

MAY 15, 1919

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 22, 1919.

No. 1391

This advertisement is intended to
keep the old familiar name

**PURITY
FLOUR**

fresh in your mind.

"More Bread and Better Bread and Better Pastry"

CANADA FOOD BOARD LICENSE NOS.: FLOUR 15, 16, 17, 18. CEREAL, 2-000

Also remember Purity Oats

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO ONTARIO

Nitrate produced 11 1/2 bush-
plying the Nitrate of Soda,
ompleting harvesting of the

**Normal and Irrational Use
of Nitrate of Soda.**

in the world where there is
periment station work, the
ies of Nitrate of Soda are
ead of every other Nitro-
food. Nobody who advo-
onal use of fertilizers ever
uch large quantities of Ni-
per acre as would result in
accumulation of alkali salts,
e use of acid phosphates,
they are frequently with
me, converts any alkali resi-
less forms of soda.
potash salts tends to leave
in the soil, as do acid phos-
when rational quantities of
e and potash salts are used,
la is needed to help neutra-
lizes.

our experiments where Ni-
d alone at the rate of only
er acre, with no further ap-
ertilizers to the plots, a de-
ed effect was noticed. This
well indeed for Nitrate of
ching out of the soil. The
e elements of fertility are
available elements. The nat-
y of soils, doubtless, is in
s a powerful factor in re-
easily soluble elements of
rwise all the fertility of the
in a season or two, leach
ocean; and be permanently
is yet to be seen where the
f Nitrate is not distinguish-
most cases such effects have
The 2,000 or more tons of
soil in an acre of land has a
ding capacity for all the
e elements of fertility.

How to Use Nitrate

erience suggests that Nitrate
d as a Top Dressing to best
soon as growth starts in the
en better, before seeding or

Soda should be thoroughly
as should other fertilizers,
may properly nourish the
the seeded and cultivated
the growing season. Most
uld not touch the seed.
no acid residue to leave be-
ill leave nothing deleterious
after using. It will enable
ime the effects of droughts
the shortest possible time
the bearing period of your
e does not have to wait to

Proof Positive.

-year test to determine the
us sources of Nitrogen, the
Experiment Station found
elds and the percentage of
covered in the crop were
Nitrates were used.

are—
ign to Nitrate Nitrogen a
hen the relative availability
aterials stands as follows:

Soda.....	100.0
um Sulfate.....	76.1
od.....	62.0
.....	52.4

ch was published in "Soil
il, 1918.

Available Books Free

ooks have been written on
Nitrate of Soda in agricul-
ooks deal with questions of
sive farmers cannot afford
ect opinions.

arming to make money you
yourself to send for the free
ertain to your crop. If you
y what farmers have done
ica and Europe, who grow
ps as you do, these books
If you have any doubt of
Nitrate of Soda would be a
ar crop, you should get a
information you possibly
ject.
lets are free—write for them

WILLIAM S. MYERS,
N NITRATE COMMITTEE
ve. New York, U.S.A.
—Ad

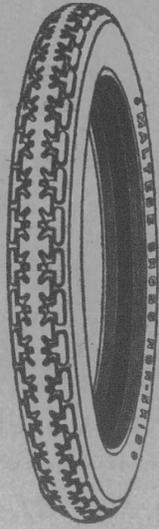
MALTESE CROSS TIRES

From the tread to the foundation ply, Maltese Cross Tires are built through and through, to stand the wear and tear of our good old Canadian roads.

FOUR FAMOUS TREADS

NON-SKID, PARAGON, REBBEA, PLAIN

You can tell our tires by the Maltese Cross Trade Mark on the tread.—“The Trade Mark of Quality.”



Sold by Dealers throughout the Dominion

Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited

Offices and Factory: TORONTO
BRANCHES: HALIFAX, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO,
FORT WILLIAM, WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON,
EDMONTON, CALGARY, LETHBRIDGE,
VANCOUVER, VICTORIA.

The First Line of Defence

A plentiful supply of ammunition is the first line of defence against the enemy. When waging war against the Potato Bug army, make sure that your first line of defence is impregnable by using Munro's Pure Paris Green—the only ammunition you'll need. When the first Potato Bug appears, spray the plants with a liquid solution of this old reliable Killer, and the enemy will be destroyed and your potato crop saved.

MUNRO'S PURE PARIS GREEN

is a fine fluffy, rich green powder made to Government standard. It has been killing potato bugs for years, and this year will kill more than ever, because more people will use this old standby to make sure of getting a good crop of potatoes. Be sure you get Munro's from your Hardware, Drug, Grocery and General Store.

Manufactured by

McARTHUR, IRWIN, LIMITED MONTREAL



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

“Galt” Adjustable Barn Roof Lights

Provide both Light and Ventilation at a reasonable cost



These Roof Lights are shipped complete, including the glass.

We manufacture everything in the Sheet Metal Line, and we manufacture only the best.

“GALT” Steel Shingles “GALT” Corrugated Sheets
“GALT” Ventilators Silo Roofs Portable Granaries, etc.

The Galt Art Metal Co., Limited

GALT :: ONTARIO

GILSON SILO FILLERS

THE GILSON SILO FILLER is the one blower which can be successfully operated with as little power as 4 h.p. There is a Gilson Silo Filler for every purpose—for the individual farmer, for the syndicate, and our large capacity machine for the custom jobber.

We guarantee every Gilson Silo Filler to cut and elevate more ensilage with the same power than any other blower cutter.

Will Silo Filling Time find you ready?

Write for catalogue to-day.



Kiln-Dried Seed Corn

That will grow. Government test, 100%. Your money back if not satisfied.

DARCY E. BONDY - Arner, Ontario
Phone 63-41, Harrow, Ont.

When writing please mention “Advocate.”

HYLO SILO

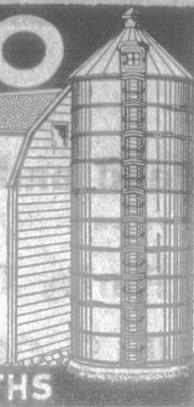
THE everlasting silo—yields 100% profit on the investment every season—sweet, fresh ensilage down to the last forkful.

Exclusive patented features of great value—specially selected, imported material of the highest quality, and careful workmanship, explain why the Hilo is the choice of the most progressive and prosperous farmers in each community. Some territories still open for live agents.

Write for free silo book today.

GILSON MFG. CO., LTD. 849 York St. Guelph, Ont.

SAVES ITS COST IN SIX MONTHS



BISSELL Double Action Harrows

will thoroughly cultivate and pulverize any soil. One Harrow is Out Throw; the other is In Throw. They are simply constructed, rigid and durable. The Gangs are flexible and the Disk Plates are so designed that they “hang” right into the soil. Bissell Harrows are built in sizes and weights suitable for horse or tractor use. Write Dept. W for free catalogue. 98¢

T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., Elora, Ont.

We have doubled our factory capacity and are determined to supply our customers far and near. See ad. also on page 1012.

Is your neighbor a Subscriber to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine?

If not send his name in, help him, help yourself—help us. Any Subscriber sending in the name of a new Subscriber and \$1.50 will have his own subscription advanced four months FREE.

Defence

t line of defence
inst the Potato
ne of defence is
Green—the only
Potato Bug ap-
tion of this old
royed and your

GREEN

t standard. It has
kill more than ever,
ke sure of getting a
om your Hardware,

MONTREAL



Farmer's Advocate.

SON
FILLERS

SILO FILLER is the one
can be successfully operated
as 4 h.p. There is a Gilson
purpose—for the jack-
the syndicate, and our
chine for the custom

ry Gilson Silo Filler to
non-engage with the
ay other blower cutter.

ling Time
d you ready?
atalogue to-day.

Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd.
399 York St., Canby
Ont.



ed Seed Corn

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if not satisfied.

Arner, Ontario
Al, Harrow, Ont.

se mention "Advocate."

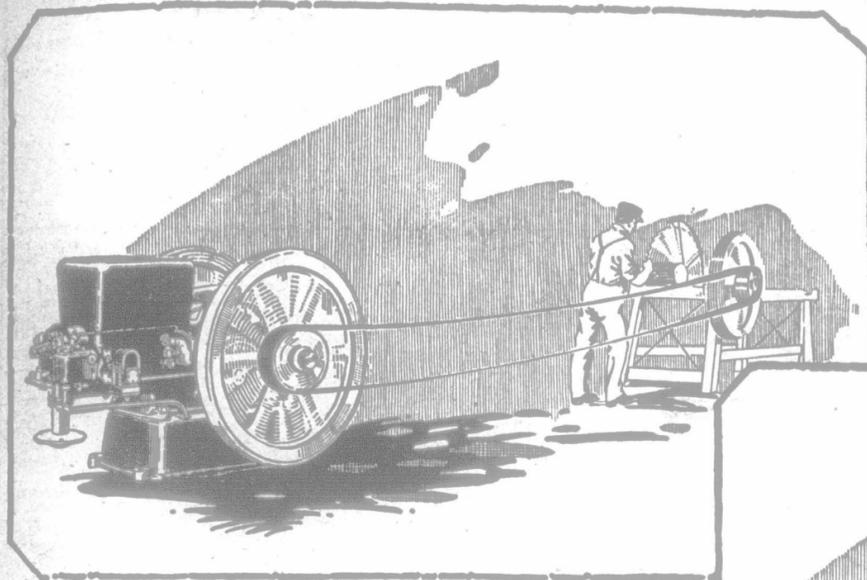
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pulverize any soil.
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Bissell Harrows are
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LTD., Elora, Ont.

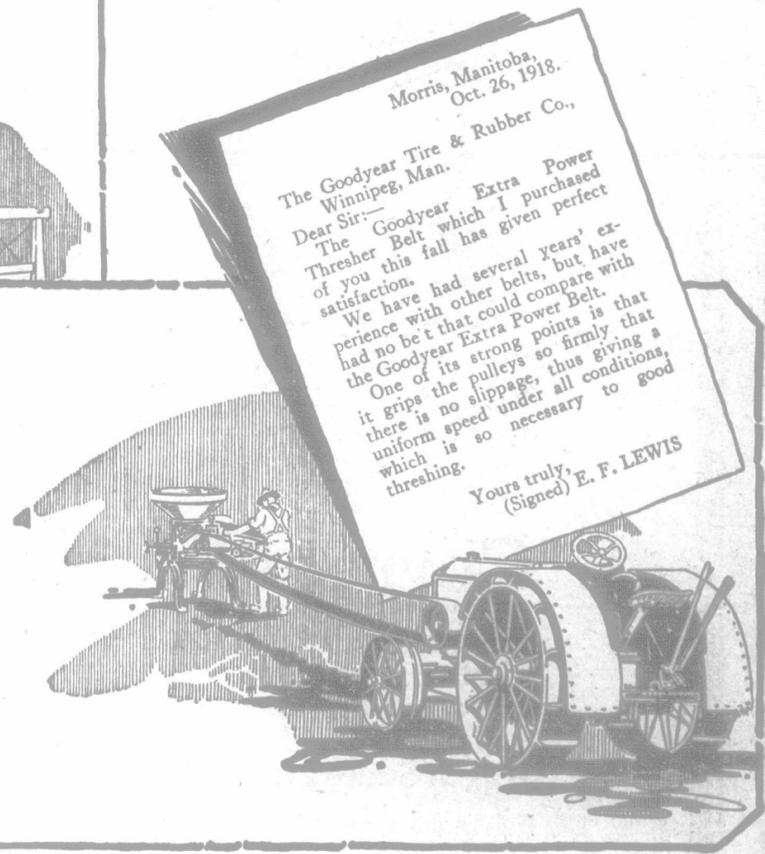
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Magazine?

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this FREE.



The qualities that make Goodyear Extra Power a better belt for threshing make it better for all farm service.



Morris, Manitoba,
Oct. 26, 1918.
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—
The Goodyear Extra Power
Thresher Belt which I purchased
of you this fall has given perfect
satisfaction.

We have had several years' ex-
perience with other belts, but have
had no belt that could compare with
the Goodyear Extra Power Belt.

One of its strong points is that
it grips the pulleys so firmly that
there is no slippage, thus giving a
uniform speed under all conditions,
which is so necessary to good
threshing.

Yours truly,
(Signed) E. F. LEWIS

Only the Wealthy Farmer can afford a Cheap Belt

You can't afford to take chances on belting at any time. To-day, you should be particularly careful. There are two reasons.

In the first place, all belting is higher in price. Both labor and materials that go into a belt cost more. The difference between the price of a good belt and a poor one doesn't show the difference in quality to-day as clearly as it used to do.

Goodyear Extra Power Belting is about the highest-priced Belting ever offered to the farmer. But it's the only belting a thrifty farmer CAN AFFORD to buy.

The cotton in Extra Power Belting is protected — properly protected. Rubber—and good rubber, too—is forced through and through the specially woven fabric. The seams are sealed with rubber. The plies are welded tight with rubber. The whole

belt is coated with a "friction surface" of rubber to give it gripping power AND TO PROTECT IT.

We could skimp on the rubber we use in this belt—and so make it as cheap as ordinary belts. But we don't do it. For thorough protection with good rubber means a lot to you. Your belt has to stand all kinds of weather—rain, sun, snow. It has to stand rough treatment. The little extra price you pay for the good rubber that protects Extra Power is belt INSURANCE. It means longer life and better service. It means SAVING money in the end.

Here's the second reason for being over-careful in buying belting. You want to save time and labor these days—because both mean big money to-day. That's why you use machinery isn't it? A poor belt will mean loss of all that you save. You haven't the time to be tinkering with a poor belt. You can't afford to "get along with" a belt that slips, that wastes fuel.

In Extra Power you get belting that big industries use—that has been tested on all kinds of drives—

from lumber mills to munition plants. You get a modern belt—a belt that's always uniform in quality—a belt you KNOW you can depend on. You get a belt that hugs the pulleys and carries power. You get a belt built of cotton and rubber—a flexible belt. You get a belt that's WORTH every cent you pay for it—because it gives longer wear.

Next time you buy a belt, pay a little more and get "Extra Power." Demand it by name. Your implement or hardware dealer has it or can get it for you.

If you have trouble securing genuine Goodyear Extra Power Belting, send your order to us and we will fill it.

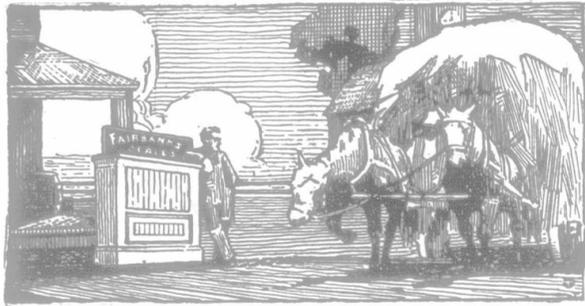
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Toronto

GOODYEAR

MADE IN CANADA

EXTRA POWER BELTING



Fairbanks Wagon Scales Guarantee Correct Weight

Fairbanks Wagon Scales have become an institution wherever scales are used. No matter how small the town or village if there is hay, coal or livestock to be weighed Fairbanks Wagon Scales are the correct weighing outfit.

Fairbanks Wagon Scales offer a paying investment to the hay and grain dealer, to the local co-operative society, to the livestock man in addition to giving fullest satisfaction to the farmer. Capacities 3 to 10 tons, with beams in gradations and standards as required by the purchaser. Extension beams if desired. Platforms 8 x 14 to 7 ft. 11 inches x 22 ft. Equipment does not include foundations or timber.

Fairbanks Pitless Scales are the most convenient type for the farmer, contractor or quarryman. Capacities 5 and 6 tons.

Write today for full information.

12



The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse CO., LIMITED

St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa,
Toronto, Hamilton, Winsor.

FISH NETS

WE SELL NETS AND NETTING OF ALL KINDS. WRITE FOR PRICES.

GUNS TRAPS SPORTING GOODS
JOHN HALLAM, Limited
13 Hallam Building - TORONTO

PATENT SOLICITORS

Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm. Patent everywhere. Head office: Royal Bank Buildings, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Book-

FIELD PINE TREE BRAND SEEDS

TIMOTHY CLOVERS

IT STANDS ALONE
THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.
CHICAGO ILL.

DETROIT — BUFFALO — BOSTON — MINNEAPOLIS

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

"SHARP POINT" STEEL POSTS

Don't break your back digging post holes. Don't waste your time replacing rotted posts every few years.

NO HOLES TO DIG

Several smart raps from a sledge on a SHARP POINT POST, and it's in to stay. You don't need to dig a post hole, because the ground end of a SHARP POINT POST drives easily. It bites its way down through the hardest soil in less than three minutes. It won't loose or wobble under the weight of the fence, because the hole is exactly the same size as the post. No loose filled-in dirt around it to settle and let the post get shaky. In the time you are digging and setting a single wooden post you could put in ten SHARP POINT POSTS.

No Posts to Replace You don't have to replace SHARP POINT POSTS every few years, because they last a lifetime. They're 1 1/2 ins. x 1 1/2 ins. x 1/2 in. thick and 7 ft. 4 ins. long. To make sure that rust won't attack them, they're covered with a thick, smooth coat of black metallic paint.

On over two-thirds their length holes are punched in the post itself, close enough to take care of any spacing up to 55 ins. high.

No Freight to Pay The freight on Steel Posts is less than one-tenth the freight on wood. Ten SHARP POINT POSTS can be loaded in the space occupied by one wooden post. Don't forget that you pay freight on wood posts.

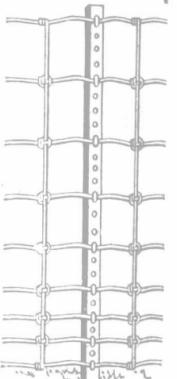
SHARP POINT POSTS Save Money, Time and Work These posts costs little — if any — more than No. 1 Cedar Posts. They last at least twice as long. They can be driven in in one-tenth the time. They cut out the toughest work on a farm, digging post holes.

SHARP POINT POSTS give you an All-Steel fence — stronger, better and cheaper than any combination of wood and steel.

SHARP POINT STEEL POSTS are 48c. each, freight paid on orders of 50 Posts or over.

Get my prices on Farm and Lawn Fences. Order your Posts at the same time you mail your order for Fence. Save in time, freight and hauling to the farm.

Mail your order with Cash, Money or Express Order, or Bank Draft to



A. R. LUNDY

257 West King St., Toronto, Ont.



BOB LONG
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES

Known from Coast to Coast
R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Steel Rails

for Reinforcing Bridges and Barn Driveways.

Cut any length.

JNO. J. GARTSHORE
58 Front Street West Toronto

—coal lining of so banish metal easier roads. tear. barrel

Let U
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Head O

"SHARP POINT" STEEL POSTS

Break your back digging post
Waste your time replacing
posts every few years.

HOLES TO DIG

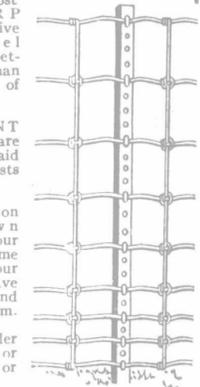
Smart raps from a sledge on
SHARP POINT POST, and it's in
You don't need to dig a post
Use the ground end of a
SHARP POINT POST drives easily,
its way down through the
in less than three minutes.
loose or wobble under the
the fence, because the hole
the same size as the hole,
filled-in dirt around it to
the post get shaky. In the
digging and setting a single
could put in ten SHARP

You don't have to replace
SHARP POINT POSTS
every few years, because they
they're 1 1/2 ins. x 1 1/2 ins. x 1/4
4 ins. long. To make sure
to track them, they're covered
both coat of black metallic

birds their length holes are
post itself, close enough to
spacing up to 55 ins. high.

The freight on Steel Posts is
less than one-tenth the
freight on wood. Ten
POSTS can be loaded in the
of one wooden post. Don't
by freight on wood posts.

NT These posts cost little
—if any—more than
No. 1 Cedar Posts.
They last at least twice
as long. They can be
driven in in one-tenth
out the toughest work on



LUNDY
St., Toronto, Ont.

LONG
MADE
RALLS
& GLOVES
Coast to Coast
IG & CO. LIMITED
CANADA

Rails
Bridges
Driveways.
length.
GARTSHORE
West Toronto

Metal Roofing Again Available

FROM 1885, when the first metal shingles were made in Canada, until 1914, the demand for metal roofings had grown steadily year by year. When the war broke out, the sale had reached very large figures. Galvanized steel at that time was the dominant material for roofing barns.

During the war the demand for steel for war purposes was so great that there was very little available for roofing purposes. Farmers tried hard to find a substitute.

But there was no real substitute.

There was no other material on the market with the durability of steel.

There was no other with the fire-proof and lightning-proof qualities of galvanized steel shingles.

So, the farmers who could not wait until galvanized steel was again obtainable, had to make the best of things, consequently many old roofs have been "patched," waiting for metal roofing to be again obtainable.

But there is no need to do this any longer. Galvanized steel shingles and sheets are again being made in Canada in large quantities.

Of course, they are somewhat higher in price than before the war—but so are almost all products. The scale of prices on commodities has advanced all over the world. The men who mine the ore, those that work in the smelters, the rolling mills and galvanized plants, and the skilled workmen in the metal roofing factories, all are paid higher wages than before the war—and

must get higher pay while living expenses are so high.

But a bushel of wheat or a side of bacon or quarter of beef will buy more metal roofing than before the war. So that farmers to-day can better afford to invest in galvanized steel shingles than they could before the war when they were buying them in such great quantities.

With cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and all kinds of farm crops more valuable to-day, a

loss by fire would be far heavier than before the war. Therefore, a fire-proof, lightning-proof and weather-proof galvanized steel roof is more necessary on the barn to-day than at any previous time.

Roof your farm buildings with galvanized steel shingles and put galvanized steel sheets on the sides. Make a permanent investment while you are at it. You will be money in pocket in the end.

The firms mentioned below will be glad to send you any further information desired.

Canadian Labor

earned a high reputation for skillful workmanship during the war. The men who work in the metal and galvanizing plants and those who work in the factories that manufacture the finished galvanized steel shingles are second to none in the world in skill. Their work merits your support.

- The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston and Montreal
- The Galt Art Metal Company, Limited, Galt, Ontario
- The McFarlane-Douglas Co., Limited, Ottawa and Montreal
- The Pedlar People, Limited, Oshawa and Montreal
- The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, Toronto and Winnipeg

Roof with Metal for safety and permanence

**Prevent Wear and Tear
on Axles and Harnesses**

**Imperial
Mica Axle Grease**

—coats axle spindles and hub linings with a glass-smooth coat of soft mica and grease that banishes friction between the metal surfaces. Makes loads easier to move up-hill or on level roads. Saves wagon wear and tear. Sold in sizes—1 lb. to barrels.

**Imperial
Eureka Harness Oil**
—keeps leather like new—soft, strong and pliable. Sinks in and keeps water out. Prevents drying and cracking. Makes it last longer. Sold in convenient sizes.

**Imperial
Eureka Harness Oiler**
—makes it easy to keep harness and leather thoroughly oiled. Saves time and work.

At Dealers
Everywhere



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Power · Heat · Light · Lubrication
Branches in all Cities

Let Us Know Your Brick Requirements Now

Once the building season really opens up it is hard to meet the demand for a quality product like—

MILTON BRICK

We can ship NOW, from full stocks of Red and Buff Pressed, or the famous Milton "Rug" in varied shades. Let us know your needs.

MILTON PRESSED BRICK CO., LIMITED
Head Office: Milton, Ont. Toronto Office: 48 Adelaide St. W.



Haying Waits For No Man

TO GUARD against possible loss be prepared to mow, rake, ted and load your crop from hayfield or meadow at the proper moment.

For years you have been cheerfully complying with Government request to save materials by repairing your old machines rather than making replacements. Now that the need for this has passed, would it not be real economy to buy new machines and be assured of uninterrupted service at a time when a break-down would mean serious embarrassment and loss.

Deering and McCormick Mowers, Rakes and Tedders and International Side Delivery Rakes and Loaders

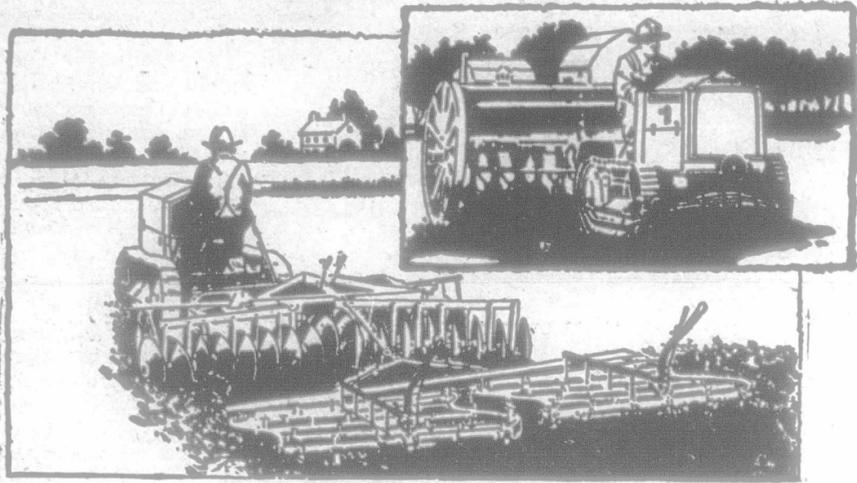
are doing satisfactory work on thousands of farms. The combined side-delivery rake and tedder is a winner. International loaders lift hay 10 feet without injury to blossoms and leaves. Sweep rakes, stackers and combined sweep rakes and stackers clean up big fields in a hurry, making haying time paying time.

And hand in hand with every haying tool goes service. The local agent is always in close touch with one of our 16 branch houses, whose resources and facilities are at your service.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

- BRANCH HOUSES
- WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., Il. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
 - EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

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



Cletrac Tank Type Tractor Owners Do Twice the work with half the Help

A Tractor is farm power. Buy a tractor which will work the most days in the year.

If your tractor is to pay you it should supplant several horses and men on your farm. It should enable one man to do twice as much work. It should enable you to put more land under cultivation because of faster work at the right time.

What you need is a tractor which will disc, harrow, seed, summer fallow, harvest, thresh, cut ensilage, haul loads, run machinery. A real worker.

The Cletrac tank-type tractor offers you this service 100%.

We say 100% because the Cletrac will disc, harrow and seed over plowed ground without packing the soil. Rides on top of the soil. Won't even crack an egg buried one inch deep.

So it works faster—works better—works on less fuel.

And the fuel is kerosene (coal oil). Scientific design makes the Cletrac operate efficiently on kerosene.

Let the Cletrac tank-type Tractor dealer show you how a Cletrac pays for itself. Write us for booklet "Our Owners Say," telling the Cletrac story in the users' words.

The Cleveland Tractor Co. of Canada
Windsor, Ontario Limited

St. Marys, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have these tractors working in plowing and preparing land for flax and other crops.

They are as much superior to the high-wheeled tractor, which I used before, as a twenty-horse power steam engine is over the old horse power.

We have plowed with three 12-inch bottoms eight inches deep with the ground frozen to a depth of three inches, at the rate of one acre an hour.

We have found it delivered on the belt over thirty horse power and is actually quicker to set and easier to tighten on the belt than any other rig we know of.

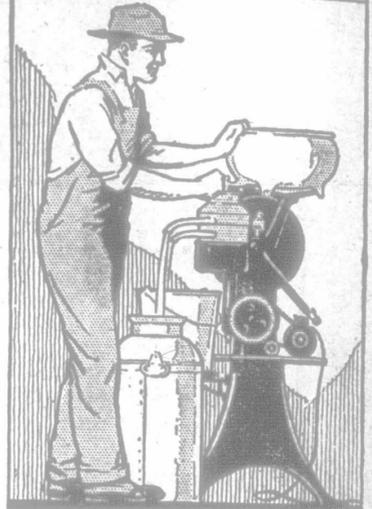
I have sold four teams of horses, which we used for this last year for about one quarter the acreage I will be running this Spring with two tractors.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) A. L. McCredis

Cletrac

TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

IMPERIAL SEPARATOR OIL



Made for a Definite Purpose

IMPERIAL Separator Oil is made to keep cream separators running easily, smoothly and accurately. It thoroughly lubricates the close fitting bearings and the delicately balanced mechanism. Does not congeal or gum. Insures maximum efficiency and service from all types of separators.

Sold by reliable dealers everywhere. In cans—sizes 1 pint to 4 gallons.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

POWER • HEAT • LIGHT • LUBRICATION
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

TWO SILOS EACH A LEADER IN ITS CLASS

We are now manufacturing two silos to meet the demands and means of every Canadian farmer. Both are wood silos. Experiments prove that cement and tile silos do not preserve silage perfectly—that nothing but wood will do this.

1. **BURLINGTON CABLE BAND SILOS** are the strongest-hooped silos on the market. The hoop, instead of being a solid iron rod, is a seven-stranded galvanized cable. This cable band is protected by patent No. 168558. We use No. 1 Norway Pine Staves, side and end matched and treated with red preservative.

2. We also make **CRAINE THREE WALL SILOS**. They are absolutely the best equipment that can be purchased by you to-day. They are permanent buildings. They preserve silage perfectly, and the cost is moderate.

In the **CRAINE THREE WALL SILOS** there are three distinct walls. An inner wall of 2"x6" side and end matched staves (same as in Burlington Cable Band Silos). The centre wall is weather and acid-proof felt, similar to Roofing felt. The outer wall is clear B.C. Fir wound spirally from top to bottom of silo, ship-locked and metal protected. No bands required; an absolutely permanent building.

Both of these silos have Continuous Refrigerator Door System and Interchangeable Doors.

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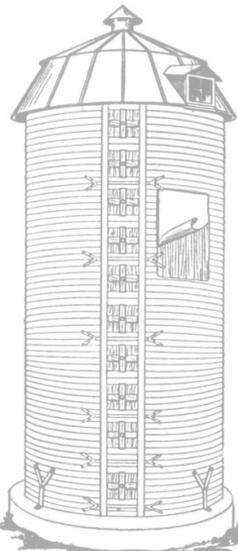
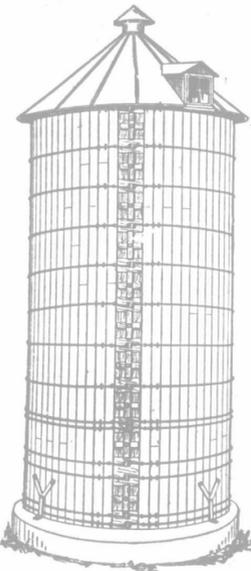
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L.IV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 22, 1919.

1391

EDITORIAL.

Plant disease-free potato seed and choose a type recommended for your district.

Make arrangements for cooling the milk and cream; warm weather will soon be here.

Clover meadows are not extra good and there may be some late grain; make up the prospective deficiency with corn and roots.

The orchard which has suffered neglect during the war ought now to be reclaimed even if the fruit is used solely for home consumption.

Shrubs and plants can be set or transplanted on days too wet to work on the land. Beautify and clean up the surroundings and make the dwelling a real home.

Good horses will always be needed on the farm. Breed the good mares to stallions of the proper weight and quality. Heavy, clean-limbed horses will never be unpopular.

Some school trustees appreciate the need of better schools and the fact that education, like everything else, costs more than formerly. There is a danger of making our education so cheap that it is worthless.

Start the boy off this spring with a calf, lamb or pig, and let it be his in reality as well as name. The proceeds from this in time will purchase a pure-bred, and thus the foundation is laid for a keen interest in live stock and the farm.

Seeding this spring has extended over a period of five weeks. Much grain is going into the ground late but with seasonable showers, good growing weather and an open autumn, the harvest may still be an excellent one. There is no cause yet for pessimism.

Now that Germany has been dealt with, perhaps Parliament can get on with important business and bring the present Session to a close before the weather becomes too intense. About all the warm air we have noticed this spring has emanated from Ottawa, but it has had no effect on the land, and very little on the people.

There is a market in England for our live-stock products which can be developed and made a lucrative one if we go about it in a business-like manner. Danish bacon and Russian eggs do not occupy the place they did on Britain's breakfast table before the war. This point was emphasized at the Conference held at Ottawa last week and steps were taken to bring Canada to a realization of her great opportunity in this regard.

Very gratifying reports have been received concerning the loyalty of farmers to their live-stock shipping organizations. This augurs well for the success of co-operating shipping and improvements in the trade of commercial live stock. A few cents extra per hundred on hogs is nothing if it is offered simply to break up the farmer's organizations. Stick by the club! If there is anything about it which does not appear right, have it rectified and thus strengthened.

The Under-Worked Agricultural Committee.

The House of Commons is subdivided into a number of committees where legislation is discussed in a more or less informal manner, and where all phases of national development and administration are given, or supposed to be given, thorough consideration. The Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons consists of 101 members, embracing farmer members and those representing rural constituencies, but so far their influence through the Committee on agriculture has been nil. We have been given to understand that this is a reconstruction Session of the House, and naturally we would expect agriculture to be worthy of considerable attention when things are being reconstructed. Under the new immigration policy an effort will be made to re-inhabit a large number of the abandoned areas, and to settle vacant lands now producing nothing but wild grass and bush. If we develop agriculturally there need be no doubt as to the prosperity of our towns and cities. Our immigration-policy makers need have no worry in regard to urban population; that will always grow and keep as large or a little larger than the rural population. If due attention is paid to agriculture the foundation for our economic and national prosperity is well laid. The reverse of this doctrine is apparently the theory given greatest support at Ottawa. The Agricultural Committee has, in fact, done nothing throughout the Session, which has already been drawn out to great length. The Budget speech will engross Parliament for the remainder of the Session and we can expect little legislation in favor of agriculture, or consideration for the industry other than what may grow out of the Budget address. Nothing has been referred by the House to the Agricultural Committee, and its deliberations have been of an uneasy and get-through-quick nature. Throughout the whole Session of the House there has been manifested a regrettable disregard for the agricultural industry, and for which ignorance of rural conditions is largely responsible. There was some respect shown for the desires of the farming population when daylight saving came up for consideration, but in the end it proved a farce, because the Government had not the courage to step in and prevent one of the worst muddles from which the country has suffered.

A Warning to Dairymen.

During the last six months dairymen have been laboring under conditions which may be considered favorable for the conduct of their work in so far as temperatures and such are concerned. However, with the approach of June, warm weather is inevitable, and during this transition period there is always more or less waste, loss and dissatisfaction, owing to the fact that producers fail to realize that conditions have changed and different practices are required.

The ice harvest last winter was very poor, but dairymen should not fail to cool their milk and cream in some way even if it entails the extra work so necessary when only water is used. Mechanical coolers should be brought into use, and if these are not available there is still the ordinary tank and running water. Milk allowed to cool gradually in a poorly-ventilated room soon becomes a hot-bed for the propagation of bacteria, which sour the milk and in many cases make it unfit for human consumption. However, when the product of the herd is cooled immediately after milking and kept at a low temperature the quality does not deteriorate so much. Quality is becoming the prime requisite in all products of the herd, and at no stage during the manufacture of dairy products can we do so much to bring about high quality as in the handling of the milk and cream.

Warm weather practices cannot be longer neglected in regard to utensils and in the feeding of young stock.

Bacteria harbored in the pails and cans give rise to all sorts of trouble in the calf herd. Health, thrift and growth depend to a very considerable extent upon cleanliness. Use hot water freely and then expose the utensils to the cleansing and purifying influences of the sun.

Standardization of Farm Crops.

During the war a considerable impetus has been given to agricultural production in all countries of the world, and future markets are likely to be more exacting than those of the past have been. Standardization uniformity and quality will have to characterize product to a very large extent, and there is no better time than now to shape our course. The article in this issue concerning "profitable Commercial Types of Potatoes," sets forth with emphasis the great number of varieties in that field and the need of standardization. This is not a matter for individuals—it is a matter for communities, townships and districts to consider with much earnestness. Farmers have always been and still are anxious to try new varieties, with the result that every community shows a great variation in the nature and quality of the product. Reputable seed houses, individuals and fakers of all descriptions have taken advantage of this demand for new varieties. In connection with the proposed legislation, which was suggested but not enacted at the last session of the Provincial Legislature, the following information was brought to light: During the last five years the six principal seedsmen in Ontario have catalogued 57 varieties of oats, 14 varieties of barley, 9 varieties of spring wheat, 18 varieties of field peas, 15 varieties of field beans, 5 varieties of buckwheat, 2 varieties of spring rye, 43 varieties of potatoes, or a total of 163 varieties, being an average of 20 varieties for each crop.

The Peace Terms.

There is a considerable feeling even in this country that the peace terms imposed on the German nation are unduly severe and likely to perpetuate that old feeling of hate, rivalry and revenge which has made Europe a battleground throughout the centuries. This sentiment has not been given public expression so far as we know in Canada, but one of the prominent papers of London, England, has editorially given voice to this opinion. On first consideration the Treaty of Peace does appear like a severe judgment that is likely to strangle the German Empire for all time, and prevent her from ever again taking her place amongst the great nations of the earth.

We in this country do not know Germany as well as does France, Belgium, or even England. Our feelings may, to some extent, be tempered by the distance which separates us from the people whom we have helped to conquer, but those who entertain a spirit of leniency toward Germany would do well to study the history of Prussia and the German Empire in their relation to France and several of the weaker contiguous nations, and converse with returned soldiers who have been unfortunate enough to have spent a part of their time overseas in contact with the Huns as prisoners of war.

Twice within the last half century France has suffered from the ruthless and unprovoked attacks of her Hunnish neighbors. In the war of 1870 she went down to defeat and was obliged to submit to most galling terms. During the war now ended Northern France was devastated, the nation has been almost broken financially, and her man power has been terribly diminished. Beside her there is still Germany, with her country unravished by the war, with a population exceeding that of France by 30 or 40 millions, and with her wealth still intact. Is there any wonder that France demands "Guarantees" and "a settlement of the account?" Any but severe terms and substantial reparation would

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leave Germany the victor and spell the early downfall of France and another gigantic war in the near future. It was not the Kaiser's war altogether. The German people were fired with spite; to them Englanders were swine, and were treated as such when at the mercy of the civilian population. A returned prisoner of war cannot conceive of terms too severe for a people so cruel and a nation so blind to international obligations.

Germany claims to have democratized herself, but so far she has given no bona fide manifestations that the transformation is complete or genuine. Her people require this lesson to bring them to a realization of their guilt and an understanding of twentieth-century civilization. We have no assurance yet that a treaty is to them more than a "scrap of paper." Bigotry is still a German trait; disrespect for all things not German still characterizes the people; to them Englanders are still swine; to them weaker nations have no rights. President Wilson, who of the "Big Four" is most imbued with the spirit of "Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men" has been long enough in Europe to size up the situation, and he apparently has unhesitatingly subscribed to the document which provides "guarantees" until such time as Germany proves herself democratized in spirit as well as in name.

Duncan and Sandy are Late With the Seeding.

BY SANDY FRASER.

"Weel Jean," I said to the auld wumman, the ither day after dinner, "it's rainin' again. I suppose it's needed—doon in Mexico, maybe. I dinna ken what I'm gaein' to do tae kill time this afternoon, unless you've thought up anither job to 'keep me oot o' mischief' as ye say. Between you an' the auld 'Advocate' I hae pretty near rin mysel' off my feet tryin' tae be ready for seedin' time when it came. The horses are kickin' the stable doon, what w' the extra oats I hae been feedin' them lately. I've oiled the seeder twice an' the auld disc-harrow three times and if I've fanned the seed-grain once I must hae fanned it about a dozen times. An' ye mind the callin' doon I gave those chaps in Toronto for not sendin' on my clover seed sooner, an' here it has been lyin' oot in the granery for the last three weeks. I'm thinkin' it's a bad thing to be too forhanded. Ye get oot o' a job an' all ye can dae is to sit around an' chew yer fingers an' watch the rain come doon. I'll no get intae sic a sweat anither year, I'll pit money on that," says I.

"Maybe ye will though," returned Jean. "The weather may play anither kind o' a trick on ye an' ye'll be rinnin' around like a wild man tryin' to get the seedin' done before the ground is sae dry that ye canna mak' a scratch on it. The best thing ye can dae this afternoon is to tak' a walk over to see auld Duncan McGregor again. Ye're gettin' sae chummy wi' him that I wonder ye didna' think o' it yersel'. Ye'll find his company mair to yer taste than what ye hae at hame, I suppose."

"I'm no' sayin' onything against home entertainments," I replied, "but since you've suggested it I may as weel be takin' it as an order an' rin over to see the auld chap for a few meenutes. I'll no' be stayin' lang," says I.

Jean juist laughed, sae I pit on my auld rain-coat an' got the umbrella an' started across the fields for Duncan's.

When I got to the hoose I had to rap a couple o' times before I heard onybody movin'. At last Duncan cam' tae the door, blinkin' his eyes. He had rin oot o' wark, like mysel' and had been takin' a snooze.

He's an auld bachelor, is Duncan, and he must hae his ain time o' it daein' all the wark, inside as weel as oot. Hoover, he can tak' his nap ony time he has a mind to, for there's na one about to disturb him. I mind when I used to tak' a wee sleep in the hoose after dinner mysel'. There's something to be said for maist ony condition in life, gin ye mak' the best o' it. There is peace around Duncan's onway, and, as he says himsel', "plenty o' it."

"Come on in," says he, when he saw me standin' on the step. "It's no' muckle warmer inside, as I've let the fire gae oot wi' my sleepin' this way, but we'll soon hae her gaein' again."

While Duncan wis splittin' up some kindlin' on the kitchen floor wi' his five-pound axe I started tae relieve my mind on the subject o' the weather an' the backward spring an' sae on. "I think the climate is changing," says I. "It's wetter nor it used to be." "Weel, what could ye expect," returned Duncan, "after what happened doon in Quebec the ither day? Ye canna say that it isn't wet there noo, and na doot the East winds we hae been havin' are bringin' it along over here."

"It's naething to joke about," I replied; "When a province the size o' Quebec votes for the drink wi' a majority o' about a hundred an' thirty thousand it doesna' look as though we'd hae the millenium before the end o' the year, after all. I wis unco' disappointed about that, Duncan," I said.

"Oh weel, I dinna ken," returned Duncan, takin' a chair, havin' by this time got the fire gaein' pretty good, "There's a lot o' people in this country, an' in all parts o' it that willna' throw a glass o' beer or wine over their shoulder. An' if Quebec says she's got to hae the stuff to mak' her happy I dinna see but the only thing is to let her hae her way. I never believed in forcing a man to be better than he wanted to be. As ye've often heard it said, 'ye canna' reform an individual by act o' parliament.' There's juist one sensible way to mak' him change his mind an' his ways an' that is by education. When ye pass ony kind o' an act through parliament ye've got to hae the backin' o' a guid majority o' the country or yer law willna' last vera lang. An' if this majority hae got a wrang idea intae their heids it's up tae those o' us that think we're wiser to explain matters tae them an get them to dae the right thing because they want to, an' because they ken it is right. I never had an opinion yet that I wad try to force doon onybody's throat," concludes Duncan, gettin' pretty weel warmed up.

"Na doot there's something in what ye say," I returned, after a meenute, "but it's too bad, when ye think o' the way the rest o' the country wis gaein' in for prohibition. I wis thinkin', one time, that the drinkin' business wis doon an' oot in this country for guid an' all. But by the looks o' things the fight is no' quite finished yet."

"I suppose there never wis a wave o' reform on this earth yet but what had its reaction," replied Duncan. "It seems to be the way o' Nature. Or at least, the way o' humanity. To get ony lasting effect we've got to hae oor lesson repeated to us a guid many times. It's discouraging enough tae some o' us that are lookin' for quick effects. But we're over given to be impatient. I wis readin' in a book I ran across the ither day that it has taken about one hundred million years to change this auld earth from a ball o' fire like the sun, as it was once, to what it is at the present time. Sae what's the use o' kickin' if we dinna get everything changed juist tae suit us in oor ain lifetime. All we hae to do is the best we can an' what's over, in the way o' reforms, we can juist leave tae future generations that canna' expect us to be puttin' the finishing touch on everything before we hand it over tae them. Patience seems to be about the hardest thing that the people living noo-a-days hae tae learn. We've been fauld several thousand times that 'all things come tae those that wait,' but the maist o' us wad rather dae wi'oot them than be bothered."

"Weel Duncan," I said, takin' oot my pipe an' gettin' ready tae fill it, "Ye're gettin' tae be quite a preacher in yer auld age. I thought when we got talkin' about Prohibition an' Temperance an' that sort o' thing, that ye'd be tellin' me some mair stories that ye hae heard or invented along that line, when ye were back in 'bonnie Scotland.' Frae what ye said I judged that the time ye were stappin' there."

"It wasn't," replied Duncan, jumpin' up an' takin' his cap doon from a hook. "Juist wait a meenute, Sandy, till I rin oot tae the barn an' feed the horses their hay an' aits. I cam' near forgettin' them. But gin ye're no' in a hurry I'd like tae tell ye o' a wee cele-

bration I attended there once, that oor talk happened tae bring to my mind."

"Go ahead, Duncan," says I, "I'll be waitin' right here for ye."

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

Birds of the Week.

The Rose-breasted Grosbeak occurs from the Atlantic to Alberta, but is rare in the Maritime Provinces and in Eastern Quebec. The male of this species is one of our most striking birds, with his black head and back, bright rose-pink breast and pure white abdomen. The female is markedly different, being yellowish-brown and streaked. The song of this species is a rich, rolling carol, and the call-note is a metallic "pink."

The nest of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak is rather bulky, built of twigs and grass, sometimes with a lining of horse hair, and is placed in a shrub or low tree. The eggs are three or four in number and are dull green in color, profusely speckled with reddish-brown.

The food of this species consists of 52 per cent. animal matter and 48 per cent. vegetable matter. Of the animal food beetles are the most important item, making up 36 per cent. of the total food. Among the beetles eaten are some beneficial predacious species—the Ground Beetles, Lady Beetles and Fire-flies, but of the former the total quantity taken amounts only to 0.5 per cent., and of the Lady Beetles only 0.2 per cent. of the total food. Fire-flies make up 2.71 per cent. of the total food, and these and the Lady Beetles are a rather unusual article of diet among birds, since both possess the power of secreting nauseous juices. Thus 3.71 per cent. of the total food consists of beneficial beetles. Most of the other beetles eaten are injurious, many of them highly injurious. The Metallic Wood-boring Beetles, the Long-horned Wood-boring Beetles, the Click Beetles (the parents of the notorious wire-worms), the Plum Curculio, one of the most serious of orchard pests, and the Spotted Cucumber Beetle are all taken in considerable numbers, but most interest attaches to this bird's great fondness for the Potato Beetle. This pest constituted 9.05 of the total food in the stomachs of this species examined by the United States Biological Survey, and 35 per cent. of the food of those birds which had fed upon this species at all, for it must be remembered that many birds of this species live in the woods where this article of diet is not available. Much testimony as to the good work of the Rose-breast against the Potato Beetle has been given.

Mr. F. W. Bundy, one of the earliest to notice this habit says: "I noticed last summer (1874) that great numbers of the Colorado Potato Beetle were destroyed by the Rose-breasted Grosbeak. They were so abundant in this region as to hold in check the vast army of these ravagers of the potato crop." Mr. J. S. Cook says: "I have seen them so gorge themselves with these beetles that they were scarcely able to fly. I have investigated in the spring, when the beetles first came out of the ground, and was unable to find a single beetle after following the birds." Dr. F. E. L. Beal, who watched them feeding in his potato patch, says: "When a careful investigation was made a few days later not a beetle, old or young, could be found; the birds had completely swept them from the field."

The other insect food of this species consists of 3.82 per cent. caterpillars, 2.38 per cent. scale-insects, and 6.43 per cent. Hymenoptera. To the Hymenoptera belong the wasps, bees, ants and numerous highly beneficial parasitic insects. It is found that the Rose-breast takes mainly the larger species of Hymenoptera and extremely few of the parasitic forms.

Of the vegetable food of the Rose-breast the most important item, making up 19.3 per cent. of the total food, is wild fruit, the favorite species being the Common Elderberry, the Red-berried Elder, Blackberries, Raspberries, Service-berries, Wild Red Cherries, and Wild Black Cherries. Weed-seed comes next with 15.75 per cent., and among the rest of the vegetable food is a little grain, (5.09 per cent. of the total food), and some buds of trees.

The young of this species are, as is the case with all young birds, extremely voracious and Mr. Mosher found that the parents made 426 trips to the nest with food in one day between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m., the food being mainly caterpillars.

The Rose-breast winters from southern Mexico to Ecuador.

The Crested Flycatcher is our largest flycatcher. It is a forest species, and its presence in the woods is usually proclaimed by its loud screaming notes.

The Maryland Yellowthroat is a bird of the swales and bogs, and is one of the few birds whose notes can be successfully recorded in syllables—it saying, plainly enough, "Witchety-witchety-witchety-witch."

The Whip-poor-will is far oftener heard than seen. It has the habit of perching lengthwise on a limb, not crosswise as in the case of most birds, and its soft gray and brown coloring cause it to closely approximate a large knot or part of a broken-off branch. Its flight is very soft, and it flits about the woods in the dusk like a huge moth.

The Nighthawk is a well-known species which is as abundant in the city as in the country, and perhaps more so, because it finds the flat, tarred and pebbled roofs of the higher buildings most excellently suited to its needs as a nesting-site. This species does a great deal of good by scooping up mosquitoes and other flies. The peculiar booming noise which it makes is produced by swooping downwards with the main quills of the wing set edge-wise.

P

ANY schen must log covering ferences—even readily and p petitive marke purchases from more for, and l exactly of the not keep the before him wh either be prepa expensive educ market taken who does cater

This fact potato industr public are clear of potato, yet Ontario are th Despite the ad crop but little line. It is esti or so-called var with the result to collect any o one type and Brunswick in a higher price on potatoes and a sometimes our market of any l

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Profitable Commercial Types of Potatoes.

BY JUSTUS MILLER, FIELD CROP SPECIALIST, ONT., DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.

ANY scheme for facilitating or improving marketing must logically begin with the consumer. By discovering and catering to his tastes and preferences—even his foibles—sales can be made most readily and profitably. He buys usually in a competitive market, has abundant opportunity to select his purchases from a wide variety of wares, and will pay more for, and buy more quickly, those articles which are exactly of the kind he wants. The producer who does not keep the consumer's definite demands clearly before him when producing an article for market must either be prepared to establish his goods by a long and expensive educational campaign, or is apt to have his market taken from him entirely by some competitor who does cater to the preferences of the buyer.

This fact is peculiarly pertinent to the Ontario potato industry. The preferences of the consuming public are clearly and unmistakably for a definite type of potato, yet in few producing districts indeed in Ontario are these preferences considered by growers. Despite the advice given for years to standardize the crop but little improvement has been made along this line. It is estimated that over two hundred varieties, or so-called varieties, are being grown in the Province, with the result that it is difficult in very many districts to collect any considerable shipment of potatoes of any one type and color. As a result potatoes from New Brunswick in a normal year command a considerably higher price on our own markets than do home-grown potatoes and are accepted in large quantities, while sometimes our potatoes have difficulty in discovering a market of any kind.

Now this situation has not arisen because New Brunswick farmers are more skillful growers than those in Ontario, or because potatoes of essentially better quality can be produced in New Brunswick than in Ontario. It is simply because standard varieties of preferred types have been grown in New Brunswick and are properly graded and shipped to market at a time and in such condition as the consumers desire.

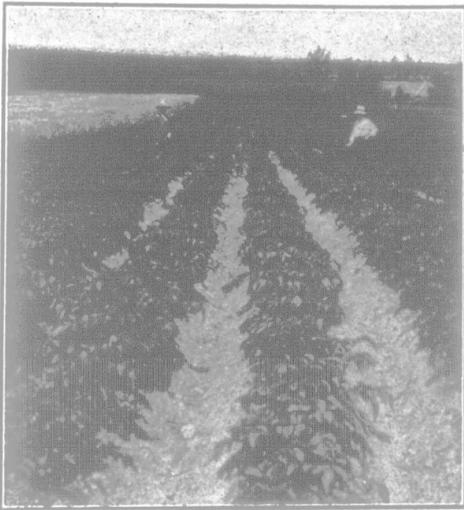
What the Market Demands.

The consumer, therefore, is the most important link in our marketing chain, and to anticipate his desires we must first study what he most generally buys and what he is prepared to pay the highest price for. In the first place, he demands a potato of medium size, of first-class cooking quality and as thoroughly matured as possible. It must, of course, be reasonably free of scab, cuts, rot or other blemishes and free also of the dirt, stones and other rubbish which are by no means unknown in Ontario shipments. Then the potato must be white in color, of a round or oblong shape, smooth, and with shallow to medium eyes. These latter points are particularly important. A grower may secure better-matured potatoes by earlier planting; more medium-sized tubers by a heavier planting of seed per acre; less rot and blemishes by careful cultural methods and disease control, and a more uniform product by grading. But shape, color and shallowness of eyes depend almost entirely upon variety. The first step which is absolutely essential, therefore, is the selection and growing of the varieties of these types, not by individuals here and there, but by commercial growers throughout the Province at large. Since there are but three types of potatoes which measure up to these qualifications and which at the same time are recommended for Ontario, they may be considered in detail.

Many Varieties—Few Types.

That the variety question is a touchy matter with many growers we are well aware. In almost every district a multiplicity of varieties are grown, each one being declared by the respective farmer to be the "best." But when we consider the great importance of market demands and the fact that the varieties must also be heavy yielders and adapted to general conditions in Ontario, we stand on firmer ground. Then, too, we must consider potatoes as "types" rather than as "varieties." Very many so-called varieties are classified as belonging to each type and often identical with each other. In very many cases indeed potatoes may be grown under different names in the same district

The farmer who grows potatoes even for his own use only cannot afford to ignore the obstacles to production such as diseased seed, attacks of blight, etc., but the grower who looks upon his several acres of potatoes as a cash crop has the big question of marketing to consider as well. In this connection Ontario producers must pay more attention to type rather than varieties, to standardization of product and to co-operative selling, in order to successfully meet the competition of the present day. It is with this bigger problem in mind that Mr. Miller has prepared the accompanying article which all producers should read and act upon for the benefit of the industry.—Editor.



Certified Cobblers Growing in New Ontario.

The field is being inspected for disease.

and yet be identical, the differences in yield being due to the relative proportion present of physiological disease—leaf roll and mosaic. An appreciation of these latter factors particularly is making it possible to obtain rapid results at present in the standardization of our potato varieties.

In discussing the classification of varieties it is necessary to accept the grouping of an American authority, Dr. William Stuart, Potato Specialist of the U. S. A. Department of Agriculture. No classification of a similar nature has yet been published by any Canadian authority so far as the writer has been able to discover. The descriptions and classifications as given hereafter are either condensed from Dr. Stuart's work or are directly quoted.

Most Popular Early Variety.

The Cobbler group is the only class of early-maturing potatoes which is recommended for general use in Ontario. It is rather rough in outline and inclined to have deep eyes, but combines earliness with high-yielding power and first-class table quality. It seems rather resistant to mosaic but more subject to leaf roll. It is grown almost entirely by the early growers of Sarnia, Blenheim and Leamington districts, and generally by Ontario truck gardeners. It is by far the most popular variety in the American early potato producing districts.

Description.—Vines medium to above medium in size, somewhat spreading habit of growth; stems dark green, stocky and rather short jointed; leaves large, flat and medium dark green; flowers numerous, rather large, light purple to rose-lilac but under intense heat may fade almost to white; skin smooth and of a light creamy white; shape of tuber and depth of eye well illustrated in accompanying photograph; sprouts short and rather stubby and of violet to magenta color. The following are the varieties which belong to this group, and despite different names are, to all intents and purposes, identical:

Early Dixie, Early Eureka, Early Petoskey, Early Standard, Early Viktor, Extra Early Eureka, Irish Cobbler, Flourball, Potentate.

Early Ohio Preferred by Many.

In passing, another early group may be mentioned—the Early Ohio. The potatoes of this class are pink in color, and hence not in such keen demand by consumers. It is said by some Ontario gardeners to be ten days earlier than the Irish Cobbler, but it is not as good a yielder. It is recommended only for those who can dispose profitably of a pink potato and who are willing to sacrifice yield to extreme earliness. It was once grown by many truck gardeners, but is now quite largely superseded by the Irish Cobbler in Ontario. It is one of the leading varieties in the Middle Western States, particularly in Minnesota and in North Dakota, but is losing ground generally in the United States before the Irish Cobbler. The following varietal members of this group are apparently simply renamed Early Ohios:

Early Ohio, Early Market, Prize, Early Dakota, Ratekin's Red River Special, Early Acme, Early Six Weeks.

Green Mountain Best in Favorable Localities.

But two late types are recommended for Ontario, although these include a multitude of varietal names. Each is extremely important in districts where climatic conditions are most favorable, and each is already more nearly standardized in certain districts than are any other types with the exception of the Irish Cobbler.

The first we shall consider is the Green Mountain. The members of this group are particularly well adapted to northern latitudes where rainfall is abundant, where severe droughts do not occur and where the temperature does not become excessively high. Under these conditions a very heavy set of tubers is made, the plants make an early, vigorous growth continued throughout the growing season, and give a very heavy yield. Where periods of prolonged drought with fierce heat occur, however, the growth is arrested and the plants are apt to yield a large proportion of small, unmarketable tubers. Under such conditions the members of this group are not as apt to recover later in the season and produce as heavy yields as the members of the Rural group, to be described later.

The Green Mountain, however, is the favorite type in the more northerly producing districts of the United States, is the standard variety in Maine and New Brunswick, and is perhaps the type most in demand on the more important markets. In Northern Ontario it seems of all late types best adapted to climatic conditions and will probably prove the best in large areas of Old Ontario. It is now being standardized in several districts very rapidly. It seems much more resistant to leaf roll than to mosaic—the latter becoming very serious in many districts.

Description.—Vines large, strong, well branched; stems nearly upright in early stages of growth but gradually assume a spreading habit; flowers white and abundant; tubers broadly roundish flattened to distinctly oblong flattened (the photograph shows most typical seed specimen at Guelph Winter Fair in 1918 but is rather long for perfection); eyes medium in number and rather shallow; skin dull creamy white; sprouts short, stubby and white in color. There is a colored sprout subdivision which is not of importance in Ontario. The following varieties are believed by Dr. Stuart to belong to the white sprout division:

Carman No. 1, Clyde, Delaware, Gold Coin, Green Mountain, Green Mountain Jr., Norcross, Snow, State

Continued on page 1036.



Irish Cobbler.



Green Mountain.



Rural New Yorker.

THE HORSE

Diarrhoea in Foals.

We recently discussed "Retention of the Meconium or Constipation" in foals, and we shall now discuss the opposite condition in diarrhoea. Foals are probably more susceptible to this trouble than the young of other species. We do not refer to that form of diarrhoea which, in some cases, becomes epidemic in some localities or premises, and is doubtless due to a specific virus, and from which calves chiefly suffer.

We propose to discuss sporadic or accidental diarrhoea in foals. This is a serious and often a fatal malady, and in some cases its appearance cannot readily be accounted for. The newly-born foal is very susceptible to irritants of any kind to the intestines. Intestinal irritation may be caused in many ways, and usually causes diarrhoea. In some cases it is evidently caused by some unfavorable condition of the dam's milk. This is especially the case when the mare has been fed too largely on feed of a very laxative nature; in other instances it occurs without apparent cause. We must infer that in such cases there is some irritant ingredient, (the presence of which is not suspected, nor its nature understood) in the dam's milk under certain conditions. In other cases it is caused by careless or ignorant administration of drastic purgatives to the nursing dam. Aloes especially appears to have an affinity for the lacteal apparatus, at least it is largely excreted by these glands, as is demonstrated by the well-marked odor of the drug that can be detected in the milk a few hours after the administration of a dose. In such cases the drug has not been deprived of its purgative properties, and the foal partaking of milk thus contaminated is very liable to suffer from acute diarrhoea. This teaches us that we should not administer aloes to a nursing mare unless absolutely necessary. In most cases when purgation is demanded in the mare it can be produced by the administration of raw linseed oil, which has not the same injurious action upon the lacteal secretion.

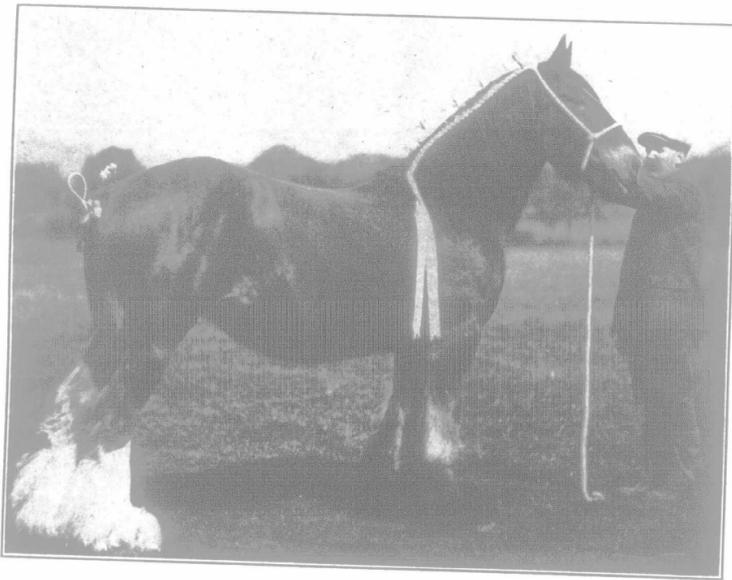
Another common cause of diarrhoea in the young animal is exposure to damp and cold weather, or confinement in damp, foul and ill-ventilated premises. Probably one of the most frequent causes is allowing the foal to partake freely of milk from the dam when she is in a heated condition; especially when she has been at work and the foal confined in the stable for a few hours, hence is hungry after its long fast. In such cases some of the milk should be extracted by hand and the mare allowed to stand for a few minutes and become somewhat cool before the foal is allowed to nurse. Another, and not uncommon cause of the trouble, is the dangerous and uncalled-for habit many breeders have of administering a purgative or laxative to the foal shortly after birth. This, even though the dose may be light, often causes serious and sometimes fatal diarrhoea. Under ordinary conditions nature should be allowed to have her course in these cases, and we find that the first milk of the mare called "the colostrum" has a sufficient laxative action. In rare cases when the mare has lost considerable milk for a few days before parturition, hence the colostrum has all escaped, it may be wise to give the foal a laxative as about an ounce of castor oil, but in most cases it is wise to withhold medicines until symptoms indicate their use, and this is seldom seen, especially when the removal of the meconium has been attended to as advised in a former article.

In colts that from any cause are reared by hand we find that the partaking of cow's milk in its purity usually causes serious digestive derangement, which may be diarrhoea or the reverse condition, constipation. In such cases about 1 part of pure water to two parts new milk, to which has been added a tablespoonful of sugar to a quart, gives good results at first, and as the colt becomes older, stronger and accustomed to the food he can digest pure cow's milk.

Symptoms, of course, are evident and unmistakable. The foal voids liquid or semi-liquid faeces frequently. At first there is usually little distress noticed, but in a short time more or less violent straining occurs, indicating that the mucous membrane of the intestine has become irritated and inflamed. The patient becomes dull, lies a great part of the time, refuses to partake of his usual amount of nourishment, or possibly refuses to nurse at all. He loses strength quickly, will not or cannot stand for any considerable length of time, pants, looks towards his flank, strains violently, or in the latter stages the liquid faeces escape without apparent effort on the part of the patient. His mouth becomes cool, the circulation very weak and pulse frequent, and death soon results.

Treatment.—Preventive treatment should never be neglected; when we understand the causes we should endeavor to prevent them. When the disease occurs in a very young animal, from a few hours to a few days of age, we are forced to admit that it is a very serious case. If it occurs in a strong foal of a few weeks of age it is not nearly so serious, but in all cases it requires prompt and energetic treatment. The principle of treatment is to make the patient as comfortable as possible, allay pain, check the excessive secretions of the mucous and digestive glands of the intestines and keep up the patient's strength.

Many authorities claim that the trouble is always due to some irritant in the digestive tract, and that this must be removed before a cure can be effected, hence the administration of a laxative is the first essential. Theoretically this argument has force, but the writer has noticed that in most cases it is unwise to treat this way. The administration of a laxative can do no good unless a reasonable length of time (at least 12 hours) be allowed before means of checking the diarrhoea be resorted to. The disease causes loss of appetite, and weakness very quickly, and if the necessary time for the operation of the laxative be allowed it is highly probable that the patient will be beyond recovery before medicinal agents to check the disease are administered. Hence prompt and energetic methods to check the diarrhoea should be adopted. In quite young patients opium gives the best results, as it promptly eases pain and checks secretions. It is generally given in the tincture, commonly called "laudanum," in 1 to 3-dram doses in a little of the dam's milk every 3 to 4 hours until diarrhoea ceases. Care must be taken to not continue the administration after cessation of the diarrhoea, else constipation may be caused. In the meantime efforts should be made to get the foal to nurse. If he refuses to do so, small quantities of the dam's milk should be given hourly out of a bottle, and if he be quite weak, stimulants, as about 1/2 oz. of whisky or brandy should be added to the milk to keep up the heart's action.



The Type of Draft Mare Which is Popular with Tenant Farmers in England.

If the patient be a few weeks old the amount of laudanum must be correspondingly increased, and to it may with advantage be added 1 to 2 drams each of powdered catechu and prepared chalk, and if necessary nourishment and stimulants according to age and size be given. In most cases where treatment is resorted to in the early stages two or three doses of laudanum, with or without the astringents mentioned, according to age and size, will check the disease, but if diarrhoea has been acute for a few hours or longer before treatment is resorted to it usually requires very careful treatment and attention to effect a recovery. If the weather be cold the patient must be protected from draft or chill, while if the weather be quite warm he should be kept in a cool, shady place.

LIVE STOCK.

Don't neglect to dip the flock.

Don't spare the knife on the pure-breds. There are many registered male calves that would make better steers than herd headers.

Mark the ewe that is a poor milker; she is not a good breeding proposition and should be one of the first to be disposed of when culling the flock next fall.

Warm soapy water applied with a scrubbing brush is a satisfactory means of removing the scurf which accumulates on some pigs' backs. Pigs are often times more thrifty after a warm bath.

One hundred and eighty-one dollars for a seventeen-months-old pure-bred steer at public auction shows that breeding counts with cattle for the block. The market-toppers have breeding. Why continue raising that inferior quality bull. The increase in value of one

crop of calves will more than pay the difference in price between a good and inferior bull.

The following are some of the averages made at auction sales across the line during the latter part of April and early in May: The Hopley Stock Farm Short-horn sale, Iowa, averaged \$1,280; Barber & Sons, Willow Lawn Farm, Iowa, disposed of 55 Aberdeen-Angus cattle at an average of \$1,044 on 47 Shorthorns; Edenswood, a four-year-old bull topped the sale at \$4,000; Hartnell & Lang's 45 head of Doddies made an average of \$1,065. Black Cap 56th, a five-year-old cow, headed the list at \$3,000. Galbraiths', of Iowa 80 head of Aberdeen-Angus made an average of \$561. Seventeen females of the Black Cap strain averaged \$1,336. The females made a much higher average than the males.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorn Herd Sells for \$6,478.

It was gratifying to Messrs. Jos. Dorrance & Son to have the public place the value which they did on the herd of dual-purpose Shorthorns which they offered by auction at their farm on May 14. Although it was a beautiful day for seeding operations there was a large crowd present at the ring-side and bidding was brisk throughout the entire sale. While no testing had been done the mature cows showed every indication of being heavy milkers and the returns from the creamery during the past winter proved that the milk was of good quality. The cows were all big, strong-framed individuals and the young stuff had certainly not been starved. The herd had all been bred and raised on the farm. It was a dual-purpose herd in every sense of the term, which is indicated by the type and quality of steers which were disposed of along with the registered stock. These steers were pure-bred and showed that breeding counts, even with steers for the feed-lot or block. Beatrice 8th, a big, strong, red-and-white, five-year-old cow, with a splendid udder, brought \$355. Her seventeen-months-old steer calf went under the hammer at \$181, and a heifer calf a few months old brought \$75. It is cows which will leave stock of this quality that are wanted on many farms in Ontario at the present time. The highest priced animal in the sale was Beatrice 6th, a six-year-old cow sired by Royalist. She went to the bid of Weldwood Farm at \$370. Her two-months-old bull calf brought \$102, and a thirteen-months-old white steer out of this cow was purchased by a feeder for \$96. The cattle were all in splendid condition and were brought into the ring in good form. The 25 registered cattle, including the calves, brought a total of \$5,039, and the 10 grades, including aged cows, and steers and heifers from a few months old up, brought \$1,439. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of their purchasers:

Beatrice 15th, Wm. Beattie, Seaforth	\$200
Beatrice 5th, John McKinley, Zurich	315
Heifer Calf, J. Smith, Walton	115
Beatrice 8th, D. Papple, Seaforth	355
Beatrice 7th, W. Harvey, Kippen	260
Bull Calf, R. Scarlet, Seaforth	150
Bold Boy B. Williams, Exeter	175
Beatrice 6th, Weldwood Farm, London	370
Bull Calf, N. S. Snyder, Waterloo	102
Beatrice 12th, Jas. Grassick, Kippen	150
Heifer Calf, Weldwood Farm	130
Beatrice 16th, J. Grassick	170
Beatrice 11th, J. Lane, Seaforth	145
Beatrice 13th, W. Harvey	305
Beatrice 14th, Weldwood Farm	300
Lily of Romney 10th, R. Forest, Seaforth	300
Scotty, H. Sparling, Gorrie	250
Lily of Romney 8th, H. Sparling	145
Heifer Calf, Jas. Grassick	230
Lily of Romney 7th, H. A. Scott, Caledonia	310
Lily of Romney 11th, Wm. Arthur, St. Mary's	227

The Percentage of Prime Stock Marketed.

The Live-Stock Branch at Ottawa has for some time had men located on the various large markets of the Dominion, in order to ascertain the grades of stock which were changing hands on these markets. The information gathered is tabulated and sent out each week and then a monthly report is also issued. Besides this, the Markets' Division of the Live-Stock Branch has made a study of the grades of cattle, sheep and hogs coming from the various counties of Ontario. The information gleaned will be valuable in determining what position Canada is in to supply an export trade in the different classes of stock. It is not many years past since a large percentage of the steers marketed would go in the export class. To-day things have changed. The home demand for lighter cuts of meat has led to the steers being rushed to market at an early age, or, in other words, what is classed as "butcher steers" predominate. The heavier cuts of meat are believed to be still wanted on the British market, and if Canada is to enjoy a portion of that trade it may mean some readjusting in the method of handling our stock. In some portions of the Province a good deal of winter feeding is done, while in other sections the steers are fattened on grass after being wintered as cheaply as possible. The Markets' Division has tabulated the number of cattle, sheep and swine marketed by counties during the month of March. In all there were 28,898 cattle, but only seven per cent. of these went in the export class. As was to be expected, comparatively few export steers were marketed from the

dairy counties have long bullocks went export steers in Bruce County 6.18 per cent. only 10.5 per cent. of export grade Huron County cent.; only 28 of these 15.2 per cent. County 9 per cent.; Carleton many of the classed as export are just for the Middlesex County are fattened early in November undoubtedly still export calibre,

About fifty branches of the in Ottawa on at the call of ture. As read Commissioner, England where the European secure the rem Canadian live for 27 years. Mr. Arkell bac may be necessa was called to c marketing polic policy as woul principal item mand that w for light farm was to develop suitable method this end.

Mr. Arkell as he learned it briefly summer farmers are to must study the are some difficu be considered. with the Arge costs are lower basis for the p trade. While pound, beef w Armistice at ab being based on accumulated st due to lack of feels confident but it may p develop a dead is that we m carcasses from own lighter n Roumania, Pola replenish their rather than c countries face necessary for th on cereals rat conditions, said securing the re Canadian live c cattle, and Ire from this quart limited. This y of live cattle th

The horse s ing for the last for army purpo At present the trade in horses o scarcity of heav and if we had a could be devel well-mannered, with good feet are now being s \$800. On the Europe deman as peace condit of light farm ho We have in Ca particularly in will, of course, b should be suffi work horses, but of our surplus, as these horses a Transportation a culty, but condit spoke briefly of t

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Shorthorn Herd Sells \$4,478.

essrs. Jos. Dorrance & Son
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 439. Following is a list
 and over, together with
 their purchasers:

aforth	\$200
Zurich	315
	115
th	355
en	260
	150
	175
London	370
oo	102
ippen	150
	130
	170
	145
	305
	300
Scaforth	300
	250
	145
	230
t, Caledonia	310
ur, St. Mary's	227

Prime Stock

atawa has for some time
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 he grades of stock which
 markets. The informa-
 sent out each week and
 sued. Besides this, the
 ck Branch has made a
 sheep and hogs coming
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 rmining what position
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 The Markets' Division
 tle, sheep and swine
 month of March. In
 only seven per cent.
 As was to be expected,
 re marketed from the

dairy counties, and even some of the counties which
 have long been noted for the production of choice
 bullocks went comparatively low in the percentage of
 export steers for the month of March. For instance,
 in Bruce County where 1,423 cattle were marketed only
 6.18 per cent. were classed as exports; in Grey County
 only 10.5 per cent. of the 2,693 head were considered
 only export grade; Halton County had 15.5 per cent;
 of export grade; Lanark County 18.3 per cent;
 Huron County 11 per cent.; Waterloo 10.1 per cent.;
 of only 282 cattle were sold from Middlesex, and
 of these 15.2 per cent. were exports; Ontario County had
 8.2 per cent.; York County 3.9 per cent.; Norfolk
 County 9 per cent.; Oxford 1 per cent.; Perth 8.9 per
 cent.; Carleton County, 22.4 per cent.; and a good
 many of the counties marketed no cattle that were
 classed as exports. It must be remembered that figures
 are just for the month of March. Now, in the case of
 Middlesex County where a large percentage of the steers
 are fattened on grass and marketed in October and
 early in November, the figures for those months would
 undoubtedly show a high percentage of the stock of
 export calibre, because trainloads of heavy, well-finished

steers go from pasture to market every fall. Then, too,
 in Counties like Wellington, Waterloo, Perth, Bruce,
 Huron, Ontario and York, which are noted for the
 production of beef cattle, it is possible that the
 heavy steers are held for the April and May markets.
 We know this to be the prevailing practice in some of
 these counties. However, only seven per cent. of nearly
 29,000 cattle is a very small number with which to meet
 an export trade. Another point which should be con-
 sidered is the fact that even if other months may
 show a higher percentage, the market demands a fairly
 regular supply.

Of 9,127 calves marketed in the month of March,
 11.9 per cent. were of the beef breeds, according to the
 information received from the Markets Branch; thus
 showing that it is the dairy breeds which are supplying
 the bulk of the veal trade, and that the calves of the
 beef breeds are being carried over to be made into baby
 beef or finished for the block.

In hogs, 31,235 were marketed and 92.2 per cent.
 were classed as good bacon, thus showing that the
 Ontario hog men are practically all breeding the type

of pig which is in demand on the British market. The
 lowest percentage of the bacon type comes from some
 of the eastern counties. In Essex and Kent, where
 a large number of hogs are raised and where many have
 the idea that the lard type is preferred, the number
 classed on the market as bacon hogs is around 90 per
 cent.

In regard to sheep, 72.3 per cent. were graded high.
 This is a fairly high percentage for the month of March;
 in the fall, when lambs are being marketed, one would
 expect a higher percentage in the good grades.

Too many stockmen market their animals before
 they are prime. This does not mean that no cattle should
 be sold as baby beef. Those in a position to turn stock
 off in high condition at one year or fifteen months are
 justified in doing so but there are feeders who carry
 steers through the winter on a limited ration thus having
 them in a half finished condition when they market
 them in the spring. As a rule these cattle would have
 paid better if more grain had been fed so that they
 would have been prime bullocks. The home trade may
 take this stuff and pay well for it but when it comes to
 exporting meat the animals must have size and finish.

Horse and Cattlemen Meet at Ottawa.

About fifty men interested in the horse and cattle
 branches of the live-stock industry in Canada, met
 in Ottawa on Monday and Tuesday, May 12 and 13,
 at the call of Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agricul-
 ture. As readers are aware, H. S. Arkell, Live-Stock
 Commissioner, recently returned to Canada from
 England where he spent about two months studying
 the European market situation and endeavoring to
 secure the removal of the embargo on the shipment of
 Canadian live stock to Great Britain, that has existed
 for 27 years. The Department of Agriculture is sending
 Mr. Arkell back to England again to remain as long as
 may be necessary and the conference referred to here,
 was called to consider various features of our live-stock
 marketing policy and, if possible, to agree upon such a
 policy as would be satisfactory to all concerned. The
 principal item up for discussion was the probable de-
 mand that will reach Canada from European countries
 for light farm horses and breeding cattle. The problem
 was to develop a pathway to this market and to arrange
 suitable methods of handling this export business from
 this end.

The Export Situation.

Mr. Arkell first reviewed the European situation
 as he learned it while over there, and his remarks can
 be briefly summed up as given herewith. If Canadian
 farmers are to find a market for their output, they
 must study the condition of the export market. There
 are some difficult features of our cattle trade that must
 be considered. We are now in serious competition
 with the Argentine and Australia, where production
 costs are lower, and we must discover some profitable
 basis for the production of animals for our dead meat
 trade. While we were selling at 25 or 26 cents per
 pound, beef was bought in the Argentine since the
 Armistice at about half this price, the Argentine figure
 being based on the cost of production as well as upon
 accumulated stocks which piled up during the war
 due to lack of transportation facilities. Mr. Arkell
 feels confident that we can, with careful thought,
 develop a dead meat trade with the United Kingdom,
 but it may perhaps be a specialized one based upon
 changing family conditions in England. Our difficulty
 is that we must compete with the 700 to 900-pound
 carcasses from the Argentine and find a market for our
 own lighter meat. At present Belgium, France,
 Roumania, Poland and Italy are in need of cattle to
 replenish their depleted herds, but they want breeding
 rather than feeding cattle. Governments of these
 countries face financial difficulties, such as to make it
 necessary for their people to live as much as possible
 on cereals rather than on purchased meats. These
 conditions, said Mr. Arkell, point to the necessity of
 securing the removal of the British embargo against
 Canadian live cattle. Scottish feeders want Canadian
 cattle, and Ireland is developing cereals so that supply
 from this quarter for Scottish feeders is becoming more
 limited. This year and next year it will be on the basis
 of live cattle that will justify increased production.

The horse situation in Canada has been disappoint-
 ing for the last five years. Horses have not been sold
 for army purposes to the extent that was expected.
 At present there appear to be two lines of export
 trade in horses open to us. There is at present a great
 scarcity of heavy horses of the best type in England,
 and if we had a surplus of this type a permanent trade
 could be developed. Horses from 5 to 7 years old,
 well-mannered, broken, clean-legged, good middled
 with good feet and weighing from 1,400 to 2,000 pounds,
 are now being sold in London, England, for as high as
 \$800. On the other hand, the condition of devastated
 Europe demands the immediate purchase, as soon as
 peace conditions shall have arrived, of large numbers
 of light farm horses weighing 1,200 pounds and under.
 We have in Canada a surplus of horses of this type,
 particularly in the Western Provinces. This trade
 will, of course, be only temporary, since about two years
 should be sufficient to restock these countries with
 work horses, but meanwhile we shall have rid ourselves
 of our surplus, a particularly enviable result in as much
 as these horses are not desirable for breeding purposes.
 Transportation and finance are the two points of diffi-
 culty, but conditions will steadily improve. Mr. Arkell
 spoke briefly of the sheep, bacon and poultry prospects,

but these are not in need of such immediate action as
 in the case of horses and cattle.

The West Has a Surplus.

Discussion immediately revolved about the best
 methods of developing the trade in horses and cattle,
 spoken of by the Live-Stock Commissioner. Hon.
 Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta,
 regarded the export trade in horses and cattle as the
 most vital thing at the present time in Agriculture,
 particularly of the Western Provinces. It was pretty
 generally felt that nothing will so stimulate the breeding
 of horses and cattle as to send some of them out of the
 country. Mr. Arkell explained that the tendency will
 be for European countries to give contracts to parties
 or companies who are on the ground in Europe, rather
 than send delegates here to make the actual purchases,
 although it was understood that a Belgian commission
 is on its way here to make arrangements for goods from
 Canada. Geo. Lane, the well-known Calgary cattle-
 man and rancher, wanted to know what it would cost
 to land the animals in Europe, as it was impossible to
 know what horses are worth here until the transportation
 rates are known. He stated that he was in a position
 to fill a French contract for 50,000 cattle if they could
 be got out of the country at reasonable rates, but con-
 sidered \$100 per head for ocean transportation prohibi-
 tive. Transportation representatives could give
 no rates that they would guarantee to hold good for

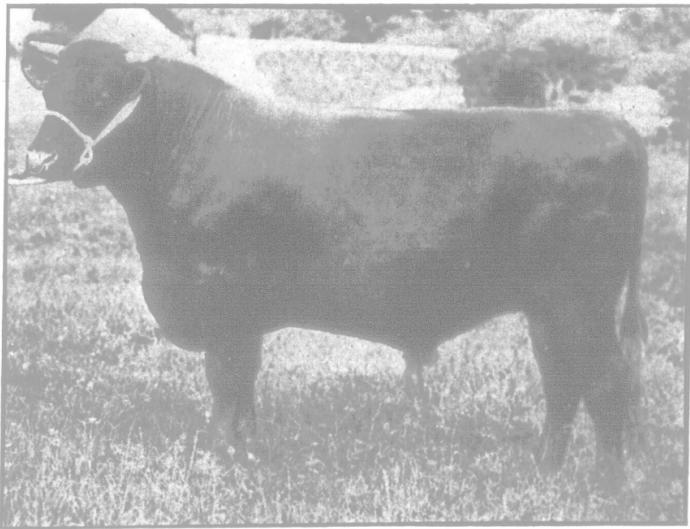
useless and profitless. The following resolution was
 passed and submitted to Mr. Crerar as well as the
 Acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, but was found
 untenable by them for the reason that it involved some
 definite commercial transactions on the part of the
 Government, and this was a principle they are apparently
 refusing to adopt now that the war is over:

"Resolved that we respectfully recommend to the
 Federal Minister of Agriculture that the Live-Stock
 Branch of his department should endeavor to arrange
 at the earliest possible date, for the definite sale of live
 stock (horses, cattle or sheep, or any of these animals)
 to such European countries as may be in the market
 for the same and with whom credits have been arranged;
 and that the Provincial Department of Agriculture,
 co-operating with the live-stock associations, arrange
 for the assembling of this stock at convenient marketing
 points within their respective provinces, and that the
 Dominion Government make arrangements for the
 financing of such purchases. In the event of the Federal
 Department of Agriculture finding it impossible to
 bring European buyers to Canada to inspect and pur-
 chase such live stock it is further recommended that
 the Federal Government arrange for the purchase and
 delivery to European markets of a substantial ship-
 ment of horses, cattle, sheep or any of these animals
 as a demonstration to these countries of the classes of
 live stock available."

Similarly the following
 resolution, moved by Hon.
 Geo. Henry, Minister of
 Agriculture for Ontario, and
 seconded by John Gardhouse,
 Weston, Ont., was turned
 down by the Government on
 the ground that dozens of
 similar requests from other
 industries had been refused
 by the Government: "Re-
 solved that this conference
 recommend to the Federal
 Minister of Agriculture that
 representatives of the horse
 and cattle industry, one
 from Eastern Canada and
 one from Western Canada,
 be sent overseas to assist
 the Live-Stock Commis-
 sioner in his negotiations
 for trade in Great Britain
 and Europe."

Want British Embargo Removed.

A considerable amount
 of talk gave birth to the
 resolution herewith given
 regarding the British em-
 bargo. F. Fuller, of the
 Nova Scotia Department of
 Agriculture, Truro, urged
 that its removal would
 greatly benefit the Maritime Provinces, as it will offer a
 market for the class of cattle the Maritime Provinces
 have to dispose of. At present there are no markets in
 these provinces, and hogs and cattle must be shipped to
 Toronto and Montreal markets for slaughter, and are
 then shipped back for consumption. For three years
 dressed hogs in the Maritime Provinces have sold at
 the same prices paid for live hogs at Toronto and
 Montreal. Dr. Tolmie, President of the newly-organized
 National Live-Stock Council, also favored its removal, as
 did Dr. J. G. Rutherford who sat in the chair, although
 the latter pointed out some features of the question
 which might develop unsatisfactorily for Canadian
 stockmen. It was also pointed out that \$13,000,000
 worth of cattle have gone to United States markets
 during the past year. The resolution follows: "Re-
 solved that in view of its importance to the cattle
 breeding industry of Canada, the embargo now existing
 against the importation of Canadian live cattle into the
 United Kingdom, should be removed, provided that a
 satisfactory guarantee be given to the British Board of
 Agriculture that Canadian cattle only will be exported."



Kelmscott Acrobat 4th.

A dual-purpose Shorthorn bull. Owned by R. W. Hobbs & Sons, Kelmscott, England.

any length of time, and Mr. Arkell stated that there
 was not much hope for improvement before July.
 The United States already has a number of agents
 working in Europe, and the Commissioner stated that
 before approaching foreign Governments for contracts
 agents from Canada should know the number of ani-
 mals available by provinces, the price, f.o.b. Montreal
 or Halifax, and they should be informed as to the
 possibilities regarding transportation. Professor A. M.
 Shaw stated that Saskatchewan had a surplus of from
 30,000 to 40,000 horses, and later on Hon. Duncan
 Marshall placed Alberta's surplus at about 25,000
 horses, and from 75,000 to 100,000 cattle.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, welcomed
 the conference in a brief address on Tuesday, and
 emphasized the importance of live-stock production on
 a quality basis. He also emphasized the importance
 of transportation and credits in any trade that may be
 developed.

Government Favors Normal Business Methods.

A great deal of discussion took place that was entirely

There was also the following resolution, which is very important in view of the present lack of definite information: "Resolved that the Departments of Agriculture of the different provinces be asked to make a survey of their respective provinces for the purpose of ascertaining the numbers and classes of horses, cattle and sheep suitable and available for the proposed export trade." It was decided to have this information in the hands of the Live-Stock Branch at Ottawa by May 26.

Mr. Arkell had come to the conference with a memorandum of a marketing policy, which he presented for consideration. After the rejection by the Government of the first resolution mentioned above this memorandum was amended and passed to read as follows, with an added clause or clauses making it clear that its clauses will not apply to private contracts, but only to those allotted to Canada as a country by foreign Governments or agencies:

Memorandum of Marketing Policy.

"1. The Live-Stock Commissioner, in connection with his mission overseas, has been authorized by the Minister to negotiate with representatives of Foreign Governments or through such other channels as may offer, with the view of facilitating the sale of our horses, cattle and other live stock and live-stock products.

"2. He has been authorized to invite responsible parties from Canada to join him overseas, in order that business contracts may be immediately concluded.

"3. The Department of Agriculture, through the Live-Stock Branch, accepts the responsibility of recognizing officially any companies proposing to do overseas business, the application of any company for such recognition to be approved by a committee consisting of the President of the Western Canada Live-Stock Union, President of the Eastern Canada Live-Stock Union, the Chairman of the Record Board, and the Live-Stock Commissioner or his accredited representative. The committee will give its approval after investigation of the company's business integrity, financial standing and practical experience in the handling of live stock. It is to be understood that any company receiving such approval shall be entitled to recognition by the Department and to a share in any contracts resulting from negotiations with purchasers overseas.

"4. Exporters desiring to obtain recognition by the Department for the above purpose, if not already incorporated, shall be required to form themselves into companies and to secure incorporation under a Dominion or Provincial charter.

"5. Any orders officially offered to Canada through negotiations with overseas purchasers shall be allocated for final contract to recognized companies by the committee named above.

"6. In the case of such orders officially dealt with the Department will provide rigid inspection of all live stock exported and the submission of stock to such inspection shall be imposed as a condition of the transaction.

"7. It is understood that the services of the Canadian Trade Mission in London will be available to facilitate financial arrangements. It is expected that it will be possible to secure acceptance of stock by overseas purchasers f. o. b. Canadian ports and an effort will be made, so far as possible, to induce all overseas purchasers to send a representative to Canada with authority to conclude contracts and advise with contracting parties in this country as regards the exact class of stock required, and personally take acceptance of it at Canadian Atlantic ports.

"8. It is to be understood that the Department of Agriculture will accept no commercial responsibility in connection with any contracts which may be concluded, but that it is arranging to furnish every assistance possible to approved Canadian companies in the securing of contracts."

Mange Restrictions Oppressive to Western Men.

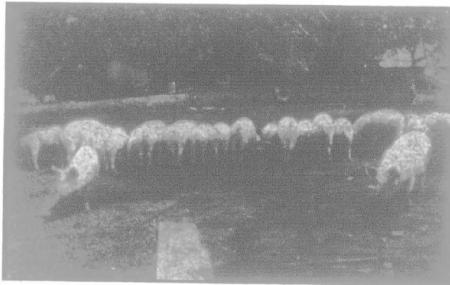
While attending the horse and cattle conference at Ottawa on Monday and Tuesday, May 12 and 13, a number of Western cattlemen waited on Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, with regard to possible relief from the present strict regulations imposed by the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture in the mange areas of the Western Provinces. Hon. Duncan Marshall was chief spokesman for the Western men, and pointed out that the restrictions have been made much more severe recently than during the past 14 years. Instances were given of men moving from Alberta to Manitoba to get out of the mange area, in spite of the fact that a large portion of this territory as determined by the Department is quite free from mange. The difficulty arises from the fact that notwithstanding a quarantine area which has been established for 17 years the disease appears to be getting worse, and some change of method was asked for.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford outlined the early history of the disease in Canada, and suggested that the disease could be eradicated within a few years if an additional staff were put on. At the same time he advised that clean areas be recognized as fast as possible within the present quarantine area so as to relieve the cattlemen from the stigma and money loss resulting therefrom.

The Minister was very sympathetic, and said that Dr. Torrance had been short-handed during the war, but he would be perfectly willing to recommend further expenditure of money for this purpose if the cattlemen would be favorable to him naming a committee to consider, in conjunction with Dr. Torrance, what steps should be taken. This appeared satisfactory to the deputation.

Market Receipts and Prices.

The monthly report of the Markets Division of the Live-Stock Branch gives the number of cattle marketed at the Union Stock Yards during the month of April as 21,778. On the Winnipeg market there were 11,733 head marketed, and only a few thousands on the other Canadian markets. There were 625 heavy steers, at a top price of \$16.50. In the class for steers weighing from 700 to 1,000 lbs. there were 5,358 good ones and 1,742 classed as common. The prices for these were \$14.75 and \$13, respectively. Heifers and cows continue to be marketed in large numbers, as are also veal calves. A total of 3,488 good heifers changed hands at an average price of \$13.64. Comparatively few stockers and feeders were sold on the Toronto market, and the price was from \$11.50 to \$13.75 per cwt. In hogs, the receipts at Toronto were 34,266, which is about 6,000 in excess of the same month a year ago. At Montreal (Pt. St. Charles) there were 6,763 hogs sold during the month; Montreal (East End) 2,304; Winnipeg, 23,765; Calgary, 6,038; Edmonton, 2,956. The price ranged from \$21.25 at Winnipeg to \$22.75 at Toronto and Montreal. The receipts of young lambs were light during the month of April, with prices from \$15 up to \$22.



Satisfying Their Appetites.

Improved Veterinary Science.

We have in Ontario one of the best veterinary colleges in the Dominion, from which graduate each year men trained to diagnose and treat diseases common in the herds and flocks of this country. The veterinarian is in a position to render good service in the beginning and to assist the breeders in the bettering of their herds and flocks, especially in the preserving of the health of the animals. On April 29 the graduating exercises at the Ontario Veterinary College were held, and addresses were delivered by the Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Board of Railway Commissioners; and Dr. F. Torrance, Veterinary Director-General. The attendance during the past year was seventy in all classes, of which thirty-nine were in the graduating class. Dr. Rutherford, in a pithy address, emphasized the need for adjusting veterinary education and training to meet the changed conditions, and for more consideration to be given to the breeding, management and improvement of all classes of live stock. Dr. Torrance gave testimony to the value of veterinary science and service, mentioning in particular the work which the Army Veterinary Corps had accomplished during the war, and drawing attention to the protection of the live stock of the nation from the ravages of disease. The speaker protested against the granting of diplomas and so-called degrees by correspondence schools.

The Hon. G. S. Henry had the Act respecting the Veterinary College amended at the last session of the Legislature, to the effect that hereafter the graduating students will obtain the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science from the University of Toronto instead of from the College. This should advance the status of the graduates. It will also have the effect of raising the standard of entrance to the course. The letters attached to the graduate name will be B.V.Sc. Hereafter



The First Day on Pasture.

applicants for admission will be required to furnish a certificate of at least two years of High School or Collegiate education, or pass an equivalent qualified examination prescribed and conducted by the University of Toronto.

In many sections live-stock breeders have felt that the veterinarians available in their district were not sufficiently acquainted with some diseases of cattle, sheep and swine to give intelligent treatment, and at times attempted diagnosing and treating in a rough and unskillful manner. Of course, this does not apply to all veterinarians, nor is it intended to discredit in any way the work which is being done at the Veterinary College. Too many of the students devote their time to the treatment of horse diseases, and do not become acquainted with or proficient in handling the diseases of the bovine and porcine classes of stock. With live stock occupying the place in Canada which it does, it is essential that there be men qualified to treat diseases which are more or less common in our herds and flocks. Too few of the veterinarians have made a study of abortion, and even with that trouble as prevalent as it is they do not seem anxious to acquaint themselves with the proper method of handling diseased herds. At a clinic held at the Veterinary College not over a year ago, where experts were demonstrating and lecturing on this disease, as well as on diseases of other animals, there was but a mere handful of students and practicing veterinarians who appeared interested in the cattle clinic, but there was a good crowd paying attention to the horse problems discussed. With the importance of the live-stock industry the men should have been anxious to have secured all the information they could on all classes of stock. At these clinics the practicing veterinarians the country over should be in attendance, and study the methods of treatment advised by the experts.

The college course is now being expanded, and this permits of re-arranging and adding to the curriculum. Clinical diagnostics, practical meat inspection, physics, biochemistry and public speaking are some of the new subjects added. The instruction in clinical diagnostics if extended to all classes of live stock should materially improve the training of the students for general practice, and will permit of better service being rendered clients in the treatment of diseases affecting farm animals. Besides training students for general practice as veterinarians, the College also trains them for scientific pursuits and to conduct research work, which may tend to solve live-stock problems occasioned by obscure diseases interfering with animal industry and causing economic losses. It also trains the students for special veterinary, sanitary service work in preventing and suppressing contagious diseases of farm stock, and in lessening the transmission of communicable diseases of animals to mankind through unwholesome milk supplies, and from meats and meat-food products of doubtful origin. The course of training now being given at the College should fit the graduates for the duties which they will be called upon to perform in the rural districts. Some of the men who graduated when the course was not so advanced as it is at the present time could improve themselves materially by further study and close observation. Under the principalship of A. D. McGilvray, V.S., M.D.V., and his efficient staff, the students will receive a course of training which should fit them to go out in the rural districts and treat the various ailments and diseases to which the farm animals are subject. We believe that the interests of live stock will be better looked after. Failure of the veterinarian to understand and treat successfully is not the fault of the College so much as the fault of the graduate in not keeping abreast of the times after he leaves his Alma Mater.

Something entirely out of the ordinary occurred at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel when the \$60,000 Jersey bull, Financial Sensation, was escorted into one of the main dining-rooms of the hotel and there banquetted. The occasion was the holding of the Milk and Dairy Farm Exposition in New York City. This unique idea of banquetting the bull drew many of the city people to the Exposition where they gained first-hand information regarding the importance of milk as a food, its relation to the public health, its value, etc.

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THE FARM.

A Merchants View of the Seed Trade.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A great amount of credit is due the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture for the persistent effort they have made in trying to eradicate noxious and other weeds from the farms of this country.

Ever since the year 1899 when Prof. Jas. W. Robertson instituted a competition among boys and girls in the selection of seed grain, the Government has advanced step by step until we have a law known as the Seed Control Act that makes it unlawful to sell any seed unless it will grade No. 3, and further more requires the grading of seed according to its quality and purity. The Act also provides that all seed must stand a certain germination test before it can be offered for sale. Thoroughly capable and reliable men have been appointed to enforce the Seed Control Act. These men have worked very energetically and faithfully to enforce the Act.

The Seed Commissioner has caused to be issued from time to time reports of the progress of the Seed Branch. Other bulletins have been issued which every farmer and every seedsmen should have in his possession, and which should be studied very carefully for they are an education of the highest order along the lines of seed control and weed eradication.

Careful assistant inspectors are engaged for about 2 months during the seed season to go from town to town and see that the dealers are selling seed that comes within the provisions of the Act and from Government reports the dealers as a whole are offering good seed to the public. In addition to all this a well-equipped laboratory is maintained at Ottawa and other stations for the purpose of testing all classes of seeds both for purity and germination, and while a great deal of work presses them, yet every sample sent receives very careful and minute inspection, and though the work is extremely tedious and laborious not one sample is slighted and a correct report is sent back to the sender in a surprisingly short time. This work and service is absolutely free to those interested. The seedsmen is glad of this service and appreciates the opportunity of being able to determine the quality of the seed he offers for sale. But does the farmer fully appreciate this service on his behalf?

Of late years, seed has risen in price almost sky high, and a great many people have given the seed merchants the credit for raising the prices and reaping great profits, and to offset these enormous profits have taken it upon themselves to buy direct from other farmers. They have not taken into consideration the great amount of selection, cleaning, and grading which has been done at a great expense, not for the dealer's benefit, but to be able to offer good, pure seed, so that the grower may be able to produce the like.

While many instances could be given. One case in point will serve the purpose of showing how, while the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and the seed dealers are doing their bit to assist farmers to secure good seed, in some cases farmers do not appreciate the efforts on their behalf. This illustration is not a fairy tale but a fact with plenty of proof behind it; something which actually happened this seed season, 1919, and at the time of writing is not yet finished with.

In one of the best townships in the County of Perth the false idea of economy has crept in among the farmers who formed a farmer's club and undertook to buy their own seed, (clover). A buyer was appointed, and he bought a quantity of red clover, supposed to be No. 1 quality, and doled it out to his neighbors for \$27 per bushel. The seedsmen at the same time were offering Government tested No. 1 seed at \$30 per bushel. Having great faith in their buyer, no one ever thought of examining the seed but took it for granted that it was No. 1 seed until one of the victims began to mix his clover with his timothy to get ready for seeding. Thinking that it did not look altogether right and not wishing to pollute his already clean farm, he sought the advice of a seedsmen. The seedsmen, not willing to condemn seed not bought from him, advised him to send the sample to Ottawa to be tested for purity. In a few days he received the official report that the seed graded No. 3 instead of No. 1 and in a very short time the seed dealer did a rushing business cleaning seed for the farmers were staggered to think that they had dirty seed to sow on their clean farms, and of course, after all the cleaning there were weeds which no cleaner could ever remove. Let us see if their \$27 seed paid or would it have paid to buy the good seed for another \$3 per bushel.

The official report said the sample contained the following weeds not saying anything about small, dead seed and chaff: Per ounce, dock, 4; ribgrass, 20; ragweed, 11; green foxtail, 40 cinquefoil, 2; pale plantain 88; chick weed, 2; wormseed mustard, 8; lambs quarters, 16; others, 2; and traces of timothy, making the total of weed seeds per ounce amount to 157 or approximately 150,720 weed seeds per bushel.

In cleaning the seed an average of 7 pounds of dirt and weeds per bushel was lost so that the price of the seed increased through loss by \$3.15 and 20 cents per bushel charged by the dealer making their seed cost \$30.35 when they could have bought No. 1 seed for \$30.00 and not wasted precious time driving to town and waiting for the cleaning. Had they asked for No. 3 seed it could have been secured for \$25.00 per bushel. What a lot of needless time and expense could have been saved had those farmers submitted samples of the seed

before purchasing, to the Seed Analyst at the country's expense!

Until farmers realize that to get good seed they must pay the price, and are anxious to have seed tested by the Government so they can see the official report on that particular seed, they cannot expect to reap the benefit of the great public service which is being done by the Seed Branch and by the seed dealers. Neither can they expect to have clean farms which are so essential. Farmers must come to realize that neither the Government nor the dealer is trying to hold up the prices, for until they have their farms clean through making very careful selection of seed and cleaning out the growing weeds, seeds of high grade quality will be high in price, for if such careful selection is not made the time will never come, when the price of seed will be satisfactory to the farmer. It is for the same reason that Extra No. 1 seed is almost impossible to be found. Now Mr. Farmer the Government has done and is doing its share, the seedsmen are doing their share; it is up to you to be careful what seed you sow and if we all pull together, we shall in time be able to produce pure seed.

Perth Co., Ont. JAS. A. FLETCHER.

NOTE.—There are plenty of instances where co-operative buying has proved a success but a lesson can be learned from the foregoing article. It is just as unwise to purchase seed without knowing what is in it as it is to buy a pig in a bag.—EDITOR.

Our Scottish Letter.

Demobilization has been followed by a considerable amount of disintegration of labor conditions. The spring has been unusually backward and at the present moment from a large part of the country there is a uniform report that growth is at least four or five weeks behind the normal. On the top of this comes a War Office summons to all men who have served with the colors to rejoin their regiments. No call could be less opportune. With work everywhere so much in arrears, farmers are nonplussed. They know not where to turn. One well-known Forfarshire farmer is faced with the possibility of losing four skilled horsemen, leaving him with only two men to work six pairs of horses. This experience is typical. Judging by Winston Churchill's speech in defence the military situation seems critical. Too many men have been demobilized. The Minister for War said 208,000 men had been released from the colors to join the agricultural forces, but so far only a percentage of these have interesting an appearance on farms. What aggravates the situation is the fact that £143,000,000 has been expended from the date of the Armistice to the end of March. About £1,000,000 per week is still being paid to men and women as unemployment benefit, that is to say the Government is paying away that amount to men and women on the plea that they cannot find work. To take men away from the land to serve with the colors when so many are idle seems a suicidal policy. From agriculture 9,000 skilled men have under this new army order been summoned from the plow, while 20,000 unskilled men have not been summoned. These things are somewhat perplexing to the non-military intelligence. At the same time one can understand and appreciate Mr. Churchill's dread of the resumption of the pivot system. Pivotal men—those who at farm work act as the centre around whose duty the duties of many other men revolve. To the civilian mind that appeals as a rational proceeding, but in operation the system assumes another complexion in the army. Very often the pivotal man would be the last to enlist. His very position as a pivotal man made this almost inevitable. In the process of being released he had to be selected from his fellows in the ranks. Many of these would be men who had served possibly from the autumn of 1914, and in varied climes, while the pivotal man, as likely as not, might never have been out of the country. The inevitable result was discontent and something approaching mutiny. No wonder the Minister for War dreads a resumption of the pivotal system of selection for release. No doubt we will get through the present crisis, but just at the moment the outlook is none too cheerful. In addition we have had at the beginning of this week—that is in the last week of April—the most severe blizzard of the winter 1918-19. The deathrate among lambs in the hills must be heavy, and vegetation has received a sharp check. The temperature was very low over the past week-end, but now at the middle of the present week, the last day of April is ebbing away, the temperature is much more genial. It would need to be so. Potato planting is about a month late, but on some farms near Glasgow it has been finished. The frosts of the winter have left one good legacy—a friable seed-bed. This is a considerable boon and a great saving of labor.

Balance sheets are now being published connected with the great effort to increase food production while the submarine scare was on. In one case in the Blane Valley, in Stirlingshire, in which during 1917 and 1918 a considerable stretch of fine old pasture was broken up, a loss of £723 was made. The area cultivated was what Scotsmen call "loun"—that is it lay in a basin surrounded by woods and hills and therefore the grain was very difficult to "win." Further, the land was naturally rich, having lain long in grass, yet in the plenitude of their wisdom the Government officials insisted on top dressing the crop. The result was an abnormal weight of straw and the "lodging" of the crop. This is one of the worst cases recorded, but the experience is not isolated. In another case where the conditions were favorable a profit of £257 was made. Happily in the former case the work was done by wealthy men

from patriotic motives, and they do not grudge the loss of the money. The experience teaches wholesome lessons which need not be lost in normal times.

Extraordinary activity is being manifested in stock breeding and certain interesting movements are taking place. Amongst these may be noticed an extension of interest in the Suffolk horse. For many decades his merits have been appreciated in the English counties, usually embraced under the designation East Anglia, especially in his native Suffolk, Essex and Norfolk. He was also widely recognized as a true draft horse in the streets of London, where his dogged determination was proverbial. But seldom was the sorrel breed seen outside of these areas, and his reputation was local. Since the Sudbourne sale when record prices were made the Punch has secured wider recognition. Stud farms recently been formed in Derbyshire, the native home of the Shire, and altogether the breeders of the Suffolk Punch are feeling good. Another East Anglian breed, the famous Red Poll cattle, has also acquired additional recognition since the Sudbourne sale. Herds have been formed in Scotland and the north of England. This is not at all surprising. As a combined beef and milk producer the Red Poll is possibly unrivalled. The breed comes nearer to the dual-purpose ideal, as a breed, than any other in the British Isles. It is admitted that something is due to the Galloway for the evolution of the Red Poll. From a century to a century and a half ago many Galloways were exported to Norfolk and being crossed with the native breed, which we believe were horned, the Red Poll came into being. Although anything but a black Galloway is anathema to American fanciers of the Border breed, as a matter of fact a dun color is quite as true an index to purity of descent as black, and there are few bonnier animals than a belted dun Galloway—that is, a Galloway of a dun color with a white belt around the body. Hence the Red Poll is quite a characteristic descendent of his faraway Galloway ancestor. The Suffolk sheep is another product of East Anglia. The great centre for sales of Suffolk horses, Red Poll cattle, and Suffolk sheep is Ipswich. The last-named breed has many admirers in Scotland. For the production of lean mutton the Suffolk-Cheviot cross can hardly be beaten.

By far the most arresting breed movement is the invasion of England by the Percheron. The war is the immediate cause of this development. The Earl of Lonsdale who is the great landowner of the region known as Lakeland is doing his best to get his tenantry to patronize the three Percheron stallions which he has imported from France. The Hon. Alex Parker imported one stallion and several mares from George Lane, the well-known protagonist of the breed in Alberta. Mr. Parker's farm is in Norfolk, and he is backed in his enterprise by another great Norfolk farmer, Henry Overman. It is interesting to observe that those who have taken up the Percheron are largely military men, and gentlemen who have been familiar with the Suffolk Punch in agricultural work. Of course, this remark does not apply to Lord Lonsdale; he has been chiefly identified with the breeding of Thoroughbreds, but, frankly, I do not think that either he or his colleagues in this enterprise know much about a draft horse or his essential qualities. The sale of horses released from military service has also made us familiar in Glasgow with a few good specimens of the Percheron or Percheron grade. I have seen a pair at work as a team in one of the railway lorries. They are light grey in color, with deep ribs and great quarters and thighs. They make a very showy appearance in street traffic. Their great defect is in the underpinning, as you call it in Canada. Their feet and legs are unparadiseable on the point of view of wearing merit in street traffic.

After an interval of three or four years, as the case may be, our general agricultural shows have been resumed. An excellent display of Clydesdales and Ayrshires was seen at the Kilmarnock Show held on April 19. Seldom has one seen such a fine representation of Clydesdale brood mares, and two-year-old and yearling fillies. All the classes were well above the average, but these were the best. The champion stallion was Thomas Clark's two-year-old, Rising Star 19836, from Pitlandie, Stanley, Perthshire. He was first at the Glasgow Stallion Show, and is a very fine specimen of the level, blocky, thick and weighty Clydesdale, with the best of feet and legs. The champion female was Dickens & Butler's great black mare Rosalind 45029, winner of the Cawdor Cup in 1916, when owned by Geo. A. Ferguson, Surrdale, Elgin. She is now heavy in foal to the great horse Phillipine, for which Mr. Ferguson paid 2,300 guineas at the Seaham Harbor dispersion sale in October, 1915. The stud of Dickens & Butler is located at Woodlands, Silverdale, near Camforth, in Lancashire, England. It contains some of the best female specimens of the breed alive to-day. Thomas Clark who owns the champion stallion is one of the sons of William Clark, Netherlea, Cathcart, in his time the best judge and most successful exhibitor of Clydesdale geldings in the world. Five of his sons are farmers and all of them are excellent judges. They know their business thoroughly. The first-prize three-year-old filly at Kilmarnock is also from a Clydesdale stud in the north of England. She is owned by her breeder, H. S. Roberts, Markcastle, Southwaite, Carlisle, and like Rosalind and Rising Star was got by Dunure Footprint 15203. Her dam is a fine mare named Emmeline, by Marcellus, which has bred a large number of first-class foals. A beautiful two-year-old filly is Craigie Sunray, owned by James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, which won her class. She, like Rising Star, was bred by John P. Sleigh, St. John's Wells, Fyvie, and they are a remarkable pair to have been bred in the same year in one stud. Her sire was the 5,000-guineas Bonnie Buehlyvie 14032, and her dam was Lady Ray, a beautiful

will be required to furnish a certificate of High School or College and an equivalent qualified to be conducted by the Uni-

breeders have felt that in their district were not some diseases of cattle, intelligent treatment, and at and treating in a rough course, this does not apply it intended to discredit in being done at the Veterinary students devote their time diseases, and do not become it in handling the diseases classes of stock. With live Canada which it does, it is qualified to treat diseases in our herds and flocks. ns have made a study of at trouble as prevalent as us to acquaint themselves handling diseased herds. rinary College not over a demonstrating and lectur- s on diseases of other ani- handful of students and appeared interested in the food crowd paying attention ed. With the importance ne men should have been the information they could these clinics the practicing r should be in attendance, treatment advised by the

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the ordinary occurred at when the \$60,000 Jersey escorted into one of the l and there banquetted. of the Milk and Dairy rk City. This unique drew many of the city t they gained first-hand tance of milk as a food, its value, etc.



prize mare which was winning in 1916. The first yeld mare was the black mare, Farleton Lady Alice, which in 1916 was almost unbeaten as a two-year-old. She was sold at Perth in 1917 as a three-year-old for 980 guineas. The first yearling filly was Stephen Mitchell's Boquhan Teresa, by the noted Apukwa 14567 also the sire of Craigie Sylvia the second-prize brood mare, and a dandy in every sense of the term. She is in foal to the champion Craigie Litigant. The first-prize three-year-old colt was J. M. McKean's Odin 19513, a true specimen of the breed and got by the fine, big horse, Dunure Stephen 17875. The first-prize yearling colt was James Gray's Risque, first at Glasgow and Aberdeen and also got by Apukwa. There were eight classes for breeding animals. In four of these the winners were gets of Dunure Footprint, in two the winners were gets of Apukwa, and in the other two the winning sires were Bonnie Buchlyvie and Dunure Stephen.

All records with respect to prices of draft mares of any breed were broken at a sale held at the Dene House Farm near to Seaham Harbor, Durham, on April 22, when Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr, paid 1,850 guineas for the famous big mare, Dunure Glad Eye 39839, in foal to Craigie Litigant. This great mare was bred by Mr. Dunlop and got by Dunure Footprint 15203, out of Lowther Maud 29462, by Marcellus 11110. She was first at Kilmarnock when a yearling in 1913, and won many other prizes. She has passed into the hands of Wm. Yates, Jr., Breaks Farm, Appleby, Westmorland. At the same sale Clydesdale geldings sold up to 256 guineas and 250 guineas. The owner of the stud, the late Wm. Dryden, was one of the most capable of the younger judges. He fell a victim to the influenza epidemic, hence the sale. He bought Dunure Glad Eye at Lanark in October last for 650 guineas, so that his estate made a big profit on the investment.

SCOTLAND YET.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MOTORS, FARM MACHINERY.

Engine Lacks Power.

I have an auto which lacks power on hills or heavy roads, and uses too much gas and don't have the pick up and get away. I have had new rings put in, also valves ground, but it did not seem to do much good. On a good level road it seems to do fairly well, only it uses too much gas and it takes too long to get under motion. I think the compression is poor. How can I remedy this? Explain why a car with a stroke of 4 inches is rated with as much power as one with the same size cylinders with 4½-inch stroke. Or how much more power would an engine have with 4 cylinders and 4½-inch stroke than the same engine with only 4-inch stroke? How much compression should a cylinder of the following dimensions show, viz., 3 5/8 bore and 4½-inch stroke? I made a compressometer by taking the part of a spark plug that screws in the cylinder and by taking out the porcelain I put in the plug the valve stem of an inner tube and filled it with solder, then I use a tire gauge to tell me if the compression in all cylinders is equal. Of course, I have some one to turn the crank while I hold this on valve stem. How much should this tire gauge register in each cylinder if my compression is good? Cylinders are 3 5/8 bore and 4½-inch stroke. I noticed in "The Farmer's Advocate" of May 1 that a person can help compression by placing shims under the brass bearing of connecting rod. What decimal part of an inch would I dare put under. As I understand it these shims would have a tendency to raise the connecting rod higher, which would make the compression space smaller.

E. S.

—Ans. It is very difficult to give an automobile absent treatment. To properly prescribe for a machine one should have the opportunity of running it. It is possible that your trouble in hill climbing is due to either late ignition, or too rich gasoline mixture. The horse-power rating you refer to is doubtless the one used by the Ontario Government for the issuing of licenses. This rating simply takes into account the bore of a motor; as a matter of fact, the half-inch additional stroke you refer to should develop around five or six more horse-power.

We have never heard of anyone judging compression by your system. Mechanics can tell the amount of compression by simply using a crank. Each cylinder should have sufficient compression to withstand a fairly heavy rocking motion of the crank. If your piston and piston rings are all right, it would be folly to think of using shims under the connecting rod bearings.

AUTO.

Rules of the Road

The rules which have been formulated and put into legislation for the maintenance of traffic, in so far as motor vehicles are concerned, do not require a great deal of explanation, because they are such as one's common sense would dictate. Cities pass their own by-laws, in order to make the motorists conform to local conditions; but, speaking generally, there is not much difference between the enactments of the different centres of population.

We want you to be as safe as possible in your driving, and so shall outline some of the things to be kept in mind. When leaving your car on a city street, make

certain that the wheels are not more than 6 or 7 inches from the curb, that you are not close to a hydrant, or very near a corner, or adjacent to sign a prohibiting parking. In turning a corner, run well out into the centre of the street before swinging the car over. Keep at least 8 or 9 feet behind the street car from which passengers may be alighting, and do not pass a trolley on the left side. Caution in these matters should save a lot of trouble and inconvenience. Very shortly the speed laws will be relaxed in Ontario to the extent that you can drive 25 miles in the country and 20 miles in the city; but do not forget that such legislation does not relieve you of the responsibility of going slow in cases where danger may develop. In a motor car accident the major part of the onus is upon the driver, so no matter how careless anyone else may be, remember to have as much of the law as possible on your own side. If you should sell your car, have the licenses transferred to the purchaser without delay, because, should the new owner get into trouble, you will be held responsible. There is no excuse for any motor vehicle being without front and rear lights after dusk and before dawn, and every driver must of necessity use an alarm bell, gong or horn, to notify pedestrians and others of his approach. The rear lighting of the car must be so arranged that the license numbers are visible. About a year ago legislation was prepared, but never put into effect, rendering it essential that special lenses should be used in order that the search lights should not throw a glare higher than 42 inches at a point 75 feet in front of a car. The law has not been put into force, but there is now some talk of it coming into prominence again. In Ontario it is distinctly forbidden for anyone under 16 years of age to drive a motor vehicle, and no person over 16 and under 18 shall drive a car unless such person has passed an examination and attained a license. Although the country is practically "bone dry" from coast to coast, there is no excuse for any person being intoxicated while motoring. The law is very strict on this point. We have said that the rules of the road are simple and founded on common sense, and we do not think that our words would apply better than to the regulation respecting the conduct called for in the case of a motor vehicle approaching another vehicle drawn by a horse, or a horse upon which any person is riding. Let us quote from the Act—"Every person . . . shall operate, manage and control such motor vehicle in such manner as to exercise every reasonable precaution to prevent the frightening of such horse and to ensure the safety and protection of any person riding or driving the same, and outside the limits of any city or town shall not approach such horse within one hundred yards or pass the same going in the opposite direction at a greater rate of speed than fifteen miles an hour, and if going in the same direction shall signal his desire to pass and give the rider or driver an opportunity to turn out so that he may be passed with safety, and if any such horse going in the opposite direction appears to be frightened or if such person is signalled to do so, he shall stop such motor vehicle, including the motor, and shall remain stationary so long as may be necessary to allow such rider or driver to pass or until directed by him to proceed, and in case any animal ridden or driven by such rider or driver appears to be frightened, such person and the occupants of the motor vehicle shall render assistance to such rider or driver."

If you should meet a funeral procession when driving your car outside of the limits of the city, you are compelled to stop the auto, including the motor, and where practicable, you should turn out into an intersecting highway, or lane, until the funeral cortege has passed. In case of an accident, do not keep on driving, but return as quickly as possible to the scene of the trouble and give any assistance that may be in your power. You should also leave your name and address with anyone interested and also the name and address of the owner of the car.

Let us say in conclusion, that you should always keep on the right side of the road. Never vary from this rule. When you are on the right side, you have the law with you. When you depart from the custom, you are assuming a big responsibility. Do not drive at excessive speed, particularly upon wet roads, because the main thing in the handling of a motor car is to always have it under absolute control. If you are afraid of skidding, put chains upon the rear wheels. Thousands of accidents have been avoided through careful handling of an auto, and just as many have occurred through recklessness and neglect.

AUTO.

THE DAIRY.

One of our subscribers has kept accurate records of the feed consumed by his herd of dairy cows, of the labor entailed, etc., for fifteen days, and he finds that figuring the feed at market price, allowing the men their regular wages, and interest on investment and equipment at six per cent. per annum, the expenses were \$359.02. Whole milk was sold which, at the prevailing price on the market used, brought a revenue of \$288.81, or a deficit of \$70.21. This herd is by no means a poor one, as in the fifteen days they averaged considerably over 30 lbs. of milk per day, testing 3.3 per cent. It is possible that this subscriber might have fed to a little better advantage and thus reduced the cost of feed, but it is doubtful if he would then have received the milk yield which he did. If accurate account of receipts and expenditures was taken of every herd many would undoubtedly be found boarding on some other branch of the farm work. With the present high cost of feed and labor, the consumer must pay a high price for his milk if the dairyman is to break even.

During the month of April but six Holsteins qualified in the R. O. P., with Lady Johanna Dewdrop leading with 17,029 lbs. of milk and 653 lbs. of fat. Clothilde Mercena De Kol 3rd was first in the four-year-old class, with 13,464 lbs. milk. Braeburn Katinka was the only three-year-old qualifying. She gave 12,417 lbs. of milk. Queenie Mantle of Greenrig was first in a class of six two-year-olds. Her milk yield was 16,192 lbs., with 545 lbs. of fat.

There were no less than 112 Holstein cows and heifers that qualified for admission to the Record of Merit between April 16 and 30. Five of the mature cows exceeded 30 lbs. of butter in seven days. Rolo Mercena De Kol, the cow which has created such a sensation by her wonderful record, led in the mature class, and her stablemate Elva Lassie was second. The three-year-old class was headed by another stablemate, Elva Spofford, with 575.9 lbs. of milk and 30.29 lbs. fat in seven days. It is possible that this cow will secure the world's championship for butter production in the two-year-old class in the thirty-day test, as she has made 144.34 lbs. of butter. The senior four-year-old class was won by May Echo Lyons Twice, and her stablemate Belle Model Pontiac headed the junior four-year-olds. Het Loo Sylvia was first in the junior three-year-olds with 518.4 lbs. milk. In the senior two-year-old class Lulu Segis Alcartra won with 494.4 lbs. milk and 18.53 lbs. fat. Of twenty-two junior two-year-olds, Elmhurst Ormsby Fayne was first. In seven days she gave 426.5 lbs. milk, making 18.27 lbs. fat.

How Much Feed Will a Cow Take?

No doubt many of the dairymen will be interested in learning the ration on which Rolo Mercena De Kol made the record which made her the world's champion butter cow. We understand that this cow was handled under ordinary conditions in the same stable with the rest of the herd. Her success was due to her ability to consume and digest a large amount of concentrates. It is said that during the last four days of her test she consumed as high as 34 pounds of grain a day, together with 120 pounds of mangels and red beets and 16 pounds of silage. Twice a day she was given a light feed of hay. The concentrate ration consisted of equal parts bran, oats, distillers' dry grain, one and one-fourth parts of oil meal and cotton-seed meal and one-half part of hominy and gluten. The oats contained about ten per cent. of peas. Towards the end of the test the gluten and hominy were reduced, the oil meal raised to two parts and the cotton-seed to one and one-half parts. This cow now holds the world's butter record for both seven and thirty days. This high record cow developed by a man in his early twenties, working under ordinary farm conditions, should lend encouragement to every dairymen. There are possibilities for champions in every herd. Weighing and testing the milk of every member of the herd is the way to find out definitely the quality of stock you are feeding. Then improvement will come by selection and the use of a high quality sire.

Investigational Work at the O. A. C.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Last year readers might draw a wrong conclusion from the editorial in May 8th issue, regarding investigational work in the Dairy Department of the O. A. College will you allow me to briefly outline the work done during 1918, a synopsis of which was sent your paper in January last, part of which was published:

Eleven tests were made of various mixes for ice-cream manufacture and a formula recommended for ice-cream manufacturers which would meet the Canada Food Board regulations on the subject.

There were thirty-one tests of rennet, pepsin, mixtures of rennet and pepsin, used as coagulating material in vats of milk under various conditions for the manufacture of cheddar cheese. The question of rennet and rennet substitutes was so important last year, and is yet for that matter, we devoted considerable attention to this question in 1918.

In addition, there were six tests comparing pasteurized and normal milks; seven comparing moist and dry curds, and twenty-six lots of cheese tested for effects in paraffining and holding in cold-storage and in the ordinary curing-room.

Thirty-two tests were made by running milk at temperatures between 90 degrees F. and 180 degrees F. through belt and turbine separators to note losses in skim-milk and effect on percentage of fat in cream, as well as on the capacity of power machines.

Four types of hand separators were compared as to the effects of the percentage fat in the milks separated, variations in speed, and effects of varying amounts of water and skim-milk used for flushing the separator bowl. Thirty-four tests were made on these points.

Twenty churning tests were made from cream pasteurized, or pasteurized and neutralized, to determine losses, yields and effect on quality of butter. Four tests were made as to the accuracy of prints cut with a butter cutter from a 90-pound box.

In addition, we took time to make a box of June butter for the Canadian National Exhibition, winning the only Ontario prize in box classes, and also a box for the Winter Exhibition of the Western Ontario Dairy-men's Association held at London in January, 1919, at which we were fortunate to win first place in the class.

Investigations were made as to the losses in weight of dairy print butter held for varying lengths of time under varying conditions. Churnings of cream were made from cows in three stages of lactation, with creams

having va amounts, using var and cott A st address in Januar Annual R ported to Witho is a fair a particular limited to holidays, we take ir ment prov O. A. Coll "So far as might writ the Dairy on resear things up, soon beco better ser so that b tation. W vestigation trade, not condensed What v on "Forw hensive ar of the D of the P the directi O. A. C.

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having various percentages of acidity, and with varying amounts, in a dairy churn. Some tests were made by using various methods of manufacturing buttermilk and cottage cheese.

A summary of most of this work was given in my address before the Western Dairymen's Convention in January last. Details will doubtless appear in the Annual Report of the College, as these have been reported to the President.

Without boasting in any way, we think the foregoing is a fair amount of investigational work for one year, particularly when we consider that our time for this is limited to about four months, out of which must come holidays, for the staff of four persons and further, when we take into account the very limited means and equipment provided for investigational dairy work at the O. A. College. If I were not a believer in the doctrine, "So far as in you lieth, live peaceably with all men," I might write some things about the lack of facilities in the Dairy Department of the O. A. College for carrying on research and educational work, which might stir things up, but I refrain, hoping that our dairymen will soon become so well organized that they will demand better service. In the meantime our hands are tied, so that but very limited lines of work can be undertaken. We have no facilities at all for making investigations regarding town and city milk and cream trade, nor for the growing important branches of condensed and powder milks.

What we had in mind more particularly in our article on "Forward Movements," was an outline of a comprehensive and extensive program covering the whole of the Dominion of Canada and to which each of the Provinces would contribute its share, under the direction of the National Dairy Council.

Holsteins Make a Good Average at Woodstock.

On Wednesday, May 14, E. Snyder, F. J. Griffin, and J. B. Hanmer disposed of forty head of pure-bred Holstein cattle at prices which were most gratifying. Most of the stuff had been tested and was out of tested stock. A number of head were of show calibre; some had already won laurels in the show-ring, while others will no doubt be heard from in the future. Twenty head were consigned by E. Snyder, three by J. B. Hanmer, and the remainder by Mr. Griffin. The highest priced animal of the sale was the sixteen-months-old bull, Sir Francly Netherland Abbekerk, a junior champion at both London and Toronto last year, and first in his class at the Guelph Winter Fair. His five nearest dams averaged 30.02 lbs. of butter in seven days, and four have each given over 100 lbs. of milk in one day. This herd sire went to the bid of S. G. Simms, of Stonewall, Man., for \$825. Ianthe Bell Posch, from the Griffin consignment, was second highest at \$655. She is a three-year-old heifer that is not only a heavy producer but was a winner at the Toronto and London 1918 shows. A number of purchasers were present from across the line and purchased some of the good things. However, the highest priced animals remain in Canada. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of their purchasers:

- Consigned by E. Snyder:
- Sir Francly Netherland Abbekerk, S. G. Simms, Stonewall, Man. \$825
- Flossie Hengerveld Korndyke, Leslie Green, Puslinch..... 250
- Maple Grove Rose, T. A. Trick, Clinton..... 255
- Maud Colantha Abbekerk, J. B. Hanmer, Norwich. 360
- Queenie Abbekerk Colantha, J. B. Hanmer..... 530
- Katie Cubana De Kol, S. R. Chant, Burgessville... 180
- Netherland's Pontiac Duchess, J. R. Masters, Woodstock..... 230
- Aaggie Segis Netherland, G. E. Wood, Cainsville.... 375
- Abbekerk Korndyke Mercena, T. H. Chant, Burgessville..... 250
- Flessie Changeling Korndyke, H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y. 270
- Maple Grove Iris 2nd, C. Bollert, Tavistock..... 255
- Maple Grove Queen Lyons 4th, R. Cooper, Welland. 325
- Heifer Calf, J. T. Shannahan, East Aurora, N. Y. 225
- Heifer Calf, H. A. Moyer..... 170
- Bull Calf, W. H. Pearson, Ingersoll..... 100

- Consigned by F. J. Griffin:
- Olive Posch Schuiling, J. E. Brethour, Burford..... 385
- Beauty Abbekerk Posch, J. R. Johnston, Springfield 280
- Ianthe Belle Posch, J. B. Hanmer..... 655
- Madam Vale Abbekerk, W. H. Cherry, Hagersville... 455
- Daisy Vale Posch, R. Cooper, Welland..... 310
- Rachel Mercena Posch, C. E. Anderson, Caledonia... 155
- Bonnie Lass Posch, H. A. Moyer..... 210
- Sadie Vale Posch, Ernest Pearn, Lambeth..... 515
- Rose Schuiling Posch, W. H. Cherry..... 525
- Jessie Grace Posch, Frank Sifton, St. Catharines... 185
- Ruby Schuiling Posch, J. B. Hanmer..... 250
- Female, H. Patterson, Hespeler..... 290
- Lady Madeline Canary, Thos. Jenkins, Toronto... 295
- Francly Abbekerk Mercena, Thos Jenkins..... 485

- Consigned by J. B. Hanmer:
- Centre View Segis Rose, M. McDowell, Oxford... 235
- Belle Ormsby, H. Thistle, St. Pauls..... 410
- Lola Fayne 2nd, H. Lister, Woodstock..... 650

POULTRY.

Splendid Prospects for Export Egg Trade.

Readers who are interested in poultry will remember that at the time of the National Poultry Conference at Ottawa about the middle of February representations were made to the Government that some one should go to England to attend the International Poultry Conference to be held there early in March. As a result of these representations, W. A. Brown, Chief of the Poultry Division of the Live-Stock Branch was sent over. Mr. Brown, as intimated, went to England primarily to attend the international conference, but he also went over to interview the British trade and tell the story of our increasing egg production, our readiness to contribute our best to Great Britain's consumption of eggs and our steady efforts to improve the quality of our product. Mr. Brown has returned to Canada, and it is the purpose of this article to relate the substance of an interview which a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" had with him a few days after his return.

The conference referred to was the first international, industrial conference of a specialized nature held since the armistice was signed, and there were three main topics up for consideration. These were: the restocking of Europe with poultry; international standardization of eggs and poultry products; and means of securing increased consumption of eggs and poultry. With regard to the first-named, many breeders in Canada are of the opinion that Canada should do something. Whether we can participate owing to the risks of shipping numbers of poultry so far across the ocean remains to be seen, according to Mr. Brown, but there is no doubt that stocks of poultry in Europe are greatly depleted. It is a rather notable fact that countries like Holland and Denmark, owing to the very great

ment also exhibits Canadian products at exhibitions throughout the country, and poultry products will hereafter be included. Canadian railways will also use moving pictures and lantern slides of poultry raising in Canada in their efforts to secure settlers for Canada.

With regard to the future of our export trade in eggs with the United Kingdom there seems every reason to be optimistic. The demand for Canadian eggs is particularly heavy at the present time, and orders are being received constantly by Canadian exporters from British importing firms. Some British firms were inclined to think when Mr. Brown went over first that Canada would ship while prices were good but would go out of the exporting business as soon as normal conditions are regained. It was explained, however, that our former failure to send regular quantities of eggs to Great Britain was not due to our unwillingness to participate in the export market but to the rapid growth in our population, which increased far more rapidly than our production so as to make it necessary to ship any surplus that might be available from Eastern Canada out to the Western Provinces. Of late years, however, conditions are changing, and the West is now producing more eggs than it consumes, so that it can swell the volume of the exportable surplus very materially. Sixty-one cars of eggs came East in April from the three Prairie Provinces, and Mr. Brown says he will not be surprised if the total for this year reaches four hundred cars. We are, therefore, in a much better position than formerly to fulfil one of the first requisites of an export market, namely, volume of supply.

In 1913 England imported eggs from 55 different countries to the volume of 170,000 long tons (2,240 pounds) or between 200 and 300 million dozens. The London egg market is a very comprehensive as well as complicated affair, and many firms deal only in eggs. Not only that, but some large importing firms deal only in Italian, Russian, Danish or Irish eggs and, of course, boost eggs from the country from which they mainly im-



A Flock of Wild Geese Resting on a Secluded Stream.

shortage of feed during the war, are nearly, if not quite, as badly off as Belgium, except, of course, for the devastated areas of the latter country. Nevertheless, Holland believes she can contribute very materially to the restocking of Belgium. French stocks are down quite noticeably and Italy is also very low, but Mr. Brown says that even in France close up to the battle line he was surprised to see poultry in fair numbers. Nothing much can be done this spring, and what is to be done later will depend on the rapidity of French re-organization, because if large numbers were sent over now they would be killed and eaten before they could be distributed to the needy areas.

As regards standardization, the conclusion of the conference was that the Departments of Agriculture of the respective countries should be urged to name a committee on this subject who would report at a World's Poultry Congress to be held at The Hague in 1921. Publicity is a matter that will be given considerable attention. Poultrymen in Great Britain appear to be increasing production, and if the export market is to

port. In addition to the importing firms there are firms with perhaps as many as twenty delivery trucks, which handle nothing but eggs, and these only from the importer to the retailer. Such firms handle eggs from all countries, and it is from such men that comparisons of greatest value can be secured. There are several things by which the English importer rates the quality of eggs. These are: strength of shell, color (a good mixture of white and brown eggs is wanted), a strong bodied, full yolk of moderate density, and flavor. The accompanying table which we have compiled from information supplied by Mr. Brown, shows the comparative qualities of Canadian eggs and those from some other countries.

Of the vast quantity of eggs imported into Great Britain in 1913, Russia supplied half. When Canada was off the market as an exporter of eggs many large importing firms in England established warehouses and branches in Russia. These firms still own their properties there, and before the war had worked up an immense business in Russian eggs.

Comparison of Eggs on the British Market.

Source	Shell	Flavor	Color	Remarks
Russian.....	Strongest	Fair	Mixed	Packed in excelsior.
Irish.....	Mod. Strong	Best	Mixed	Packed in straw.
Danish.....	Weak	Flat	White	Remarkably well graded.
Italian.....	Mod. Strong	2nd Best	White	Packed in excelsior.
Egyptian.....	Strong	Fair	White	Packed in rice hulls, very small.
Chinese.....	Strong	—	Mixed	Packed in rice hulls and excelsior.
Canadian.....	Mod. Strong	3rd Best	Mixed	30 dozen cases.

remain as great as it is now for Canadian eggs, increased consumption must be secured. This, however, is advantageous whether Great Britain produces any more eggs or not, and the offices of the Immigration Department in Great Britain and Ireland are to be used to advertise Canadian eggs. The Immigration Depart-

Naturally they lean toward their former Russian connection which, as can easily be seen, was most intimate. The great egg-producing territory in Russia is in Western Siberia or North and East of Moscow. From here eggs must be transported nearly 2,000 miles by rail to Riga on the Baltic and about the same distance

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to Odessa on the Black Sea, before they reach the water. From there the journey is about a week's duration by water to the British market. Poultry keeping conditions are primitive in Russia. Methods of collecting are very primitive and the breeds are absolutely nondescript. As a result, only the best eggs could be shipped but these had been produced so cheaply that very strict grading was possible. Cheap labor and production costs thus make it possible to bring eggs of a good quality from Russia to the British market. Labor, however, will never again be as cheap in Russia as before the war, and we have a distinct advantage in distance. Moreover, the whole organization for collecting and imparting these eggs has been destroyed. We should, then be able to meet further competition from Russia.

England largely made up her deficiency in egg supplies during the war with Chinese powdered eggs. The albumen is made up in cakes and the yolks are powdered. When mixed with water and put together again it is possible to use them for confectionery and cooking purposes very extensively. Chinese eggs must certainly be considered as a competitive factor, and they are even now invading the Canadian market.

At present most of the eggs now on the British market are Irish eggs. These have a high per cent. of breakage and are not very clean, but have the reputation of being the best-flavored eggs on the British market. During the war Irish poultry raising made rapid strides and last year Irish eggs and poultry production amounted to nearly \$150,000,000.

Danish eggs are almost perfectly graded, and while they are weak in the shell and flat in flavor they sell well because of their uniform size and quality. It is a rather unusual thing for us to have eggs sold by the single one, but that is the way they are sold in England. They are not sold by the dozen, but at, say, eight pence each. This means that a housewife requires uniformity in size, and buys the most attractive eggs. Canadian eggs sometimes show small ones which count against the product.

At present we are distributing Canadian eggs pretty well over all the British markets. Our best policy should be to send over as large a volume as possible into every market. These eggs should be of as high uniform a quality as possible, and they must be uniform in size as mentioned before. Eggs are now retailing in England for about a dollar a dozen, and while the present high prices will not continue indefinitely, we can approach the British market with impunity if we maintain our quality and volume. Our greatest selling argument is our Government guarantee of quality through inspection.

THE APIARY.

Some Suggestions for the Apiary.

Some results of experiments made during the past winter at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, would indicate that for winter feeding some kinds of honey are much better than others. Clover honey, for instance, is first rate and buckwheat and basswood honeys are also good, but dandelion honey is very poor. Raw sugar syrup can be used with fair satisfaction, but it is much inferior to syrup made from refined sugar. Syrups and honeys which do not give good results are indigestible and as the bees do not void anything during the winter, the indigestible matter piles up inside the body of the bee and the result is death, sooner or later. If the bees do not actually die during the course of the winter they suffer severely from dysentery and come out very weak in the spring.

Better results have been secured at Ottawa from wintering out, especially during an average or mild winter. Four hives are put together and covered with a case, together with about 2½ to 3 inches of packing. Where the location is well protected this quantity of packing is just as good as 5 or 6 inches. Colonies facing the north also do as well as those facing the south. At Ottawa an additional and very valuable winter protection is provided in the shape of an eight foot close-board fence, according to F. W. Sladen, Dominion Apiarist, with whom a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" talked the other day. The bees at Ottawa have been out of winter quarters since April 15, although they could have been held for some time longer.

Swarming is the important thing to be feared by the beekeeper from now until the middle of July. Ordinarily the swarming period lasts from 7 to 9 weeks, depending upon the sources of honey. Swarming usually begins at the end of the dandelion flow and extends until the middle of the clover flow. Prevention of swarming is, therefore, a most important consideration in the successful handling of bees. The summer activities of bees are much more intense in Canada than in the United States and even at Ottawa much more drastic control methods are necessary than in Southern Ontario. The only method that is as yet fairly efficient in the control of swarming, short of removing the queen, lies, in the opinion of Mr. Sladen, in going through every comb every week or oftener. He has, however, tried out experimentally a method whereby two queens are introduced into each hive. This experiment is described by Mr. Sladen as follows:

"During the clover honey-flow in 1918, thirteen colonies had their queens removed from the brood-chamber, and eight days later all queen-cells were cut out except two, one on each side of the double wire-cloth division then inserted, or two special cells were substituted. In six of these colonies fertile queens and worker brood were found on both sides of the division in early August and in six more on one side only. No swarming took place, although nearly all of the other colonies in the apiary repeatedly built cells in preparation for swarming.

"It was decided that a good way to make good the failure was to introduce with her brood in early August, when the white honey was removed and the super for dark honey was placed on the hive, a selected old queen, which, after her removal from the brood-chamber at the commencement of the honey-flow, had been caged for eight days in the super, and had then been placed in a weak nucleus specially made for her, with one of the combs containing a little brood and a few bees from her colony.

"Heretofore the only successful method of swarming prevention at Ottawa has been the finding and cutting out of all queen-cells, entailing the lifting off and on of supers, frequently heavy with honey, every week, sometimes oftener, during the nine weeks the swarming season lasts, which is a great labor. If the above method of preventing swarming, which requires only two or three easy manipulations, proves to be a success on a large scale, as it has already done on a small one, its adoption will be justified, even though, under some conditions, it may inhibit slightly the production of honey, because it leaves the beekeeper free to manage a much larger number of colonies, and it forms a part of a system, several features of which are calculated to considerably increase honey production."

HORTICULTURE.

Some Timely Spray Notes.

At this season of the year particular attention should be paid to the prevention of ravages by disease and insect pests. It is possible by a timely application of the proper sprays to control effectively many of our worst diseases and pests.

Spray materials may be divided into three classes. First, there are the fungicides, such as Bordeaux mixture and lime-sulphur wash, which are used to control or to prevent the development of fungous diseases such as apple scab and potato blight. Secondly, there are poison sprays, such as lead arsenate, for the control of biting insects such as the potato beetle, tent caterpillars, etc., and, thirdly, the contact sprays, such as kerosene emulsion or nicotine sulphate, for the control of sucking insects like plant lice.

By selecting the proper sprays under each of these three headings, a combined spray containing all three can be used and, thus, in a single application, one has a fungicide and a complete insecticide combined. A good combined spray is made up as follows: 4-4-40-Bordeaux, consisting of 4 pounds unslaked lime, 4 pounds copper sulphate, and 40 gallons of water, to which is added 3 pounds of arsenate of lead or 2 pounds of arsenate of lime in paste form (if the dry form is used, use one-half this quantity) for controlling biting insects, and if aphids or plant lice are present, one-third of a pint of nicotine sulphate should be added or, as an alternative, the lime-sulphur could replace the Bordeaux mixture.

Do not delay the application until the disease or pest has become evident by its ravages, but make the application in time to prevent the damage. An application of spray is not a cure, it is a preventative.

Do not think that one application is sufficient. Remember that at this season of the year foliage grows rapidly and a large amount of new leaf surface is soon exposed after an application is made, and it is this new uncoated surface which is a source of infection. Three to four sprays during the season will be necessary to keep the leaves covered and the plants free from disease and pests.

Make the applications thoroughly, drenching all parts of the plant with a fine, mist-like spray. A coarse spray is not as effective as a finely-divided one.

If you have not already done so, make application at once to your nearest Experimental Farm or District Representative for a Spray Calendar, or apply direct to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. These Calendars will give you full instructions as to mixing and applying sprays for the control of all pests and diseases. Don't delay. Do it now.—Experimental Farms Note.

FARM BULLETIN.

Soldiers' Land Settlement Bill Introduced in the House.

While no discussion usually attends first readings, even of important bills, and although the first reading only of Bill 95 to assist returned soldiers in settling upon the land has been given, the introduction of this Bill was probably the most important measure introduced into the House during the past week. The brief statement of the Minister of Interior will be sufficient at this time.

"This proposed legislation, as its name implies, is designed to assist returned soldiers in becoming settlers on land in Canada. In 1917 the Dominion Parliament passed the Soldiers' Settlement Act of that year which had the same general object in view, but the scope of whose operations was confined to lands owned by the Dominion. That is to say, the Bill did not make provision for the assistance of land settlement by soldiers, save to the extent that it provided an additional quarter-acre above his homestead rights, and to the further extent that it enabled assistance to be given to soldiers owning land by way of a loan upon these lands on the ordinary farm basis. The main purpose of the present legislation, in so far as it is additional to and beyond the Bill of 1917, is to provide a means of acquiring lands now held privately or by corporations, or indeed by Governments, for the purpose of disposing of those lands to

returned soldiers. A foundation for the work we are now doing under the Soldiers' Settlement Board was first laid on the 11th February last by an Order-in-Council, which in its provisions is similar to the corresponding provisions of the Bill now introduced. However, beyond the powers which were taken by the Order-in-Council referred to, this Bill provides a system and machinery whereby lands may be acquired other than by agreement or purchase, viz., compulsorily and by expropriation. These expropriatory clauses contain means whereby, under a settlement area scheme, the lands that are being retarded from cultivation are set aside as settlement areas, and are thereby made subject to the compulsory provisions of the Bill. I have gone far enough to show that the measure is most comprehensive, and indeed progressive, in its character. It is, I think, the most extended and progressive federal land settlement scheme that has yet been brought to my attention. It is a Bill of considerable length and will demand much of the attention of Parliament."

On Tuesday, May 13, Sir Thomas White introduced into the House a resolution to bring in a bill ratifying the Orders-in-Council regarding prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Canada. Discussion was fairly full on the resolution, but it is enough now to quote Sir Thomas White in introducing and explaining the proposed legislation:

"The object of the legislation which this resolution has in view is to ratify and confirm certain Orders in Council which were passed by the Government during the war under the authority of the War Measures Act, for the purpose of restricting, during the continuance of the war and for a period of twelve months thereafter, the manufacture, transportation and importation of intoxicating liquors as defined by the Orders in Council.

"The purposes for which the Orders in Council were passed are set out in the recital of the consolidated Order in Council as follows:

- "(1) To prevent waste;
- "(2) To promote thrift;
- "(3) To conserve resources; and increase national efficiency.

"The resolution provides for certain amendments to the consolidated Order in Council and the other orders which were passed for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the provisions of the consolidated order. The Government thought it advisable—in view of what has taken place in Quebec and Ontario, and what may take place in other provinces—to modify the Order-in-Council to the extent, and to the extent only, necessary to permit effect to be given to provincial laws respecting the sale of liquor for beverage purposes. We have therefore provided, as an amendment to the consolidated Order in Council, that liquor may be manufactured within a province to the standard of strength authorized by the laws of that province for sale for beverage purposes.

"It was my intention to have modified this Order-in-Council to the extent necessary by providing that there might be imported into the Province of Quebec, or into any other province where similar legislation might prevail, wine of the strength permitted by such legislation. I was informed, possibly erroneously, that there are no wines likely to come from France of as low an alcoholic standard as the wine which is authorized for sale by the legislation of the Province of Quebec to which I have referred; but in order to carry out the principle which I have indicated, I should be prepared to consider an amendment to the resolution which would provide for the importation into a province of wine not exceeding the alcoholic standard authorized by the law of that province. Such an amendment might provide for importation from a country outside of Canada, or for transportation from another province in Canada, into any province where such a law as I have mentioned is in effect."

Another resolution was introduced by Hon. A. K. Maclean to provide for legislation making compulsory the marking of all containers carrying human food offered for sale in Canada, with the name and address of the fillers and the weight, measure or quantity of the contents. It was brought out that this would also apply to bottled milk, whether put up by farmers or dairy companies. The Bill founded upon the resolution is almost exactly similar to one that passed the House last year and was turned down by the Senate.

Hon. F. B. Carvell, during the passing of estimates for his department, made a statement regarding the new Parliament Building which will, in all probability cost \$8,000,000, instead of \$5,000,000 as was originally contemplated. The Minister stated that the work was not proceeding fast enough to suit him, but that the building would probably be ready to use at the next session of the House, which he presumed would not take place before next January.

With regard to the \$350,000,000 War Appropriation Bill and the amount the Government will be empowered to borrow, the Acting Prime Minister on the third reading of the Bill stated as follows:

"The amount which it authorizes the Government to borrow is \$350,000,000, less any amount borrowed in excess of the amounts authorized by any War Appropriation Act. That means that to the extent to which we have overborrowed in respect of past war appropriations, the \$350,000,000 will be reduced. If we have borrowed \$100,000,000 in excess of the amount authorized by previous War Appropriation Acts, then the maximum amount which we could borrow under this Bill would be \$250,000,000. I am unable to say definitely, but I think \$200,000,000 would be the amount which under this Bill we could borrow. As I have stated, if we require further borrowing power in respect of other legislation, we shall provide either in the Appropriation Bill of this year or otherwise for such power."

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending May 15.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Branch, Markets Intelligence Division

CATTLE							CALVES					
Receipts			Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts			Top Price Good Calves		
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending		
May 15	1918	May 8	May 15	1918	May 8	May 15	1918	May 8	May 15	1918		
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	6,191	6,566	3,190	15 25	\$16 00	\$15 25	2,373	2,059	594	\$17 50	\$16 00	\$15 00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	697	1,058	384	15 00	15 75	14 50	2,813	2,557	1,946	12 00	14 00	12 50
Montreal (East End)	696	698	675	15 00	15 75	14 50	2,310	2,123	2,205	12 00	14 00	12 50
Winnipeg	2,968	2,845	2,984	15 00	15 50	15 00	165	174	168	17 00	16 50	16 00
Calgary		1,623	968		15 35	15 50						
Edmonton	720	540	441	16 00	13 50	15 00	43	285	42	13 00		13 00

HOGS							SHEEP					
Receipts			Top Price Selects				Receipts			Top Price Good Lambs		
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending		
May 15	1918	May 8	May 15	1918	May 8	May 15	1918	May 8	May 15	1918		
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	5,278	11,816	3,925	\$22 25	\$21 00	\$22 25	194	229	27	\$20 00	\$22 00	\$19 00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,576	1,931	1,251	21 25	22 00	22 25	205	32	88	15 00		15 00
Montreal (East End)	732	817	1,210	21 25	22 00	21 25	212	80	109	15 00		15 00
Winnipeg	5,271	7,119	4,533	21 00	20 00	21 25	66	55	13		17 00	
Calgary		2,240	1,236		19 60	21 75						
Edmonton	449	331	398	21 00	19 75	21 50	10		424			15 00

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

With six thousand cattle on sale, receipts continued to be moderately heavy. Cattle quotations were barely steady and prices showed recessions on most grades of cattle, heavy steers sustaining the greatest decline. Handyweight butcher steers and heifers were about steady at the close, having recovered from the lower prices during the latter part of the week. Abattoir buyers had fairly heavy orders to fill but contended that stock at the prevailing levels was costing too much; buying was therefore very close. Representatives of the Belgian Government were in the market during the week and made a few purchases of breeding heifers. When this overseas trade gets properly under way it should greatly stimulate business in stocker cattle and incidentally tend to strengthen prices on all grades. The quality of the stock on sale was fairly good, many choice loads of ten hundred to eleven hundred pounds average being offered, while in addition a number of heavy steers were on the market. Trading for the latter kind was draggy and prices were lower by 25 cents per hundred, from \$14.75 to \$15.25 being the range for most of the best sales made. Steers weighing from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds were on sale in liberal numbers and the choice kind changed hands from \$14.25 to \$15.25 per hundred. One load averaging eleven hundred and fifty pounds per head realized the latter price; numerous sales were made at \$15, while the majority moved from \$14.25 to \$14.75. Medium quality were weighed up from \$12.50 to \$13.50 per hundred. Steers and heifers under ten hundred pounds were in good demand and a few head of extra choice quality sold at \$14.50, a number of other sales were made at \$14.25, and a straight load of twenty-six head, averaging nine hundred and sixty pounds, was weighed up at \$14 per hundred; most of the best killers in this class were, however, moved within a range of \$13.25 to \$14 per hundred; animals of medium quality sold from \$11.50 to \$12.50 per hundred, and common from \$10 to \$11. Cows and bulls were about steady, a few choice cows selling at \$13 per hundred, and top quality bulls bringing \$12.50. Good cows sold from \$11 to \$11.75 per hundred and common and grass cows from \$9 to \$10. Stockers and feeders were in fair demand, several hundred being shipped to Ontario farmers at prices ranging from \$13 to \$14 for good feeders, or short-keep grass steers, and from \$11.50 to \$12.50 per hundred for breedy stockers. In a strong market, calves advanced \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred, and a few extra choice veals sold at \$17.50, while straight loads moved from \$14.50 to \$15.50, and common stock from \$10 to \$12.

Lamb and sheep prices were unchanged and offerings for sale were light. Choice yearlings met an inquiry within a range of \$18 to \$20 per hundred, and best woolled sheep from \$14 to \$15 per hundred.

Hog receipts were fairly light and the market developed a stronger tone. Most of the hogs went to the abattoirs at \$21.75 per hundred, fed and watered, while \$22.00 per hundred was paid in a few instances.

TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)					MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
STEERS heavy finished	303	\$14 75	\$14 25-\$15 00	\$15 50					
STEERS good	931	14 20	13 75-15 00	15 25	17	14 50	13 00-15 00	15 00	
STEERS 1,000-1,200 common	87	13 08	12 00-13 50	13 75					
STEERS good	1,602	13 56	13 00-14 25	14 50	145	14 25	13 50-14 75	15 00	
STEERS 700-1,000 common	399	11 44	10 75-12 00	12 00	45	12 00	10 00-13 00	13 00	
HEIFERS good	932	13 77	13 25-14 50	14 75	19	14 00	13 00-14 25	14 25	
HEIFERS fair	194	11 75	11 25-12 00	12 00	12	11 00	10 50-11 75	11 75	
HEIFERS common	11	10 00	9 50-10 50	10 50	20	9 00	8 00-10 00	10 25	
COWS good	486	11 57	11 00-12 25	13 25	30	12 50	11 00-13 00	13 00	
COWS common	592	9 57	9 00-10 50	10 50	136	9 25	8 00-10 50	10 75	
BULLS good	95	11 33	10 50-12 00	12 50	21	11 75	11 00-12 00	12 00	
BULLS common	68	9 32	8 75-10 00	11 00	116	9 75	8 00-10 50	11 00	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	64	7 00	6 50-7 50	7 50	50	6 25	5 50-7 00	7 00	
OXEN					19				
CALVES veal	2,373	14 10	13 00-15 50	17 50	1,673	11 00	9 50-12 00	12 00	
CALVES grass									
STOCKERS good	198	11 88	11 25-12 50	12 50					
STOCKERS 450-800 fair	131	10 25	9 75-10 75	11 50					
FEEDERS good	58	13 54	13 00-14 00	14 00					
FEEDERS 800-1,100 fair	40	12 75	12 50-13 25	13 25					
HOGS selects	5,278	21 70	21 25-22 25	22 25	1,414	21 25	21 25-	21 25	
HOGS heavies					38	20 00	19 25-20 25	20 25	
HOGS (fed and watered) lights	235	20 24	19 25-21 75	21 75	66	19 25	19 25-	19 25	
HOGS (fed and watered) sows	220	18 55	17 25-19 75	19 75	51	17 25	17 25-	17 25	
HOGS (fed and watered) stags	3	16 75	16 75-	16 75	7	14 25	14 25-	14 25	
LAMBS good	69	18 78	18 00-20 00	20 00	31	14 25	14 00-15 00	15 00	
LAMBS common	6	16 00	15 00-17 00	17 00	4	13 50	13 00-14 00	14 00	
SHEEP heavy	71	11 00	10 00-12 00	12 00					
SHEEP light	36	14 00	13 00-15 00	15 00	23	12 25	12 00-13 00	13 00	
SHEEP common	12	7 81	6 00-10 00	10 00	147	11 50	11 00-12 00	12 00	

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending May 8, Canadian packing houses purchased 57 calves, 1,319 butcher cattle, and 5,245 hogs. Local butchers purchased 463 calves, 590 butcher cattle, 58 hogs and 36 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 39 calves, 255 stockers, 627 feeders and 1 lamb. Shipments to United States points consisted of 194 calves, 70 butcher cattle, and 48 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1 to May 8, inclusive, were: 108,919 cattle, 20,074 calves, 131,068 hogs and 27,115 sheep; compared with 91,225 cattle, 22,972 calves, 143,344 hogs and 10,781 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Montreal.

There was a keen demand for cattle on the opening of the market on Monday and with light offerings prices attained higher levels than during the previous week. This increase was most noticeable in prices for light to medium steers and fair butcher cows. A few loads of steers weighing mostly between ten hundred and ten hundred and fifty pounds per head were sold from \$14 to \$14.75 per hundred; lighter weight steers in just fair flesh sold around \$13. Eight or ten good heifers were weighed up with a bunch of steers at \$14.25, while medium

fat heifers sold at \$11 to \$11.50, and those of very common grading down to \$7.50. The best cows sold at \$13; most of the offering, however, sold from \$8 for good, strong lean cows, to \$10.50 for cows in fair flesh. Bulls sold from \$7.50 to \$8 if of common quality and up to \$12 for the best, while one or two straight loads changed hands at \$10.50.

The top for calves was \$12, and the low point, \$9.

Hogs sold at \$21.50, off cars, sows were \$4 lower, and stags \$7 per hundred lower than the price for selects.

Pt. St. Charles.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending May 8, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,256 calves, 64 canners and cutters, 60 bulls, 210 butcher cattle, 1,251 hogs, and 88 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 690 calves.

The total receipts from January 1 to May 8, inclusive, were: 11,331 cattle, 24,928 calves, 23,431 hogs and 5,707 sheep, compared with 11,805 cattle, 22,429 calves, 23,341 hogs and 5,218 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending May 8, Canadian shipments were made up of

171 calves. Shipments to United States points consisted of 224 calves.

The total receipts from January 1 to May 8, inclusive, were: 13,683 cattle, 17,023 calves, 13,007 hogs and 6,021 sheep; compared with 10,433 cattle, 19,992 calves, 13,808 hogs and 5,022 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle trade on steers, running in weight from a thousand to the heavy weight grades, was uneven at Buffalo last week, sales running from steady to generally 15 to 25 cents lower. A more favorable aspect to the steer trade was the fact that steers of these weights were pretty well cleaned up each day, leaving the situation in better shape, in this respect than for former weeks. There were approximately fifty to sixty cars of such steers, best natives ranging from \$16.75 to \$17.25 with the best Canadians ranging around \$15 to \$15.50, a plain and medium kind selling from \$14 to \$14.50. Handy and light butcher steers appear to be selling to better advantage than the medium and good weight kinds, up to \$14.50 and \$15 being paid and these move more readily than the

Incorporated 1855

The Molsons Bank

invites farmers to discuss their financial requirement at any of their many branches.

If reasonable accommodation will enable them to increase production, they should apply to the local manager for it.

Saving Department at every Branch.

Interest at Highest Current Rate.

weightier grades. A medium-kind of butchering steers are bringing from \$13 to \$14, steers and heifers mixed on the pretty good order running from \$14 to \$15. Fat cows of all classes sold strong and more of these were wanted. Stocker and feeder prices were high, light stuff ranging from \$10.50 to \$12, good feeders being quoted up to \$13. Rainy weather has been against the stocker and feeder trade of late weeks and as the summer approaches some sellers are predicting a stronger outlet but some authorities are maintaining that prices are too high, as compared to prices on fat steers. Bulls of all kinds are selling strong and more of the good—\$100 and better—milk cows and springers are wanted. Offerings for the week totaled 4,300 head, as against 4,900 for the previous week and as compared with 4,425 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers—Natives—Choice to prime weighty, \$16.50 to \$17.25; fair to good, \$15.50 to \$16; plain and medium, \$12.50 to \$14; coarse and common, \$10.50 to \$11.

Shipping Steers—Canadians—Best heavy, \$15 to \$15.50; fair to good, \$13 to \$14.75; medium weight, \$12 to \$15; common and plain, \$10.50 to \$11.

Butchering Steers—Yearlings, choice to prime, \$15 to \$15.50; choice heavy, \$14.50 to \$15.50; best heavy heifers, \$13.50 to \$14; fair to good, \$12 to \$13.50; light and common, \$11 to \$11.75.

Cows and Heifers—Best heavy heifers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; good butchering heifers, \$11.50 to \$13; fair butchering heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; light common, \$8 to \$9; very fancy fat cows, \$12 to \$12.50; best heavy fat cows, \$11 to \$11.50; good butchering cows, \$9 to \$10; medium to fair, \$7.75 to \$8.50; cutters, \$6.75 to 7; canners, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$11.50 to \$13.00; good butchering, \$10.50 to \$11; sausage, \$9 to \$10; light bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.

Stockers and Feeders—Best feeders, \$11.50 to \$12.50; common to fair, \$10 to \$11; best stockers, \$11 to \$12; fair to good, \$9.25 to \$9.75; common, \$8.75 to \$9.

Hogs.—Prices on good hogs held well above the \$21 mark last week. Monday a week reached \$21.40 and \$21.50, but bulk sold at \$21.35. Tuesday's top was \$21.75, with majority going at \$21.50, Wednesday the range was from \$21.50 to \$21.60, Thursday prices were lower, top being \$21.50, with bulk going at \$21.25 and Friday the majority again landed at \$21.25, although nothing sold above \$21.35. The first half of the week showed pigs selling mostly at \$20.50 and Friday the bulk had to take \$20. Roughs ranged from \$18.75 to \$19, and stags \$15 down. The past week's receipts totaled 24,000 head, as compared with 20,057 head for the week before and 23,800 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade was somewhat lower last week. Monday the best shorn lambs sold from \$16 to \$16.25, with two loads \$16.40 Tuesday's top was \$16.20, Wednesday none sold above \$16, with bulk going at \$15.75, Thursday one load brought \$15.90 and Friday the bulk sold at \$16. Heavy throwout lambs sold around \$14 and the culls ranged from \$13.50 down. Sheep also suffered a decline the past week. Buyers got choice wethers down to \$12.25 and ewes ranged from \$11 down. Offerings the past week totaled 16,500 head, being against 22,255 head for the week preceding and 19,300 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Trade was somewhat improved last week. Monday the best veals sold at \$15.25, with culls going from \$13 down and before the week was out or on Friday, best lots brought up to \$17.25 and culls reached \$14 and \$14.50. The past week's receipts totaled 7,000 head, as compared with 8,016 head for the week before and 5,700 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, May 19, numbered 255 cars, 4,378 cattle, 1,249 calves, 2,207 hogs, 193 sheep and lambs. Heavy steers slow and 25 cents lower; top \$15.25. Steers and heifers steady. Cows and bulls strong; top \$13. Calves 25 to 50 cents higher. Sheep and lambs steady. Hogs \$22.25 to \$22.50 fed and watered.

Breadstuffs and Cereals.

Wheat.—Ontario f.o.b. shipping points, (according to freights). No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.10. Manitoba wheat, (in store, Fort William)—No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11.

Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Fort William), No. 2 C. W., 74¼c.; No. 3 C. W., 71¼c.; extra No. 1 feed, 71c.

Oats.—Ontario, according to freights outside; No. 2 white, 75c. to 77c.

Barley (according to freights outside)—malting, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Rye (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$1.68.

Peas (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$2.05, nominal.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—nominal.

Flour.—Ontario (prompt shipment) Government Standard, \$11; Montreal and Toronto. Manitoba, Government Standard, \$11, Toronto.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—No. 1 per ton, car lots, \$30 to \$33; mixed, per ton, \$20 to \$24.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$10 to \$11.

Bran.—Per ton, \$42; shorts, per ton, \$44; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.65 to \$2.75.

Hides and Wool.

City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flats, 18c.; calf skins, green, flats, 30c.; veal kip, 20c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3 to \$4.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 18c. to 20c.; green, 16c. to 17c.; deacon and bob calf, \$2 to \$2.75; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$4; horse hair, farmers' stock, \$28.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 8c. to 9c.; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 6c. to 8c.; cakes, No. 1, 7c. to 9c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool as to quality, fine, 40c. to 55c. Washed wool, fine, 70c. to 75c.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Prices kept stationary on the wholesales during the past week, selling as follows: Creamery fresh-made lb. squares, 54c. to 55c. per lb.; creamery cut solids, 53c. to 54c. per lb.; dairy, choice, 45c. to 48c. per lb.

Oleomargarine.—Kept stationary in price, selling at 33c. to 34c. per lb.

Eggs.—Eggs firmed slightly on the wholesales, selling at 50c. to 52c. per doz. in case lots, while selects in cartons brought 55c. to 57c. per dozen.

Cheese.—The market is very firm at slightly higher prices. Old selling at 34c. per lb., and new at 31c. per lb., wholesale.

Honey.—There is no demand for honey, 5, 10 and 60-lb. pails being quoted at 23c. to 25c. per lb.

Maple Syrup.—\$15.75 per case of ten 8½-lb. tins; \$14 per case of 24 wine quarts; five Imperial gallon tins at \$2.35 per gallon.

Poultry.—Receipts were light and prices stationary this past week. The following prices being quoted for live weight: Spring chickens, 60c. per lb.; chickens, 30c. per lb.; hens under 4½ lbs., 30c. per lb.; hens, 4½ to 6 lbs., 33c. per lb.; hens, over 6 lbs., 34c. per lb.; roosters, 25c. per lb.; turkeys, 30c. per lb.

The Road to Independence

Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another.

The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune".

It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day.

Open a Savings Account today—and take your first step along the road to Independence.



THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 119 Branches in Ontario, 37 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, 27 Branches in Manitoba, 41 Branches in Saskatchewan, 69 Branches in Alberta and 8 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

1869

1919

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid-up
\$15,000,000



Reserve Funds
\$16,000,000

Total Assets, \$430,000,000

This Bank, with its large resources, and its chain of 500 branches from Newfoundland to the Pacific Coast, offers a COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE to the Canadian Farmer, Rancher, Dairyman, etc.

FARMERS' ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples are practically off the market. A car of Western boxed Winesaps, which arrived during the week, selling at \$7 to \$7.50 per box.

Lemons and oranges showed a firming tendency; the former selling at \$5 per case, and the oranges at \$5 to \$7.25 per case.

Pineapples arrived freely and declined in price, selling at \$5.50 to \$6 per case.

Rhubarb.—Outside grown rhubarb came in freely and declined in price, being weak at 40c. to 50c. per dozen.

Strawberries.—The demand has been greater than the supply. Therefore prices advanced, quart boxes selling at 32c. to 35c.

Tomatoes.—Three cars of extra choice quality tomatoes came in from Mexico, selling at \$6.75 to \$7 per case. Floridas selling at \$7.50 to \$8.50 per crate.

Asparagus.—Home-grown asparagus arrived freely and declined in price, selling at \$3 to \$4 per 11-qt. basket, and \$1.50 to \$2 per 6-qt.

Beans.—Dried beans are practically off the market, the few offered selling at \$3 to \$4 per bushel.

Beets and Parsnips kept stationary at 90c. per bag.

Cabbage.—New cabbage arrived in largely increased quantities, selling at \$6.50 to \$7 per case for Californian, and \$8 to \$9 for Southern.

Carrots.—Old carrots were scarce and firm in price at \$1.75 to \$2 per bag.

Cucumbers were plentiful; Leamington hot-house selling at \$2 to \$2.50 per 11-qt. basket for No. 1's, and \$1.50 for No. 2's. Florida outside-grown selling at \$3 to \$4 per hamper.

Potatoes declined, Ontarios selling at \$1.90 to \$2 per bag; Ontario seed at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per bag.

Turnips were very firm at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bag.

Cheese Markets.

Montreal, finest easterns, 29c. to 31 7/16c.; Watertown, N.Y., 31c.; New York, specials, 31½c. to 32c.; average run, 31¼c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 29c.; Vankleek Hill, white, 31¼c.; colored, 31 7/16c.; Belleville, 30 9/16c.; London, bid 29c. to 29¾c.—no sales.

Montreal.

Horses.—The market for horses was quite firm and there has been more enquiry of late. Prices showed very little change, however, being as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; light horses, \$125 to \$175; culls were \$50 to \$75 and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$175 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Dressed hogs were somewhat lower in price than a week ago, owing to the easiness in the market for live stock; sales were taking place at 30 to 30½ cents for abattoir, fresh-killed stock. Smoked and cured meats held steady with light hams quoted at 39 to 40 cents per lb. mediums weighing from 12 to 15 lbs. at 37c. to 38c., and heavies at 35c. to 36c. Breakfast bacon sold at 43c. to 44c.; Windsor selects at 46c. to 47c., and Windsor bonless at 48c. to 49c. per lb. The market for barreled pork was steady at \$56 to \$58 a barrel for Canadian short cut. Lard was steady at 34c. per lb. for Canadian pure leaf and at 27 cents for compound.

Poultry: Very little change took place in this market. Cold-storage turkeys ranged from 48c. to 50 cents per lb.; chickens, from 40 to 47c. per lb; fowls, 33c. to 38c. and ducks 45 to 50 cents with geese selling at 31c. to 32c.

Potatoes.—Some new imported potatoes were in the market, but were still too expensive for the average consumer. Old potatoes were steady and firm with carlots of Quebec whites quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 per bag of 90 lbs. ex-track, and Green Mountains at \$2.50. In a smaller way prices were about 25 cents above these quotations, ex-store.

Maple Products.—Supplies were mostly light and the tone of the market was firm, with a fair demand for maple syrup at \$2.25 per tin of 13 lbs. and \$1.85 per tin of 8½ lbs. Sugar was quoted at 25 cents per lb.

Eggs.—The egg market was never so high at this time of the year before. It is said that country stores were being paid from 44 to 46 cents in Ontario. The weather was fair, but the appearance

Continued on page 1034.



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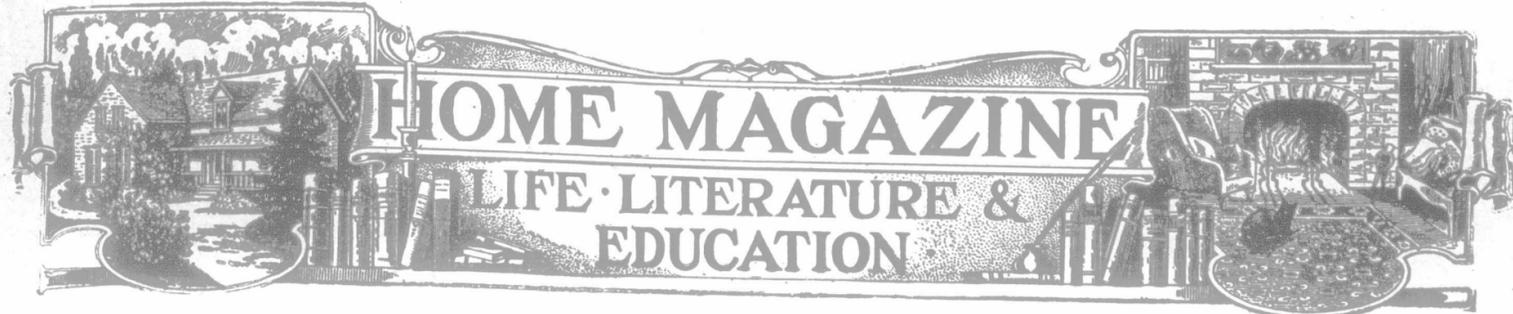
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Hymn of Peace.

BY "TOUCHSTONE," IN THE "DAILY MAIL," LONDON.

Our enemies have fallen and the sword
Of just and tyranny is beaten down.
Joyful, the nations shout with one accord
And eager hands entwine the victor's crown.
Lord grant that in this hour we may be still
In everything obedient to Thy will.

The night was long and dark, and hard
The way

But ever to the distant goal we pressed.
Weary and faint, sore stricken in the fray,
But never yet by craven fears distressed.
We kept our living faith, undimmed and bright,
In Thee, our glorious captain in the fight.

Thou gavest us one heart, one mind, one soul

To battle nobly in a noble cause,
To keep the very heart of freedom whole
And still uphold the high and sacred laws
Of justice and of right on many a field,
Trusting in Thee Who wert our sword and shield.

Grant us to-day a spirit calm and strong
That in our hour of victory we may claim,
Who spent our dearest blood to right the wrong,

A triumph over every selfish aim.
Lord God of Hosts, that bidst the conflict cease,
Grant us that we be worthy of Thy peace!

Reconstruction.

The Great Thing After All.

BY A. N.

WHEN all has been said, does not the root of the whole matter of Reconstruction depend upon one thing—development of Unselfishness in the lives of men and women?

It has been said often enough,—but has it ever sunk deeply enough, so deeply that it must shock people into a right-about turn?—that Selfishness is really the cause of all evil.

Yes, all evil.
For somewhere at the root, selfishness in some human being, or group of human beings, has worked the starting of all wars, and murders, and oppression, and unfairness, and most of the tears, and misery, and poverty in human life. . . . Indeed, is it not a fact that may be rather easily established, that the practice of small selfishnesses upon the part of human beings collectively, is at the root of practically all lack of general progress? People are too selfish to curtail, ever so little, their own comfort and pleasure for the sake of happier conditions on the whole.

The opposite of Selfishness is Unselfishness. . . . The products of Selfishness, as has been noted, are war, murders, oppression, misery, lack of general advancement. Then the products of Unselfishness must be the opposite of these,—peace, safety, liberty, happiness, general progress.—Things good enough, surely, to recommend that some effort be made towards their attainment!

THERE is an old, old Book that describes the process of turning from Selfishness to Unselfishness—a change of "heart." There are many men to-day who speak of it as reaching a "spirit of service." And there are still others who see in all unselfishness and true service, a union with God,—being "in tune with the Infinite, as Ralph Waldo Trine has expressed it.

—If this old world is to go forward after the retrogression and savagery of the past four years, these words must not

fall upon the ears like the pattering of rain upon a tin roof, but must sink into the understanding, and blossom in the actions of men and women and even little children.—For unless the children are taught to be so unselfish as to grow up with the idea of service in the world as their ideal, they are all too likely to grow likewise into selfish men and women, intent upon their own gains only, runners in the race of greed, "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." The children are the future world in the making.

It is, then, the privilege of the mothers, the fathers, the sisters, the brothers, the teachers, the preachers,—everybody—to help along this great new spirit of Reconstruction—Unselfishness. Competition has been the creed of the past; True progress must be that of the future, if the earth and the people who live on it are to fulfil their purpose.

THE other day one heard a fine story, and it was "true;" the incident happened in an Ontario city. . . . Two young men, brothers, were talking. One of them, irritated by some grab-bagging among the men where he worked said, "What's the use! I might as well get in and graft too!"

"See here," said the other, "you know our family doesn't stand for that sort of thing."
And then they looked into each other's eyes and—shook hands.

Such incidents are a light in the sky for the future of Canada. To return again to the wonderful old Book—"Peradventure there be ten righteous men—"
—For a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump."

Given the right spirit and the means will be found to all improvement, all progress,—all Reconstruction.

The Hope of the World.

BY ALEDA GARDINER, R. R. 2, KINGSTON, ONT.

[One of the essays submitted in the Christmas Number Competition.]

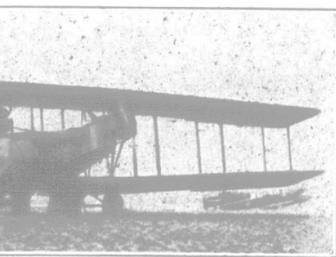
WHAT a great responsibility is laid upon our schools of to-day! Why must we teachers of America carry that responsibility? Before answering I shall ask another question. What

Education is the great safeguard for the future of a nation, yet ninety-five per cent. of the country boys and girls, it is said, begin and end their education in the public school. It is clear that there should be a closer connection between the neighborhood and the school. Every individual in the neighborhood is con-

nected with the school owing to the taxes, but this is not enough. Teachers, ministers and rural parents must cooperate to make true men and women of the boys and girls, if they cannot have them appreciate enough the true significance of country life and the great possibilities of all organizations working toward its betterment, to consider it their life-work to remain on the farm.
The child in the country is entitled to just as good an education as that enjoyed by the most favored child attending a public school in the city. Some people realize this fact and send their children to the city to school. It is not expected, however, that a city high school will teach country children much about the farm and its interests, such as the composition

and care of soil, rotation of crops, poultry keeping, etc. Agriculture is not taught in the rural schools as much as it should be and, indeed, is not always held up by the teacher in a rural district as being an ideal, healthful, profitable and enjoyable life for any normal young person. Rather our schools very often seem to have in view the fitting of the young for life in an office or store than for life on the farm, where it is more important to know how to judge a beef animal correctly than it is to know the exact date when a certain battle was fought or how to do a problem in algebra. If not from the school, how is the young farmer to get a thorough training for his work and also a wider general education so that he is fitted to make a success on the farm and will not be led away solely by material aims?

In order that children can be prepared for life's duties, they must participate in them so far as they can be made interesting, intelligible and accessible. Such things cannot be learned altogether from books. Great discoveries are being made by agricultural colleges every day, and these will greatly modify farm work and country life when the great mass of farmers appreciate their value; and the time for appreciation to begin is when the future farmer is a child at school. This training for real life demands better teachers.



Handley-Page "Super" Machine Entered for the Trans-Atlantic Flight.

will the children of Europe be able to do to carry on the work of the world when the ravages of war have ceased? All their energy, day by day, will be used to rebuild their shattered cities and social systems. They will not spare the time from their common drudgery to give any attention to art or science.

We, on this side of the water, have not been touched by war as Belgium, France and England have been touched. What a privilege the children of America, our country, possess!

The children must be prepared now to be of use to their country and the world; and are not the purposes of the school to train the boys and girls to be of use to themselves and also to be of use to the state? It is believed that everyone is

not fitted for some one work, and it is the work of the school to help the boy or girl to find out for what he or she is best fitted. Also now that so much food is required, and there are so few people on the farms to raise it, in what better way can a boy raised on a farm serve his country in this time of stress than by choosing to be a farmer? Often boys and girls who might make good farmers and farmerettes are driven to seek petty positions in town, because they have been led to see the drudgery instead of the attractiveness and science of farm life.

The most common cause of discontent is the incident of "Johnny's pig and father's pork." Father likes to feel that fat roll of greenbacks in his pocket. He, perhaps, wants to buy some more stock to make the roll of greenbacks fatter, but does not realize that his most important stock is Johnny. As he grows older Johnny naturally wants more interest in the farm operations and profits, and where this is denied, Johnny packs up and goes to the city where he works and in return gets cash which is his own to spend as he wishes. The farmer of this type pays too little attention to the possibilities buried within the child life and gives him to understand that because he is a farmer he needs no education. His main object is to make money. He does not see that to acquire a well-stored intellect is one of the supreme duties of youth.

Not many years ago city conveniences were unknown on the farm, but in the past few years farming has gone ahead, by leaps and bounds and is now considered a science, not merely a means of gaining a livelihood. The average farmer is anxious to have all the modern farm machinery for his up-to-date farm, but how about that great institution—the school? Have its improvements kept apace with the other things? "What was good enough for me is good enough for John," he answers when you try to discuss with him school improvements.
Education is the great safeguard for the future of a nation, yet ninety-five per cent. of the country boys and girls, it is said, begin and end their education in the public school. It is clear that there should be a closer connection between the neighborhood and the school. Every individual in the neighborhood is con-

ected with the school owing to the taxes, but this is not enough. Teachers, ministers and rural parents must cooperate to make true men and women of the boys and girls, if they cannot have them appreciate enough the true significance of country life and the great possibilities of all organizations working toward its betterment, to consider it their life-work to remain on the farm.
The child in the country is entitled to just as good an education as that enjoyed by the most favored child attending a public school in the city. Some people realize this fact and send their children to the city to school. It is not expected, however, that a city high school will teach country children much about the farm and its interests, such as the composition

and care of soil, rotation of crops, poultry keeping, etc. Agriculture is not taught in the rural schools as much as it should be and, indeed, is not always held up by the teacher in a rural district as being an ideal, healthful, profitable and enjoyable life for any normal young person. Rather our schools very often seem to have in view the fitting of the young for life in an office or store than for life on the farm, where it is more important to know how to judge a beef animal correctly than it is to know the exact date when a certain battle was fought or how to do a problem in algebra. If not from the school, how is the young farmer to get a thorough training for his work and also a wider general education so that he is fitted to make a success on the farm and will not be led away solely by material aims?

In many homes there is a sad lack of intellectual stimulus. People should not

be forced to leave the farm that their children may have art, literature, music, libraries, lectures and social intercourse. It is hoped that the consolidated school will help to bring to the farm all these things. Books and other intellectual influences will be within the reach of the whole countryside where before in many homes the only available reading matter was the almanac, the family Bible and a certain departmental store catalogue. The young people might join together and get up a concert or play, or perhaps better still organize a literary club. Moving pictures of interest to rural people might sometimes be shown in the evenings. The school would thus become the social centre of the community. It might be made the medium by means of which the farmers of the neighborhood would be made aware of new grains, vegetables or fruit and new discoveries in agriculture.

The consolidated school thus takes the country high school and public school to the fields and by keeping the boy and girl constantly in an agricultural atmosphere, their minds are not diverted to other occupations. I do not say that the consolidated school is the only school for rural districts—but it is the most efficient. The small school with a good, wide-awake teacher may become a social centre in its community too. And even if the teacher cannot make farmers of all the pupils, she may help them to find their life-work along some other line.

We do not doubt that the country is the best place in which to bring up boys and girls. There is always plenty of good, pure air to breathe in and carry off the waste material of the brain, thus enabling them to think more clearly. Is it any wonder then that "Chicago's twelve greatest preachers came from the farm? Also eighty-six of its one hundred leading physicians, eighty-one of its one hundred leading lawyers, seventy-three of its one hundred best engineers came from the farm."

It is true there may be other things lacking in rural communities, but if we have proper leadership in our rural schools, it will not be long before a great many parents see child life from a rational standpoint and strive to encourage rather than repress; to have the community spirit rather than the individual, and co-operation, social intercourse, attractive surroundings and conveniences will all receive the attention due them.

We, the teachers of America, "can carry this responsibility and be glorious. We can throw it off and be damned; but we cannot ignore it."

Wild Flowers Worth Knowing.

Bellwort.—Taking a walk during May or June in rich woods, or along borders and fences along which forest-trees have been permitted to grow, you may come upon a clump of plants with slender stems bearing leaves beneath which hang shyly delicate greenish-yellow, lily-like flowers. The chances are that the plant will be one of the bellworts, either large-flowered bellwort (*Uvularia grandiflora*), or *Uvularia perfoliata*. The inside of the flowers of the latter are slightly roughened, while the rest of the plant is smooth and shining. The leaves of the "grandiflora" are not so. In both they clasp about the stem. . . . There is also a near relative of the bellwort, the *oakesia sessifolia*, which bears a strong family resemblance. Its flowers are pale yellow and its leaves, partly clasping, are whitish and shining beneath. All of these species belong to the lily family. The picture given with this does not more than suggest this really pretty and dainty blossom.

Jack-in-the-Pulpit (*Arisæma triphyllum*)—Who does not know the friendly parson known as "Jack" and immortalized by the poet—

"Jack-in-the-pulpit,
Preaches to-day,
Under the green trees
Just over the way."

But not everyone knows that another name is "Indian turnip;" and still fewer are aware that the striped cloak is not really a part of the flower at all, but only a garment to protect the very tiny flowers clustered at the base of the purplish column inside, and which are followed later by a mass of beautiful scarlet berries. This plant is not a lily; it belongs to the Arum family, and is a relative of the

malodorous skunk cabbage as well as the stately calla. Like trilliums, violets and columbines, it will grow in any rich shady spot in the garden if carefully transplanted.



A Bellwort (*Oakesia sessifolia*).

Can You Do This?

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

Will you come with me into one of our city houses, but not in a good district such as you may have visited when in Toronto. We must first go through a little alley-way, and there, in the back garden are two small houses. Let us go into one of them. The place is beautifully clean in spite of the fact that the mother has been nursing her year-old baby almost day and night through an attack of pneumonia. The little one is seriously ill, and takes no notice of us. As one busies oneself trying to help one cannot but feel the difference between this home with its scanty supply of necessities and others where money is plentiful and every comfort can be provided. In another room are three small children, all with pale faces which show only too clearly the lack of proper food, fresh air and sunshine which are so vital to healthy children.

Or will you come into another house? Here a wee girl of four has just come back from the city hospital where for weeks and weeks she has been lying between life and death, first with pneumonia, followed by diphtheria, and now her sister, older by just a year has been taken away to the Isolation Hospital with scarlet fever. Is it any wonder that the mother is almost ready to give up? trouble following trouble so rapidly as it has. These children are all convalescing, but could we give them a proper country holiday, especially near the water, they would lay up a fund of health and strength which would fit them to face the hardships of another winter.

These are only some of the cases with which we come in contact—cases which we cannot send to the regular Holiday Camps because they would not be able to stand the rough and ready life. Are there not some people living not too far away from Toronto who could, for a reasonable rate of board, take in a mother and her three or four little ones for two weeks during the summer, and so minister to Him Who when He was here on earth said that such service would be counted as having been done unto Him. Any question regarding this work would be gladly answered by The Principal of the Church of England Deaconess House.

179 Gerrard Street, East,
Toronto, Ontario.

[NOTE.—Please do not write to the "Farmer's Advocate" in regard to this. Address all communications, as above, 179 Gerrard St., East, Toronto.—Ed.]

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Our Need of Power.

Wait for the promise of the Father. Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you.—Acts. 1:4, 8.

It was Ascension Day, and the wondering disciples followed their Risen Lord up the slope of Olivet to the familiar village of Bethany. For forty days He had lived a new and mysterious life on earth. During those great days the disciples were always watching for His appearance. As they walked along the road He might join them as He did on Easter afternoon. When they met together in an upper room there was no need to leave the door open for their Master. At any moment He might reveal Himself in their midst. Whatever they said was said with a consciousness of His invisible presence. They did their ordinary work, knowing that He would be pleased if they worked faithfully, knowing that no unfaithfulness could escape the Master's notice.

But on Ascension Day everything was changed. The visible presence of their Lord was no longer permitted to strengthen and cheer them. Before He left them He said that they should receive power to become His witnesses in their own country and unto the uttermost part of the earth. It was useless to start in their great mission until they were envued



Jack-in-the-Pulpit
(*Arisæma triphyllum*).

with power from God. To depend on their own resources would be to fail utterly.

They returned to Jerusalem with great joy, and spent the time—they did not know how long they might have to wait—spent the waiting time in united prayer and supplication. It was not enough to pray in secret, they "were continually in the temple, praising and blessing God;" and the upper room, which was the first Christian church, was a real house of common prayer.

When we want to work effectually for God we soon realize our need of power. It is foolish as well as wrong to waste precious time in attempting impossibilities. Christ has promised the Holy Spirit's presence and power, as a gift to those who ask and wait. Do we make use of the waiting time as those disciples did? Or are we in such a hurry to attempt God's work that we dash forward, like untrained and unequipped recruits, to attack the mighty powers of evil arrayed against us?

Never think that time spent in prayer—or in listening to God—is time wasted. To go ahead confidently, trusting in our strength and good intentions, is to waste opportunity and have to begin all over again. St. Peter had tried that plan on Good Friday, and had learned a great lesson.

But to "wait" on God does not mean forgetfulness of the great mission. As someone has said: "It is not enough to be ready to go where duty calls. A man should stay around where he can hear the call." We must not get so immersed

in worldly business that we fail to hear, the call of God. The disciples met together in the house of prayer. They were expecting a call, expecting the promised "power" so that they might go forward confidently to perform seeming impossibilities. The Roman power was great, but they knew that it was nothing in comparison with the power of God. They expected to win the Roman Empire for their Master; and yet they had no power of earthly wealth, learning or influence to use in the apparently unequal struggle. They seemed weak, yet God was working in and through them, and so the seeming impossibility was accomplished. The banners of imperial Rome were laid at the feet of the crucified Man of Nazareth. But that was not enough. The business of the Church is still to win the whole world for Christ. The task still seems impossible, although the Church is now like a mighty tree, with branches spreading into all lands.

The Church is no longer poor and insignificant. It has grown great and strong—in earthly wealth, learning and influence—and in that very greatness there is a subtle danger. Those interested in mission work plead earnestly for money—and more money. Of course they ask for prayers, too; but the chief stress seems often to be laid upon the need of money. It is easy to get money for an object, if one is in earnest about presenting the needs of the case; but we are apt to forget that people who care enough about a cause to pray about it with earnest persistence will send money to forward their prayers. Prayer includes money, but money does not always include prayer.

The Church on Ascension Day needed power to carry out its mission, but the disciples did not go out hurriedly to collect money for missions. They spent their time in prayer, and the power came and the money that was really needed was poured into their hand also. If God sees we need money for His work He is able to give it; but He does not want us to think that we are helpless without it. He may send out a worker without money—as He sent out the disciples without gold or silver in their purses (S. Matt. 10:9)—but He never sends out a worker without power. If a man goes out without the needed power he is working without authority—as S. Peter attempted to witness for Christ, depending on his own strength. He failed, of course, and learned humility and faith through that failure. Then—distrusting himself but leaning on God—He became a faithful witness and was able to help his fellows grandly.

"For I have learned by knocking at Heaven's gate
The meaning of one golden word that shines above it, 'wait!'
For with the Master Whom to serve is not to ride or run,
But only to abide His will, 'Well waited is well done!'"

But of course that is only when He has told us to wait. If we wait when ordered to go "over the top" we are shirkers. And it means to wait well,—ready to go forward when the word is given,—as our soldiers waited in the trenches. It doesn't mean that we are to forget that there is a war on—a war of good against evil—and think only of our own comfort and gain.

We call ourselves disciples of Christ, and a Church is supposed to be a place where His disciples come together to meet Him. He is always present when two or three are met together in His Name, but in a crowded church there are many who scarcely think of Him at all. We go to church—do we always find Christ there? His house is called the house of prayer, and yet it is too often bolted in the faces of those who seek a quiet place for prayer and meditation on week days. There is a story told of a gentleman who visited a church and asked the sexton if people ever used it for private prayer. "I ketched two of 'em at it once!" answered the sexton. But—though the house of God on earth may be closed to His children—there is always a door open in heaven. Every spot of earth is holy ground, for everywhere we may find God in Bethel. A Scotchman, who was asked if he expected to go to heaven, said: "Why, man, I live there!" We do not need to shout aloud, like the worshippers of Baal, when we speak to our Father Who is in heaven.

We need power generation—'se watchword of t to give us pow it, moment the indwelling an electric wire moment if the c of power be inte

Perhaps you one who is in or who has delib Christ. Study find that many cause their frier Physician on the

Don't sit do about those pe darkness, with of the world. Christ. You c standing symp more than you wants you to d to wait, and p those restless than by ignor If Christ wants you know; but l to say. The o of a brother i God. Our rou to do good may we work unde supervision.

Bishop Bren learned by exp Who is invisib even when the wrote—in "c every"—"W upon God, rat sciousness of Hi not dismay, in call to higher absolution from this knowledge hardest when it What an en you find it hard renewed hope. difficulties may than prayers w

"Blessed are t and yet ha

For the A reader in \$2.50 from he Quiet Hour Pur Mrs. G.—sent have already packages of p have also arriv for all your kin

We need power in order to serve our generation—"service" is the splendid watchword of this age—and God wants to give us power. But we must get it, moment by moment, from the indwelling Life of His Spirit. Can an electric wire light a room for one moment if the connection with the source of power be interrupted?

Perhaps you are troubled about someone who is indifferent about religion or who has deliberately turned away from Christ. Study the Gospels and you will find that many people were healed because their friends appealed to the Good Physician on their behalf.

Don't sit down hopelessly and fret about those people who are groping in darkness, with eyes shut to the Light of the world. Talk the matter over with Christ. You can be sure of His understanding sympathy, for He cares far more than you do. Ask Him what He wants you to do about it. If it is only to wait, and pray, then you can help those restless souls better by prayer than by ignorant and meddling talk. If Christ wants you to talk He will let you know; but be sure you ask Him what to say. The only sure road to the soul of a brother is through the Heart of God. Our rough and bungling attempts to do good may do serious harm, unless we work under the Master's constant supervision.

Bishop Brent showed that he had learned by experience to lean on Him Who is invisible and to walk by faith even when the way seemed dark. He wrote—in "The Revelation of Discovery"—"We learn thus to depend upon God, rather than upon the consciousness of Him. Hence there is comfort, not dismay, in the silences of God, a call to higher flights of faith, not an absolution from spiritual effort. With this knowledge we become able to pray hardest when it is hardest to pray."

What an encouraging thought! Do you find it hard to pray? Then pray with renewed hope. Perhaps prayer under difficulties may help the world more than prayers which are easy and eloquent.

"Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick and Needy.

A reader in N. B.—Mrs. H.—sent \$2.50 for her "dime bank" for the Quiet Hour Purse, and an Ontario reader Mrs. G.—sent \$2.00. Both donations have already been passed on. Several packages of papers for the "shut-in" have also arrived this week. Thanks for all your kindness!

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Ingle Nook

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

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends: Have you ever heard people sniff, with a quite superior air at "idealists"—almost relegating them to the realms of useless, impracticable junk in general?

And yet—and yet—
—Have you ever watched the career of idealists—followed them for years to see how they would come out?

Personally, for long enough past I have pinned my faith to some idealists—perhaps with something of hero-worship,

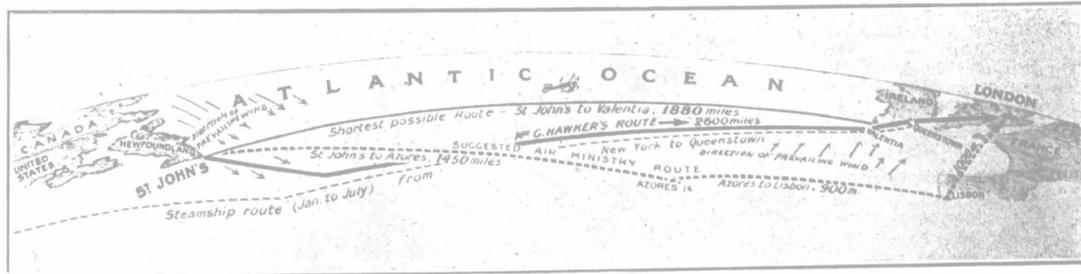
is the only one really recognized, even yet, in Great Britain. In a recent decision in an insurance case, his Lordship Mr. Justice Bailhache of the King's Bench, acting on the advice of the British Foreign Office and of Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador in Petrograd, gave this pronouncement: "The Allies are not at war with Russia. The Kerensky Government is still in power."

Idealists?—Yes, we need them and their great vision. It has been upon some man's dream that every forward movement of the world has been based,—the dream to whose realization the men of action, at last seeing its necessity and its practicability, have turned their splendid Doing and Carrying-out forces. —But where have we arrived? Does it not begin to look as though the Idealist were often the most practical man after all? —Come to think of it—why should

He whom a dream hath possessed knoweth no more of roaming;
All roads and the flowing of waves and the speeding fight he knows,
But whenever his feet are set, his soul is forever homing,
And going he comes, and coming he heareth a call and goes.

He whom a dream hath possessed knoweth no more of sorrow,
At death and the dropping of leaves and the fading of suns he smiles,
For a dream remembers no past and scorns the desire of a morrow,
And a dream in a sea of doom sets surely the ultimate isles.

He whom a dream hath possessed tread impalpable marches,
From the dust of the day's long road he leaps to a laughing star,
And the ruin of worlds that fall he views from eternal arches,



Alternative Air Routes Across the Atlantic.

in so doing—and have for years been watching with unflinching interest to see how they would fulfil my expectations. Among those far-off shining stars have been Premier Lloyd George, Kerensky of Russia, Sun Yat Sen of China, Venizelos of Greece, and President Wilson of the United States,—every one an "idealist."

Of the five Kerensky alone has failed to make good according to the verdict even of the practical world, and for him there was certainly the vast excuse of a sick body and all an but hopeless task. Premier Lloyd George said recently, when commenting on the torn condition of Russia, that "even Kerensky couldn't get 10,000 men to stand together." Personally, however, in his ideals, this Russian did not fail, and who can say what those ideals may not yet mean to his great, unhappy, groping country? Nor is he himself yet dead. It is not impossible that, some day, his voice may again be heard, and to greater effect than before. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the Kerensky Government

dream and action ever be divorced? Is the dreamer of a truly noble dream ever inactive?

Just here:—How to know the man of great ideals. It is not difficult. Do not depend upon what anyone says of him, especially if he be a statesman; there may be political plots at work to dethrone him. Read his speeches and consider if he, in what he does is true to them. Then you are not so likely to be mistaken.

AND now I want to quote for you two poems. Of the first I am especially fond.

He Whom a Dream Hath Possessed.
He whom a dream hath-possessed knoweth no more of doubting,
For mist and the blowing of winds and the mouthing of words he scorns;
Not the sinuous speech of schools he hears, but a knightly shouting,
And never comes darkness down, yet he greeteth a million morns.

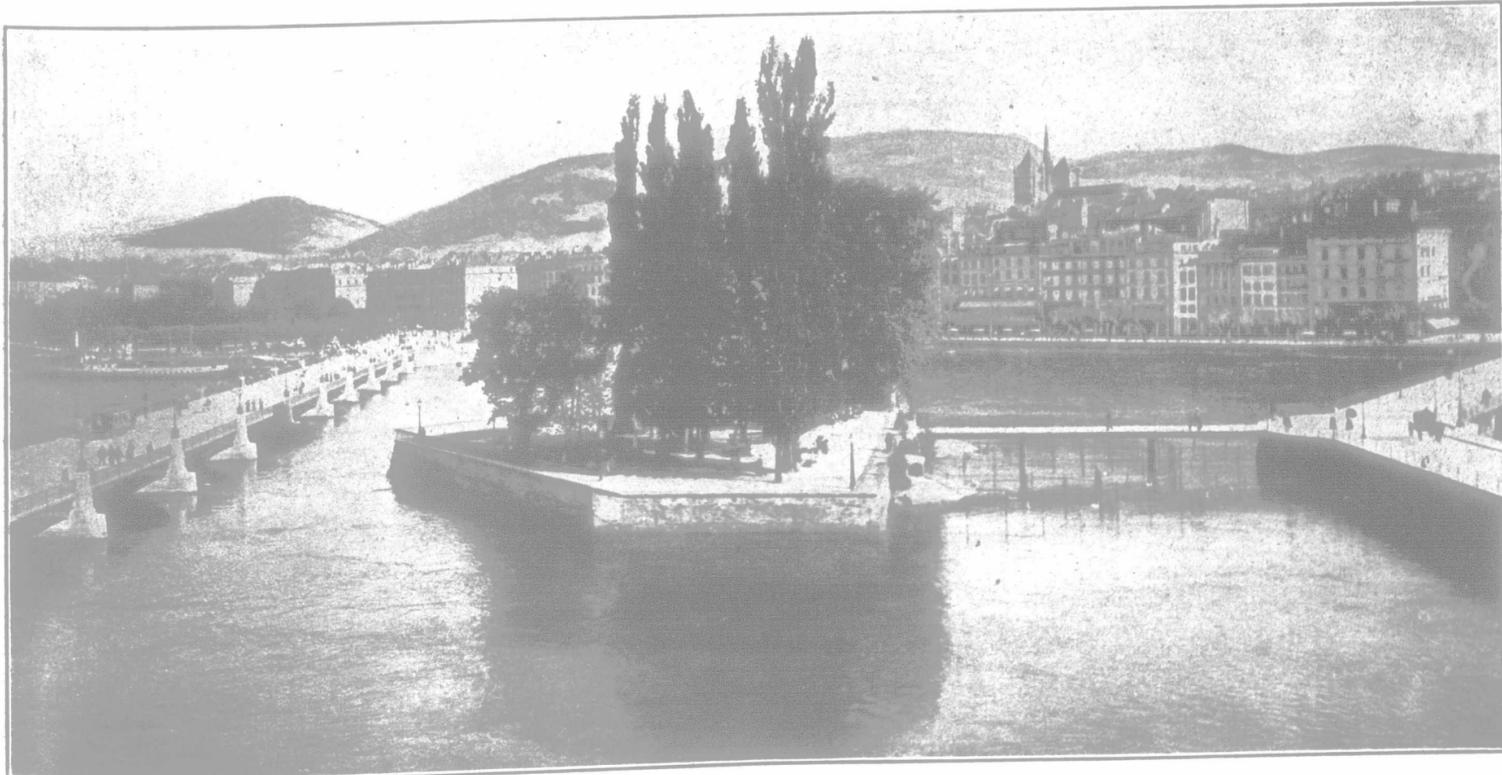
And rides God's battlefield in a flashing and golden car.

—Shaemas O'Sheel.

The next poem is, perhaps, a little more definite—it requires less probing to grasp its whole meaning. But how very fine it is, also!

The Thinker.

Back of the beating hammer
By which the steel is wrought,
Back of the workshop's clamor
The seeker may find the Thought,
The thought that is ever Master
Of iron and steam and steel,
That rises above disaster
And tramples it under heel.
The drudge may fret and tinker
Or labor with lusty blows,
But back of him stands the Thinker,
The clear-eyed man who knows;
For into each plow or saber,
Each piece and part and whole,
Must go the brains of labor,
Which gives the work a soul.



Geneva, Switzerland, the Seat of the League of Nations. Showing Rousseau's Isle, and a View of Mont Blanc in the Background.

Back of the motor's humming,
Back of the bells that sing,
Back of the hammer's drumming,
Back of the cranes that swing,
There is the Eye which scans them,
Watching thru stress and strain,
There is the Mind which plans them—
Back of the brawn, the Brain.

Might of the roaring boiler,
Force of the engine's thrust,
Strength of the sweating toiler,
Greatly in these we trust,
But back of them stands the schemer,
The Thinker who drives things thru
Back of the job—the Dreamer
Who's making the dream come true.
—Berton Braley in *American Machinist*.

Perhaps there are few of us who have not our dreams, that influence our own little world. The great consideration for us is that they be bright and shining, unselfish, not selfish.

JUNIA.

Needle Points of Thought.

"The City of Happiness is in the State of the Mind."
"Have nothing in your homes which you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful."
—John Ruskin.

A Canning Query.

Dear Sir.—I am an interested reader of your valuable paper and would kindly ask for some information. Last year I canned some peas by using the receipt that steams them in the boiler. They became quite white at the bottom of the jars and had a very sour taste what is the cause? Would some one kindly publish in your paper several receipts for canning peas, corn and fish. Thanking you in advance.

A BUSY FARMER'S WIFE.
Haldimand Co., Ont.

The sour taste is due to germs of fermentation in the jars due to imperfect sterilization. The only sure way of canning vegetables or meat is to give three boilings, an hour each day, loosening the tops each time so that the jars will not be broken by the expelling steam and fastening them when the boiling ceases. The vegetables used should be fresh and every jar and vessel used while canning should be previously washed well, then scalded. Use perfectly new rubbers on the jars.

Things Worth Eating.

Date Cake.—Cream together 1 cup butter and 2 cups sugar. Add 1 cup milk. Next add 3 well-beaten eggs, and last of all 3 level cups flour sifted with 1 rounded teaspoon cream of tartar and 1/2 teaspoon soda. Just before putting in the baking-tin stir in 1/2 lb. dates, washed, dried, stoned and chopped. Or the cake may be baked in two layers, and stewed and pulped dates put between. Put cream whipped very stiff and slightly sweetened and flavored on top of the cake just before serving.

Coffee Cake.—Cream together 1/2 cup butter and 1 cup sugar. Add 1/2 cup strong coffee and 1/4 cup milk. Next add 2 beaten eggs, then 1 1/2 cup flour sifted with 1 rounded teaspoon baking powder, also 1/2 teaspoon each of ground allspice and nutmeg, and a dash of ground cloves.

Date Pudding.—Six slices buttered stale bread, 2 eggs, 1/3 teaspoon salt, 2 cups stoned chopped dates, 1 1/2 cup milk, grated rind of 1/2 lemon. Remove crusts from bread and cut the slices into dice. Place a layer of these in a greased pudding dish, then a layer of dates, then more bread and so on until all are used, having bread for the last layer. Put a little of the grated lemon rind over each layer except the last. Make a custard with the eggs and milk, adding the salt, and pour over the bread and fruit. Let stand half an hour, then bake in a moderate oven. Serve hot with a sauce flavored with lemon juice.

Prune Pudding.—Two cups flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup molasses, 2/3 cup milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 2/3 cup chopped beef suet, 1 egg, 1/4 teaspoon ground cloves, 24 soaked and stoned prunes. Sift together flour, salt and baking powder. Add the suet finely chopped and freed from membrane. Next put in the cloves and then the chopped prunes. Lastly mix to a light dough

with the molasses, milk and beaten egg all mixed together. Turn into a greased bowl and steam 3 hours, serve with a hot sauce, or with cream and sugar.

Jerusalem Artichokes.—These tubers are good if dug up out of the ground before growth has advanced. Peel and boil them in a little water and milk. When done drain, cut into cubes, and place in a dish alternately with layers of cream sauce, cover with grated cheese and bake.

The Scrap Bag.

To Brighten Rugs.

Beat and sweep the rugs well, or clean them with a vacuum cleaner, then take out all the spots with a little lux and water, rinsing each out well. Finally go all over the surface with a cloth moistened frequently in a dish of clean water to which a teaspoonful or two of turpentine have been added. Change the water frequently.

Cleaning Linoleum.

Never use soap. Simply go over the linoleum with a cloth and warm water. Once or twice a year give the linoleum a good coating of "Mar-not," or some other good similar polish. This will make it wear longer.

Cleaning Hats.

If not too much soiled Panama and Leghorn hats can be cleaned with alcohol and a stiff clean brush. If badly soiled you may clean the hat out of doors with gasoline. Do not use gasoline inside while fires are on, or lamps lighted, for fear of explosion. A simpler method is to clean the hat with Ivory soap and soft water and a brush, rinsing well in water to which a teaspoonful of glycerine has been added, to prevent stiffness. If a black hat needs freshening give it a coat of liquid shoe polish or colorite. Colorite, by the way, comes in all colors.

A Good Furniture Polish.

Mix together 1/2 pint each of turpentine, spirits of wine, and vinegar into a large bottle or jar. Add 3/8 pint linseed oil, then shake well. Dust the furniture well, then apply a very little of the polish on a piece of clean, soft flannel and rub it well into the wood. Polish off with a soft duster.

Early Flies.

Very soon now a few very large flies will be seen. These are females which have survived the winter and are ready to lay eggs in the first manure pile or other bit of filth they come to. Kill every one of these flies you can, for each one killed means a few thousands of pests less later in the summer.

The Fashions.

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. Address Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

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

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

2821. Girl's Dress.
Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 12 requires 3 1/8 yards of 40-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2731-2826. Ladies' Costume.
Waist 2731 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2826 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. To make the skirt and waist of one material will require 8 1/4 yards of 44-inch material.

Width of skirt at lower edge is about 1 1/2 yards. TWO separate patters, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2801. A "Cover-All" Apron.
Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2817. Ladies' Combination.
Cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2397. Girl's Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2823. Ladies' Dress.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Skirt measures about 1 1/2 yards at lower edge. Price, 10 cents.

2825. Girl's Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3 1/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2623. A Cool, Practical and Comfortable Apron.
Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42, and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2803. Misses' Dress.
Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 18 will require 6 1/4 yards of 40-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 1 1/2 yards. Price, 10 cents.



s' Dress.
 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.
 require 3 1/4 yards of 27-inch
 material. Price, 10 cents.

es' House Dress.
 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44
 inches bust measure. Size 38
 requires 4 yards of 44-inch material.
 The skirt measures about 2 1/2 yards at the
 foot. Price, 10 cents.

s' Dress.
 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
 require 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch
 material. Price, 10 cents.

A Smart Costume.
 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38,
 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 require 3 1/4 yards of 44-inch
 material. Price 10 cents.

s' Play Suit.
 sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.
 require 1 5/8 yards for the waist,
 and for the rompers, of 27-inch
 material. Price, 10 cents.

s' Apron.
 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium,
 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large,
 44-46 inches bust measure. Size 38
 requires 4 yards of 36-inch material.
 Price, 10 cents.

s' Dress.
 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years.
 require 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch
 material. Price, 10 cents.

2512—Ladies' Dress.
 Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42,
 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size
 38 requires 6 yards of 40-inch material.
 The skirt measures about 2 yards at the
 foot. Price, 10 cents.

2838.—Boys' Play Suit.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 5, and 6 years.
 Size 4 requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch
 material. Price 10 cents.

2576—Ladies' Apron.
 Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium,
 36-38; Large, 40-42, and Extra Large,
 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium
 will require 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.
 Price 10 cents.

2855.—Girl's Dress.
 Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
 Size 10 requires 3 3/8 yards of 27-inch
 material, with 1 yard for bolero. Price
 10 cents.

2851-2837.—A trim Business Costume.
 Waist 2851, Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36,
 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 Size 34 will require 2 1/2 yards of 40-
 inch material. Skirt 2837. Cut in 7
 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 inches
 waist measure. Size 24 will require
 3 3/8 yards of 44-inch material. The
 width at lower edge of skirt with plaits
 extended is 1 1/4 yards. TWO separate
 patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2860.—Girl's Dress and Sun Bonnet.
 Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.
 Size 4 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch
 material for the dress and 3/4 yard for the
 bonnet. Price, 10 cents.

2848.—Ladies' House Dress.
 Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44
 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38
 requires 6 yards of 36-inch material.
 Price, 10 cents.

2456.—A Pretty Junior Dress.
 Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years.
 Size 14 will require 5 yards of 36-inch
 material. Price, 10 cents.

2846.—Infant's Set.
 Cut in One Size Only. The dress
 will require 3 1/2 yards with ruffle and
 1/2 yard less without ruffle, or 2 1/2 yards
 of lace edging for ruffles, Diaper Drawers
 5/8 yard. Long Kimono 2 7/8 yards. Short
 Kimono 1 3/8 yards. Petticoat 2 1/4 yards
 with ruffles, and 1 3/4 yards without, or
 2 1/2 yards of edging or lace, all of 27-
 inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2844-2854.—A Stylish Costume.
 Waist 2844 Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38,
 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 Skirt 2854 Cut in 7 Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28,
 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.
 A medium size will require 6 1/2 yards of
 44 inch material for the entire dress.
 The skirt measures about 1 1/4 yards at
 the foot with plaits extended. TWO
 separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH
 pattern.

2845.—Girls' Dress.
 Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years.
 Size 14 requires 5 yards of 44-inch
 material. Price 10 cents.

2477.—Ladies' Work Dress.
 Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44
 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38
 requires 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.
 The dress measures about 2 1/2 yards
 at the foot. Price, 10 cents.

2833.—Ladies' Negligee.
 Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium,
 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large,
 44-46 inches bust measure. A Medium
 size requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.
 Price, 10 cents.



He Will Take

The Bubble Grains, As You Know

Offer a boy a dish of bread and milk, and a dish of Puffed Wheat in milk. You know he will take, ten times in ten, these flaky, toasted bubbles.



Serve Fruit

With Puffed Grains and without, and folks will always choose the blend.

In Puffed Wheat every food cell is exploded. The grains are shot from guns. He gets a scientific food, where digestion is easy and complete.

When children like it better—vastly better—why not serve some Puffed Grain to them in every bowl of milk?

Offer Him Choice At Breakfast

Serve Puffed Wheat to him, and beside it any other wheat food.

He will see in Puffed Wheat flimsy, toasted bubbles, puffed to eight times normal size.

He will taste an almond flavor, much like toasted nuts.

There was never a whole-wheat dish ever created which could tempt a boy like that.

When Puffed Grains are best for them, and are liked best, why not always serve them?



Serve Ice Cream

Serve it plain, then with a garnish of these flimsy nut-like bubbles. See which children like the better.

Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice

Bubble Grains Each 15c Except in Far West



Serve Soup

In clear form, then with Puffed Grains in it. See what these toasted bubbles add.

How to Serve

With cream and sugar.
 With melted butter.
 In bowls of milk.
 As ice cream garnish.
 In your soups.
 Also douse with melted butter for hungry children after school.



Serve Nut Meals

Then serve Puffed Grains, crisped and lightly buttered. See which boys prefer.

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Canadian Candy and Chocolate

IN recent years, it has been demonstrated to the world that in most lines of manufacture the Canadian product is equal to, and in many, superior to foreign-made goods.

In the manufacture of candy and chocolate, Canada is at the top. The Pure Food Laws guarantee a wholesome product, while skill in manufacture has produced a quality and deliciousness unequalled in any country.

Within the last few months a tremendous demand for Canadian candy and chocolate has grown up in England and Europe. The large supplies sent to our men overseas during the war gave to many Europeans their first opportunity of appreciating the high qualities which the Canadian product possesses. European merchants and candy lovers are now clamoring for Canadian candies.

There may be some Canadians who do not realize that the most wholesome and delicious candy and chocolate are made here at home—but this is true.

You can eat Canadian-made candy and chocolate with assurance of their high quality and wholesomeness.

*Candy and Chocolate Made in Canada.
The Best.*



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Candy and Chocolate are a Splendid Food

2832.—Misses Dress.
Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 3 7/8 yards of 40-inch material for the dress, and 1 1/4 yards for the jumper. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 5/8 yards. Price, 10 cents.
2525.—Girls' Dress with Bloomers.
Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for the dress, and 1 3/4 yards for the bloomers. Price, 10 cents.
2446.—Ladies' Apron.
Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42, and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2747. Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 3 1/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.
2743-2742. Ladies' Costume.
Waist 2743 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. Skirt 2742 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 will require 3 yards of 44-inch material. With plaits extended the skirt measures about 2 1/2 yards at the foot. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.
2755. Child's Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 will require 3 1/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 10 cents.
2435. Ladies' Apron.
Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 4 5/8 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.



2741. Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 3 1/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.
2754. A Stylish Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 18, 20, 22 and 24 years. Size 18 requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 5/8 yards.
2769. Child's Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 3 1/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 10 cents.
2485. Ladies' Apron.
Cut in 7 sizes: 32-34, 36-38, 40-42, 44-46, 48-50, 52-54, and 56-58 inches bust measure. The dress requires 7 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. The dress measures 1 1/2 yards at the lower edge.

Our Series
The Forging
A Romance Based on the Days of the Revolution
Serial rights secured and held by CHAPMAN & COMPANY, MONROE, LA.

It is now two weeks in my Journal that I have forgotten things have come, indeed, do I know writing, but I judge easier to write, and if I follow the evening.

At about five o'clock morning after my Joe was called on an emergency town, everything usual, with people in and out of the street.

At about one o'clock were sitting at not having yet Octavia beginning him—when the door came, quite breathless. "Have you heard?" "The rebels are gathering!" "What! Gathered?" exclaimed. "That's what taking off his coat the fire, quite forgot he should have been saw a fellow who heaven knows who His horse was all in a long-winded beggar make head or tail of it was to tell about heard their plans. The men from his this morning."

"Were you talking asked Aunt Octavia alarmed, while the girl out saying a word. "There was such could hardly get Uncle Joe, "and even came up he seemed to begin all over again something up, all right. "Had he told Sir?" "He had been there was out. I sent—"Ecod!"—and he came in spite of her the Colonel "I'll tear noon!"

And so, indeed, it in the city was busy the rest of the week Gibbon.

Without waiting to when I went down to finish some work in case of anything but I must say it was business, for all the excitement grew up a shop window, through from time to time see people gathering along the sidewalk, a ping into the shop grew in direct ratio some saying that a white horse, were in the city, while others Duncombe was on his

es Dress.
izes: 16, 18 and 20 years.
ires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch
he dress, and 1 1/4 yards for
Width of skirt at lower
1 1/8 yards. Price, 10 cents.
s' Dress with Bloomers.
es: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
s 3 yards of 36-inch material
and 1 3/4 yards for the bloom-
ers' Apron.
es: Small, 32-34; Medium,
40-42, and Extra Large,
ust measure. Size medium
yards of 36-inch material.
s Dress.
es: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
quire 3 1/4 yards of 44-inch
e, 10 cents.
Ladies' Costume.
cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38,
46 inches bust measure.
quire 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch
t 2742 cut in 7 sizes:
30, 32 and 34 inches waist
24 will require 3 yards
aterial. With plaits ex-
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oot. TWO separate pat-
FOR EACH pattern.
s Dress.
es: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.
uire 3 1/4 yards of 27-inch
e, 10 cents.
s' Apron.
: Small, 32-34; Medium,
40-42; and Extra Large,
st measure. A Medium
yards of 36-inch material.

2741. Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
Size 10 will require 4 3/8 yards of 36-inch
material. Price, 10 cents.
2754. A Stylish Frock.
Cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.
Size 18 requires 4 3/8 yards of 36-inch ma-
terial. Width of skirt at lower edge, is
about 1 1/2 yards. Price, 10 cents.
2769. Child's Romper.
Cut in 4 sizes: 1, 2, 3, and 4 years.
Size 4 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.
Price, 10 cents.
2485. Ladies' House Dress.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44
and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38
requires 7 1/4 yards of 27-inch material.
The dress measures about 2 3/8 yards at
the lower edge. Price, 10 cents.

Our Serial Story.

The Forging of the Pikes.
A Romance Based on the Rebellion
of 1837.

Serial rights secured by The Farmer's Advocate
and Home Magazine.

CHAPTER XXVI.
Montgomery's

Dec. 17th, 1837.

It is now two weeks since I last wrote
in my Journal, but no wonder I
have forgotten it since so many
things have come to pass. Scarcely,
indeed, do I know where to begin this
writing, but I judge my account will be
easier to write, and therefore more lucid,
if I follow the events in order from the
beginning.

At about five o'clock of the very next
morning after my last writing, Uncle
Joe was called out into the country
on an emergency case, and I went down
town, everything seeming the same as
usual, with people going about leisurely
in and out of the shops.

At about one o'clock all the rest of us
were sitting at luncheon—Uncle Joe
not having yet returned, and Aunt
Octavia beginning to be uneasy about
him—when the door burst open and in he
came, quite breathless and excited.

"Have you heard the news?" he said.
"The rebels are gathering out north!"
"What! Gathering out north!" we
exclaimed.

"That's what they say," he replied,
taking off his coat and sitting down by
the fire, quite forgetful of the fact that
he should have been hungry. "I myself
saw a fellow who had ridden in from
heaven knows where to bring the news.
His horse was all in a lather, but he was
a long-winded beggar and it was hard to
make head or tail of his story. Most
of it was to tell about how he had over-
heard their plans. But by all accounts
the men from his district were to start
this morning."

"Were you talking with him yourself?"
asked Aunt Octavia, evidently somewhat
alarmed, while the girls sat staring, with-
out saying a word at all.

"There was such a crowd about you
could hardly get near him," replied
Uncle Joe, "and every time a new man
came up he seemed to think he had
to begin all over again. But I guess there's
something up, all right."

"Had he told Sir Francis?" I asked.
"He had been there, but Sir Francis
was out. I sent him to Fitz Gibbon
—Ecod!"—and he chortled with amuse-
ment in spite of her perturbation—"but
the Colonel 'll tear his shirt this after-
noon!"

And so, indeed, it proved, for no man
in the city was busier all that day and
the rest of the week than Colonel Fitz
Gibbon.

Without waiting to take any more lunch-
eon I went down to the shop, anxious to
finish some work that had to be done,
in case of anything happening later;
but I must say it was hard to keep to
business, for all the rest of the afternoon
excitement grew apace. Even from my
shop window, through which I glanced
from time to time as I worked, I could
see people gathering in little knots
along the sidewalk, and customers drop-
ping into the shop brought rumours that
grew in direct ratio with the excitement,
some saying that a thousand men from
the North, with Mackenzie riding on a
white horse, were descending upon the
city, while others averred that Dr.
Duncombe was on his way in from the



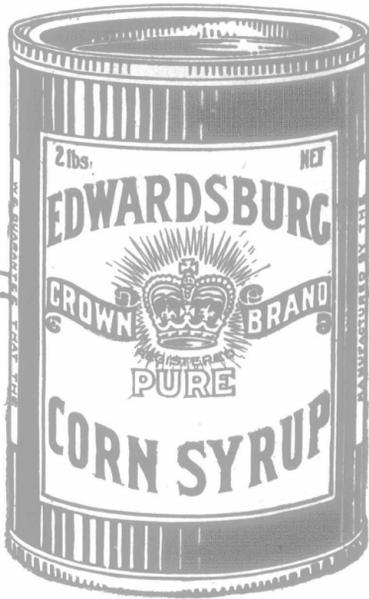
HOT PANCAKES!

Yes, But -- What are pancakes worth without
syrup? It is the syrup that gives the
flavour; and there is no other syrup that tastes just as good as

**CROWN BRAND
CORN SYRUP**

For hot pancakes, hot biscuits and muffins, and a dozen
other Table and Kitchen uses, housewives with the widest
experience use Crown Brand, every time—the golden syrup
with the cane flavor.

For Marmalade and other preserves, we
recommend our LILY WHITE Corn Syrup.



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10 and 20 pound tins.

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ORMSTOWN LIVE-STOCK SHOW

The tenth Annual Live-Stock Show, of the Live-Stock Breeders'
Association of the District of Beauharnois, Ltd., will be held at
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Offered in Prizes

Stockmen, exhibit your stock at this Show, it will pay you. All
horses and cattle judged in large covered-in steel Stadium,
opening on June 3rd, at 8 P.M. with judging of driving horses.
Write the Secretary for Prize List or other information.

Neil Sangster, President. W. G. McGerrigle, Secretary-Treasurer.

West with as many more, and that an
army from the United States might be
expected at his heels. Nor was there
much more cohesion in regard to the aims
of the rebels, for some declared that they
intended to overthrow the Government
and establish a Republic with Dr. Rolph
as President, while others asserted that
Dr. Rolph was having nothing to do with
it whatever, but was still at his house, and
that Mackenzie aimed at being President
himself. Some there were, too, who
pooh-poohed the whole of these stories
blaming Colonel Fitz Gibbon's zeal
for setting them afloat, and affirming
their opinion that the worst that would
happen would be a procession with a
petition.

Upon the whole, however, I was
surprised that there was not even more
alarm, for about as much interest seemed
to center about the hanging of a girl
that took place in front of the jail that
day, for which crowds assembled, much
to my disgust, for I cannot understand
the morbid frame of mind that leads
people to frequent such scenes.





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Gold Dust takes care of cut glass and silver. But Gold Dust likes humble tasks, too.

You know there is *only one* Gold Dust. So, if you want Gold Dust's "soapy," helpful cleansing, be sure it is Gold Dust you buy.



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The Busy Cleaner

MADE IN CANADA

Large Auction Sale of Farm Stock

for C. F. Jackson, on the Middlemarch Farm two miles West of St. Thomas, on Friday, May 30th, at one o'clock.

40 cows and heifers, all new milkers and springers, 4 pure-bred Shorthorn bulls, 3 pure-bred Holstein bulls, 2 pure-bred Hereford bulls, 100 head of yearling and two-year-old stockers, all Shorthorns. 10 good grass cows, 15 good young calves, 1 team of horses, five and six years old; 10 other good young horses and colts; 15 brood sows, a number of shoats and small pigs.

Locke and McLachlin,
Auctioneers
C. F. Jackson, Prop.,
Port Stanley, Ont.

WANT AND FOR SALE
MAN TO OPERATE TRUCK OR FURNISH team to collect cream and produce. State rate expected and references. Box 27, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Farmer's Attention

If you have a Stallion or horse with itchy legs, tail or mane and you want it cured send one dollar for my Mange Cure, and I will send you what in solution will make two quarts, with full instructions for use. Address
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is
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Your roll developed 10 cents. Prints 3 cents up. Enlargements any size. Highest workmanship. Postage Paid.

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Finally it became noised about that the Government was at last aroused, and that a warrant was out for Mackenzie's arrest, and after that it seemed fairly evident that something serious was afoot.

I think it was about five of the afternoon when I heard a walking about the clock shop next door, and, my anxiety in being now keyed to the breaking point, I went in by the back door, the Sea Lion's gruff voice having called "Come in," to my knock.

"Oh, it's you," he said. "I just came back for some papers," and at once he opened the desk and resumed the work of sorting out which, apparently, my entrance had interrupted.

"For heaven's sake, Clinkenbocker, tell me what's up—if you know," I entreated.

He turned and looked at me for a moment in that way that always makes him appear as though he were looking from behind some sort of frontal rampart that did not belong to him.

"Do you want to come along?" he asked, abruptly.

"Come along where?" I asked.

"To help the cause," he said. For just one instant I hesitated. Then it seemed as though a torrent that had gained impetus from all the events of my past life were hurrying me along. The shop could go. The customers could go. Everything could go. Stand or fall I must stay with "the cause."

"Yes," I said, "I'll go with you. —Now tell me what's up?"

He was again bending over the desk looking for something, but he glanced at me and then back again.

"They're gathering at Montgomery's tavern," he said.

"Who all?—Where from?"

"All the patriots—from north, east, west," he replied. "They've been coming in all afternoon."

—All the patriots!—That meant Hank, The Schoolmaster, Jimmie, Ned, Dick, and the rest of the fellows! A glad excitement seized me, and I could have shouted with the joy of meeting them, being with them in any emprise.—Everything else was forgotten.

"Are you going now?" I said. "I must lock up the shop."

He nodded, and I was off. When I came back he was turning the key in the lock of the desk.

"What 'll I need? Are they taking guns? Have you one for me?" I asked, all in a breath.

"There'll be a gun at the tavern," he replied. "What you need now is a good bellyful of supper.—Sit down there.—And very obediently I sat down while he untied a parcel containing some bread and meat, and went to the cupboard and took out a bottle of beer.

We ate until we could eat no more, which in my case was not long, so excited was I. Then the Sea Lion tied up what was left of the bread and meat and put it in his overcoat pocket.

"Come now," he said.

We went out by the back door, and soon I perceived that he was proceeding by devious ways, with an appearance of leisurely going, although, in the dusk, I doubt if anyone much noticed us.

Just once, until the houses became farther apart and there were fewer to meet, did our voices break the silence.

"Where are we going?" I asked "To Montgomery's?"

To which he rejoined rather sarcastically, "of course not.—To Buffalo."

Then, by and by, approaching the Don bridge, we felt more freedom in talking, and he told me, in his jerky fashion, that he had been out giving notices—though pretending to take clocks for mending—during the week; that the intention was to surprise the Government and that Colonel Anthony Van Egmond, who was to arrive from the West, was to take charge of the patriot forces and direct operations in case of military action being necessary.

"Colonel Van Egmond—my father's old friend!" I exclaimed, but he's quite old. He must be sixty years of age."

"Great soldier, though," said the Sea Lion. "Europe."

"I know," said I.

And then, once over the bridge, we followed westward, going by ravine and field and woodland, for there was scarcely any snow on the ground, just enough,

assisted by the stars, to give us a glimmer of light for our rough walk.

"It's turning very cold," I remarked. "It's been a wonderfully mild winter so far,"—thinking how well that had been for the folk at home.

"Yes," he said. "All afternoon they've been comin' to the tavern in waggons, this time o' year."

"You think," I ventured, "that enough 'll get there in time?"

"Hope so," he replied. "Too bad the day had to be changed. It's unlucky. 'Twas to be Thursday."

"And this is only Monday," I said. "Why was the date changed?"

"Don't know.—Nobody knows. Some say Rolph did it," he replied. "Must have been some good reason. Rolph's no fool." Adding mournfully. "It's unlucky."

"There's more chance of a hitch," I agreed, as we emerged from a bit of woods and climbed over a snake fence to a roadway, "But cheer up, old fellow. . . I say, are you sure we'll get guns when we get there?"

"Hope so," he replied. "Mine's hid behind a fence."

"Why didn't you get one for me too?"

"Couldn't," he explained, laconically, "They're on to me in the gunshops."

And that reminded me.

"After all, Clinkenbocker," I remarked, as we strode on faster and faster, "We can't surprise the city. Reports have been coming in all day."

In the darkness I could feel him glaring at me.

"Where's your soldiers?" he growled.

"And do you suppose there's no patriots in the city? Do you suppose there's no one there but Tories?—All day, I've been warning 'em—the patriots. I've sat in my corner and kept the lists and sent the young fellows out to tell 'em.—Colonel Fitz Gibbon's been busy. Old Clink's been busy too."

And then I burst out laughing.

"What are you laughing at?" he growled.

"Oh, nothing.—Imagine you, squatting there like a big spider, spinning your web!"

At which he laughed noiselessly. He never laughs any other way.

"We'll give them the devil," he said.

"Is this Yonge Street?" I asked, presently.

"Yes.—We're about there."

And then we trudged on in silence.

A moment later someone called sharply: "Who goes there?"

To which Chinkenbocker replied in a gruff syllable which I did not catch, so startled was I.

"Pass!" came the order, and as we went on I saw dark forms of men along the fence at either side of the road.

"One of the pickets," muttered the Sea Lion, and a queer feeling came over me as I realized that in all probability I was to take part in a real rebellion.

A few paces further, looming up through the darkness, could be seen the huge outline of the tavern, and as we drew closer we could see, through the windows, that it was filled with men, as was also the yard behind and the road in front, where the hanging lantern above the platform dimly illumined those who passed in and out beneath it. Also there were lanterns flitting about everywhere, like fireflies.

Mingling among the crowd, we found that a number of them were Lount's men from Holland Landing, who had just arrived, very footsore and weary, and ready for supper, which, it appeared, they could not have, since sufficient supplies had not been laid in at the tavern.

Some of them were for dealing rather roughly with the manager—Lingfoot, or Linfoot—who, they declared, had supplies hidden away and would not produce them, being fearful of not getting his pay; but others were inclined to give him the benefit of the doubt, and, after a little, quietness was restored somewhat when the word went round that foragers had been sent to the neighboring farm houses.

There was much dissatisfaction, too, that the arms that were to have been in quantity at the tavern did not seem to be there. The men who owned rifles and fowling-pieces had brought them, but many were furnished so far with nothing better than the pikes and cudgels which they had hoped to discard; and one of them, who had two cudgels,

offered me one of them, but I didn't look much at it. I could give you a clout on the head with it. I took it, and I offered a soldier as I had my good of it. Look like Cal remarked another. So the chaff younger chaps, bolder men, I not on a serious order were much discouraged, which had defeat of Brown's Canada.

All the while Hank and The boys from home, I was anxious, of Lount and M burley fellow pointed following his finger with a fine head and now very anxious.

"That's him," the best man in the me that knows it when I hadn't tupp an' that gimme my little farm now, from anywheres be ups. The wife an' father's while I'm my start, and I've long ago."

"He let me h another, addressing bug, judgin' by ye don't know w a man in the bus go out like that, but I don't know 'im out of a cent, back just as soon as —He's a grand m fellows 'ud folly 'im

Of Mackenzie, us I saw not a glimpse that he was now sl some others, but h and had given Lingf for not having supp At about ten of he came down th through the crowd where he and the horseback and set —no one about k or why. One of th was Captain Anth was to be one of th in the advance wh would be made next

There was much the city would "s and even yet man cause of the absence Government would at once. Some th who were equally st be spilled,—and b their expectations w

It could not hav quarter past ten wh among the crowd i heard the galloping rumbling as of great of the tavern. W began to run to see v but scarcely had we of the building w of a rifle sounded roadway, we saw a r ing off full speed up men lifting up its p the ground.

"It's Colonel M exclaiming,—and o trying to break thr news!"

The greatest cons seemed to be due to th unfortunate man's co been three of them h off towards the city.

"Never mind," s kenzie's crowd 'll get h into the tavern. An c he had escaped all at a country waysid new world.—Truly h ways of our lives!"

Sick at heart—for on the dirty snow—I the sheds, and was sta

the stars, to give us a glimmer of our rough walk.

"It's very cold," I remarked, "wonderfully mild winter so far, but how well that had been at home."

"All afternoon they've been to the tavern in waggons. It's slower than sleighs, year."

"I ventured, 'that enough in time?'"

"Too bad the weather be changed. It's unlucky. Thursday."

"It's only Monday," I said. "The date changed?"

"Nobody knows. Some did it," he replied. "Must be some good reason. Rolph's Adding mournfully. 'It's more chance of a hitch,' I've emerged from a bit of a limbo over a snake fence."

"But cheer up, old fellow. Are you sure we'll get guns there?"

"He replied. 'Mine's hid in the barn. You get one for me too?'"

"He explained, laconically, 'I've got me in the gunshops.'"

"Clinkenbocker," I remarked, "on faster and faster, 'We're in the city. Reports have come in all day.'"

"I could feel him shaking his head. 'Our soldiers?' he growled. 'I suppose there's no patriots. Do you suppose there's no Tories?—All day, I've been with the patriots. I've sat and kept the lists and sent news out to tell 'em.—Colonel's been busy. Old Clink's been busy.'"

"I burst out laughing. 'You laughing at?' he asked."

"Imagine you, squatting like a spider, spinning your web!" I laughed noiselessly. "He was my other way."

"Them the devil," he said. "Longe Street?" I asked, "about there?"

"I trudged on in silence."

"Someone called sharply: 'Here?'"

"Clinkenbocker replied in a voice which I did not catch, 'I am here.'"

"He the order, and as we were dark forms of men along either side of the road. 'The pickets,' muttered the man, a queer feeling came over me that in all probability I was part in a real rebellion."

"Further, looming up through the trees could be seen the huge outlines of the buildings, and as we drew closer through the windows, that with men, as was also the case, the road in front, where I stood above the platform of those who passed in and out. Also there were lanterns everywhere, like fireflies."

"Among the crowd, we found one of them were Lount's men, and one of them had a very footsore and weary, upper, which, it appeared, had not have, since sufficient had been laid in at the tavern. I was for dealing rather with the manager—Lingfoot, who, they declared, had had a way and would not be being fearful of not getting news. They were inclined to give of the doubt, and, after a while, was restored somewhat went round that foragers to the neighboring farm."

"Such dissatisfaction, too, that were to have been in the tavern did not seem to me the men who owned rifles had brought them, and were furnished so far with the pikes and cudgels, and hoped to discard; and who had two cudgels,

offered me one of his, remarking that it didn't look much but that he "guessed it could give a fellow a pretty good clout on the head."

"I took it, but I felt myself a joke of a soldier as I looked down at the knobs and bumps on the thing, and wished I had my good old rifle from home."

"Look like Calathumpians, don't we?" remarked another young fellow.

So the chaff went round among the younger chaps, but among the whiskered older men, I noticed that the talk was on a serious order, and that many of them were much discouraged because of the news, which had just arrived, of the defeat of Brown's "patriots" in Lower Canada.

All the while I kept sharp watch for Hank and The Schoolmaster and the boys from home, but they did not come. I was anxious, too, to catch a glimpse of Lount and Mackenzie, and a big, burly fellow pointed out Lount to me. Following his finger I saw a huge man, with a fine head and face—his countenance now very anxious and serious.

"That's him," said the fellow. "He's the best man in Upper Canada, an' it's me that knows it. He gimme my axe, when I hadn't tuppence to rub together, an' that gimme my start. I've a goodish little farm now, though it's five miles from anywheres because o' the land hold-ups. The wife an' childre's gone to her father's while I'm away. Yes, he gimme my start, and I've paid him fer the axe long ago."

"He let me have mine, too," said another, addressing me. "You're a city bug, judgin' by the clothes of ye, so ye don't know what an axe means to a man in the bush. He's let hundreds go out like that, even to the Indians, but I don't know as a man iver cheated 'im out of a cent, er fergot to pay 'im back jist as soon as he could git the money."

"—He's a grand man, is Lount, an' us fellows 'ud folly 'im into the sea."

Of Mackenzie, until nearly ten o'clock, I saw not a glimpse, although it was said that he was now shut up in a room with some others, but had been about before and had given Lingfoot "down the banks" for not having supplies on hand.

At about ten of the clock, however, he came down the stairs and pushed through the crowd to the stable yard, where he and three others mounted horseback and set off towards the city—no one about knowing just whence or why. One of the party, it was said, was Captain Anthony Anderson, who was to be one of the commanding officers in the advance which, it was believed, would be made next morning at daybreak.

There was much talk as to whether the city would "show fight" or not, and even yet many believed that, because of the absence of the soldiers, the Government would throw up its hands at once. Some there were, however, who were equally sure that blood would be spilled,—and before many minutes their expectations were fulfilled.

It could not have been more than a quarter past ten when, having gone out among the crowd in the back yard, I heard the galloping of horses' feet and a rumbling as of great excitement in front of the tavern. With many others I began to run to see what was the matter, but scarcely had we got around the corner of the building when the sharp crack of a rifle sounded, and, reaching the roadway, we saw a riderless horse galloping off full speed up the road, and some men lifting up its prostrate rider from the ground.

"It's Colonel Moodie!" some were exclaiming,—and others, "He was trying to break through to carry the news!"

The greatest consternation, however, seemed to be due to the fact that one of the unfortunate man's companions—there had been three of them—had escaped, and was off towards the city.

"Never mind," said some, "Mackenzie's crowd 'll get him all right!"

Colonel Moodie, meantime, was carried into the tavern. An old soldier in Europe, he had escaped all the dangers of the Peninsula War only to meet his death at a country wayside inn in this wild new world.—Truly how strange are the ways of our lives!

Sick at heart—for there was blood on the dirty snow—I went back again to the sheds, and was standing there, looking

PEACE and Prosperity

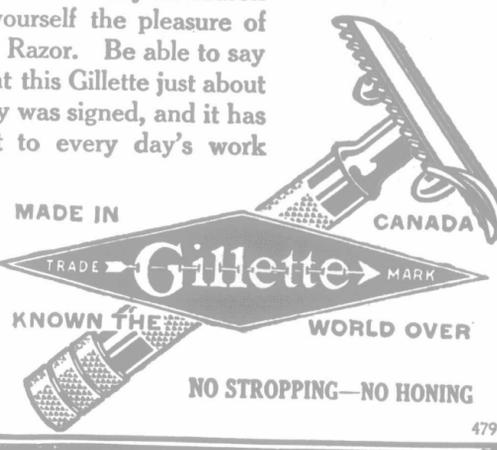


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Food Production

Of all industries, the production of food is the least affected by the return to Peace conditions. The market for Food is still unlimited. Nations are crying out for the products of the farms. It is said that Bread is the only effective weapon against the spread of Bolshevism. True, there is the labour problem, but there is every reason to expect that the return of hundreds of thousands of men from France will solve that.

So that, as one of Canada's food producers, your income is assured, and there is really no reason why you should deny yourself the pleasure of owning a Gillette Safety Razor. Be able to say 20 years hence, "I bought this Gillette just about the time the Peace Treaty was signed, and it has given me the right start to every day's work since then."



Sold by Hardware Dealers, Jewelers, and Druggists at \$5.00. There is a set to suit you!

up at the clear, bright stars, and wondering why everyone could not be kind and fair, so that there would be no need of killings and wars, when there was sound of a galloping horse again, and evidence of a new excitement.

Going back I found the men almost in a panic over the news that Captain Anderson—who had left but a few moments before and whom most of the men seemed to regard as our military head until Van Egmond should arrive—had also been shot, and was lying dead up the road a piece.

There were many enquiries for Mackenzie, but no one knew where he was, or whether he, too, had not met with mishap.

Indeed, little that was definite could be learned by any of us who were there waiting for orders. We only knew that a "rebel" and a loyalist had both bitten the dust and that we must wait for the next move.

Deep gloom settled upon us, talk died away, except for the arrival of a small party or two, who lunged in out of the darkness with some more fowling-pieces and cudgels, when suddenly, over the top of Gallows Hill came the ringing of bells.

"The bells!" I exclaimed to Clinkenbocker, and then we saw that others were standing motionless as we, listening, while the clangour grew apace, one bell after another, apparently, taking up the clamour.

I strained my ears to distinguish the musical booming of the bell of St. James, and wondered what now my uncle thought of me. "I can never go back there again," I reflected, rather mournfully.

So the night was spent, small parties continuing to arrive almost every hour until we were in all about five

hundred in number, many so weary from long marching that they threw themselves down on the floors and anywhere that a resting-place was afforded and were soon sound asleep.

At about four o'clock I also was overcome with drowsiness—for I sleep hugely and so I lay down at the back of one of the sheds, wrapped in horse blankets, and was soon sleeping as soundly as any of them.

(To be continued.)

SEED POTATOES

I have for sale a limited quantity of Pennsylvania Never-Blight Potatoes. Will stay green until killed by frost no matter how bad season is for blight. Good cropper and an excellent cooker. Price: \$2.00 per bushel. Bags free.

GEO. W. McDOWELL Uxbridge, Ont.

DONT
throw your old tires away, send them to us prepaid, we will vulcan them together, and ship you one as good as new.

FORD SIZE \$5 **OTHER SIZES \$6**

GUARANTEED **NEW METHOD**

Be sure and mark senders name and address plainly.

Two-In-One Tire & Vulcanizing Co.
119 KING, WEST HAMILTON

\$ Egg Money \$

depends upon proper feeding. Give your birds

Pratts Poultry Regulator

with the feed. Keeps them in vigorous health. Builds healthy, vigorous layers and breeders. Keeps disease away. You don't experiment when you use "PRATTS"—the time-tested egg producer and safe, sure tonic. Try it at our risk.

At your dealer's in pkgs., also 25-lb. pails and 100-lb. bags. **Money Back if Not Satisfied.** Write us for new book on care of Poultry. It's FREE.

Use **PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR** The Guaranteed Stock Tonic.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited,
328L Carlaw Ave., Toronto P-20

POULTRY AND EGGS

ANCONAS—SINGLE-COMB, STRONG, healthy, two year hens mated to cockerels from trap-nested stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. W. E. Williams, Canadaboys, Ont.

AFRICAN—GEESE, INDIAN RUNNER, Muscovy ducks, Guinea, Barred Rocks, Spanish R. I. Reds, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte, Anconas, Campines. Eggs only. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ontario.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE AT reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write John Pringle, London, Ont.

BARRED ROCK EGGS; FIFTEEN, TWO dollars; thirty, three dollars; ten dollars, one hundred; from hens that are bred and hatched right and grand layers. Order from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Bennett, Box 43, Kingsville, Ont.

CYPHERS WYCKOFF BRED-TO-LAY S-C, White Leghorns, baby chicks and hatching eggs. Catalogue free, giving description and prices. Cooksville Poultry Farm, Cooksville, Ont.

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS AND O.A.C. "poduro" laying Rocks eggs. Orpingtons Best Mating Exhibit, in \$5, 15, 2nd Best \$4, 15; \$5, 30, 3rd \$2, 15; \$1, 70, 50; \$8, 108; Rocks \$2, 15; \$4, 50, 50, \$5, 108. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Clark, Cedar Row Farm, Gainsville, Ontario.

CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS— Pedigreed imported Bred-to-Lay stock. Heavy winter layers. EGGS that hatch strong vigorous chicks. Matine 1st and egg ready free. F. J. Coltham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

PLYMOUTH ROCK LAYING STRAIN FROM Agricultural College, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Berry, 52 Queen St., Guelph.

S-C BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, FROM good laying strain, fifteen \$1.50; hundred \$8.00, free range, by the hundred a specialty. Geo. H. Norry, R.R. No. 3, Tilbury, Ont.

SPECIALISTS IN BARRED ROCKS SEVEN TEEN years. Eggs for hatching, Gold and Ringlet strains bred-to-lay, hens have free range fifteen two dollars; fifty for five. J. F. Weston and Son, R. 8, Picton Ont.

EGGS WANTED Highest cash price paid.

POULTRY WANTED We require a large quantity of heavy live hens. It will pay you to sell to **C. A. MANN & CO.** 78 King St., London, Ont.

EGGS WANTED—ANY QUANTITY, MUST be from diseased. J. Torry, Carlisle, P. O. 62, 1919.

Markets

Continued from page 1024.

of the eggs was not so nice as usual, owing, doubtless to the wet weather. There is a good export demand and receipts were not very large. Selects were quoted at 54 cents per dozen; straight gathered 52c. and No. 2 eggs 50 cents.

Butter.—The tone of the market for butter was rather firmer an advance having taken place after the previous decline. Margarine was in fair demand at from 33 to 35 cents. Finest creamery was quoted at 55c. to 56c., and pasturized at a small fraction more. Fine creamery was 54c. to 54 1/2c., while dairies ranged from 47c. to 49c.

Cheese.—The market for cheese is free once more and there is a good export demand for everything available. White and colored goods were quoted at 28 1/2c.

Grain.—American corn was very firm and in demand. Barley was in good demand also and carlots of sample grades changed hands at \$1.19 per bus., ex-store. Oats were firm with carlots of extra No. 1 feed at 84 cents; No. 1 feed 81 1/2 cents; No. 2 feed 78 cents per bushel, ex-store.

Flour.—Carlots of Government standard Manitoba spring wheat flour for shipment to country points were quoted at \$11 per barrel in jute, bags, ex-track Montreal freights and to city bakers, ex-track, or delivered for 10 cents extra, with 10 cents per barrel off for spot cash. Ontario winter wheat flour was firm and supplies were limited, with sales at \$11.20 to \$11.30 per barrel in new cotton bags. White corn flour was firm at \$9.60; and rye flour was firm at \$8.30 to \$8.50 per barrel in bags, delivered.

Millfeed.—Carlots of bran were quoted at \$43 to \$44 and shorts at \$45 to \$46 per ton, including bags, ex-track. Mixed grain mouille was quoted at \$58 to \$60; mixed mouille, \$50 to \$52; dairy feed, \$16, including bags.

Baled Hay.—Supplies were very light and prices advanced in a marked manner, being \$37 to \$38 per ton for No. 2 timothy and \$33 to \$34 for No. 3 timothy.

Hayseed.—Dealers reported a good demand for timothy at 11 to 17 cents per lb.

Hides.—The market was strong throughout. Beef hides were up 2 cents a lb. on steers, at 21 cents per lb., cows being 21 cents and bulls 18 cents. Veal skins were up to 60 cents per lb., and grassers to 25 cents. Lamb skins were 75 cents each and horses, \$7.50 to \$8.

Chicago.

Hogs.—Heavy weight, \$20.90 to \$21.10; medium weight, \$20.75 to \$21.10; light weight, \$20.50 to \$21.10; light lights, \$19.65 to \$20.75; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$20 to \$20.50; packing sows, rough, \$19.50 to \$20; pigs, \$18.85 to \$20.

Cattle.—Weighty beef steers, slow to lower; medium and good grades and yearlings, 10c. to 75c. higher; she stock, 50c. to 75c. higher; bulls steady to 25c. higher. Calves steady to 50c. lower; stockers and feeders mostly 25c. higher.

Sheep.—Unevenly 75c. to \$1.50 lower; prime handy weight lambs declining least.

Sale Dates.

May 30, 1919. C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley, Ont. Short horns, Horses, etc.

June 1, 1919. Waterloo County Holstein Breeders' Club, Waterloo, Ont. — W. A. Rife, Sec.

June 12, 1919. National Ayrshire Consignment Sale, Springfield, Mass.

June 13, 1919. New England Ayrshires' Club Consignment Sale, Springfield, Mass.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns Bred-to-lay from Park's, Poorman's and Barron's strains. These are known as America's best. Prices on Application. Special prices to Farmer's clubs and others in lots of 300 and over.

LUCKNOW HATCHERY
LUCKNOW ONTARIO

BABY CHICKS
of Quality

Small comb White Leghorns, bred-to-lay. Order now and get the early layers. Price 25¢, \$6.00; 50¢, \$11.00; 100¢, \$21.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. All 8 week old pullets \$1. each. Hatch and ship.

Walnut Glen Poultry Farm
R. R. 4 CHATHAM, ONT

Five out of Seven American Housewives

now use what are known as combination or double-acting baking powders. This style of baking powder has two actions. It acts first when cold water or milk is added in the mixing bowl. Its second action requires the heat of the oven. This strong, double leavening power is what is needed for the heavy Government Standard flour in use today.

EGG-O Baking Powder

is a pure, strong, double-acting baking powder that Canadian housewives are finding just right for their baking. It bakes light, easily-digested, deliciously flavored bread, cakes and tea biscuits.

If you are having trouble with your baking, try Egg-O instead of the ordinary baking powders. You'll be delighted with the results.

Egg-O Baking Powder Co.
Limited
Hamilton, Canada



Will it Pay You to Sow Wheat This Fall?

This is a question that interests many Ontario farmers, but before it can be answered there are two points that must be considered:

- First—The Cost of Production
- Second—The Market Price of Wheat

The yield per acre plays an important part in the cost of production, and is a factor in determining whether there shall be a profit or a loss. No matter how high the price of wheat goes, it might incur a loss to the farmer if the yield per acre was very low, whereas, on the other hand, he could make a very reasonable profit at a low market price if the yield per acre was high. For example:

Yield per acre.	Market price per bushel.	Returns per acre.
1, 20 bushels	\$2.00	\$40.00
2, 40 "	1.50	60.00

In either case the cost of labor, seed, etc., remains the same.

Hundreds of Ontario Farmers Now Realize That

Sydney Basic Slag

is most important in aiding them to obtain maximum yields. Last fall our shipments to Ontario for use on fall wheat were sufficient to fertilize about 30,000 acres. This business has developed since 1913, and this fact alone is proof that users have realized great benefits, or they would not continue to purchase in such large quantities.

We are now making contracts for fall requirements. We would like to get in touch with reliable farmers who feel they could distribute a carload among their neighbors. Write us, and our salesman will call and explain our proposition. At any rate, you would like to know more of this wonderful fertilizer, and possibly would like to make a trial of the goods. Interesting booklet free for the asking.

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., LIMITED
Sydney, Nova Scotia

For all Ontario inquiries to our general Sales Agent:
A. L. SMITH, 220 Alfred Street, Kingston, Ontario

Seven Housewives

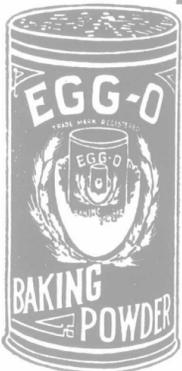
Combination or double-
style of baking powder
in cold water or milk
second action requires
long, double leavening
the heavy Government

EGG-O Baking Powder

baking powder that
just right for their
best-
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21

Heat This Fall?

many Ontario farmers, but
two points that must be

Production Price of Wheat

important part in the cost of
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\$10.00
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Now Realize That

Basic Slag

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fall requirements. We
farmers who feel they
neighbors. Write us
our proposition. At any
this wonderful fertilizer.
of the goods. Interest-

CO., LIMITED

Kingston, Ontario

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED

TORONTO

Better Ensilage Equipment With Greater Economy

Good ensilage will increase dairy or meat production 25%. But good ensilage demands a good silo, protecting the ensilage and giving ample capacity.

Toronto Silos are the best on the market. Made of double tongued and grooved staves of selected spruce, saturated with creosote, they give ample protection from air and cold.

Hip Roof design Toronto Silos have an unusually large capacity. Ensilage can be tramped right to the top of the walls.

The greatest profits result from your silo when you have a Toronto Ensilage Cutter on your farm. Rigid, durable, constructed entirely of metal, it will withstand the roughest usage. A Toronto Ensilage Cutter eliminates all chance

of loss through corn lying in the field waiting for a hired machine. You can fill your silo when you are ready—as often as necessary.

A Toronto Kerosene Engine is the ideal economical engine for farm use. Gives efficient power on cheap kerosene. Not only will it run your ensilage cutter, but any other farm machinery you possess.

Write for more complete information on these three Toronto products. Let us show you how they increase your profits 25%.

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Atlantic Avenue, Toronto
MONTREAL WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

SIMONDS SAWS

SIMONDS
Crescent Ground
Cross-Cut Saw
No. 22

Is a Lance Tooth, Regular Width, Cross-Cut Saw.

Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws are guaranteed to cut 10% more timber, in less time and with less labour, than any other make of saw.

8-812

Simonds Canada
Saw Co., Limited
St. Remi St. and Acorn Ave.,
MONTREAL, Que.
Vancouver, B.C., St. John, N.B.

Gossip.

Ravensdale Ayrshires.

Ayrshire breeders who are in need of a new herd sire should make note of those advertised elsewhere in this issue by W. F. Kay, of Ravensdale Farm, Phillipsburg, Quebec. Mr. Kay's herd is one of the leading herds of that province having figured prominently in both the show-ring and Record of Performance reports for the past eight years. In most cases the R. O. P. records have been made with cows that have been out on the show circuit the same year. There are at present a long list of young bulls from these dams and sired by one of the two sires Cherry Bank Fairtrade or Auchinbay Sir Andrew (imp.). The dams of these bulls are all still in the herd and include such show and R.O.P. cows as Ravensdale Flirt, a 10,310-lb. cow; Ravensdale Lovely Rose, a winner of many firsts at Ottawa, Quebec City, Ormstown, etc.; Ravensdale Coquette by Barcheskie Cheerful Boy; Ravensdale Princess, an 8,219-lb. 2-year-old; Buchan Bramble, an R.O.P. daughter of Peter Pan, and a dozen or more good daughters of Auchenbrain Sea Foam. Other bulls whose get figure largely in the younger females in the herd include Fairfield Mains Triumph, Ravensdale Prince, etc., nearly all of which are bred to Auchinbay Sir Andrew (imp.). A number of these females are included in the present sales list, and with the dozen young bulls advertised make up the strongest offering ever seen on the farm.

Sale of Percherons and Belgians.

J. Crouch, of the La Fayette Stock Farm Company of Canada, Ltd., recently had the following to say regarding sales of Percherons and Belgians made at the stables at the Western Fair Grounds, London: "H. H. Fraleigh, Forest, Ont., purchased the beautiful black Percheron stallion, Voltire, numbers 8971 and 122605. This colt is three years old, weighing 1,850 lbs., in moderate flesh with much quality, style and action, and with a good, clean, flat bone with best of feet. Voltire was sired by the noted prize-winning stallion, Kaptif, which was

Cultivate Often

It pays to begin cultivating potatoes or any hoed crop almost the very moment the plants appear through the ground. Close, clean cultivation increases the vigor of the plants and induces rapid growth. With a

Peter Hamilton Comet Scuffler

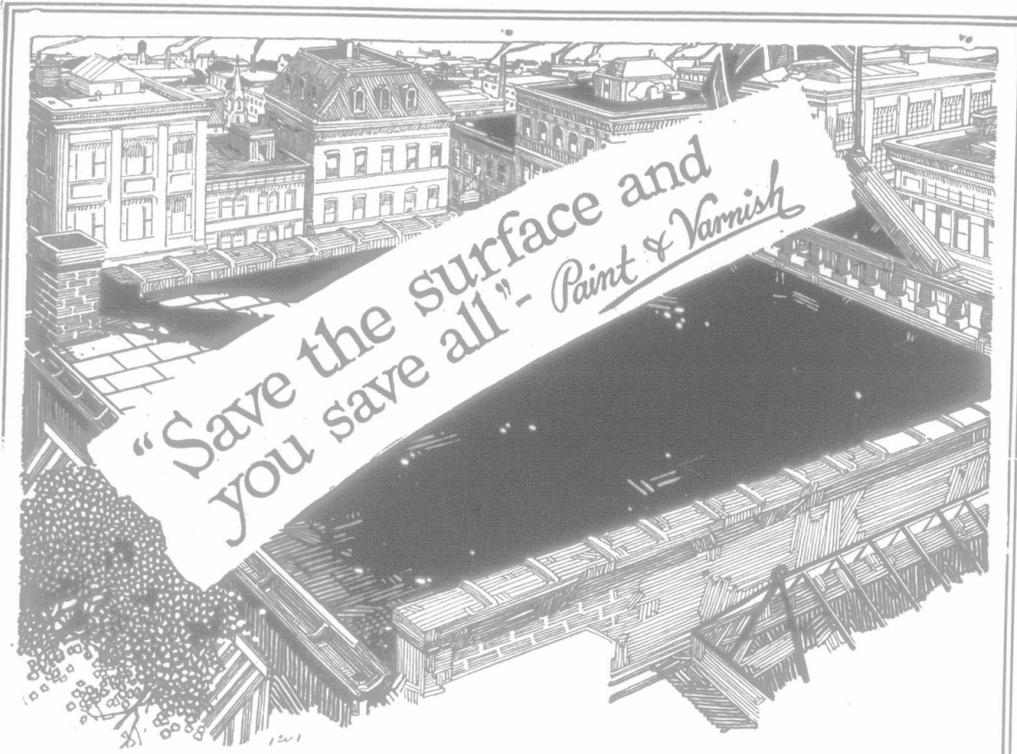
you can cultivate the hardest ground close up to the plants. The soil cannot cake or bake when cultivated often and the plants will have more moisture. Besides, by using a Peter Hamilton Comet Scuffler the weeds and grasses are kept in check and more plant food is available for the crop.

The Comet Scuffler can be opened to cultivate a space of 3 feet wide or narrowed to cultivate between drills 18" apart. It is remarkable for its strength and neatness. It should be used every week during the growing period. Write now for quick delivery.

The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited
Peterboro, Ontario 46

To M. E. Miller, of Northwood, went the gray four-year-old Percheron stallion, marked B. 11809, weighing a ton, with plenty of bone and finish.

The Advocate Advts. Pay.



Roofing a House with Money

MANY a house-holder has called his roof "tin" and found it more like the metal of good Canadian money before he learned the value of surface protection.

Metal roofs are like everything else—they are safe only as they are kept safe. They are kept safe by surface protection. You seldom see your roof—yet, up there in the air, open to all weather, it expands in the heat and contracts in the cold and turns its face full to the driving elements. Rust cannot eat into the surface of a metal roof if it is kept properly painted.

Considering what they have to stand, is it any wonder that practically everything either rusts, rots, wears, or crumbles,

when the surface lies open to attack?

It may be things as unlike your metal roof and your front door—your piece of machinery and your stucco house. The point of attack in every case is the surface. No enemy can get inside except by one course—through the surface. Stop rust, decay and wear and tear at the surface, and they are powerless.

As a roof is really money, so is all property. The reasonableness of surface protection, in order to save money, is easily appreciated. Needless renewing of property because of neglect is literally paying twice for the same thing.

"Save the Surface and you save all."

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is issued by the Canadian Save the Surface Campaign Committee, for the purpose of educating the public in the preservative and protective value of Paint, Varnish and Allied Products for the Conservation of Property, and has received the approval of the Canadian Trade Commission in the following words:

"The realization of the above objects will lead to employment during the Reconstruction Period and bears our entire approval.

THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION

Stuart M. Macoun
Commissioner

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WHITE BLOSSOM 2nd grade

\$10.00 per bushel Each 50lb. Bag extra at 65c. each. For cash with order.

TODD & COOK

Seed Merchants
Stouffville, Ont.

Please mention Advocate

Profitable Commercial Types of Potatoes.

Continued from page 1015.

of Maine, Uncle Sam, Bethel Beauty, Blightless Wonder, Farmer, Freeman, Gurney's White Harvest, Keystone, Late Blightless, Long Island Wonder, Pride, White Mountain, Empire State.

The first ten varieties of this list are considered by W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, to be practically identical. The Empire State, while having most similar varietal characteristics is of an undesirable length, and would not be considered the same type of tuber for commercial purposes in Canada.

Rural Group More Drought Resistant.

The members of the second late group, the Rural, share honors with those of the Green Mountains in their commercial importance. Owing to the New Brunswick potato trade which has been developed in Ontario the Green Mountain is better known and more in demand in Ontario, but the Rural is in strong demand on many important American markets.

The members of this group generally seem admirably adapted to certain sections of New York State, Michigan and Wisconsin and will prove highly successful no doubt in the more southerly districts of Old Ontario where periods of heat and drought prevail in the growing season. The tubers keep well in storage and are slow to germinate in the spring. The vines develop slowly at first. Tuber formation also is delayed in the early part of the season, and usually but from four to seven tubers set to a plant. As the season advances, however, the vines branch rather freely and develop reasonably large plants, while the tubers develop very rapidly during the latter part of the season. As a group the tubers are of desirable shape, attractive color and good table quality. The plants are fairly resistant to drought as growth is naturally delayed during the earlier part of the season, and are resistant also to ordinary diseases other than late blight. Physiological disease at present seems to affect the members of this group rather seriously, however, in New York State.

Description: There are two divisions in this group, the members of one having a white skin and those of the other a russet skin, otherwise characteristics are practically identical. Vines are medium large; primary stem upright, long jointed and rather sparsely covered with foliage; lateral branches more or less decumbent, giving the plant a straggly appearance; stems more or less distinctly streaked with dark purple; leaves rather small, dark green, rather crumpled in appearance and leathery to the touch, flowers medium, abundant and of fair size; the central portion of the flower is a deep violet-purple but the color is practically absent on the upper side of the five points of the corolla, tubers round flattened to badly roundish, oblong flattened or distinctly oblong; eyes few, very shallow; skin creamy white and occasionally netted in the white skin group; sprouts short, dull white; leaf scales and tips medium to deep purple, and because of this they are called by many "blue sprout" potatoes. The illustration shows as typical a specimen as could be secured at the Guelph Winter Fair in 1918.

The following varieties are classified by Dr. Stuart as belonging to the white skin Rural group:—(No. 2 are Russet).

Arcadia, Carman No. 3, Great Divide, Jackson White, Late Victor, Lily White, Million Dollar, No. 9, Ohio Wonder, Peerless (Breese's No. 6), Prosperity, Rhind's Hybrid, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Sir Walter Raleigh, White Giant, White Swan, No. 2; Late Petosky, Russet (Dibble's).

With these we probably should include the variety, by Ontario farmers, named Dooley. This potato is extensively grown in Caradoc Township, Middlesex County, and seems to answer in all respects the description as given. It is apparently not known to Dr. Stuart by this name as he does not mention it at all. This year the Dooley is to be grown under close observation and it will be definitely classified.

Different Varieties Graded as One Type.

By studying the description as given and by observing the illustrations of

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Commercial of Potatoes.

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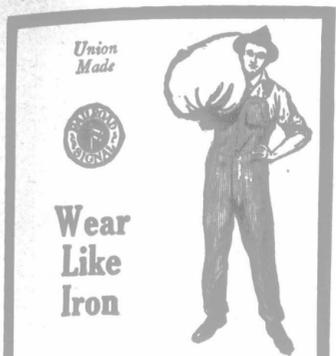
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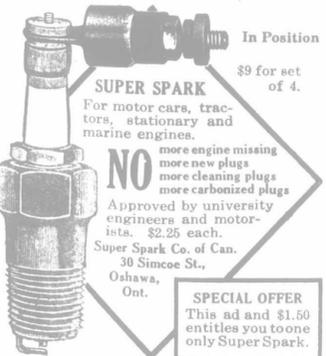


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Individual Farmers' Threshers, suitable size to be driven by small Tractors and Gasoline Engines. Do your own threshing. Keep your farm clean and save expense.
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types many growers will easily be able to classify the potatoes grown by them—even though the names may be different from any of the foregoing. In most cases any of the members of any of the given subdivisions may be mixed and shipped as one type without regard to local varietal names. Thus in many districts types are not quite so badly mixed in a commercial sense as the multiplicity of names would lead one to believe. But at best the variety question is a serious one in Ontario, and we must make a very great improvement in this respect before we efficiently meet outside competition in our own home markets.

Nor can one grower do much to improve the situation unless he grows sufficient potatoes to sell in carload lots. According to recent legislation passed both in the United States and in Canada potatoes to attain the legal standards must be of one varietal type. Thus, though a farmer grows an excellent type, pure and of good quality, his stock becomes mixed in the general shipment with other types and their value is reduced to the common level. Under the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that individual growers have chosen the heavier yielding varieties of potatoes without much consideration as to their desirability as marketable types.

Standardization Before Co-operative Selling.

The community can readily accomplish, however, what the individual cannot. By co-operative enterprise alone we believe can the Ontario potato industry be standardized and organized. And the logical first step is to secure high-class seed of a standard type. Until this is done a potato co-operative marketing association has few chances of success. With a mixed lot of potatoes to sell the manager cannot secure much better markets or prices than those obtained in the old way, members are apt to become discouraged, and the association will likely break up.

The problem of securing pure seed, free from disease and of the types demanded by the market will be solved this fall as far as Old Ontario is concerned. It has already been proven, both by practical farmers and by scientific experiments and demonstrations that seed potatoes from New Ontario are more immature, relatively more free from disease and will give much higher yields than the best seed produced in Old Ontario. To develop a seed industry in the North a quantity of choice foundation stock was taken there from the Maritime Provinces a year ago and was multiplied last year. This progeny together with a quantity of home-grown registered seed is sufficient, with favorable weather conditions, to produce some forty or fifty carloads for sale this fall. All this seed was inspected last year by disease experts of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the growing condition and again after digging and will be similarly inspected again this year. All attaining the very high standard set by the official inspectors—ensuring practical freedom from physiological and other serious diseases and trueness to variety—will be certified and recommended by the Federal Department of Agriculture as first-class seed. Seed of the Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler types will be produced in large quantities and seed of the Rural New Yorker (Dooley) type to a smaller extent. They will all be sold directly by farmers in the North in carload lots to purchasers in Old Ontario under the name Northern Ontario Certified. Each bag will have a tag attached which will give the name of the grower and the name of the variety as well as the official recommendation. The very greatest care will be given the production and handling of this seed consistent with practical, large scale operation, and we cannot too highly recommend it for planting in Old Ontario. As an indication of its popularity it may be said that the few carloads of this seed available last year were all quickly sold and many times the number for sale were ordered by Old Ontario growers.

This seed will kill two birds with one stone—it will increase yields and at the same time automatically standardize the desired type in any locality. Any club or community wishing to organize a co-operative potato shipping business should make plans now to order a carload of this seed early in the season as the demand is likely to greatly exceed the supply.

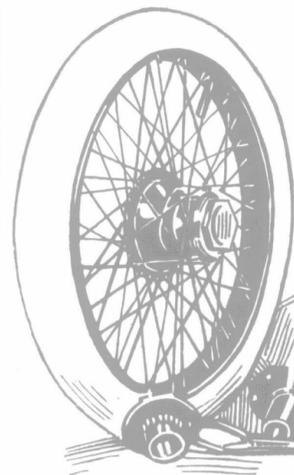
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**Between Montreal,
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Unexcelled dining car service
Sleeping Cars on Night Trains and
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Full information from any Grand
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But since one carload will be sufficient to plant but 45 to 50 acres the best fields of the desired type should be chosen for seed and bought by neighbors who have other types or badly diseased stocks. Only one type of course, should be grown in each district for commercial purposes.

Apply Now for Inspection Service.

If any farmer in a commercial producing district has an especially good crop of any of the foregoing types and wishes to have the same inspected for disease, an effort will be made to provide this service this year. He should apply at once to his local Agricultural Representative or to the writer, and if possible his fields will be included in the survey of potato disease conditions which is to be made in Old Ontario counties by inspectors of the Federal Department of Agriculture. While even the best of home-grown seed is not apt to give as high yields as seed of the same variety from Northern Ontario, it will at least contribute to the standardization of the crop in the community and permit of the successful organization of a co-operative business.

Gossip.

Waterloo County Holstein Breeders' Sale.

At the Waterloo County Holstein sale, on June 4, the offering will consist largely of cows and heifers fresh, and some choice young heifers bred. Mr. Steckley, Wellesley, will consign three head. These are all granddaughters of Paladin Ormsby and strong heifers; two of these freshen at the sale time. Allan Shantz, Waterloo, lists a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Abbecker, a sire which now has thirty-one tested daughters. This daughter is bred to a son of King Segis Alcartra Spofford, son of the \$50,000 bull. Warren Bean, New Hamburg, consigns Fernie Lu Dewdrop, a nice, straight cow and her dam is a sister to Midnight Count De Kol with 34.98 lbs. of butter in seven days. This cow will be bred to a Sir Echo Beets Posch, brother to May Echo Sylvia. Herbert Groh, Preston, is cataloguing two young cows, one of which is by a 32-lb-bred grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and due shortly after sale date. Henry Walker, of New Hamburg, lists two granddaughters of Vale Ferndale De Kol Boy, the sire of Midnight Count De Kol 34.98 lbs., and both are bred to King Alcartra Colantha. A. Fietsch consigns a good granddaughter of the great Pontiac Korndyke, and her daughter which is sired by Sir Echo Beets Posch, a brother to May Echo Sylvia. From E. Lang's herd at Kitchener comes Victoria De Kol Posch and Victoria De Kol Musette, two good producing cows, the former being a granddaughter of the good breeding bull Vale of Ferndale De Kol Boy. H. Beckner, an Elmira breeder, lists a two-year-old granddaughter of King Segis Pietertje, a 30.51-lb. bred son of King Segis; and also Grisalda Ethel De Kol, a nice straight, good-producing daughter of Grisalda Butter Boy, while Arthur Bicker, of Petersburg, the largest consignor in the Club, strengthens the sale with twelve head. Eight of these are females, among which is included Victoria Burke, a heifer that has just completed a 25.32-lb. record in seven days and 49.87 lbs. in fourteen days. Six of these females are bred to Sir Echo Beets Posch, a brother to the great May Echo Sylvia. For catalogues and full information regarding the sale apply to the Club Secretary W. A. Rife, R. R. No. 2, Galt.

A Long Chase.—Necessity is the mother of invention, and the hungry Frenchman told about in a biography recently published in England illustrates the old adage anew.

He was in an English restaurant and wanted eggs for breakfast, but had forgotten the English word. So he got around the difficulty in the following way:

"Vaitterre, vat is dat valking in the yard?"

"A rooster, sir."

"Ah! and vat you call de rooster's wife?"

"The hen, sir."

"And vat you call de childrens of de rooster and his wife?"

"Chickens, sir."

"But vat you call de chicken before dey are chicken?"

"Eggs, sir."

"Bring me two."—The Christian Family.

Massey-Harris



Reliability its Great Feature

The great feature of the Massey-Harris Mower is that it can be depended on to go through Haying without a hitch. It matters little how many other features a Mower has if it gives out, for any reason, during the Haying Harvest. The Massey-Harris Mower removes the fear and worry of having trouble with your Mower at that time. So in choosing a Mower get one you can depend on—the Massey-Harris.

The features that make the Massey-Harris thoroughly reliable are its strong, sturdy construction, giving durability, easy-running with the absence of side-draft altogether. It is easy to handle, a new and improved Foot Lift enabling the operator to raise the Bar easily and there is no sagging at the outer end. It cuts clean and handles all kinds of crops.

Cuts the last Swath as certainly as the First.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited

Head Offices—Toronto, Ont.

Branches at

Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon,
Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton.
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Agencies Everywhere



**LINDURO
ENAMEL**

For Beautiful Woodwork

LINDURO is a white enamel that stays white long after others have yellowed.

We do not make the impossible statement that it will never turn, but we do make the positive claim that no enamel stays white longer or wears better.

And when it does turn it is not a yellowing, but a mellowing—just a beautiful tinge of ivory.

LINDURO goes on smooth as butter. It is easy to use. Dries quickly. Covers the sharp edges. Gives a porcelain-like finish.

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Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

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Sunnyside Herefords

Females all ages, choice bull calves, one full brother to sire of 1st prize bulls at Toronto, London and Guelph 1918, 1 year-old bull at Farmer's prices, car of bulls 2 and 3 years old; one 4-year-old bull would exchange for one of equal merit or younger bull. See them, they are priced to sell. Arthur F. O'Neil & Sons, Denfield, Ont., R. No. 2. Phone Granton

FOR SALE

Young Hereford cows with calves at foot, also bull of Fairfax breeding, at farmer's price.
J. Pickett, Freeman, R.R. No. 2, Bronte Station, Ontario.

ANTICIPATION will be greater than **REALIZATION** if you are not using a **Good Shorthorn Bull**

I have a few imported ones ready for service, as well as several of my own breeding. The price is not high.

WILL A. DRYDEN
Maple Shade Farm Brooklin, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF FARM

Shorthorns, Scotch bred females with calves or in calf. Berkshires, three mos.-old sows and boars by imp. hog. Bowmanville all railroads.

JOHN BAKER Hampton, Ontario

the best of one another until there's a scrap on, everything gets all tore up, and a good many killed and crippled.

We've all ben damnin the germans fer bein low down skunks, and thats all right; they needed a good likin and they got it, but we ain't goin to have any reason to fergit before all our war debt's paid, and over mournin fer our dear ones that's burried over in france, that while the germans was gettin theirs, all of the rest of us got a plenty too. Now do you think God would a give us the punishment we got, and are a gitin, if we hadent been in a measure to blame fer the condition of world civilization? Not on yer sweet life! Why look at the way the fellers over in Eaurope that we've been fightin' fer, are actin now in the peace conference; dogon it there ain't one of em but whats so blamed selfish they'd rather see all the rest of humanity go to smash than give up some little strip of territory, or a special privelage, they think they aughto have; and I aint sayin that we on this side the pond are so aful much better than they are either.

Of course Doc Wilson seems to be willin to make some concessions and is workin aful hard to fix matters up so there wont be another scrap on fer some time; but his folks back home, at least some of them that has been picked out to run the business of the country, are skeared stiff fer fear the U. S. will loose some of her privelages; so skeared that they jist set back in the brichin like a team of Missouri mules, fearin that some one's goin to look sideways at the Monro Doctrin, er that the democratic president or party's goin to git some credit fer fixin things up; while most of the Eauropean bunch are holerin, "If we can't have our way we wont play."

But as I intimated before, there aint much use in findin fault with the unsanitary condition of the other fellers back yard, until we've cleaned up our own; and lord knows we've got some job on our hands; if there's any body dont think so, its because there's nobody home in his top flat, er he hasnt kept his eyes open to see what our own Government is doin, and I don't mean only the Government at Ottawa either, I'm ludin to all our Governments, Dominion, Provincial and municipal right down to our own immediate little county municipality and school board; if any one can find a record to be proud of he's got me skind.

I aint givin to holern "graft," and don't accuse nobody of graffin, but if some of our government officials aint gitin some, their the easiest worked individuals I ever heard of, judgin by their actions; why its as plane as the nose on yer face that werre all out fer our little pet advantage, and devil take the other feller; and jealous, why if the other fellows town, er municipality, er district gets a little ahead of us, or our neighbor's doin a little better, er atractin a little more attention than we are, we don't sleep well o'nights, and are up bright an early in the mornin with our little hammer. And we've so indifferent to the best interests of the community, (mind now, I'm speakin of the majority all the time) and its majorities that count in a democracy, that we don't raise a hand, er even our voice, to improve conditions, er elevate our standard of citizenship.

A sound sence lecturer wondn't make enough in most of our small towns or communities to pay his hotel bill, and a real statesman wondn't draw out a corporal's guard, though a candidate with a barrel of taffy can usually fill the school house, most of us wont come out to any kind of a community doins unless the wommen folks have fixed up a good feed fer us to stuff ourselves on. We don't find debatin societies, er socil betterment clubs flurishin to any considerable extent, er any great amount of good readin matter layin around loose in our homes. Of course the Grain Growers have meetins in a good many places, but the way they do business would give a feller that knows how things aught to be done the cramp collic. I've known a metin to spend a whole afternoon discussin a cicular given the price of fence posts, when there wasn't a man in the community that wanted to buy any. The chances are if there's a man in the bunch that shows a little glimmer of intelligence, the rest all jump on him, till like enough he gits disgusted and quits.

As fer self improvement by readin, of course, most of us take the local "Record" er "Review" er somethin er other, in which we learn when "our

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JAMES PAGE, Secretary, Wallacetown, Ontario.

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A few choice bulls of Bonnie Ingleside 7th, Dock Publisher and Beau Albany breeding, from seven to eight months of age. No females to spare at present.

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Herd sire Master Marquis = 123326 = a choice son of Gainford Marquis (Imp.) = 83755 = Dam, Lady Madge 5th = 104318 =. Several young bulls of service age and some females to offer, also one four-year-old Clydesdale Stallion (thoroughly broken) from imported stock of choice breeding; and Oxford Long Distance Phone.

SHORTHORNS, CLYDES

Have a few choice bull calves left. See these before buying elsewhere. Also six Clyde Mares and fillies rising one to 6 years of age. Each by imported sire and dam. **WM. D. DYER, R. No. 3 Oshawa,** 2½ miles from Brooklin, G.T.R., 4 miles from Brooklin, C.N.R., or Myrtle, C.P.R.

R. O. P. DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by "Burnfoot Champion" = 109945 = whose two nearest dams average over 13,700 lbs. of milk with an average test over 4%. He is one of the best Dual-Purpose bulls in the Dominion, he now weighs over 2,300 lbs. at 3½ years old. We have in the herd "Buttercup" = 111906 = with a three-year-old R.O.P. record of 12,691 lbs. of milk and 482 lbs. of fat, and a four-year-old record of 16,596 lbs. of milk and 653 lbs. of fat in one year. We have only one bull calf 9 months of age, a good dark red, for sale. Visitors welcome to the farm at any time. **G. W. Carter (Pinehurst Farm) Hilderton, Ont.**

SOUTHVIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Victor Bruce, a Miss Syme by Victor. Present offering—two bulls of serviceable age by former herd sire Secret Champion, a few heifers by this sire and bred to Victor Bruce; also Yorkshire pigs either sex.

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We have several choice young bulls of the best of breeding and ready for service. Two are by Rappael Newton Cedric (Imp.), one by Sittyn Selection, and several by our present herd sire, **R. M. MITCHELL.** Prices right.

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Beach Ridge Shorthorns and Yorkshires—Shorthorn herd headed by Sylvan Power cuit in 1915, and sire of the G. Champion bullock at Guelph Winter Fair, 1918. Young stock of all supply any want in Yorkshires.

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Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride = 96365 =. Present offering includes two real herd headers. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gem's Pride and from a show cow. A number of other good bulls and a few females. Write for particulars. Telephone and telegraph by Ayr.

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Present offer the Duke of milk and O. P. test. The other R spare a number.

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Herd headed by T year-old sire, who and 474 lbs of but have at present bulls ready for sale well as females all breeding, and all Thos. Graham

I HAVE SHORT

All are of serviceable dams. They are Gift herd sire who Prince. Also have herd sire Primrose to him. Inquiry anything in Tamworth A. A. COLWILL (phone.) Newcas

Two Sh

Now reaching milking dams, particulars write **HAR** (Exeter Station HAY

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Two young Bulls f by King Dora (imp King Dora (imp.)

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R.R. No. 5 Ph

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and young stock cows bred to Four generatic males in the her

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Seeds that grow big business with seeds of proper
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Also six Clyde Mares and
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 e, C.P.R.

average over 13,700 lbs. of
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two bulls of serviceable age
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 O. P. test: One dark Red 8 months.
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Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive 4-
 year-old sire, whose dam has 13,599 lbs. of milk
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 have at present two exceptionally good, young
 bulls ready for service, and others younger, as
 well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch
 breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call.
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All are of serviceable age and from good milking
 dams. They are sired by my former Wedding
 Gift herd sire which was a son of Broadhocks
 Prince. Also have younger calves by present
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Now reaching breeding age, from good
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Two young Bulls fit for service, 1 roan, 1 red sired
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 (Burlington Jct. G.T.R.)

leadin citizen Bill Jones" brought a
 load of wheat to town, and git to see
 a good many pattend medicine adver-
 tisements; and a few of us take a good
 farm paper like the Farmer's Advocate,
 but i'm wonderin if a good many of us
 aint like a neighbor of mine who, when
 I asked him id he'd read one of your
 ripin good editorials, said, "No! haint
 had time," yet i'll bet that feller spends
 more'n enough time loafin every week to
 learn your whole editorial page by heart.

I aint grouchin because i'm so dogon
 smart, myself! It's easy to be seen I
 haint got no education, if I had I might
 have done, er ben doin somethin worth
 while instead of hustelin to make a livin
 out of a quarter section homestead at
 my time of life; its just because of what
 I've missed by not been educated, either
 self, er at school, that i'm holerin for the
 younger fellers to do somethin fer them-
 selves and the kiddies that'll make em
 better citizens.

I know it's natural to try to fool our-
 selves, and that a lot of fellers, when
 they read what i'm written, if any of em
 do, will yell, "Ain't we good citizens?
 Aint we buildin up the country? Didn't
 we subscribe fer a Victory loan?" and
 send our sons over seas to fight fer the
 world? Well, as fer buildin up the country,
 ye'r helpin to fill it up, and brake it
 up and take dollars out of the soil,
 but I don't see many workin overtime
 to build up its moral and intellectual
 life, that's the only buildin up that counts.
 Of course you subscribed to the Victory
 loan! but how many done it just because
 they was afraid? afraid u've what their
 neighbors would say if they didnt?
 Honest to goodness now, dont try to fool
 yourself, how many? Yes we sent our
 boys over there to fight the "Hun," but
 would we have spent money to send him
 to agricultural college if there hadent
 been any war? or are we sendin our
 daughters to school so they will git an
 education that will fit them fer motherin
 a better class of citizens in the future?
 are we?

Of course patriotism is a great thing,
 my mind and heart's a throbin with it
 now; that's what set me to thinkin, and
 caused me to write this letter to set
 some other mossback like me, to thinkin
 about makin his country a better country,
 by improvin at least one of its citizens.

It's a great thing fer a feller to die fer
 his country, but it's a good deal harder
 proposition to live fer it; besides only a
 few of us ever have the opportunity to
 die fer it, while we all have a chance to
 live fer it. It's a fine thing to be a
 Canadian, and Englishman er an American
 to have as our birth place a country we
 can be proud of; but it's an infinitely
 finer thing to be an honer to one's country
 no matter what country it may be. So
 it's up to us to be askin ourselves, "What
 kind of a Canadian Citizen are you?"
 If we ask that question without tryin
 to fool ourselves, we'll git the answer all
 right, and then perhaps we'll be shamed
 into doin somethin to make our home
 a more intelgent home, and our com-
 munity a better community; when enough
 of us get to thinkin, thinkin honestly
 with ourselves instead of wastin so much
 time findin fault with the other feller;
 our home will be safe, our community
 and province will be safe, our nation will
 be safe, the world will be safe fer de-
 mocracy, and democracy will be safe fer
 the world; Let's Git Buisy.
 "SY CLONE."

Questions and Answers.

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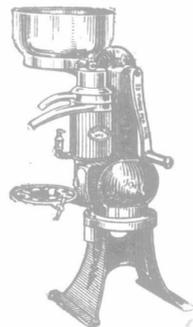
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If the corner stake of a line fence is removed, what steps should I take to have it replaced?

Ans.—It is doubtful if anyone would deliberately remove the corner stake, but it is possible that it might have been broken off or pulled out by mistake. If there is no way of ascertaining the correct place for it locally, then it is well to call on the township engineer and have him measure the land and replace the stake in its proper place.

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Imp. Collynie Ringleader (Bred by Wm. Duthie) Imp. Clipper Prince (Bred by Geo. Campbell) Imp. Orange Lord (Bred by Geo. Anderson)

We are offering a large selection in imported females with calves at foot or in calf. A few home-bred females, 19 imported bulls and 8 home-bred bulls, all of serviceable age. If interested, write us, or come and see the herd.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT - Freeman, Ontario
 Burlington Jct., G.T.R., half mile from farm. 'Phone Burlington.

The Plasterhill Herd of Shorthorns

CANADA'S OLDEST DUAL-PURPOSE HERD

Herd headed by Green Leaf Record 96115; sire, Cressida's Hope (imp.); dam, Green Leaf (imp.). The majority of our females are bred to this sire. Others calving now are due to the service of Dictator, whose two nearest dams average 12,000 lbs. of milk in one year. We have one high-priced bull calf from Burnfoot Lady, a 10,500-lb. R.O.P. cow. If you want a well-bred bull—a good individual and from good record dams, come and see our present offering. We also have one two-year-old bull by Barrington Record (imp.), and have bred several heifers to him. Inquiry invited. You will appreciate our price list.
 ROSS MARTINDALE :: :: CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

Grand River Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Several choice young bulls by our former herd sire, Commander, a son of the great sire, Burnfoot Chieftain, and Misse, the 7,800-lb. R.O.P. three-year-old. These calves are from dams that have milked as high as 72 lbs. per day. We also have females of similar breeding and in calf to our present senior sire, Prince Lavender, which is a son of Buttercup, the 16,596-lb. yearly record cow. Come and see the line-up of big cows in our herd. They have size and quality, good pedigrees and are great producers.

HUGH SCOTT :: :: CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

SHORTHORN BULL For Sale

Greengill Chief = 102496 =, calved Oct. 19th, 1914, he is one of Right Sort's best bulls and is very gentle and cheap.
 WM. R. WOODBRIDGE, Arner, R.R. No. 1, Ontario.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario

Has EIGHT of the best young bulls that he has owned at one time, good ages and beautifully bred. Also several cows and heifers, some of them with calves at foot, others in calf to Rosemary Sultan, the Grand Champion bull at head of the herd. Everything of Scotch breeding. The prices are very reasonable, and though the freight is high, it will be paid.

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. Cows in the herd with records up to 13,891 pounds of milk. Cows in calf to Dominator priced to sell.
 WELLDWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Shorthorns Landed Home—My last importation of 60 head landed at my farm on June the 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed. There are 12 yearling bulls, 7 cows with calves at foot, 24 heifers in calf, of such noted strains as Princess Royal, Golden Drop, Broadhocks, Augusta, Miss Ramsden, Whimple, etc. Make your selection early.
 (All railroads, Bell 'phone) Cobourg, Ontario
 GEO. ISAAC.

SPRUCE GLEN FARM SHORTHORNS

Four bulls (thick mellow fellows) from 9 to 13 months—Reds and Roans. Also a few choice heifers and two grade yearling heifers from heavy milkers. Priced to sell.
 JAMES McPHERSON & SONS DUNDALK, ONTARIO

GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Lord Rosewood = 121676 = and by Proud Lancer (Imp.). Have a few choice bull calves and heifers left, sired by Escanna Favorites, a son of the famous Right Sort (Imp.).
 W. G. GERRIE C.P.R. Station on farm. Bell 'Phone. BELLWOOD, ONTARIO

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Daughters or granddaughters of "Dutchland Colantha Sir Abberkerk," "Inka Sylvia Bos," "Sir Echo Beets Posch," "Sir Korndyke Boon," "Paladin Ormsby," "Hengerveld Korndyke King," "Sir Creamelle," "Grace Fayne 3rd Sir Mercena," "King Mangeloch Walker," "King Segis Calamity Alfaretta," "Riverside Sir Aaggie De Boer," "Vale of Ferndale De Kol Boy," "King Lyons Hengerveld," "Prime Abberkerk Mercena."

The best lot of cattle ever offered in Waterloo Co.

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W. A. RIFE, Secretary, R. R. 2, Galt, Ont.

J. S. KRAPP, Sales Manager, Galt, Ont.

Gossip.

Plasterhill Herd of R. O. P. Shorthorns.

A carefully selected herd since 1880 brought up to a high standard by careful mating, perhaps best explains the present popularity of the splendid producing dual-purpose herd of Plasterhill Shorthorns owned by Ross Martindale, of Caledonia, Ontario. When inspected recently by a representative of this paper, the herd in numbers ran around 60 head, and at no time during the past ten years do we remember them appearing in such high fit. A dozen or more of the good milking matrons had already freshened to the service of the former herd sire, Dictator by Burnfoot Chieftain, or the present herd sire Green Leaf Record. The latter bull is, perhaps, one of the most outstanding dual-purpose Shorthorn sires in Canada, and Cressida's Hope his sire, and Green Leaf his dam, were both imported, having been selected by McDonald College, Quebec, from the best-producing herds in England. Dictator, as mentioned above, was got by Burnfoot Chieftain, while his dam was Burnfoot Lady, a 10,500-lb. cow, making the average for the two nearest dams of this bull over 12,000 lbs. of milk in the year. There are now 10 one-year-old daughters of this bull in the herd, and Mr. Martindale also purchased a full brother (a 6 months calf) at Mrs. Moore's sale in February. This calf is a nice roan in color, a good individual, and is included in the sales list. Still another bull purchased recently is a two-year-old son of Barrington Record (imp.). He came to the farm with a select lot of females, and is offered fully guaranteed. The balance of the offering in males are calves up to 14 months of age, and here it may be in order to mention a few of the breeding cows individually along with their records, as several of them are the dams of the bulls offered. Bessie of Lowbanks, now twelve years of age but still a regular breeder, is at present holding the highest R.O.P. record—her exact figures being 11,636 lbs. Butterfly Rose, first at the Guelph dairy test in the three-year form, has 6,400 lbs. of 4.6 per cent. milk in the year as a two-year-old. Violet of Springbrook 2nd has every promise of finishing this year with 9,000

33-LB. GRANDSONS OF LULU KEYES

I have at present ten young bulls all sired by my own herd sire, King Korndyke Sadie Keyes, a son of Lulu Keyes, 36.05 lbs. of butter and 785 lbs. of milk in 7 days. These youngsters are all first-class individuals, and their dams' records run as high as 33.28 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Several of them must go quick to make room.

D. B. TRACY (Hamilton House Farms) COBOURG, ONT.

Premier Keyes Korndyke No. 33890

Born Jan. 19, 1918. Ready for service. A show bull, lots of size and nicely marked. Sire—King Sylvia Keyes, with a 100 lb. dam, 5 sisters that average 115 lbs. milk in a day, a brother to May Echo Sylvia, the World's Greatest cow with 1,005 lbs. of milk and 41.01 lbs. of butter in 7 days and 152 lbs. of milk in 1 day. Dam—with a 7-day record of 32.66 lbs. of butter and 755.9 lbs. of milk and 110.4 lbs. of milk in a day, over 3,000 lbs. of milk in 30 days. He is priced for immediate sale. Write for extended pedigree and this BARGAIN price.

H. H. BAILEY, Mgr. Oak Park Stock Farm, PARIS, ONT. CANADA

Sunnybrook Farms

Send for our list of bulls, among which are, 36.51 lb. son of the \$85,000.00 bull, Avondale Pontiac Echo. 32.59 lb. Grandson of May Echo Sylvia and Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. Sire of the \$53,000.00 bull calf at Worcester sale. 30.98 lb. son of six Lyons Hengerveld Segis, brother to the Sire of the World's Record Cow, Fayne Segis Johanna.

JOSEPH KILGOUR
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HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

HAMILTON - ONTARIO

Present herd sire is one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford. We have three of his sons born during May and June last, and also a grandson of Lakeview Lestrangle. Apply to Superintendent.

I Have Holstein Bulls and Females at right prices. The bulls are from good record sired by Baron Colantha Fayne, a son of Canada's first 33-lb. cow. The females are of much the same breeding. If you want Holsteins, get my prices.

T. W. McQUEEN, Oxford County, Bell 'Phone, Tillsonburg, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULLS

We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. of butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ontario

Holstein Bulls

15 ready for service, 1 younger. From dams with 32.7 lbs. butter in 7 days to those priced for the most conservative buyer. Females also.

R. M. HOLTBY
R.R. NO. 4, PORT PERRY, ONTARIO

WINDEMERE HIGH TESTING HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Hill-Crest Rauwerd Vale—Sire Hill-Crest Ormsby De Kol; dam—Hill-Crest Pontiac Vale the former Canadian Champion 22,785-lb. four-year-old. We have young things (both sex) from this sire that we are offering and also cows bred to him. Our R.O.P. records run as high as 26,448 lbs. of milk and 1,040.2 lbs. of butter for the year. **W. Fred Falls, Millbrook, Ontario**

At Service—Son of Ormsby Jane King

ORMSBY JANE HENGERVELD BURKE

The services of our 18 months herd sire are now open for a limited number of approved cows—at a moderate price. Individually, he is one of the strongest young sires of the breed and his sire Ormsby Jane King is a son of Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie (the great white heifer) 46.33 lbs. of butter and 879.40 lbs. of milk in 7 days. The dam of this great young sire, Dolly Hengerveld Korndyke is a 21.75 lb. two-year-old daughter of Earl Burke Korndyke and he again is a 31.30 lb. grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Write for particulars. Ask us also about our herds.

L. I. METCALF J. D. STEVENS
L. C. SNOWDEN R. R. STEVENS

Bowmanville, Ontario

Raymondale Holstein-Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pieterje) and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

RAYMONDALE FARM
Vaudreuil, Que.

D. RAYMOND, Owner
Queen's Hotel, Montreal.

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All from good record dams. Choice bull calves at present to offer—average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter to seven days. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkson Ont.

Stations: Clarkson and Oakville. Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway.

Highland Lake Farms

For Sale: Two extra good (30-lb.) thirty-pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.

R. W. E. BURNABY - JEFFERSON, ONT.

Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial

Montrose Holstein-Friesian Farms

THE HOME OF THE 20,000-LB. COWS

Offers the 16 months' bull, Sir Walter Gerben 35801; sire, Segis Walker Burkuyje; dam, Florella Gerben De Kol, a 25,854-lb. granddaughter of Count Segis Walker Pieterje. This youngster is a show bull, and now ready for heavy service. He is priced to sell, and will not be advertised again. All of our other bulls are calves, only a few weeks old. Write us about our females.

R. J. GRAHAM, Belleville, Ont.

YOU! MR HOLSTEIN BREEDER

How would a 16 months son of Duchess Anggie Wayne do for your next herd sire? She is a 26.96 lb. 4-year-old and a sister to Calamity Snow Mechthilde, the Canadian champion three-year-old R.O.P. cow who has just completed another R.O.P. record of over 25,000 lbs. This youngster is a great individual and sired by Canary Hartog. We also have others younger, as well as females.

Walburn Rivers & Sons Pioneer Farm, R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ontario

Silver Stream Holsteins—Choice Bulls

We have six from 7 to 14 months old, sired by King Lyons Colantha, the records of his six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and by King Lyons Hengerveld 5 nearest dams average 31.31 and from R.O.P. tested dams. Individually as good as their breeding. If interested, write for particulars and prices or better come and see them. **Jacob Mogk & Son, R.R. 1, Tavistock, Ont**

lbs. Red Rose, a 3-year-old, is finishing with 6,000 lbs. and Glenna, a 3-year-old daughter of Burnfoot Chieftain, has 5,844 lbs. of 4.2 per cent. milk in the two-year-old form. There are several more young cows now running in the Record of Performance, all of which will qualify with a good margin. Breeders wishing bulls from good record dams should keep these in mind and not delay too long in making inquiry. Address all correspondence to Ross Martindale, Plasterhill Farm, Caledonia, Ont.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Stringy Milk.

I have a farrow cow which gives stringy milk at times. What is the cause and remedy for same? **W. M.**

Ans.—This condition sometimes prevails when a cow is suffering from garget and when nearing the end of her lactation. As your cow is well on in her lactation, we doubt if very much can be done to remedy this condition. It might be well to dry the cow and the milk will undoubtedly be all right when she freshens again. It is well to keep working away at the udder and get some of the stringy milk away, as you do not want to dry her up too fast.

Butter-Fat or Solid Butter.

In discussing the record of a certain cow, A says that the cow made 51 lbs. of solid butter, while B says the butter-fat was 51 lbs. Which was right? What does the 93 stand for in the milk test of that cow Rolo Mercena De Kol mentioned in the May 1 issue of the "Advocate?" **W. S.**

Ans.—The record of the cow referred to is 51.93 lbs. of butter in a seven-day test. This is not the weight of butter from actual churning, but is figured on the percentage of fat. As a rule, a pound of fat will make 11/5 lbs. of butter. The 93 in the record is 93/100 of a pound of fat. You will notice that in the record the 93 is after the decimal point and is that much of a pound. If it had been .9 it would have been 9/10 of a pound.

One of our ing note rela twitch for the feet of a still, or that great aid. Th and needs onl tie-rope. Pass head, just behi lip and put the teeth. Ru loop by passin head. The ro the halter ring, the loop. A should make th

The Grand

Of the hund horn herds in are specializing cattle. Of the Grand River Hugh Scott, o recently by a re comes by no herd at present and among the line-up of milk Shorthorn weigh are not often e distinct dairy l has done no o several more o admiring, he st up to 72 lbs. were all above the part. The ferred to is Jul old cow belong family and is Dalmeny (imp. old heifer in th is another cow milked 66 lbs. p She is a won showing excepti and has three While these are big mature cows individually, our younger breedin deserving. The daughters of Bu herd, two of wh Lavinia Helen, a of the four, mil two-year-old, w other daughter j ing 35 lbs. per visit. Among t almost a dozen herd sire, Comm of Burnfoot Chic a 7,800-lb., 3-ye Chieftain, as is v Dairymaid, a The present offe clude several son the son of Burn present senior Lavender, a gre famous 16,596-lb sired by that breeding sire, Although this bu during the past already selected t a calf sired by G is probably one o Gainford Marqu Princess-bred da with exceptiona young calf, whic be the junior h individual, and as breeding and ind mated with form purpose matrons would measure w implies.

Whistle

Once, in the through a field, that a huge bul towards him. H run before, and other side of the to him. When h he saw a farmer, coolly watching t was furious, and farmer, said: "V by letting a sav about at large? I sir? I'm Whistle the farmer, "Wh me. Why didn't y

Jane King
 member of approved cows—at a
 the breed and his sire Ormsby
 (sire) 46.33 lbs. of butter and
 Hengerveld Korndyke is a
 is a 31.30 lb. grandson of
 herds.

Friesians
 of our present sire, Pontiac
 sons of our former sire,
 and all are from good
 in anywhere else on
 long. Write to-day.

MOND, Owner
 Queen's Hotel, Montreal.

Friesians
 senior and junior sires, King
 record dams.
 s, up to 34.71 lbs. butter to

rkson Ont.
 and Hamilton Highway.

arms
 ready for heavy service.
 y Echo Sylvia,

ERSON, ONT.

ian Farms
 er Burkuyje; dam, Florella
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 be advertised again. All of
 ales.

M, Belleville, Ont.

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mpion three-year-old R.O.P.
is youngster is a great in-
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ngersoll, Ontario

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 R.R. 1, Tavistock, Ont

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Gossip

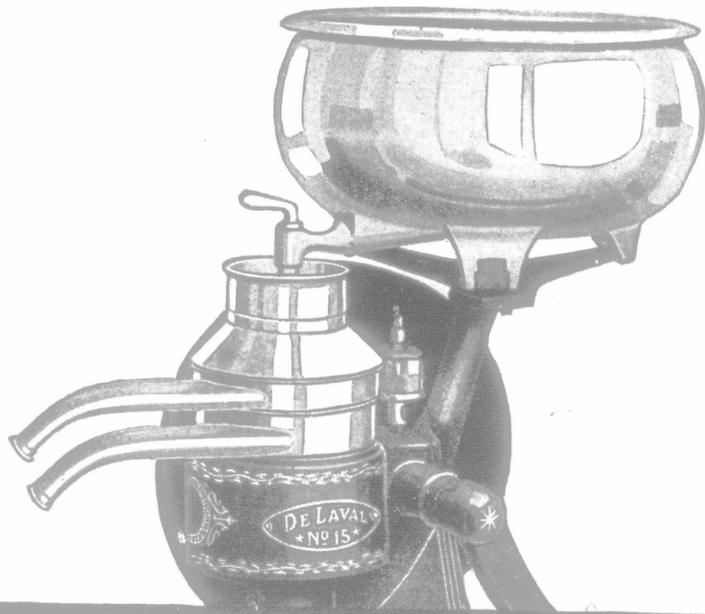
One of our subscribers sends the following note relative to the use of the halter-twitch for unruly horses. "To handle the feet of a horse that will not stand still, or that kicks, a halter-twitch is a great aid. This twitch is easily applied and needs only the ordinary halter and tie-rope. Pass the rope over the horse's head, just behind the ears; raise the upper lip and put the rope across the gums above the teeth. Run the rope through the loop by passing a rope over the horse's head. The rope should be tight from the halter ring, over the head and through the loop. A few good pulls on this should make the horse stand quietly."

The Grand River Stock Farm.

Of the hundreds of pure-bred Short-horn herds in Ontario to-day, but few are specializing entirely in dual-purpose cattle. Of the chosen few, however, the Grand River Stock Farm, owned by Hugh Scott, of Caledonia, and visited recently by a representative of this paper, comes by no means last. Mr. Scott's herd at present numbers nearly 60 head and among the mature cows we found a line-up of milking cows that carry real Shorthorn weight and also udders that are not often excelled, even in herds of distinct dairy breeds. Mr. Scott as yet has done no official testing, but of the several more outstanding cows we were admiring, he stated that one had milked up to 72 lbs. per day, and the others were all above 55 lbs.—and they looked the part. The 72-lb.-per-day cow referred to is Julia Star. She is a 9-year-old cow belonging to the Julia Baroness family and is got by Rosicrucian of Dalmeny (imp.). She also has a year-old heifer in the herd. Village Blossom is another cow of great scale, and has milked 66 lbs. per day under private test. She is a wonderful veined cow, also showing exceptional udder development, and has three daughters in the herd. While these are only two of a half dozen big mature cows we would like to mention individually, our space is limited and the younger breeding females are equally deserving. There are, for instance, four daughters of Burnfoot Chieftain in the herd, two of which are of milking age. Lavinia Helen, a 3-year-old and the elder of the four, milked 38 lbs. last year as a two-year-old, while Burnfoot Jean, another daughter just two years, was milking 35 lbs. per day at the time of our visit. Among the younger things are almost a dozen heifers by the former herd sire, Commander, which was a son of Burnfoot Chieftain and Jean's Maisie, a 7,800-lb., 3-year-old heifer. Burnfoot Chieftain, as is well known, was a son of Dairymaid, a 13,535-lb. R.O.P. cow. The present offering of young bulls include several sons of this sire. Following the son of Burnfoot Chieftain came the present senior herd sire, Primrose Lavender, a great individual son of the famous 16,596-lb. cow Buttercup, and sired by that good Western Ontario breeding sire, Senator Lavender. Although this bull only came to the herd during the past year, Mr. Scott has already selected to follow on his daughters a calf sired by Gainford Matchless, which is probably one of the most noted sons of Gainford Marquis (imp.), and from a Princess-bred dam; an ideal type of cow with exceptional milk production. This young calf, which in another year is to be the junior herd sire, is a choice individual, and as Mr. Scott states, his breeding and individuality should, when mated with former generations of dual-purpose matrons, produce a type that would measure well up to all the phrase implies.

Whistler and the Bull

Once, in the country, and walking through a field, Whistler suddenly found that a huge bull was making straight towards him. He ran as he had never run before, and succeeded in getting to the other side of the field before the bull got to him. When he reached the other side he saw a farmer, the owner of the field, coolly watching the proceedings. Whistler was furious, and shaking his fist at the farmer, said: "What do you mean, sir, by letting a savage bull like that roam about at large? Do you know who I am, sir? I'm Whistler." "Are you?" replied the farmer, "What's the good of telling me. Why didn't you tell the bull?"



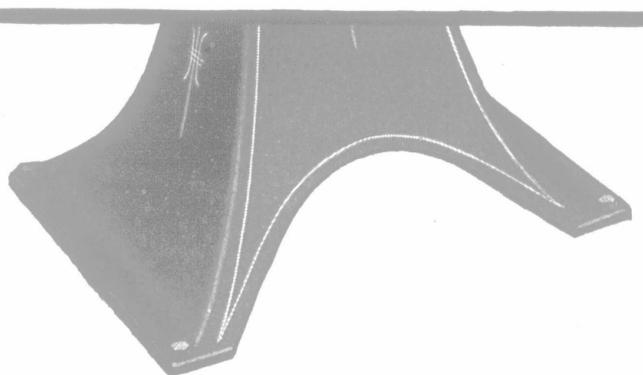
The cream of cream separator prosperity goes to De Laval users

There was never greater need than right now for the best separator, skimming cleanest, having greatest capacity, turning easiest, requiring least care, and producing the most perfect product. In all these respects the De Laval has no equal. Take nothing for granted, simply let it be demonstrated to you. See the local De Laval agent or address the nearest general office.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Limited

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



Brampton Jersey Bulls

We are offering a half dozen young bulls of serviceable age at prices that should clear them fast to make room for our coming importation. These bulls are all from R. O. P. dams and sired by our Bright Prince and Raleigh herd sires.

B. H. BULL & SONS

BRAMPTON ONTARIO

PROSPECT FARM JERSEYS

We have a large herd, and for over 30 years we have used only first-class sires, and are now in a better position than ever before to offer some choice young cows and heifers, "both registered and high grades," due to calve in March and April. They are all in the pink of condition, and the high grades will make ideal family cows. Choice young bulls six months and younger.

R. & A. H. BAIRD, New Hamburg, Ontario. Bell 'Phone

The Edgeley Champion Herd of Jerseys

Our present offering is a year-old bull calf, the 20th May. His two grandams will average 1,100 lbs. butter, and 17,500 lbs. milk. His sire is a son of Sunbeam of Edgeley, and his dam's dam is Fanny of Edgeley. His two grandams won 1st at Guelph, in aged class, in 1916 and 1918, and on re-test in 6 months have given 9,000 lbs. of milk, and are giving 47 lbs. a day now. He is a double grandson of the Champion cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Anybody interested please write at once.

James Bagg & Son, (Woodbridge, C.P.R.; Concord G.T.R.) Edgeley, Ontario

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

Herd headed by Imported Champion Ronwer, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

The Woodview Farm JERSEYS London, Ontario JNO. PRINGLE, Prop

Twenty-five Years Breeding Registered Jerseys and Berkshires

We have bred over one-half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.

HOOD FARM, Lowell, Mass.

JUST JERSEYS
Baldwin's
 REGISTERED
COATICOOK, QUE.

FOR SALE JERSEY BULL

Two-years old, Hood farm breeding. I think this is the best bred bull offered for sale in Canada today. His dam has a record of 10,927 lbs. milk and 617 lbs. of butter as a two-year-old. Also a bull calf and two-year-old heifers. For full particulars, pedigree, price and reason for selling, apply to E. A. SMITH, Maplehurst Jersey Farm, 42 Roseberry Place, St. Thomas, or 'phone 400.

THE NATIONAL AYRSHIRE



SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Thursday, June 12th, 1919

The day following the Annual Meeting of
The Ayrshire Breeders' Association

FIFTY HEAD OF

Real Ayrshire "Tops"

From twenty-five of the best herds in United States
and Canada, personally selected by L. E. Ortiz, Dr. E.
S. Deubler and A. H. Tryon, the Selection Committee
appointed by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

The Greatest Array of Dairy Cattle Ever Assembled

Tuberculin tested and sold subject to 90-day re-test.
For Catalogue (mailed, only on request) address:

ARTHUR H. SAGENDORPH, Box E, Spencer, Mass.



TO BE HELD AT

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Friday, June 13th, 1919

The Day Following the National Sale

50 Ayrshire Cattle

Including a choice consignment of imported animals,
personally selected in Scotland by William Hunter
and Adam Montgomerie.

If you are looking for Type, Beauty, Constitution,
Ability at the Pail, the Best Blood of the Breed, and
want to invest in MONEY-MAKING AYRSHIRES,
attend this sale.

NOTHING BUT THE BEST

The Catalogue tells the story, mailed only on request.

ARTHUR H. SAGENDORPH, Sale Manager, Box E, Spencer, Mass.

FEEDS

We handle Linseed Oil Cake Meal,
Cotton Seed Meal, Feeding Molasses
(in barrels) Gluten Feed, Dairy and
Hog Feeds, Mill Feeds, etc.

SEEDS

Seed Corn—Our Seed Corn is Ontario
Grown from Ontario Grown. You are
assured satisfaction, and the prices are
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thy, Peas, Buckwheat, Turnip Seed,
and Garden Seeds in packets or bulk.

POULTRY FEEDS

Our Poultry Feeds are the best in
quality and price. Ask for samples.

CRAMPSEY & KELLEY
DOVERCOURT ROAD, • TORONTO

Ravensdale Ayrshires

I have on hand at present a dozen
young bulls from R.O.P. dams, and
sired by Auchinbay Sir Andrew
(imp.) or Cherry Bank Fairtrade.
The records of their dams run as
high as 10,310 lbs. THESE ARE
PRICED TO SELL.

W. F. KAY, M.P. Phillipsburg, Quebec

Choice Offering in Ayrshires

AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls
of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires
and dam. Come and see them.
JOHN A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario

Glencairn Ayrshires—Herd established
40 years. Producing
ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of pro-
duction appeals to you, we have heifers all ages
and young bulls for sale. Thos. J. McCormick,
Rockton, Ont. Copetown Station, G.T.R.

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES
Bulls ready for service. Bull calves, some have 7
crosses of R.O.P. blood. Heifers just freshened.
Two-year-olds bred for early fall. Nothing re-
served at present. James Begg & Son, St.
Thomas, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Navel Ill.

Calf did well for a week after birth,
then partially lost the use of his legs.
There is a swelling on the right fore leg
and he throws his head back and seems
to be in pain and moans a good deal.

J. V. H.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate navel
ill, due to a germ that gained the circula-
tion through the navel opening. A re-
covery is doubtful. Give the calf 5
grams of iodide of potassium in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint
new milk as a drench 3 times daily.
Feed on new milk. Dress the navel 3
times daily until healed with a 5 per cent.
solution of carbolic acid in water. Bathe
the swollen parts well with hot water 3
times daily and after bathing rub well
with a liniment made of 1 oz. each of
tincture of iodine and oil of turpentine,
4 oz. tincture of arnica, 3 drams gum
camphor, 8 oz. extract of witch hazel
and alcohol to make a quart. V.

Lump in Back of Throat.

Eight-year-old horse has lump in
back of throat. Food and slime gather
behind lump and he coughs it out.
He slobbers when working, and very
much when he is uneasy or afraid.

What is it? What can I do for it?
Would contaminated water from barn-
yard cause it? R. N. H.

Ans.—We cannot understand this
case, you do not state whether the lump
is in the inside of the month well back
towards the throat or whether it is visible
on the outside. In either case we cannot
understand why, when the masticated
food reaches a position behind the lump
its course downwards can be arrested by
it. If the lump be in the month it will
require an operation by a veterinarian.
If it be visible in the throat from the
outside it can be reduced by rubbing
well once daily with an ointment made
of 2 drams each of iodine and iodide of
potassium mixed with 2 oz. vaseline. It is
possible that such water as you mention
might cause the enlargement. V.

CREAM

We are buyers—still paying war-time prices and giving
our shippers something even more important—
SATISFACTION, Ask any shipper or any banker.

TORONTO CREAMERY COMPANY, LIMITED
9 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Cream Wanted

Ship yours to us, as we must have it to
supply our well-established trade with
good quality butter. Therefore, we are
prepared to pay you highest market
price paid. We furnish cans and
pay express charges. Refer-
ences any bank.

Mutual Dairy & Creamery
743 King Street West
Toronto - Ontario

Cream Wanted

Ship your cream to us. We
pay all express charges. We
supply cans. We remit
daily. We guarantee high-
est market price.

Ontario Creameries
LIMITED LONDON - ONTARIO

Westside Ayrshire Herd—I can price females with records up to 12,000 lbs. milk, and have
one fine young bull, 14 months old, a maternal half-brother of
Snow King, and closely related to Briery 2nd of Springbank and Lady Jane on his sire's side. Also
two young bull calves, with dams giving 65 lbs. per day in mature class and 45 lbs. per day as 3-year-
old. Write, or come and see them.
DAVID A. ASHWORTH, Denfield, R. 2, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Homestead Farm R. O. P. Ayrshires

At the head of our herd at present we have a grandson of the great Jean Armour. He is being used
on the daughters of our former sire Garelaugh Prince Fortune (imp.). We can spare a few R. O. P.
females of this breeding and also have young bulls. MacVicar Bros. Phone 2253, Harrietsville,
Belmont, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

When writing advertisers please mention Advocate.

Jas. Mc

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Cattle

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on request.

E, Spencer, Mass.

ices and giving important — any banker.

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cream to us. We press charges. We ns. We remit guarantee high-price.

Creameries LIMITED ONTARIO

to 12,000 lbs. milk, and have a maternal half-brother of Jane on his sire's side. Also and 45 lbs. per day as 3-year.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Yorkshires

Armour. He is being used e can spare a few R. O. P. Phone 2253, Harrietsville.

tion Advocate.

Gossip.

Jas. McPherson & Sons, Dundalk.

Seven hundred and forty Ontario acres is not often held in one farm in these days of farm labor scarcity but this is the exact size of the tract of land under the holdings of Jas. McPherson & Sons of Dundalk, Ontario, breeders of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. By way of comparison the Shorthorn herd is not quite so extensive as at present the herd does not exceed 90 head. Of these 85 are pure-breds and the grades are so near pure they can easily be called so only they, of course, are not acceptable for registration. In mentioning the grades our aim is to point out the fact that Mr. McPherson in keeping either grades or pure-breds retains only the best, and each and every one of the 85 lots referred to are choice individuals and well worthy of the consideration of intending Shorthorn purchasers. The families represented are chiefly Emilys, Fortunas, Red Rose, and Minas. In most cases they trace to imported cows and the bulls in use during the past ten years include such well known sires as Lord William by a son of Indian Chief (imp.); Broomwell by Premier Earl (imp.); Lord Cecil by Lord Kintore (imp.); Earl Derby by Derby (imp.); Royal Red Blood by Blood Royal and Nonpareil Ramsden. The two latter bulls are the present herd sires and the young things in the present sales list are sired by one or the other of these two sires. There are two red bulls by Royal Red Blood, one a 13-months calf from an Emily cow, and the other a 9-months calf from a Red Rose dam. There are only two more bulls of serviceable age still in the stables both of which are roans and sired by Nonpareil Ramsden. Both calves are just under the year and then there are a half dozen others priced but all are under six months of age, several being only two months old youngsters. Besides the four bulls of serviceable age offered Mr. McPherson is listing a few bred heifers. They are in nice condition and like the bulls are bred from dams that in most instances are good heavy milkers.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Keeping Note Alive.

A holds a note against B, C indores the note, both names being on face of the note. The note being drawn up about thirteen years ago. B has kept the note renewed by paying some on it at different times. C not paying anything would he still be security? W. C. K.

Ans.—No; unless the payment were made expressly as his agent and by his authority, which under the circumstances stated is not likely to be the case.

Spraying Potatoes.

Have you had any experience with a horse potato-spraying machine, for four rows with three nozzles to the row, two nozzles spraying up and one spraying down? Can they be worked satisfactorily with horses, without the use of gasoline? J. E. R.

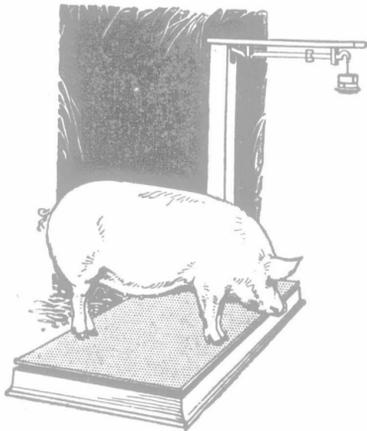
Ans.—These sprayers are satisfactory. We have used them on potatoes and the pressure for spraying is generated by the machine as it is drawn along the row with the team. Thus there is no need of a gasoline engine to work the pump to generate pressure.

Weight of Calves.

I have heard a discussion regarding the weight of calves at birth. Some say that a calf of 75 lbs. is considered to be a good one, while others say that 60 lbs. is the ordinary weight. I had a calf dropped on April 4 which was larger than the average for our herd, and consequently we weighed it. It weighed 120 lbs. and it has since gained 10 lbs. per week. The calf gets its dam's milk twice daily. Is this a good weight? H. C.

Ans.—One hundred-and-twenty pounds is certainly a good weight for a calf and is considerably above the average. The average for all breeds will possibly be from seventy-five to eighty pounds. Of course, it depends considerably on the size of the dam; a large cow will usually drop a bigger calf than a small cow, although this is not always the case.

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Our School Department.

Some Plans for Rural School Gardens.

BY GEO. W. HOFFERD, LONDON NORMAL SCHOOL.

It is a difficult matter to plan a simple school garden to meet even the majority of conditions in a school yard. The guiding principle should be to make the most of the natural surroundings. In selecting a site for your garden study the soil, drainage, relation to sunlight, trees and fences, protection, economy of space, artistic and decorative possibilities, and then plan to make the garden attractive, useful as a school laboratory and bountiful in production. Aim to make your school garden more efficient than the average garden usually found in the community, and manage it so that it will attract the attention and interest not only of the pupils, but of the parents and trustees.

For educational purposes the chief factors are a variety of production, and the nature of the practical work required. Thus, the teacher would do well to arrange that plants which are easily grown should be assigned to Form III and younger pupils. Form IV should be expected to work out such exercises as transplanting seedlings, and successive cropping by planting a later crop between rows of an earlier crop, etc., so that when the first crop is taken up for use, the later plants will come along for fall or winter storage. The idea of thrift may be thus inculcated.

A school garden should emphasize quality more than quantity. The Canadian gardener and farmer has a strong tendency to stress the size and extent of his farm or garden, and has yet to learn the important lesson of intensive farming. This is one reason why a small garden, well worked, will score a higher

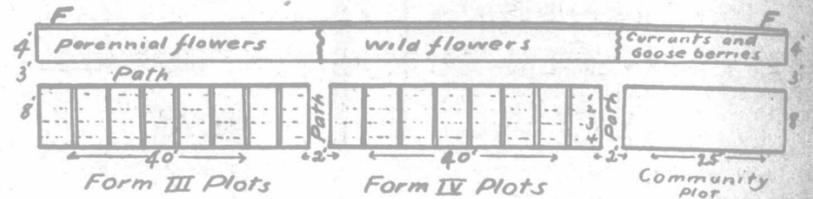


Fig. 1—A Simple Plan Adapted for 16 Pupils. The Individual Plots are 8x5 ft.

Figures I and II are two simple and easily adaptable plans, each fulfilling approximately the regulation area of 6 square rods. In Figure 1, only a narrow strip of land is required, preferably along the north side of the school grounds, where it would not be shaded by the fence during any part of the day. A strip like this is easily and quickly plowed.

Figure II is a wider, but shorter plan, suitable for a corner of the school grounds, preferably along the north side. Both plans emphasize the ideas of individual plots of pleasing proportions, a community or experimental plot, a border of perennials, economy in space for paths, and conservation of moisture. The measurements of the garden should emphasize such units as the chain, the rod and the yard, and arithmetic problems given based on actual measurements made by the pupils in the garden.

Individual plots place a definite responsibility on each pupil, and this usually stimulates interest. Rivalry and ambition to obtain good results and have a neat, clean plot can also be aroused by having each pupil plant for example, one row of tomatoes, one of potatoes, one of

number of points than one twice the size allowed to run to weeds or producing poorly developed garden truck.

The community plot can be used to awaken another kind of interest in which the planning and care of the teacher are most prominent from a point of view of scientific agriculture. All the pupils, especially those of Form IV should keep records of the experimental investigations carried on. Various problems may be studied such as crop rotation, value of different kinds of fertilizers, ways of training up tomato plants, testing out different varieties of potatoes, carrots, cabbage, beets, cauliflower, parsnips, radishes, wheat, oats, barley, or the growing of garden seeds from biennials, etc. The eradication of weeds and such control of plant growth by mulching, thinning, etc., as may be necessary to obtain the best economic results should be emphasized through the school garden and this community plot.

The hardy perennial border should be an important feature of the garden and prove a never ending source of pleasure to the pupils and teacher. The plans

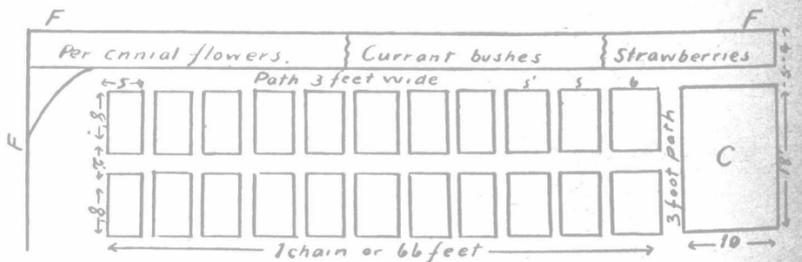


Fig. 11—A School Garden Plan Adapted for 22 Pupils. F Represents a fence, and C the Community Plot.

beets or carrots, etc., these being so placed in each plot that one long row will run across all the plots of the form, as indicated in Fig. 1, rows 1, 2, 3, 4. All the pupils should plant their part of the long row of each variety at the same time under the teacher's supervision. Then, if all have the same chance, the results will be according to the pupil's care and diligence. Each pupil will be constantly comparing his plot with the plots of the others in his form. Discussion will naturally arise among the pupils themselves as to why one plot is better than another, etc. The plan of Fig. 2 can be similarly worked out for planting rows 20 to 24 inches apart the full length of the garden across the plots.

Another plan, very economical, but less definite, is coming into considerable favor. By it the whole garden area is left like a farmer's field without any paths and the crop is planted in straight rows the full length of the garden. Each pupil is then given charge of a piece of each row marked off by stakes.

place this border along the fence with a depth of four feet, but the size may vary according to the conditions and purposes of the garden. Certainly the garden should have this border. Why not plan to have such a beauty spot even 5 to 8 feet wide? Then the edge along the path might have a sweeping curved outline, which would add much to the relief and attractive appearance, according to the principle that curved lines are more pleasing than straight outlines and edges.

The above plans, though simple if carried out by an interested teacher, should succeed in making the pupils realize some fundamental principles underlying farm operations, and render them capable of thinking and investigating for themselves. Such a practical study of agriculture will aid vastly in the pupils' mental development, and will immeasurably increase their pleasure in school and farm life. This being the case fewer of those who have been brought up on the farm will be inclined to leave it.

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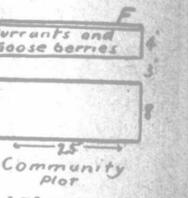
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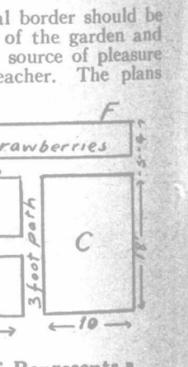
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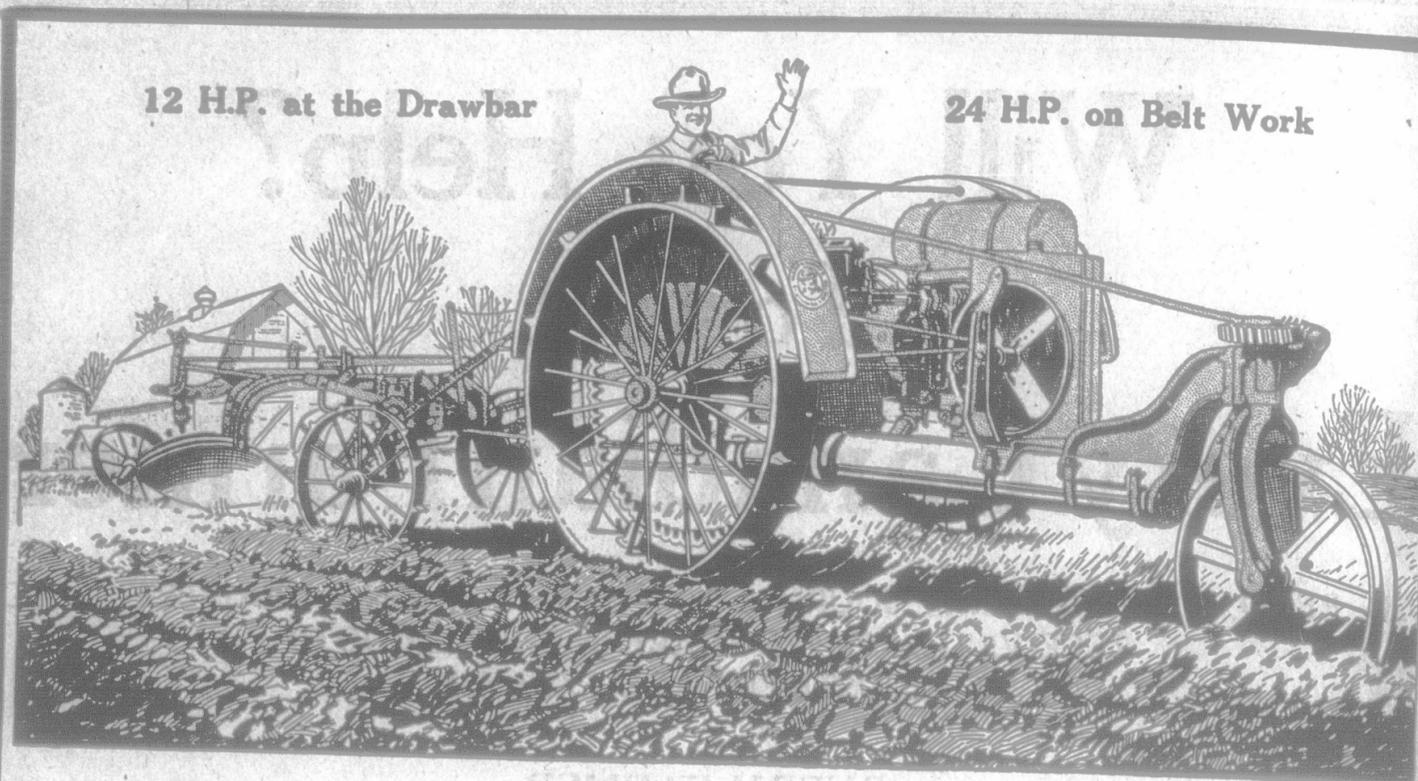
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