Whether seeding ought to be done on drills or

on flat land is a question which caused a great deal of comment in other root growing countries a few years ago, but it is now generally agreed that seeding on drills, or ridges, ought to be the exception, not the rule. The arguments offered in support of seeding on the flat are even more valid in Canada than in those countries with their comparatively moist summers and cheaper labor. On shallow, extremely weedy or poorly drained land seeding on drills is preferable. On deep, well-drained soils flat land culture not only results in a more reliable germination and a better preservation of the moisture than it is possible to obtain in drill culture, but it will also permit the use of the weeder or tilting harrow shortly after seeding, for weed killing and mulching purposes, and will thus tend to lower the cost of production.

Early seeding combined with relatively heavy seeding adds in a large measure to the attainment of a good stand, which is very essential to a good yield. People have shaken their heads when I have recommended 15 lbs. of Mangel seed or 4 lbs. of swede seed per acre for average conditions with rows 25 inches to 30 inches apart. I will admit that good results have been obtained with lower rates of seeding where the seed bed has been exceptionally fine, but those instances are rare and far between. On my travels, during the last two summers in different parts of Eastern Canada, I have seen only five root fields in which the stand was perfect. And in the majority of the other fields the poor stand, resulting at a rough estimate in a loss of from two to fifteen tons of roots per acre, was due to an insufficient quantity of seed.

Our discussion may be summed up in the following short advice: Extend mangel growing on good land only; use good seed, plenty of it; and sow early in well-prepared soil.

PAUL A. BOVING,
Macdonald College.

Fishing That is Half Farming.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Most people like an occasional dish of oysters. It is an item on the bill of fare that is, at the right time and in the right place, so popular as to even be fashionable, and not only along the sea-coast, but away into the heart of the continent, oysters are sought by housekeepers and caterers when they wish to provide a particularly good "spread". But very often they are eaten, as a great deal of our modern food is eaten, without any thought as to where they came from.

The oyster is a very humble fish in its native state. To be sure, pearls are sometimes found inside its shell, but usually it is without any such aristocratic ornaments and is merely a dirty, muddy, hard-shelled animal substance that does not look at all inviting. Nearly all the oysters used in Canada come from the Atlantic coast, though British Columbia produces some too. Prince Edward Island is famed as the great oyster province of the Dominion, and from there barrels of the tasty fish are shipped to the city markets further inland.

Scientifically the oyster is known as a bivalve—a shell with two valves. These two valves, or halves, are joined together with a hinge which nature so skilfully fashioned that it allows the oyster to gape and thus to draw in some water. In sea-water there are always minute solid portions of animal and vegetable life, and it is on these that the oyster lives. It does not go out to sea like other fish, and it does not even swim, but lies half-buried in the mud not far below the surface. The egg of the fish, from which it is reproduced, fastens itself upon some smooth, hard surface and stays there for the rest of its life. It is full grown in about three years.

A queer way of living and growing is that of the oyster, one would think; but it is as nature made it, and although it seems a much more idle way than that of the fishes which swim great distances and work for their daily food, it is none the less wonderful.

Sometimes, however, there is a little doubt as to whether we should speak of oyster fishing or oyster farming. The days when oysters were very plentiful are nearly past, and the supply can now be kept up only by planting them and cultivating them under proper conditions. That is why we sometimes speak of oyster "farming", for getting a crop of fish that has been carefully cultivated seems more like farming than fishing.

Culture, or artificial growth, is nowadays recognized as the only means of keeping the oyster industry in existence. The demand has greatly increased in recent years, while the supply has very seriously diminished. In the earlier days there was a great deal of reckless waste, just as there was in the case of the tree. Men found, for instance, that there was lime in the shells, and they used to dig up the oysters and burn

them, just to get the lime from them. Then again, even when they gathered them for eating only, they took them in all sizes, small as well as large, and thus gave them no chance to grow. In these ways, and by reckless over-fishing, the supply was so seriously drained that it has never fully recovered itself, and to-day Canada's oyster fisheries are dying out. The Government reports show that while in 1882 there was a harvest of 64,646 barrels, there were only 27,299 barrels in 1907. This greatly reduced supply was not nearly enough for the Canadian market, and nearly \$370,000 was paid out for oysters imported from other countries, chiefly from the United States.

The Government has had men engaged on special investigations of the oyster industry, and they report that Canada could easily produce enough for its own markets if proper care had been taken and if there were better protective laws even now. But there has been some dispute as to whether the Dominion or the provinces have control of the fisheries, and so the laws have not been made as good as they should be. The lobster, that other hard-shelled denizen of the Atlantic, has suffered in much the same way.

It would, indeed, be a pity if our supply of oysters were ever to become exhausted. We are told by the experts that it need not, if proper measures are taken at once to save it. Culture, or oyster farming, is the only hope of keeping this tasty bivalve with us, and the people who live along the coast are being urged to plant oyster beds of their own and thus ensure a constant supply.

These oyster beds are selected in places where the current is not too strong and where the seabed is shelving and covered by mud and gravel deposits. To get the oysters up from such beds the fishermen use great tongs, about twenty feet long, each half of which is fitted with teeth like a hand-rake. Leaning over his boat, the fisherman gathers up a tongful of mud, with the oysters sticking in it, and brings it to the surface, where he picks out the full-sized fish and throws the small ones back. When he gets to shore, if he is not ready to market his catch at once, he puts them in floats where the water flows in and out and where the oysters can be kept nicely until he wants to ship them. Then he lifts them out with heavy forks into baskets or barrels.

The oysters from which the pearls come—the same pearls that we admire so much at the jeweler's—are the strangest of all fish. And the way in which the pearls are made is the strangest process in the making of fine stones and jewels. A grain of sand finds its way into the inner organism of the oyster, through its open valves, and there, since the oyster cannot do anything with it, it sets up an irritation. By this means a secretion gathers around the offending substance, and in due time it hardens into what we call a pearl. The pearl-oysters are found chiefly off the coast of Ceylon and the Persian Gulf, where the fishermen gather them by diving to depths of sixty or seventy feet.

In Canada we seek oysters not for their pearls, although a few inferior ones have been found even off our own shores, but for their value as food. In shell or in cans they are familiar to nearly everyone, and we may hope that there will always be enough to give us all at least an occasional taste.

Alberta. AUBREY FULLERTON.

Winter Silo Filling.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The time for planting corn for silage purposes is almost here, and I thought it might be of interest to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to know of an experiment which I tried last year and which proved successful. It is always difficult, in planting corn for this purpose, to know just what acreage to put in in order to have enough and yet not have too much left over. This, of course, depends to a great extent on the season, and the size to which the corn grows.

I have two silos, one 12 feet by 28 feet, and the other 12 feet by 20 feet. Last year I planted 12 acres of corn, which I thought, under ordinary conditions, would just be about sufficient to fill them. The season proved very satisfactory, and the result was that I had a very large crop. After filling my silos early in October and re-filling them towards the end of that month, I found that I still had enough corn to fill another the same size as the smaller one. I did not wish to build another, so decided to feed from the smaller silo and re-fill it when it was emptied. I had the corn carefully stoked in the field, and did not put it into the silo until about the middle of January. I then commenced feeding from the larger silo and continued this until about the first of March, when I started to use that put in in January. I expected that my milk supply would drop a certain amount when I did this, as the corn seemed dryer

when put into the silo. This, however, was not the case, and with feeding same amount as I had been previously, I could detect no difference whatever. I, therefore, feel satisfied that winter silo filling is quite satisfactory, and is much more profitable, provided you have a sufficient amount of corn left over, than feeding it to the cattle in the stalks. In future, I will not hesitate to make sure of planting enough, and feel sure that anyone who tries this will be perfectly satisfied with the result.

York Co., Ont.

ARCHIE MUIR.

A Milestone in Rural Financing.

Agriculturists, as a rule, have an inbred abhorrence of "being in debt" and it has been a general practice to curtail expenses, delay improvements and carry on all operations in a miserly way to escape the claws of the money lender and evade the relentless interest toll. Encumbrances levied through expenditures for luxuries and unnecessary acquisitions are unwise, but floating loans to carry on productive enterprises is an habitual and legitimate practice of trade. Commercial concerns borrow all the money their rating will allow and financiers will advance and if the farmers would look on this practice in its true and commercial light and run the farm as a business enterprise it would transform the farm into a modern factory. This unfavorable view of mortgaging land has grown out of a cruel system operated by money lenders but the time has come in Canada when rural credit may be obtained on a safe and satisfactory basis.

Recently the Peoples' Banks in the Province of Quebec were explained in these columns and an Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association assented to in December, 1913 will furnish the farmers of that Province with a source of money that should assist them in the development of their lands and bring the interest toll to a legitimate basis.

This association is engineered by two executive heads. There is a body of commissioners, three in number, appointed by the Lieut.-Governor in Council and who ultimately will hold office for five years. It is their duty (a) To approve or reject applications for loans; (b) to issue certificates of membership; (c) to organize members in the local groups; (d) to issue bonds upon the security of first mortgages on farm lands; (e) to make provision for keeping an accurate account of all the business of the company; (f) to employ and fix the remuneration of such clerical help, inspectors and other officers or employees as may be required to do all things which the association in its corporate capacity may do when not forbidden by the by-laws.

One commissioner shall be designated Managing Commissioner and shall receive sufficient remuneration as may be determined by the Lieut.-Governor in Council. He is the only individual of the two executive bodies who is allowed a salary. The other members receive no salary for their services as such, but shall be entitled to a per diem allowance together with their actual cost of transportation to and from meetings of the commissioners or other business of the association.

The other executive body, called the Advisory Board, shall consist of fifteen members; five of whom shall be appointed by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, five by leading organizations of the Province and five shall be elected by ballot at the general meeting of the association. It will be their duty to inspect the accounts and business of the association, to direct the policy of the commissioners in conducting the affairs of the association and report all such conditions to the annual meeting.

Community organization is to be the corner stone of this structure and no member can endow himself with the advantages of the association through a loan unless he gather around him at least nine other members who will approve of his loan and organize themselves into a body subsidiary to the general association. They in turn elect their own chairman and secretary and are entitled to one vote at the annual meeting through one delegate by whom they may be represented. Under this organization the central body can not stand to lose for each loan bears the approval and indorsation of at least nine associates and in case of any defaultation the delinquent's obligations are levied upon the other members of the local society in proportion to the original face value of their loans.

No loan shall be made by the association to a member except upon the security of a first mortgage on farm land situated in the province and such loan shall be expended on permanent improvements to the property mortgaged as security or on productive purposes connected with the development of such property or on the payment of liability previously incurred for such purposes. No loan shall be made for an amount greater

than 40 per centum of the commissioners' valuation of the property offered as security. Loans thus procured must extend over a period of fifteen years and not more than twenty-five years.

The rate of interest to be charged by the association on its loans shall be such as will be sufficient but no more than sufficient to pay the interest on and the cost of marketing its securities, the expense of conducting the business and the creation of a reserve fund; the association shall not seek to earn and shall not pay any profits.

Readers might be interested in the source of this money so loaned and how such a quantity of money might be procured as will answer the requirements of that system of credit. The mortgages thus placed in the hands of the association as security for the loans are pooled and given as security for the bonds which will be sold. In addition to this security the Government will guarantee all bonds and interest charges thereon. These bonds secured by farm land, the main source of wealth in the Province and furthermore guaranteed by the Government should have a ready sale on the bond markets of the world.

In addition to this the Government has provided for the payment of the managing commissioner's salary for a term of three years and pay to the commissioners any sum not exceeding the amount granted by the Legislature for that purpose which may be required to cover the expenses incurred in the organizations of the association and of the local groups.

There are two points in connection with this movement which are worthy of some consideration. In the first place no agriculturist can borrow money except on a first mortgage. Apparently the benefit of the association will not reach the man who is in most urgent need of money but will be placed at the disposal of him who already has his farm freed from encumbrances or has a small liability which may be transferred to the association provided it and the loan do not exceed 40 per cent. of the value of his property. In the second place government assistance is beneficial in many cases but this association lacks that spirit of self-dependence and self-help so pro-



Sir Houwtje De Kol Butter Boy.

At the head of the Holstein herd of R. V. Demaray, Kerwood, Ont., to be dispersed at auction, May 22nd.

nounced in the organization of the Peoples' Banks of the Province of Quebec. The commissioners in this Association in whose hands rests the engineering of the scheme are appointed directly or indirectly by the Government and are not left to the selection of the members of the Association for whom and by whom the association is to be organized and whom it is to benefit. Notwithstanding these minor points which are a matter of individual opinion the movement is worthy and marks an epoch in the evolution of rural financing.

Barley Grows Well on Root Ground.

George R. A. Miller, an Ontario County, Ontario correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate" reports good success with growing barley on root ground of the previous year. His method of cultivation is to go over the land once with the spring-tooth cultivator early in the spring, and allow it to remain in that condition until after the oats are sown, then this land is ploughed about four inches deep and harrowed, after which the seed is sown, which usually gives a good crop of straw and grain.

Kill The Weeds Wholesale.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Weeds may be most successfully fought by killing them on a large scale, and by means of large machinery. There is the matter of cleaning a field by hoe crop, for instance. Most farmers plowed their root land last fall. Already the weed seeds turned up then have germinated. These may be destroyed by the million by a thorough disking or similar method of cultivation. This will leave the land fine on the top, a mulch that when plowed down will be just the thing for conserving soil moisture, and for the spread of the root system of the growing plants. If manure is to be applied this is the time to apply it. In the meantime the seeds that the spring cultivation has stirred up will have germinated. The land should be carefully plowed again and a stroke of the harrow given. If practicable at all it will be a wise thing to allow the weed seeds a few days to germinate, and then the final cultivation and the planting may be proceeded with. The average farmer may sorely begrudge the apparent loss of time incurred in waiting a day or two at this season of the year, but he will find that it will pay him over and over again to kill his weeds before the planting is done. This method saves time when the rush of the haying and harvest is on. It allows the weed killing to be done by the two-horse method. It insures the thorough preparation of the seed bed. It allows all the land to be thoroughly exposed to the sun and air. It admits of cultivation without any considerable disturbance of the root system of the farmer's crop.

York Co., Ont.

W. D.

THE DAIRY.

What of the Markets for Cheese and Butter?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The opening season for creameries and cheseries is always an anxious time for owners, managers, salesmen, patrons and buyers. How is the market going to go? is a question many are asking themselves at the present time. My observations lead me to conclude that in one respect, at least, we have the same condition each year. This condition is; that invariably the buyers talk low prices at the beginning of the season. In the language of the street, they "knock" the market in the spring, and "boost" it in the fall, after they have bought the season's goods. All this is quite natural, or at least it is human, taking men as you find them. Dairy produce buyers are no worse than others. A French cynic is reported to have said, "The more I see of humanity, the more respect I have for dogs."

On this question of "knocking" the dairy market, it might be worth repeating what a well-known trade journal said recently: "Everyone seems to be talking lower prices, as if there were no bottom to the market; but the question arises as to whether it is wise to hammer the market (for butter) down too low, lest factory-men should turn their attention to cheese." We spent a part of a day recently among buyers of dairy produce. As always, we were received courteously, because no class of men, so far as we have had experience, are more obliging and gentlemanly than the men who are purchasing dairy products. There was one chorus which all sang, "the market for butter and cheese is bound to go the lowest it has done in many years." These men talked twenty cents per pound for butter, and ten cents for cheese. On butter particularly, these men were emphatic—"it must get down to an export basis," they all, with one accord did quote. Well, suppose it does, is this likely to be a calamity? If the Danish, French, Irish and New Zealand farmers are content with export prices, why should not the Canadian farmer be, if he gets a square deal? If we can turn out an article equal to the

Danish, Irish or New Zealand, why should not the export of butter pay? As compared with New Zealand, we have a decided advantage in nearness of market. Personally, we believe it would be a good thing for the creamery business of Canada if we "got down to an export basis," as we should then have to produce goods which would compete with butter in a free trade market, and compete with butters made in nearly every dairy country of the world. If the quality is not good we shall hear about it in a very emphatic manner. Canadian butter has deteriorated since we began making almost entirely for home markets, because almost any sort of stuff that looks like butter can be put off on the Canadian consumer, who, in many cases, does not know good butter from bad, but takes whatever the shopkeeper recommends. Not so the English consumer. The Englishman and the English woman both have an uncomfortable habit of "sticking up for their rights," and of insisting on receiving what they pay for. Both the Canadian and the American creamery industries will be all the better for this invasion of foreign butters. Nothing else, it would seem, will cause our people to "get down to brass tacks" for improving the grade of butter turned out of creameries. All the evidence available points to the fact, that while a lot of good butter has been made during recent years, there has also been a lot of poor stuff manufactured, particularly in Western Ontario. So long as this butter could be sold for a good price, it was impossible to obtain much improvement. The position of such creameries is similar to that of a woman who makes inferior butter and trades it for groceries, dry goods, and tobacco at the country store. So long as the storekeeper takes her butter at the regular price (which he, in most cases, is willing to do, so long as she "takes trade") there will be no improvement in the quality of butter made on that farm. I have heard country merchants say they take in butter allowing full market price for same, then dump it into a shoe box, salt barrel, or any other handy receptacle, and finally sell it for whatever price they could get—perhaps half the price allowed in trade. They say they can better afford to do this than offend a customer by faulting the butter, or paying a lower price. The custom at the store is worth \$200 to \$500 a year, and the profit 25 to 100 per cent. Some of our creameries then appear to be just a step in advance of the old system of bartering butter for tea, coffee, shoes and clothing, so far as effect on quality of goods is concerned, and it is because of this that we are inclined to think, a little competition in an open market will do our creamery business some good. While twenty-cent butter may appear as a horrible nightmare after the run of excellent prices we have had, it might be a blessing in disguise so long as it did not continue too long. A run of hard luck is a good thing for a man or a nation if he, or they are made of the right kind of stuff. In the same issue of the trade journal already referred to, a case is referred to of a man who had failed a number of times in business, but who was eventually successful and retired. On being congratulated he said: "You never were more mistaken if you suppose that my retirement has brought me happiness. Why you may believe me, I feel like a fish out of water. I never was as happy as when I was in the midst of my troubles, as the pleasure I experienced in puffing out of them was supreme."

The writer commends the foregoing to our butter and cheese makers who are feeling a little anxious at the present time when things are looking somewhat blue, especially at the marketing end of the dairy business. A little extra skill in making, a little more attention to the "leaks" in the business, and 1914 may be as successful as any season we have had. Be of good courage. The dairy business is still on a sound basis in spite of "knockers."

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

HORTICULTURE

Currants and Gooseberries.

Currants and Gooseberries formed the subject matter of a bulletin recently compiled by E. F. Palmer of the Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. This work is well illustrated and written from a practical and commercial standpoint. While other kinds of fruit have been planted extensively and sometimes in districts unsuited for their growth, gooseberries and currants, not overly particular in their choice of soils, have in many cases been omitted even from the home garden. As a remunerative crop berries are coming to the front and with the growth of population and increasing consumption of fruit per capita the future is not unfavorable. Jam factories now require immense quantities of berries to meet their orders and they are doing much to make consumption steady rather than seasonal, thereby augmenting the demand. The berries are exposed to a rich, well-drained soil that has been carefully cultivated, the currant and the desir-

of the gooseberry are similar excepting that a little heavier soil and a little moisture might be wisely chosen. If planting can be done more conveniently in the fall than in the spring it is not untimely for they usually winter well and start growth early in the following season. The distance of planting varies somewhat under different circumstances. Where they will only be cultivated one way, four feet apart with rows six feet apart is recommended. Currants are often given a little more room, especially the black currants which are strong growers. If it is intended to cross-cultivate the land, 5 feet apart each way will be found a good distance to set the plants. One prominent black currant grower in the Niagara

District allows the rows to be 7 feet apart and after every third row is left a nine-foot space to facilitate spraying with a power sprayer.

The usually recommended varieties of red currants for Ontario are: Cherry, Fay, Red Cross, Victoria, and Wilder and to this list Greenfield and Perfection might be added. The Cherry and Fay are most extensively planted in Ontario. They are similar in appearance but the stem of the Fay is longer than that of the Cherry, thus facilitating picking. In Gooseberries, Pearl, Downing, Red Jacket, Smith's Improved, of the American varieties, and Whitesmith, Industry and Keepsake of the English varieties are generally considered to be the best.

Canadian Fruit Crop Prospects.

Outlook Good in Nova Scotia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

This Spring the weather conditions in the Annapolis Valley are quite the reverse of last season, when with an April like June, and a May like March, apple buds were prematurely forced into bloom, only to be destroyed by the cold wet weather. This April has had but few warm days, and the trees will be some weeks later in putting forth leaves and blossoms. Other things being equal, past experience has shown that this kind of a season is most favorable for starting a good apple crop. All varieties show a large development of blossom buds, and this is particularly noticeable, as would be expected, in orchards that were very low in production last year. Plums, pears, cherries, etc. all give promise of a full bloom as this, for plums especially, should be the bearing year. This spring has not been favorable for strawberry fields that have not been carefully mulched. With no snow on the ground, and alternate freezing and thawing right through April, many plants have their roots broken, or are thrown entirely out of the ground. Mulching like spraying, pays big dividends seven years out of eight, but too many are ready to take their chances that each year will be the exception. Not many trees will be planted this

Lambton District Optimistic.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In this district at the foot of Lake Huron the apple, plum and cherry trees are all in good shape, and show prospects of a good crop. As for peaches it may be said that they will be a failure here this year, as the prospects now are poor indeed. I do not think it was the heavy frosts in February that killed the buds so much as the late, warm fall which did not allow them to harden and mature before the winter set in. Strawberries and all the smaller fruits look very promising, and unless the season becomes extremely unfavorable the fruit crop will be up to the standard. Much more spraying has been done on the bare wood this spring than in former years, and on the whole the outlook is pleasing to the grower.

Lambton County.

A. J. CLARK.

Grimsby District Peaches Likely Gone.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Although it is a little early yet to feel assured on one's predictions of the 1914 fruit crop and hence unsafe to place too much reliance on any one opinion, still with the swelling and bursting

of the buds always comes a feeling to discuss the outlook and to hazard an opinion varying from the one extreme of "not a peach bud alive in the district" to the other non-committal one of "well, I dunno!" I am going to try to keep between these two extremes and the reader can classify my opinion as he likes.

Peaches are the pivotal crop and the outlook is for a very small one this year. A day or two ago, I travelled from Winona to Jordan, went through several orchards, and did not find one live peach fruit bud. I was not in any orchard within a quarter of a mile of the lake shore and consequently have heard since, that there is where the live fruit buds are. That may be so, but even if so, the crop will still be a very light one—Wolf! Wolf!—I am afraid it is here this year and it will be a big black one for the grower who has all his eggs in one basket.

Other fruits, I think are all in good condition, berries especially. The strawberry patches that I have seen are in excellent condition and promise a good crop. Raspberries and blackberries, although not far advanced, seem to be all right. Currants and gooseberries appear excellent, which is only natural, as last year was an off-season for them. Cherries, both sour and sweet, give promise of another excellent crop. Plums and pears will range from poor to heavy according to variety. Last year there was a heavy crop of both these fruits and consequently many varieties, such as Lombard plums, which are alternate bearers will produce a light crop this season. On the other hand the Reine Claude variety and Gages generally look good for a medium to heavy crop. In pears the standard and most extensively planted variety, the Bartlett, will at best be a medium crop, whilst Gifford and Anjou are full of fruit buds. Koffer orchards vary considerably in prospect.

Apples are not extensively grown here, and I am not familiar enough with their prospects to give an opinion. Grapes are not advanced far enough, the buds having just begun to swell.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

W. R. DEWAR.



Two Good Youngsters.

Included in the sale of Holsteins at Kerwood, Ont., May 22nd, the property of R. V. Demaray. See advertisement.

spring, and nurserymen are having trouble in disposing of their two and three-year-old stock.

This is surely the day of the power sprayer, and perhaps no horticultural district in Canada can boast as many in proportion to its acreage as this Valley. It is certain that no district has any greater need of them, judging by the history of the past two seasons. Fully one hundred and fifty new powers have been sold here this spring, and as the growers are learning which make gives the best satisfaction, much better results can be expected. Of all losing ventures on the farm a poor power sprayer is perhaps the most wasteful of money and temper, for the farmer is not only out the price of his machine, which for the really good ones, is half that of an automobile, but, if the season is like last year loses his crop as well. We are beginning to learn that the time for spraying is very limited.

The United Fruit Companies have just closed the most successful year since their organization. Forty-five co-operative packing companies are now working, all but five or six marketing their fruit through the Central Association. Over 200,000 barrels were handled this past year out of a total crop for Nova Scotia, of about 500,000, and within three years eighty per cent. of the whole crop will probably be marketed by the growers themselves through their own organization. This Company is now giving considerable attention to the buying end of their business, and flour, feeds, seeds, spraying pumps and materials, wire fence, paint for farm buildings, etc., are being bought and distributed to the subsidiary companies.

Nova Scotia.

MANNING ELLS.

British Columbia Has Heavy Bloom.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have not had such promise of a big crop for four years in the Okanagan Valley as we have this year. The fall was unusually mild, with no early fall frosts to top-kill the under-ripened wood. The winter, all through, was mild and cloudy, easing off gradually and keeping cool at night, not hurrying the buds.

This year brings a great many of the new apricot orchards into fruit, and an exceptional yield is expected. Nine thousand cases went out last year, and fully one-third more is looked for this year. This fruit can be picked well on the green side, ripened in transit, and still have practically as good a flavor as the tree-ripened fruit. This will practically insure all the crop getting to the market. Cherries bloomed a week after the light frost, and at the present time (April 28th) are in full bloom. There never was such a promise of a cherry crop nor such a wealth of bloom. The bees are busy, and strong winds during the day and night insure a good setting of fruit. Rains in no way affect this crop as in many places where the cherries split after a rain. If we get any rain during the summer it is generally while the cherries are ripening. Pear slugs gave us a little trouble last season, but did not lessen the crop much, and as lead has to be used we sometimes have to let the spraying go if the fruit is ripe.

Apples right through the valley are promising an exceptionally heavy yield. Pears are in bloom and promise a light crop and are being watched for blight, as it is chiefly while the bloom is on that they become infested. Apples are just beginning to bloom and will require some care. We are looking for an easing off of the blight, because of the care that was given last year. We figure on a thousand cars of apples this season. The blight might reduce this fifteen per cent, but not likely. A large per cent. of these will go out of Canada. Prunes were a good crop last year with over 65,000 crates, and will be considerably more than a third over that this year. Tomatoes we expect this season will more than double the crop of last year. Summerland alone will probably ship 50 cars, but it is difficult to estimate this crop as yet. Plums will be a good crop also. There will probably be over 3,000 cars of produce shipped from the Valley, and over half of that will be tree fruits and tomatoes. The other part largely hay and vegetables.

The Kootneys will probably have a hundred cars of fruit this year, and a good percentage of that will be prunes. The Coast and the Okanagan Valley, which includes a short part of the C. P. R. main line, are the only parts of the province that figure at all heavily in the output of fruit. The Coast will ship heavily in pears, apples and prunes, and will be about the same in total quantities as the Okanagan Valley. Pears will be much heavier there than in the Okanagan.

British Columbia. WALTER M. WRIGHT.

Ottawa Valley Prospects Fair.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Apple trees have come through the winter well in the Ottawa district, and the present outlook is for a good crop this year. The eggs of caterpillars, which were so troublesome last year, are not much in evidence this spring. The native and Americana varieties of plums, which are the great standby in this district, also promise well. The fruit buds of cherries as usual have been badly injured. Bush fruits, including currants, raspberries, gooseberries are in good condition, and there should be a good crop. Strawberries, where mulched, have wintered well, and unless there are spring frosts after they are uncovered there should be a good crop of this fruit. On the whole, therefore, the prospects so far for the fruit crop in the Ottawa Valley are good.

Horticulturist, Ottawa. W. T. MACCOUN.

Conditions in the Guelph District.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Replying to your favor of recent date, would say that fruit trees and plants in this district have wintered well and prospects for fruit are better than the average. Strawberries have suffered slightly, but not to any serious extent. Fruit trees show abundance of blossom buds, and so far, we have had no extremely warm weather to force them too rapidly. Aphids are somewhat in evidence, but there were as many last year at this time as there are now and no special injury resulted.

J. W. CROW.

Dominion-Wide Prospects.

The most outstanding feature of the outlook for fruit in Canada for the season of 1914 is the almost certain failure of the peach crop in the different fruit-growing zones. This is probably due to two circumstances, the winter no doubt is responsible for the destruction of the buds, but in many places the fall was late and warm and the buds did not mature sufficiently before the winter set in. Peaches at best are a rather uncertain crop, and a frequent failure in this line of fruit will tend somewhat to limit future plantations. Apples at the present time promise a satisfactory crop, but there is always the June drop and other circumstances to be considered before the fruit may be harvested. We do not wish to be pessimistic, but there are conditions which always arise to influence the final production. A notable circumstance, too, is the cessation of the mad rush in tree planting. Especially is this true as applied to the principle of absentee landlordism. City people, clergymen, college professors and many "would-be" fruit growers, laboring under the delusion that they have sufficient knowledge and money to develop a successful commercial orchard at long distance, have come to the conclusion that dividends are not so certain and large as they expected, and the planting which is now going on is based on a safer principle.

Plums and cherries promise a good crop, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of orchardists, that plums will not see the same profuseness as was experienced last year. Rarely was there a plum tree in the back lot or fence-side that was not loaded to over-bearing. This has a disastrous effect upon the market, and in many cases plums from large orchards were marketed at a loss last year. Owing to the pear blight which so ruthlessly attacks most varieties of pears and which requires such vigilant attention, pears for many years will be a good price, and growers need not fear very much an over-production in this fruit. Cane berries, owing to their nature of growth and habits of bearing are usually annual in their production, and having wintered well prospects are for a favorable crop. Strawberries, where mulched, are likewise promising, but where this practice of protecting the plants throughout the winter and early spring was neglected the crop is problematical.

POULTRY.

Hens That Pay.

W. H. Dale, a Middlesex Co., Ontario, farmer reports what seems to be a very good year's success with poultry. He had 180 fowl on hand January 1st, 1913, which he valued at 50 cents each, or \$90.00. Interest on same \$4.50. Marketing expenses \$15.00, which with feed brought the total cost up to \$265.27. The proceeds from fowls and eggs sold amounted to \$525.40, leaving a balance of \$260.13. There were extra fowl on hand January 1st, 1914, to bring this up to \$269.63. All the birds consumed at home were valued at 50 cents each, the same as charged in taking stock. Fifty cents is low enough when poultry sells as it does now. In January, 1914, the eggs sold brought \$49.08; in February, \$53.85; in March, \$58.56, and in April, \$61.65. It pays to keep winter layers. In this report the owner estimated that the poultry droppings were of sufficient value to offset the cost of labor. We scarcely think they would be, but at any rate this is a very good record for an ordinary farm flock.

Feeding Young Chicks.

[A few suggestions given by the Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.]

DO NOT FEED TOO SOON.—When the chick is hatched it has a sufficient supply of nourishment in the yolk of the egg to last it for several days. What the chick requires for the first few days is not feed but warmth and rest.

When the chicks are removed to their brooding quarters there should be some coarse sand or fine chick grit scattered where they can have free access to it. They should then be left until they show positive signs of hunger, which would be between the second and third day after hatching. They may then be given some bread crumbs that have been very slightly moistened with milk; this may be scattered on clean sand or chick grit. If being brooded by a hen she will see that no food is allowed to lie around, but if in a brooder that part of the food that the chicks do not pick up in a few minutes should be removed, as nothing in feeding causes so much trouble as leaving food of that nature around until it is sour.

FEED FOR THE FIRST 10 OR 12 DAYS.—The following daily ration of five feeds, given about two and a half hours apart and continued from the time the chicks are two or three days out of the shell until 10 or 12 days of age, may be altered or adapted to suit conditions:

First feed: Dry bread crumbs slightly moistened with milk.

Second feed: Finely cracked, mixed grains or commercial chick feed.

Third feed: Rolled oats.

Fourth feed: Dry bread crumbs moistened with milk.

Fifth feed: Finely cracked, mixed grains.

In addition to the above give the chicks daily a little green food such as grass, lettuce, sprouted oats, etc. Do not have the moistened bread sloppy but in a crumbly state, and during this period let the chicks onto fresh soil or grass every day if possible.

After the chicks are ten days to two weeks old coarser foods may be allowed. The infertile eggs may be boiled and mixed with the mash food, and the bread and milk discontinued. Hoppers in which is put cracked grains and dry mash or rolled oats may be placed where the chicks can have free access to them. As soon as they become accustomed to the hoppers, all hand feeding except the mash may be discontinued. If the chicks are on range it will be found that after a time they will get careless about coming when called, at which time the mash may be dropped, and dependence placed entirely on the hopper feeding.

Place grit and water, also a dish of sour milk if possible, where the chicks will have free access to them. Nothing provides animal food in better form than does milk, the chicks like it and thrive on it.

FARM BULLETIN.

Sweet Clover, Four Horse Teams and Kicking Horses.

G. V. Anderson a Norfolk County subscriber of "The Farmer's Advocate" writes regarding sweet clover that there are hundreds of miles of it along the roadways in his section, self-seeding and growing between the wheel tracks and the ditch but that very little has gained a foothold between the ditch and the fence. He reports that he has seen sheep eat very little of it when it is young and tender but has never seen a cow that would eat it. It grows from two to five feet high, but he would not think of sowing it for feed and though he believes it might be profitable to plow under he still pins his faith to the common red clover.

Referring to several questions which he has seen answered in the Farmer's Advocate recently on four-horse teams he advises standing the four horses even and joining the centre horses with a short tie strap from the bit of one to the bit of the other. If one horse is tender in the mouth it is better not to fasten this cross check from bit to bit but rather use two straps as an ordinary cross check from the bits to the hames. He advises putting the fastest going horse in the centre. If an outside horse goes wide or fast a strap may be used from his bit to the hame of the mate to hold him back. This does not interfere with the lines.

On Mr. Anderson's farm, the ordinary widths of implements are used and two sections of the drag harrow are fastened with a short double-tree and trace chains behind the disk, cultivator or roller and the harrowing is done at the same time as the disking, cultivating or rolling which in his opinion makes a far better job than harrowing several hours after these other cultivations and separately.

He also reports good success in breaking horses of kicking by using inch elastic bands with buckles sown on one end and these are pulled tightly around the leg of the horse just above the hock. Like most good horsemen he believes that the best practice to follow is preventive measures rather than curative treatment.

On May 5th, when the letter was written many farmers along the lake front of Norfolk County had not made a start on the land and at that time several days of good dry weather were needed before a commencement could be made. Fall wheat is reported in that section to have been rather severely injured during the winter. Clover is heaved in places but is a fair stand. Prices for cattle and pigs are reported very high, young pigs being quite plentiful, however.

A Noted Fruit Grower Passes.

Fruitgrowers and farmers generally will regret to hear of the sudden death at Grimsby, Ont., on May 7th last, of Linus Wolverton, one of the most prominent fruit specialists in Canada. His life work was with fruit, and he was known and respected the country over. On his father's farm, Grimsby, Ont., he was born 68 years ago and on this farm he died, the old place being famous as the farm upon which was planted Canada's first peach orchard. He was perhaps best known as the author of that fine work, "Fruits of Ontario," and also of the good

volume, "The Apple Growers' Guide." He was for many years connected with the Canadian Horticulturist, was Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and Inspector of Ontario Fruit Experimental Stations. He also acted as Superintendent of Horticulture for Canada at the World's Fair in Chicago. Canada's fruit industry has lost one of its best men, and the sympathy of a host of friends goes out to the bereaved family.

What the Season Brings.

It has been a wet spring, but some districts have been held back much more than others and in many of these seedling will not be finished this week. It is almost surprising to note in passing through the country differences in the progress of spring work in local districts only a few miles apart. A few days ago we were in a locality where farmers had been through seeding two weeks and the grain was all up and growing nicely, when just a few miles east and north there were many who had not at that time sown a handful of grain. True the former section was a little lighter land but it had one other advantage which must not be over-looked and one which we wish to emphasize just now. It had besides the advantage of a fairly good natural drainage an efficient system of under drains. In rainy seasons like this has been the man with the under-drained soil gains even more markedly than he does in drier seasons, although he stands to gain no matter what the weather may be.

Another thing that is noticeable in a year like this when the grass is growing up quickly is the number of cattle which are turned out altogether too early in the season. True it is that the grass has grown very rapidly in most sections this spring but much of the stock was out grazing on it before there was really very much feed to be had. The grass was young, tender and very watery and was likely to be impaired far more by the close cropping early in the season than if the cattle had been kept off until about the 20th of May. Early pasturing is not good for either the cattle or the grass.

The rainy season has had one very promising effect upon the country. The hay crop has been coming on well and the fall wheat has had a chance to recover greatly from any set-back which it may have experienced during the winter. We notice also that this spring's seeding of clover is coming up thick and is getting a good start.

Some of the land has been worked comparatively wet and the frequent showers have served to

keep it from baking but if the sun comes out hot and it turns in dry in the near future it would be wise to give this grain, even though it be up an inch or two, a stroke with a light harrow or run over it with the roller to crush the top crust and make at least a light mulch.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On the first day of May, Prince Edward Island was covered with a mantle of snow. For the past few nights the frost has been heavy, and sleighs have again made their appearance on the roads. The late season is having its effect on the price of fodder. Hay is scarce, and is now bringing \$14.00 a ton at the barn. The price of oats has, however, been low, so that the stock will go out in good condition.

The most notable thing in agriculture at the present time is the increased production of eggs. During the months of January, February, March and April there were shipped out of the province about 250,000 dozens or more than five times the number ever shipped out in these months before. The credit for this increase is due very largely to the Egg Circle movement, which is having an influence in every part of the province. T. A. Benson, who is at the head of this movement in the province, has now the assistance of Cyrus Poirier, and would still be a busy man if he had one or two more assistants. It is expected that the total egg trade of the province will be doubled this year.

Some changes have been made in the agricultural staff of the province. Robert Robertson has resigned to give his attention to the fox industry, which is booming to-day as it never did before, on account of the large number of young that are showing up, and which means such handsome dividends again this autumn to shareholders. J. Leslie Tennant, B. S. A., of Paris, Ontario, and formerly District Representative for Renfrew County, Ontario, has been engaged as District Representative for Kings County, P. E. Island, and Miss Helena MacDonald, of Montague, has been appointed Assistant Supervisor of Women's Institutes.

There was considerable interest shown in the speech of the Minister of Militia in the House last week. His estimates cover an expenditure of \$14,000,000 for 1914 on things military in every man, woman and child in this young Dominion. The questions arise, Is it necessary? Canada. This means two dollars per head for Could the money not be better spent?

Montreal's Fifteenth Horse Show.

Saturday night last saw the closing of one of the most successful horse shows ever held in Montreal. As was the case in Toronto the previous week highest honors in the harness horses went to Miss Loula Long, of Kansas city, who beat Miss Viau, of Montreal, who has a string of horses well known to Canadian horse show patrons.

The championship for hunters was won by Major Joseph Kilgour, of Toronto, on Jap. The Wasp, owned by Clifford Sifton, won the high jump, beating his stable mate and the record holder, Confidence.

Miss Long's Revelation was made champion harness horse over Earl Grey, Miss Viau's entry. These horses were placed the same as at Toronto, where a dispute arose over the judging.

Revelation, Realization and Consternation won for Miss Long the prize for the three best harness horses, beating Miss Viau's Eye Opener, Connaught and Earl Grey.

The champion saddle horse was Ravello, owned by Hon. Clifford Sifton, Ottawa. Last Port, from the same stable, went second.

Elmhurst, Ravello and Dorchester won the hunt team prize for the Ottawa Hunt Club.

Hon. D. C. Cameron, of Winnipeg, had the best pony in harness in Fashion, A. C. Hardy's (Burkville) Wild Rose going second. Hardy won the team prize on Lily and Lillian.

Miss Long scored again in the runabout class with Beaucaire.

It was a very good horse show; the American and Western Canada stables making the local Montreal owners go the limit to win.

Turning Out Day.

Last Saturday and Monday saw a great migration of stock from the stables to the grass. On all roads throughout the country could be seen the moving herds of cattle, and very plainly did they depict their winter care. Many were in good flesh, and will probably lose considerable weight before they get accustomed to the change; others were in a thriving condition and will probably suffer little under their new circumstances, while some have absolutely no chance of loss, and must either remain unchanged for a time or gain from the very first. A feeling of freedom from obligations comes upon the stockman when the young stock go forth from the stable to luxuriate on the green herbage and relieve the farmer from the chores. The pastures generally are a little soft, but the grass is quite forward.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, Ont., on Monday, May 11, were 142 cars, comprising 2,800 cattle, 1,006 hogs, 90 sheep, 331 calves, and 24 horses. The quality of cattle generally was good, but owing to large deliveries prices were about 10 cents easier. Choice steers, \$8 to \$8.30, only one load bringing \$8.30; good, \$7.75 to \$7.90; medium, \$7.50 to \$7.65; choice heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; common heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; choice cows, \$7 to \$7.35; good cows, \$6.50 to \$6.70; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.50; bulls, \$6.50 to \$6.75, and one at \$8; feeders, \$7 to \$7.65; stockers, \$6.50 to \$7; milkers, \$65 to \$100; calves, \$6 to \$10. Sheep, \$5.50 to \$7.50; spring lambs, \$5 to \$10 each. Hogs, easier, at \$8.35 fed and watered; \$8 f. o. b., and \$8.60 weighed off cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	5	321	326
Cattle	65	4,061	4,126
Hogs	184	8,878	9,062
Sheep	—	746	746
Calves	33	1,312	1,345
Horses	28	60	88

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	19	301	320
Cattle	323	3,574	3,897
Hogs	470	8,353	8,823
Sheep	103	816	919
Calves	58	800	858
Horses	8	62	70

The receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 229 cattle, 229 hogs,

239 hogs, 487 calves, and 18 horses; but a decrease of 173 sheep and lambs, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

The supplies of cattle, while larger than for the previous week, were not too large for the demand, as there were many outside buyers, especially for stockers and feeders, which sold at the highest prices quoted this year thus far. One buyer from Montreal took over 200 of the heaviest of the fat cattle on Monday. All offerings in all classes of live stock were cleaned up each market day, leaving the market in a healthy condition. Cattle prices were unchanged, excepting for the medium class of steers, weighing from 850 to 1,000 lbs. each, which were in greater demand, as short-keep feeders, farmers from Ontario as well as the United States, buying them to take back to the country to be finished on the grass. The deliveries of sheep, lambs and calves, were far from being equal to the demand, and prices, as a consequence, were very firm, as usual for many weeks, but the supply of hogs was larger, and this caused prices for them to recede. Trade was, generally speaking, good all week, better than for some time.

Butchers'.—Choice steers, \$8.10 to \$8.40, but only one load sold at the latter price, the next highest quotation being \$8.30; quite a few loads sold at \$8.25, but the bulk of good cattle sold between \$7.75 to \$8; medium, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common, \$7 to \$7.40; choice cows, \$7 to \$7.50; good, \$6.75 to \$7; common, \$5.25 to \$5.75; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.75; choice bulls, \$7.50 to \$7.75, and one fancy quality bull sold at \$8; good bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.25; common bulls, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—These classes of cattle were never in greater demand at this season of the year, or sold at higher prices in the last eighteen years than in the past week. The Toronto market

seems to be fast becoming the Mecca for feeding cattle for many Americans from a large number of the States of the Union. Short-keep feeders, weighing 850 to 1,000 lbs., sold from \$7.65 to \$7.85, and in one or two instances \$8 was reported to have been paid; good feeding steers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; medium quality steers, \$7 to \$7.25; stockers, \$3.75 to \$6.75.

Milkers and Springers.—The demand for choice, fresh milkers and forward springers, was never greater than during the past week, and prices were very firm, and ranged from \$55 to \$100, with one sale being effected at \$102, and two more at \$125 each. Several loads were shipped to Quebec and Montreal.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of veal calves were moderately large, but not large enough to supply the demand or to lower the price for anything like good quality veals, and any calves that sold under \$6 per cwt. were what is known as "bobs." Choice calves, \$9.50 to \$10.50; good calves, \$8.50 to \$9.25; common and medium, \$6.40 to \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were exceedingly light, and prices as firm as ever. One shipment of American clipped wethers was received by the commission firm of McDonald & Halligan, which were sold at \$8.50 per cwt. for the bulk of them; light native ewes sold at \$7 to \$7.75; culls and rams, \$4.50 to \$6.50; yearling lambs unclipped, \$8.50 to \$9.50; spring lambs are scarce, at \$5 to \$10 each.

Hogs.—Receipts were more liberal, and prices were lower than for some time, and likely to go still lower. Selects, fed and watered, \$8.65; \$8.30 f. o. b. cars, and \$8.80 weighed off cars.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET

Receipts of horses at the Union Horse Exchange were moderately large, and trade was reported to be a little more active, with prices, on the average, a

little firmer. Several buyers were reported from the Maritime Provinces and Northern Ontario. The local trade was more active than for several markets. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, \$225 to \$250; general-purpose, \$175 to \$225; expressers, \$165 to \$215; drivers, \$125 to \$175; serviceably sound, \$45 to \$90.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1 to \$1.01, outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 97c., track, bay points; No. 2 northern, 95½c.; more at Gode-rich.

Rye.—Outside, 63c. to 64c.

Peas.—No. 2, 81c. to 82c., outside.

Corn.—American, No. 3 yellow, 74c., all rail, track, Toronto.

Barley.—For malting, 55c. to 56c., outside.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 38c. to 39c., outside; 40½c. to 41½c., track, Toronto; Manitoba oats, No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 39½c., lake ports.

Flour.—Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$3.90 to \$4, bulk, sea-board. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.10; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.60, in jute.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 81c. to 82c., outside.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$12 to \$13 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8.50 to \$9.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$25, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$26; Ontario bran, \$24, in bags; shorts, \$25; middlings, \$28.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices wholesale seed merchants are quoting to the trade: Red clover, No. 1, \$19 to \$21 per cwt.; red clover, No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.50 per

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cwt.; alsike, No. 1, \$21 per cwt.; alsike, No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.50; timothy, No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9.50 per cwt.; timothy, No. 2, \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt.; alfalfa, No. 1, \$14 to \$15 per cwt.; alfalfa, No. 2, \$13 to \$13.50 per cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts have been liberal, causing prices to be easier. Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 27c.; creamery solids, 24c. to 25c.; separator dairy, 24c.; store lots, 23c. to 24c.

Eggs.—New-laid, receipts not quite as liberal, with prices a little firmer, at 23c. to 24c.

Honey.—Extracted, 9c. per lb.; combs, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.25; Canadians, hand-picked, \$2.25; primes, \$2.10 per bushel.

Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontarios, per bag, track, Toronto, 95c. to \$1 per bag; New Brunswick Delawares, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Cold storage is now being used, and prices are quoted as follows: Turkeys, 21c. to 25c. per lb.; geese, per lb., 14c. to 15c.; ducks, per lb., 16c. to 20c.; chickens, per lb., 17c. to 23c.; hens, per lb., 14c. to 17c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2, 13c.; city butcher hides, flat 13c.; country hides, cured, 15c. to 16c.; green, 12c. to 12½c.; lamb skins and pelts, \$1 to \$1.50; calf skins, 16c.; horse hair, per lb., 38c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50 to \$4.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples are becoming scarce; that is, good quality fruit; No. 1 Spies, \$7 to \$7.50, and we saw them sold at that price; No. 2 Spies, \$6 to \$6.50; other varieties of apples sold from \$4 to \$5.50 per barrel; Yellow Globe Canadian onions, 100-lb. sacks, \$4.50; Egyptian onions, per sack, \$5.25; Texas Silver Skin onions, per sack, \$3; turnips, per bag, 75c.; carrots, 100-lb. sacks, fancy quality, \$2; parsnips, per sack, \$1.50; strawberries, by the case, 23c. to 25c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The cattle market showed a fairly steady tone last week. Demand for good cattle was fairly active, but the lower grades were neglected. Supplies of cattle of all kinds were light, and choice stock was sold at 8c. to 8½c. per lb. Very little of the stock just under choice was available, but medium steers sold at from 6½c. to 7c., and common ranged down to around 5c. per lb. Choice cows and bulls sold at 7c. to 7½c., and low grades down to 5c. Yearling lambs were in very good demand, at 8c. to 8½c. per lb., but old sheep were not purchased very eagerly, and prices ranged from 6c. to 7c. per lb. Spring lambs were more plentiful, and were quickly taken up at \$4 to \$7 each. Offerings of calves were heavy, and prices ranged from \$3 to \$10 each. The market for hogs was somewhat on the easy side, and Ontarios were quoted all the way from 9½c. to 9¾c. for selected stock, weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market was moderately active, and prices are unchanged. Horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$200 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to

\$275 each; broken-down, old animals, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$400 each.

Poultry.—The market showed no change, quotations being: Turkeys, 22c. to 24c. per lb.; ducks, 16c. to 18c.; chickens, 19c. to 21c.; fowl, 16c. to 18c., and geese, 14c. to 16c.

Dressed Hogs.—As is generally the case, the advent of warmer weather has brought about a more active demand for different lines of dressed hogs and provisions. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs, sold at 13½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Prices for potatoes were still higher owing to light offerings of supplies. Green Mountains, in car lots, were quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag of 90 lbs., while Quebec stock was quoted at \$1 to \$1.05. In a smaller way, prices ranged from 15c. to 20c. higher.

Honey and Syrup.—Demand for syrup was good, and supplies were liberal. The price was about 7½c. per lb. in wood, and 8c. in tins, making prices of tins 65c. to 70c. each for small, and \$1 for large. Sugar was 10c. to 11c. per lb. Honey was hardly dealt in at all. White-clover comb was 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extr. combed, 10½c. to 11½c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 7½c. to 8½c. per lb.

Eggs.—Demand for eggs was active, and as a consequence everything offered was early absorbed by packers. Quotations continued firm, being 22c. to 23c. for wholesale lots of straight-gathered eggs, and 25c. to 26c. for selected stock, with No. 1 stock at 23c., and No. 2 at 21c.

Butter.—Receipts of new-made creamery were fairly liberal, and the market was easy at unchanged prices. Quotations of choice stock were in the vicinity of 23c. to 23½c. per lb., while next grades were about 1c. below these prices.

Cheese.—Receipts of cheese were still light, and quality only fair. Prices were steady, at 12½c. to 13c. for Western, colored.

Grain.—The market for oats was generally weaker, and prices were about ½c. lower. No. 2 Western Canada oats quoted at 42½c. to 43c. per bushel, ex store, in car lots, and No. 3 at 41½c. to 42c.

Flour.—The market for flour was unchanged. Manitoba first-patent flour, \$5.60 per barrel, in bags; seconds, \$5.10, and strong bakers', \$4.90. Ontario winter-wheat flour, firmer, at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for patents, and \$4.70 to \$4.90 per barrel for straight rollers, in wood.

Millfeed.—Supplies of millfeed were light, firm, and unchanged. Bran sold at \$23 per ton, and shorts at \$25, in bags, while middlings were \$28, including bags. Mouille was \$30 to \$32 per ton for pure, and \$23 to \$29 for mixed.

Hay.—The market was quite firm, owing mainly to the fact that there has been a considerable quantity of hay shipped out of the country recently. Prices were the same as a week ago. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, track, \$16 per ton, while No. 2 extra good was \$15 to \$15.50, and No. 2, \$14 to \$14.50.

Seeds.—Demand keeps up well. Prices were: Timothy, \$10 to \$11.50 per 100 lbs., Montreal; red clover, \$22 to \$24 per 100 lbs., and alsike, \$20 to \$24 per 100 lbs.

Hides.—Beef hides were 13c., 14c. and 15c., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively; calf skins, 16c. to 18c., for Nos. 2 and 1, and sheep skins, \$1.20 to \$1.25; lamb skins, 15c. each. Horse hides range from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1½c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6½c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Trade on a few very choice, weighty and handy steers was strong to possibly a shade stronger here the past week, but nothing better than a steady market was had on the general run of receipts. Supply fell below the requirements. The and about met the requirements. Shipping thirty-five or forty loads of shipping kinds of steers went readily, tippy, weighty steers, ranging up to \$9.25, with other sales on the better kinds running from \$8.85 to \$9. Some around twelve-hundred-pound steers, not well finished, were very slow sale, and some of these were held over from day to day. There appears to be more of these unfinished kinds of steers than any others, at least as they are coming in larger numbers, as compared with total receipts. Loads of

yearling steers fetched \$8.60, and around \$8.35 took about the best light and handy steers. Steers running from nine to eleven hundred, appear to be the most popular at this time. In the mixed butchering line, trade was full steady, proportion of these not being large, and finding ready sale from the Jewish and local packer demand. Stockers and feeders of the selected type sold very high, some tippy ones fetching up to \$8 to \$8.10, but generally, better kinds of feeders brought from \$7.65 to \$7.85. Some little, commonish kinds of stockers proved slow sale, having to be sold in small lots, some countrymen taking those on the springer order to go to the country, at \$5.75, and they appear to be money-makers at that, as the calves, after a six-weeks' or two-months' time, bring ten to twelve dollars, and the young cow stands the owner something like \$12 to \$15. These grades, however, are on the common order. Bulls held to about a steady level, some choice, handy, fat ones, possibly finding a shade better sale than the preceding week. Milker and springer trade is about like it has been for the past few weeks, some real fancy ones bringing very high prices, but not many of these are coming, and cannot be used as a criterion of the general trade. Several lots of Canadians were included the past week, being mostly steers, and sold to good advantage, as recent killings of these have proven rather satisfactory. Receipts the past week figured 4,000 head, as against 4,375 the week before, and 3,575 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations follow:

Best 1,350- to 1,450-lb. steers, natives, \$8.75 to \$9.25; best 1,200- to 1,300-lb. steers, natives, \$8.60 to \$8.75; best 1,100- to 1,200-lb. steers, natives, \$8.25 to \$8.50; coarse and plain, weighty steers, natives, \$7.75 to \$8; fancy yearlings, baby beef, \$8.25 to \$8.60; medium to good, \$8 to \$8.15; best Canada steers, 1,350 to 1,450 lbs., \$8.50 to \$8.75; best Canada steers, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs., \$8.25 to \$8.40; choice, handy steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., \$8.25 to \$8.35; fair to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8; extra good cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; best cows, \$6 to \$6.25; butcher cows, \$5 to \$5.50; best heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; medium butcher heifers, \$6.75 to \$7; stock heifers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; best feeding steers, dehorned, \$7.50 to \$7.85; best stock steers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common, light, stock steers, \$6.50 to \$7; extra good bulls, \$7 to \$7.25; bologna bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.50; best milkers and springers, \$75 to \$90.

Hogs.—Improved hog market the past week. The closing day of the previous week, prices struck the lowest level since the latter part of last January, bulk selling at \$8.70. Monday's general market was \$8.75, with a few at \$8.80, and prices the next few days were stronger, majority Wednesday, Thursday and Friday selling at \$9, pigs the latter part of the week selling in the same notch as the better-weight grades. Roughs, \$7.75 to \$8; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.25. Receipts for the week were 32,480 head, as against 33,920 for the previous week, and 36,000 for the corresponding week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs the first part of the week were active, while sheep, especially the heavy ones, were dull and lower. Monday, general price for lambs was \$7.75, and buyers got good, weighty sheep down to \$5.50 to \$5.60, top for handy wethers being \$5.75. Tuesday's trade was steady, and the next few days the market was stronger, prices Friday being on the highest level of the season for clipped lambs, bulk of the choice ones selling at \$8. Cull lambs were scarce, and these sold up to \$7.25 this week. Wednesday, some choice, heavy wether sheep, were bought here and shipped to Hamilton at \$5.60. Friday's market on sheep was about 15c. higher, some weighty wethers bringing up to \$5.75, handy ones being quotable up to \$5.90. Ewes, \$5.50 down, and cull sheep, \$4.50 down. Receipts the past week, 29,000; previous week, 29,400; year ago, 33,800.

Calves.—Prices the latter part of last week were given a big jump. Monday, buyers got the top veals mostly at \$9.50, and Friday, the majority, with 1,500 offered, reached up to \$10.75, some selling at \$11. Culls reached \$9, and feds \$5 to \$6.50. Supply the past week, 3,800; week before, 3,525; year ago, 4,100.

Butter.—Active and strong. Creamery, prints, 28c.; creamery, extra, tubs, 27c.; dairy, choice to fancy, 25c. to 26c.; creamery, extra, firsts, 25c. to 26c.; dairy, fair to good, 23c. to 24c.

Cheese.—Fancy, old, per lb., 19c. to 19½c.; fancy, flats, 17c. to 18c.; good to choice, new, 14½c. to 15c.

Eggs.—White, fancy, 23c.; Western, candled, 21c. to 22c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.25 to \$9.50; Texas steers, \$7.10 to \$8.15; Western steers, \$7.10 to \$8.10; stockers and feeders, \$5.60 to \$8.30; cows and heifers, \$8.70 to \$8.60; calves, \$7 to \$10.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.35 to \$8.55; mixed, \$8.30 to \$8.55; heavy, \$8.10 to \$8.52½; rough, \$8.10 to \$8.25; pigs, \$7.40 to \$8.45; bulk of sales, \$8.45 to \$8.55.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.20 to \$5.90; Western, \$5.20 to \$3.95; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$7. Lambs, native, \$6.20 to \$7.50; Western, \$6.25 to \$7.40.

Gossip.

At an auction sale of Jersey cattle, at St. Edmunds, Eng., last month, the demand was keen, and good prices were realized, fifteen head having averaged \$268.75, the top price being \$409.50, for a yearling bull, and the highest for a cow, \$399.

At the dispersion sale of T. H. Russell's herd of Holsteins, at Geneva, Ohio, April 30th, the average realized on the 100 head was \$282, and the top price, \$2,600, for the two-year-old bull, Maplecrest De Kol Ogden. The highest for a female was \$755, for the three-year-old, Utopia Pontiac Girl De Kol.

A COMING HOLSTEIN SALE.

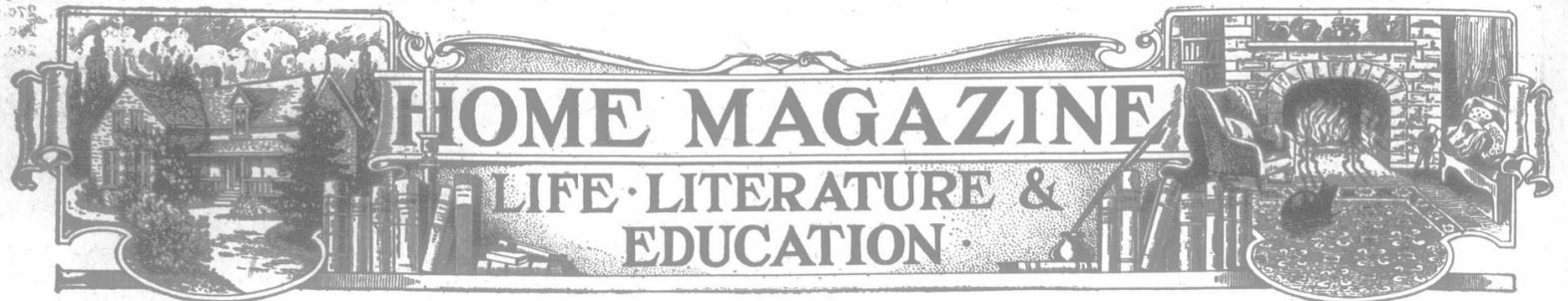
Give direct attention to the advertisement in this issue of the big Holstein auction sale of R. V. Demaray. Look up this advertisement, and don't fail to attend the sale. The herd-header illustrated in another column, Sir Houwtje De Kol Butterboy, should not be overlooked. He was bred by Mr. Sexton, a well-known breeder in Michigan, and his stock are of the best Houwtje type. Some of his daughters, at two years of age, are giving 62 pounds of milk per day, testing very close to four-per-cent. fat. Two of his daughters are illustrated in this issue. His dam was a show cow, as well as a producer, giving 80 pounds of milk in one day, and 24½ pounds of butter in seven days. The cows offered are all young, only two of them being over six years of age. Agnes Grey De Kol is one of the heavy producers. She is a great butter cow, her milk running as high as 5.6-per-cent. fat, and she has given over 9,000 pounds in a year. Other cows have given over 10,000 pounds, testing up to 5.1 per cent. The foundation stock for this herd was purchased from such well-known breeders as A. C. Hallman, A. H. Teeple, and Byron Stephen. Look up the advertisement and plan to attend the sale.

Trade Topic.

Elsewhere in this issue there appears an advertisement of the "Othello Treasure" Range, for which the makers make some very strong claims, the principal feature being the large amount of cooking it will do with small amount of fuel. This range has baked over 2,000 biscuits with one fire-pot of coal. It has a large oven, and will hold four ten-inch pie-plates on its bottom. Reservoir is large; made of heavy copper. Every "Othello" is made from the very best pig; no scrap used in the maker's works. Write The D. Moore Co. for free booklet.

High tension still exists in regard to the situation between the United States and Mexico, and the sending of 50,000 more troops to Vera Cruz is under consideration at Washington.

The Woman's Suffrage bill was rejected on May 6th by the British House of Lords, by a vote of 104 to 60. Among those who voted for the bill were Viscount Morley of Blackburn, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Hereford, Bangor, and St. Asaph.



May is Building Her House.

May is building her house. With apple blooms
She is roofing over the glimmering rooms;
Of the oak and the beech hath she builded its beams.
And, spinning all day at her secret looms.
With arras of leaves each wind-swayed wall
She pictureth over, and peopleth it all
With echoes and dreams,
And singing of streams.

May is building her house. Of petal and blade,
Of the roots of the oak is the flooring made,
With a carpet of mosses and lichen and clover,
Each small miracle over and over.
And tender, travelling green things strayed.
Her windows, the morning and evening star.
And her rustling doorways ever ajar,
With the coming and going
Of fair things blowing,
The thresholds of the four winds are.

May is building her house. From the dust of things,
She is making the songs and the flowers and wings;
From October's tossed and trodden gold
She is making the young year out of the old;
Yea! out of the winter's flying sleet
She is making all the summer sweet,
And the brown leaves spurned of November's feet
She is changing back again to spring's.
—Richard Le Gallienne, in Harper's Magazine.

Browsings Among the Books.

Benignus and the Cigar Boxes.
A HINT TO "SMOKERS."

[From "Fireside and Sunshine," E. V. Lucas.]

In one of the prettiest of Katharine Tynan's poems, all of which have some of the freshness of the April morning, there is told the story of Brother Benignus and his bargain with the blackbirds. It was arranged that if the blackbirds abstained from eating the Abbot's cherries and Youngling peas a steady supply of corn and manchet ends and marrowy bones should be supplied to them all the year round; and the compact was kept honorably on both sides.

I thought of this poem on Monday last, when, in one of the many intervals of rain in a village cricket-match, I was led away by a neighbor to look at his garden. It was one of the dark gardens, which have a charm of their own, at least equal in certain moods to that of the riotous herbageous variety: a garden of soft turf and shrubbery.

As we walked in the rain between box and yew hedges, my friend stopped every now and then to show me a nest—a wagtail's here, a chadlock's there, a bullfinch's, two flycatcher's, a wren's, and so forth—all of which were occupied by young birds, or had been until a day or so ago, and all of which he had been in the habit of visiting regularly ever since the building-site had first been decided upon. One of the flycatchers was in a nest that she had secured the previous year, and had now come to be repaired for her new family. I did not know her landlord, but I did not trouble to leave

her eggs, but allowed his hand to take her off and replace her—an act which set me wondering if, with the best feelings in the world towards her and her kind, I should ever be trusted in the same way. The gulf between a man and a little garden bird is extraordinarily difficult to bridge, but there was one who had bridged it.

To possess a gentle friendliness for birds is not, I take it, enough; one must have something more than that; just that added something which the birds by a subtle sympathy instantly recognize.

Passing on to the drive we stopped before one of those fantastic and too-symmetrical trees which simple folk call monkey puzzlers, but the learned araucarias, and I was here shown an object on the trunk about six feet from the ground, and asked what I thought it was. The answer was obvious enough; it was a cigar-box with a hole in it about the size of half-a-crown; I could read Flora Fina on it in the familiar stencilling of Cuba. "And supposing," Benignus continued, "I said that there were thirteen young birds in it, what would you say?" This being the kind of question which requires no answer but patience, I said nothing, while he unhooked the box and brought

half-a-crown into this perilous world of cats and hawks, catapults and guns. Long may they survive!

But what an odd destiny for the cigar-boxes of Havana! I hope that some author of the children's books or school readers that are used in Cuba has heard of this pretty English habit, for it is a habit (and Dutch too: I saw several cigar-box nests on fir trees in the gardens near Haarlem last year), because it should add a good deal of interest to the monotony of the manufacture of those articles when the young Cubans become men and box-makers.

We examined another of the model dwellings, which had only three little birds in it, and another in which the eggs were still to hatch, the mother so valuing her time upon them as to refuse to leave, although the box was unhooked, carried some feet, and opened in the broad light. There she sat quite unconcerned, knowing in her brave but infinitesimal heart that a gentleman who gives birds free lodgings can have no sinister intent. I asked Benignus if he thought that he suffered at all in his kitchen-garden and orchard from his tolerance of what all the ordinary country-people that I know consider a nuisance of some magnitude. He said he did not think he could complain; and, at

Modern Art Tendencies.

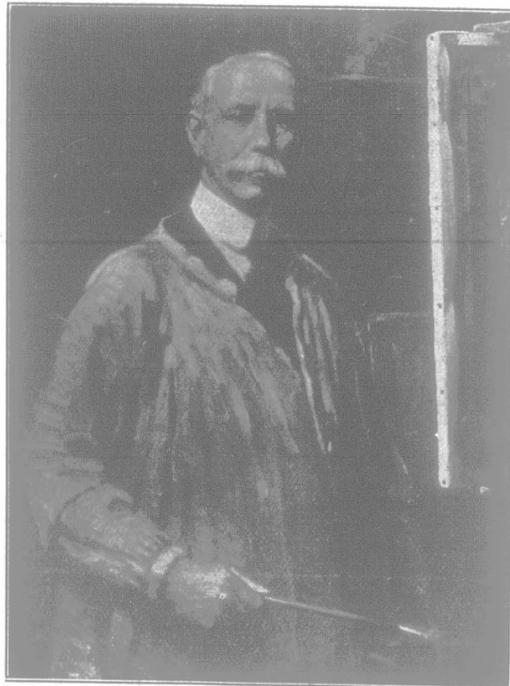
(By W. T.)

The half dozen photogravures in this issue of the Home Magazine recall some of the notable paintings in the recent 46th annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists in Toronto. The absence of color in these reproductions naturally detracts from their effectiveness, and for reasons of technique and composition, other pictures, charming in the original, do not lend themselves to successful black and white representation. In numbers and quality the exhibition was a distinct advance on that of 1913, a broadening of policy having been adopted. More artists were represented and there were nearly 50 more pictures. The attendance was encouraging.

The free and bold use of color was an outstanding aspect of the courts. People have often been admonished against highly-colored pictures, but all depends upon how the color is laid on; not every one can blend rainbow tints, or express the witcheries of sky and wave and season. The great modern masters have not been chary of color, but have meliowed it in poetic feeling and atmosphere with a mastery of light corresponding with other achievements; color has been the product of their almost infinite care and patient schooling, not dabs and splashes of pigment of the "tubist" order. A. Suzor Cote, a most capable French-Canadian painter, made telling use of rich coloring in several important wintry landscapes. Strong color and vigor in treatment marked Robt. F. Gagen's trio of rather similar marines, and a pleasant bit of color effect, warm sunlight falling through leaves, was secured by A. Y. Jackson in "A Cottage Verandah, Penetang," indicating the possibility of results without over-loaded detail.

In general effect the pictures might be styled Canadian and "modern" rather than "conventional," and this is well if only artists do not play fast and loose. Short cuts, as a rule, are not successful, and the casual observer may be forgiven if in isolated cases he confuse the "daring" of genius with want of finish or imaginative capability. To be "modern" is not enough. Where do the new roads lead us to? In landscape painting, is there not risk of a narrowing incompleteness or developing a rag carpet type of picture of which there were a few heavy and uninspiring examples, useful perhaps as contrast studies?

At the time these notes were being made the curator regretfully remarked that few sales were being recorded. Since then the Ontario Government and also the Council of the National Gallery have made purchases. People desire what they can comprehend and increasingly prize, and this means more than the output of technical dexterity. Of one picture a visitor asked if it would not be just as meaningful turned upside down? Nelville Lytton, an English painter, put it rather extremely the other day in New York when he remarked that the only people who could enjoy some "modern" pictures were the blind. There is a happy mean between the prosy and extravagant impressionism, and somehow the public will sort out the "beautiful and the true"—if we are permitted longer to have such things by foreign "Cubists" and "Futurists." The devotees of these cults aim to express impressions or emotions



Portrait of the Artist

From a painting by E. Wily Grier, owned by National Art Gallery, Ottawa, and shown at the O. S. A. Exhibition, 1914.

it out to me in the drive. His words were true enough: there at the bottom was a mass of quivering green and blue life amid moss and wool, representing, as he assured me, thirteen titmice; but why one should say thirteen any more than thirty I could not see, so mysteriously corporate was the palpitating community, surely the most united and most amicable family in the world, slow the operations of individual feeding, and were can go on in the recesses of that dark and circumscribed cavity as one of the miracles, but they do. Each child has received proper attention, and in a day or so all will be free, emerging through the hole no bigger than

any rate, a song was worth paying for. He said also that he thought that birds, like tramps, have signs by which they indicate to other birds that a garden is a sanctuary. It is a pretty thought, and some day in the early spring next year I hope, as I pass his little estate, to have the luck to observe a tit laboriously and mysteriously tracing with her beak, on one of those smooth red surfaces on the trunk of a winter tree, the cabalistic signs which shall convey to other and strange birds the welcome tidings that this is the kind of man who knows what to do with the box when he has smoked the last of his cigars.

without making what one would think of as a picture; indeed such canvases may have little resemblance to anything in the heavens above or in the earth beneath. It is wiser surely to cultivate sympathy with the public, better, by the way also, than to lean on government patronage.

For the present the Canadian market for pictures of the large gallery type is limited, and the ordinary public is apt to be frightened with catalogue prices. If at the same time the people become bewildered with freakish tendencies they will naturally look askance at originals and feel safer in beautifying their homes with reproductions, now so plentiful, of things that time has labelled "good"; while the rich, instead of properly supporting genuine Canadian talent, will travel to Europe to rake up things often less meritorious than those available at home.

TYPICAL PICTURES.

Probably the most striking picture of the important gallery class was W. Malcolm Cotts's "Atlantic Breakers," a brilliant piece of realism in which the painter achieved what he attempted.

Portraiture was hardly a serious feature of the exhibition. Fortunately E. Wylie Grier's "Portrait of the Artist," owned by the National Gallery, Ottawa, was shown, and a unique study accorded favorable comment was that of a lad reading, by J. Ernest Sampson, fresh and simple in its treatment.

"The River Magog," meandering through the snow, by Suzor Cote, was a deservedly admired wintry composition, with a dash of sunlight warming the hill in the background. This picture has been bought by the Ontario Government.

"Morning in the Valley," by F. H. Bridgen, was one of those peculiarly charming pastoral scenes replete with restful feeling and hazy atmosphere, a type of picture in which Mr. Bridgen is pre-eminent.

In "The Silvery Tide," F. M. Bell-Smith, the "Dean of Canadian painters," as some one has fondly styled him, has achieved a picture of distinction, in which the old Waterloo Bridge with the grey river of London, and an exquisite sky are revealed through the painter's "mirror of illusion." He had some pleasant smaller bits of Old London, which, like the Canadian Rockies and Lakes, inspires much of his best work. In such work he continues to delight the people, as few artists succeed in doing.

It was a real pleasure to halt a while before pictures like Wm. Brynmner's happily named "Nightfall," tree-shadows falling dreamily into placid water, a simple theme handled with fidelity and delicacy of feeling. Noteworthy was the reappearance in the exhibition of a group of pictures by C. M. Manly, and a couple from A. M. Fleming, along with work from most of those who contributed to the exhibition a year ago. Some of the pictures by Miss Florence Carlyle were accorded particularly warm commendation by the connoisseurs. In the last court of this gallery were a number of clever miniatures and excellent etchings, those of Miss Dorothy Stephens being of a very high order.

Lend a Hand.

Good fellowship o'er all the earth
Is but an unshed tear;
At home sweet charity has birth:
Good friend, your home is here!

I am no preacher; nay, nor saint,
But this I do believe;
For all your folly, all your taint,
Give, and you win reprieve!

Who gives his mite, perchance he lays
Up stores for his own peace;
But he, I think, who gives but pays
The interest on his lease!

If in your hands a candle lit,
And set the holder be,
The people that in darkness sit
A sudden light may see!
—Stephen Chalmers, in New York Times

Hope's Quiet Hour.

A Very Small Thing.

It is required in stewards, that a man be found faithful. But with me it is a very small thing that I should be judged

benefactor, John McDonough. For thirty years he had worked and saved in New Orleans, bent on his great purpose of providing for the education of the poor children of the city. He kept that purpose a secret between himself and God, bearing patiently the pity or ridicule of his fellow-citizens, who considered him either insane or miserly. His great wealth was accepted as a stewardship, for which he must answer to his Master.

small favor—that the children of the free schools situated nearest to his grave, should, every year plant and water a few flowers around it. "This little act," he explained, "will have a double tendency; it will open their young and susceptible hearts to gratitude and love to their Divine Creator, for having raised up, as the humble instrument of His bounty to them, a poor worm of the dust, like me; and teach them at the same time what they are, whence they came, and whither they must return."

He cared more for the glory due to God than even to clear his own memory from the disgrace of miserliness. It seemed a very small thing to him to be misjudged—or praised—by men, while the judgment of God was a vital matter in his eyes.

What we really are is important—and only God knows that. It is easy for us to deceive ourselves, and it is sometimes possible to deceive our neighbors, as to our real character—but God can see through all disguises. There are many men and women whose quiet courage, and unflinching trust in the midst of darkness, can bring joy to the Heart of Him Who sits as a refiner and purifier of silver. They may be misjudged or overlooked by men, but that is a very small matter. Christ was led as a King into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday. As He wept over the doomed city, it seemed a very small thing to Him that the excited people flung garments and palm-branches to carpet His path, and shouted His praises noisily. He knew how fickle a crowd could be. He knew that in a few days many of the same men who shouted "Hosanna to the Son of David!" would be just as ready to shout "Crucify Him!" He was not elated or exultant over their praise, and He was not crushed by their hatred.

We grow steadily in the direction of our ideals. If our hopes and ambitions are set on earthly objects, we shall care less and less about God's approval. If we are reaching after something higher and more satisfying than this world can give, we shall learn to bear unjust judgment cheerfully, and the praise of men with unshaken humility. One whose character is really great, does not get puffed up and conceited when men speak well of him, nor does he get downhearted and unhappy when misunderstood and unappreciated. Let us aim at real greatness of spirit, and try to live cheerfully and humbly, no matter what other people may think about us. Humility and cheerfulness are very great things, very hard to win and priceless in their nature. One who is cheerful and serene when things go wrong, and humble when all his acquaintances unite in praising him, is great in God's sight, and very dear to Him Who says: "I dwell in the high and holy place, with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit. . . . I will lead him also, and restore comforts unto him and to his mourners. It is a very small thing to win the praise of the world; but it is a very great thing to rejoice wholeheartedly when others are praised:

"And where in power thou fallest—oh,
not in will—
See sore need served by other hands
than thine,
And other hands the dear desires fulfil,
Then others gain the thanks that thou
wouldst win,
Yet be all joy? Then hast thou entered in."

"Entered in" where? Into the secret Holy of Holies where God dwells, where He "revives the spirit of the humble."

Praise ought to stir up humility in any one. When you are praised for liberality, it reminds you how many ignoble motives helped you to be outwardly generous. When you are praised for unselfishness and sweetness of temper, you bow your head in shame at the remembrance of much secret selfishness which is only known to you and God. When you are praised for holiness, you look up into the face of the holy Son of man, and confess that you have come far short of the example He has set. When praised for the work you have done in the world, you look at the noble men and women who have laid down all they possessed in the service of sinful, suffering humanity—and you echo shamefacedly the remark of Prof. Palmer, of Harvard: "A man of average capacity never feels



Portrait

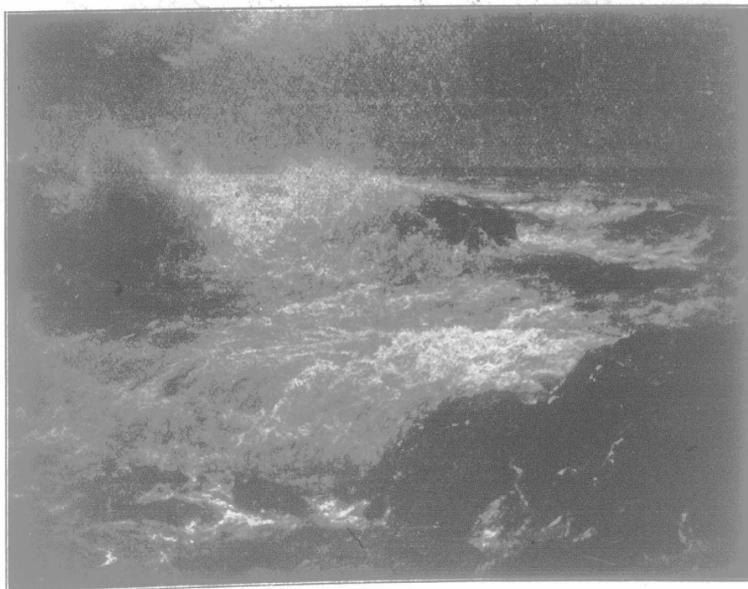
From a painting by J. Ernest Sampson, Ontario Society of Artists' Exhibition, 1914.

of you, or of man's judgment . . . but He that judgeth me is the Lord.—1 Cor. iii: 2-4.

"Go forth, a servant of the Lord,
Nor seek the need of human praise:
Enough for thee if all thy days
Shall win the promise of His word."

About sixteen years ago, fifteen thousand school-children gathered to witness the unveiling of a monument they had erected in grateful memory of their

He went without personal comforts, and made no attempt to justify himself in the eyes of his fellows. Like St. Paul, he considered it a "very small thing" to be praised or blamed by men, seeking only the approval of God. Of course, he was lonely, and felt keenly the scorn of his neighbors. This human longing for sympathetic appreciation was plainly shown by one clause in his will. While leaving his great wealth in trust for the education of the poor children of Baltimore and New Orleans, he asked one



Atlantic Breakers

From a painting by W. Malcolm Cotts, Ontario Society of Artists' Exhibition, 1914.

so small as when people tell him he is great."

It is a small thing to be thought generous, it is a great thing to place a gift joyously in the hand of God, and have the matter a secret transaction with Him.

Yesterday I received the following letter—with an enclosure of \$5:

"As this is my birthday, I would like to let a little sunshine into some one life or more—the sorrowful or needy or helpless—use this trifle as the dear Father gives you guidance.—Faith."

Part of the gift has already cheered one poor woman, who is "sorrowful, needy and helpless," and she sends her grateful thanks to "Faith." The rest I expect to spend on another sick and needy woman to-day.

In this connection I should like to express once more my thanks to those of our readers who have given me the privilege of "passing on" their gifts. Since the first of January I have received from readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," \$49.10. Of this I have given directly to the sick and the poor \$28.25, spending \$15.15 on clothing, food, and reading matter for those who are "shut-in." That leaves a balance of \$5.70, which is waiting for a case of special need. Part of this—as I said—will probably be spent to-day. This fund has given me the opportunity of helping many of the sick and needy, during this exceptionally hard winter. It is not a small thing to "touch Him in every poor man"—and that you have surely done.

E. E. Hale says: "A deed of kindness lives forever. The names of the peacemakers who are called the Children of God may not be written in the Calendar of the saints, but they are all written in the Lamb's book of life. So does God exalt him who humbly strives without hope of reward to do his Master's work."
DORA FARNCOMB.

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.]

One of the Year's Wonders.

"As I was about to say when I was interrupted," has the wonder of the annual bird-coming ever struck you, full force, so that you stood still in wonder at the marvel of it? Have you ever really tried to imagine those long migrations, the weariness of them, the oft-times tragedy of them? What a never-ending miracle in that mystical flight by night,—thousands upon thousands of little wings beating the upper air, through the darkness, darkness beset by tall chimneys, and towers, and wicked wires stretched invisibly, and glaring lights, so confusing to the dazzled eyes of the tired little travellers forging forth so ceaselessly their northward flight! What tremulous fear surely in the little eager hearts! What eagerness!—to spur on that long journey from the southland! What a mystery in it all!

Just here it may be interesting to note that a very favorite track of the little migrants coming into Canada is across Lake Erie to Pelee Island, and so by comparatively easy stages to the mainland. I think the quite noted ornithologist of this city, Mr. W. E. Saunders, has told you something of his visits to that point, and of the great number and variety of birds he has observed there during the migrating season. But what guides the birds' unerring from the Southern States to the nearest point opposite? Do they remember that Pelee Island stretches like a long, low stepping-stone to ease the way to the farther shore? Is it instinct? Is it reason? Solve this and you have solved a mystery great as that of the "flower of the crannied wall";—and yet we sometimes think the things by which we are surrounded "commonplace."

Some years ago I read a poem on bird-migration, written by Sir Edwin Arnold, a beautiful thing, the sort of poem that brings a lump to your throat. I don't remember the name of it, but have not been able to find it. Perhaps some reader can help me. What is it?

to be found. If so, I shall be very grateful, for it will well bear re-reading.

Once more, in closing this preamble, I do hope you are one and all bird-lovers. If you are not, you are losing a great wonder and delight of the country life. Just to know a few of our, many songsters by name, just to watch a few of their dear little habits, just to love

in my trunk through a mistaken feeling of economy that said, "Some time, perhaps, they may 'come in.'"—What a hopeless clutter of stuff we often harbor about us, just through that feeling that things may "come in"! And yet the Japanese seem to get along just as well as we with a cushion, a vase, and a few teacups! Little wonder it is that

ers," milliners will tell you; but I happen to know enough about wild birds to know the difference occasionally. The other day, in church, a girl sat before us with a split bird on her hat, half on one side, half on the other. It made one sick to see it,—quite evidently a little catbird, beheaded and torn asunder to form a barbaric decoration, really an excrescence, on a girl's gray hat! . . . One thought of the gurgling of the catbird's wonderful song, as one had heard it so often at home, once, sleepily, in the bright moonlight, and then one began to wonder how long it would be before Canada will have such strict enforcement of the law as will really insure for all future time the right to live of these our little feathered friends. By the new tariff introduced by the Hon. W. T. White, prohibition is laid upon "aigrettes, egret plumes, or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins of wild birds, either raw or manufactured," the provision to come into effect on the first of January, 1915. No restriction is laid upon ostrich feathers, the plumage of the English pheasant and the Indian peacock, or the plumage of wild birds ordinarily used as articles of diet.

This is all promising, so far as importations are considered. Will equal pains be taken to see that birds within our own borders are not slaughtered for millinery purposes? It is encouraging to know, however, that preliminary steps looking to a broadening of legislation in regard to the matter, are really being taken. The other day a friend sent me a folder giving notice of the formation of a Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds. Mr. H. S. Osler, K. C., is the President; Laura B. Durand, Secretary-Treasurer, and C. W. Nash, Curator Provincial Museum, Toronto, Field Master. The objects of the Society are defined to be:

(1) To instruct the public regarding the importance of protecting bird life in the interests of the country.
(2) To secure desirable legislation for the protection of birds in addition to existing legislation.

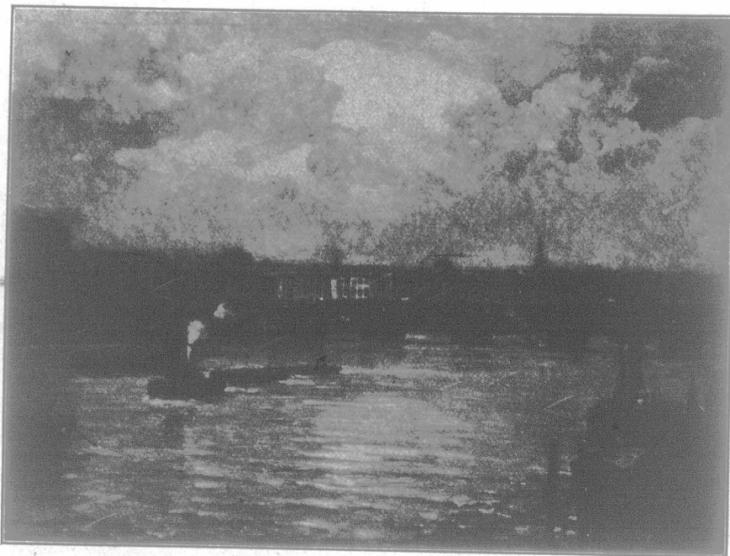
(3) To assist actively in the enforcement of such legislation.

There is, too, a "button," to serve as pledge or reminder to the members. "I am wearing the button of the order," writes my friend, who will forgive me for quoting, "although I gave up jewelry when I stopped parting my hair in the middle. It shows the emblem of the society, the Canada or white-throated sparrow enamelled in national colors on blue and gold, and a motto which, I am informed, means in English, 'Thee, Canada, I sing.' Perhaps you have Mr. Nash's bulletin on 'Birds of Ontario in Relation to Agriculture.' He is the field-master of the new society, and will go anywhere to give a free lecture on the subject of 'Birds and Their Protection.'"

It seems, then, that something definite is at last "doing," and perhaps here is a suggestion for you. I have heard Mr. Nash lecture, and can heartily recommend him.

Any impetus you can give is needed, for Canada has lagged behind in the matter too long. Other countries have left us in the wake. Last year the United States Senate at Washington, by unanimous vote, passed the McLean bill, providing for the protection of a number of specified insect-eating birds. Australia has a similar law. British "Nation" states that in the "Old Country" "This year must see the end of the trade in the plumage of wild birds,"—since a bill is to be passed prohibiting the sale of bodies, wings, or feathers, of wild birds in all Great Britain.

Perhaps the men who engineer these campaigns place the economic in the foreground,—they emphasize the "seed and insect-eating." At the same time, enough is said to show that the war is also being waged against the cruelty of the traffic,—the cruelty of sportsmen and tradesmen, and, to go down to the root of all, the indirect cruelty of women, who thoughtlessly encourage the greatest slaughter, for millinery purposes. The writer of the article in "Nation," lays the great burden of blame upon that. He refers to the traffic as "wanton and brutal"; the bird-hunters for the trade often, he says, even snare the birds and starve them to death slowly, so that their skins shall be free from fat and grease.



The Silvery Tide

From a painting by F. M. Bell-Smith, Ontario Society of Artists' Exhibition, 1914.

themselves and their song,—these are pleasures that money cannot buy.

To love birds, too, is to do something else, as most of us find out. Some days ago I carried out a little ceremony down by the furnace in our basement, and registered a little vow. Very solemnly

Whitman has laughed at us for our "mania of owning things." . . . However, the wings at least are gone, and henceforth never another one for me,—angels wings excepted, of course, although I can't well imagine myself sprouting anything of that kind. I have not yet, it is true, sworn away from ostrich plumes, although there is no knowing what a



The River Magog, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

From a painting by A. Suzor Cote, Ontario Society of Artists' Exhibition, 1914.

I burned a conglomeration of wings that had accumulated, somehow, during the thoughtless years, and then and there settled that never again should I wear wing or head or tail of a bird on my hat. Indeed, I had not worn any for some time, but the wings had been lying

bit of investigation into that business may do. One would not even wish to give a poor ostrich too much of a tweak, for the sake of a hat, would one?

"These are only made of chicken feath-

"It would be a merciful retribution," he concludes, "if the curse of the 'Ancient Mariner' were laid on the traders who conduct this traffic, and the women who indirectly employ them."

Isn't it strange that we women who so pride ourselves on our gentleness of heart, should be guilty of causing such hideous cruelty that men have to intervene to prevent it? Surely thoughtlessness has been the demon at back of it all. When you come to think of it, how can any thinking woman wear the split body of a dead-bird on her hat? What a loss to the joyousness of the universe in every little stilled voice! What an irreparable loss, as Thompson-Seton has said, "to all who love God's out of doors"! What a cruelty to the blessed little songsters themselves!

JUNIA.

On Simplifying Housework.

When you think of it, it is little wonder that women—and farm women above all—should ask, "Give us hints on housecleaning. There is such an endless succession and crowding of work on most farms, such as city women know absolutely nothing about,—cows to be milked, butter to be made, gardens to be weeded, chickens to be fed, laundry to be accomplished—all this, in addition to the ordinary duties of cooking, cleaning, mending, and getting the children off to school. It is little wonder—is it?—that the farm woman should be practical. Perhaps her danger is that she may become too practical, too prone to forget that life requires art, and literature, and music, love of Nature and sympathy with all humans, as well as a perfectly-kept house and a swelling bank account—if such can be put under weigh. We need to watch so sharply, wherever we are, either in town or in country, to see that we do not become lopsided, and, if we are housekeepers, that we shall not become so depends very greatly upon the management of our work, so that time shall be saved for all things.

To return, it is rather difficult to map out how housecleaning may be simplified—unless one begins to work up to the process about a year before, as last week we tried to indicate; and, perhaps, this season, if one has never tried the "new efficiency" in housekeeping, there may be nothing for it but to forge through almost as usual. May not the very discouragement of the over-work, however, suggest that this time of housecleaning and the weeks that follow, be a hatching time of new ideas to be carried out from this day henceforth, so that never again shall the labor be quite so laborious, never again quite so tedious or so strength-sapping?

Now, to turn to the "how" of it: Have those carpets cut down into rugs—9x12 is a good size for most rooms. With borders to match, they will be as pretty as can be, and, when fall housecleaning-time comes, you will wonder at the difference in the work. Finish the bare floor borders with "floor-finish," or with linoleum in wood tints if the floor is bad, and for this and all bare floor spaces, do get a dustless mop. It is a great convenience, and you have a right to it.

Surely no one nowadays has straw ticks, but not infrequently one still sees feather ones. Can't you banish them in favor of mattresses of good quality? Feather beds are hard to make, and the doctors say they are insanitary.

Have a sheet of zinc on the kitchen table, with a few bits of board for setting pots on to protect it; and keep a can of ammonia or Dutch cleanser, or even sifted salt and ashes, in the spot most conveniently reached. A dash of any of these cleansers will very quickly take the grime off the zinc top and the outside of pots and kettles.

Perhaps you haven't a kitchen cabinet, and can't afford one, but you can at least so arrange your kitchen that all utensils may be reached without a single unnecessary step. Imagine it—a rack on the wall above the work-table for pot-lids; hooks beneath for cooking-knives, ladles, forks, and spoons; at easy reach, pegs for saucepans and shelves for pans

and groceries—all within a very few steps of the cookstove.

Some people pile all pots, saucepans and pans, away out of sight, and give the kitchen the air of a living-room. As a result, when anything is needed there is a diving into pot-holes, and a clatter of tin and graniteware as it is hauled out in the irritating search. Really, the Dutch kitchen is better,—the Dutch kitchen, with everything in sight, pans, kettles and skillets in shining rows, dry, clean, ready to be pounced upon at an instant's notice.

If the shelves can be closed in with glass doors, all the better; nothing handier can be placed in a kitchen than a large cupboard with a ledge for placing things on. If the kitchen be narrow enough so that things may be taken from the cupboard and placed upon the work-table almost with a turn, better still.

"But," someone says, "we use our kitchen as a dining-room. I simply could not stand having the wall all cluttered up with tins." . . . But why not, then, screen off one end of it, the end containing the stove, the bake-table and cupboard,—and the pans? The cheeriest kitchen I ever saw was arranged in this way, two tall, four-leaved screens being all that were necessary.

Says someone else: "Why not keep all these things in the pantry?—For the simple reason that doing so means extra steps,—to the work-table, to the stove—and to the very busy woman every step counts. Some women, of course, still pin their faith to the pan-

erly placed?—And so on to all the arrangements of the house.

Have you a cistern pump and sink in the kitchen? If it can be at all afforded, that is your right. So is a hard-water pump, not at the lower end of the orchard, but within easy reach. Have you a pulley clothes-line that will enable you to put on all the clothes without stepping out of your place on the back porch? It is a blessing indeed, especially in bad weather. . . . And, is it necessary for you to run out of the kitchen, down steps, and into a woodshed every time you want a stick of wood for the stove? Why not have a woodbox built in the kitchen, close to the stove, open at the back and lidded at the top? As the good man splits the wood, he tosses it in; when you want a stick, you raise the lid and there it is. Of course, you realize that woodshed and kitchen must adjoin, as they usually do, to permit of this.

Have you a dumb-waiter running from cellar to kitchen? And have you a dinner-wagon for moving things to the dining-table? Perhaps not, but here is a hint: Get the largest dishpan you can find and use it for carrying things back and forth. It will save you many an extra trip, and you will find it twice as good as a tray; it can be carried so much more easily, and there is so much less danger of things slipping off.

Almost impossible to get along without, in any house where economy of strength and time are valued as they should be, is a washing-machine; an



Morning in the Valley

From a painting by F. H. Bridgen, Ontario Society of Artists' Exhibition, 1914.

try; the old conservatism forever hates change. But it is a positive fact that the "new efficiency" housekeeper is discarding the pantry wholesale in favor of the "efficiency kitchen." A pantry may be very useful for keeping provisions in, but when used as a general hold-all, it is likely to be a cluttered-up place, hard to keep in order, hard to find things in, an addition to instead of lightener of the work of housekeeping.

Do you know that in some of the big manufacturing plants, experiments have been made to determine just how work may be done with the least possible waste of strength by unnecessary movement? It was found that time and strength were being wasted even through awkward and roundabout hand movements, and so instructors have been provided to teach the employees how to move while working.

Leaving out of the question the deadly tendency in such places to turn the people into mere human machines, a lesson may be learned here. Why take six steps, or ten, or twenty, in doing what three, with better management, may accomplish? Why stretch and reach for things which might be obtained with less effort by having shelves and hooks prop-

erly placed, and clothes-horse also, both of which may be made at very little expense. Electric irons are not yet possible in many country places, although the extension of hydro-power may change that, but, in many parts of the United States, denatured alcohol irons are used, and found to fill the place admirably.

A long-handled, self-wringing mop for the veranda and porches will save many a weary half-hour; a bread-mixer will be found a most valuable time-saver when many loaves of bread have to be made each week;—indeed there are so many things now to be bought that mean as much to the housewife as his field machinery does to her husband.

If it is at all possible, she should have them. As a human being, she has a right to time for rest and recreation and reading. As a woman, she has a right to look young and attractive as long as she can, and above all things, to be an alert, interested, interesting personality, such as she can never be if she is permitted to degenerate into a mere drudge.

There are many more things that might be said, but for this time it is necessary to close. May we do so by quoting a bit of rhyme—one cannot call it poetry—written by Charles H. Meiers. It has a point.

INEVITABLE.

There was a woman, and she was wise,
She worked according to her size;
Although her house was dust-infested,
If she was tired she simply rested;
Her neighbor worked from morn till
night,
Half frantically, to have things right;
With broom and hose she'd dust and
squirt,
But now she's covered up with dirt.

CHOOSING BOOKS FOR THE HOME.

Dear Junia,—I wonder if you will help me! Can you help me choose a library for myself; not a big one, you know, just something to read for the summer? That may sound very easy when one thinks of all the books on the market to-day, but I don't want to waste precious time with worthless books. I want books that will make me think, give me a greater insight into life, and a greater understanding of human nature. I want books that will educate, not merely amuse; not only a list for the summer, but for next winter, and the next, and so on,—history, biography, nature books, travel, and fiction. I also want a good magazine—one that will keep up with the times; also a magazine which will give good book reviews, and one good religious book.

I want to keep my mind busy with thoughts worth while. Of course, there is a man at the bottom of this. He has a splendid education, and I want to keep apace with him if possible. I hope I haven't taken up too much of your valuable time.
JEANETTE.

I have kept the secret well, haven't I, Jeanette?—Not even "County" appears to reveal the identity of you, or of that precious man in the background who is the inspiration of your new venture.

Frankly, your letter is most delightful. If more girls were anxious to improve themselves, as you propose to do, instead of putting all of their energies into fancywork and fripperies, there would be more happy marriages. A girl's beauty or winsomeness may hold a man for well over the honeymoon, but there must be companionship, too, if ennui is not to follow speedily. Mere beauty, with absolutely nothing behind it, soon palls; pretty clothes, if supported by nothing more substantial, make but an evanescent appeal; but an interesting mind is perennially attractive. I am glad you are to marry an educated man; and I hope the two of you will be—"chums," the very best wish, it seems to me, that I can wish for you. At all events, you are starting out in the right way.

Don't be pedantic, little girl, but make your mind just as rich as you can, and keep it as sweet and simple and unassuming as ever it was,—so you will be sure to be on the right way.

Now about the books,—it is just a little difficult to know where to advise you to begin, without knowing more of yourself, your tastes, and your education. Then there is such a world of books to choose from, and oneself has read so comparatively few of them. However, the following list may be suggestive:

In poetry and drama—you really should know something of some of Shakespeare's plays; something of Browning and Tennyson, the great Goethe, Shelley and Keats, Robert Burns, Coleridge and Wordsworth. Don't try to wade through the *Sahas* of Wordsworth's inferior work, but don't overlook his "Tintern Abbey," "Intimations of the Immortality of the Soul," "Michael," "Happy Warrior," "Peel Castle," and a few others. You will be surprised to find how commonly Wordsworth is quoted from. . . . If you want to know something of the more modern poets, read Kipling, Alfred Noyes, John Masefield, and Francis Thompson, with the Canadian poets, of whom you know.

Fiction.—First here may be put "Les Miserables," greatest of novels; Dickens' "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," and "Tale of Two Cities," will give you a start in the works of this popular novelist. For comparison, read Thackeray, whom many critics consider superior to Dickens.—"Vanity Fair," "Henry Esmond," and "Pendennis." You will like the Bronte books, and, possibly, those of Jane Austen; Blackmore's "Lorna Doone"; Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii"; Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford"; Conan Doyle's "Micah Clarke," and "The White Company"; Barrie's "Little Minister," and "Window in Thrums"; George Eliot's

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"Adam Bede," and others; and Miss McNaughton's "Lame Dog's Diary," Pierre Loti's "Iceland Fisherman," and "Madame Chrysanthe," are very charming; so are the works of E. V. Lucas. Nor must you forget the American writers, especially Hawthorne, Winston Churchill, Frank Norris, and Sir Gilbert Parker. — So many, so many have been omitted, but these will be suggestive.

General Literature.—Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies," you have already found helpful. Try his "Unto This Last" also. Among the endless books of essays,—cream of prose literature as they so often are—one may mention, "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius"; "Discourses of Epictetus"; "Bacon's Essays"; "Essays of Elia"; "Emerson's Essays"; Thoreau's "Walden," and other books; Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," "Heroes and Hero Worship," etc.; works of Tolstoi; works of A. C. Benson, John Galsworthy, and other moderns. To the list, although in somewhat different class, may be added the charming "Elizabeth" books, by the Countess Von Arnim.

Biography and Autobiography.—"Pepys' Diary"; Boswell's "Life of Johnson"; Goldwin Smith's "Jane Austen"; Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Bronte"; Chesterton's "Browning"; "Stopford Brooke's Biographies"; Salt's "Life of Thoreau"; Morley's "Life of Gladstone."

History and Government.—Greene's "Short History of the English People," "Parkman's Histories"; Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations"; Henry George's "Progress and Poverty."

Science and Nature Books.—Works of Darwin and Huxley; works of John Burroughs for easy reading; Maeterlinck's and Fabre's nature books.

Religious Books.—"Science and Immortality," by Sir Oliver Lodge; works of J. Brierley.

My dear, I don't know where to stop, but I think the above list will suggest enough to keep you busy even for "next winter and the next." Now, may you give that man a fine chase to keep up with you.

Oh, yes, I forgot the magazine. "The Bookman" is devoted wholly to book reviews. The address is "Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Square, E. C., London, Eng."

CANNAS.

Dear Junia,—Would you be so kind as to give me some direction as to how I should treat some cannas I had saved over from last year? MARION.
Norfolk Co., Ont.

Cannas need a warm, well-drained, yet moist and rich soil, and plenty of sunshine. As they are quite tender, they should not be planted out until all danger of frost is past. Set the tubers from one to three feet apart, give plenty of water when needed, and pick the flowers as soon as they wilt to prevent the formation of seed, and so keep the plants blooming on. In the fall when the plants are killed by frost and the tops have dried a few days, dig the roots, let them dry, then store them on shelves in a dry, cool, airy cellar.

Spring Cookery.

Asparagus on Toast.—Wash the asparagus in cold water, tie it in bundles, place the bundles upright in a kettle, and cook in boiling, salted water. When done, drain, untie, and spread on small slices of hot, buttered toast. Pour a cream sauce over, and serve at once.

Spiced Rhubarb.—Peel 2½ lbs. rhubarb and cut in small bits. Put in preserving kettle, add 2 lbs. sugar, ¼ cup vinegar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves. Bring to the boiling point and let simmer, stirring frequently, until of the consistency of marmalade. Fill jelly glasses.

Rhubarb Preserve.—As rhubarb combines excellently with other fruits, it is economical, at least for common use, to mix it with the more expensive kinds. It may be cooked with pineapple and with oranges, and many can it by itself to mix later with strawberries, currants, etc. A rich rhubarb conserve is made as follows: Put four pounds rhubarb, cut in bits, in a preserving kettle. Sprinkle with five pounds granulated sugar and add one pound seeded raisins, grated rind and juice of two oranges, and the rind and juice of one lemon. Mix thoroughly, cover, and let stand one hour. Bring to boiling point,

then let simmer rather slowly for forty-five minutes, stirring very frequently.

Nut Pie.—Line a pie plate with pastry, and bake. Make a custard, using two cupfuls of milk, two eggs, well beaten, with one-half cupful of sugar and one-fourth cupful of flour mixed smooth with a little cold milk. Season to taste, and add a saltspoonful of salt. Cook the mixture until thickened, add one cupful of finely-chopped nut meats and fill the crusts; cover with a meringue, and set in the oven to slightly brown.

"Greens."—In the spring of the year, before the fresh vegetables have come in, a number of weeds and wildings prove excellent for greens. It is now too late for dandelions, which are good early in spring before the flower-buds have formed, but lamb's-quarters and pigweed are quite as good as spinach if used before they are too old. So also are the wild "cow-cabbage" of the woods, and the young leaves of the long, curly-leaved sour-dock. Young sprouts of milkweed are said to be excellent, while purslane, that despised weed which gives so much trouble in gardens, makes a very fine vegetable to serve with beef or mutton-stew, or even cold, with dressing, as a salad. The tops of beets, discarded when thinning the beet-bed, may be used in the same way. All greens should be washed well, drained thoroughly, and put into boiling, salted water, to cook. None of them are good when old, but only when young and tender.

The Scrap Bag.

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES.

When making up children's wash dresses, tack a piece of the goods inside somewhere where it will not show. This will be washed every time the dress is, and so will be of the same color when needed for mending.

PILLOW COVERS.

Cover pillows first with a cover of soft old muslin or butter-cloth before putting on the slips. This protects both ticking and feathers, and prevents the stripes from showing through. Many people are now doing away with pillow-shams altogether, using pretty embroidered or lace-trimmed pillow-cases instead.

HINT FOR BAKING FISH.

When baking fish, lay a piece of clean, old cotton on the bottom of the pan, which has first been greased, then put the fish on this. It can be lifted out easily, without sticking to the pan, when done.

RUNNING CURTAIN RODS.

Slip the finger of an old kid glove over the end of the small brass curtain rod, to prevent danger of the curtain being torn.

CUTTING BENEATH LACE.

In cutting away the goods beneath lace insertion one is very apt to cut the lace itself. To obviate this difficulty, after the first cut is made, slip in a narrow, stiff piece of card-board, pointed at one end. It will act as a safeguard when the scissors are used.

Saying the Right Thing.

"I don't seem to be able to say the right thing to women," a bashful young man confided to us the other day. "and that's why I don't shine in society. I'll tell you an instance of it. Not long ago I met a woman I hadn't seen for years, and I could see that she was trying to keep young. So I thought I'd say a graceful thing to her. 'You carry your age remarkably well,' says I.

"Well, the moment I said it I could see that I was in the wrong. She was looking chilly and getting red, so I said:

"'Becky' mind my little jokes—I never mean what I say. As a matter of fact, you don't carry your age a bit well."

"And then she killed me with a haughty look, and sailed away without saying good-bye. Say, how should I have put it?"

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.

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48-E66. Size 30x30 inches. Reduced to half price..... 43c

48-E67. Sizes 18x54 inches. Reduced to half price..... 43c

48-E68. All-linen Scotch Crash Roller Towelling, made from good strong flax yarns, a good drying cloth, 17 inches wide. Never sold at so low a price by us before. Reduced to..... 7c

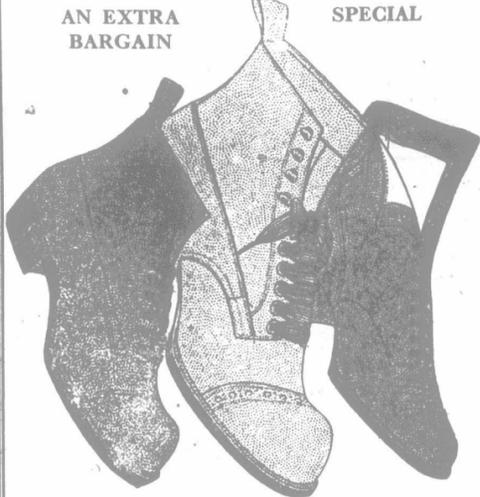
48-E69. Irish Check Glass Towelling, a good firm cloth with excellent drying qualities. Red only. 19 inches wide. You will think this worth double the price now asked. Reduced to..... 6c

48-E70. White Cotton, full-bleached English longcloth, a nice evenly-made cloth, suitable for machine or hand sewing. You will be satisfied with this bargain. 35 inches wide. 6c

48-E71. Full-bleached Crochet Bed-spreads, made from best quality of cotton yarn, will wash up beautifully. Order now, as we don't expect to repeat this offer. At a big saving to you. Size 75x90 inches. Reduced to..... 1.10

AN EXTRA BARGAIN

SPECIAL



MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS at greatly reduced prices.

52-E50. Save \$1.25 Per Pair on These Women's Fine Boots, made from select quality of box calf leather, a perfect walking style. The soles are Goodyear welted, and double thickness of best sole leather. Heels are military style. Sizes 2 1/2 to 7. Reduced to..... 2.50

52-E51. Save \$1.00 Per Pair on These Men's Popular Tan Calf Boots. Tan box calf leather, and one of the most popular shapes for this season. The Chub last that gives every comfort to the wearer. Goodyear welted soles, double thickness of best oak-tanned sole leather. Sizes 5 1/2 to 11. Reduced to..... 2.35

52-E72. Save 75c. Per Pair on These Boys' Fine Blucher Boots, genuine Dongola kid, goat-skin, a smart, neat-fitting shape, suitable for any wear. Best solid leather soles, McKay sewn, and smooth leather insoles. Sizes 1 to 5. 1.25 Reduced to.....



82-E195

Women's Suit of All-Wool Whipcord LESS THAN HALF-PRICE 6.95



57-E28

Women's Black Voile Dress 2.95



84-E86

House Dress 1.25

ordinary

A Selling event of more than usual importance. Buy now and save considerable. We cannot promise to fill orders after 21st May.



73c Buys This Handy Little Suit Case

16-E666. The Buster Brown Suit Case. This handy little article is very popular among the young people for carrying books, lunches, etc. Made of leatherette on a steel frame. Has brass spring lock. Size 14 inches. Usually sold over a dollar. Extra special at 73c

WASH BOILERS CLOSE TO HALF PRICE 67c

13-E999. Strongly made Galvanized Iron Wash Boilers, flat bottom, choice of No. 8 or No. 9. Here is a grand chance to save nearly the price of another boiler. Specially priced..... 67c

HURRY! HURRY!

And Share in These Wonderful

Dress Goods Bargains

VOILES ARE POPULAR, AND EVERYONE SHOULD BUY NOW

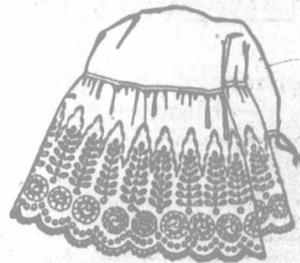
46-E50. Plain and Striped Dress Voiles, an unprecedented value in the season's most wanted dress fabric, that lends itself so nicely to the present styles and fashions. The following is the color range which we can supply either in plain or self color silk stripe effects: Champagne, Mauve, Navy, Cadet, Brown, Sky and Roseda. 40 inches wide. Half price. Per yard..... 23c

34-inch PONGEE SILK AT AN UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICE

46-E51. Natural Pongee Silk, an offer you can't let slip past you. A pure raw silk fabric, natural shade only, just what you want to complete your summer wardrobe. 34 inches wide, in 9-yard lengths only. Selling regular price almost double what we now ask. Reduced to, per length..... 2.59

WHERE CAN YOU EQUAL THIS SCOTCH CHAMBRAY AT 8c Per Yard?

46-E52. Scotch Chambray, an opportunity that will not come again this season, so send your orders in now, when you are sure of getting a length. You can't have too many little Chambray Dresses or Waists. Colors: Navy, Brown, Sky, Pink, Roseda, Gray, Fawn and Ox-blood, 27 inches wide. Stock up now for future use. Greatly reduced price, per yard..... 8c



A BIG BARGAIN 85c

74-E95. A very attractive White Petticoat of soft white cotton, trimmed with a frill of fine embroidery. This skirt is not the extremely narrow style, but is suitable to be worn beneath the season's newest dresses. Good service and a fine appearance is guaranteed in this bargain skirt. Lengths 38, 40 and 42 inches. Price..... 85c

74-E93. A Rush Sale in Kitchen Aprons of blue and white striped print, superior quality and trimmed with fancy blue and white braid. Well made, strap pocket that cannot tear off. Very serviceable and neat. Order without delay, as the quantity is limited. Price..... 22c

74-E94. Women's White Cotton Drawers, made in the popular umbrella style, and trimmed with pin tucks and dainty lace; open or closed style. A very special bargain arranged for out-of-town customers. Sizes 25 and 27 inches. Price..... 19c

82-E195. Less than half price for this Women's Stylish Suit of all-wool whipcord serge. The coat is lined with serge silk, 20 inches long at the back, and trimmed with corded silk. The skirt is cut in three gores, with a wide fold running down left side, and has an open vent at the foot to allow plenty of fullness in walking. Bust size 32 has waist 24 ins.; bust 34 has waist 25 ins.; bust 36 has waist 26 ins.; bust 38 has waist 27 ins.; bust 40 has waist 29 ins.; bust 42 has waist 30 ins. Skirt lengths, 38, 39, 40, 41 or 42 ins. Choice of Navy or Black. Bargain price..... 6.95

56-E28. The picture gives some idea of this—one of the best Summer Dresses in a self-stripe black corded voile, with trimming of paillette silk and white net. No such elegant and useful dress as this has previously been offered at the price, and it is necessary to send order at once, as quantity is limited. Bust measures, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 or 42. Skirt length, 40 inches, with deep hem. Black only. Bargain price..... 2.95

84-E86. A House Dress of Plain Gingham for \$1.25. Strongly made, comfortable and up-to-date in every particular is this pretty House Dress of plain gingham. The collar, cuffs and tie are of fine white pique, which also defines the waist-lines, and forms a yoke on waste both back and front. A pocket of self material, which is also capped with white pique, adds greatly to its usefulness. Choice of Colors, Sky, Oxford or Hello. Bust sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Skirt length 40 inches. You cannot afford to miss this bargain. Reduced price..... 1.25

A Whole Room Lot of Wallpaper for 79c

ENOUGH TO PAPER ROOM 12 x 14 x 9

64-E74. Everyone will want to share in this wonderful offer. We will supply enough paper for any room, size up to 12x14x9 feet high, side wall, ceiling and border in light and dark colorings, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, sitting-rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, etc. 12 single rolls 79c side wall, 6 single rolls ceiling, 20 yards of 9-inch border. All for.....

Buy Paint Now and Save Money

64-E75. Ready-mixed House Paint. Painting time is here, and we give you this opportunity to secure your paint needs at a remarkably low price. This paint possesses great elasticity, which prevents it from peeling and cracking, dries hard with a good rich gloss, and flows freely from the brush. Can supply in the following colors: Outside White, Cream, Slate, Oak Brown, Pearl Grey, Pea Green, Azure Blue, Medium Green, French Grey, Light Green, Straw and Yellow. Put up in 1 gal. tins, 5-gal. tins, half barrels of 25 gals., barrels of 40 gals. Per gallon..... 1.50

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Buy My Flour and Get My Book



Ye Old Millers' Household Book

(Formerly Dominion Cook Book)

FREE to Buyers of Three Bags of Flour

This useful book contains 1,000 carefully-selected recipes and a large medical department.

Miss F. E. Martin, of Forestville, writes: "Thank you for the recipe book. It is a prize worth while."

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 3 bags must be flour:

Books by RALPH CONNOR:
Black Rock
Sky Pilot
Man from Glengarry
Glengarry School Days
The Prospector
The Foreigner

Books by MARIAN KEITH:
Duncan Polite
Treasure Valley
Lisbeth of the Dale

By J. J. BELL:
Whither Thou Goest

The farmers of Ontario are finding it very profitable to buy flour and feed direct from The Campbell Flour Mills Co. Many are sending letters of appreciation of

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

Ancil Locke, Secretary of the Matilda Farmers' Club, Dixon's Corners, Ont., writes:

"The flour and feed we have been handling from you have given satisfaction to all. We have had no complaints and we are waiting with orders for more flour and feed."

READ THESE SPECIAL PRICES:

GUARANTEED FLOURS

	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread)	\$2.90
Queen City Four (blended for all purposes)	2.50
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)	2.50

CEREALS

Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)	.25
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	2.50
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)	2.25

FEEDS

	Per 100-lb bag
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1.30
"Bullrush" Middlings	1.35
Extra White Middlings	1.45
"Tower" Feed Flour	1.60
"Gem" Feed Flour	1.75
Whole Manitoba Oats	1.50
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	1.55
Manitoba Feed Barley	1.35
Barley Meal	1.40
Oil Cake Meal (old process, ground fine)	1.75
Chopped Oats	1.55
Feed Wheat	1.65

PRICES ON TON LOTS: We cannot make any reduction on above prices, even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reduction from the above prices would be on carload orders.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER: Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyers pay freight charges. On shipments over five bags we prepay freight to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15c. per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited
(West) Toronto :: :: Canada

soft green things and with flowers white, and yellow and blue.

Trilliums were everywhere, gleaming like flecks of warm snow in the shadow; where the sun shone and the grass grew, yellow adder-tongues, with mottled brown leaves, hung their heads at even-tide and raised them, with petals spread, to meet the morning sun; in the shelter of the mossy old logs appeared dainty dicentras—little pearly "ladies and gentlemen"—and sturdy "Jack-in-the-pulpits," straight and severe be-



Hepaticas, on their woolly stems.

neath their purple-striped canopies. Violets, too, there were, snuggling among the mosses; and here a whiff of trailing arbutus; and there a patch of snowy bloodroot; and everywhere the soft mauve-blue of the wild phlox.

Every day the little girls came to the woods, and every day Edith returned with her arms filled with the frail, sweet things, often sadly wilted and be-draggled, to be sure. And she decked her hair and looked in her mirror, and thought "How I love the beautiful flowers!"

But Eileen only stroked the petals of the flowers as they grew,—pink, and white, and gold, and purple. "Ah, you are all my little sisters," she said.

Winter came again with its snows,—came again, and again fled before the South Wind; and the songs of white-throat and veery and hermit thrush echoed through the trees of the grove. "We go to our woods gardens," said the children.

Edith rushed ahead to hers. "I will deck my hair again with the beautiful



The Dainty Little Dicentra.

flowers," she said, "and fill my room with them. I love them so."

But in vain she wandered. Only a straggling stem here or there had arisen from the torn and mangled roots of the year before, and no plants had grown up from seed, for no flowers had been left to seed themselves.

The Beaver Circle

A Story of the Spring Flowers.

There were once two little girls, Edith and Eileen, who lived in a big old house on the edge of a deep, dim grove. All winter long the snow lay thick under the trees, and the children then never ventured beyond the lilac hedge that shut off the lawn from the little wilderness beyond, but when spring came they began to look longingly into the blue depths.

"The snow is softening to-day," said Edith, "listen to the water," and, listening the two could hear the soft gurgle, gurgle, of a rannel on the edge of the thicket.

"Yes," said Eileen, "and even in our dear grove the sunshine is scribbling through the boughs like golden rain. The snow will soon be gone, and the flowers will be here."

"I will gather them to wreath my hair, and I will fill my room with them," said Edith.

But Eileen only looked off towards the woods, her hands, and branches, and

flowers, and her little sisters.

When the snow had gone and the grass was greening where the sun shone warmest, the children went into the little wood.



Indian Turnip, or Jack-in-the-Pulpit.

"I will take from this tree-trunk to the stream," said Edith, who never could bear to share things, "and you will take from here to beyond. We will each have our woods garden. You will have your flowers and I mine." And so they separated.

The skunk cabbage was bursting up in the damp places, rapidly unfolding its hood of green, and in the nooks by the logs the dainty hepaticas, white and mauve and pinkish, were raising their little faces above their silvery stems, all woolly with the soft fuzz that had warded from them the cold winds of earliest spring.

Edith snatched the hepaticas to her heart. "Oh you beauties!" she said, "How I love you! I will take you to make wreaths for my hair and to fill my room." And so she rushed about from place to place, and when she came back not a hepatica was left in her woods garden, but all were in her arms.

Eileen, too, had wandered from end to end of her plot. But when she came back but a single blossom was pinned to her dress. She had looked and looked, and she had stroked the soft white, and pink, and mauve petals. "I think you are my little sisters," she had said.

April glided into May, and with the dim woods became all carpeted with



You are invited to try H.P. Sauce at our cost.

There is no need to write to England for samples—our advertising staff are bringing them right to your door.

We know you will be delighted with the new and delicious flavour and enjoy it daily afterwards.

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H.P. SAUCE



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE SO EASY
Each pair
Unconditionally Guaranteed
Don't merely say suspenders
President Suspenders



\$18 PER SET
F.o.b. Toronto

28-inch and 32-inch diameter, 4-inch by 3/4 tire. Built to fit any axle.

Write for Catalogue
Electric Steel Wheels
With Grooved Tires

NORMAN S. KNOX
47 Wellington Street E., Toronto, Ontario
Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill.



Wood Saws

All kinds. Also pumps, grinders, etc. Write for Bulletin AC-1 and special prices.

GILSON MFG. CO.
2609 York St.
Guelph, Ont., Can

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

And Eileen? With glowing eyes she wandered on along the dear dim paths, for everywhere from the shadows dear bright little faces were raised to hers, flower-faces. "You really loved us,



Trillium, or Wake-Robin.

little sister," said they, "and we have returned to greet you." And Eileen stroked their soft petals, and smiled upon them, and plucked but a single violet and touched it to her lips.



Yellow Adder-Tongue, with brown-spotted leaves.

Garden Competition Notice.

Will all Beavers who intend entering the Garden Competition this year kindly send in their applications not later than May 24th?

AN EPITAPH FOR A TRUST.

"Miss the trusts," said Senator La Follette at a luncheon in Washington. "Yes, oh, yes, when the trusts go we will miss them—we'll miss them like the widow."

"A widow, at her late husband's funeral, happened, during the burial service, to drop her handkerchief into the open grave.

"A young man gallantly offered to leap down and get the handkerchief for her. But the widow shook her head. "No," she said, "leave it there. I have done with tears now."

It was officially announced on May 7th, that H. S. H. Prince Alexander of Teck, brother of Queen Mary, will succeed the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada.



PURE BRED SIRE

THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture

WILL PURCHASE during 1914, a number of **CANADIAN-BRED** Stallions, Bulls, Boars and Rams.

Animals must be of right type, in good breeding condition and of the following ages:

- Stallions, three to five years.
- Bulls, not under one year.
- Boars, not under six months.
- Rams, not under six months.

All stallions will be purchased, subject to veterinary inspection and bulls subject to the tuberculin test.

Breeders in Eastern Canada having **CANADIAN-BRED** male animals for sale, filling the above requirements and registered or eligible for registration in the Canadian National Live Stock Records, are requested to communicate with the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

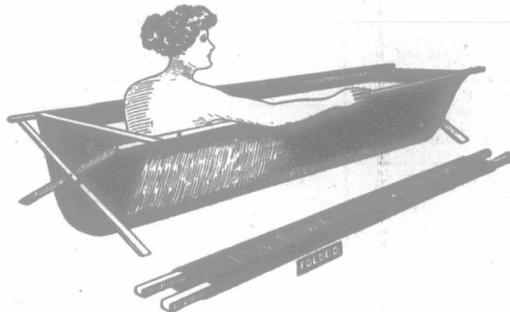
The purchase of stallions and bulls will be made during the current spring months. The purchases of rams and bulls will be deferred until the autumn.

Communications must state age and breeding of animal offered and price asked.—60271.

\$60 A WEEK AND EXPENSES

to any Canadian man or woman with red blood in their veins. I want representatives in every part of the country for the best, most honest, and most efficient proposition ever offered. No experience needed. It solves the bathing problem. No plumbing, no waterworks required. A boon alike to country and city dweller. Full length bath in any room. Folds in small roll, handy as an umbrella. Now, I want YOU to handle your county. Demonstrating tubs on liberal plan. I'm positive you can make more money in a week than you ever made in a month before.

Two Sales a Day—\$300 Dollars a Month



That's what you should get every month. Needed in every home—body wanted—eagerly bought. Take the orders right and left. Quick sales, immense profits. Look at these men. Smith, Ohio, got 18 orders first week; Myers, Wis., \$250 profit first month; Newton, California, \$80 in three days. You should do as well. The work is very easy, pleasant, permanent, fascinating. It means a business of your own.

Demonstrating Tub Furnished

I grant you credit—back you up—help you with live, appealing sales talks. Hundreds of delighted buyers and sales agents bear testimony to the value of my folding bath tub and to the squareness of my business methods. Write to-day for full details. Send no money. Just hustle a postcard for free Tub offer.

C. A. RUKAMP, General Manager

The Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co. 129 Sandwich Street Walkerville, Ont.

Do You Need Furniture?

We can help you to a most economical purchase by our direct-from-factory plan of selling furniture. Write for our large, free

PHOTO ILLUSTRATED Catalogue No. 7

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

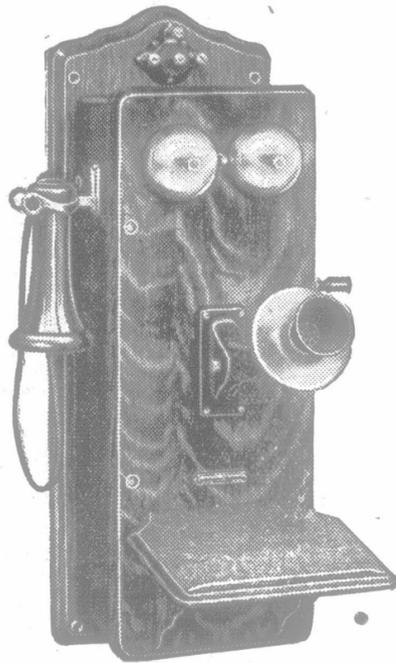
ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Ltd
Canada's Largest Home Furnishers TORONTO



Put the Latest Style Telephones On Your Lines!

INCREASE the efficiency of your telephone system by installing the latest style telephones. Canadian Independent Telephones are the highest grade made. We guarantee them to be superior in style, workmanship and material to any others on the market. You can prove this true by trying them out on your own lines, side by side with other phones. This you can do without risking a cent. Just ask us about our Free Trial Offer.

Get Our Advice! If your locality does not enjoy the social and business advantages afforded by an up-to-date telephone service, it is time you got into communication with us. We are the largest Independent Telephone Manufacturers in Canada, and have been instrumental in seeing that the majority of the independent local and municipal companies have started into telephone business along lines to ensure success. We can help you get a telephone line for your locality. Write us, and we will tell you how.



Ask for our No. 3 Bulletin—containing the latest information about building telephone lines. Also No. 4, describing our magneto telephones, is free on request.

SEND FOR A COPY

Let us quote you on your year's supply of Dry Cell Batteries.

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Also manufacturing agents for the Magnaphone Co. under Mr. George R. Webbs' Canadian Patents No. 123363, No. 124537, No. 131145

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

ALL winter you can have eggs if you keep my strain of White Wyandottes, at \$1.50 per setting; my eggs are good sound value, and you cannot do better than send in your order to-day. W. B. Powell, Galt, Ont.

A DOLLAR for fifteen Barred Rock eggs; Ontario Agricultural College laying strain. Mrs. Berry, Route 6, Guelph.

BARRED Rock and White Leghorn—All imported stock; bred for heavy winter layers; eggs \$1 a setting and \$5 a 100. Write for photo of finest plant in Canada. A. C. Baeker, owner, Huron Specialty Farm, Brussels, Ont.

BARRED ROCK, Silver Campine, Hamburg, Mammoth Pekin, Indian Runner Eggs \$1.50 per setting. L. J. Gibbon, Ingersoll, Ontario.

BUFF Orpingtons—Eggs from Canada's best; \$3 for 15; nine chicks guaranteed; extra heavy layers. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

BARRED Rocks. White Wyandotte eggs from prize hens, two dollars fifteen, utility, one. E. Hayes, Cannington, Ont.

BARRED Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per 15. Wm. Bunn, Denison, Ont.

DUCKS—Records exist where Indian Runner ducks have produced 300 to 320 eggs in 365 days. True Indian Runner ducks, 1600 \$10, 1500 by ducks 75 cts. each. Fertile eggs, \$2, \$2 and \$3 per setting. Mrs. E. C. Cattley, Weston, Ont.

EXHIBITION Barred Rock eggs, \$1.00 setting; heavy laying strain. Hy. Hulst, Newmarket, Ont.

PURE-BRED Bronze Turkeys—Large, healthy, heavy hens of good shape and color mated to first-prize yearling tom, Guelph, 1912. A few settings only, \$4 per 9. George Nod, Erin, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Single-comb Brown Leghorn eggs, from imported stock; bred to prize cockerels; 1000 layers; price \$1 for 15, or \$2 for 45. Mrs. J. H. Bright, Ont.

FOR SALE—15 dozen for hatching duck eggs. Mrs. J. H. Bright, Ont.

Magneto Telephone. Best table. T. M. Govern, R. N. 1, Galt, Ont.

"La-Lo" Animal Spray

Protects Cattle and Horses From Flies
ENDORSED BY
Dominion Experimental Farm Authorities
and Prominent Dairymen as being Superior to all other products of its kind.
NO OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES:
Does Not Blister—Will Not Discolor—Is Not Gummy—Has Agreeable Odor.
Dealers wanted in every town: Exclusive territory given.
LA-LO MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED, - 365 Aqueduct Street, Montreal, Que.

Indian Runner Ducks

—The kind that lay all year round; prize-winning stock; eggs \$1 and \$1.50 per setting.
Phone Fingal, via St. Thomas. A. WATSON & SONS, R.R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

SILVER CUP Winners—Light Brahmas two dollars setting; Golden Polands two fifty. Harry Wilson, Collingwood, Ont.

SINGLE-COMB White Leghorn eggs that hatch; dollar setting; five dollars hundred. E. W. Burt, Paris, Ont.

UNFERTILE Eggs replaced free and safe delivery guaranteed. Eggs from high standard bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, White Wyandotte, Buff Leghorns, \$1.25 fifteen; large vigorous stock; extra heavy layers; pullets laying at 5 months old. Write for free catalogue which gives full particulars. Satisfaction or money refunded. Charles Watson, Londesboro, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes exclusively—Eggs \$1 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed. Thos. F. Pirie, R.R. No. 3, Ingersoll, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs from especially selected vigorous stock. Laying strain \$2.00 per setting. Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes—Champions eight 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.

S. C. White Leghorns—Great laying and prize winning strains, eggs \$1 per 15 a hatch guaranteed \$4 per 100. GEO. D. FLETCHER, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ontario. Phone Erin.

2 PERCHERON FILLIES

3 years suitable for brood mares.
JNO. W. COLLIER, No. 7, St. Thomas, Ont.
Traction Station No. 35

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate"

News of the Week

As the 24th of May, Victoria Day, falls on Sunday, Monday, the 25th, will be observed as a public holiday.

A new national park of 95 square miles, on the Illicillewaet River, B. C., has been established by Order-in-Council.

Sarnia, Ont., was proclaimed a city on May 7th, by the Duke of Connaught.

President Wilson's youngest daughter, Eleanor, was married on May 7th, to Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo.

Over 1,000 bars were closed in Illinois as a result of the women's vote in the recent local option elections.

U. S. Secretary Bryan announced that the three South American mediators in the Mexican difficulty will meet for conference at Niagara Falls, Can., on May 18th.

The Rug Bee at the Landing.

By Sophie Swett.

There were not so many good times in that region—at Dark Cove, and Sunday Cove, and Goose Creek, and the Landing—that one could afford to lose any of them, and Luella Scott thought it was "mean" of Mylon not to be willing that she should go to the rug bee at the Landing. She had tried to prevent him from finding out that the bee was at the Hamor's, he had such a grudge against Lorenzo Hamor; but he had guessed just as soon as she had, said that she had an invitation.

It was "just like the Hamors to get a lot of rugs to sell to the summer visitors and make other folks do the work," Mylon said.

The rug that they were going to hook was not to sell, Luella returned with some resentment, although Viola Hamor had made some of a real Bokhara pattern, that Bar Harbor summer visitors had been glad to buy. This was a large one for Viola's own self. She was going to be married, and was going to Ellsworth to live, so, of course, she wanted a nice rug; and Viola was such a favorite that everyone wanted to have a share in it.

Of course, it had been "mean," Luella added, for Lorenzo Hamor to get Mylon's work for the steamship company away from him, but Imogen Hamor had told her that Lorenzo was not to blame; that the company had offered it to him as soon as they saw his fine new boat, the "Sea Foam." It was only a catboat like the "Petrel" (Mylon's boat), but was larger and more seaworthy. "You know the 'Petrel' did come near foundering that day when you had so many fat people, with so many trunks," continued Luella, whose candor outran her discretion, as is often the case when one is sixteen, and sometimes, indeed, when one has attained a much greater age.

Mylon had carried passengers in the "Petrel," from the steamboat to Moose Island, where, although there were summer visitors, there was no steamboat landing. He was only eighteen, and he had been proud of the responsible position and proud of his boat. He had liked to hear people say that there was no better sailor afloat than Mylon Scott, if he was but eighteen. He had earned, too, as much money every summer as many a boy of his age earned on a foreign voyage. But this year he had not received the usual notification from the steamboat company saying that it would need his services for the summer; Lorenzo Hamor, with his new boat, had secured the position. Mylon had been but fifteen, although large and strong for his age, when he had first served the company; and he had so well managed the "Petrel," laden with passengers and heavy baggage, in one of the "fawy" winds, that the passengers had presented him with a silk flag for the boat.

He had almost fancied that he belonged to the steamship company, he and the "Petrel." He had felt the slight almost as much for her as for himself. She might be a little fishy, although it was not for lack of faithful scrubbing and a good coat of paint each summer, but only now and then a fine lady had sniffed—usually one whose strong perfumery was more offensive than any "ancient and fishlike odor" could be—so Mylon thought.

He had seen the "Sea Foam" lying at Hamor's slip, over at the Landing. She was of a new-fashioned build; not like the clumsy old "Petrel." She shone with newness from stem to stern, and she sat on the water like a bird. It was hard for Mylon not to feel as if he hated her. Now Luella was going over to the rug bee at the Hamor's. She had asked him to take care of the baby for their father was likely to be busy about his lobster pots. The baby was not quite two years old, and they were a motherless family in the little wind-and-wave-beaten house on Little Gull Island—the only house on that island, think of that!—and it was three miles to "the main."

Luella's mind was not at ease, even after she had fully made it up. Mylon looked so miserable, sitting on the woodshed doorstep, with his chin rest-

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ing upon his palms, and he had agreed so grumpily to look after the baby. She wandered about the woodshed, irritatingly aimless, apparently, until suddenly she asked him what he was going to do with the "Petrel's" old flag.

"I don't care what becomes of it! I never want to see it again!" said Mylon.

Luella, drawing a quick breath, folded the strip of torn silk and thrust it into a bundle where it kept company with the baby's yellow flannel nightgown. She had hesitated much longer before she took the baby's yellow flannel nightgown. It was the one that was badly worn, but the baby had never been put into his cotton nightgowns before June. But there was not a garment in the house that would not bear mending except that nightgown, and Imogen Hamor had said, "Do bring something red or yellow, if you can. The rug is getting so dark with old jackets and trousers." So off she went to the rug bee with the "Petrel's" old flag and the baby's yellow nightgown.

Meanwhile Mylon sat for a long time upon the woodshed steps. He had not offered to help Luella push the heavy boat off, but then, neither had he called out to her as he had been tempted to do, that if she was going to the rug bee she was no sister of his, and he would never speak to her again.

It would have been better to go off deep-sea fishing with the Bracey boys than to sit there and think over things, he said to himself; a great many had gone with the Bracey boys from the Landing and the coves. But the sky was darkening with heavy wind clouds, and it was getting pretty rough outside. Lucky that the Bracey boys' "Fearless" was a staunch old tub! He was glad that the "Petrel" was firmly anchored at her moorings.

There was a small catboat being blown like a feather out into the bay. It looked as if the fellow who was at the helm had completely lost control of her. He had taken in every scrap of sail, but she was at the mercy of the wind, and it seemed as if only a miracle could keep her off the grinding rocks at Dead Man's Point. Why didn't the man see that he could run her up under the shelter of Great Gull, and that there was anchorage in the little sandy cove there? He wouldn't be likely to be out alone on a day like this, and the oars would serve to keep a boat like that off the rocks. It couldn't be anybody who belonged in

that region or he would have known something about a boat. Such knowledge came natural, then, on the shore of Frenchman's Bay; one didn't have to struggle for it, as he did his a b c's.

Mylon rushed into the house and got the old spyglass. He cast a backward glance, as he went, at the baby, whom he had tethered to one of the laden fish flakes beside the door.

Mylon mounted, with the spyglass, to the top of Steeple Rock, which was almost in their own dooryard, and surveyed the little craft that seemed likely, at any moment, to be crushed by the cruel rocks of Dead Man's Point.

"There isn't anybody on board of her! She has broken away from her moorings," murmured Mylon as he gazed. "And she"—he strained his eyes while his blood thumped wildly in his ears. The letters of her name were almost visible through the powerful glass, and, surely, there was only one such tidy little craft along shore—"she's the 'Sea Foam'!"

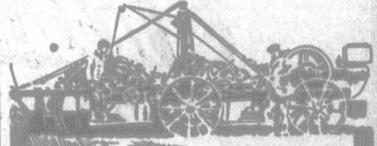
He glanced down at his feet to where the little "Petrel" rocked at her moorings. She was safe, and she would, soon have no rival! Lorenzo Hamor could not afford to buy another boat. He had probably gone off deep-sea fishing with the Bracey boys, or else he was attending the rug bee. His sisters always made Lorenzo "tend out" when they had a party.

"The cruel rocks they gored her side like the horns of an angry bull."

Luella had read "The Wreck of the Hesperus" at the school exhibition, last summer, and these lines repeated themselves in Mylon's ears.

He and Luella went to the Landing to school. He and Lorenzo had been to school together ever since their bare feet first "toed the mark," and they had first made the depressing discovery that cats and dogs, which had seemed to have such natural and pleasing uses, were really made to be spelled. Good friends he and Lorenzo had been until Lorenzo had played him that mean trick. Well, Lorenzo was going to get his "come-up-ance." He (Mylon) didn't know that it was anybody's business to interfere with Providence's evident intention to give a mean fellow his "come-up-ance"!

"I couldn't interfere anyway," he muttered as he stood watching the little boat with which the wind played as a cat plays with a mouse, now tossing her almost into the cruel jaws that were waiting to crunch her, now holding her



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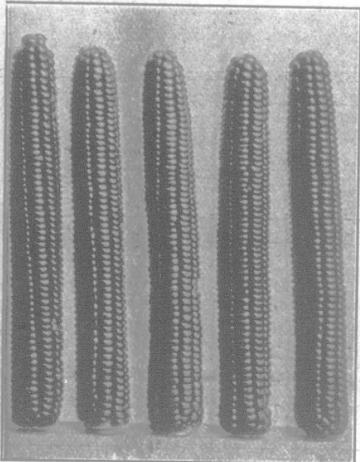
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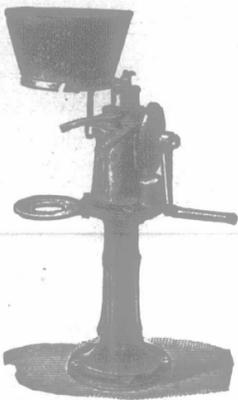
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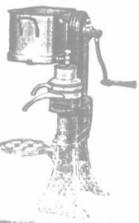
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off as if it meant to let her go, free, but only to repeat the ruthless sport. "I couldn't; I've got to take care of the baby." He turned the glass upon a dark spot, far out where the heavy sky seemed likely to drop upon, the heavy, white-capped sea. The dark spot was his father, in the old scow, looking after his lobster pots. "It will be a good while before he gets in, and something might happen to the baby," he continued, as if addressing a persistent accuser. "Anyhow, it's going to be worse before it is better," and his unaided sailor vision sagely swept sea and sky. "I don't know as ever I risked the 'Petrel' in such a sea."

Luella, meanwhile, had been having a stiffish pull to, the Landing. What with the wind and the baby's yellow nightgown she was more than once tempted to turn back. But when one has not had a good time since one can remember, it is not easy to turn back from a rug bee at the liveliest house at the Landing, and as for going empty-handed, surely we all have a right to our proper pride. About getting home, —well, the wind in that region had a way of going down with the sun. Anyway, Mylon always said that "you'd never go anywhere if you bothered about how you'd get home."

Lorenzo Hamor saw her from the house and ran down to the slip and pulled her boat in. She cast a resentful glance at the jaunty spick-and-span little "Sea Foam," riding there safely at her moorings, and she could not force herself to be very civil to Lorenzo, although she did not turn her back upon him and refuse to speak, as Mylon had done.

The Hamor house was the most imposing one in all the region. It was large and had once been painted white, with green blinds, and still showed some traces of this ambitious art, although the wind and the weather had, for a long time, been proving the superiority of their soft gray pigments. It had a fence of a decorative pattern and a garden walk bordered with seashells. The family had been prosperous in the old days of foreign voyages from the Landing, but were now no better off than their neighbors.

The road upon which the old house stood was grassy now, and the school-house was in the middle of it, a little farther from the shore. It had been moved from its former site on account of a difference of opinion—opinions were apt to be strong at the Landing—and a compromise and the coming in of the mackerel had left it so far on the way to its proposed goal. It had stood there for twenty years—there was never any great hurry about things at the Landing—and there were Landing boys and girls, who, on their journeys into the world found it not in accordance with the fitness of things that school-houses should be set anywhere except on rollers in the middle of the street.

In the room where the great rug frame was spread, Luella drew proudly from her pocket the torn flag and the yellow nightgown, the gay colors which were so greatly in demand.

Lorenzo caught at the flag as she shook it out. "Why—why, it's the 'Petrel's' flag!" he stammered. "Does Mylon know?"

"He said he didn't care what became of it," said Luella. "It's red, white and blue. I thought it would be pretty for the rug."

"It seems too bad, but if it is only a rag, and Mylon is willing," said Viola Hamor, with some eagerness.

"It can be mended," said Lorenzo. He took it into his hands, and the color came hotly into his bronzed face, and the Adam's apple quivered in his lean, boyish throat. "Just let me have it!"

"It needs a strip of red silk," said Lorenzo, reflectively. Suddenly he caught at his red necktie and pulled it out of the bow. Lorenzo was much dressed for the occasion. "I'll mend the red stripe with this, it's just the shade. You girls can darn the white stripes," and he carried the flag off without waiting for Luella's consent.

The girls were both somewhat consoled to find that there was enough of the baby's nightgown to make a sun-dress in the very middle of the rug. They had been suffering for yellow, Viola said.

Luella suddenly caught sight of

Lorenzo's mysteriously beckoning finger, and went out to the kitchen where he was mending the flag.

"Look here, I want you to tell Mylon that the chance I got was just as much for him as for me," Lorenzo said hoarsely. "Share and share alike in work, and boats, and wages. The 'Sea Foam' for the passengers, the 'Petrel' for the baggage. I made that agreement with the company when they offered me the job. I never thought of such a thing anyhow when I had the 'Sea Foam' built. I only meant to take the summer folks out sailing. But Mylon made up his mind right away that 'twas a put-up job and wouldn't let me tell him. You just tell him to run this flag up on the 'Petrel' if it's all right and he agrees."

"It—it didn't seem a bit like you, Lorenzo!" stammered Luella, with a great throb of thankfulness at her heart.

It was while the company was at supper that little Archibald Hamor, came running in, with his chubby face so pale that he looked all freckles, like a tiger lily. "The 'Sea Foam' is stolen or blown away!" he cried. "Uncle Steve Hawkey thinks he saw her off Dead Man's Point."

There was a rush from the table, Lorenzo first, his face white and set. By the time the girls reached the shore he was off in his rowboat in search of the "Sea Foam."

The baby's wails greeted Luella's ears as she sped homeward from their own slip. There was a queer bundle in the middle of the living-room floor. Mylon had enveloped the baby in a blanket, cutting a round hole for his head, and tying the folds together at his feet with a stout rope. He was now trying, with one hand, to untie the rope. "Don't cut it, it's part of the 'Petrel's' sheet!" he cried, as Luella seized a knife to liberate the shrieking baby. "I had to go out, and it was late and cold and the baby's nightgown wasn't under the pillow," he explained gruffly.

Luella was conscience-stricken. She resolved, then and there, never to say a word about the hole in the blanket. She produced the flag and poured forth the comforting story of Lorenzo's fidelity and his message. "But, oh, Mylon, the 'Sea Foam'!" she added, with a depressing recollection, as she still struggled with the rope. "See! it un- ties. Why, Mylon, you have but one hand! Oh, how dreadfully the other is cut, and your clothes are wet, dripping wet! You poor boy—"

"'Twas only the boat hook; it slipped and cut me a little. 'Twas a little rough outside," said Mylon.

"Rough! I should think so! What did you go out for?" cried Luella. "And oh, Mylon! the 'Sea Foam' got adrift. Lorenzo has gone out, but they say he'll never find a timber of her."

"He'll find her safely anchored in the shelter of 'Great Gull,'" said Mylon, as hoarsely as if he had a bad cold.

Even then one couldn't be sure what might happen, Mylon was so "cranky." But before the next night Luella, discreetly silent, saw the mended flag flying from the "Petrel's" mast.—The Wellspring.

The Ivory Snuff Box.

By Arnold Fredericks.

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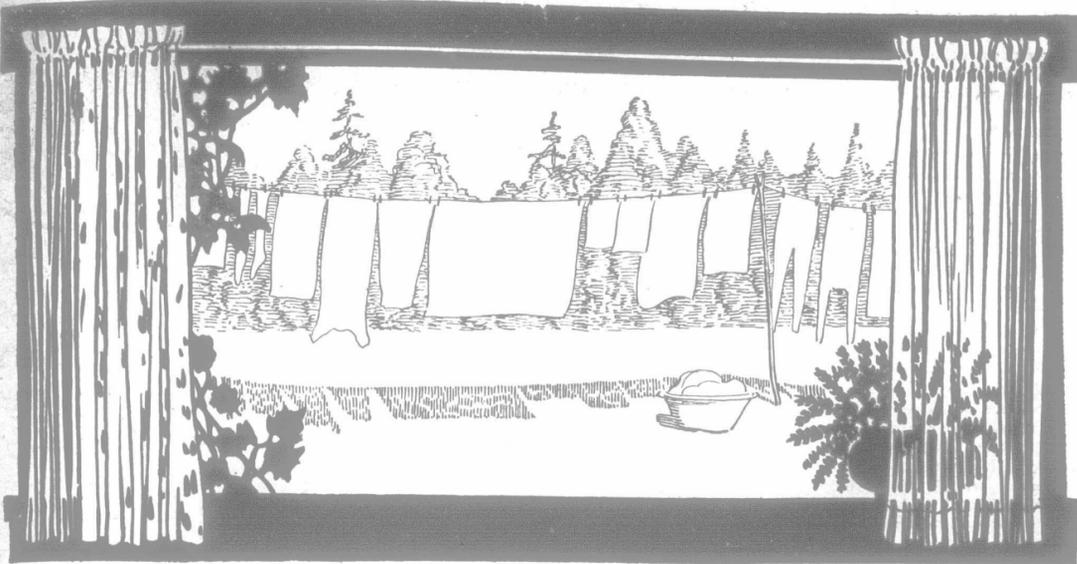
Chapter XVI.

THE LIGHT CONE.

When Richard Duvall first opened his eyes, he saw nothing but a blinding glare of light that hurt and bewildered him with its singular and brilliant intensity. He at once closed his eyes again, unable to bear the irritation which was thus caused him. It was not exactly pain that he felt, but an intense discomfort, such as one experiences when looking directly at the brilliant rays of the sun.

After a few moments spent in futile attempts to cover his eyes with his hand, only to discover that his arms were tightly bound, he thought to secure relief by turning his face to one side, so that his vision might seek the soft darkness which seemed to lie on every side of him.

In this effort he was equally unsuccessful. His head, his neck, his whole body, were rigid, immovable. He could not stir an inch in any direction.



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He spent a long time in useless speculation upon the meaning of the remarkable situation in which he now found himself. He felt no pain, no discomfort, except that which the brilliance of the light above him caused. He determined at length to open more open his eyes, in order to discover if possible, its source.

Even when his eyes were closed he could see that the strange light burned upon them. In a way it rendered his eyelids translucent—he was conscious of a dull, pulsing redness, through which shot a network of lines of fire.

He opened his eyes slowly, cautiously, and looked upward.

From some point above him, in what he judged must be the ceiling of the room, extended a beam of violet-white light, cutting sharply through the darkness like the rays of a search-light.

At the opening in the ceiling through which it came, this beam was in diameter not more than two inches, but as it extended downward it widened, taking the form of a long, thin truncated cone, so that its width, where it impinged upon his face, was perhaps equal to twice that of a man's hand.

The darkness of the room about him made the beam of light seem a tangible, material thing. Its brilliance was unwavering; it extended from the ceiling to the surface of his face with the solidity, almost, of some huge, glittering icicle. He felt as though, were his hands but free, he could brush it aside, fling it off bodily into the darkness.

The effort of looking directly at the source of the light made his eyes smart with pain, but he found that by half closing them, he could look off into the darkness through the brilliant cone.

In the pathway of its rays danced and tumbled innumerable dust specks. He knew then but for their presence, to afford the light a reflecting surface, its rays would be invisible to him.

In color the light was not yellow, like sunlight, but had a cold, violet-blue quality, more nearly resembling moonlight. Its intensity, as well as the shape of the light cone, made him conclude that it was being focused through a powerful lens, or projected by means of a brilliant reflector.

He could imagine no possible reason for the situation in which he found himself. What the purpose of the beam of light was; why it thus focused upon his upturned face, he could not guess.

He thought about it for many minutes, his eyes closed, his head straining restlessly toward the soft outer darkness. Presently there flashed into his mind Dr. Hartmann's words at their last meeting.

"While I know how to cure mental disorders, I also know how to create them."

The thought made him shudder. Was this, then, the explanation of his predicament? Somewhere he had read, not long before, a newspaper account of the investigations of certain Italian scientists, concerning the effect of the violet and ultra-violet light rays upon the cells of the brain. He could not recollect just what the conclusions had been, but he did remember that the newspaper article spoke of the popular superstition that moonlight could cause insanity.

He knew Hartmann to be a scientist of vast ability and resource, and realized that back of the elaborate preparations he had evidently made must lie some sinister purpose.

For what seemed an eternity he lay thinking, unable to come to any rational conclusion. The distressing effect of the light rays increased rather than diminished as his nerves became more and more unstrung.

It seemed, even with his eyes closed, that he could feel the weight of the cone of light upon his face. The desire to escape from its searching glare became well-nigh irresistible. How long would this torture continue?

He began to feel intensely tired and worn out, and realized that could he but shut out the blinding brilliancy which enveloped him, he would sink exhausted to sleep.

Sleep! He could no more sleep, under the present conditions, than he could fly to the moon. Then there came to his mind a recollection of a form of torture practised among the Chinese, the prevention of sleep. Prisoners, he had

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read, were confined in a cage, in brilliant sunlight, and prevented from sleeping by being prodded from without with spears. At the expiration of a week, he had read, the victim goes raving mad. Was this, then Hartmann's intention?

Whatever the man did, he knew he would adopt only such methods as would involve him in no damaging consequences. He might be kept in his present situation until insanity ensued, and Hartmann, with his reputation as a physician, a scientist, could calmly deny any story he might tell, putting it down to the wanderings of a disordered brain.

He realized the cunning of the man, his care to use no physical violence. Should he, Duvall, under the strain of the torture which he realized lay before him, consent to disclose the whereabouts of the ivory snuff-box in return for his liberty, what could he do in retaliation? Hartmann would calmly deny his story, and would doubtless produce witnesses, such as Mayer, to prove that the detective came to him for treatment for some slight mental disorder, some lapse of memory, and that the exposure to the light rays had been but part of his usual treatment. Clearly the doctor had covered his tracks most successfully.

Throughout all these torturing thoughts, the figure of Grace came and went unceasingly. What would she do—what could she do, to aid him? He had warned her not to ask Mr. Phelps to take any steps looking to his release. He realized that were Hartmann to appear now and give him his freedom, he would not dare to accept it. That the doctor might do this very thing was his greatest fear.

If he should insist upon his leaving the place, what could he do, then, to recover M. de Grissac's snuff-box? He prayed fervently that Dufrenne and his companions might in some way work out a plan to set matters right.

Presently he fell to thinking of the snuff-box and its safety. How fortunate it seemed that the doctor and his man Mayer had overlooked the opera-hat. He wondered if they had thought of it since. It was clear that they had not, else he would no longer be kept a prisoner.

What was the room beneath the laboratory used for? Its appearance had suggested that it was not used at all—a mere lumber-room, a place for storing boxes and crates. And then there flashed into his mind the thought, where was he now? From the apparent distance of the ceiling, as shown by the beam of light, he concluded that he was lying on the floor—a conclusion which the hardness and coldness of the surface beneath him amply proved.

Evidently it was a floor of stone, or cement, not one of wood. A certain sense of familiarity in his surroundings came over him. The faint radiance which was diffused about him by the light-cone showed the walls before and on either side of him to be of uniform blackness, unrelieved by any suggestion of windows. He strove with all his power to pierce the shadowy gloom, to come upon some point of recognition, but the darkness baffled him.

In one corner a huge shadow, bulking formless against the wall, suggested the packing-case behind which his opera-hat had been tossed by Mayer during the search the night before. The thought thrilled him with renewed hope. What more likely place, after all, for Hartmann's deviltries, than this silent room beneath the laboratory? If he was lying there now, and chance of escape should come, he might even yet be able to take the missing snuff-box with him.

The hours dragged interminably. He was conscious of a keen feeling of pain, a smarting irritation in his eyes, which caused tiny streams of moisture to trickle beneath their lids and roll unheeded down his cheeks.

The muscles of his neck became sore and swollen from his incessant, though useless effort to turn aside his head. A dull pain began to shoot insistently through his temples, and his limbs became numb and cold. The desire to escape from the relentless brilliance of the light-cone became unbearable; he felt as though he would shriek out in a madness of terror if relief did not soon come.

Then the hopelessness of doing so be-

came apparent, and he nerved himself with all the power of his will to endure the ever increasing torture. Yet this torture was, he knew, largely mental—the actual pain was by no means unbearable—it was only the dull, insistent pounding of the light-rays upon his eyes, his brain, from which he longed to escape.

With closed eyes, and tensely drawn nerves he waited, watching the endless play of the tracery of light in the dull redness of his eyelids.

The sudden, sharp rattle of a key in the door, followed by the turning of the knob, told him that some one was entering the room. He had a momentary vision of a patch of light, yellow against the surrounding blackness, which disappeared almost instantly as the door was closed. Then he was conscious of a shadowy form beside him, and heard the smooth, modulated tones of Dr. Hartmann's voice.

"Well, Mr. Duvall," he said, "how goes the treatment? Memory any better this morning?"

He made no reply. The mockery in the doctor's voice roused him to sudden and bitter anger.

"I'm trying a new modification of the light treatment upon you," Hartmann went on with a jarring laugh. "Dr. Mentone, of Milan, has great hopes of it. Wonderful thing, these violet rays. Have you read of their use in sterilizing milk? No? The subject would interest you. How is your mind this morning? Somewhat irritated, no doubt. Well—well—that will soon wear off. You've only been under the treatment six hours. Scarcely long enough to produce much effect. We'll make it ten the next time. It is necessary to increase gradually, in order not to superinduce insanity."

He went to a switch on the wall and pressed it, and instantly the cone of light disappeared. Another movement, and the room was flooded with the yellow glow of an electric lamp, which seemed dingy and wan, compared with the cold brilliance which it displaced.

The dispelling of the darkness brought to Duvall's brain a rush of sensations, among which the knowledge that he was once more in the lumber-room beneath the laboratory stood forth with overwhelming prominence. He glanced at Hartmann with reddened eyes.

"Let me up, damn you!" he shouted. The doctor bent over him, his face smiling.

"Just a moment, Mr. Duvall. Have a little patience." He began to unbuckle several straps, and presently stood back with a wave of his hand. "Get up," he said.

The detective's swollen muscles, his stiffened limbs, still retained the sensation of being bound; and he scarcely realized that his bonds had been removed.

Painfully he crawled to his feet, and stood before the doctor, blinking; trying to collect his faculties. On the floor lay a number of broad, leather straps, secured to iron rings which had been let into the cement floor.

His first thought was to make a quick rush at his captor, and after overpowering him, secure the snuff-box and dash from the place. His eyes must have shown something of his intentions, for Hartmann, stepping back a pace, drew his right hand from his pocket. It contained an ugly looking magazine pistol. "Don't attempt anything rash, Mr. Duvall. It would be useless. Even should you succeed in disposing of me, which I hardly think possible, you could not get away from my man Mayer, who is waiting in the corridor outside. Enough of this nonsense," he went on, scowling.

"I mean to be quite frank with you, my friend. I intend to subject you to this device of mine," he waved his hand toward the opening in the cell, "until you disclose the whereabouts of the snuff-box. I know it is somewhere near at hand, either here or in Brussels, for your two assistants, whom I have had released, have been hanging about the place all the morning. If the violet rays have no other effect, they will at least prevent you from sleeping, and my experience shows that loss of sleep, if persisted in, will shatter the best set of nerves on earth. You know what the effect is, for six hours. The next time, as I said some little while ago, we shall try ten—and after that, longer periods, until the process becomes con-



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Look out for The Imperial Life Assurance Company's big advertisement, which is due to appear in next week's issue, entitled "Saved - - -". It will certainly interest you.

tinuous. I am giving you these brief respites, at first, because I have not the least wish to drive you mad—all I ask is the snuff-box which you took from my messenger Seltz. Give it up, and you can go at your convenience. But I must have it—even if I am obliged to drive you to the limit. I advise you to save yourself much suffering, and give it to me now."

The detective drew back his arm, his fist clenched. The impulse to drive it into Hartmann's face was overpowering. He turned abruptly on his heel and made no reply.

Hartmann waited for a moment, then seeing that his prisoner was not disposed to answer, went toward the door. "Max," he called, opening it, "bring in the tray."

The attendant at once entered with a waiter containing food, which he placed on a box near the door.

"Is that all?" he asked. Hartmann nodded and the man withdrew.

"Think the matter over, Mr. Duvall," the doctor remarked, as he stepped across the threshold of the door. "I shall call upon you again, later in the day."

Duvall waited until the door had been closed and locked, and the doctor's footsteps had died away up the iron staircase. He heard them for a moment, on the floor of the room above, then all was quiet.

In a moment the detective had stepped to the large box in the corner, behind which lay, he believed, the discarded opera-hat. In a moment he saw what it was still there.

He was about to stoop and pick it up, when a sudden fear swept over him. The doctor was in the room above. The presence in the room of the beam of light showed clearly that there must be an opening in the ceiling, into the laboratory. For all he knew, Hartmann might be observing his every movement.

He stopped in his attempt to pick up the hat, and pretended to be greatly interested in the box and its contents. After making a careful examination of the labels upon it, he strolled carelessly back to the other side of the room, and ate the breakfast which the attendant had left. He supposed it to be breakfast, although he had no realization of the time. In a moment he felt for his watch, and found that it was still in his pocket. When he consulted it, however, he saw at once that it had run down.

After his meal he began to feel terribly tired and sleepy. At first he fought off the feeling, realizing that his only hope of freedom lay in keeping awake, with all his senses alert. Then he thought of the nerve-racking hours through which he had just passed, the many more which were likely to follow, and decided that he must have rest at any cost.

He threw himself upon the floor, his head pillowed upon his arm, and was soon sleeping soundly.

(To be continued.)

Gossip.

On April 23rd, at South Omaha, Thos. Stanton, Wheaton, Ill., sold 33 head of Shorthorns at an average of \$202, the highest price being \$540, for the roan twelve-year-old cow, Augusta 113th. The highest price for a bull was \$350, for Sultan's Sunbeam, a red yearling.

Remarkable Challenge.

ENGLISH CLOTHING FIRM OFFERS MAN'S SUIT FOR \$4.50.

A well-known English Clothing company, H. Thomas & Co., 142 Grays Inn Road, London, W. C., Eng., seems bound to become as highly popular in the Dominion as they are in Great Britain. Everybody knows H. Thomas & Co. in England for the remarkable prices they quote in Gents' wear. On page 975 readers should note the firm's advertisement, "Gents' Suit (Jacket, Vest and Trousers), \$4.50 delivered free to you; no more to pay." Look up the advertisement on page 975, and write for free patterns and fashions to their Toronto branch.

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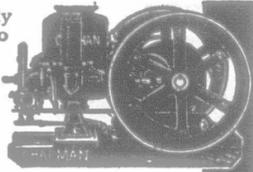
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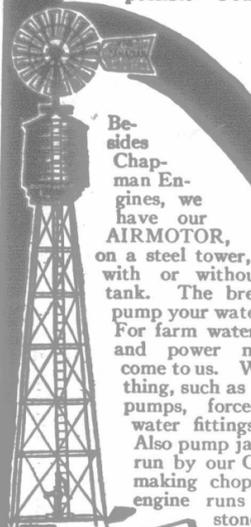
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We thoroughly and carefully test every lot of corn before it is sent out to our customers. The average test of the corn which we shipped last season was over 95 per cent. Many of the tests showed germination of 100 per cent. Never in the history of our business have we had better seed corn and that which we now have in store is fully equal in every respect.

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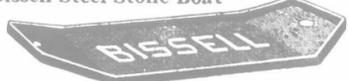
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PRINCE ECHO SYLVIA, CALVED MARCH 13, 1913.

Sire May Echo Sylvia's Gerben, whose dam has a record of 118.6 lbs. milk in one day, and nearly 34 lbs. butter in seven days. Dam, Belle Abberkerk, record at 3 years and 20 days is over 21 lbs. butter in seven days; and she is sired by Prince Abberkerk Mercen, gold medal bull at Toronto, 1913, and he is sired by the same bull as Madam Posch Pauline, 34 lbs. butter in seven days, 118.8 lbs. milk in one day, 802 in seven days, and nearly 10,500 lbs. in 100 days. This is a first-class individual in every respect, and we have priced him cheap for quick sale. **PRICE \$250 F. O. B. NORWICH.**

The other four bulls are good individuals, well-bred and nicely marked, and we are offering them from **\$75 to \$100 EACH.** We will also sell cheap two young bull calves from tested dams; good individuals and nicely marked. **BELL 'PHONE. A. E. Hulet, R. R. 3, Norwich, Ont.**

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Gossip.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, the well-known importers and breeders of Percheron horses, Beaverton, Ont., report having had a very successful year. They are sold completely out of Percheron mares, and have sold more stallions than in any previous year. A few stallions are still on hand for late customers, and to protect any customers who may meet with accidents during the season. E. C. H. Tisdale leaves for France June 1st, to select another importation of stallions and mares.

A. B. & T. W. Douglas, in changing their advertisement which runs in these columns, report that they have sold all their young bulls of serviceable age. Some nice young bulls are coming on, and females in the herd will be offered right. Among recent sales they report: A bull to John Ward, Glen Willow; one a bull and two heifers to E. Robson for Wyoming; a bull to B. Hickey, Strathroy, and a bull each to Gus Campbell, Lambeth; Duncan McVannel, St. Mary's; E. H. Holton, Kerwood; W. C. Smith, Ripley, and J. C. Wilkinson, Warwick. The last three got bulls sired by His Grace (imp.), all being grandsons of that good old cow, Graceful 8th (imp.).

At Aberfeldy, Scotland, April 23, the entire herd of Shorthorns, the property of Col. Munro, who is retiring from farming, was sold by auction. The top price realized was 370 guineas, for the four-year-old Princess Royal cow, Albert Princess Royal, which went to Hon. H. C. Lewis. This cow's calf made 110 gs. The Secret cow, Ardlethen Secret, made 140 gs., and her heifer calf 100 gs. Princess Royal sold for 160 gs., and her calf for 170 gs. The stock bull, Merry Victor, a white, bred at Collynie, made 130 gs., and the average for the whole herd was £82.

THE MANOR FARM HOLSTEIN SALE.

We again call attention to the advertisement of the great auction sale of high-record Holstein cattle, the property of Gordon S. Gooderham, Manor Farm, Bedford Park, Ont., who is selling on May 26th, his entire herd of fifty pure-bred Holsteins, which comprise, perhaps, the greatest dairy herd in Ontario. Many of these cattle are direct descendants of some of the most noted animals of the breed. Included are ten daughters of Korndyke Johanna De Kol, now forging to the front as one of the greatest sires in Canada, he having fourteen R. O. M. daughters, many having records of over twenty pounds as two- and three-year-olds. These are big, strong, capacity heifers, with marvellous milk veining, among the pick being Manor's Hengerveld De Kol and Hulda Wayne of Manor. The former produced at three years and eight months of age, 359.3 pounds of milk and 21.5 pounds of butter in seven days. The latter freshened at two years and six months, and produced 394.4 pounds of milk and 20.8 pounds of butter in seven days, and 1,617 pounds of milk and 80.5 pounds of butter in thirty days. All the others have extra good records as young heifers, and are considered the best lot of half-sisters, individuality and production taken into account, that has ever been offered at auction. A world's record cow, Lady Vincent, freshened at ten years nine months, and produced 565 pounds of milk and 29.56 pounds of butter in seven days, with a milk test of 4.18. Space does not permit of a detailed list of all the cows, but there are fifteen others with records of from 20 to 26.57 pounds, many of them being three- and four-year-olds. These will be bought at the buyers' own prices, as Mr. Gooderham is going out of the business. The cows are bred to King Segis Pontiac Posch, one of the best young sires in Canada, his sire being the \$10,000 bull, King Segis Pontiac Alcarta, by King Segis Pontiac. The pedigrees and the cattle will bear the closest inspection, and parties desiring to get some of the breed's greatest producers should not fail to see the advertisement in this issue. Drop a card to the Canadian Holstein Pedigree Co., Bedford Park, for catalogue, and plan to attend this big sale.

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Strong, galvanized steel tank, sits right over fire. Cooks quickly. Easy on fuel. Three sizes. Write for catalog.
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Of all departures made by the Indian for motorcycle development, its 1914 electrical equipment has received the readiest and most extensive recognition both in America and abroad.

Behind this success is a story of more than twelve months' engineering endeavor—research—deliberation—selection—test—and costly experimentation, before the Engineering Department stamped its final O.K. on every minute mechanism and made this announcement:

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The Indian electric lighting system, especially, qualifies as the most advanced mode of illumination today for the motorcycle. It has been proven at all the cardinal points:

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Each battery is ample for 750 miles of night riding—cost of recharging is very small. The total electrical mechanism is protected against vibration and shock by the Cradle Spring Frame and Fork—devices which play a large part in motorcycle electricity as evolved by the Indian.

Write for the 1914 illustrated Catalog

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

Granary—Well.

1. Would you please give me some idea of how to build an up-to-date granary to hold around two thousand bushels? Would you advise having it high on the side wall and having a second floor in it for grain, too?

2. Which would be the better, to dig a well and stone it, the land being clay, or to bore for water? We expect to get water in about 20 feet.

Ans.—1. We do not know that we would advise keeping grain above and below, that is, having a two-story granary. A good plan, however, would be to have the posts extend at least two feet above the ceiling of the granary or upper floor, and have a rather steep, two-pitch roof, which would leave a large, handy place above to store seed corn, grass seeds, bags, etc. A good plan for a granary to hold 2,000 bushels could be got from a building 24 feet square, with the ceiling of the granary 8½ feet high, which would permit of raising the grain to 7 feet deep at the back of the bins and 6 feet at the front, or an average of 6½ feet. You could have a passage 8 feet wide through the center one way, with two rows of bins 8 feet deep on either side of it, and if necessary an extra bin six feet wide could be made at the end of this passage. The bins on either side may be made any width desired, but it is wise to have a few smaller bins and the rest fairly large. If it is decided not to build on a square plan, you could make a different style of building, all that is necessary to remember being that 196 square feet of floor space is necessary on either side of the central passage.

2. If you do not have to go more than 20 feet for water, digging and stoning up would be all right. However, a drilled well makes a very good well, and we would advise you to get estimates from diggers and drillers.

Gossip.

LAMBING RECORDS.

John Jenkins, an English sheep-breeder, writes the Agricultural Gazette: "I recently saw a paragraph which stated that a ewe had five lambs, and it was claimed as a record. I once had a ewe with six lambs. This I believe to be rare. Have any of your readers known a ewe with six lambs? When I was shepherd for my father, we had five ewes with eighteen lambs (five, four and three), using a Shropshire-Radnor ram cross."

At the 121st show of the Kilmarnock Farmers' Society, April 18th, young Clydesdale stallions and mares made an excellent showing. Older horses were not shown, probably owing to the service season being on. Three-year-old stallions were a splendid lot of nine. John Johnson, Carbrook Mains, had first prize with Bogend Chief, the West Lothian premium horse, which was second at Glasgow. T. Purdie Somerville's Scotland's Victor, by Royal Favorite, dam the Cawdor Cup champion, Pyrene, was second. In the two-year-old class, William Dunlop's Dunure Keynote, own brother to Dunure Footprint, was first. He was the first to be let for 1916, the transaction taking place about the New Year. Next to him was Robert Brydon's Philipps, by Bonnie Buchlyvie. Dunlop had third place with a son of Perfect Motion. The winner in the yearling class was James Gray's The Birkenwood, by Arkava. The Birkenwood was first at the Derby. The champion stallion was Dunure Keynote, and the yearling champion group was won by Apukwa.

FREEMAN'S BONE MEAL

BEST ON EARTH

MORE PHOSPHORIC ACID TO THE DOLLAR'S WORTH THAN IN ANY OTHER FERTILIZER

Send for Booklet on Fertilizers and Fertilizing with Guaranteed Analysis

WATCH FOR THE TRADE MARK.

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Questions and Answers.
Veterinary.

Blood Poisoning.

Resulting from a scratch, my mare swelled on ribs near back bone. The swelling extended to the sides, and later to floor of abdomen. I showed it to my veterinarian, and he said it was blood poisoning. I am bathing it frequently with hot water, and after bathing rubbing with liniment and giving her a teaspoonful of hyposulphite of soda three times daily.

A. F.

Ans.—Your local treatment is all right. Give 40 drops carbolic acid in a pint of cold water as a drench every six hours, instead of the hyposulphite of soda. V.

Inversion of Vagina.

Ewe inverted the uterus. I returned it and applied a truss, but she again inverted. My veterinarian returned it, and put sutures through the lips of the vulva. In about a week the stitches broke, and she inverted the vagina. Sutures were again used, but they broke out, and I cannot prevent inversion.

W. T. T.

Ans.—Apply a truss, and tie the ewe in a narrow pen or stall with a false bottom, eight inches higher behind than in front. Inject into the vagina three or four times daily, about ½ pint of 1 part tincture of opium to 7 parts warm water. If she presses much, give her 2 teaspoonfuls of tincture of opium in 2 ounces raw linseed oil. Repeat the dose at six-hour intervals as needed. V.

Fatality in Sheep.

A few weeks ago a ewe, seemed lazy in front, and did not care to move around. She died, and a post-mortem revealed the tissues black and swollen from the jaws to the lungs; part of the lungs very black, and spotted, and the liver light in color. Last week another died with same symptoms, but her liver was normal.

E. H.

Ans.—We must admit our inability to diagnose without further particulars. We do not know of any disease that causes a blackness and swollen condition of the tissues and lungs as stated. If you have any further trouble, it will be wise to get a veterinarian to investigate, if possible, before death, but at all events to hold a careful post-mortem. If but one case of the kind had occurred, we would probably conclude that the darkness of the tissues from jaws to breast was due to bruising inflicted in some way, but the death of the second, with the same post-mortem appearances practically disproves this. V.

Different Classes of Animals Diseased.

Last fall cat took sick. Under the jaws and her throat swelled, and she had a distressing cough. She is now nearly all right, but still coughs a little. A hen seemed to take the same disease; her face and throat swelled, and she coughed and sneezed and died. Since then another cat took it and died, and then some more hens and a goose took it, but they are getting better. Now the turkeys have taken it. Their heads, throats, and around their eyes, are swollen, and some can hardly see. All have a greenish-white diarrhea when affected. A pet lamb that has been with the cat is now coughing. Do you think the horses will take it?

T. C. O.

Ans.—I do not think that the disease has been contracted by the other animals from the first cat affected. The symptoms in the cats indicate catarrh, and those in the poultry indicate roup or canker, for which poultrymen claim there is practically no cure. The symptoms in the lamb indicate catarrh. We do not think there is danger of the horses. All these diseases are liable to be caused by damp surroundings, exposure to wet and cold, etc. We advise isolation of all diseased animals. For the poultry, we feel that it would be unwise to prescribe as we have had practically no experience with this disease of poultry. It is probable the cat will be all right, except that she may retain a chronic cough. Keep the lamb comfortable. Apply mustard mixed with water to its throat, and give five grains quinine three times daily. Also good practice to give the cat one grain of quinine three times daily. V.

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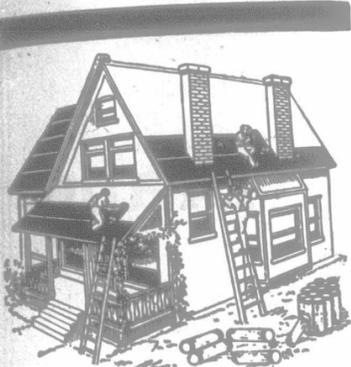
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STEWART M. GRAHAM, Lindsay, Ontario

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Apoplexy—Staggers.

1. Our hens have been dying quite frequently of late. They seem to fall off the roost dead, at night. I am feeding them wheat and buckwheat, and all the water they will drink. Is there anything to give them in the water to drink that would help them; if so, what would you give them?

2. What should you do for a little pig that backs up and throws itself down after eating? Am feeding buttermilk and shorts.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. This appears like apoplexy, due no doubt to the hens being too fat. Anything that will encourage them in more strenuous exercise will be beneficial. Feed less fattening food, and force them to take exercise out of doors where they may procure sufficient green food. Oats and some barley would be a better mixture of grain.

2. This trouble is quite common in young pigs, and is due either directly or indirectly to indigestion. Try them with dry meal or grain on a plank, that it may be eaten slowly, and give, if possible, a little new milk. Provide a mixture of charcoal, ashes, and salt, where they may procure it at will. Have them out on a free run, if possible, and try and restore their digestion to normal again.

Stable Construction.

1. I am building a cattle stable, and intend putting a concrete floor in same; also concrete walls. The root cellar is to be underneath the stable, and will be 75 feet long by 12 feet wide. Three feet of wall will be under the ground and three feet above. That part of wall above ground will have to be constructed with a dead-air space. How should it be done?

2. The cellar will be underneath the feed passage and where the cattle stand. What material should be used for reinforcing the floor, and will it be necessary to have supports through the center, or will the reinforcing be sufficient?

M. A. S.

Ans.—1. Frost-proof walls were discussed in our number of June 5, 1913, but they might be rather expensive for your proposition as described therein. You could construct a frost-proof wall by building a thin cement wall outside the main one, leaving an air space between. All these will incur considerable expense, and it is doubtful whether they are absolutely necessary or not. Roots keep tolerably well under barn approaches, which are simply constructed with one cement wall. In your case, to insure further security from frost, it might be advisable to line the inside of the wall after studding it, which would provide an air space. This would be less expensive than a double wall, and should give the required results.

2. The stable floor would not require posts in the center if properly reinforced. To insure strength, railroad rails are satisfactory, if you are in a position to procure them; failing this, procure what are called I beams of steel, and place them about 2½ or 3 feet apart. Steel beams with the strength of an ordinary rail would be satisfactory at this distance. The concrete work, too, should be well reinforced with expanded metal or wire webbing made for the purpose. Continuous iron rods throughout the cement would also add strength. Firms advertising in these columns whose specialty it is to provide material for barn and stable-construction work, would be in a position, we think, to furnish you with this material. The number of cattle will produce considerable weight on the floor and necessitate its being well reinforced, but with this establishment of steel reinforcement and well strengthened with wire, with a fair thickness of cement, it will do very well without uprights under the floor.

George Allen & Sons, of Lexington, Nebraska, sold at auction, at South Omaha, Neb., April 22nd, forty-nine head of Shorthorns which averaged \$254, the highest price being \$495 for the roan six-year-old cow, Lady Douglas, purchased by Bellows Bros., of Missouri, four other females selling for prices ranging from \$350 to \$410.

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Shorthorns and Lincolns
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Shorthorns and Swines
 J. T. GIBSON, Marshall, Ontario

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Alfalfa Seed.
 Enclosed find some seed which we found in clover seed. Will you kindly publish in your next journal what they are?
 F. P.

Ans.—The seed is alfalfa.
Red Spiders.
 Please give me the name of the insect life inclosed in the package, and inform me if they may be injurious to raspberry plants.

SUBSCRIBER'S DAUGHTER.
Ans.—The small insects are members of the spider family. In appearance, they resemble mites, and the difference between the two is very small indeed. We have never experienced any injuries from them on raspberries, neither have we heard growers complain of them.

Piping Water.
 I have a spring 150 feet from our cow-stable, and have only one and a half feet of a fall. Would it be best to put in a straight inch-and-a-half pipe, or put in a four-inch pipe at the spring and reduce it down to inch and a half? Which will give me the biggest force at the stable?
 J. W.

Ans.—There would be no advantage in placing the large pipe near the spring, and a smaller one farther down. We would advise the smaller pipe throughout.

Sulphur to Keep Crows Off Corn.
 I have been a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for a great many years, and would not like to be without it. I am always interested in the questions and answers, and as the season is about at hand for crows and blackbirds to be looking for their share of the seed corn, I would like to tell G. G. (who asked for information in a recent issue) an easier way to handle these "colored gentlemen" than by using coal-tar. Just mix dry sulphur with the corn before planting; stir it well; don't be afraid to use plenty; it is cheap, and will not injure the corn nor hinder it from going through any seeder or corn-planter. I have used this successfully for five years.
 ALEX. THORN.

Cottage Cheese.
 Would you be kind enough to print how to make cottage cheese?
 J. A. W.

Ans.—Cottage cheese, otherwise known as Dutch cheese, may be made by taking fresh milk, which has stood in a warm, clean place at a temperature of about 100 degrees until it is soured and the curd has separated from the whey. Turn the curd into a coarse-cotton bag or towel, and hang it in a moderately cool place for about twenty-four hours to drain. When it is drained free of whey, add salt and cream to suit the taste, and mould into small balls with the hands or press into a dish. Some take thick sour milk and set it over warm water until the whey separates. If the water is too hot, the curds will be hard and dry. This is drained and prepared in the same manner.

Breaking New Land.
 As a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," I should be glad to have your opinion as to the possibilities of six acres of ground, in a very rough condition which has rotted tree-stumps on it and never been worked. After being plowed, what crops would you advise starting with, and whether it would certainly prove a profitable undertaking?
 A. B. T.

Ans.—Any class of soil is not necessarily good, and can give no very definite opinion as to the possibilities of new land. If it is a good soil, the crops are good crops. If it is a poor soil, the crops are poor crops. If it is a very rough land, the crops are very poor crops. If it is a very rough land, the crops are very poor crops. If it is a very rough land, the crops are very poor crops.

THE OLD RELIABLE
Livingston Brand
 [Pure Linseed]
Oil Cake Meal
 A food to make cattle fat. Tones the system. Makes more butterfat. Try either pea size or coarse ground for sheep. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for prices.
The Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Limited
 BADEN, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.



BIBBY'S
CALF MEAL
 There is "nothing quite so good as BIBBY'S CALF MEAL"
 A pint will make sufficient rich nourishing gruel for one calf for a whole day. "MADE IN ENGLAND"
 Sold by leading Merchants, or direct by
WM. RENNIE CO. Limited TORONTO Also at MONTREAL, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER

"THE AULD HERD"
 We have a select lot of females of all ages, and of the best Scotch families for sale. Also a March bull calf, red, little white, an Orange Blossom by Broadhooks Ringleader.
A. F. & G. AULD, Eden Mills, P.O. Guelph or Rockwood Stations

SHORTHORNS
 I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred, and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country, some of them are of the thick, straight, good-feeding kind, that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have SHROPSHIRE and GOTTSWOLD rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want. I can suit you in quality and price.
Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

SHORTHORNS
 Our present offering consists of Nonpareil Lord = 87184 = . Dam Imp. Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th. 7 young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. 15 cows and heifers of choicest quality and breeding. Long-distance phone.
A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Myrtle, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

R.O.P. Shorthorns -- R.O.P. Jerseys
 For the first time we are offering for sale Short-horn cows and heifers individually. With their official records is high-class individuality.
G. A. JACKSON, Downsview Post Office, Weston Station

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, Ontario

Maple Grange Shorthorns
 Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls and fine young heifers.
R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES
 We have a nice bunch of bull calves that will be year old in a few weeks. A fine lot of heifers bred to Clansin = 87800 = . Also some choice fillies all from imported stock.
A. B. & T. W. Douglas Long-distance Phone Strathroy, Ont.

Glenallen Shorthorns
 We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred. Scotch and Leicester. Also some choice fillies all from imported stock. Also our stock bull Climax.
GLENALLEN FARM - R. Moore, Manager - ALLANDALE, ONTARIO

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Leaf Miner.

Kindly state, through your valuable paper, the cause of scale forming on the back of ivy leaves. The whole plant is affected, and gradually dying.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The trouble is not scale, but is due to the larva of a small moth, which is known as a leaf miner. Spraying with lime-sulphur before the buds burst should prevent the attack. It is late this year to do anything.

Silos and Silage.

1. How many tons of silage will a silo hold, 12 x 15 feet square, and 30 feet in height?

2. How much a ton does it cost to raise and put it into the silo under ordinary conditions?

3. What would be a fair price to pay for same when taking lease of farm with silo freshly filled? G. H.

Ans.—Approximately 100 tons. A square silo will not settle as thoroughly as a round silo, but we were obliged to use 40 lbs. to the cubic foot, and, of course, considering the silo as full.

2. Most estimations on operation of filling, average around 60 cents per ton, and the total expenditure for raising and ensiling will vary between \$1 and \$1.30 per ton. Counting all the costs, \$1.25 per ton is a conservative estimate.

3. The Dairymen of Eastern Ontario, at their convention at Cornwall last winter, agreed that \$3 per ton was not out of the way for good silage in the silo. It is difficult to value it exactly, as each feeder has different ideas of its importance in the ration.

Weed Seed—Worms—Seeding Down.

1. Are the enclosed seeds bad weed seeds? I picked them out of alfalfa seed before I sowed it.

2. How much turpentine would it be safe to give a mare for pinworms?

3. Have a mare, and last fall she used to get a touch of what I thought colic. At nights, after her day's work, she would lay down and get up and down at odd times for about two hours, and after a drench she would pass a few pinworms and would be all right for a short time. She has not been that way since last fall. Was it the pinworms caused her pain? What is the remedy?

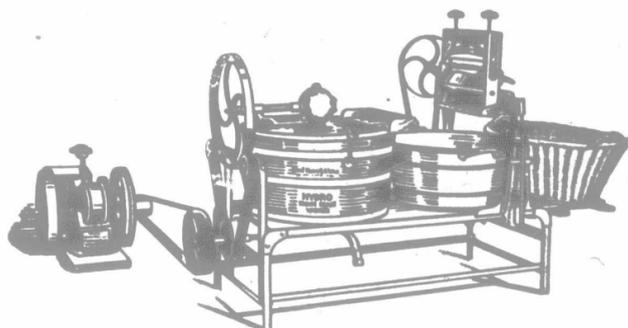
4. When seeding down with red clover and timothy, and spouting in grain, which would be the safest way, to let the seed scatter behind to be harrowed in, or ahead of the spouts, the land being loamy? A READER.

Ans.—1. We sent the seeds to Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. C., who writes: "The seeds are the seeds of the star thistle (*Acroptilon pteris*, D. C.). This is a European weed, the seeds of which are commonly found in European alfalfa seed. Up to the present time, however, we have never had a sample of the weed sent in for identification; therefore, it does not seem to have become established in Ontario. We are not familiar with this weed, and cannot say whether it is a serious pest or not."

2 and 3. We recommend for pinworms injecting per rectum a solution made by taking one-half pound of quassia chips and adding two gallons of water in a pot. Put on the stove and bring to a boil. Allow to almost boil for four or five hours, adding a little water if necessary. Strain off and add sufficient water to make a gallon. Inject the rectum with warm water first to remove faeces. When this is expelled, inject the decoction and hold the tail down for at least half an hour to prevent her expelling it. The worms, if any be present, will be expelled with the fluid. It is probably, also, that your mare has worms in the stomach and small intestines, and if so, should be treated as follows: Take three ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, calomel, and tartar emetic. Mix, and make into 24 powders. Give a powder every night and morning, and after the last has been given, give a purgative of 8 drams of aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only for 12 hours before and after giving the powder.

4. According to experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College, it is much better to sow the clover and grass seed ahead of the grain drill spouts.

Let the
Gas Engine
help your
wife to do
her washing



HAS it occurred to you that your other business partner—your good wife—is still using the out-of-date, back-aching methods of years ago—wearing herself out with the drudgery of the old-fashioned washday? If you have a gas engine on your farm you need a

Maxwell

"HYDRO"
BENCH WASHER

That little 1½ H.P. gas engine that works your churn and cream separator and operates your Pump Jack, Root Pulper and other small implements, will do the clothes washing and wringing for your wife—and do it quickly and satisfactorily. This Maxwell "Hydro" Power Bench Washer works equally well by gas power or by electricity, and can be driven by a one-

six H.P. motor. We make it in one, two and three tub machines, and the mechanism is as perfect as science can invent.

One of these machines would be a genuine boon to your wife when washday comes round. Make her a present of one—and let your gas or electric power help her to do her part of the work and lighten the burden of washday!

Write to-day for further particulars of this Maxwell "Hydro" Power Bench Washer.

MAXWELL'S LIMITED

DEPT. A

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Raise Better Calves
at Less Expense, with

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CALF MEAL**

It is no longer necessary or even advisable to give your whole milk to calves. Use ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal and get the good price for your whole milk that it will bring. ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal is entirely different from most others, because it is partly pre-digested. The ingredients which are hard to digest are roasted to render them easy of assimilation by the calves. The roasting also causes the grains to shrink over one-third, so that in using ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal you are using a concentrated meal, containing pound for pound, more value than others. Equal to new milk at 5 cents a gallon.

or write us direct. Also inquire about our club plan, whereby you can secure 100 pounds of ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal for best calf raised in your district.

ROYAL PURPLE Solves the problem of what to feed young CHICK MEAL chicks to get best results. ROYAL PURPLE Chick Meal is just right, neither too coarse nor too fine. The ingredients hard to digest are partly roasted. No losses of chicks through indigestion when you use this splendid meal. If your dealer hasn't it, write us direct. Fifty per cent of the young chicks that die do so from indigestion due to improper feeding.

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We offer \$50 cash prize for the best calf raised in Ontario on our ROYAL PURPLE Meal, weight for age, shipped to us for the Toronto Exhibition. This calf will be shown in our exhibit, and after the exhibition is over will be returned to the successful contestant. Ask your dealer for full particulars.

To raise fowl successfully you should have our poultry remedies, especially our Roup Cure. There is no reason why you should lose any of your young chicks or turkeys from disease. We will send, absolutely free, FREE—one of our 80-page booklets on the common diseases of stock and poultry and how to treat them.

We will send 100 lbs. Calf Meal Freight Paid for \$4.25
W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. London, Canada

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

We have seven yearling bulls and seven bull calves from 7 to 12 months. All reds and roans, and of choice breeding. We have some extra good imported mares for sale, also some foals. If interested, write for catalogue of their breeding.
W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
Burlington Junction, G.T.R. Bell Phone

Poplar Shorthorns We have the best lot of young bulls for sale this spring we have ever bred, reds and roans, 10 to 18 months of age, Butterflys, Roan Lady's, Lavenders and Lovelys, all sired by the great Uppermill Omega Imp. Strictly high-class herd headers
MILLER BROS., BROUGHAM, ONT.

Springhurst Shorthorns Shorthorn cattle have come to their own; the demand and prices are rapidly increasing, now is the time to strengthen your herd. I have over a dozen heifers, from 10 months to two years of age, for sale; everyone one of them a show heifer, and some of them very choice. Bred in my great prize-winning strains. Only one bull left—a red, 18 months old.
HARRY SMITH, EXETER STN., HAY P. O.

Salem Shorthorns—Herd headed by Gainford Ideal and Gainford Perfection, sons of the great Gainford Marquis. We are generally in shape to supply your wants in either sex.
J. A. WATT, Elora G. T. R., C. P. R. Telephone and Telegraph

BELMONT FARM, SHORTHORNS
We are offering 20 heifers from 1 to 3 years, daughters of the 1913 Toronto Grand Champion, Missie Marquis 77713, Scotch and Scotch Topped, several of them show heifers.
FRANK W. SMITH & SON, R.R. No. 2, Scotland, Ont.
Scotland Sta., T.H. and B. L.D. Phone.

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Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you.

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Minister of Agriculture
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A clip to hold the cow's tail while milking. Handy and easy to use. Saves the milkers many a nasty blow in the face from the cow's tail while milking. Sent post paid to any address, with full information as to how to use them, upon receipt of 50c. (fifty cents). Address:

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Have two excellent bull calves left, which are 9 and 10 months old. They are both deep, low set calves, besides being good handlers, and their breeding is gilt edge. Also a number of heifers, all ages.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Bulls all sold; choice females for sale. One yearling Clyde stallion, one weanling Clyde stallion, big, best quality and breeding. CARGILL LIMITED
JOHN CLANCY, Cargill, Ontario
Manager Proprietors

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringlesher (Imp. 373783, and Nonpariel Ramlen 83122. Can supply a few of either sex.
KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ontario
Telephone and Telegraph via Ave.

Shorthorns "Trout Creek Wonder" at the head of the herd, which numbers about 40 head. Heifers and bulls of the best quality for sale at reasonable prices.
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HINMAN
THE UNIVERSAL MILKER



1302 HINMAN
Milkers bought in March, 1914.
It has a VISIBLE milk flow which is PRACTICAL; and has NO vacuum in the pail.
PRICE—\$50.00 PER UNIT
H. F. BAILEY & SON
Sole Manufacturers for Canada
GALT, ONTARIO, CAN.

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a salve nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

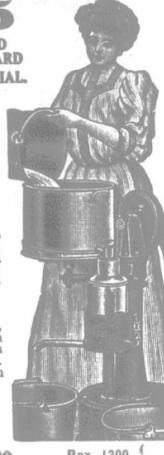
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A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

Absolutely on Approval. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from **WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B.** Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1200, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.**



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The result of over 100 years' experience with calf-raisers. The only Calf Meal made in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. As rich as new milk at less than half the cost. Makes rapid growth. Stops scouring. Three calves can be raised on it at the cost of one. Get Bulletin, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk" by sending a postcard to

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BEST FOR ALL STOCK
More health building, to retain value in food.

CRACKED YEAST OR Calf Meal
For all stock and horses.
Cracked by the Mills, Limited
Toronto, Ontario

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Sawdust Cement.
Can you tell me, through your paper, how to make a cement for floors by using sawdust and some other substance?
W. H. H.

Ans.—We know nothing of a sawdust cement.

Catarrh in Sheep.
Valuable pure-bred Oxford ram has been troubled for a month or more with what is evidently catarrh of the head. Seems to be badly stuffed up, and discharging constantly at the nostrils. Can you recommend some simple treatment that would relieve and cure him?
A. C. A.

Ans.—Try 1 ounce of ground rhubarb, 2 ounces ground ginger, and 2 ounces of ground gentian. Simmer all together in 1½ quarts of water for 15 minutes, then strain. Add 8 grains corrosive sublimate dissolved in a small quantity of water. Mix all thoroughly, shake before using, and give three tablespoonfuls twice daily. Sometimes catarrh is caused by grub in the head, which is very difficult to treat. It is good practice to keep the sheep's nose daubed with pine tar.

Feeding Lambs—Wheat on Shares.
1. Would someone please tell me what is the best substitute for ewe's milk when a lamb has to be fed by bottle? I have had several very young ones this year that I had to feed, and most of them scoured and died. I have fed them when older all right. I mean very young ones. Is limewater good in the milk?
A. D.

2. If I let a field of fall wheat on shares, what is a fair share? Should I draw the manure, or should the man who takes it draw the manure?
A. D.

Ans.—1. Feed whole milk from a newly-calved cow, if possible. If you have not a cow which has freshened recently, give whole milk from the cows you have. Feed every three or four hours at first. Heat the milk to blood heat. Be careful not to feed it too warm or too cold. Keep bottles or dishes clean, and it is good practice to add a good-sized lump of brown sugar to each feeding. Feed little and often.

2. If the field is already sown, and the tenant has nothing to do but harvest the crop, the owner should get three-quarters to eighty per cent., if the crop is a fair to good one, as one-quarter should pay for harvesting. But we take it that the field is to be let, and the tenant put in the crop. If so, he should get from 30 to 40 per cent., the owner to provide seed, horses and implements.

Chickens Dying.
About a month ago we got 200 chicks (Barred Plymouth Rocks) from a poultry farm. We have lost nearly the whole of them. They were sent by train on a very cold, frosty day. Immediately on their arrival at the station, they were taken to an inside foster mother, which was in readiness for them. The following day some of them died, and have continued to do so all the time. They are kept perfectly clean, and drinking dishes are washed and scalded every day. At first, we fed on hard-boiled eggs and bread crumbs after a time oatmeal; then, along with oatmeal, we gave broken wheat, buckwheat and barley, supplied with plenty of grit, getting only as much feed at a time as they will pick up, fed four times a day. We have opened and examined many of them. Their livers are enlarged and covered with white spots, and their hearts a strange, pale color. Have the hens been diseased with bad livers that the chicks are bred from, or have the chicks caught the disease some other way?
A. M.

Ans.—From indications, we would say the chicks suffered from white diarrhea, a disease which makes its appearance about the fifth day after hatching, and is very deadly. Sometimes they die off gradually up to six weeks of age; at other times they are all dead in a short time. Write for sending one or two chicks to the Entomological Department, O. A. University, Toronto, Ont. It is not likely the chicks are due to any ailment of the hens which they ate the eggs from which the chicks were hatched.



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THE TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT
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Imported dams Record of Performance dams.

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D. McARTHUR, Manager Philipsburg, Que.

Stockwood Ayrshires
Stocks of all ages for sale, one 12 months old bull (Imp) in dam, will make a winner for someone; also bull calves from a week to two months old all from show cows and sired by White Hill King of Hearts, a son of the great bull Emy Mee, and a half-brother of Brae Rising Star, highest priced bull in Scotland; prices and terms easy.
D. M. WATT - ST. LOUIS STA., QUEBEC

Glenhurst Ayrshires
ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants.
Summerstown Stn., Glengarry. **James Benning, Williamstown P.O.**

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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

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The only two world record Holsteins in Canada are owned by us. There are only three cows in the world that have made over thirty pounds butter, three years in succession; one of them is owned by us. The only bull in Ontario whose dam has given 116 lbs. milk a day and made 34.00 lbs. butter in seven days is owned by us. We have young bulls and females for sale bred on the same lines as our champions.

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LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Senior herd bull—Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, a son of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and Grace Fayne 2nd. Junior herd bull—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Mona Pauline De Kol. Third bull—King Canary Segis, whose sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac, and whose dam is 27-lb. three-year-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow. Write for further information to—

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.
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Headed by Correct Change, by Changling Butter Boy, 50 A.R.O. daughters; he by Pontiac Butter Boy, 50 A.R.O. daughters. Dam's record, 30.13-lbs., a grand dam of Tidy Abbekirk, 27.29-lbs. His service for sale; a so young females in calf to him. **R. LAWLESS - Thorold, Ontario**

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—Male or female. Herd sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, son of King of the Pontiacs. A few choice females bred to above sire.
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The Sire of King Segis Walker

Was the first sire of the breed to have a 30-lb. dam and 30-lb. grand-dam. He is the only sire of the breed having a 30-lb. daughter whose dam, granddam and great grand-dam have each produced a 30-lb. daughter. His three nearest dams have each produced a 30-lb. daughter, and also a son that has produced a 30-lb. daughter, something that can be said of no other sire that ever lived. He is the only living bull having a two-year-old daughter with a record over 925 lbs. butter in one year. Just one of his sons for sale from the only cow in the world to have two 30-lb. daughters.

A. A. FAREWELL
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1 Holstein Bull, 16 mos., 3 Holstein Bulls 8 mcs. and under. 2 Canadian Bred Clydesdale Stallions using two.

R. M. Holtby
Port Perry, R. R. 4

Manchester, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

Maple Grove Holsteins

There is still a bull fit for service left, of the Maple Grove quality and type, which will be sold below his value; he is from R.O.M. stock on both sides; also a couple of rattling good calves sired by the great King Lyons Hengerveld out of Tidy Abberkirk and Pontiac Korndyke cows, fellows that will make herd headers. If you want such at a reasonable price, write. H. BOLLERT, R.R. NO. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO

Lyndenwood Holsteins

Present offering includes a son of Netherland Faforit, who holds the (senior 2-year) 30 days' record; also bull calves from 2 to 5 months old from heifers that have made from 15 to 19 lbs. butter in 7 days (at junior 2-year) and up to nearly 20 lbs. (at senior 2-year). All will be sold cheap for quick sale. NOBER, ONT. W. J. BAILEY

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding the farmer's most profitable cow, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association. W. A. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

Woodbine Holsteins

Young bulls and bull calves, sired by Duke Beauty Pietertje; sire's dam's record 32.52 lbs. butter, and his two grand-dams are each 30-lb. cows, with 30-lb. daughter, with 30-lb. granddaughter. Three generations of 30-lb. cows. If you want a bull that will prove his value as a sire, write. A. KENNEDY & SON, R.R. No. 2, Paris, Ont. Stations: Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

The Maples Holstein Herd

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves born after Sept. 1st, 1913 All sired by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde and from Record of Merit dams. Prices reasonable. WALBURN RIVERS

R. R. No. 5 Ingersoll, Ontario

Ridgedale Holsteins—One young Bull ready for Service, left for Sale, he is Smooth and Straight, Richly Bred, he is closely related to our Champion Cow, we also offer For Sale our aged Stock Bull, Imperial Pauline De Kol, No. 8346 he is very sure and quiet. Myrtle Station C.P.R. Manchester Station G.T.R. R. W. WALKER & SONS, R.R. No. 4 Port Perry, Ont.

Minster Farm—Offers a light colored bull born April 14th, 1914, whose Jr. 2-year-old dam and 2-year-old dams average 13,439 lbs. milk in 1 year. Full particulars write. Richard Honey & Sons, Brickley, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Line Fence.

A bought a farm four years ago, the back part of it then being swamp, it was not fenced only about four rods from the back towards the front. A and B measure the land and find that B has 38 feet more land at the back than A. B brought on a surveyor about twenty years ago, and claims that he planted stake there, and is not willing to move it. A wants B to settle it by arbitration, but B is not willing, and says that arbitrators dare not move that stake. Can arbitrators or A or B move the stake, providing we both are willing, as B brought on the surveyor, and they planted it there themselves, none of the other farmers had anything to do with it, and the stake may have been moved. Can A compel B to have it surveyed again, or settle it by arbitration, or what steps ought A to take to recover his land, or would B have to give up the land if A surveys it again? H. A. C.

Ans.—It would be better to settle it by mutual agreement. Make an agreement between yourselves, and if necessary call on the surveyors again and have the matter finally settled.

Lymphangitis.

I have a mare which a year ago stood in the stable for some time. When I took her out she wanted to go fast, and while standing became very starchy. I came home and had to send for the veterinarian. She got kind of stiff and warmed up on the way home. The veterinarian called it lymphangitis. She got all right by giving her some medicine. She has the same thing now. She was standing for four or five weeks, and when I took her out she was lame. The veterinarian pronounced it the same thing. How may I prevent the disease or the cause? A READER.

Ans.—Your veterinarian was probably quite correct in his diagnosis of the case. The conditions under which the animal has lived, quite explain the causes of the trouble, and the removal of these causes will, no doubt, prevent a future occurrence of the disease. It is due to lack of exercise and overfeeding during that idle period. Saltpetre and iodide of potassium are sometimes given, but drugs are not advisable for a disease of this character when not absolutely necessary. Exercise the animal regularly and often, and feed bran mash quite frequently. A few roots also given with the ration will have a good effect. Do not allow the horse to stand for such an unreasonable period without some exercise, and it is quite likely that future trouble will be obviated.

Draining.

I have a four-inch tile through my place, which is sufficient to carry all the water from my farm, but my neighbor above me put in a complete system of drainage on his place, and emptied it on the railway allowance, where it runs through a culvert, thence on my land, keeping four or five acres of mine too wet to work. Am I compelled to put in sufficiently large tile to carry his surplus water? He claims his liability ceases at the railway, and they are responsible. F. K. R.

Ans.—Your neighbor is wrong. His liability does not cease at the railroad. You are not compelled to put in sufficiently large tile to carry his surplus water. If you bring on the engineer under the Ditches and Watercourses Act, he has power to assess land 150 rods either way, from the side or commencement of the ditch, and the basis of the assessment, according to the Act, is the engineer's "estimate of the respective interests in the ditch" of the various owners concerned; and as a matter of fact, the engineer does assess the land that drains towards the ditch. In a case of this kind, where your land is already drained, the engineer might go so far as to say that your neighbor above, together with the railroad, would have to put in the new ditch entirely, although instances where the engineer has so decided are very rare. The best thing you and your neighbor could do is get together and settle the matter by amicable agreement, for if the engineer is brought on, you may rest assured that you will both have to contribute towards the new ditch. W. H. D.

Individuality—Capacity—Quality

WILL BE OFFERED AT THE MANOR FARM SALE

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INDIVIDUALITY—Our winnings at the leading shows the last two years clearly demonstrated this fact.

Capacity—Sixteen cows with records about 20 lbs. and 7 two-year-old heifers with records from 16 to 20lbs. proves this.

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And to further prove these facts in the progeny all are bred to King Segis Pontiac Posch, a son of the world famous, \$10,000.00 Bull, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, and out of Fairmont Netherland Posch, record Butter 7 days at 4 years 32.34 lbs. recently sold by Auction for \$3,350.00.

10 Bulls of Merit, out of cows with records from 20 to 29.56 lbs. and by such great bulls as Sir Admiral Ormsby and Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a brother to the world's Champion, W. P. Pontiac Lass, record 44.18.

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JNO. J. RAE
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OF

27 Head REGISTERED HOLSTEIN 27
FRIESIAN CATTLE

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at MOUNT PLEASANT FARM one mile from Kerwood, Ont., 25 miles West of London.

This herd comprises one of the best dairy herds in Western Ontario. The herd bull Sir Howtje De Kol Butter Boy (imp.) is second to none.

The 14 cows are a grand lot of heavy producers, average test 4⁰⁰/₁₀₀. 1 two-year-old, 5 yearlings, 2 heifer calves, 4 bull calves. This has been the leading show herd west of London for the last three years.

On account of ill health, the proprietor is selling this herd to the highest bidder.

Terms: Six month's credit on approved joint notes, 6% per annum off for cash.

TRAINS WILL BE MET AT KERWOOD ON DAY OF SALE. SALE COMMENCES 2 O'CLOCK; LUNCH AT NOON.

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can furnish you a splendid young bull ready for immediate service, and sired by such bulls as PONTIAC KORNDYKE, the greatest producing sire of the breed, and also the sire of the greatest producing young sires of the breed; one of his sons already has six daughters with records above 30 pounds, RAG APPLE KORNDYKE 8TH, now heading our herd, and a few by a good-son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and out of officially tested cows. Come and look at them, and the greatest herd of Holsteins you ever saw over, or write me just what you want. E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, New York. (Near Prescott, Ont.)

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Flowers Bloom All Winter

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We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS' TRIAL

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We have the champion Oxford flock of America. Winners at Chicago International, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon and Saskatoon Fairs. Present offering: 100 ram and ewe lambs, and 50 yearling ewes by imported rams.

Consult us before buying.

Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
Southdown Sheep
Collie Dogs

Four litters sired by Imp. Holyrood Marquis are expected shortly, three of them from imported bitches. Order now if you wish to secure a choice pup.

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Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams.

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TAMWORTHS

Some choice young sows, bred for April and May farrow; also a few boars. Write for particulars.

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I have a choice lot of Hampshire belted hogs for sale. Will be pleased to hear from you, and give you description and prices.

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No matter what your needs in Berkshires may be, see Lang, the live Berkshire man. He is always prepared to furnish anything in Berkshires. Write or come and inspect.

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Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Have twelve young sows bred for farrow in June, double, and twenty young boars in top service; also the choice cows and heifers of the best milk-ling.

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Last fall and winter showed champion quality of family, and will see many more winners in the breeding in our herd, sows, and piglets, of all ages.

W. J. WISSE & SON, Chamworth, Ont.

Berkshires, Minors, Cows, Pigs

See our catalogue for full particulars. Write for it. G. W. MANNING & SONS, Woodville, Ont.

W. J. WISSE & SON, Chamworth, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Railroad Fences.

1. Could you tell me, through your Question and Answer columns, what the requirements of the law are for railroad fences?

2. Do they have to fence against sheep?

Ans.—Would recommend you to write to the Dominion Railway Commission, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, and get full particulars.

Chickens Die in the Shells.

What is the cause of only one-half the chickens coming out of the fertile eggs in my incubator? The chickens in the other eggs were fully hatched, just ready to come out, but they never chipped. The hatch was not over until the 22nd day. I placed a piece of damp flannel in the nursery every morning for the last week. All chickens that came out are strong. Was it for lack of moisture that the others could not chip?

Ans.—There are several reasons which might be put forth to account for so many of your chicks dying in the shell, but no doubt the greatest causes are improper operating of the incubator, or low vitality in the germs. We would judge from what you say that you had operated the incubator at too low a temperature, as we notice the eggs did not hatch as soon as they should have done. It is possible, also, that putting in the damp cloth, if cold water was used each day, may have lowered the temperature considerably at times. Also, your birds mated up to produce the eggs for hatching, may not have been as vigorous as they might have been. If they did not have free range, and were not in a vigorous condition, there is a chance that the chicks will not be strong enough to get out of the egg. The combination of these circumstances may have caused the trouble. We can suggest nothing else.

Cement Tile—Posts—Stone Wall.

1. Do you recommend cement tile for draining? How much per thousand does it cost to make them? Three-inch tile cost me \$17 per thousand.

2. I bought a number of old telegraph posts. I intend to cut them in two and use for fence posts. How will they last in comparison with green posts?

3. About what is the usual price charged by stonemasons for building a stone wall?

Ans.—If cement tile are properly made, at the best strength, which is 4 to 1, and under proper pressure, and after making are allowed to set well before being used, and are laid properly, they should prove efficient for all practical drainage purposes. However, as good clay tile are available at a reasonable price, we would not advise the cement. It is rather difficult to get at the cost per thousand, owing to different prices for labor and different localities, because cement and gravel are not always available in one district as in another, and prices of labor vary. We are giving you, however, the amounts of material and time necessary to make the tile, and you can figure for yourself. It requires about 3½ barrels cement and 2 yards sand to make 1,000 three-inch tile. If four-inch tile are used, it will require four barrels cement and 2½ yards sand. Knowing the price of cement and sand in your locality, you will have no trouble in arriving at the cost of material necessary. With a hand-machine for making the tile, two men have been able to make 400 per day; with a power attachment, two men would probably make three or four times as many tile as by hand. If you get figures on the cost of the machine from parties advertising in this journal, you would have a complete record as to the cost per thousand of cement tile. The greatest saving, as compared with clay tile, generally comes in the larger sizes.

2. The fact that the posts are dry, does not lessen their value, provided they are made of good material, preferably hard wood. We would not hesitate to use telegraph poles for fence posts. It is estimated that a season and a half will produce three cubic yards of stone wall in 100 hours, so that the work would cost \$2 per cubic yard.



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Write for literature and valuable information which will settle the roofing question for you. Simply write the word "Roofing" on a postcard, together with your name and address.

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The Fence That Saves Expense
It never needs repairs. It is the cheapest fence to erect because, owing to its exceptionally heavy top and bottom wires, but half the usual amount of lumber and posts are required.

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Won highest award at St. Petersburg, Russia, over all Canadian, French and German Pumps. Also secured first place at Manchester, (England), Toronto, Ottawa and Halifax.

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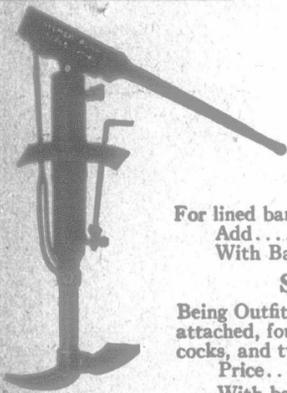
Being Outfit A, ten feet of hose, with couplings attached, two Bordeaux nozzles, one brass stopcock, one Y, one long iron extension rod, without barrel. Price.....\$15.25
Extra hose, per foot......12

For lined bamboo extension rod, in place of iron extension rod:
Add.....\$1.50
With Barrel.....3.00

SPRAYER NO. 3.—OUTFIT E

Being Outfit A, two lines of hose, ten feet each, with couplings attached, four Bordeaux nozzles, two brass Y's, two brass stopcocks, and two eight-foot iron extension rods, without barrel. Price.....\$22.50

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No. 2—Outfit A



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"You can't imagine how much prettier and more cheerful our rooms have been since we took off the wall paper and put on



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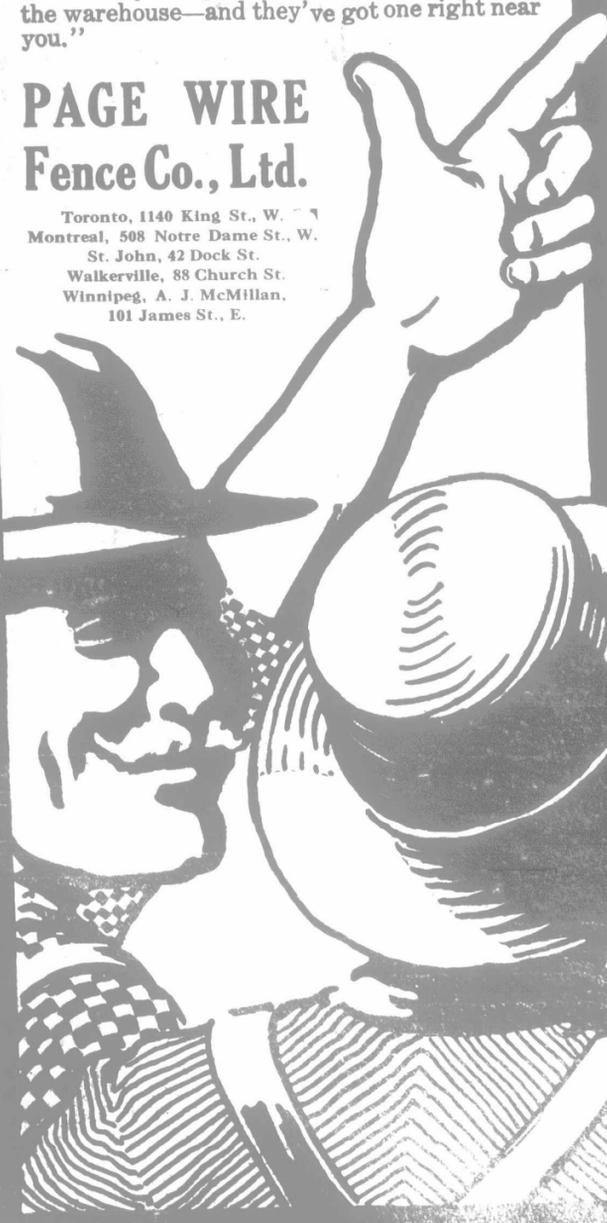
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PRICE LIST
 Freight Paid--Satisfaction Guaranteed
PAGE HEAVY FENCE

No. of bars	Height in inches	Uprights in inches apart	Spacing of Horizontals in inches	PRICES		
				Old Ont. per rod	New Ont. and Que.	Maritime Prov.
4	30	22	10, 10, 10	\$0.16	\$0.18	\$0.19
5	37	22	8, 9, 10, 10	.18	.20	.21
6	40	22	6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.21	.23	.24
7	40	22	5, 5, 7, 7, 7, 8	.23	.25	.26
7	48	22	5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 10	.23	.25	.26
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.26	.28	.29
8	42	16	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.28	.30	.31
8	47	22	4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9	.26	.28	.29
8	47	16	4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9	.29	.31	.32
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.29	.31	.32
9	48	16	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.31	.33	.34
9	51	22	4, 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9	.29	.31	.32
9	51	16	4, 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9	.31	.33	.34
10	48	22	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7, 7, 8	.31	.33	.34
10	48	16	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7, 7, 8	.33	.35	.36
10	51	16	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9	.33	.35	.36
10	51	22	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9	.31	.33	.34
11	55	16	3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9	.36	.38	.39

MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE

No. 9 Top and Bottom, and No. 12 High Carbon Horizontals between; No. 12 Uprights; No. 11 Locks. (Maritime Province prices of Medium Weight and Special Poultry Fences include painting).

5	36	16	8, 8, 10, 10	.18	.19	.22
6	36	16	6, 7, 7, 8, 8	.20	.21	.24
6	42	16	7, 7, 8, 10, 10	.20	.21	.24
7	42	16	6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8	.22	.24	.27
7	26	8	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	.23	.25	.28
8	48	16	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.26	.28	.31
9	36	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6	.27	.29	.32
9	50	16	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.28	.30	.33
10	54	16	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.30	.32	.35

SPECIAL POULTRY FENCING

No. 9 Top and Bottom. Intermediates No. 13. Uprights 8 inches apart.

18	48	8	Close bars	.42	.44	.46
20	60	8	Close bars	.47	.49	.52

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48	10-ft. op'ng	3.80	4.00	4.00
48	12-ft. op'ng	4.00	4.20	4.20
48	13-ft. op'ng	4.25	4.45	4.45
48	14-ft. op'ng	4.50	4.75	4.75
WALK GATE, 48 in. high, 3 1/2 ft. opening..		2.35	2.35	2.35
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