

APRIL 29, 1920

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



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

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LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 6, 1920.

No. 1441



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for the little ones must be nutritious as well as appetizing.

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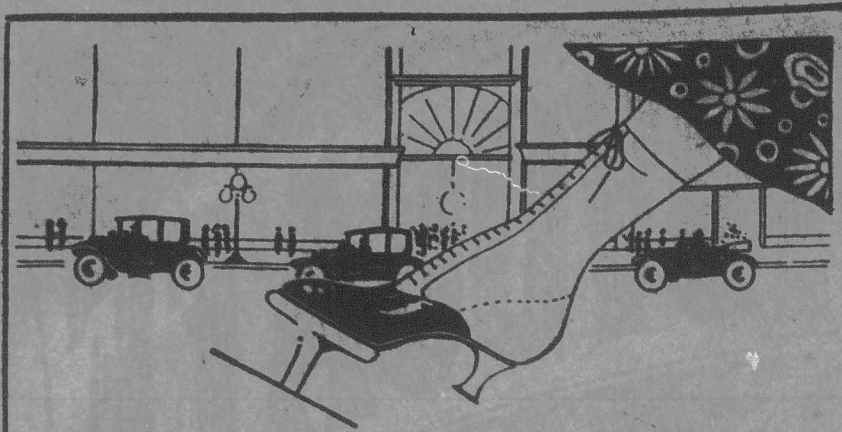
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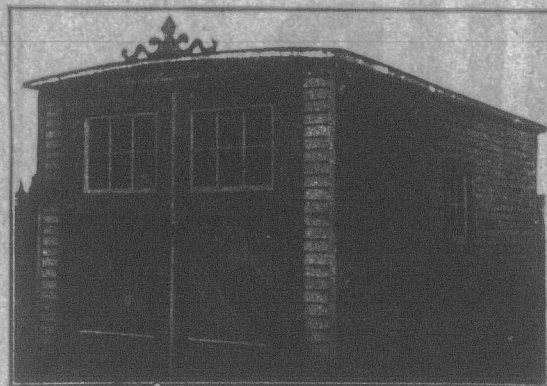
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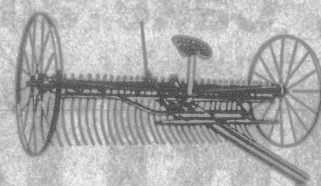
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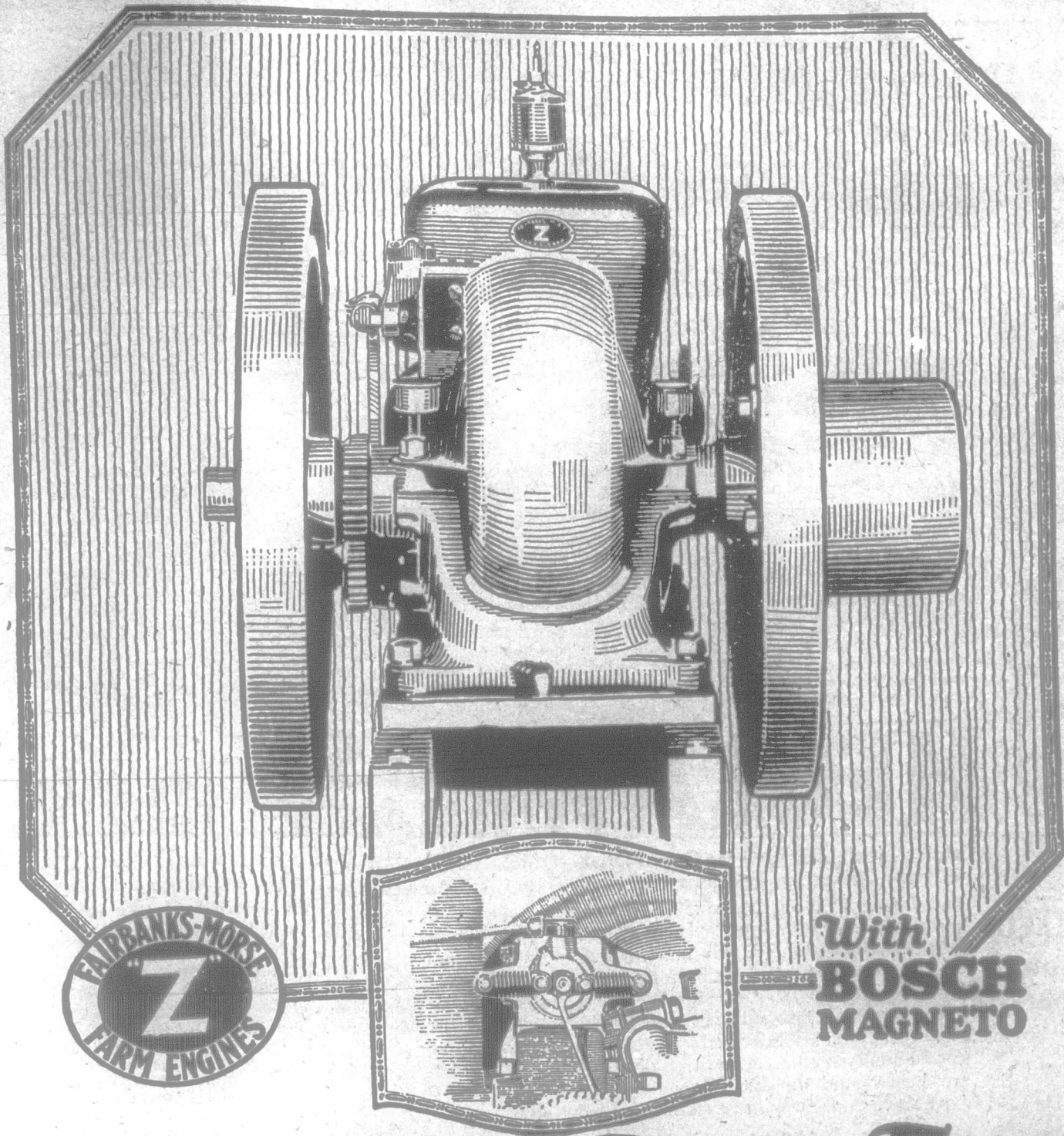


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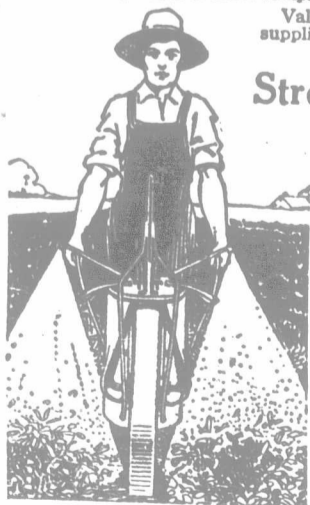
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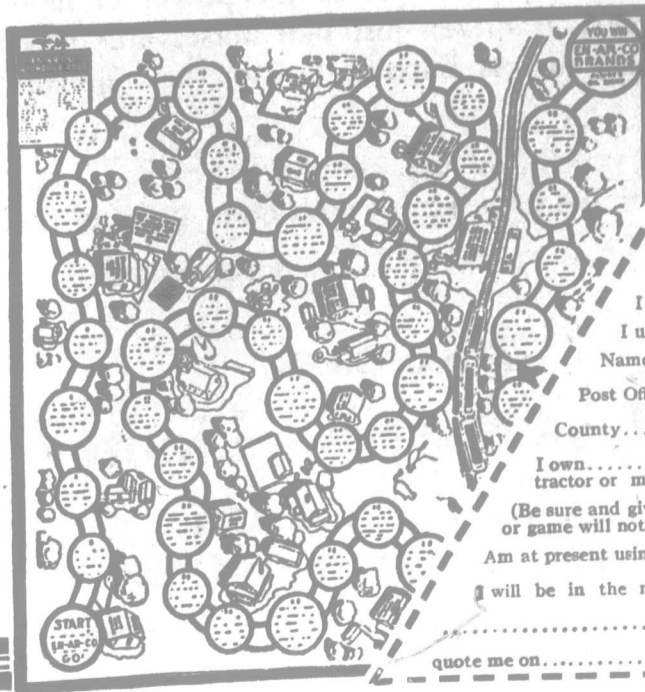
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Note—if desired, you can use the "drag behind" or horse-drawn implements you now have the same as with other types of tractors.

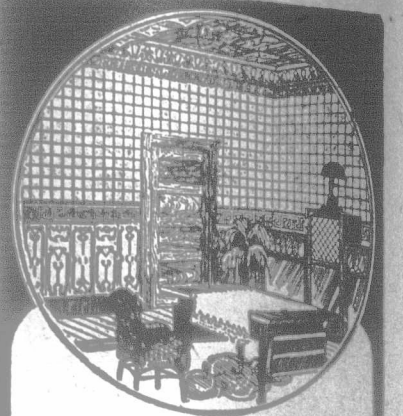
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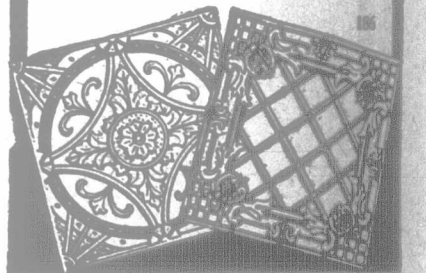


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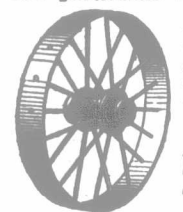
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How much easier to load and haul around the farm with a low wagon that won't sink in the soft soil and spoil the ground or tire out the horses! There's a Tudhope-Anderson Wide Tire Steel Wheel for your truck-wagon.

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The integrity of this Company—makers of good and non-misrepresented fence—stands back of the statement that fencing conditions are abnormal. The Canadian farmer faces not only an acute fence shortage, but higher prices as well. When we ask you to order now, we do so in your behalf.

Orders placed now will be shipped in the order of their receipt—and at the prices quoted herewith.

Order now for Spring delivery—please!

FREIGHT-PAID PRICES ON IDEAL FENCE, GATES, BRACE WIRE, BARBED WIRE, ETC.
Shipped direct from factory to farm on all orders of \$20.00 or over, except on electric lines. Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office Order or Express Order



Heavy "IDEAL" Fence

Made throughout of Full Gauge No. 9 evenly Galvanized Hard Steel Wire. Carried in stock in 20, 30 and 40-rod rolls.

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No. 842	8 line wires, 42 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Per Rod.....	80c	83c	86c
No. 8470	8 line wires, 47 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per Rod.....	76c	79c	82c
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No. 1050	10 line wires, 50 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8, 8, 8. Per Rod.....	\$1.00	\$1.04	\$1.09

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Made throughout of Hard Steel Wire, evenly Galvanized. Carried in stock in 20, 30 and 40-rod rolls.

No. 630	6 line wires, 30 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Per Rod.....	41c	42c	43c
No. 641	6 line wires, 41 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 10. Per Rod.....	42c	43c	44c
No. 6410	Same as Style No. 641 with uprights 22 inches apart. Per Rod.....	40c	42c	43c
No. 726	7 line wires, 26 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6. Per Rod.....	45c	46c	48c
No. 7261	Same as Style No. 726 but with uprights 8 inches apart. Per Rod.....	53c	55c	57c
No. 7266	Same as Style No. 726 but with uprights 6 inches apart. Per Rod.....	59c	61c	63c
No. 742	7 line wires, 42 inches high, stays 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire. Spacing 6, 7, 7, 8, 8. Per Rod.....	51c	54c	56c
No. 834	8 line wires, 34 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3½, 4, 4, 5, 6½, 8. Per Rod.....	54c	56c	57c
No. 936	9 line wires, 36 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 4½, 5, 5½, 6. Per Rod.....	56c	58c	61c
No. 949	9 line wires, 49 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8. Per Rod.....	62c	64c	66c
No. 1150	11 line wires, 50 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Per Rod.....	71c	73c	75c
No. 1448	14 line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 5½, 6. Per Rod.....	83c	85c	88c

"IDEAL" Poultry Fence

Top and bottom wires No. 9, all others No. 13. Carried in stock in 10 and 20-rod rolls.

No. 1848	18 bar, 48 inches high, cross-bars 8 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing, from bottom up, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 3, 3, 3½, 3½, 4, 4½, 5. Per Rod.....	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15
No. 2060	20 bar, 60 inches high, cross-bars 8 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing, from bottom up, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 3, 3, 3½, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6. Per Rod.....	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25

"IDEAL" Lawn Fence and Lawn Gates

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Improved "IDEAL" Farm Gates

Horizontal wires all No. 9, only 6 inches apart. Uprights No. 12 wire, 6 inches apart. Diagonals No. 13, furnish a strong, close mesh chicken-proof and pig-proof. New patented brace tightener and latch—the biggest gate improvements in years.

Length, feet	Height, inches	Old Ontario south of North Bay	New Ontario and Quebec	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island
3	36	\$4.00	\$4.20	\$4.40
3	42	4.25	4.45	4.70
3	48	4.50	4.75	4.95
3½	36	4.25	4.45	4.80
3½	42	4.50	4.75	4.95
3½	48	4.75	5.00	5.25
4	48	5.00	5.25	5.50
10	36	8.50	8.75	9.10
10	42	8.75	9.00	9.35
10	48	9.00	9.25	9.65
12	42	9.50	10.00	10.45
12	48	9.75	10.25	10.75
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16	48	11.00	11.50	12.00

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14 feet long, 51 inches high, each.....	9.50	10.00	10.45

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Ideal Fence Stretchers, each.....	12.50	13.75	14.20
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Galv. Staples in 25-lb. boxes.....	2.20	2.30	2.40
Galv. Staples in 100-lb. boxes.....	8.00	8.30	8.60
No. 9 Brace Wire, per 25 lbs.....	2.10	2.40	2.50
No. 9 Brace Wire, per 100 lbs.....	7.35	7.65	7.95
No. 9 Coiled Spring Wire, per 100 lbs.....	7.40	7.70	8.00

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4-pt. 4" Galv. Cabled, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.00	\$8.25	\$8.50
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2-pt. 5" Galv. Cabled, per 80-rod spool.....	6.40	6.65	6.90

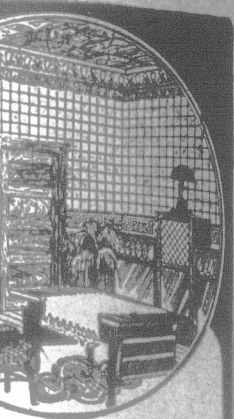
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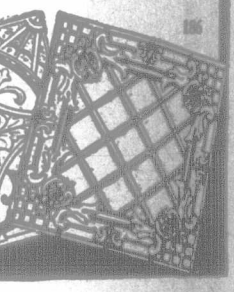
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 6, 1920.

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EDITORIAL.

Spring came but she forgot to bring Seeding with her.

Grow plenty of silage crops. The long winters require large stores of succulent fodder.

Be liberal with the clover seed! It costs money we know, but you cannot afford to deprive the farm of it.

Had more overalls been in use during the last few years there would be less need of resorting to them now by way of demonstration.

Brighten up the buildings with a good coat of paint; it will preserve them and add wonderfully to the appearance of your property.

Many townspeople are getting into overalls for the first time, and the one result sure to accrue is that the price to those who have always used them will be considerably increased.

Practically every farm should maintain 100 hens, and the time to start building up a profitable flock is in the spring. One hen to the acre, and 100 eggs per hen is a good standard for the average farm.

There is an old saying that "lightning doesn't strike twice in the same place," and on the strength of this maxim many were expecting an early spring in 1920. The old maxims and signs are no longer reliable.

The farm survey report carried in our last issue shows that, on the average, 100-acre farms in Western Ontario are returning a labor income of \$802. A good many farmers might like to change places with the hired man and accept his income which is earned with labor only and carries no worry or responsibility.

He is a wise man indeed who has it definitely settled in his own mind just what he would do in case of fire in the dwelling or buildings. Many a small blaze could be extinguished if the proper equipment were at hand and everyone knew just what to do and how to do it. Every farmer is his own fireman, and should be prepared for any emergency.

It has been predicted that Ontario will be the first Province to make provision for the eight-hour day, for the reason that she is the biggest industrial Province and because the Labor party possesses the balance of power in the Provincial Legislature. What we need in Ontario is more work instead of less. Increased production is no longer a matter of patriotism, but it is the serious need of the country at the present time.

It is gratifying to know that the plans of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the encouragement of butter grading in Ontario seem to be progressing fairly satisfactorily. Last year Canada exported \$8,000,000 worth of creamery butter, but this industry could be developed so that Ontario alone could export much more than this if we were able to compete on the world's market with a uniform, first-class graded product.

Those amendments proposed by the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature for the further protection of sheep owners are badly needed. Farmers will never make good legislators, however, until they can look at things from a viewpoint a little broader than is necessary to merely keep an eye on the dog tax revenue collected by the township council. The sheep industry in Ontario is far more important than a few extra dollars yearly for a few townships.

Bringing the Feed Act Home.

It is now altogether probable that the Act governing the inspection and sale of live-stock feeds will at last be handed over to the Department of Agriculture to administer. For several years there has been a Bill in the files of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture waiting for a suitable time to present itself, and the Minister of Agriculture, Honorable Dr. Tolmie, is to be complimented upon taking the stand that this Bill should be brought to light and allowed to replace that unfortunate Act that has been kicked about from the Department of Inland Revenue to Trade and Commerce, and finally to the Department of Public Health.

There is no other logical place for an Act concerning feeds than under the protection and administration of the Agricultural Department. Furthermore, in the Seed Branch, under Mr. Clark, there has been developed an analytical service which no other department has, and the seed inspectors can at the same time be feed inspectors, thus reducing considerably the cost of administration and increasing its efficiency.

We understand that the new Bill is much more comprehensive than its predecessor, and that mixed feeds must undergo examination and be approved before going on the market. It will also likely provide for standard feeds mixed according to Government recipes, so it will not matter what firm prepares them they will be alike in contents and analysis.

There is another Statute known as The Fertilizers Act which should also be handed over to the Department of Agriculture. This Act, too, has been kicked about from the Department of Inland Revenue, and Trade and Commerce to the Department of Public Health, where it is a stranger absolutely. It is only reasonable to expect that the Department of Agriculture should administer this Act, and it is to be hoped that when the feed Act is properly adopted by the Department of Agriculture, its half-brother, The Fertilizers Act, will not be long in finding a home with it.

A New Use of the Strike Weapon.

One of the most encouraging statements emanating from the ranks of labor was recently made by Tom Moore, President of the Dominion Traders and Labor Congress, when he intimated that the time is coming when the strike weapon will be used to combat high prices rather than to obtain higher wages and shorter hours. Labor and capital have had the field largely to themselves, while farmers and the so-called middle classes have been obliged to take what fell from the rich man's table. Strikes without end have shortened working hours and raised wages, but the striker has awakened the next morning to find the living costs increased to such an extent by the concession he had gained the day before that the fruits of victory were plucked by others, and he was no better off. Agreements have not been worth the paper written on; uncertainty has prevailed everywhere and all the time; production has been alarmingly decreased, and as a consequence the cost of living has gone kiting skyward. More than half the population have been innocent by-standers, suffering all the time from the results of these industrial battles, but unable to intervene or escape the inevitable consequences of the struggle.

Whether the "overall" fad accomplishes anything or not, it indicates that the endurance of the buying public is just about exhausted; the limit has been reached; something is about to break.

The strike weapon should never be used when it is possible to adjust matters by arbitration, but if labor will agree to an honest day's pay for an honest day's work and then demand that prices come down out of the skies, they will have 95 per cent. of Canada's population right with them.

Men, Not Millions Needed.

A recent press despatch credits Honorable R. H. Grant, Minister of Education for Ontario, as saying that "instead of bringing in estimates for hundreds of thousands of dollars for educational purposes, we will have to talk and deal in millions." The Minister at the same time elaborated on the poor attendance of pupils at rural schools, saying that "in 1919 Ontario had, out of a total of 5,757 rural schools, 5 schools with an average attendance of 1 pupil; 12 schools with an average attendance of 2; 35 schools with 3; 46 schools with 4; 79 schools with 5; 479 schools with 6, and 1,400 schools with less than 10 pupils."

While the Minister is justified in putting forth every effort to improve educational facilities in the country schools, it should be borne in mind that these empty schools are more the result of unfavorable economic conditions than of poor educational facilities. To fill these schools we should have families in the all too many empty houses found on side-roads and concessions throughout Ontario. We need a rejuvenated agriculture; an industry to which young men are turning in pursuit of a life's occupation. In Hon. Mr. Grant's mind, probably, everything revolves around education, as in Hon. Mr. Biggs' mind everything revolves around good roads. It will keep the Premier and Hon. Mr. Smith, Provincial Treasurer, scratching to find millions of dollars where hundreds of thousands were found before, and our legislators should not forget that first of all agriculture must be made attractive. To this end the Provincial and Dominion Governments must co-operate. Millions may help to make our rural schools better, and there is need of it, but young families in the school sections are needed to fill the empty seats and put names on the registers.

Dehorning and Flesh Bruises.

The Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers calls attention to the great loss in meat products from bruises in the flesh, and points out that "over 70,000 pounds of meat a year are actually reported at inspected Canadian packing plants alone as wasted through bruises in the flesh." We are also told that "most of the bruises are caused by the animals' horns while in transit from the farm to the market and abattoir." Attention is also drawn to the fact that aside from meat actually bruised, the quarters from which it is taken are much reduced in appearance and hence in salability. "Probably one in every five cattle brought on Canadian stock yards suffers from injury which could be prevented were dehorning commonly practiced," we are told, and we are also informed that "the packer's buyer necessarily takes the loss into account and the farmer who sells cattle takes the risk and a lower price."

With much that is said by the Council we are in entire agreement and we certainly agree that dehorning is a profitable practice where animals are intended for slaughter. We are glad that Departments of Agriculture and the packers are beginning to interest themselves actively in this matter and feel sure that their efforts will meet with success, especially now that farmers themselves are actively engaged in marketing their own stock. With more acquaintance of marketing methods, farmers will quickly see the advantage of dehorning. But the packers, too, should give their attention to a bad practice on the yards that certainly must cause a great deal of bruised flesh. Anyone who has been on the yards and observed the unmerciful manner in which cattle are clubbed and mauled about can readily understand how part of the meat at least is wasted. In fact, the matter is referred to as follows in the annual review of the Toronto and Montreal yards by the Live-Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture: "There is also the inhuman and in-

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THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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sensible practice of clubbing stock, jamming them in car doors and gateways and causing bad bruising. This bruising is a direct loss in parts of meat that have to be cut away besides reducing the value of the remainder of the carcass. An example, possibly extreme, occurred on December 30, 1919, when out of seventy-six cattle slaughtered there were twelve hundred and forty pounds of bruised parts trimmed and on account of the mutilation, the balance of the carcasses were sold for \$2 per hundred less than they would have brought if in prime condition. A great deal of loss from bad handling has been caused by stock-yard employees, but there has been of late an effort to correct this abuse at the yards."

There should be close co-operation between the farmer, the buyer, the packer and the Government to reduce waste from this cause to the minimum. If farmers want the best prices for live stock sent to the yards they should practice dehorning, but the stock yards companies and packers should use every effort to reduce losses from clubbing and other forms of rough treatment.

Where Farmers Struck Oil.

By ALLAN McDIARMID.

It has been said that one-half the world has no idea of how the other half lives, and probably, it's as near the truth as the majority of general statements of the kind. What we are going to do is to carry it a little further and say that the farmers of this part of the country haven't usually, a very clear knowledge of the condition in which the farmers of other countries exist. Existence is the word that best fits the case in too many lands. Living, in its best sense, is something they have not yet attained to. Taken as a class, farmers are still very much subject to the whims of nature, and depend almost entirely on "luck" or chance, for their means of living. There are great opportunities for science to help agriculture, if inventors and thinkers would devote more of their attention to this, the most important and universal of the professions. Man could have almost complete control of the weather, I feel sure, if he would just set to work in earnest to secure it.

What has started me thinking along this line is the reports I have been reading and the stories I have heard, of what has been taking place down in Central West Texas during the past two or three years. Greater changes have been seen by the people living there, during that time, than in all their previous existence.

Central Texas has good soil but not good enough to raise crops without rain. And that is one thing that

they can never be certain of getting. The crops and the live-stock may all be looking like the picture of prosperity in the spring, but before fall it can be and often has, turned to a picture of despair. The rain had failed to come.

Too often they are visited by hail-storms, instead of the rain they are looking for, and again dry winds come and crops have been blown clean out of the ground when half grown. The loose soil of the country makes this possible. Two or three good crops would make the farmers independent, and this fact has kept the people in the country, living on hope—and credit.

In 1915 there was a complete failure in certain sections. In 1916 these sections were more numerous and in 1918 the grass never even came up in the spring, anywhere in this district. The farmers had to get out at last, or starve. A good many of them came very near it. Thousands of them moved out in wagons, and men, women and children, by the trainload, left for the cities to work in munition factories. But the change we have spoken about was coming. And the few who waited were there to meet it when it arrived.

Oil was struck right in the centre of this ruined district. And, in a few weeks, weather conditions became a matter of very little importance to the now returning population. One of the first wells drilled proved to be what they call a "gusher", and in a short time it was pouring out one thousand barrels a day of high-quality petroleum.



White-hearts.

Millionaires began coming in from the East and leasing lands from the farmers at twenty-five cents, to one dollar, an acre. It is said that this money actually kept some of these men from starving. The months that followed were typical of the regular Western boom. There was no accommodation for the men who crowded into the territory. They had to wrap themselves in blankets, when night came, and sleep on the ground. Scores of them died of influenza. But the leasing went on. Automobiles were smashed, on the so-called roads, by men who cared for nothing if they could only lease a section of the oil-lands. Food was scarce and lines were formed behind every stool in the restaurants by those who were willing to wait for hours, sometimes, for a chance to get a bite to eat.

And all this meant the beginning of a new day for the farmers, who were the owners of practically every foot of these oil-lands. Many of them got more for the lease of their property than they had paid outright for it in the first place. Hundreds of millions of dollars were spent in this lease-speculation. Prospecting for oil and well-drilling spread to other parts of the State until now it is said that there are not less than 5,000 wells drilled or contracted for in Texas. Some of these "holes in the ground" cost \$100,000 each, but the average is about \$30,000. And many of them never produce a drop of oil. About one-third of them are expected to give returns on the investment. It is a good example of Twentieth Century gambling. A few millionaires and hundreds of "dead-brokers" will be the final result of the game. This, of course, refers to the speculators. The farmers and wage-earners have profited, as a class.

But oil wasn't the only thing that was coming to these farmers who had stuck to their farms in spite of all their set-backs. In the first month of 1919 more rain fell than in the whole of the previous year. Everything that was sowed or planted did well last year throughout the whole of West Texas and sold for high prices. The country is "full of money". Some rather funny things happen among these "newly rich" people. A returned newspaper man says: "One sees country women dressed like Christmas trees. Silly boys wreck high-priced cars to 'show off'. Some have moved into little near-by towns thinking they are in cities where they can 'do society'. Some have built extravagant homes that would give an architect delirium tremens."

But these are exceptions. Most of the country people have remained country people, and they are using their money to put up better farm buildings,

to build silos, to buy improved stock, as well as contributing liberally to the local schools, churches and hospitals. For the majority the standard of living has been raised, as it always will be where prosperity comes to a people with common-sense.

What has happened in Texas is that the better part of the State is now in a position to contribute a tremendous amount of produce to the nation's market every year, whereas in the past its farm business has been what some have termed an "agricultural gamble." The oil-wells have insured the farms of Central Texas. The farmer will not now be starved out by a year or two of dry weather.

Almost everything comes to those who wait—and who keep working while they're at it. Even the weather will finally accommodate the persistent man.

Nature's Diary.

By A. BROOKER SLUGH, M.A.

A plant which is common in our spring woods is the Whitehearts, also known by the rather ludicrous and not at all euphonious name of Dutchman's Breeches. The white, yellow-tipped flowers swing gracefully from the stem, and the feathery compound leaves are bluish-green. The flower-stalks and leaves spring from a cluster of little tubers, crowded together to form a scaly bulb, which contain the nourishment stored up for their early development.

The nectar which is secreted in two long processes of the middle stamens is not available to honey-bees, whose tongues are only 6 millimeters (a millimeter is 1/25 of an inch) long, but can be reached by the bumblebees with their tongues 8 millimeters in length, and these insects are the chief agents in bringing about cross-pollination.

Another spring blossom, which is very common throughout Ontario, Western Quebec and in some parts of the Maritime Provinces, is the Yellow Adder's-tongue. This species occurs in large patches in the Maple and Beech woods, and in these patches there are more plants with single leaves than plants with two leaves and flowers. The reason for this is readily understood if we examine its method of propagation. If we dig down below the mottled twin leaves, and follow the white stem carefully for several inches, we come to the corm, which is a modified underground stem much like a bulb but not made up of layers. Now when a seed of the Yellow Adder's-tongue germinates it produces a tiny plant with a single narrow leaf and at the end of the stem, just beneath the surface of the soil, a tiny corm, about one-fifth of an inch long and one-eighth of an inch in diameter is formed. During the next spring this little corm sends out from one to five underground stems, each of which grows downward in a slanting direction. While these stems are growing a single leaf is sent up above the soil. This leaf is broader than the one produced during the first year. In the following spring the corm sends out three or four underground stems, which grow obliquely downward, and a corm is developed on the tip of each of these stems. While this is taking place a single leaf appears above ground. The corms at the end of these stems become large and the parent corm is entirely absorbed. During the fourth spring, each of these corms sends up a single leaf, and in the fifth year, from the seed, they send up two leaves and flower-stalk. In the fifth year, and in every succeeding year as long as the plant lives, the corm gives off from one to three corms in immediate connection with itself so that no further deepening goes on. In the following years the plant produces a flower about every other year. This method of underground reproduction thus results in the formation of many plants from a single seed.

The flower of the Yellow Adder's-tongue has a three-sided ovary, (which, when the seeds are ripe, splits into three sections), six stamens, three petals and three sepals. In the flowers of this species, as in those of most of the members of the Liliaceae or Lily Family, the petals and sepals are similar in size and appearance, and are collectively known as the perianth.

As the season progresses the mottled leaves fade to a plain pale green and by midsummer they have disappeared completely.

The Yellow Adder's-tongue does not set many seeds, but we can see that because of its vegetative method of reproduction it does not require very many seeds to ensure the perpetuation of the species.

This species is quite frequently called "Dog-tooth Violet," a name so absolutely senseless and misleading that it is a wonder how it originated and why anybody persists in using it.

A little bird which may often be met with in damp woodlands, hopping about over mossy logs and stumps, is the Winter Wren. This species is much like the familiar little House Wren, but is still smaller and has an even shorter tail. The song of the Winter Wren is a very beautiful one, being a high yet liquid trill, ending on several very fine high notes.

Everyone is wondering whether prices are going to go up still higher, and whether prices are going to go down, and whether the price of farm products will go down faster than the prices of other commodities. The wise farmer is one who secures all possible information about the condition of world markets for farm products, canvasses the labor market as intelligently as he can, and then goes ahead on his own best judgment. It is all very well to use the other fellow's information, but his opinions about your business are not always reliable.

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MAY 6, 1920

THE HORSE.

Renewed Life in the Horse Market.

During the last few months there has been an unmistakable awakening in the horse market and throughout the last few weeks it has been even more pronounced. Last fall most of the good draft horses were picked up for the lumber woods, city dray work or for export, and it has been increasingly difficult all winter to obtain good, sound drafters weighing over 1,400 pounds. There are still plenty of horses in the country and many breeders are disposed to look doubtfully on any signs of increased activity in the horse trade. The great trouble now is the superfluity of alleged draft horses that, in reality, are only agricultural horses or farm chunks. We have been breeding the go-between kind, not heavy enough for real draft work, and still with blood a little too cold for express or delivering purposes. They fit in fairly well for farm work and, in fact, many farmers do not care for the real 1,600-pound horse on soft land; nevertheless, to make horse breeding profitable we must compromise somewhat and keep an eye singled to the market which will take good teams off our hands before they wear out on the farm. We have seen plenty of teams weighing 3,600 or 3,700 pounds that stand up so well under farm conditions and give such splendid service on the heavy implements now in use that it is a real pleasure to work them. If we breed the right kind of heavy horses they will measure up to any requirement of the farm and still be useful for transportation or construction work anywhere. If mares of good type are bred to mature stallions, weighing over 1,800 pounds, there will still be sufficient horses of handy farm weights to fill all requirements and we shall have a greater supply of real drafters for the market. The 1,500-pound stallion is too small for service in this country, and should not be tolerated. The Live-Stock Branch are very reasonable when they take the stand that premium horses must measure up to certain weights as well as comply with certain standards of quality. They maintain that premium stallions, in ordinary breeding condition, should comply with the following requirements as to weight: Three-year-olds, at least 1,650 pounds; four-year-olds, at least 1,750 pounds; five-year-olds or over, well over 1,800 pounds. These horses must, of course, be of good quality—weight is not everything. With this line of breeding for two or three generations we would become possessed of a better type of breeding stock and farmers would all the time be turning off good mares and geldings that will stand up under the labor imposed on them.

There is no question now about the demand for mares and geldings weighing 1,500 pounds and over, well-broken and sound. There will be no question about it in the future.

Considering the support the horse industry has had in Canada it is in a healthy condition. Canada has gone motor-mad and there has been no individual or agricultural institution willing to spend a little time or money in demonstrating the usefulness of the horse, and telling the country about it. Why should not our agricultural colleges be experimenting with the horse and testing its efficiency? If horses cannot stand up in competition with other power then we ought to know it. Horses are the servant of man, but if something else will serve him better, that "something else" will rightfully be given first place. However, we are of the opinion that horses are still trumps, and there should be a concerted effort to place the equine tribe back on the high plane it has heretofore occupied in the animal world.

He is a poor sportsman indeed who does not like a good horse and the breeders in Canada are as good sportsmen as can be found anywhere. The fact of the matter is, we have had a raw deal in the horse game during the last five years which has had the same effect as a cold blanket. The best thing to do now is forget it and start afresh determined to breed good animals and stand by the horse with some noticeable degree of pride and enthusiasm.

LIVE STOCK.

Eastern Canada Live-Stock Union Meets.

On April 24, the adjourned annual meeting of the Eastern Canada Live-Stock Union was held in Toronto. Some of the members present expressed themselves strongly in favor of making the Union more effective in the interests of Canadian live stock than it has been heretofore. H. S. Arkell, Live-Stock Commissioner, and W. R. Reek, Assistant Live-Stock Commissioner, were present. Mr. Arkell urged the Union to co-operate with his Branch in furthering live-stock production, and in improving the quality of the beef cattle marketed. It was pointed out that the quality must be improved in order that a satisfactory and permanent market may be secured. Reference was made to the increase in the number of animals affected with tuberculosis. It was claimed that the disease has doubled the past ten years. It was hoped that some plan would be worked out which would lead to the reduction of disease in Canadian live stock. There is much work for a good, live organization to do, but so far since its initial organization the Eastern Canada Live-Stock Union has not shown much sign of life. It is to be hoped that the officers elected will make an effort to make the organization of practical

use to the live-stock industry from now on. John Gardhouse, the President, was appointed to go to Ottawa to meet the President of the Western Union, the members of the Live-Stock Branch, and the packers, to thoroughly discuss the question of tuberculosis eradication and if possible to formulate some method of combating this menace to the live-stock industry. The officers elected were: President, John Gardhouse; First Vice-President, J. D. Brien; Second Vice-President, F. L. Fuller, Nova Scotia; Third Vice-President, R. R. Ness, Quebec; Secretary, H. Smith, Hamilton. The Executive consists of Geo. Pepper, R. W. E. Burnaby, Peter Christie, J. E. Brethour, and J. H. Saunders.



A Two-year-old Suffolk Punch Stallion.

Canadian Wool Growers Secure a Field Man.

The work of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, has increased to such an extent that the directors decided that a field man, to keep in touch with the growers and different provincial wool growers' organizations, would be of great benefit to the Company. They have been fortunate in their choice of a man. Professor W. H. J. Tisdale, of the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, has been secured and he will have all Canada as his scope in sheep and wool work. Professor Tisdale has resigned his former position and will be located at the head office of the Wool Growers, Toronto. He is recognized as an authority on sheep husbandry, and his experience will undoubtedly be of great value to both the producers of wool and the Co-operative Company.

Professor Tisdale was raised on a farm near Paris, Ontario, and after securing a public and high school education, entered the Ontario Agricultural College



The Boy and the Orphan Lamb.

in 1909, and graduated in the spring of 1913. While at College he took an active interest in organization and executive work, being president of his class, president of the athletic association, and class representative of the literary executive. He was a member of the on the literary executive. He was a member of the college live-stock judging team which represented the College at the International, Chicago, and at graduation was awarded a scholarship. After graduating he was in Agricultural Representative in Peel County, but in 1914 he joined the staff of the Saskatchewan University, and during the six years gave special attention to the sheep industry of Western Canada.

At Carpenter & Ross' initial sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Chicago, 121 head made an average of \$1,534. The top price was \$4,100 for the four-year-old cow, Etheria of Maisemore, and her heifer calf. H. Fraleigh of Forest, secured thirteen head with which to strengthen his already good herd of Doddies. These cattle were imported from Scotland.

The Pasture Program.

Stockmen look forward to the time when the cattle and sheep can be turned on grass, largely because it materially lessens the chores. Then, too, feeding in the open on nature's diet is particularly beneficial to the stock. After several months in the stable, on dry feed, cattle usually pick up quickly and take on a bloom peculiar to thrifty stock when they go on pasture. While there is a saving of labor, it is considered that from the actual feed standpoint pasturing is more expensive than feeding in the stable. Twelve acres will grow more fodder, especially of corn, hay or roots, than will be produced on twelve acres of pasture. However, considerable value must be placed on the benefit the animal derives from fresh grass. It is not always an easy matter to supply sufficient pasture during the entire season and grow enough grain and roughage to store for winter use. The best laid plans are sometimes upset by failure to get a catch of clover, or by a drouth in mid-summer which dries up the plants. If a pasture field has a never-failing spring in it and a few trees to furnish shade for the stock during the heat of the day, the owner is fortunate indeed as the animals will do better than if they are forced to remain in the heat and to go without water from morning until night. A blue-grass sod on river flats gives strong, rich pasture and stays fresh pretty much throughout the season. However, comparatively few are so favorably situated for pasture conditions. The blue grass does supply good feed on the high lands, but it will dry during the heat of summer. In seeding to a permanent pasture, the Kentucky blue grass, meadow fescue, tall oat grass, orchard grass, timothy, alsike, and sometimes clover and alfalfa, may advisedly be sown, making in all from twenty to twenty-four pounds per acre. The advantage of the clover is that it will furnish feed while some of the other grasses are becoming established. Orchard grass gives early and late pasture, and may be sown in fields to be left for this purpose. It does not make particularly good hay. On a good many farms the pasture field works in with the rotation. In such cases it would not pay to go to the expense of sowing some of the seeds above mentioned. For all-round feed the clovers are the best, but, owing to the uncertainty of the clover catching, it is customary to sow a few pounds of timothy to the acre along with it. It is not an uncommon occurrence for the meadows to be so much winter killed that it would be useless to leave them. This upsets the regular program and some are at a loss to know how to arrange their crops to best advantage so as to have sufficient hay and pasture. To overcome this difficulty, the meadows may be broken and sown to oats. These come on for pasture in about six weeks and give a large bulk of feed. If pastured early and not too closely there will be a second growth if the plants are given a chance. If the growing season were favorable and it was found later that these oats intended for pasture were not needed, they could be cut and cured for hay or else allowed to mature and harvested for the grain. In the anxiety of storing as much feed as possible for winter use, the summer pasture is too

often allowed to become so bare that the cattle do not have a maintenance ration. It would be far better to use a portion of the hay or grain field for summer feed, rather than let the cows go hungry. It takes a long time to have the animals gain what they lose by short rations in July and early August.

Stable feeding with either hay or silage helps out the pasture a good deal, but, of course, this entails a good deal of extra labor. However, the man who has a silo full of corn for summer feeding is fortunate indeed, as he is able to carry his herd through the few weeks of feed shortage on a pasture field. The extra silo is being built on many farms, as more feed is produced from an acre of corn than from any other crop, and it is the kind of feed that most closely resembles grass in its effect upon the animal system.

It is a good plan to have the cropping program mapped out and the fields prepared for the different crops several years in advance. The hit-and-miss system of cropping without any definite rotation seldom gets one anywhere, and does not give the farm a chance to yield maximum returns.

There is another crop which is coming quite rapidly into use for pasture, and that is sweet clover. This legume plant, once considered a noxious weed, has proven to be a good fodder plant for all classes of stock. There is little likelihood of it failing to catch when sown with spring grain, and it grows on most kinds of soil, provided they are not sour. This is a biennial plant and only gives feed the one season. It is, however, a plant which helps to increase the fertility of the soil. It costs about the same per acre for seeding as red clover, but as a rule it will give more feed per acre.

Too many do not give the pasture a chance. They turn the stock on early and keep the grass cropped short throughout the season. Under such treatment it is

a wonder that some fields yield as much feed as they do. It usually pays to keep the cattle in the stable until the grass gets a good start, and, if it can be arranged so that the stock may be turned off the field at intervals of two or three weeks, more feed will be obtained per acre throughout the season than if the stock is kept constantly in the one lot. Some stockmen keep the cattle in during the day when the flies are bad and turn out only at night. If hay or silage is fed in the stable it materially helps out the pasture.

Tuberculosis in Swine.

The prevalence of tuberculosis in swine was not fully realized until a few years ago, when the present somewhat thorough system of meat inspection was put in force. Under this system a considerable percentage of swine slaughtered is condemned as totally unfit for food, and a much larger percentage is found slightly affected, but not sufficiently so to warrant condemnation of the entire carcass.

Causes.—The active cause of tuberculosis in swine, as in other animals, is a specific germ, known as the tubercle bacillus. This germ is a very small, microscopic body, which gains entrance to the body in food or milk, or in the inspired air, and, locating in some favorable spot, sets up a diseased condition, which may remain localized, or spread and infect different organs. In most cases the virus reaches the body of the hog in the food. The most common foods in which the germ enters are the faeces from tubercular cattle, and the milk of cows that are tubercular. Cattle that are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, usually cough and in doing so raise the tuberculous sputum from the lungs, and instead of spitting it out, as is the case in human beings, it is swallowed and excreted with the faeces. In this way the faeces of tubercular cattle become a very productive source of infection in hogs. In many herds of cattle there are a greater or less number of tubercular animals, and, when swine are allowed to follow in the same yard or pasture, the disease is almost sure to be developed. Another very common source of infection in swine is through milk. The milk of any diseased cow may contain large numbers of tubercular bacilli; this applies especially to those with diseased

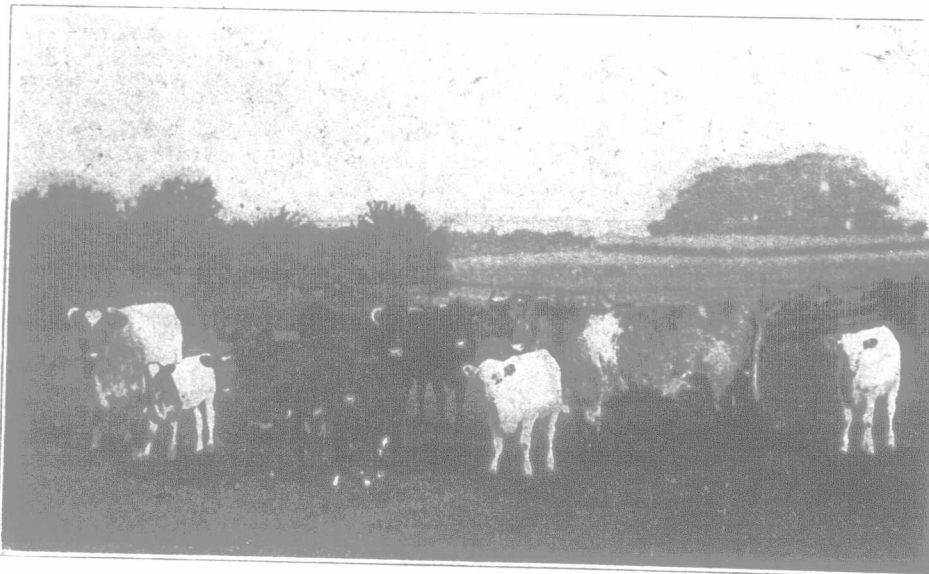
noticeable, they consist principally in a general appearance of unthriftiness. This, of course, is a general symptom of many diseases, hence has no great diagnostic value. In cases where the disease advances rapidly and becomes generalized (that is, involves many organs) more marked symptoms may appear. When the digestive organs are largely involved, the appetite becomes impaired or capacious, and digestion is irregular, either constipation or diarrhoea, or a frequent change from one to the other is often noticed. When the respiratory organs are the seat of disease, there is usually a more or less persistent cough, of a rather dry, harsh nature. Coughs in hogs that are kept in improper surroundings, especially with overheating and overcrowding at night, and also in those affected with lung worms or bronchitis, either accidental or infectious, are quite common, and there are no well-marked differences in such coughs that will enable a person to differentiate between the different diseases. In cases where different systems or organs are involved, the symptoms become more suggestive. There will generally be both a cough and irregular digestion and appetite with a noted loss of weight, energy, vigor and activity. Such cases, are, however, unusual, and even the most expert can seldom diagnose definitely without the tuberculin test, which, on account of the difficulty of controlling the animal, and the excitement caused thereby, is not as reliable a diagnostic medium as in cattle, hence is not largely practiced.

Post Mortem Lesions.—When a tubercular animal is opened after death, certain characteristic lesions or pathologic changes are noticed. There are certain parts of the body in which these lesions are particularly frequent, hence in making an examination for tuberculosis, these particular parts should be carefully examined. The favorite location for tuberculosis in swine is the digestive tract. At the angle of the jaw the submaxillary gland is situated. This gland is frequently affected. The mesenteric glands (those little bodies situated in the webbing which suspends the intestines practically in a sling) is another favorite seat. The liver is frequently involved, and sometimes the spleen. Tuberculosis of the lungs is not nearly so common as in cattle, but is sometimes noticed. In fact, any organ may be involved, but those mentioned are the

only 686 were classed as heavy finished steers. There were 2,521 good steers weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., but the bulk of the cattle offering were good steers weighing from 700 to 1,000 lbs., good heifers, and common cows. This would indicate that either the demand is for the light-weight stock, or else the heavy stuff is not being produced. The large majority of hogs sold were graded selects. Some 1,400 stockers, from 450 to 800 lbs., changed hands on the Toronto markets at a price around \$10.

At time of writing there seems to be a disposition on the part of farmers to get rid of their stock which they have been feeding during the winter. This rush has tended to have a bearish effect on the market. The drovers and farmers who usually secure stockers and feeders at this time of the year do not appear to be in any great hurry about purchasing, possibly owing to the high price asked for feeding stuff and the uncertainty of the cattle market four or five months hence. Drovers complain that there is difficulty in purchasing the right quality of stock to put on grass. Far too many of the stockers and feeders are of inferior quality and undersized for their age. At the price being asked, one wishes to secure cattle showing indications of feeding quality.

The last week in April the hog market showed a drop as compared with the week previous. Evidently the packers are endeavoring to lower the price, but the scarcity of hogs in the country counteracts their efforts. However, the unstable market is not conducive to an increase in the hog population. With the high price and difficulty in securing feed of any kind, the price of the finished hogs must be around \$20 before the producer gets anything for his investment or labor. It is unfortunate that conditions are such as they are because it reduces our supply and it is impossible for any country to attain and hold a foreign market unless there is a large bulk of supplies coming throughout the entire year. Although both the hog and cattle markets are apparently unstable, the man who carries his usual stock generally comes out ahead in the end. What he suffers in a slight depression he usually makes up on the stuff he has to sell when the markets are high. Of course, it is very discouraging to be feeding high-priced feeds to stock, not knowing what the price of the finished product will be or whether or not there will be a labor



A Group of Shorthorns on Pasture.



A Scene in Herefordshire.

uidders. In creamery districts the milk from a greater or less part of the community is taken to the creamery, the cream separated from it, and the skimmed milk conveyed to a large vat, from which each patron draws his share, takes it home and feeds it to his pigs. If any of this milk is from tubercular cows (and there are few, if any cases, in which there is not) the whole becomes contaminated, by mixture, hence the virus of the disease is directly conveyed to the home of each patron of the establishment, and fed to pigs or chickens, or both.

Predisposition to the disease is increased by unsanitary conditions. Filthy feed lots, mud holes, dirty wallows, and general unhygienic surroundings of any nature, render the hogs more susceptible to the action of the germs, hence increase the probability of infection. Close, ill-ventilated sleeping quarters, and especially allowing pigs to sleep on a manure heap, increases the danger of infection. The overheating that results lowers the animal's vitality, hence decreases its resistive powers, chronic irritation of the lungs results, and the tubercle bacillus finds a very suitable field for development if it gains entrance.

Symptoms.—Well-marked and diffused tuberculosis often exists in the hog, without causing any apparent clinical derangement, or any observable symptoms that would lead the most expert observer to suspect the existence of the disease. The disease usually develops slowly, and, while there are exceptions, it usually requires many months, and probably years for it to cause symptoms that indicate its presence. On this account tuberculosis exists in a large percentage of hogs without its presence being suspected. At packing houses, some of the best marked cases of the disease are found in the carcasses of hogs that were large, fat and apparently in the best of condition. Some claim that during the first few weeks or months of the disease the presence of the tonic substances produced by the germ act as a general tonic to the system of the animal and increase thriftiness. In cases where evidences of the disease are

favorite seat. The pleura (the covering of the lungs) or the peritoneum (the covering of the contents of the abdominal cavity) may be diseased, in which cases a portion of the membrane is generally adherent to the walls of the cavity. The first noticeable stage is the presence of one or more small, hard nodules, which gradually increase in size and sometimes reach a great size. When of any considerable size, if cut open, the nodules or tumors are found to contain a greater or less quantity of cheese-looking matter, frequently gritty, pus-like substance is found.

Treatment.—Curative treatment is ineffective. Preventive treatment of course, consists in keeping swine away from the infection. Hogs should be kept under sanitary conditions and not allowed with tubercular cattle. If the disease could be eradicated in cattle there would be little danger of hogs. All milk should be sterilized before feeding. Kitchen refuse in which there may be the sputum of tubercular human beings should not be fed to hogs.

WHIP.

Live Stock Markets.

A glance over the monthly report regarding Canadian live-stock markets, issued by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Live-Stock Branch, shows that for the month of March there was a falling off in the sales of cattle, hogs and sheep at our principal markets. The calf receipts at Toronto were a third higher than they were during the same month last year, while at Montreal they were practically a third less. Some 2,000 fewer hogs were sold at the Union Stock Yards than in March, 1919, and over 13,000 fewer at Winnipeg and 6,000 less at Calgary. Approximately 1,200 fewer sheep changed hands at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, than during the same month in 1919. The grading of the stock is of particular interest. Of the large number of cattle marketed at both Montreal and Toronto

income. On the other hand, it must be remembered that live stock is the basis of successful agriculture. Unless the crops are fed on the farm the land will not continue to yield the maximum crops. The man who breeds and raises the stuff he fattens should be the best off.

Turning the Stock to Pasture.

Unless care is exercised in changing from winter feeding to the pasture, there is danger of losses in the herd. A sudden change from dry feed to fresh, green grass tends to derange the digestive system. Once the animals become accustomed to green feed there is no time of the year when they are freer from disease than when on pasture. Under winter feeding conditions the animal system becomes more or less modified to conform to the environments and feeds provided. The grass ration is of a different character, and it takes some little time for the system to become accustomed to green feed. Where roots and silage are extensively fed there is not likely to be the same trouble as where the animal has been obliged to exist on dry roughage only.

One of the common complaints with ruminants is bloat, which is caused by the animals eating a large quantity of green stuff which ferments quickly in the stomach. This trouble is particularly noticeable when the animal has not been accustomed to this form of feed. Unless treatment is applied the trouble may prove fatal. For this reason it is a good plan to put the stock on grass for two or three hours the first day and gradually lengthen out the time. In case of bloat the first treatment would be to give three or four ounces of oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil: If this material is not at hand, a half cupful of baking soda may be given as drench. Some fasten a stick or keep a large rope in the animal's mouth, and force it to move around which facilitates the escape of gas. When drugs fail to give relief the rumen is punctured with the trocar and canula, to allow

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the gas to escape. This puncture is made in front of the point of the left hip. If the animals have a feed of hay or straw before being turned out, they are not so likely to gorge themselves on the green feed.

In some fields there is an abundance of dried grass through which the green grass is growing. Sometimes an animal will consume too much of this old, dried grass, and compaction or indigestion results. Quite a few cattle have been lost in the spring owing to this trouble.

When the cattle are first turned out the ground is more or less wet, and the animals, not being used to tramping the field, contract sore feet. A muddy barnyard is also the cause of foul in the feet of cattle. With this trouble the feet and legs swell and often break out between the clouts and discharge a fetid matter. Clean, dry quarters should be the first move in treatment. The feet should be bathed in warm water and hot linseed oil applied. Recovery is sometimes slow and the patient may fail in flesh; consequently every care should be taken to prevent individuals in the herd from contracting this trouble.

Owing to too sudden a change in the ration, the stock fail to thrive as they should when first turned on grass. This could largely be avoided by making the change in the ration gradual, instead of all at once.

THE FARM.

Lessons in School Consolidation.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":
From common observation it may be stated that roads and schools are the two most tangible returns received from rural taxation. If they are not commensurate then the ratepayer is not receiving an adequate return for the assessment. Directly and indirectly, both are of first rate importance to public welfare and in some respects are closely related. Good highways promote school attendance and better health. The discharge of consolidated school discussion bids fair to give the educational field of Ontario a livelier airing than it has received for about thirty years. This should prove beneficial if it clarifies conceptions of the purpose and process of public schooling and improves the facilities used. In a democratic state, by means of publicity and patience, a desirable end will be reached. This mode of procedure also safeguards against the idea that officialdom is undertaking to "put something over the people." Knowing that many new devices do not work out as expected, farmers did not all start building silos at once and there were wasteful trials, but experience proved their value and led to correct practice and general adoption.

At the outset, however, it should never be forgotten that the prime factor in any school is yet as it always has been, the directing head—the teacher. Schools have been made famous and historic by great teachers. One has but to recall the records of some little one-roomed teaching places by the roadside to trace splendid results lasting for generations from the work of men and women rightly endowed for their mission. Schools may be cluttered with fine appliances, helpful in their place, but to little purpose, if inspiring leadership is lacking. Nor is such teaching a lost art, as might be supposed from some of the criticism afloat. It is no more than right to say that preparatory courses for teaching in Ontario were never quite equal to those now available. With regard to the school system itself, it is not to be wondered that the recent Provincial Minister of Education, took occasion lately to enter a rather vigorous dissent from some of the onslaughts of slashing reformers who would have things unceremoniously relegated to the scrap heap. Hon. Dr. Cody could do this with good grace for his own promising tenure of office had been only brief. He was not one of the fathers of the system. Having regard to the general progress of the Province and the achievements of the young people of the farm in agriculture and other pursuits, things have not gone altogether to the educational bow-wows!

Mainly by reason of a half-century emphasis on commercialism, rural depopulation, reported to have been running at the rate of some 16,000 per year, has been emptying the rural schools to such an extent in not a few localities as to compel consideration of closing some of them and combining sections or, if practicable of adopting the larger project of consolidated schools. By so doing it is hoped to develop in the rural public school a type more complete in itself with a program of studies that would hold pupils longer in attendance qualifying them better for life and incidentally laying a foundation favorable to agricultural pursuits. Enquiries are being made as to the courses contemplated. The anticipation is that regularly graded consolidated schools would work out as a substitute for good, existing continuation schools as found in villages in addition to the primary grades. The question is also asked if its curriculum of studies would be so related to the general scheme of education that pupils who might elect to enter professions other than those of the farm would have a recognized standing. Our modern youngsters will be asking what there is in it for them at the end.

The consolidated school established through the liberality of Sir Wm. Macdonald, on the outskirts of Guelph, with the Ontario Agricultural College on the other side, originally consisted of five rural sections from three of which the pupils had to be transported through the city in the vans. From one section some children were driven seven miles so that they had to leave home about seven o'clock to reach the school

before nine. Owing to the awkwardness of the situation, three sections finally dropped out but by a majority of only one in one case and of two in another. Since then it continued with two rural sections and an average attendance of 120, some scholars coming in from other sections not consolidated for the benefit of the more attractive course which include manual training, domestic science, school garden work and agriculture. Its work has been highly commended but bringing children over 5 or 5½ miles did not prove successful. A similar school was established at Middleton, Nova Scotia, about the same time, eight rural schools uniting but only Middleton and two nearest sections remain. Transportation for the others proved very expensive and was the principal difficulty. Others have been started in Nova Scotia. In Prince Edward Island five miles from the capital, Charlottetown, the Hillsborough Consolidated School was opened in May, 1905. It included the school districts of Bunbury, Mt. Herbert, Mermaid, Bethel, Cross Roads and Hazelbrook and continued until June, 1912. In the judgment of the Provincial Superintendent of Education it was an excellent school in every respect. In addition to special teachers, for different grades, there was tuition in manual training, domestic science, farming, gardening and music while physical training, military drill and sports were fostered. Pupils living more than one mile distant were conveyed to and from the school in vans. The average attendance the first year was 125 compared with 89 aggregate attendance in the six districts the preceding year. While in the year previous to consolidation scarcely any pupils had gone from the six districts to Prince of Wales College, the Consolidated School sent 20 or 30 graduates able to matriculate within the first three years. During those three years all the extra expenses were also borne by Sir Wm. Macdonald, with little increase in school taxes. In 1909 the districts were required to increase their taxes from eleven cents on \$100 worth of assessed property to forty cents and for that reason chiefly, three schools dropped out. Later on two others, including Mt. Herbert in which the building is located, voted to discontinue. The work of the school was most satisfactory but the difficulty arose in regard to meeting the cost. It would probably have been better had the school been inaugurated in less ambitious and expensive fashion, but the expectation now is that it may be reopened in the near future as conditions have materially changed since it was closed. In several cases two one-roomed Prince Edward Island schools have been consolidated with very satisfactory results. One of the chief difficulties with consolidation on the Island has been conveying pupils during the bad roads of winter. The experience gained in the foregoing cases should be valuable to people elsewhere by indicating what should be avoided in making a trial of consolidation. Plainly in territory with an inevitable four or five months of fall, winter and spring roads the most serious obstacle to meet will be that of transport by horse or motor vans or both and the minor provision of road shelters in case all pupils could not be called for. That the areas consolidating should be compact and not too extensive is quite evident. Until building outlays return to more normal condition people may not authorize very elaborate projects. People will not be averse to liberal outlays if assured of the results and no money is better invested than in compensating teachers in the work of educating good citizens.

ALPHA.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

Some Cases of Improper Rodding.

By R. R. GRAHAM, O. A. C. GUELPH.

The facts presented herewith concerning improper rodding were secured from inspection of two barn fires that occurred in the County of Dufferin last summer, the cause being lightning stroke. One of the barns in question was an exceptionally large and well equipped one and the loss was very heavy, the other was an average-sized barn but had the special feature of a power windmill installed on the roof. Both were rodded by the same type of cable, and judging by the similarity of the two installations, I would judge that both barns were rodded by the same firm, and the installations done by the same men.

In my talk with the owners of these barns, I was strongly impressed with the fact that they thought that the system of rodding was in good condition, and because it had not proven effectual in protecting their barns, it had not proven effectual in protecting their barns, they were naturally disposed to believe that there was something in rodding. Perhaps it will require some persuasion to induce these men to rod their barns when re-built. However, I took particular pains to point out wherein their systems had been defective, and I believe that they will undertake to install a system of lightning rods on their new buildings, provided that they are given definite guarantee that the rod is of the right type and the installation will be done in a proper manner. They realize now, I believe, that rodding a building is a special line of work that should be undertaken only by experts. We believe that they are justified in this stand, and judging by recent movements among lightning rod dealers, (this Conference being the first of its kind on record) and by the recently proposed legislation on lightning rods, that the farmers or owners of rodded buildings will receive a much better deal in the future than they have in the past. One needs only to inspect a few buildings that were rodded and burned to be con-

vinced that a great deal of improper rodding has been done in the past. Promoters of this present Conference are deserving of a great deal of credit, as their chief aims are higher education in regard to types of lightning rods, better methods of installation and thorough training of men for installing them. It is sincerely hoped that this new idea will permeate the whole lightning-rod business in order that we may have in this country an intelligent, up-to-date and efficient number of lightning rod dealers whose chief aim may be public service. This movement in conjunction with some form of efficient legislation ought to assure the farmers of a square deal and bring about a great reduction year by year in the loss by lightning of valuable farm buildings throughout the Province.

In my inspection of the two barns in question I discovered the following defects which I believe contributed to the causes of the fire.

IMPROPER CONNECTIONS.—In both cases I found that the splicings of the main cables and of the uprights to the main cables were made in a very loose and careless manner. The method adopted was to place the parts side by side and join them by two or three pieces of single copper wire tightened with a fence pincher. Most of these splicings were found to be very loose, and it is my opinion that if the barns had not been burned, that some of these splicings would have separated completely in time. I was very much surprised to find this method in use.

LOCATION OF MAIN CABLE FROM PEAK TO GROUND.—In every case the cable ran down the end of the roof about half-way and then directly down the end of the barn to the ground instead of running all the way down the end of the roof to the eave and then down the corner of the barn to the ground.

POOR CONNECTIONS.—The metal parts of the barn itself and all metal equipment installed were not connected to the lightning rod system. In both cases apparently there had been no attempt whatever to ground these metal parts. The metal eave-troughing and conductor pipes, steel hay-fork track, litter-carrier track, water pipes, etc., should have been connected up to the main cable and grounded.

CABLES POORLY LAID.—The main cable was supported on metal dispersers which maintained the cable an inch at least from the boards. This arrangement is likely to result in loose and displaced cable in time. The better method is to fasten the cable directly to the wall with some form of staple.

THE GROUNDINGS.—I was able to pull up some of the cables in the ground and found that they were not deeper than about six feet. In some cases, too, they were very close to the wall, and in one case I noticed that the cable ran into the ground along side of a post. If the grounds had been kept away from any thing of this kind they would probably have been in moister earth throughout the dry season than they were. I do not believe that the grounds at either of the barns were sunk low enough to be in perpetually moist earth in the very dry season of the year.

FAILURE TO GROUND POWER WINDMILL.—In the case of the barn with the power windmill on it I found the metal shaft from the wheel down to the machinery in the barn was not connected at all to the lightning rod cable nor grounded separately. Apparently an attempt had been made to ground it as two pieces of cable were tacked along the wooden mast on two opposite corners, the upper ends being made brush-like to serve as points and the lower ends spliced to the main cable along the ridge, but these uprights were not connected to the metal shaft running down into the barn and neither was the lower end of the shaft grounded to carry off any current that might run down it. This, I consider, was a very serious oversight in this installation, and I believe that it was the real cause of the barn being struck and burned. The owner said that when he saw the fire first it was in the vicinity of the shaft.

IRON-CENTRED RODS WERE USED.—The type of rod was the solid iron-centre with a layer of copper wires, twisted tightly about it. The rod consisted of a small iron rod about 5-16 of an inch in diameter covered with one tight layer of 10 copper wires about No. 12 in size, wound on spirally. Although these rods had not been on very many years, there were a few places where the rust was making considerable headway on the iron centre. In no case though did I find any places where the rods were broken. This type of rod certainly would not last as long as a pure copper rod.

THEORY OF THE FIRE.—I would like to emphasize that in dealing with the theory of the fire that the lightning bolts in both cases were heavy ones judging by what the owners and neighbors reported. Granted that this be true, probably no kind of rod or system of rodding would have prevented the stroke entirely. However, I would not feel justified in believing this in these two cases. My opinion is that if the connections throughout the systems were tight, the grounds deeper and in perpetually moist earth, all the metal part on and within the barns properly connected to the system of rods and in the one case the power windmill properly grounded, that the fires would not have occurred. The defects enumerated above, I believe, are sufficient to warrant this judgment. There is a theory which I believe applies here and one which many people have seen verified in their actual experience, namely, that metal bodies not connected to earth become charged with electricity during a thunderstorm, and if the storm be severe enough the charges on them will become so great that they will jump considerable distance along paths of the least resistance in order to get to earth, and the sparks generated will set fire to any inflammable substance between, and the more combustible the material, the more likely that a fire will follow. In

finished steers. There from 1,000 to 1,200 being good steers and heifers, and common either the demand is the heavy stuff is not of hogs sold were from 450 to 800 to markets at a price

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the large barn there were many metal parts as enumerated before, none of which was grounded, and considerable fresh hay and some straw in different parts of the barn. If the storm was as severe as reported, it is reasonable to believe in view of this theory that all metallic parts became so highly charged inductively with electricity, especially when the bolt occurred, that they all discharged to earth through the contents of the building, fire ensuing. The family in this one case told me that the fire seemed to be everywhere throughout the barn at once, a fact that would be in accord with the theory, for the discharges throughout the building would occur pretty much simultaneously. In all probability, a proper grounding of all metal parts, as litter-carrier track, hay-fork track, eave-troughs, water pipes, etc., and tighter joints throughout the rodding system would have prevented their charging to the discharging point and hence the prevention of the fire, as the charges would have leaked away to earth quietly, and in all probability no stroke would have occurred. It is my opinion, then, that in case of both barns, had the metal parts on and within the buildings been well grounded, and had the connections in the rodding systems been tight, the barns would not have been struck and burned.

These two instances of improper rodding, I believe, are typical of the character of a good deal of the rodding—not all—that has been done in the past in this Province of Ontario. I would not go so far as to say that poor rodding is worse than none at all or even that it has not given considerable protection because the facts gathered by the Fire Marshal of Ontario show that very few rodded barns have been struck and burned. What we are all concerned about is the reduction of the number of buildings fired by lightning to the very lowest possible minimum, and I believe that this ideal can be secured by a good type of rod properly installed. Conferences of this kind should assist very greatly in educating the dealers and the public, too, as to what constitutes a good lightning rod, and as to how it should be installed in order to give efficient service. If service be the watchword in the lightning-rod business, the fulfillment of our aims in the matter of fire prevention and loss will not be long delayed.

NOTE.—The foregoing is a paper read by Mr. Graham before a convention of lightning-rod men at Guelph, early in April. Not only should good equipment be purchased but buildings should be correctly rodded in order to eliminate all danger. Mr. Graham has enumerated some instances of improper rodding. Look over your installation and see that these errors are not duplicated in connection with your buildings.—EDITOR.

THE DAIRY.

Cold, sweet milk makes the most and best cheese.

It may be truly said that "the dairy cow is the foster-mother of the human race."

Milk deteriorates very rapidly if neglected, and deteriorated milk makes poor dairy products.

To avoid stable flavors in the milk, keep the stable and cows reasonably clean and remove the milk from the stable as quickly as possible after it is drawn.

The only satisfactory method of finding out the poor cows in the herd is to weigh the milk and test it for butter-fat. Neither quantity nor richness of the milk are safe guides when taken alone.

It will be a good thing when prices for milk can be established on the basis of the whole year and not merely for a few months at a time. This is particularly true of market milk for city consumption.

It is a good principle to carry all the live stock on the farm for which one can grow roughage. The numbers and quality of live stock have a greater effect upon the labor income than any other factor on the farm.

Look ahead now for winter feeding. Do not make it necessary to renew past experience with timothy hay for dairy cows. It is not a milk-producing feed. Do your best to secure an ample supply of red clover or alfalfa.

A Review of Milk Prices in the United States for the year of 1919.

Milk producers will be interested in the following review of milk prices in the United States for the year 1919, compiled by the Bureau of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Comparisons of the yearly average market milk prices made by milk marketing specialists in the U. S. Bureau of Markets for the year 1919, show that the weighted average price paid to producers by market milk dealers supplying more than one hundred of the larger cities of the United States was 35 cents per hundredweight more than the weighted average yearly price paid by the majority of condensed milk manufacturers of the country. The average market milk price paid to producers was approximately 50 cents more per hundredweight of whole milk testing 3.5 per cent. of butter-fat than the estimated returns of producers who marketed only butter-fat through co-operative creameries and fed the skim-milk to live stock on their farms. Compared with the estimated returns

for 3.5 per cent. milk marketed through co-operative cheese factories, the average of market milk prices was approximately 45 cents per hundredweight higher. The average of prices paid by condenseries, on the other hand, was but 15 and 10 cents higher, respectively, than the estimated returns for milk of the same butter-fat test marketed through creameries and cheese factories.

The relationship of prices paid by cheese factories, creameries, condenseries, and milk dealers varies considerably with the seasonal changes in the market supply. In February there was a difference of 99 cents per cwt. between the average price of market milk and the estimated returns for 3.5 per cent. milk marketed through co-operative creameries; in the month of April this differential had declined to 15 cents. In the case of the estimated monthly returns of co-operative cheese factories and market milk prices, the differentials varied from \$1.07 in February to \$0.02 in July. In other words, for the country as a whole, market milk producers received but little more during July than did the patrons of co-operative cheese factories; and for the months of March, April, May and June, the estimated returns of both creamery and cheese factory patrons were equal to or higher than the average price paid by condenseries.

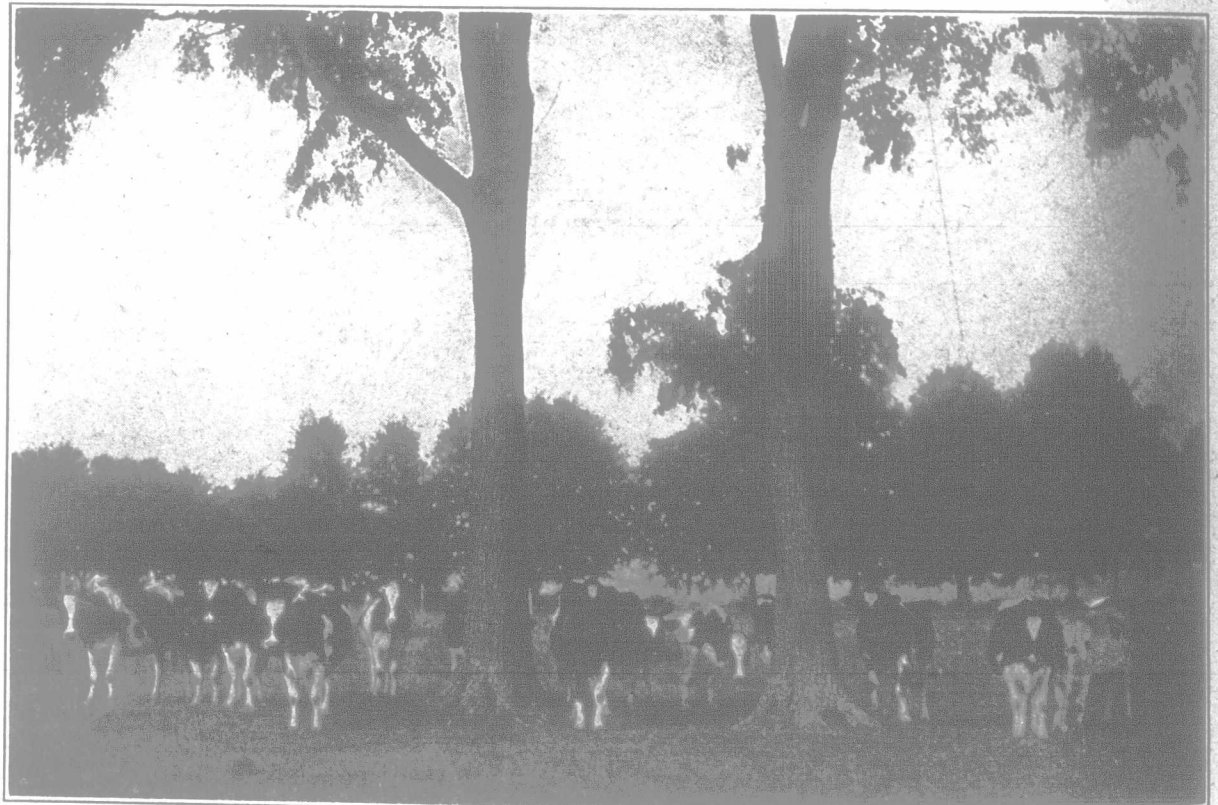
The prices used apply to 3.5 per cent. milk delivered in producers' cans f. o. b. local shipping points or receiving stations, or plants operated by city milk dealers, or manufacturers of condensed milk. There are no available records of the net price returns to patrons of co-operative creameries and cheese factories for the United States as a whole. However, the Extension Division of the Minnesota Agricultural College has issued monthly circulars reporting the net prices paid to co-operative creamery patrons for butter-fat during the year 1919, and an investigation of the marketing practices of Wisconsin cheese factories by the Agricultural College of the University of Wisconsin developed the fact that, on the average, the net price returns for whole milk delivered at co-operative cheese factories were equal approximately to ten times the average of the monthly Cheese Board quotations for the particular styles of cheeses produced by different factories. The comparisons of cheese factory and creamery

cause it is necessary to take extra precautions to insure a clean and wholesome product in the case of milk that is to be consumed in its natural state. Most of the larger manufacturers of condensed milk also insist upon getting milk of high quality. On the whole, however, the production and delivery of milk and cream by producers supplying condenseries, cheese factories and creameries, is not subjected to such rigorous inspection as that required in case of milk for consumption in cities. In many markets, the costs of production of milk satisfactory for city distribution are higher than those applying to milk sold for use in manufactured milk products.

In comparing returns received by producers marketing only butter-fat to creameries, and feeding skim-milk to live stock on the farm, it is important to note that the cost of transportation from farm to creamery or point of shipment is much less than when market milk is sold. Producers selling butter-fat to creameries commonly make two to four deliveries of cream per week, and where neighbors co-operate by taking turns in the delivery the costs of delivery amount to comparatively little.

Another important reason for the prevailing differences in the net returns obtained by producers from the marketing of milk and cream, either to market milk dealers or to concerns that convert it into manufactured milk products, is to be found in the fact that many dairymen are not informed regarding the returns that might be realized by them if they were to divert their milk supply to a different market outlet. Farm bureaus and producers' marketing organizations, however, are rapidly overcoming this handicap of producers.

It should not be inferred from the foregoing that the net returns of producers supplying creameries, cheese factories, condenseries, or city milk distributors, are ever likely to converge to a common level. The market outlet for fresh whole milk is necessarily confined to either factories or cities which are comparatively near the sources of their supply. Whole milk is too bulky and perishable of nature to permit of economical transportation for distances much farther than 300 or 400 miles. Except in the case of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit and Chicago, comparatively small



Soon the Cattle Will Be Out on Pasture, and Shade Will Assist in Maintaining the Milk Flow.

returns are based on the New York and San Francisco butter market quotations, and the sales of American cheese (Style Twins) on the Plymouth (Wis.) Cheese Board.

The allowance of \$0.75 per cwt. of whole milk for skim is an estimate of the value for 1919 of skim-milk used in feeding live stock on the farm. It may be that skimmed milk fed to live stock during the past year did not actually yield such returns to farmers, but experiments have demonstrated that one hundred pounds of skim-milk have a feeding value equal to 30 pounds of shorts, corn or grain; and it is believed that the 1919 market prices of shorts and grains of all kinds justify an allowance of \$0.75 per cwt. of whole milk for the feeding value of skim. Moreover, reports of milk dealers to the Bureau of Markets showed that in a number of places farmers actually paid as much as \$1.00 per hundredweight of skim-milk. The allowance of \$0.15 per hundredweight of whole milk for whey is somewhat lower than the prevailing estimate of its feeding value on the farm. This estimate is the same, however, as that arrived at by a milk producers' marketing association in adopting a cheese market quotation as a basis for its monthly fluid milk price demands.

WHY MARKET MILK COMMANDS A HIGHER PRICE.
Wherever there is active competition between fluid milk dealers and manufacturers of milk products, it is usually necessary for fluid milk dealers to pay prices considerably higher than those paid by manufacturers of cheese and condensed milk. This is so mainly be-

quantities of the natural milk supply of cities are obtained from points beyond the 100-mile shipping zone. For this reason alone, in many markets the prices of market milk are likely to continue higher than the prices paid for milk that is converted into manufactured dairy products.

SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES IN PRICES.

Study shows that there are considerable differences in the prevailing market milk prices in different producing sections. The highest prices were paid in the South Atlantic and the West South Central States. The averages of the 1919 prices of these two sections are, respectively \$4.03 and \$4.07, whereas the averages of the producers' prices in the more important market milk sections, of the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States, are respectively, \$3.77, \$3.35, and \$3.25.

According to various cost of production figures that have been published during recent years, there are considerable differences in the costs of producing market milk in different sections of the country, and doubtless the differences in the sectional production costs are reflected, in the averages of sectional prices given. However, in some cities the prices paid, varied considerably from the average prices of the geographic section.

Perhaps the main reason for the most outstanding differences in the monthly market milk prices of different markets within the same geographic sections, is the fact that prices are formulated upon different bases.

In some markets milk price on costs, whereas market milk butter or cheese and October market milk the United States issued by the

A comparison those paid by a narrower range cities in the section of the level of price part of the United export business during the year had lower freight export trade. claim credit obtained by attention to prices for milk strong production organized.

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In some markets an attempt is made to formulate the milk price on the bases of estimated seasonal production costs, whereas, in other markets the monthly averages of market milk are based upon the monthly averages of butter or cheese market quotations. In the September and October reports the various bases of the 1919 market milk prices were given for different markets of the United States of the Fluid Milk Market Report issued by the Bureau of Markets.

A comparison of prices paid by condenseries with those paid by fluid milk dealers, shows that there was a narrower range in the fluid milk price schedules in the Middle Atlantic States than in any other cities of the United States. The somewhat high level of prices paid by condenseries in the eastern part of the United States may be explained by the large export business in condensed and evaporated milk during the year 1919, and the fact that eastern factories had lower freight rates to pay on goods that went into export trade. Certain producers' marketing associations claim credit for the somewhat higher level of prices obtained by producers in these eastern states and call attention to the fact that condenseries paid the lowest prices for milk in sections where no very extensive or strong producers' marketing associations had been organized.

Crops for the Dairy Farm.

The dairy farmer is essentially a live-stock farmer and as such is bound to give special thought to the feeding and care of the dairy herd. Without limiting his operations solely to milk production, the farmer in any recognized milk-producing district will unconsciously and wisely make practically every farm operation revolve about the dairy herd. Crops will be grown that will make suitable feed for the dairy cows; other live stock will be kept that will work in with the dairy herd, and in a general way the whole plan of operations on the farm will be conducted on the basis that the dairy herd should contribute the major part of the labor income to the owner.

The dairy farmer being a live-stock farmer should, and a great many do, want to carry as much live stock as can be successfully handled. There are too many farms that do not carry sufficient live stock for the reason that the proper cropping system has not been worked out. The dairy cow stands out pre-eminently as an economical user of roughages. This fact then becomes the basis upon which the most satisfactory cropping system can be developed, because it virtually means that the number of live stock that can be kept on a farm is only limited in a practical way by the quantity of roughage that can be produced on that farm to the best advantage. Silage, roots and red clover or alfalfa hay are the roughages that are most satisfactory for the dairy farm, so that it should be the object of the dairy farmer to grow as large quantities of these rough feeds as can be done without introducing undesirable features into the rotation of crops.

Corn and hay will be needed in largest quantity, and it has been established by experience that successful crops of hay can be secured best when the fields are seeded down with grain as a nurse crop, which means that practically as many acres must be sown to grain each year as are to be devoted the following year to hay. It is probable that a four-year rotation of hoed crops, grain, hay and pasture is the most popular rotation on the average farm where a definite system of rotation has been established. Some practical farmers think that the ideal rotation for the dairy farm is a three-year rotation of hoed crops, grain and clover, with about 20 or 25 per cent. of the whole area in corn. In such cases the balance of the hoed-crop area would be left for roots, potatoes, or possibly mixed grain grown for hay or fed green as a soiling crop. Whatever system is decided upon, the essential thing to remember is that the basis of the rotation must be coarse feed for the stock. There are very few farms on which it is possible to develop a single rotation which will be workable over a period of years. Labor conditions are apt to necessitate changes in the plan followed, and oftentimes the shape of the farm is such that parts of the farm must be given a rotation differing from that applied to the remainder of the farm. Generally speaking, it usually saves considerable time to have the roots and other hoed crops fairly near to the barn, which means that if the farm is a long one it may pay to put the back part of the place into a longer and different rotation.

Where the object is to make the farm carry the maximum number of live stock, the practice of growing soiling crops helps out to quite a degree. Here, however, one runs up against the problem of securing sufficient labor at reasonable wages. With land that is high priced the tendency is toward a more complete soiling system, but on land that is moderately priced but well populated with live stock, partial soiling can be applied with profit in order to provide green, succulent feed during the months of short pastures. Where an extra silo is available summer silage is cheaper than the growing of soiling crops, but this, too, requires extra labor. Just at the present time labor is the controlling factor in practically all cropping systems, with the result that we find on many farms considerably more land devoted to the pasturing of cattle during the five months outside than is necessary to grow the crops required to feed them for the seven months that they are kept in the stable. This can only mean that land is at the present time so much more plentiful than labor that it actually pays to crop less land and carry more acres of pasture. Of course, it must be admitted that some farmers are able to utilize labor much more effectively than others, with the result that on these farms one

man will take care of several more acres of crops than a man on another farm. Whether this result is secured by larger implements, harder work or by better head work does not make much difference when the labor income is calculated at the end of the season. There is an old saying that all signs fail in time of drought, and the same principle is applicable to cropping systems on dairy farms when labor is scarce and inefficient. The only thing that can be done is to stick as closely as practical conditions will warrant to the fundamentals of dairy farming. Radical changes from what would be advisable under normal conditions will be absolutely necessary on certain farms, and, to a certain extent, advisable on all farms.

POULTRY.

If the hen is particularly nervous, she may crush the eggs or injure the chicks under her feet. It is best to watch her carefully.

Unless a comparatively large number of chicks are desired, natural incubation with hens is more economical than artificial incubation.

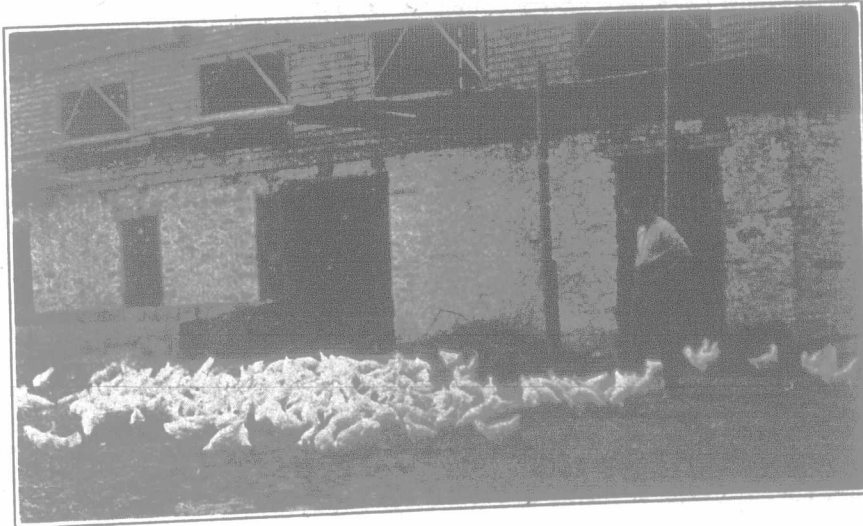
A mongrel flock takes just as much feed, room and care as a better bred flock, but the better bred flock looks better, lays better and pays better.

If good results are expected next winter, in egg laying, give the young chicks a good start by allowing plenty of brooding space. Avoid over-crowding.

If a pure-bred flock is desired, it can usually be secured more easily by buying eggs for hatching from some reputable breeder of the kind of poultry you prefer.

Contagious White Diarrhoea.

When chicks are from one to four days old they resemble each other very much, but beginning about the fifth day the greatest scourge of the poultryman is likely to make its appearance. This is contagious white diarrhoea, the most dreaded disease of the poultry yard at this time of year and for which there is, so far as we know, no known cure. The disease is much more troublesome in dull, dark weather when the chicks are inclined to stay in under the hover, but the occurrence of this disease seems practically beyond the control of the poultryman and not directly due to mismanagement. Contagious white diarrhoea is very infectious



A Working Flock of White Leghorns.

and one authority says that it is known to be transmitted to offspring by infected parents, the infection passing through the egg. The first four days of the chick's life is the most critical infection period.

Discussing the symptoms of this disease, Professor W. R. Graham, O. A. C., says: "Some of the chicks will have a thin white discharge from the vent; the chick is not active and has a sleepy look; also the head appears to settle back toward the body. One thinks the chick is cold or in great pain. Some of the chicks get in the warmest spot under the hover; others have intense thirst. The white discharge from the vent is not always present. The chicks may die in large numbers between the fifth and the tenth days, or there may be a gradual dropping off each day until they are six weeks of age. The disease kills some quickly; others linger for a week or more. A few chicks appear to recover, but seldom if ever make good birds. They are small, unthrifty and are good subjects for roup or other epidemics."

Another authority discussing the means of control says: "When a flock is known to be infected the best possible procedure is to isolate and slaughter the infected adults and thus prevent future outbreaks. Thorough disinfection of brooders and incubators will prevent the transmission of infection through future hatches. The organisms are easily destroyed by dilute acids; hence the feeding of sour milk to infected flocks for the first few days is advisable. Every poultryman hatching chicks should make all possible effort to understand and prevent this disease since it causes much loss."

Brooding the Chicks.

Where hens are used for hatching eggs they should be watched closely as hatching time approaches. At this time the hen sits very close to the nest and sometimes refuses to come off even to eat. Since a high temperature is necessary at this time this is very natural and she should be left alone. Some hens will attempt to leave the nest when only a few chicks are hatched, especially if they are very nervous and this should not be allowed. The nest should be of such a character that the chicks as they hatch cannot fall out of it and it is well to feel under the hen occasionally to remove any broken shell, or weak chicks, which may otherwise be killed. Healthy and normal chicks should be left undisturbed and should not be taken away from the hen until they are from 24 to 36 hours old or until the hen of her own free will takes her brood out in search of feed.

There are four principal causes of a poor hatch where hens are used. These are hens that are poor sitters, eggs that are poor in hatchability, the presence of vermin, or improper management. These factors are possible of control and need only care to overcome them. Experience has shown that the kind of soil upon which chicks are reared has a good deal to do with the success achieved. A soil that is too light may not produce enough green feed to keep them in a healthy condition. On the other hand, a heavy, rough soil should always be avoided, as chicks do not thrive under such conditions, and in addition there is greater danger from disease. If colony houses can be placed on land that is fairly high, and yet adjacent to other land that is low enough to provide plenty of green, succulent growth, conditions should be nearly ideal. Plenty of free range is a necessity since any restriction of exercise due to too close confinement will result in a lack of vigor, poor growth and weak constitution. Similarly, over-crowding is to be avoided, and wherever possible chicks that are newly hatched should be put on fresh soil. Early in the chick's life it does not require a large run, but as soon as they become more active and growth has started they should be given plenty of room. Experience has also shown that early-hatched chicks will do better if placed on grass sod, but if late-hatched chicks are placed on an old, tough sod the vegetation will have become so coarse that the young chicks cannot eat it. After the middle of May it is probable that chicks will do better where they have access to cultivated soil, since the young weeds growing in such places provide better forage than older growth. An orchard or a corn field, under ordinary conditions, would provide surroundings as nearly ideal as it is possible to get them on the average farm, because under these conditions plenty of insects, shade, and tender vegetative growth will be available. Where one has an incubator, but no brooder, it is necessary to have the hens do the brooding which can easily be done if there are sufficient broody hens available. In such cases it is recommended that the broody hens be given two or three eggs out of the incubator on the 18th day, and when the hatch is completed fifteen chicks should be given to the broody hen at night, when she will usually take them with little difficulty. If given to her in the daytime, however, a great deal of trouble is likely to result. A very important precaution with hens that are to be used in rearing chicks is to dust them well with insect powder before starting, since lice are probably the greatest cause of mortality in hen-hatched chicks.

The brooder-coop should be light and portable and must confine the hen, although allowing the chicks to have free range. They should, however, be kept close enough to the hen for a few days, so that they will know where to go for protection and become accustomed to the coop. At night, or in rainy weather, for the first few weeks after hatching they should be securely fastened in the coop with the hen. Preferably the floor of the coop should be elevated slightly and covered with sand so as to keep it dry and to assist in draining it out. It is usually good practice to delay transferring the hen and her chicks to the brooding coop until the chicks are about sixty hours old and have become more or less active. They can easily be moved by carrying the chicks in a basket, and the hen under one's arm. If the chicks are placed in the coop first, and the hen gently put in after them, there will be little danger of then hen trampling the chicks. One should also remember not to feed the chicks until they are about seventy-two hours old, because when the chick leaves the shell there is sufficient food attached to the digestive tract of the chick to keep it in perfect health for five or six days. Feeding too soon may cause bowel trouble. One of the best feeds upon which to start young chicks is rolled oats, or stale bread crumbs, mixed with eggs that have been boiled for thirty minutes. This mixture is made in the proportion of six parts of the rolled oats or stale bread crumbs, to one part of the egg; the latter are finely ground, shell and all, and the proportions made up by measure. This feed should be fed dry, and nothing else should be given until two or three

days after feeding is begun. Care should be taken not to give the chicks either too much or too little, and it has been found that about one ounce of feed per day to twelve chicks is enough for a start. Whatever feed is given should be easily digested.

HORTICULTURE.

Do not forget that barnyard manure is an absolute essential to a successful garden.

Asparagus is one of the first garden crops to come through the ground in the spring. This crop is easily grown and should be found in every farm garden.

Whether to plow up to or away from the trees in the spring will depend altogether upon circumstances. It is usual to plow up to the trees in the fall and away from them in the spring.

If tall trees in the orchard have been dehorned and many small water-spouts have developed throughout the tree, some of these can well be used in the average tree to provide future fruiting wood in the interior.

Cold frames are used to protect tender-growing plants from cold weather. They are not provided with bottom heat as in the case of a hot-bed, but are merely sash covering a part of the garden and supported by a wooden frame. Cotton instead of glass can be used in the warmer weather when the nights are cool.

Nitrate of soda is the most popular fertilizer among the commercial sorts, and the one that acts quickest. The nitrogen or growth producing element contained in it in good proportion is directly and immediately available for the plants. Care should be taken that the nitrate of soda is not allowed to touch the plants when it is being applied.

Asparagus for Every Farm Garden.

Most people relish the flavor of asparagus and it is considered more or less as a rare or dainty vegetable, largely because so few people grow it. For the home garden few vegetables provide such an excellent supplement for the table, while for the commercial market garden there are few crops that can be made more profitable.

The best way to start a bed is probably to get good strong, one-year-old plants and set them in rows about two and a half by five feet apart. Healthy, stocky plants only should be used, and all weakly, spindly ones discarded. It is also possible to start the bed from seed, or to buy two or three-year-old crowns, but the one-year-old plants are probably best. If starting from seed, about one ounce of seed is required for 100 feet of row. Not a large patch is required to supply the average family, because asparagus should be cut every day throughout the cutting season.

Any rich, sandy loam garden soil in good condition will be satisfactory for asparagus, but it should not be planted on stony or gravelly soil. Worn-out soils are not satisfactory, as asparagus is a gross feeder and requires a soil in good heart and well supplied with manure. Many vegetable growers annually apply from 25 to 50 tons of first-class manure per acre to this crop immediately after the cutting season is over. Manure is applied at this time because this is the time that the plant begins to store up plant food and prepare the shoots for the crop the following spring. On small plots the manure should be applied three or four inches deep. In the spring a light sprinkling of nitrate of soda will hasten the crop along.

Thorough preparation should precede planting in the spring, and after the soil is prepared, a V-shaped furrow should be made six or eight inches deep. If more than one is required a distance of five feet between furrows should be allowed to permit of easy cultivation and to provide for the spreading of the roots. The plants can then be set and earth drawn around them, leaving the remainder of the furrow to be filled in by subsequent cultivation. If crowns are used they should be set eight or ten inches deep and covered with three or four inches of earth, which should be firmly tramped down. Planting may be done as soon in the spring as danger from severe frosts is over. During the following summer weeds should be kept down by frequent hoeing and scuffling. In old patches that are four or five years old the scuffer should be used as long as the tops will permit during the summer while, in early spring the land should be disked lightly as soon as it is fit. After the cutting season is over a thorough disking should be given to a depth of three or four inches, so that the soil will be loosened and the heavy coat of manure worked into the soil.

Nearly everyone knows that the part of the asparagus plant that is eaten is the part that appears above ground in early spring. These shoots which are very tender are cut off below the ground about an inch and a half by means of a long knife. Each stalk or shoot should be cut separately of course, and it is best to hold the knife close to the shoot so as to make a long, sloping cut. This is advisable in order that young sprouts that have not yet appeared above the ground may not be injured. Only those shoots that are above the ground six inches should be cut and, as mentioned before, it is advisable to go over the patch every day. Any shoots that come through the ground and are very slender, too dense, to be made use of, should be cut away and thrown away. One reason why more people do not grow asparagus probably is because the

patch must be cared for two years before it is wise to cut from it. When setting out one-year-old plants the patch should not be cut until the third year, and then only for a period of about three weeks. Mature patches, however, may be cut until July 1, but not longer for fear of wearing out the patch, which must have the remainder of the summer to store up the necessary energy for another crop.

The Delayed-Dormant Spray.

One of the changes that have been recommended in the program for the spraying of orchards is in connection with the first spray for the apple orchard. This spray used to be called the dormant spray from the fact that it was applied before the leaf buds burst. A change of practice is now recommended so as to make the application a little later, when the leaves are out and have attained about the size of a ten cent piece. For this reason this spray is now known as the delayed-dormant spray and an application at this time is considered to be more effective than if applied earlier.

So far as we can learn, conditions with respect to San Jose Scale are fairly satisfactory in Ontario, but it is indisputable that there has occurred a very large increase in the amount of Oyster Shell Bark Louse, or Oyster Shell Scale during the last three or four years. This is due to the fact that during the war, as labor became scarcer and more expensive, a very large number of growers neglected this first spray and the increase in Oyster Shell Scale is the natural result. This increase cannot be overcome in one year, nor probably in two, but a very large percentage of the scale can be killed this year if growers will spray thoroughly for it. There is evidence, too, that a great many growers are beginning to spray again much more thoroughly than during the last few years, with the result that spray materials promise to be none too plentiful at least until later on in the season.

Where Oyster Shell or San Jose Scale are at all bad the lime-sulphur mixture is advisable, at a strength of one gallon of the commercial solution to seven gallons of water. Where homemade lime-sulphur is used the hydrometer is necessary and the solution as used should show a specific gravity of 1.035. In orchards where scale insects or blister mite are not troublesome the spray need not be nearly so strong and lime-sulphur may be applied at a strength of one to twenty, or a specific gravity of 1.015. Some growers are very partial to Bordeaux Mixture and this may also be used satisfactorily where scale insects are not bad. The formula recommended by Professor Caesar, Provincial Entomologist, O. A. C., Guelph, for the making of Bordeaux for application at this time is 4 pounds of bluestone or copper sulphate, 6 to 8 pounds of hydrated lime and 40 gallons of water. Directions for making this and all other spray mixtures are to be found in the spray-calendar issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, which was published in full in "The Farmer's Advocate" of April 1, or may be had upon application to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The important thing to remember in applying the delayed dormant spray is that the scale insects are very small and may be found on all parts of the bark, so that it is necessary to do very thorough work if good results are to be secured. The spray must reach every part of the tree and enough material must be used so that the bark is made thoroughly wet. In orchards where there is a good deal of rough, shaggy bark it will pay to scrape off the roughest of the bark with a dull hoe so that spraying will be more effective. Few orchards really require this, however, if the spray is put on well. Plenty of pressure is necessary and the use of a spray gun on power outfits will mean the saving of at least one man, which is a considerable item. The spray gun can safely be recommended for use by fruit growers, although some makes are able to do better work than others. Where small hand outfits must be used a good length of hose should be supplied. Two nozzles on one bamboo rod and pressure supplied by a hard-working, able-bodied man, from a strong pump in good condition will enable good work to be done in the medium or small orchard. For any orchard of five acres or more a power outfit is certainly desirable if good work is to be done in the minimum length of time.

FARM BULLETIN

Oleo Still to be Manufactured in Canada.

The House of Commons at Ottawa divided its time last week pretty much between the matter of oleo-margarine, the question of bringing inland vessels under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners and speculation as to when the budget speech would be delivered and when Sir Robert Borden will be back. Union Government is hanging on with grim endurance in spite of itself, meantime piling up week after week of nothingness in the House of Commons.

A resolution was introduced into the House by Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, which would permit of the manufacture of oleo in Canada and its importation into Canada until August 31, 1921, and its sale in Canada until March 1, 1922. Few members really opposed the resolution, but several objected to the fact that oleo was sold mixed with butter. Figures given by the Minister show that up to the present 18,358,046 pounds of oleo have been manufactured in Canada, while 12,071,287 pounds have been imported up to the end of February.

The House does not seem much in favor of the Bill proposed by J. E. Armstrong, East Lambton, which would place under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners all vessels plying in inland waters and in our coastwise trade. This Bill has been characterized the "hardy perennial" of the House, and the part that is hard to understand is the fact that the Bill does not go through, especially after it has been repeatedly before the House. Just why the principle of the Bill should be opposed is very hard to say definitely, but we fancy that it would not be very difficult to form a fairly shrewd opinion.

Election Bill Gets Second Reading in the Legislature.

On Monday of last week the Election Bill, introduced into the Legislature by Premier Drury, was given its second reading. There has been some criticism of the clause fixing the dates of general elections, and because of this criticism Premier Drury agreed to allow this clause to stand over until the next session. The Bill now has gone to a special committee representing the different political groups and parties in the Legislature, who will deal with it with the Premier's sanction to make liberal amendments if thought advisable. The Bill as it came up for its second reading was very little different from the time it was introduced some weeks ago. Eleven days instead of ten are provided for between nomination day and election day, and the residence qualification now reads twelve months in Ontario instead of the Dominion.

During the week also the Premier introduced a Bill providing for the superannuation of civil servants when they reach the age of 70. All civil servants except crown attorneys and registrars are included in the Bill, which has at least one desirable feature in that it makes retirement at the age of 70 compulsory. At the present time there are 110 civil servants over the age of 70, and these will be superannuated this year, and the cost of this will be borne directly by the Government. From now on, however, the cost of superannuation will be borne by the Government and the civil servants in equal proportion. Each civil servant will pay annually to the fund from 2½ to 5 per cent. of his or her salary according to age. The Act will apply to every employee of the Government who has served for a full ten years before reaching the age of 70, or who retires after ten years for any cause other than misconduct or improper behavior. Some provision such as this has been badly needed for years.

The debate on the McCreary resolution was continued on Tuesday, April 27, and the division taken on the same day resulted in a vote of 86 to 12 in favor of the resolution, so that the Dominion Government must, within a period of three months, issue a proclamation calling for a referendum in the Province of Ontario on the question of the importation of liquor from other provinces. When the division was taken, however, there were two amendments which had to be dealt with before the main vote was taken. There was the Conservative amendment which urged ministerial responsibility and was defeated by a vote of 79 to 18; and the Liberal amendment which proposed a test case in the courts, and which was defeated by a vote of 75 to 22. On the main vote the twelve members opposing the resolution were as follows: Messrs. Asmusen, Ecclestone, Halcrow, Henry, Lennox, McCrea, McNamara, MacBride, O'Neill, Pinard, Rennie and Ross. On Thursday, April 29, the "Sandy" Bill was given its second reading. This Bill is complementary to the McCreary resolution in that it would stop short circuiting of liquor within the Province and prohibit the present practice of ordering liquor from Montreal for delivery from distilleries in Ontario to persons in Ontario. It will not, however, come into effect unless the people of the Province carry the referendum against the importation of liquor into Ontario.

Hydro also is much in the minds of the provincial legislators, who are anxious to know the attitude of the Government toward this important public utility. The Government apparently has assumed, for the time being, an attitude of benevolent neutrality, which means smiles and friendliness, but no further guarantees for the present at least. The most that has been done is the appointment of a committee by the House to devise a more equitable method of distribution, and a more uniform cost to the various municipalities. Labor is strongly in favor of Hydro.

W. H. Dempsey Dies.

Fruit growers in all parts of Canada will regret to learn of the death of W. H. Dempsey, Trenton, Ontario, who was one of the prominent apple growers of the Province for many years. Mr. Dempsey owned and operated one of the largest apple orchards in Ontario, and was a man much liked by those who came into contact with him at meetings of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association and elsewhere. At one time there was probably no man in Canada who had so thorough a knowledge of the many different commercial varieties of apples, a knowledge which he had acquired by constant study and close association. The Dempsey family has always been intimately connected with the development of the apple industry east of Toronto, and W. H. Dempsey was one of the most kindly and one of the most thoroughly informed growers in all of Ontario. His loss as a man and as a prominent fruit grower will be keenly regretted by all who knew him.

Market

Toronto (U.)

In a week of cattle declined but with fairly heavy cattle we had a day and Thursday stronger and the market partly recovered of the labor of shippers were advertisements. As a result, totalling head for the thirty-five hundred on Monday at the abattoir adjusted for another are in a position volume of stock week were fully the previous whole was not choice cattle we heavy cattle we as top quality demand \$15 per few individual from thirteen hundred pounds which averaged ten pounds sold load which averaged fifty pounds of the sales were Of steers ranged hundred to several small loads a few loads at \$12.75 to \$13. sales in these steers and he pounds weaker other grades was paid for baby-beef quality head averaging pounds each, class sold under to \$13.25 per the sales. Re twenty-nine hundred and twenty head and fifty-six pounds head which and seventy grades sold and bulls had several sales two choice bul cows and bul \$11.75, and grades from \$ the Counties were on the selves of an with "short lower prices extra good A ten hundred a to Huron con while a smoo about equal Middlesex at of the good \$12.25, and \$10.50 to \$1 was little ch the quality inferior; med \$130 each, ar \$165. Follow

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending April 29.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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	
	Apr. 29	1919	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	1919	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	1919	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	1919	Apr. 22
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,167	5,068	7,763	\$14.25	\$15.25	\$14.75	3,080	2,748	3,570	\$20.00	\$15.50	\$22.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	820	369	764	14.75	14.75	15.50	3,790	2,259	3,531	17.00	12.00	19.00
Montreal (East End)	908	362	573	14.75	14.75	15.50	3,693	3,483	1,856	17.00	12.00	19.00
Winnipeg	1,508	1,878	1,682	14.50	15.00	14.50	243	150	245	17.00	16.00	17.00
Calgary	948	1,902	1,629	13.75	15.75	13.75	10		21			12.00
Edmonton	182	450	355	13.50	15.00	13.00	3	85	29	15.00	12.00	14.00

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

In a week of quiet trading, values of cattle declined on the opening markets, but with fairly light receipts on Wednesday and Thursday, demand was a trifle stronger and the previous losses were partly recovered. Pending a settlement of the labor dispute at the abattoirs, shippers were advised to withhold shipments. As a result, receipts were very light, totalling only forty-two hundred head for the week, of which number thirty-five hundred were on the market on Monday and Tuesday. Now that the abattoir labor question has been adjusted for another six months, abattoirs are in a position to handle the usual volume of stock. Average values for the week were fully 50 cents below those of the previous week but quality on the whole was not so good, although a few choice cattle were on sale. Only a few heavy cattle were included in the receipts; as top quality stock was still in good demand \$15 per hundred was paid in a few individual cases for steers ranging from thirteen hundred to fourteen hundred pounds in weight. Six steers which averaged thirteen hundred and ten pounds sold at \$14 per hundred, a load which averaged twelve hundred and fifty pounds moved at \$14.50, and most of the sales were made from \$14 to \$14.50. Of steers ranging in weight from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds, several small lots sold at \$14 per hundred, a few loads at \$13.75, while a range of \$12.75 to \$13.75 covered nearly all the sales in these weights. Light butcher steers and heifers under ten hundred pounds weakened proportionately with other grades of cattle, and while \$15 was paid for some choice heifers of baby-beef quality and \$13.75 for ten head averaging six hundred and fifty pounds each, a large percentage of the class sold under \$13.50, while from \$12 to \$13.25 per hundred covered most of the sales. Representative sales included twenty-nine head which averaged nine hundred and five pounds at \$13.50, twenty head which averaged nine hundred and fifty-six pounds at \$13.25, and twenty-six head which averaged nine hundred and seventy pounds at \$12.90; medium grades sold from \$10 to \$11.50. Cows and bulls had a fairly steady movement; several sales were made at \$12, one or two choice bulls sold up to \$12.25, good cows and bulls moved from \$10.50 to \$11.75, and medium quality in both grades from \$8.50 to \$10. Graziers from the Counties of Middlesex and Huron were on the market and availed themselves of an opportunity to stock up with "short keep" feeder cattle at the lower prices prevailing. Twenty-four extra good Angus steers which averaged ten hundred and five pounds, went back to Huron county at \$14 per hundred, while a smooth load of Shorthorns of about equal weight were bought for Middlesex at \$13.25 per hundred; most of the good steers sold from \$11.50 to \$12.25, and good stockers moved from \$10.50 to \$11.50 per hundred. There was little change in the milch cow trade, the quality offered being somewhat inferior; medium cows sold from \$80 to \$130 each, and good cows from \$130 to \$165. Following a decline in calf values

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO		MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)	
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales
STEERS					
heavy finished	43	\$13.74	\$13.50-\$14.75	\$15.00	
good	385	13.46	13.00-14.25	14.25	45
1,000-1,200 common	58	11.50	9.00-12.00	12.50	
STEERS					
good	1,070	12.88	12.25-13.75	13.75	125
700-1,000 common	329	10.38	9.00-11.50	12.00	66
HEIFERS					
good	779	13.07	12.50-13.75	13.75	48
fair	128	10.93	10.25-12.50	13.00	20
common	63	9.36	8.50-11.00	12.00	50
COWS					
good	165	10.89	10.25-12.00	12.50	95
common	406	8.36	7.50-11.00	11.00	172
BULLS					
good	72	10.58	10.00-11.75	12.00	35
common	23	9.25	8.00-10.00	10.75	91
CANNERS & CUTTERS	132	6.14	5.30-6.50	7.00	73
OXEN					
CALVES					
veal	3,075	15.80	13.00-18.00	20.00	3,790
grass	5				
STOCKERS					
good	226	10.70	10.00-11.25	11.25	
fair	105	9.47	8.50-10.50	10.50	
FEEDERS					
good	153	11.65	11.00-12.00	12.50	
fair	30	11.20	10.00-12.00	12.00	
HOGS					
selects	4,716	20.72	20.25-21.00	21.00	1,119
heavy	501	18.68	15.75-18.85	18.85	20
light	123	16.72	15.50-17.75	17.85	200
sows	2	14.75	13.25-15.75	15.75	40
stags					5
LAMBS					
good	83	18.88	18.00-21.00	21.00	(Each) 20
common	18	15.16	14.50-17.00	17.00	
SHEEP					
heavy	127	15.18	13.00-17.00	17.25	20
light	17	7.00	6.00-9.00	9.00	27

on the Buffalo market, local prices were easier and \$2.00 to \$3.00 per hundred lower. A few calves sold during the week at \$20, with a fair number of sales at \$19, but on the closing market, \$18 was the top price paid with most of the sales of good calves from \$14 to \$17, and common calves from \$9 to \$13. Lamb and sheep receipts were light and values fairly stationary. Nine spring lambs sold at \$20 each, and a number of sales were made from \$8 to \$18 per hundred; yearlings moved up to \$21 per hundred and sheep from \$10 to \$17 per hundred. Packers made a successful effort to reduce hog prices, and values were cut about 50 cents per hundred. Early in the week hogs sold at \$20.75 to \$21 in the week hogs sold at \$20.75 to \$21 for selects, fed and watered, but on the later markets \$20.25 to \$20.40 was the prevailing range for selects with lights at \$2 per hundred lower, and sows, \$3 to \$5 lower than select prices. The total receipts from January 1 to April 22, inclusive, were: 89,300 cattle, 20,639 calves, 103,967 hogs and 14,403 sheep; compared with 100,091 cattle, 16,576 calves, 118,748 hogs and 26,843 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Montreal.

There were seventeen hundred and

twenty-eight cattle on the two markets during the week, the majority of these being on sale on Monday. The high prices of the previous two weeks brought out a comparatively heavy run of stock and buyers took advantage of this condition to average up on their former purchases. Choice and good steers and heifers of medium weights were sold on Monday morning at prices about 50 cents per hundred lower than those of the previous market. Top bulls and cows were sold at about similar reductions. The balance of the offerings brought prices from 75 cents to \$1 or more per hundred less than those paid on the previous week for and equal quality of stock. This weakness was partly due to the possibility of a strike by packers employees. By Wednesday, the labor situation was practically cleared and there was a firmer undertone to the trading. The top price of the week was paid for an even load of well finished steers which averaged eleven hundred and fifty-five pounds and changed hands at \$14.75 per hundred. Two or three loads of choice young heifers and steers brought \$14.50, and well finished bred young cattle weighing around 850 to 900 pounds were weighed up from \$13 to \$13.75. Common steers were sold down to \$10.50, with one very thin lot of light common steers at \$9.50. A few

good heavy bulls brought prices up to \$12. The majority of the bulls were sold from \$8 to \$9.50, and in these were included a number of heavy bulls in fair flesh. Some very thin bulls were sold down to \$7. A few top cows brought \$12 and \$12.50 per hundred, but on the whole cows were off considerably in price and a large percentage was sold under \$9.50 per hundred. Common, thin cows brought from \$7 to \$8.50, canners from \$5 to \$5.50 and cutters around \$6.50. Heifers were as usual, weighed up with cows and steers of equal value. There were seventy-four hundred and eighty-three calves for sale. On Monday and Tuesday the market was strong and the common price range quoted for good calves was \$15 to \$15.50 with some sales at \$16, and \$17; on Wednesday, there was a drop of at least \$1 in prices. Common light calves that were not likely to pass inspection were disposed of for \$8 per hundred. Medium quality calves weighing up to one hundred pounds but thin were sold around \$13. Sheep receipts totalled two hundred and thirty-one. There was a fair percentage of young lambs in the offerings, and prices for these ranged from \$8 to \$12 each. Sheep sold generally from \$11 to \$12.50. Hogs were weighed up on Monday at \$21.50 off cars, for selects, and for

the balance of the week the general price was \$21.25. Extremes in light and heavies were cut from 50 cents to \$1 per hundred, sows about \$4, and stags up to \$7, according to quality.

Pr. St. CHARLES.—The total receipts from January 1 to April 22, inclusive, were 3,702 cattle, 13,329 calves, 1,783 hogs and 4,942 sheep; compared with 10,578 cattle, 20,723 calves, 20,434 hogs and 5,453 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—The total receipts from January 1 to April 22, inclusive, were: 10,037 cattle, 10,951 calves, 10,767 hogs and 4,033 sheep; compared with 12,670 cattle, 11,335 calves, 10,894 hogs and 5,786 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Receipts of cattle last week were back to normal times and prices were considerably lower on shipping steers, of which there were around sixty to seventy-five cars, best of these selling around \$13 to \$13.50, being \$2 to \$3 per hundred less than before the railway strike two weeks ago. On butchering grades trade looked around a half to a dollar a hundred lower than for the previous week. During the middle part of the week trade was stronger and prices were elevated from a half to a dollar above the week's opening. The week closed up with a renewed railway switchmen's strike, and prices were given a full two to three-dollar advance over the week's opening. Saturday, there were indications that the strike would run longer than the first one, and there are evidences that runs would be exceedingly light for the week following. Offerings for the week totalled 4,750 head as against 6,325 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$11.50 to \$12; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11; medium weight, \$10.75 to \$11; common and plain, \$10 to \$10.50.

Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, good to prime, \$12.50 to \$13; choice heavy, \$11.50 to \$12; best handy, \$12 to \$12.50; fair to good, \$11 to \$11.50; light and common, \$9 to \$10.

Cows and Heifers.—Heavy heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; best butchering heifers, \$9.50 to \$10; good butchering heifers, \$9 to \$9.25; fair butchering heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; light, common, \$6 to \$7; very fancy fat cows, \$10 to \$10.50; best heavy fat cows, \$9 to \$9.50; medium to good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; cutters, \$5.50 to \$6; canners, good, \$4.50 to \$5.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$9 to \$10; good butchering, \$8.50 to \$9; sausage, \$8 to \$8.50; light bulls, \$7 to \$8.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9.50 to \$10; common to fair, \$8 to \$9; best stockers, \$8 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common, \$6 to \$7.

Milkers and Springers.—Best, \$90 to \$125; medium to good, \$60 to \$85.

Hogs.—Prices, as a result of very heavy receipts, took a big tumble on the opening day of last week. Monday's run reached around 20,000 head, and values went off 75 cents from the previous week's close. A few brought \$15.35, but the great bulk of the sales on light grades, including pigs, were made at \$15.25, and heavies moved at \$14.75 and \$15. Tuesday's market was generally steady; Wednesday top was \$15.75, though general range on handy grades was from \$15.50 to \$15.65, with pigs selling at \$15.25; and Thursday a few light hogs made \$16.25, with bulk \$16, extreme heavies ranged as low as \$15, and pigs sold from \$15.25 to \$15.50. Friday outside buyers made no attempt to fill any orders, on account of an embargo on shipments, due to another switchmen's strike and with only local competition, market was slow at Thursday's prices. Good roughs sold around \$12.50, and stags \$7 to \$9. Receipts for the past week totalled 38,500 head, being against 18,908 head for the week before, and 25,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market was quite active the first four days of last week, but Friday there was no outside demand, on account of buyers being unable to ship out, and with little request from local buyers trade ruled very slow. The first week of the season best wool lambs selling at \$21, and no wool stuff was marketed until Wednesday. Monday best clips sold at \$19.50, \$19. Tuesday top for best grades was \$18.50; Wednesday the best clips were \$17.75, and sales were \$18.50, and \$19.50, about steady

with Wednesday. Cull short lambs ranged from \$15.50 down, skips going as low as \$8. Sheep were scarce and steady all week. Best shorn wethers were quoted from \$14 to \$14.50, with best clipped ewes \$13 to \$13.50. Receipts for the past week totalled 16,200 head, as compared with 16,227 head for the week before, and 25,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Prices, as a result of liberal receipts, were on the decline last week. Monday tops sold at \$17; Tuesday the bulk went at \$16.50; Wednesday few brought above \$15.50; Thursday few transactions were made at \$16, and Friday the trade was slow, with best selling from \$15 to \$15.50. Cull grades were little changed all week, ranging mostly from \$13 down. Receipts for the week were 8,700 head, being against 9,669 head for the week preceding, and 7,500 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on Monday, May 3, numbered 185 cars, 2,815 cattle, 1,208 calves, 3,119 hogs and 220 sheep and lambs. A strong market prevailed. Butcher cattle were 50 to 75 cents, and in spots \$1 higher; real tops, \$16, for one heifer of 840 pounds. Top for loads was \$15 for thirteen head averaging 1,245 pounds each. One lot of 40, average weight 1,350 pounds, sold at \$14.75. Best cows were \$12, a few went at \$13. Best bulls were \$11 to \$12.50. Calves were steady; tops, \$17 to \$18. Sheep strong, choice \$16 to \$17; yearlings \$20 to \$21. Spring lambs were \$15 to \$18. Hogs sold for \$20.25, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

Manitoba Wheat.—(In store Ft. William.) No. 1 northern, \$2.80; No. 2 northern, \$2.77; No. 3 northern, \$2.73.

Manitoba Oats.—(In store, Ft. William.)—No. 2, C. W., \$1.11½; No. 3, C. W., \$1.08½; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.08½; No. 1 feed, \$1.08; No. 2 feed, \$1.07.

Manitoba Barley.—(In store Fort William.) No. 3 C. W., \$1.79½; No. 4, C. W., \$1.62; rejected, \$1.56¼, feed, \$1.56¼.

Ontario Wheat.—f. o. b. shipping points according to freight—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.01; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$1.92 to \$1.93; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.03; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$1.95 to \$2.01.

American Corn.—(Track, Toronto, prompt shipment.) No. 3 yellow, \$2.15, nominal.

Ontario Oats.—(According to freights outside.)—No. 3 white, \$1.05 to \$1.07.

Buckwheat.—(According to freights outside.)—\$1.75 to \$1.80.

Rye.—(According to freight outside.)—No. 3, \$2.15 to \$2.20.

Peas.—(According to freight outside.)—No. 2, \$3.

Barley.—(According to freights outside.)—Malting, \$1.85 to \$1.87.

Ontario Flour.—(In jute bags, prompt shipment)—Government standard, \$10.50 to \$10.65 Montreal and Toronto.

Millfeed.—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, (bags included)—Bran, per ton, \$51; shorts, per ton, \$58; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.75 to \$4.

Hay.—(Track, Toronto)—No. 1, per ton, \$30 to \$31; mixed, per ton, \$25.

Straw.—(Track, Toronto)—Car lots, per ton, \$16 to \$17.

Hides and Skins.

Hides f. o. b. country points.—Beef hides flat cured, heavy, 22c. to 25c.; light 25c. to 27c.; green hides, heavy, 20c. to 22c.; light, 24c. to 26c.; deacon or bob calf, \$2.50 to \$3; horsehides, country take-off, \$8 to \$10; No. 2, \$8 to \$9; No. 1 sheepskins, \$2.75 to \$3.75; yearling lambs, \$1.75 to \$2.50; horse-hair, farmers' stock, 40c. to 42c.

City Hides.—City butcher hides, green flats, 25c.; calf skins, green flats, 45c.; veal kip, 30c.; horsehides, city take-off, \$8 to \$10.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids in barrels 15c. to 17c.; country solids in barrels, No. 1, 12c. to 15c.; cakes No. 1, 15c. to 17c.

Seeds—Wholesale.

Seeds.—Following are the prices that wholesalers were paying for alsike and clover at country points; alsike, No. 1 fancy, bushel, \$33 to \$34; No. 1, \$32 to \$33; No. 2 choice, bushel, \$31 to \$32; No. 2 bushel, \$29 to \$30.

Red Clover, No. 1 fancy, bushel, \$34 to \$35; No. 1 bushel, \$33 to \$34; No. 2, bushel, \$31 to \$32; No. 3 bushel, \$29 to \$30. Sweet clover No. 1 fancy, \$21 to \$22; choice, \$19 to \$20.

Seeds—Retail.

Dealers quote the following retail prices for clover and timothy seeds.

Red Clover, high grade No. 1, Government, \$48 per bushel; No. 2 Government, \$45.60 per bushel; No. 3 Government, \$42.60 per bushel. Alsike, high-grade, No. 1 Government, \$45.60 per bushel; No. 2 Government, \$43.80 per bushel; No. 3 Government, \$41.40 per bushel. Alfalfa, high-grade, No. 1 Government, \$39 per bushel; alfalfa, Canadian-grown, No. 1, \$42 per bushel; sweet clover white blossom, fancy, \$29.40 per bushel; sweet clover white blossom, choice, \$27.50 per bushel, timothy, high-grade, No. 1 Government, \$11.52; No. 2 Government, \$10.32 per bushel.

Farm Produce.

Butter.—Butter kept stationary at the previous weeks' slightly firmer prices, selling as follows, wholesale: Fresh-made creamery squares, 67c. to 69c. per lb.; creamery solids at 66c. to 67c. per lb.; cut solids at 67c. to 68c. per lb.; and choice dairy at 55c. to 60c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs advanced, selling at 53c. to 54c. per dozen, wholesale and 55c. retail.

Cheese.—Cheese also kept stationary, wholesale; the old at 30c. to 31c. per lb., and new at 27½c. per lb.

Maple Syrup.—Small shipments continue to come in, but the supply is limited this year—and prices high—Imperial gallons, bringing \$3.50 to \$3.75, wholesale—though a car is expected this week, which will sell at lower prices.

Poultry.—Receipts continue to be light and prices firm. The following prices being quoted for liveweight and dressed varieties to the producer. Liveweight prices—Chickens, 30c. per lb.; chickens, milk-fed, 35c. per lb.; ducklings, 40c. per lb.; hens, under 4 lbs., 32c. per lb.; hens, 4 to 5 lbs., 37c. per lb.; hens, over 5 lbs., 40c. per lb.; roosters, 25c. per lb.; Guinea hens, per pair, \$1.25.

Dressed.—Chickens, young, 35c. per lb.; chickens, milk-fed, 40c. per lb.; ducklings, 40c. per lb.; hens, under 5 lbs., 37c. per lb.; hens over 5 lbs., 38c. per lb.; turkeys, 45c. per lb.; roosters, 25c. per lb. Guinea hens, \$1.50 per pair.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Most of the wholesales are decidedly empty these days, on account of the railway strike in U. S.—the few cars which are brought in, finding such a ready market, that they are sold very quickly at very much higher prices—the bulk of the offerings having steadily advanced.

Potatoes have kept fairly firm, though trade has been very light on account of the high price.

Beets, carrots, parsnips and turnips of choice quality have advanced, on account of the scarcity of new vegetables.

Fruits.

Bananas, 8½c. per lb.

Grapefruit, Florida, \$5.50 to \$7 per case; Cuban, \$5 per case.

Lemons—\$4 to \$4.50 per case.

Oranges—\$5 to \$9 per case.

Pineapples.—Porto Rico, \$8.50 per case.

Rhubarb.—Hot-house 75c. to \$1.50 per dozen.

Strawberries—30c. per pint and 60c. per qt.-box.

Vegetables.

Beans.—Dried, white, hand-picked, \$5 per bushel.

Beets.—\$2.25 to \$2.50 per bag; new, \$1.25 per doz. bunches.

Cabbage—New, \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl.

Carrots—\$1.75 to \$2 per bag; new, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per dozen bunches.

Celery—Florida, \$9 per case.

Cucumbers—Hot-house \$4 per doz.

Lettuce—Leaf, 35c. to 45c. per doz.

Onions—8½c. per lb.

Parsnips—\$2.75 to \$3 per bag.

Potatoes—\$5.75 to \$6 per bag; seed, \$6.50 to \$7 per bag.

Radishes, 60c. to 75c. per doz. bunches.

Turnips—\$1.25 to \$1.50 per bag.

Cheese Markets.

The cheese business brightened considerably at Montreal last week owing to the announcement by the British Ministry of Food that the maximum importer's selling price, 32 cents, would soon be removed. Finest easterns were

quoted at 29c. to 30½c. On last Saturday's board Belleville sold at 32½c. The London board opened last Saturday with three factories offering 195 Aprils. Considerable cheese changed hands at around 30 cents. St. Hyacinthe boarded 150 boxes and sold at 30c., and also 20 boxes, twins, at 27½c.

Montreal.

Horses.—There has been a very good demand for horses of late. Moving day calls into use every animal and every vehicle and motor truck in the vicinity and gives rise for a demand for horses. Also, carters were preparing for the opening of navigation and were ready to make purchases of certain grades of horses, so that more horses changed hands than usual. Prices were still in the vicinity of \$250 to \$300 each for heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,600 lbs. each; \$200 to \$250 for light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 each; \$125 to \$175 for light horses; \$75 to \$100 for culls and \$175 to \$250 for fine saddle and carriage animals.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Demand for dressed hogs continued active and prices were firm, being 29½c. to 30c. per lb. for city abattoir, fresh-killed stock, while a few country dressed hogs sold at about 2c. under the price of city abattoir. Prices for hams advanced slightly and 10 to 15 lbs. hams sold at 40c. per lb., and 18 to 25-lb. sold at 38c. Bacon continued to sell at former prices, namely 43c. to 44c. per lb. for breakfast grades and 55c. for Windsor boneless, selected. Lard continued steady at 26c. to 30c. per lb. according to package, for Canadian pure.

Poultry.—Nothing of consequence transpired in the poultry market and cold storage turkeys were quoted at 53c. to 54c. per lb., chickens being 38c. to 40c.

Potatoes.—Prices of potatoes continued to advance in spite of boycotts, partly for the reason that the United States is ready to take unlimited quantities at around recent prices. Quebec white potatoes were \$5.25 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track, in car lots, and about \$6 ex-store in smaller lots.

Maple Products.—Maple syrup was steady at \$3.25 per gal. tin and \$2.80 to \$3 per gal. in 15-gal. tins. Sugar was 32c. to 35c. per lb.

Eggs.—Prices have been advancing somewhat under an active demand for early spring production, and quotations were 55c. per dozen for straight-gathered, fresh, and 48c. for No. 2 eggs.

Grain.—Prices for Canadian Western oats were \$1.22 per bushel for No. 2; \$1.19 for No. 3, and for extra No. 1 feed; \$1.18 for No. 1 feed; \$1.17 for No. 2 feed; \$1.18 for tough No. 3 Canadian Western; and \$1.16 for tough No. 1 feed, ex-store.

Flour.—The market was unchanged, with Manitoba spring wheat flour selling at \$13.40 per bbl., in jute, ex-track, for shipment to the country, Montreal freights, and to city bakers, with smaller lots at 10c. more and a discount of 10c. all round for spot cash. Ontario winter wheat flour was \$11.30 to \$11.40 per bbl., in new cotton bags, ex-track. White corn flour was \$10.90 to \$11 in jute, in small lots.

Millfeed.—Broken lots of bran were selling in mixed car lots, with flour, at \$54 per ton, shorts being \$62, including bags, delivered to the trade.

Baled Hay.—Very little change took place in the market for baled hay and place in the market for baled hay and sales of No. 2 timothy were still quoted at \$33 to \$34 per ton, No. 3 being \$31 to \$32 and clover and clover mixed hay at \$29 to \$30 per ton, ex-track.

Hayseed.—No change of consequence took place in the market for hayseed. Demand was still brisk and sales of timothy seed were taking place at 17½c. to 20c. per pound, red clover being 65c. to 77c.; alsike, 68c. to 78c.; sweet clover, 40c. to 45c. and alfalfa, 58c. to 60c. per lb.

Hides and Skins.—Steer and cow hides were 28c. per lb., bulls 22c., calf skins were down to 50c. and 52c. per lb.; graded kips, 30c.; sheep skins, were \$3.50 each, and clips 50c., while spring lambs were 40c. each and horsehides \$10 to \$11 each.

For Chicago Markets see page 890.



A Saxon

(By V. Sackville-West)

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is easily digested. This is the way you should give it to your sick patients. All you housewives know that if you melt butter then let it cool, it does not taste the same,—simply because in the simple process of heating you have broken some of the butter up into fatty acids and glycerin.

Fats are good-non-conductors of heat. Fortunately for the young girls (or perhaps unfortunately) they have a greater amount of fat underneath the skin than men have. They can go to a dance with the minimum amount of clothes in zero weather and look comfortable. They can stand more heat and more cold than men.

If you want to retain perennial youth and have no wrinkles, you should have fat underneath your skin,—but that is another chapter that we will talk about (perhaps in 6 or 10 months from now)—the care of the skin, face creams, talcum powder, the use of soap, etc.

Now, to come back to fats, let us repeat:

(1) Fats are hard to digest. If the baby isn't doing well, is cross and cranky, colicky and constipated and not gaining in weight, skim the milk.

(2) Don't give raw milk to a child. Boil it 3 to 5 minutes and kill the germ of tuberculosis.

(3) Fats that have been heated are much more difficult to digest, e. g. fried potato, hot buttered toast.

ened him with all might, according to His glorious power, he ventured boldly to lead a little band of 300 chosen men against a great army of trained warriors. He went forward fearlessly, in the might of Jehovah, and discomfited all the host of Midian.

The lesson is for all time. If God be for us, what does it matter though hosts of difficulties block our progress?

Many years ago the people said despondently: "The time is not come for the Lord's house to be built," but the Lord's messenger cheered them with this great promise: "I am with you, saith the LORD." Then the Lord stirred up the spirit of Rehubbabel and the spirit of the remnant of the people; and they went heartily to work in the house of the Lord. Those who had seen the former glory of the Temple, and felt discouraged because the house they were rebuilding seemed as nothing in comparison, were told that the glory of the latter house should be greater than the former. Though a great mountain of difficulty stood in the way it should become a plain, and the head stone should be brought forth with shoutings of "Grace, grace unto it."

Christ is the Head Stone of the Temple of the Church. He is the Stone, cut without hands, Who shall fill the whole earth. "Who hath despised the day of small things?"

they are strengthened with all might, according to His glorious power, have good reason to exercise patience and long suffering with joyfulness. The glory of Christ's Temple—His Church—will be greater in the latter days than in the former. The unity of Christians long ago was in great measure an outward and visible unity, and God may be helping us to draw together in a grander spiritual unity. The Spirit of Christ is love and purity, drawing hearts near each other and nearer to God.

The Master was filled with compassion as He looked out on the multitudes of sorrowing, suffering men and women. They needed the Good Shepherd's loving protection and guidance, and their need called Him from Heaven's throne to the awful Cross. Then, with sublime confidence, He sent out His followers to make disciples among all the nations. He clothed them with His might, saying: "All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations. . . . and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

The end of the world is not yet, and His presence with His Church is still a guarantee of necessary power. His messengers are still just common men, afire with God. The Spirit of the Lord still clothes itself with a veil of human flesh, as the Spirit of God clothed Itself

That does not seem to be a very great vocation; and yet Maeterlinck says, the little Prosopis is "the venerable ancestor to whom we probably owe most of our flowers and fruits (for it is actually estimated that more than a hundred thousand varieties of plants would disappear if the bees did not visit them), and possibly even our civilization, for in these mysteries all things intertwine."

Those poor men, who earned a scanty living by fishing in the little lake of Galilee long ago, would have been amazed if a prophet had told them of the thousands of churches that would be named after them, and of the uncounted millions of copies of their letters and other writings that would be sent in a steady stream through the world. They had neither wealth nor earthly learning, yet God was able to accomplish great things through their surrendered lives. Is He less able to make use of you? The army is awake and is "going over the top." The great prayer: "Thy kingdom come!" is going up from millions of hearts. One of the notices on the wall, at the conference I attended in Easter-week, was this note of warning: "You can do more than pray AFTER you have prayed, but you cannot do more than pray UNTIL you have prayed."

There is a story of a man who went through a factory and was nearly deafened by the noise of the machines. Then he went into a room that was almost quiet,—it was the power-house that kept all the machines going. We may not all be called into the glare of public life, but we are all called to meet God in the power-house of prayer. We can't do His work unless we are clothed with His might.

DORA FARNCOMB.

Gifts for the Needy.

"A Country Woman" (who first started the Quiet Hour Purse) sent five dollars for the needy this week. Two dollars came from "Ray," and a dollar from "one who would like to help." I also received a very sacred gift of two dollars from "Puslinch Friend," who has gone to meet the Master she loves in "the land of far distances."

DORA FARNCOMB.
6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Windrow

The Public Library at Sarnia, Ont., is to have some pictures by Canadian artists. The money for purchasing the pictures is being contributed by one of the Societies of the town.

The feeling grows, in every country, that the remains of the soldiers killed in the War be not disturbed for burial elsewhere, but be left to the soil which the soldiers who fell sanctified with their blood. Says M. Francois de Curel: "All along the front there will be a zone, not for cultivation, where little trees will spring up, stretching their branches out among the graves. It will become a sacred forest, a place of pilgrimage for the entire world." At the request of the nearest of kin, however, a number of American dead are to be brought home.

Speaking of the necessity of a college education for movie actors, Mr. Edgar Lewis says, in *New York Evening Post*: "Not only does the moving picture profession offer substantial financial returns but it offers an opportunity for service. It is not trifling work, but big and worth while. The screen to-day is acknowledged by the best thought of the country to rank with the newspaper and the magazine in the moulding of public opinion. It has established itself as the great educator of the future." Arguing from this ground Mr. Edgar urges speedy improvement of films in general, college qualifications and a spirit of consecration on the part of the actors, and recognition of motion-picture work as a profession.

What a Prospect.

Father—Why do you want to leave school and go to work when you're so young?

Son—It's this way, Dad. School is going to be a tough place for the next few years. We shall have a new map of Europe to study and if we fail the teacher is likely to give us the constitution of the League of Nations to learn by heart! —"American Boy."



Water Lilies—One of the Most Beautiful of Our Wild Flowers.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Clothed With Might.

The Spirit of the Lord clothed itself with Gideon.—Judges 6:34. (R. V. margin.)

Not by an army, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the LORD of Hosts, Zech. 4:6 (R. V. marg.) Strengthened with all might, according to His glorious power, unto all patience and long-suffering with joyfulness.—Col. 1:11.

I have set three texts before you to-day; but indeed I might add hundreds more, for the Bible is crowded with stories of people clothed with might by the Spirit of God. But the time would fail me to tell of the champions of the Lord of Hosts in every age.—Heb. 11:32-38.

Our first text reminds us of Gideon, who was astonished to find that God had chosen him as a great leader of Israel in a time when the nation seemed utterly desolate and forsaken. Gideon belonged to a poor family and felt himself to be the least important member of the family. Yet, when the spirit of the Lord's servants

Listen to the inspiring message. "Be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the LORD, and work: for I am with you, saith the LORD of hosts. . . . My spirit abideth among you: fear ye not."

I was privileged to attend an inter-church conference in the U. S. in Easter week. It was only a small meeting in a small town, but it was wonderfully inspiring because it was only one of many similar conferences. We were told that a great national conference had been held in Atlantic City, then district conferences representing two or three States, then State conferences, and then county conferences in thousands of places. More than thirty differing bodies of Christians have drawn more closely together in these meetings. They are inspired by a common loyalty to One Master, and their common objective is to establish His kingdom in all the earth.

Like a great prairie fire the inter-church movement has gone swiftly from ocean to ocean. The men who are acting as leaders for they are impelled by a mighty influence sweeping them on to unexpected victories. . . . Moments of deep-seated preparation have already become level plains before their advance. This is only the beginning, but those who discover that

with Zechariah and Gideon.—2 Chron. 24:20 and Judges 6:34. (R. V. margin.)

Do you feel, as Gideon did, that you are too unimportant to be used by God for great ends? Remember that it is not by your power, but by His indwelling Spirit, that the work you are called to do can be accomplished. If you felt able to do it,—felt that your own power was sufficient for your vocation in the world,—then you would certainly fail. St. Paul was right when he said: "When I am weak, then am I strong." The great heroes of faith "out of weakness were made strong." The weak becomes power when we humbly acknowledge our poverty and hold up both hands expectantly to be filled with the riches of God.

I have just finished reading Maeterlinck's fascinating book, "The Life of the Bee". After describing the marvellous co-operation of the bees in a hive, he tells of a little wild bee, the "Prosopis," which flutters about in poverty and loneliness. She erects a few awkward cells, stores these with a little food for the offspring she never will see, and then, having accomplished this poor task of hers, that tends she knows not whither, she goes off and dies in a corner."

The

Rules for correspondence: (1) Write on one side of paper only. (2) Address in full. (3) Enclose a return address. (4) Allow one week for answers to questions.

A Mother

LAST night I dropped Mother. The room was the kinder fire in the grate all ready for.

The President Principal of about to give "A Trip Across

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Lowe's




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What a paint costs you, depends on how much surface it will cover, quite as much as how much it costs per gallon. How long it lasts, depends on how the surface is covered, as well as what paint it is covered with.

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Parker's Dye Works Limited

Cleaners & Dyers

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20 Bulls SPRUCE LAWN—100 Females—Clydesdale, Northons, Yorkshires, Herd in Rubysill, bred by Earl of Northbrook, by Ascutt Challenge, 122384. Imported, Guddon Challenge, 122384. Special for sale in farms' bulls. Cows and heifers in calf, yearling and home calves. Yorkshires, other sex. J. L. and T. W. McCAMUS, Cavan, C.P.R.; Millbrook, G.T.R. and F.O., Ont.

is to admit air under the rack to reach the articles upon it.

After all is ready place a brick in the middle of the rack; on this put a hot stove-lid and scatter upon it a tablespoonful of powdered sulphur, which is better than sulphur candle. Shut the door quick and tight and leave it shut till the next day. There will be no live moth there when you open it.

After removing the stove-lid and brick, spread a newspaper down and sprinkle with turpentine. Have your blankets, portiers, etc., folded smoothly the size of the rack, and pile one above another with turpentine-sprinkled newspaper between the various articles. On top lay your cloaks and coats, carefully folded, on these dresses and suits, and last, furs. All these articles should have been sunned and brushed and examined for moth traces. As soon as all are in place close the door at once and lock it so that it will not be opened again till Fall. I followed this plan for years, and never once had a moth in that closet.

Now as to flannel or woolen underwear. Here the small-sized flour-bags come in nicely. See that every garment is in order, mended if need be, buttons in place, and buttonholes intact. Each should of course, be newly laundered. It should then be neatly folded, or rolled, and placed in the flour-bag or other small muslin receptacle. Tie securely and mark with lead pencil.

These compact rolls may be kept in a bureau or chiffonier drawer, as they take up little room and can be sorted out at a glance. They need no other moth preventive than the clean bag.

In folding away down comfortables precautions should be taken against two dangers. One is the matting of the filling, resulting from placing under other and heavier articles. The other is shapelessness resulting from close quarters. Down comfortables should be folded preferably once across each way, but they will stand two folds. They should not be packed or stuffed into any receptacle, but should be wrapped smoothly in old sheets and laid flat on a closet or store-room shelf. It does no harm if two or even three are piled together provided they are not crowded out of shape or crammed into too shallow a space.

Hats, feathers, and other trimmings should be kept in hat-boxes which are free from moth-flies, the contents well covered with tissue-paper, then with turpentine-sprinkled newspaper, and the lid tied securely down.

A half day twice a year is not too much to devote to the care of one's family wardrobe and its appurtenances. Yet that half day stands for part, at least, of the difference between a successful and a neglectful housewife.

The various substances used to keep away moths, such as tobacco, camphor, naphthalene, cones or balls, tarred paper, and cedar chips, have no effect if the eggs are already present in the clothes. Entomologists therefore recommend a thorough beating, shaking and brushing of all articles likely to attract moths, before they are laid away for the summer. The brushing of garments is especially important in order to remove eggs which may have escaped notice. If the articles are quite free from eggs or larvae when laid away, the odor from the various repellants already mentioned or from cedar chests and wardrobes will serve to keep the moths away. This odor, however, lessens with age so that the protection it affords is greatly decreased after a few years. For this reason when furs and other valuable garments are wrapped in tarred paper these containers should be renewed every year or two.—SEL.

Care of Shoes.

In these days, when shoes cost so much, everybody wants to know how to make a pair last as long as possible. Here are some suggestions given by a real shoeman:

Have more than one pair of shoes; it pays in the end. Change from one pair to another frequently. Your shoes will be the better for it; also your feet, as the pressure will be shifted somewhat at each change.

Keep shoe trees in shoes you are not wearing. Stuffing them with paper will do, but is more troublesome. Spring trees cost only 25 cents a pair; a much

better kind, made of wood, is more expensive.

Do not keep shoes in either a very hot or a very cold place. Keep the temperature as even as possible, as sudden changes injure the leather.

Shoe pastes that need brushing afterwards are usually better for shoes than the liquid gloss dressings, which may contain shellac or some similar substance. Shoes should be as flexible as possible, because inflexibility tends to make them crack.

Wetting is always bad for shoe leather and should be prevented by wearing rubbers. Heavy outdoor working shoes, over which rubbers cannot be worn, should be kept well greased to make them keep out the wet. Do not put shoes too close to a hot radiator or stove to dry them. Dry them on shoe trees, gradually. If they have to be dried in a hurry filling them with hot bran or any similar substance will help.

Do not let mud dry on shoes then brush it off; wipe it off carefully while still wet, keep shoes clean and well polished, as this prevents dirt from getting into the pores of the leather and rotting it.

Water-proofing the sole with one of the waterproof mixtures sold for the purpose adds greatly to the life of the shoe. If the waterproof mixture cannot be got keeping the outside of the sole varnished will help.

Do not let heels become worn off badly. No one can look well-dressed with worn-off heels.

Wearing a "run over" shoe very seriously affects the health of the whole body. Besides a run-over shoe forces the counter out of shape, if, indeed, it does not break it.

Mud stains may be removed from tan leather boots and shoes by rubbing them with slices of raw potato. When dry polish with cream or paste in the usual way. Pastes and creams can now be bought for leather of any color.

Serial Story

"His Family."

BY ERNEST POOLE.

(Serial rights reserved by The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.)

CHAPTER XXXVI.

On the morrow Bruce did not grow better. If anything, the child grew worse. But by the next morning the crisis had passed. In the house the tension relaxed, and Roger suddenly felt so weak that he went to see his own physician. They had a long and serious talk. Later he went to his office, but he gave little heed to his work. Sitting there at his desk, he stared through the window far out over the city. A plan was forming in his mind.

At home that night, at dinner, he kept watching Deborah, who looked tired and pale and rather relaxed. And as soon as she was out of the house he telephoned Allan to come at once.

"It's something which can't wait," he urged.

"Very well, I'll come right up."

When Baird arrived a little later, Roger opened the door himself, and they went back into his study.

"Sit down," he said. "Smoke, Allan?"

"No thanks," Baird looked doubly tall and lean, his face had a gaunt appearance; and as he sat down, his lithe supple right hand slowly closed on the arm of his chair.

"Now then," began Roger, "there are two things we want to get clear on. The first is about yourself and Deborah. There has been trouble, hasn't there?"

"Yes."

"She has made up her mind not to marry you."

"Yes."

"I guessed as much." And Roger paused. "Do you mind my asking questions?"

"No—"

"Are you still in love with her, Allan?"

"I am."

"And she with you?"

"I think so."

"Then it's the same old trouble."

"Yes." And he told a part of what she had said. As he talked in clear, terse, even tones, Baird's steady eyes had a

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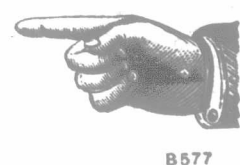
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XXVI.
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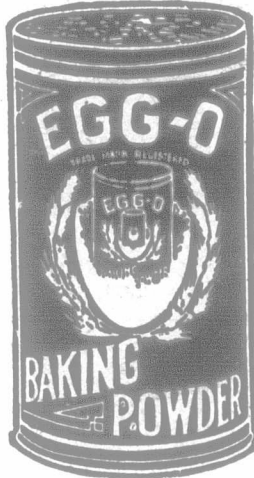
almost reached the end of his endurance. Roger smoked in silence.
"What do you propose to do?"
"Wait," said Allan, "a few days more. Then try again. If I fail I'm through." Roger shot a quick look at him.
"I don't think you'll fail, my boy—and what's more I think I can help you. This is a large house, Allan—there's more in it than you know. My second point concerns myself. I'm going to die within a year."
As Baird turned on him suddenly, Roger grimly smiled and said, "We won't go into the details, but I've been examined lately and I have quite positive knowledge of what I've suspected for some time. So far, I have told no one but you. And I'm telling you only because of the bearing it has on Deborah." Roger leaned forward heavily. "She's the one of my daughters who means the most, now that I'm so near the end. When I die next year that may be all—I may die simply end—a blank, a grave—I am not sure. But I've made up my mind above everything else to see Deborah happy before I go. And I mean to do it by setting her free—so free I think it will frighten her."
Roger went on to explain his plan, and they talked together for some time. Another week had soon gone by. Bruce still recovered rapidly, and the other sick children were up and about. Deborah, in the meantime, had barely been in the house at all. But late on Saturday evening Roger found her in her room. She was working. He came behind her.
"What is it, dad?"
"Busy, eh?" He hesitated, and laid his hand on her shoulder with a little affectionate pressure. "You're kept so busy lately," he said, "I haven't had time to see anything of you. How's your work going?"
"Much better, thanks—now that the winter is over."
He questioned her about her schools. And then after a brief pause,
"Well, daughter," he said, "it has been a great fight, and I'm proud of you for it. And if I've got anything to say—" his hand was still on her shoulder, and he felt her tighten suddenly—"it isn't by way of criticism,—please be sure of that ahead. In this damnable war my faith in men has been badly shaken up. Humanity seems to me still a child—a child who needs to go to school. God knows we need men and women like you—and I'm proud of all you've accomplished, I'd be the last man to hold you back. I only want to help you go on—by seeing to it that you are free—from anything which can hinder you."
He stopped again for a moment.
"To begin with," he said, "I understand you're not going to marry Allan Baird?" She stirred slightly:
"Did he tell you so?"
"Yes—I asked him," Roger replied. "I had Allan here a few nights ago, and he told me you had decided to give up your happiness for the sake of all those children in that big family of yours. You felt you must keep yourself free for them. Very well, if that is your decision I propose to clear the way." She looked intently up at his face. "You're not free now," he continued. "We have Edith and her children here. And I'm growing old—that has got to be thought of—I don't want to leave them on your hands. So as soon as the baby is well enough, I'm going to move them up to the mountains—not only for the summer—they are to stay the whole year 'round. From this time on they're to make it their home."
"Father! But they can't do that! Think of the winters!" Deborah cried.
"It's already settled," he answered. "I've talked to Edith and she has agreed. She has always loved the farm, and it will be good for her children. In the meantime I've been talking to George. 'George, I told him, 'I'm going to talk to you, man to man, about a man's job I want you to tackle.'"
"The farm? But, dearie! He's only a boy!"
"He's nearly seventeen," said Roger, "and a young moose for his age. And old Dave Royce will still be there. It's the work George has been dreaming about ever since he was a child. You should have seen how he was thrilled by the scheme. I told him we'd spend the summer together up there laying all our plans, investing our money carefully to make every dollar count."
"What money?" Deborah sharply

asked. But her father was talking steadily on:
"We already have a fine lot of cattle. We'll add to it and enlarge the barn and put in some new equipment. In short, we'll put it in fine shape, make it a first-class dairy farm. 'And then, George,' I said to him, 'I'm going to turn it over to you. I shall give the farm to your mother, and the rest of the money I have I mean to invest in her name down here, so that she'll have a small income until you can make your dairy pay.'"
"What money are you speaking of?" Deborah's voice was thick and hard, her sensitive lips parted and she was breathing quickly.
"I've sold the house," he told her. Conclusively she gripped his arms:
"Then tell me where you mean to live!"
"I'm not going to live—I'm going to die—very soon—I have definite knowledge."
Without speaking Deborah rose; her face went white. Her father kept tight hold of her hands, and he felt them trembling, growing cold.
"You're soon to be free of everyone," he continued painfully. "I know this is hurting you, but I see so plain, so plain, my child, just what it is I've got to do. I'm trying to clear the way for you to make a simple definite choice—a choice which is going to settle your life one way or the other. I want to make sure you see what you're doing. Because you mean so much to me. We're flesh and blood—eh, my daughter?—and in this family of ours we've been the closest ones of all!" She seemed to sway a little.
"Your not going to die!" she whispered.
"So it hurts you to lose me," he replied. "It will be hard to be so free. Would you rather not have had me at all? I've been quite a load on your back, you know. A fearful job you had of it, dragging me up when I was down. And since then Edith and Bruce and the rest, what burdens they have been at times. What sharp worries, heavy sorrows, days and nights you and I have gone through, when we should have been quietly resting—free—to keep up our strength for our next day's work. Suppose you had missed them, lived alone, would you have worked better? You don't know. But you will know soon, you're to give it a trial. For I've cleared the way—so that if you throw over Baird to be free you shall get the freedom you feel you need!"
"Father! Please! Is this fair? Is this kind?" She asked in a harsh frightened tone. Her eyes were wet with angry tears.
"This isn't a time to be kind, my dear." His voice was quivering like her own. "I'm bungling it—I'm bungling it—but you must let me stumble along and try to show you what I mean. You will have your work, your crowded schools, to which you'll be able to give your life. But I look ahead, I who know you—and I don't see you happy, I don't even see you whole. For you there will be no family. None of the intimate sorrows and joys that have been in this house will come to you. I look back and I see them all—for a man who has come so near the end gets a larger vision." He shut his eyes, his jaw set tight. "I look into my family back and back, and I see how it has been made of, many generations. Certain figures stand out in my mind—they cover over a hundred years. And I see how much they've meant to me. I see that I've been one of them—a link in a long chain of lives—all inter-bound and reaching on. In my life they have all been here—as I shall be in lives to come."
"And this is what I want for you." He held her close a moment. The tears were rolling down her cheeks. "Until now you have been one of us, too. You have never once been free. You have been the one in this house to step in and take hold and try to decide what's best to be done. I'm not putting you up on a pedestal, I don't say you've made no mistakes—but I say you're the kind of a woman who craves what's in a family. You're the one of my daughters who has loved this house the most!"
"Yes," she said, "I've loved this house—"
"But now for you all this will stop—quite suddenly," he told her. "This house of ours will soon be sold. And within a few months I shall be dead, and your family will have dropped out of your life."
"Stop! Can't you? Stop! It's

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Its Intrinsic goodness in Tea
Quality - makes it the most
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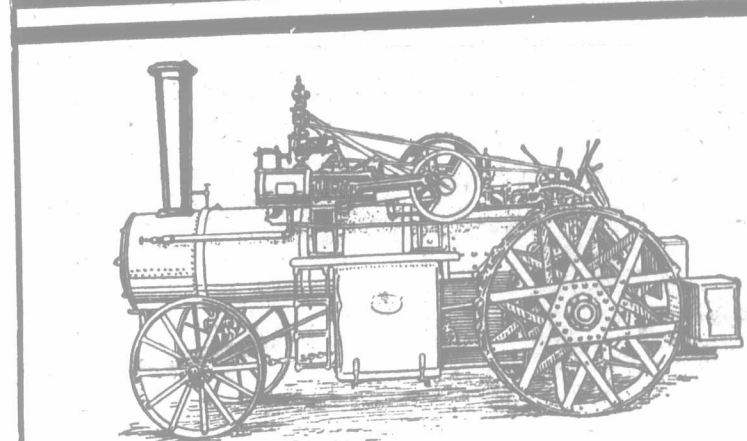


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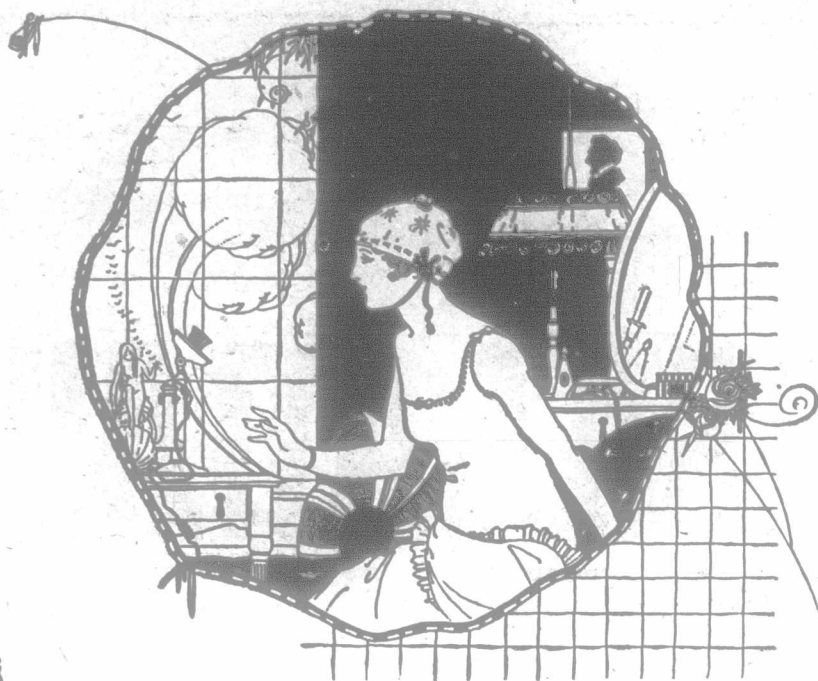
as efficient machines, they have the strength that stands up under strain. Parts that have to meet extra load and strain are made with great over-strength. It has been the one thing we specialized on for years, the building of threshing machinery, and every feature of proven merit is to be found in "The First Quality Line"

The better you understand machinery the more you will admire the White Tractors and Threshers. We want you to examine our machines carefully, compare them point by point with others, and then decide absolutely on the merits of the machines. You are bound to choose "The First Quality Line."

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The IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

brutal! It isn't true about you!" she cried. "I won't believe it!" Her voice broke.

"Go and see my physician," he said. "How long have you known it? Why didn't you tell me?"

"Because we had troubles enough as it was, other things to think of. But there's only one thing now, this freedom you are facing."

"Please! Please!" she cried imploringly. "I don't want to talk of myself but of you! This physician—"

"No," he answered with stern pain, "you'll have to hear me out, my child. We're talking of you—of you alone when I am gone. How will it be? Are you quite sure? You will have your work, that vision of yours, and I know how close it has been to you, vivid and warm, almost like a friend. But so was my business once like that, when I was as young as you. And the business grew and it got cold—impersonal, a mere machine. Thank God I had a family. Isn't your work growing too? Are you sure it won't become a machine? And won't you lose touch with the children then, unless you have a child of your own? Friends won't be enough, you'll find, they're not bound up into yourself. The world may reach a stage at last where we shall live on in the lives of all—we may all be one big family. But that time is still far off—we hold to our own flesh and blood. And so I'm sure it will be with you. You see you have been young, my dear, and your spirit has been fresh and new. But how are you going to keep it so, without the ties you've always had?" He felt the violent clutch of her hand.

"You won't die!" she whispered. But he went on relentlessly:

"And what will you do without Allan Baird? For you see you have not even worked alone. You have had this man who has loved you there. I've seen how much he has helped you—how you have grown and he has grown since you two got together. And if you throw him over now, it seems to me you are not only losing what has done the most for your work, but you're running away from life as well. You've never won by doing that, you've always won by meeting life, never evading it, taking it all, living it full, taking chances! If you marry Baird, I see you both go on together in your work, while in your home you struggle through the troubles, tangles, joys and griefs which most of us mortals know so well! I see you in a world of children, but with children, too, of your own—to keep your spirit always young! Living on in your children's lives!"

Roger stopped abruptly. He groped for something more to say.

"On the one side, all that," he muttered, "and on the other, a lonely life which will soon grow old."

There fell a dangerous silence. And sharply without warning, the influence, deep and invisible, of many generations of stolid folk in New England made itself felt in each of them. Father and daughter grew awkward, both. The talk had been too emotional. Each made, as by an instinct, a quick strong effort at self-control, and felt about for some way to get back upon their old easy footing. Roger turned to his daughter. Her head was still bent, her hands clasped tight, but she was frowning down at them now, although her face was still wet with tears. She drew a deep unsteady breath.

"Well, Deborah," he said simply, "here I've gone stumbling on like a fool. I don't know what I've said or how you have listened."

"I've listened," she said thickly.

"I have tried," he went on in a steadier tone, "to give you some feeling of what is ahead—and to speak for your mother as well as myself. And more than that—much more than that—for the world has changed since she was here. God knows I've tried to be modern." A humorous glint came into his eyes. "Downright modern," he declared. "Have I asked you to give up your career? Not at all, I've asked you to marry Baird, and go right on with him in your work. And if you can't marry Allan Baird, after what he has done for you, how in God's name can you modern women ever marry anyone? Now what do you say? Will you marry him? Don't laugh at me! I'm serious! Talk!"

But Deborah was laughing—although her father felt her hands still cold and trembling in his. Her gray eyes, bright

and luminous, were shining up into his own.

"What a time you've been having, haven't you, dear!" his daughter cried unsteadily. "Fairly lying awake at night and racking your brains for everything modern I've ever said—to turn it and twist it and use it against me!"

"Well?" he demanded. "How does it twist?"

"It twists hard, thank you," she declared. "You've turned and twisted me about till I barely see how I can live at all!"

"You can, though! Marry Allan Baird!"

"I'll think it over—later on. What is there left to think about? Can you point to one hole in all I've said?"

"Yes, a good many—and one-right off."

"Out with it!"

"You're not dying," Deborah told him calmly, "I feel quite certain you'll live for years."

"Oh, you do, eh—then see my physician!"

"I will, I'll see him to-morrow. How long did you give yourself? Just a few months?"

"No, he said it might be more," admitted Roger grudgingly. "If I had no worries to wear me out—"

"Me, you mean."

"Exactly."

"Well, you've worried quite enough. You're going to leave it to me to decide."

"Very well," he agreed. He looked at her, "You have listened—hard?" he gruffly asked.

"Yes, dear." Her hands slowly tightened on his. "But don't speak of this again. You're to leave it to me. You promise?"

"Yes."

And Roger left her.

He went to bed but he could not sleep. With a sudden sag in his spirits he felt what a bungler he had been. He was not used to these solemn talks, he told himself irately. What a fool to try it! And how had Deborah taken it all? He did not mind her laughter, nor that lighter tone of hers. It was only her way of ending the talk, an easy way out for both of them. But what had she thought underneath? Had his points gone home? He tried to remember them. Pshaw! He had been too excited, and he could recall scarcely anything. He had not meant to speak of Baird—he had meant to leave him out! Yes, how he must have bungled it! Doubtless she was smiling still. Even the news about himself she had not taken seriously.

But as he thought about that news, Roger's mood completely changed. The talk of the evening grew remote, his family no longer real, mere little figures, shadowy, receding swiftly far away. Much quieter now, he lay a long time listening to the life of the house, the occasional sounds from the various rooms. From the nursery adjoining came little Bruce's piping laugh, and Roger could hear the nurse moving about. Afterwards for a long time he could hear only creaks and breathings. Never had the old house seemed so like a living creature. For nearly forty years it had held all that he had loved and known, all he had been sure of. Outside of it was the strange, the new, the uncertain, the vast unknown, stretching away to infinity.

Again he heard Bruce's gay little laugh. What did it remind him of? He puzzled. Then he had it. Edith had been a baby here. Her cradle had been in this very room, close by the bed. And how she had laughed! What gurgles and ripples of bursting glee! The first child in his family.

CHAPTER XXXVII

On the next day, which was Sunday, Deborah made an appointment with her father's physician, and had a long talk with him at his house. Upon her return she went to her room and stayed there until evening, but when she came down to supper her manner was as usual. At the table she joined in the talk of Edith and the children, already deep in their preparations for the move up to the farm. George could hardly wait to start. That life would be a change indeed in Edith's plans for her family, and as they talked about it now the tension of hostility which had so long existed between the two sisters passed away. Each knew the clash had come to an end, that they would live together no more; and as though in remembrance they drew close, Deborah with her suggestions, Edith in her friendly way of

MAY 6, 1922
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XXXVII

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 borah went again to her room. Her room
 was just over Roger's, and waking several
 times in the night he heard his daughter
 walking the floor.
 The next day she was up early and
 off to her school before he came down.
 It was a fine spring morning, Roger had
 had a good night's sleep, and as he walked
 to his office he was buoyed up by a feel-
 ing both of hope for his daughter and of
 solid satisfaction in himself as he re-
 membered all that he had said to her.
 Curiously enough he could recall every
 word of it now. Every point which he
 had made rose up before him vividly.
 How clear he had been, how simple and
 true, and yet with what a tremendous
 effect he had piled the points one on the
 other. "By George," he thought with a
 little glow, "for a fellow who's never been
 in a pulpit I put up a devilish strong in-
 appeal." And he added sagely, "Let it
 work on the girl, give it a chance. She'll
 come out of this all right. This idea some
 fellows have, that every woman is born a
 fool, isn't fair, it isn't true. Just let a line
 of argument be presented to her strong
 and clear—straight from the shoulder—
 by some man—"
 And again with a tingle of pleasure
 his mind recurred to his sermon. His
 pleasures had been few of late, so he dwelt
 on this little glow of pride and made the
 most of it while it was here.
 At the office, as he entered his room,
 he stopped with a slight shock of surprise.
 John, standing on his crutches in front
 of a large table, had been going through
 the morning's mail, sorting out the routine
 letters Roger did not need to see. To-
 day he had just finished and was staring
 at the window. The light fell full on
 his fallow face and showed an amazing
 happiness. At Roger's step he started.
 "Well, Johnny, how goes it this morn-
 ing?"
 "Fine, thank you," was the prompt
 reply. And John hobbled briskly over
 to his typewriter in the corner. Roger
 sat down at his desk. As he did so he
 glanced again at the cripple and felt a
 little pang of regret. "What will be-
 come of him," he asked, "when I close
 out my business?" He still thought of
 him as a mere boy, for looking at the small
 crooked form it was difficult to remember
 that John was twenty years of age.
 The lad had worked like a Trojan of late.
 Even Roger, engrossed as he had been in
 family anxieties, had noticed it in the last
 few weeks. He would have to make
 some provision for John. Deborah would
 see to it. . . Roger went slowly
 through his mail. One letter was from
 the real estate firm through whom he
 was to sell the house. The deal had not
 been closed as yet, there were certain
 points still to be settled. So Roger called
 John to his desk and dictated a reply.
 When he finished there was a brief pause.
 "That's all," said Roger gruffly.
 "So you're sellin' the house," John
 ventured.
 "Yes."
 The lad limped back to his corner and
 went to work at his machine. But
 presently he came over again and stood
 waiting awkwardly.
 "What is it, Johnny?" Roger inquired
 without looking up.
 "Say, Mr. Gale," the boy began, in a
 carefully casual tone, "would you mind
 talking business a minute or two?"
 "No. Fire ahead."
 "Well, sir, you've had your own
 troubles lately, you haven't had much
 time for things here. The last time you
 went over the books was nearly a couple
 of weeks ago." John paused and his
 look was portentous.
 "Well," asked Roger, "what about it?
 Business been picking up any since then?"
 "Yes, sir!" was the answer. "We
 didn't lose a cent last week! We made
 money! Fifteen dollars!"
 "Good Lord, Johnny, we're getting
 rich."
 "But that's nothing," John continued.
 "The fact of the matter is, Mr. Gale, I
 have been working lately on a new line I
 thought of. And now it's got going so
 fast it's getting clean away from me!"
 Again he stopped, and swallowed hard.
 "Out with it, then," said Roger.
 "I got it from the war," said John.
 "The papers are still half full of war news,
 and that's what's keeping our business
 down—because we ain't adopting our-
 selves to the new war conditions. So I
 figured it like this. Say there are a
 million people over here in America who've
 got either friends or relations in the armies
 over there. Say that all of 'em want to

get news—not just this stuff about
 battles, but real live news of what's
 happened to Bill. Has Bill still got his
 legs and arms? Can he hold down a job
 when he gets home? News which counts
 for something! See? A big new market!
 Business for us! So I tried to see what I
 could do!" John excitedly shifted his
 crutches. Roger was watching intently.
 "Go on, Johnny."
 "Sure, I'll go on! One night I went
 to a library where they have English
 papers. I went over their files for about
 a month. I took one Canadian regiment
 —see?—and traced it through, and I got
 quite a story. Then I used some of the
 money I've saved up and bought a whole
 bunch of papers. I piled 'em up in the
 room where I sleep and went through 'em
 nights. I hired two kids to help me.
 Well, Mr. Gale, the thing worked fine!
 In less than a week I had any amount of
 little bunches of clippings. See how I
 mean? Each bunch was the story of one
 regiment for a month. So I knew we
 could deliver the goods!"
 "Well, this was about ten days ago.
 And then I went after the market. I
 went to a man I met last year in an
 advertising office, and for fifty dollars we
 put an 'ad' in the Sunday Times. After
 that there was nothing to do but wait.
 The next day—nothing doing! I was
 here at seven-thirty and I went through
 every mail. Not a single answer to my
 'ad'—and I thought I was busted! But
 Tuesday morning there were three, with
 five dollar checks inside of 'em! In the
 afternoon there were two more and the
 next day eleven! By the end of last week
 we'd had forty-six! Friday I put in
 another 'ad' and there've been over
 seventy more since then! That makes a
 hundred and twenty in all—six hundred
 dollars! And I'm swamped! I ain't done
 nothing yet—I've just kept 'em all for you
 to see!"
 He went quickly to the table, gathered
 a pile of letters there and brought them
 over to Roger's desk. Roger glanced
 over a few of them, dazed. He looked
 around into John's shrewd face, where
 mingled devotion and triumph and busi-
 ness zeal were shining.
 "Johnny," he said huskily, "you've
 adopted my business and no mistake."
 John swallowed again and scowled with
 joy.
 "Let's figure it out!" he proposed.
 "We will!"
 They were at it all day, laying their
 plans, "adopting" the work of the office
 to the new conditions. They found they
 would need a larger force, including a
 French and a German translator. They
 placed other "ads" in the papers. They
 forgot to have lunch and worked steadily
 on, till the outer rooms were empty and
 still. At last they were through. Roger
 wearily put on his cuffs, and went and
 got his coat and hat.
 "Say, Mr. Gale," John asked him,
 "how about this letter—the one you
 dictated this morning to that firm about
 your house?" Roger turned and looked
 at him.
 "Throw it into the basket," he said.
 "We'll write 'em another to-morrow and
 tell 'em we have changed our minds."
 He paused for just a moment, and then he
 added brusquely, "If this goes through as
 I hope it will, I guess you'd better come
 into the firm."
 And he left the room abruptly. Be-
 hind him there was not a sound.
 At home in his study, that evening, he
 made some more calculations. In a few
 weeks he would have money enough to
 start Edith and her family in their new
 life on the farm. For the present at
 least, the house was safe.
 "Why, father," Edith came into the
 room. "I didn't know you had come
 home. What kept you so long at the
 office?"
 "Oh, business, my dear—"
 "Have you had any supper?"
 "No, and I'd like some," he replied.
 "I'll see to it myself," she said. Edith
 was good at this sort of thing, and the
 supper she brought was delicious. He
 ate it with keen relish. Then he went
 back to his study and picked up a book,
 an old favorite. He started to read, but
 presently dozed. The book dropped
 from his hands and he fell asleep.
 He awakened with a start, and saw
 Deborah looking down at him. For a
 moment he stared up, as he came to his
 senses, and in his daughter's clear gray
 eyes he thought he saw a happiness which
 set his heart to beating fast.
 "Well?" he questioned huskily.
 "We're to be married right away."

The Farmer's Uniform

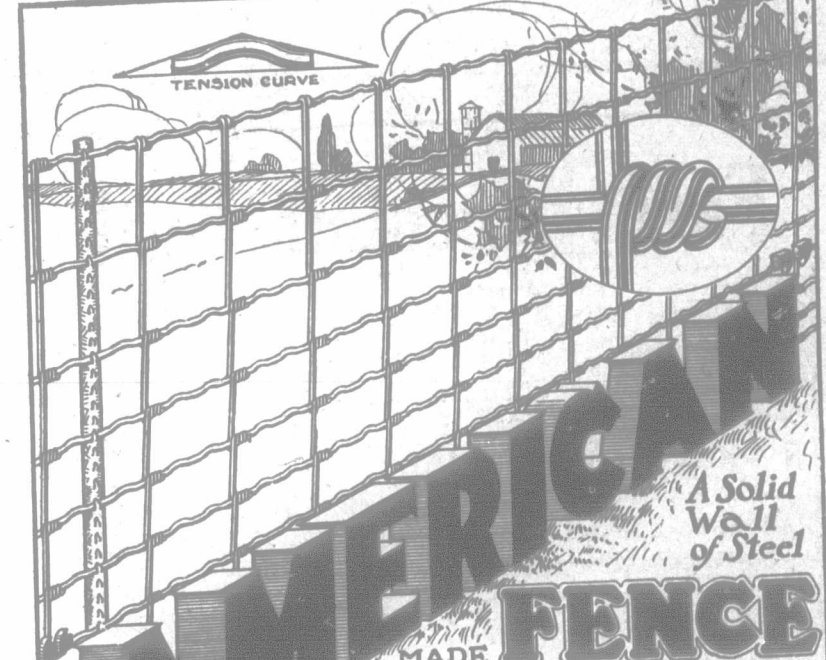
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 design.



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 complete service. Just try them
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 self how easy to slip on or off,
 and how roomy and comfortable.
 Plenty of pockets. Buttons
 won't come off. And they wear
 like everything. Note the
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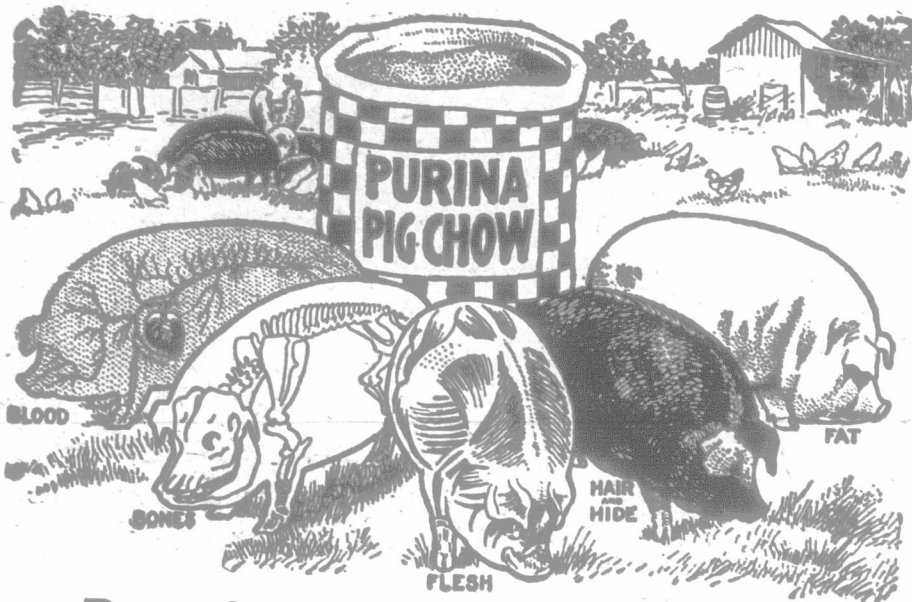
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All-round development is what the hog feeder wants, insuring higher *grade* pork as well as higher finish.

Purina Pig Chow is a scientific balance of concentrates for making bone, flesh, blood and fat. It develops and fattens pigs simultaneously, and brings hogs up to a maximum weight in record time. One feeder last year cancelled a car of Purina Pig Chow, because this feed finished out his herd a month earlier than he expected.

Purina Pig Chow contains Hominy Meal, Digester Tankage, Blackstrap Molasses, Ground Barley, Corn Gluten Meal, Cracked Corn, Linseed Oil Meal, and Alfalfa Flour, with a trace of charcoal and salt.

Compared with corn, barley, shorts, hominy or similar ingredients by weight, Purina Pig Chow will produce 100 lbs. of live hog with one-third to one-half less feed. Fed individually or in combination with other feeds, Purina Pig Chow will produce 25 to 50% more weight.



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TORONTO

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The Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Honorable Manning W. Doherty, has had prepared an account book for the use of farmers who desire to keep a record of their farming operations.

The book has been prepared by the Farm Management Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, and contains blank pages, ruled, with printed headings, on which may be entered all the different items in connection with all phases of farm operations. It is issued in as simple form as possible in the hope that it may be found useful by a large number of farmers who desire to keep a record of their receipts and expenditures.

Copies may be had upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto. A charge is being made to cover cost. Single copies are available for 15c., or a dozen copies for \$1.50.

Individuals or Clubs should make application at once, as the supply is limited.

He stared a moment longer; "Oh, I'm so glad, so glad, my dear. I was afraid you—" he stopped short. Deborah bent close to him, and he felt her squeeze his arm:

"I've been over and over all you said," she told him, in a low sweet voice. "I had a good many ups and downs. But I'm all through now—I'm sure you were right." And she pressed her cheek to his. "Oh, dad, dad—it's such a relief! And I'm so happy! . . . Thank you, dear."

"Where is Allan?" he asked presently. "I'll get him," she said. She left the room, and in a moment Allan's tall ungainly form appeared in the doorway.

"Well, Allan, my boy," Roger cried. "Oh, Roger Gale," said Allan softly. He was wringing Roger's hand.

"So she decided to risk you, eh," Roger said unsteadily. "Well, Baird, you look like a devilish risk for a woman like her—who has the whole world on her back as it is—"

"I know—I know—and how rash she has been. Only two years and her mind was made up!"

"But that's like her—that's our Deborah—always acting like a flash—"

"Stop acting like children!" Deborah cried. "And be sensible and listen to me! We're to be married to-morrow morning—"

"Why to-morrow?" Roger asked. "Because," she said decidedly, "there has been enough fuss over this affair. So we'll just be married and have it done. And when Edith and the children go up next week to the mountains, we want to move right into this house."

"This house?" exclaimed her father. "I know—it's sold," she answered. "But we're going to get a lease. We'll see the new owner and talk him around."

"Then you'll have to talk your father around—"

"You around?" And Deborah stared. "You mean to say you're not going to sell?"

"I do," said Roger blithely. He told them the story of John's new scheme. "And if things turn out in the office as I hope they will," he ended, "we'll clear the mortgage on the house and then make it your wedding gift—from the new firm to the new family."

Deborah choked a little: "Allan! What do you think of us now?"

"I think," he answered, in a drawl, "that we'd better try to persuade the new firm to live with the new family."

"We will, and the sooner the better!" she said.

"I'm going up to the mountains," said Roger.

"Yes, but you're coming back in the fall, and when you do you're coming here! And you're going to live here years and years!"

"You're forgetting my doctor."

"Not at all. I had a long talk with him Sunday and I know just what I'm saying."

"You don't look it, my dear," said Roger, "but of course you may be right. If you take the proper care of me here—and John keeps booming things for the firm—"

"And George makes a huge success of the farm," Deborah added quickly. "And Deborah of teaching the world—"

"Oh, Allan, hush up!"

"Look here," he said. "You go upstairs and tell Edith all this. Your father and I want to be alone."

And when the two men were left alone, they smoked and said nothing. They smiled at each other.

"It's hard to decide," grunted Roger at last. "Which did it—my wonderful sermon or your own long waiting game? I'm inclined to think it was the game. For any other man but you—with all you've done, without any talk—no, sir, there wouldn't have been a chance. For she's modern, Baird, she's modern. And I'm going to live just as long as I can. I want to see what happens here."

The next night in his study, how quiet it was. Edith was busy packing upstairs. Deborah and Allan were gone. Thoughts drifted slowly across his mind. Well, she was married, the last of his daughters, the one whom he cared most for, the one who had taken the heaviest risks. And this was the greatest risk of all. For although she had put it happily out of her thoughts for the moment, Roger knew the old troublesome question was still there in Deborah's mind. The tenement children or her own, the big

family or the small? He felt there would still be struggles ahead. And with a kind of a wistfulness he tried to see into the future here.

He gave a sudden start in his chair. "By George!" he thought. "They forgot the ring!"

Scowling, he tried to remember. Yes, in the brief simple service that day, in which so much had been omitted—music, flowers, wedding gown—even the ring had been left out. Why? Not from any principle, he knew that they were not such fools. No, they had simply forgotten it, in the haste of getting married at once. Well, by thunder, for a girl whose father had been a collector of rings for the best part of his natural life, it was pretty shabby to say the least! Then he recollected that he, too, had forgotten it. And this quieted him immediately.

"I'll get one, though," he promised himself. "And no plain wedding ring either. I'll make A. Baird attend to that. No, I'll get her a ring worth while."

He sank deep in his chair and took peace to his soul by thinking of the ring he would choose. And this carried his thoughts back over the years. For there had been so many rings. . . .

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

It was a clear beautiful afternoon toward the end of May. And as the train puffing up the grade wound along the Connecticut River, Roger sat looking out of the window. The orchards were pink and white on the hills. Slowly the day wore away. The river narrowed, the hills reared high, and in the sloping meadows gray ribs and shoulders of granite appeared. The air had a tang of the mountains. Everywhere were signs of spring, of new vigorous and fresh life. But the voices at each station sounded drowsier than at the last, the eyes appeared more stolid, and to Roger it felt like a journey far back into old ways of living, old beliefs and old ideals. He had always had this feeling, and always he had relished it, this dive into his boyhood. But it was different to-day, for this was more than a journey, it was a migration, too. Close about him in the car were Edith and her children, bound for a new home up there in the very heart and stronghold of all old things in America.

Old things dear to Edith's heart. As she sat by the window staring out, he watched her shapely little head; he noted the hardening lines on her forehead and the gray which had come in her hair. It had been no easy move for her, this, she'd shown pluck to take it so quietly. He saw her smile a little, then frown and go on with her thinking. What was she thinking about, he wondered—all she had left behind in New York, or the rest of her life which lay ahead? She had always longed for things simple and old. Well, she would have them now with a vengeance, summer and winter, the year 'round, in the battered frame house on the mountain side, the birthplace of her family. A recollection came to him of a summer's dusk two years ago and a woman with a lawn mower cutting the grass on the family graves. Would Edith be like that, a mere custodian of the past? If she did, he thought, she would be false to the very traditions she tried to preserve. For her forefathers had never been mere guardians of things gone by. Always they had been pioneers. That house had not been old to them, but a thrilling new adventure. Their old homes they had left behind, far down in the valleys to the east. And even those valley homes had been new to the rugged men come over the sea. Would Edith ever understand? Would she see that for herself the new must emerge from her children, from the ideas, desires and plans already teeming in their minds? Would she show keen interest, sympathy? Would she be able to keep her hold?

In the seat behind her mother, Betsy was sitting with Bruce in her lap, looking over a picture book. Quietly Roger watched the girl.

"What are you going to be?" he asked. "A woman's college president, a surgeon or a senator? And what will your mother think of you then?"

They changed cars, and on a train made up of antiquated coaches they wound through a side valley, down which rushing and tumbling came the river that bore Roger's name. He went into the smoking car, and presently George joined him there. George did not yet smoke, (with his elders), but he had bought a

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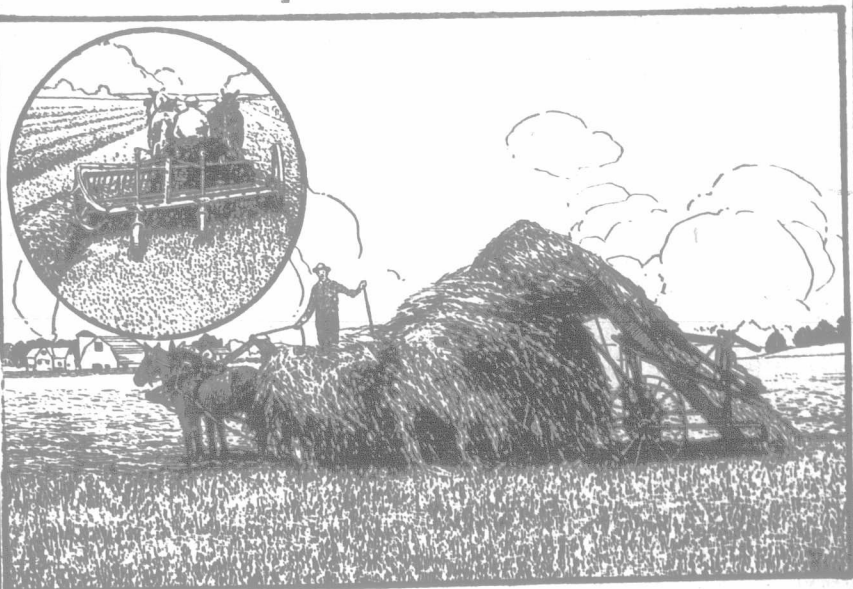
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XXVIII.
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opening close ahead. Roger glanced at
the boy's broad shoulders, noticed the
eager lines of his jaw, looked down at his
enormous hands, unformed as yet, un-
gainly; but in them was a hungeriness that
caused a glow in Roger's breast. One
more of the family starting out.
"It's all going to depend on you,"
Roger gravely counseled. "Your whole
life will depend on the start you make.
Either you're going to settle down, like
so many of your neighbors up there,
or you're going to hustle, plan out your
day, keep on with your studies and go to
college—the State Agricultural College, I
mean. In short, keep up to date, my
boy, and become in time a big figure in
farming."
"I'm going to do it," George replied.
His grandfather glanced again at his face,
so scowling, so determined. And a gleam
of compassion and yearning came for a
moment in Roger's eyes. His heavy hand
lay on George's knee.
"That's right, son," he grunted. "Make
the family proud of you. I'll do all I
can to help you start. My business is
picking up, thank God, and I'll be able to
back you now. I'll stay up here a good
part of the summer. We've both of us
got a lot to learn—and not only from
books—we want to remember we've
plenty to learn from the neighbors, too.
Take old Dave Royce, for instance, who
when all is said and done has worked our
farm for twenty odd years and never once
run me into debt."
"But, Gee!" demurred George. "He's
so 'way out of date!"
"I know he is, son, but we've got to go
slow." And Roger's look passed furtively
along the faces in the car. "We don't
want to forget," he warned, "that this is
still New England. Every new idea we
have we want to go easy with, snake it
in."
"I've got an awful lot of 'em," the boy
muttered hungrily.
At the farm, the next morning at day-
break, Roger was awakened by the sound
of George's voice. It was just beneath
his window
"But cattle are only part of it, Dave,"
the boy declared, in earnest tones, "just
part of what we can have up here. Think
what we've got—over three hundred
acres! And we want to make every
acre count! We want to get in a whole
lot more of hogs—Belted Hampshires, if
we can afford 'em—and a couple of
hundred hens. White Leghorns ought to
fill the bill. Of course that's just a
starter. I've got a scheme for some
incubators—electric—run by the dynamo
which we'll put in down by the dam.
And we can do wonders with beets, too,
Dave—I've got a book on 'em I'd like
you to read. And besides, there's big
money in squab these days. Rich women
in New York hotels eat thousands of 'em
every night. And ducks, of course, and
turkeys. I'd like a white gobbler right
at the start, if we knew where we could
get one cheap." The voice broke off and
there was a pause. "We can do an awful
lot with this place."
Then Dave's deep drawl
"That's so, George—yes, I guess that's
so. Only we don't want to fool ourselves.
That ain't Noah's Ark over there—it's a
barn. And just for a starter, if I was
you—" Here Dave deliberated. "Of
course it's none of my business," he said,
"it's for you and your grandfather to
decide—and I don't propose to interfere
in what ain't any of my affair."
"Yes, yes, Dave, sure! That's all
right! But go on! What, just for a
starter?"
"Cows," came the tranquil answer.
"I've been hunting around since you writ
me last month. And I know of three
good milkers—"
"Three? Why, Dave, I wrote we want
thirty or forty!"
"Yes—you writ," Dave answered.
"But I've druv all around these parts—
and there ain't but three that I can find.
And I ain't so sure of that third one.
She looks like she might—" George cut
in.
"But you only had a buggy, Dave!
Gee! I'm going to have a Ford!"
"That so, George?"
"You bet it's so! And we'll go on a
cow hunt all over the State!"
"Well—I dunno but what you're right,"
Dave responded cautiously. "You might
get more cows if you had a Ford—an
got so you could run it. Yes, I guess it's
a pretty good scheme. I believe in being

conservative, George—but I dunno now
but what a Ford—"
Their voices passed from under the
window, and Roger relaxed and smiled to
himself. It was a good beginning, he
thought.
They bought a Ford soon afterwards
and in the next few weeks of June they
searched the farms for miles around,
slowly adding to their herd. To Roger's
surprise he found many signs of a new
life stirring there—the farmers buying
"autos" and improved machinery, think-
ing of new processes; and down in the
lower valleys they found several big stock
farms which were decidedly modern
affairs. At one such place, the man in
charge took a fancy to George and asked
him to drop over often.
"You bet I'll drop over often!" George
replied, as he climbed excitedly into his
Ford. "I want to see more of those milk-
ing machines! We're going to have 'em
some day ourselves! A dynamo too!"
And at home, down by the ruined mill
he again set about rebuilding the dam.
Roger felt himself growing stronger.
His sleeps were sound, and his appetite
had come back to a surprising degree.
The mountain air had got into his blood
and George's warm vigor into his soul.
One afternoon, watching the herd come
home, some thirty huge animals swinging
along with a slow heavy power in their
limbs, he breathed the strong sweet scent
of them on the mountain breeze. George
came running by them and stopped a
moment by Roger's side, watching closely
and eagerly every animal as it passed.
And Roger glanced at George's face. The
herd passed on and George followed be-
hind, his collie dog leaping and barking
beside him. And Roger looked up at a
billowy cloud resting on a mountain top
and wondered whether after all that New
York doctor had been right.
He followed the herd into the barn.
In two long rows, the great heads of the
cattle turned hungrily, lowing and sniff-
ing deep, breathing harshly, stamping,
as the fodder cart came down the lines.
What a splendidly wholesome work for a
lad, growing up with his roots in the soil,
in these massive simple forces of life.
What of Edith's other children? Would
they be willing to stay here long? Each
morning Roger breakfasted with Bruce
the baby by his side. "What a thing for
you, little lad," he thought, "if you could
live here all your days. But will you?
Will you want to stay? Won't you, too,
get the fever, as I did, for the city?" In
the joyous, shining, mysterious eyes of
the baby he found no reply. He had
many long talks with Betsy, who was
eager to go away to school, and with
Bob and little Tad who were going to
school in the village that fall. And the
feeling came to Roger that surely he
would see these lives, at least for many
years ahead. They were so familiar and
so real, so fresh and filled with hopes and
dreams. And he felt himself so a part of
them all.
But one morning, climbing the steep
upper field to a spring George wanted to
show him, Roger suddenly swayed, turned
faint. He caught hold of a boulder on
the wall and held himself rigid, breathing
hard. It passed, and he looked at his
grandson. But George had noticed nothing.
The boy had turned and his brown
eyes were fixed on a fallow field below.
Wistfully Roger watched his face. They
both stood motionless for a long time.
As the summer drew slowly to a close,
Roger spent many quiet hours alone by
the copse of birches, where the glory of
autumn was already stealing in and out
among the tall slender stems of the trees.
And he thought of the silent winter there,
and of the spring which would come again,
and the long fragrant summer. And he
watched the glow on the mountains above
and the rolling splendors of the clouds.
At dusk he heard the voices of animals,
birds and insects, murmuring up from all
the broad valley, then gradually sinking
to deep repose, many never to wake again.
And the span of his life, from the boy-
hood which he could recall so vividly here
among these children, seemed brief to
him as a summer's day, only a part of a
mighty whole made up of the innumerable
lives, the many generations, of his family,
his own flesh and blood, come out of a
past he could never know, and going on
without him now, branching, dividing,
widening out to what his eyes would
never see.
Vaguely he pictured them groping
their way, just as he himself had done.
It seemed to Roger that all his days he
had been only entering life, as some rich

SAVE THE WAGES OF ONE MAN



With the John Deere-Dain Rake Bar Hay Loader you harvest your hay the economical way. One man can do the work of two in the same time, at one-half the cost. The Dain Hay Loader is the original Rake Bar Loader. It rakes and loads at the same time. It delivers the hay to the centre of the load. It is built with the usual John Deere regard for high quality. Note these special features carefully, then see your local John Deere dealer. It is a labor and money saver. One man can rake the hay, load it and handle the team at the same time. It is light draft, and easy running. Mounted entirely on wheels. Extra size rear wheels caster, so there is no dragging around corners. Roller bearings on all main journals guarantee easy running and light draft. It rakes clean. The strokes of the rake overlap, raking the ground twice. A special feature with the Dain. Hay is gathered from the swath the full width of the machine, regardless of the mower used. The change to windrow is quickly made by means of a spring controlled board at the bottom. The elevator adjusts itself automatically to light or heavy hay. Elevator bars narrow at the top and prevent hay slobbering at corners. Hay is pushed forward to middle of the load and does not drag back. Wheels are mounted underneath the machine, giving a narrow tread. Will pass through gates and close to fences. It is easily and quickly coupled to any wagon. Two models—8-foot and 8-foot. See the John Deere System Left Hand Side Delivery Rake. It handles the hay while it is green. The action of the rake places the bulk of the leaves on the shady side and the stems on the sunny side of the windrow. Windrows are loose, and hay cures quickly and properly. Make your hay worth more! Cures it Nature's way. Ask your dealer, or send for booklet, "Better Hay"—"How to Make it and Market It." Remember—hay time will soon be here. THE JOHN DEERE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED. WELLAND ONTARIO

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The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service. If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with This Bank? THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA Established 1864. Head Office: Montreal. With its 138 Branches in Ontario, 44 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, 36 Branches in Manitoba, 46 Branches in Saskatchewan, 86 Branches in Alberta, and 12 Branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively. WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

THE MOLSONS BANK Incorporated in 1855 Capital and Reserve 9,000,000 Travellers can get cash anywhere for letters of credit issued by The Molsons Bank. Safety—economy—convenience recommend them to all travellers. Over 120 Branches When writing mention The Advocate.

Adds much to the flavor Windsor Dairy Salt THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED 34c

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Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at four cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading.

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BARRED ROCKS—LAYING STRAIN—SETTING \$1.50. Mrs. Berry, 52 Queen Street, Guelph, Ont.

BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS—BARRED Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds. Incubator capacity 9,000. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for price-list. Tay Poultry Farm, Perth, Ont., Box 244.

BARRED ROCKS—OUR STRAIN OF Barred Rocks are noted for laying; as winter layers there is nothing can beat them. Eggs \$2.00 per setting, six dollars for 50, ten dollars for 100. Central Ontario Poultry Yards, Colborne, Ontario.

BARRED ROCKS, MAMMOTH SIZE, AND extra good laying strain. Eggs—\$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Mrs. W. B. Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS, O. A. C. STRAIN—EGGS \$1.75 per fifteen, \$9 per hundred. Large, well-bred hens and grand layers. A. A. Lamont, Brussels, Ont.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FIFTEEN, \$2.00; thirty, \$3.75; fifty, \$5.50; \$10.00 hundred. From well-bred and grand laying hens. Order direct from this advertisement. W. Bennett, Box 43, Kingsville, Ont.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—ONE seventy-five per setting, five dollars per fifty. Henry Hooper, Guelph, Ont., 83 Nottingham St.

BABY CHICKS GALORE—WHITE LEGHORNS. Beautifully-illustrated free price list. Long-established business. Bradley Linscott, Lehigh Specialist, "Seven Acres," Brantford.

EGGS FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BROWN Rose-comb Leghorns, \$3 a setting. Incubator lots reduced. Glenn Colledge, Byron.

EGGS—IMPORTED PURE-BRED ROUEN Ducks, \$3 per eleven. Our pure-bred Rouens mated imported drakes, eggs \$2 per eleven. A. F. Thornton, Thamesford, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks; two dollars per fifteen. Wm. L. Hills, Wheatley, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING AND DAY-OLD chicks. Pure O. A. C. bred-to-lay Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Eggs—\$10.00 per 100, or \$2.00 per setting. Geo. L. Faull, St. Williams, Ont.

S.-C. ANCONAS—EGGS FOR HATCHING \$1.50 per 15, or \$8 per hundred. John A. Pollard, Dashwood, R. 2, Ont.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, BUFF LEGHORNS. Hatching eggs \$1.50 per setting. R. H. Crosby, Markham, Ont.

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND RED FROM good winter laying strain. Two dollars for fifteen. Alex. McKinney, Erin, Ont.

S.-C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BRED-TO-LAY strain—bred from Guild's best pens, excellent winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen, \$9.00 per hundred. Oscar W. Reed, Fullarton, Ont.

S.-C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, GOOD COLOR, selected pen, winter layers. Choice bred-to-lay S.-C. White Leghorns. Eggs \$1.75 per fifteen. W. E. Willson, Aurora, Ont.

TRAP-NESTED BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks—Our pen is in second place Ottawa Laying Contest. Hatching eggs, two-fifty per fifteen, four-fifty per thirty. Mating list free. W. J. Johnston, Drawer 246, Meaford, Ont.

TWO SPLENDID SINGLE-COMB RHODE Island Red Cockerels, imported, heavy laying strain. \$3.50 each. Dr. Hendry, Delhi, Ontario.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE GUELPH CHAMPIONS 1919. Hatching eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 50. Chicks, 35 cents each. Good type. Heavy layers. R. Trivett, Newmarket.

WHITE WYANDOTTE AND LEGHORN, exhibition strain, two dollars per 15 eggs. Leghorn day-old chicks, \$27 per 100. Esra Stock, Woodstock, Ont.

SUPERIOR BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR SALE in both Countries.

From 5 Best Bred-to-Lay Families in both Countries.

Pen No. 1.—Thompson's Imperial Ringlet hens, imported in the eggs, headed by Mr. Coldham's (Kingston, Ont.); Pedigreed Ringlet Cockerels sired by Parks; prize bird, U.S.A., first dam—hen No. 71 laid 70 eggs in 72 days in mid-winter, 260 brown eggs of standard weight in one year. Price, \$5.00.

Pen No. 2.—Parks' Superior Ringlet strain, imported in the eggs. Of all bred-to-lays, Kinglets are supreme. Price, \$5.00.

Pen No. 3.—The large, dark bred-to-lay strain of Riley, imported in the eggs. As show birds, they have won the highest awards in U.S.A. Price, \$1.00.

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Pen No. 5.—The O.A.C. bred-to-lay strain of Guelph; a hardy handsome fowl, extra good winter layers. Price \$2.00.

15 per setting. In this eggs replaced at half price. Pullets or cockerel bred eggs as desired. Express prepaid.

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Eggs Wanted—Live Hens Wanted

To purchase and for eggs. We require large quantities of eggs. Live hens at very top prices. The best quality is poultry. Get the best market in Western Canada for all poultry by selling to

C. A. MANN & CO.

78 King St. W., London, Ont.

bewildering thicket like this cove of birches here, never getting very deep, never seeing very clearly, never understanding all. And so it had been with his children, and so it would be with those many others—always groping, blundering, starting—children, only children all. And yet what lives they were to lead, what joys and revelations and disasters would be theirs, in the strange remote world they would live in—"my flesh and blood that I never shall know."

But the stars were quiet and serene. The meadows and the forests on the broad sweep of the mountain side took on still brighter, warmer hues. And there was no gloom in these long good-byes.

On a frosty night in September, he left the farm to go to the city. From his seat in the small automobile Roger looked back at the pleasant old house with its brightly lighted windows, and then he turned to George by his side:

"We're in good shape for the winter, son."

But George did not get his full meaning. At the little station, there were no other passengers. They walked the platform for some time. Then the train with a scream came around the curve. A quick grip on George's hand, and Roger climbed into the car. Inside, a moment later, he looked out through the window. By a trainman with a lantern, George stood watching, smiling up, and he waved his hand as the train pulled out.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

The next morning on his arrival in town, Roger went to his office. He had little cause for uneasiness there, for twice in the summer he had come down to keep an eye on the business, while John had taken brief vacations at a seaside place nearby. The boy had no color now in his cheeks; as always, they were a sallow gray with the skin drawn tight over high cheek bones; his vigor was all in his eyes. But here was a new John, nevertheless, a successful man of affairs. He had on a spruce new suit of brown, no cheap ready-made affair but one carefully fitted to conceal and soften his deformity. He was wearing a bright blue tie and a cornflower in his buttonhole, and his sandy hair was sleekly brushed. He showed Roger into his private room, a small place he had partitioned off, where over his desk was a motto in gold: "This is no place for your troubles or mine."

"Lord, but you've got yourself fixed up fine in here," said Roger. John smiled broadly. "And you're looking like a new man, Johnny."

"I had a great time at the seashore. Learned to sail a boat alone. What do you think of this chair of mine?" And John complacently displayed the ingenious contrivance in front of his desk, somewhat like a bicycle seat. It was made of steel and leather pads.

"Wonderful," said Roger. "Where'd you ever pick it up?"

"I had it made," was the grave reply. "When a fellow has got up in life enough to have a stenographer, it's high time he was sitting down."

"Let's see you do it." John sat down. "Now how is business?" Roger asked.

"Great. Since the little slump we had in August it has taken a new start—an I not only war business, at that—the old people are sending in orders again. I tell you what it is, Mr. Gale, this country is right on the edge of a boom!"

And the junior member of the firm tilted back in his chair.

With the solid comfort which comes to a man when he returns to find his affairs all going well, Roger walked on until five o'clock, and then he started for his home. Deborah had not yet come in, and a deep silence reigned in the house. He looked through the rooms downstairs, and with content he noticed how little had been altered. His beloved study had not been touched. On the third floor, in the large back room, he found John comfortably installed. There were gray prints upon the walls, fresh curtains at the windows, a mandolin lying on a chair. And Roger, glancing down at the keen glad face of his partner, told himself that the doctor who had said this had would die was not dead.

"I've been looking for you often," he thought.

After he had the meat room at the door closed, Roger went in, and found the doctor sitting at his desk, and looking up at him.

"Well, you're looking better than you did when I saw you last week. This

large, old-fashioned chamber, so softly lighted, waiting. Through a passageway lined with cupboards he went into his room at the back. Deborah had repapered it, but with a pattern so similar that Roger did not notice the change. He only felt a vague freshness here, as though even this old chamber, too, were making a new start in life. And he felt as though he were to live here for years. Slowly he unpacked his trunk and took a bath and dressed at his leisure. Then he heard Deborah's voice at the door.

"Come in, come in!" he answered.

"Why, father!" Dearie!" Deborah cried. "Oh, how well you're looking, dad!" And she kissed him happily. "Oh, but I'm glad to have you back—"

"That's good," he said, and he squeezed her hand. "Here, come to the light, let me look at you." He saw her cheeks a little flushed, the gladness in her steady eyes. "Happy? Everything just right?"

His daughter nodded, smiling, and he gave a whimsical frown. "No ups and downs at all? That's bad."

"Oh, yes, plenty—but all so small." "Good fellow to live with?"

"Very." "And your work?"

"It's going splendidly. I'll tell you about it this evening, after you give me the news from the farm."

They chatted on for a short while, but he saw she was barely listening.

"Can't you guess what it means," she asked him softly, "to a woman of my age—after she has been so afraid she was too old, that she'd married too late—to know at last—to be sure at last—that she's to have a baby, dad?" He drew back a little, and a lump rose in his throat.

"By George!" he huskily exclaimed. "Oh, my dear, my dear!" And he held her close in his arms for some time, till both of them grew sensible.

Soon after she had gone to her room, he heard Allan coming upstairs. He heard her low sweet cry of welcome, a silence, then their voices. He heard them laughing together and later Deborah humming a song. And still thinking of what she had told him, he felt himself so close to it all. And again the feeling came to him that surely he would live here for years.

Allan came in and they had a talk. "Deborah says she has told you the news."

"Yes. Everything's all right, I suppose—her condition, I mean," said Roger. "Couldn't be better."

"Just as I thought." "Those six weeks we had up in Maine—"

"Yes, you both show it. Working hard?"

"Yes—"

"And Deborah?" Roger asked. "You'll have to help me hold her in."

They talked a few moments longer and went down to the living-room. John was there with Deborah. All four went in to dinner. And through the conversation, from time to time Roger noticed the looks that went back and forth between husband and wife; and again he caught Deborah smiling as though oblivious of them all. After dinner she went with him into his den.

"Well! Do you like the house?" she inquired.

"Better than ever," he replied. "I wonder if you'll mind it. There'll be people coming to dinner, you know—"

"That won't bother me any," he said. "And committee meetings now and then. But you're safe in here, it's a good thick door."

"Let 'em talk," he retorted, "as hard as they please. You're married now—they can't scare me a bit. Only at ten o'clock, by George, you've got to knock off and go to bed."

"Oh, I'll take care of myself," she said. "If you don't, Allan will. We've had a talk."

"Scheming already."

"Yes. When will it be?" "In April, I think."

"You'll quit work in your schools?" "A month before."

"And in the meantime, not too hard." "No, and not too easy. I'm so sure now that I can do both." And Deborah kissed him gently. "I'm so happy, dearie—and oh, so very glad you're here."

There followed for Roger, after that, many quiet evenings at home, untroubled days in his office. Seldom did he notice the progress of his ailments. His attention was upon his house, as this woman who mothered thousands of children

worked on for her great family, putting all in order, making ready for the crisis ahead when she would become the mother of one.

Now even more than ever before, her work came crowding into his home. The house was old, but the house was new. For from schools and libraries, cafes and tenements and streets, the mighty formless hunger which had once so thrilled her father poured into the house itself and soon became a part of it. He felt the presence of the school. He heard the daily gossip of that bewildering system of which his daughter was a part; a world in itself, with its politics, its many jarring factions, its jealousies, dissensions, its varied personalities, ambitions and conspiracies; but in spite of these confusions its more progressive elements downing all distrusts and fears and drawing steadily closer to life, fearlessly rousing everywhere the hunger in people to live and learn and to take from this amazing world all the riches that it holds; the school with its great challenge steadily increasing its demands in the name of its children, demands which went deep down into conditions in the tenements and ramified through politics to the City Hall, to Albany, and even away to Washington—while day by day and week by week, from cities, towns and villages came the vast prophetic story of the free public schools of the land.

And meanwhile, in the tenements, still groping and testing, feeling her way, keeping close watch on her great brood, their wakening desires, their widening curiosities, Deborah was bringing them, children, mothers and fathers too, together through one big hope of brighter and more ample lives for everybody's children. Step by step this hope was spread out into the surrounding swamps and jungles of blind driven lives, to find surprising treasures there deep buried under dirt and din, locked in the common heart of mankind—old songs and fables, hopes and dreams and visions of immortal light, handed down from father to son, nurtured, guarded, breathed upon and clothed anew by countless generations, innumerable millions of simple men and women blindly struggling toward the sun. Over the door of one of the schools, were these words carved in the stone:

"Humanity is still a child. Our parents are all people who have lived upon the earth—our children, all who are to come. And the dawn at last is breaking. The great day has just begun."

This spirit of triumphal life poured deep into Roger's house. It was as though his daughter, in these last months which she had left for undivided service, were strengthening her faith in it all and pledging her devotion—as communing with herself she felt the crisis drawing near.

CHAPTER XL.

There came an interruption. One night when Deborah was out and Roger sat in his study alone, the maid came in highly flustered and said,

"Mr. Gale! It's Miss Laura to see you!"

He turned with a startled jerk of his head and his face slowly reddened. But when he saw the maid's eager expression and saw that she was expecting a scene, with a frown of displeasure he rose from his chair.

"Very well," he said, and he went to his daughter. He found her in the living-room. No repentant Magdalene, but quite unabashed and at her ease, she came to her father quickly.

"Oh, dad, I'm so glad to see you, dear!" And she gave him a swift impetuous kiss, her rich lips for an instant pressing warmly to his cheek.

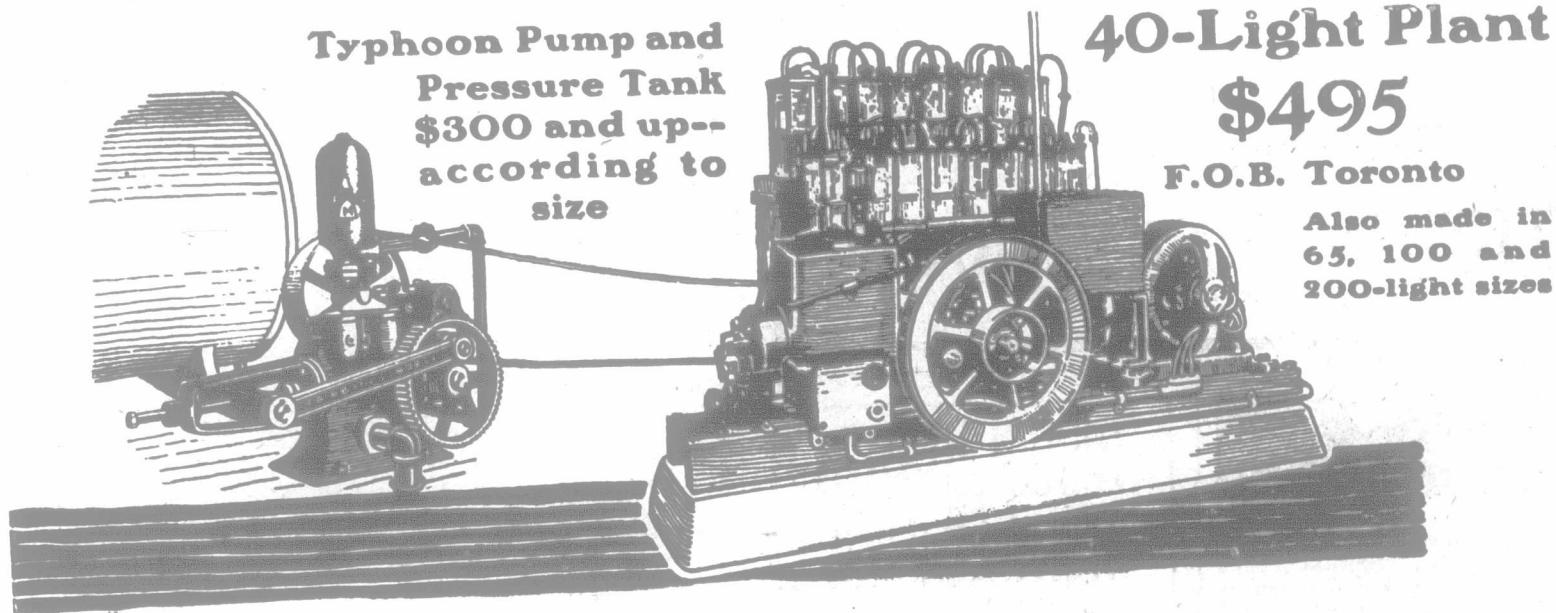
"Laura!" he said thickly. "Come into my study, will you? I'm alone this evening."

"I'm so glad you are!" she replied. She followed him in and he closed the door. He glanced at her confusedly. In her warmth, her elegance, an indefinable change in the tone and accent of her high magnetic voice, and in her ardent smiling eyes, she seemed to him more the foreigner now. And Roger's thoughts were in a whirl. What had happened? Had she married again?

"Is Edith here still?" she was asking. "No, she's up in the mountains. She's living there," he answered.

"Edith? In the mountains?" demanded Laura, in surprise. And she asked innumerable questions. He replied

FAIRBANKS-MORSE Power and Light Plant Pneumatic Water System



Typhoon Pump and Pressure Tank \$300 and up-- according to size

40-Light Plant \$495

F.O.B. Toronto

Also made in 65, 100 and 200-light sizes

Safeguard Your Property with this Equipment

LOSSES by fire in rural communities can be largely prevented by lighting the house and farm buildings by electricity. No matter where you live you can provide your home with this safe, brilliant, convenient light, and a dependable supply of water, under pressure for all requirements, by means of Fairbanks-Morse Power and Light Plant and Pneumatic Water System.

This equipment is specially designed for the needs of the farmer and rural dweller. The separate unit plant is best adapted for driving small machinery such as separator, churn, grindstone, root cutter, fanning mill and washing machine, because it saves installing expensive electric motors and is the most economical in operation.

The 40 Light Plant runs six hours to the gallon of kerosene and requires little attention, other than filling the large oil-cup and the kerosene and water cooling tanks. Anyone can run it—push a button to start, push another to stop.

The advantages and mechanical details of this plant are fully explained in the twenty page catalogue just off the press. Send the coupon for a copy if you are interested in the greatest of all farm improvements.

Made in Toronto, Canada, and guaranteed by

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

ST. JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO HAMILTON
WINDSOR WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
CALGARY VANCOUVER VICTORIA

A few clippings showing March fire losses

MOISTARY TIMES Volume 64
FIRE LOSSES MORE THAN LAST YEAR

Erikdale, Man.—March 1.—Farm home of Mr. Globinsk was destroyed. Loss fully covered by insurance.

St. Fereol, Que.—March 1.—Home of Gaudiose Dupont, about thirty miles north-east of Quebec City, was destroyed. Six deaths.

Okanagan Lake, B.C.—March 3.—Wharf sheds and stables of G. E. Galletely and Sons, one of the largest firms of fruit ranchers, were destroyed. Estimated loss, \$30,000.

Wardsville, Ont.—March 4.—Dwelling-house of Hugh Taylor, on the Longwoods Road, was damaged. Cause, defective chimney. Estimated loss, \$4,000.

Bracebridge, Ont.—March 7.—Stable belonging to Wm. Ennis, with contents and three horses, was destroyed.

York Township, Ont.—March 19.—Stable owned by F. Needham, and occupied by J. Cooper, situated at 73 Cowan Avenue, was damaged. Cause unknown. Estimated loss, \$1,300.

Brockville, Ont.—March 21.—Residence of R. A. Morrison, one mile east of Frankville, on the R. S. Connor farm, was destroyed.

Stamford, Ont.—March 24.—Homestead owned by Mrs. Redhead, was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$5,000, with no insurance.

Ste. Sabine, Que.—Barn of A. Davignon was destroyed with all its contents, including hay, implements, horse and cattle. Estimated loss, \$4,000, with only \$666 insurance.

Algonquin, Ont.—March 24.—A barn and several out-buildings, owned by Blake Edwards, a farmer, were destroyed. Cause, explosion of lantern.

Daaville, Que.—March 25.—Barn belonging to Pierre Roy was damaged. One death.

Alvinston, Ont.—March 26.—Two large barns belonging to Alex. Meikle were destroyed. Some grain and other feed, with implements, were burned. Estimated loss, \$5,000.

London, Ont.—March 29.—Cow barn and granary belonging to the Ontario Hospital for Insane were destroyed. Estimated loss, \$10,000.

AGENTS WANTED

in every district to handle this easy-selling farm equipment and give owners the many advantages of Fairbanks-Morse service. Write to our nearest office for particulars.



FILL IN AND

MAIL THIS COUPON

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F.A.

(To nearest office)

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

Kindly send full particulars regarding the 40 Light Power and Light Plant and Pneumatic Water System.

Name

Address

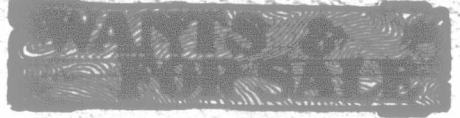
Save Time and Avoid Worry

Most farmers have sales notes due them at some time or other, but busy days make collections difficult.

Let us look after payments and credit collections to your account while you do your farming.

Allow us to do your banking. Consult the manager.

THE DOMINION BANK



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.

TERMS—Four cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

COLLIE PUPS, BLACK, WITH BEAUTIFUL markings, bred from excellent cattle drivers. Males \$10, females \$7. Esra Stock, Woodstock, Ontario.

FOR SALE—VERMONT FARMS, FOR INFORMATION write Whitcher & Cobb, Hardwick, Vt.

FOR SALE—4 PURE-BRED BELGIAN HARES 10 months in kindle to prize buck. Also one buck, price \$3.25 each for a quick sale; am removing and must be sold. Mrs. Stacey, Rockwood, Ont. R. R. No. 2.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN CAPABLE OF doing all kinds of farm work and of looking after pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire hogs if necessary. State experience and wages expected. Every convenience on farm. Apply Box 98, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WANTED—"DAIRYMEN WANTED, MUST be good milkers. Highest wages paid. Apply to Dept. Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Speedwell Hospital, Guelph, Ontario."

WANTED—MAID TO HELP WITH GENERAL housework; family of three adults. No washing, house cleaning done. Apply Mrs. Scatterd, 592 Talbot St., London, Ont.

DUROC JERSEYS

My herd has won more firsts and championships in four years showing at Toronto than all other herds of Durocs combined. Write for prices, **CULBERT MALOTT, R. R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.**

Day-Old Chicks

Strong and vigorous, the kind that live and grow. Our strains are the best. Leghorns are Gillispie and Oldham Farm stock; Wyandottes, Martins; R. I. Reds, Poormans, Barred Rocks, O. A. C., and Anconas, Sheppard's. 50,000 is our capacity for this season. Write for catalogue and price lists. We guarantee safe arrival.

QUEEN CITY HATCHERY

Linsmore Crescent and Danforth Ave., Toronto, Ontario

Dye Old, Faded Dress Material

"Diamond Dyes" Make Shabby Apparel Stylish and New—So Easy Too.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes" guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies—everything! A Direction Book is in package. To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

BOY'S You can earn a lot of money by securing new subscriptions to **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE** and **GIRL'S** You can do it in your SPARE TIME. Write for instructions **THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., London, Canada**

TROUBLED WITH ITCHY ECZEMA

In Rash On Face And Limbs. Cuticura Heals.

"I had been troubled with eczema on my face which took the form of a rash. Later it broke out on my limbs and they itched very much, causing me to scratch them until they were bleeding. The rash would often keep me awake at night.

"I tried some remedies, which failed, and then thought I would try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It was not long till the rash began to disappear, and I used three cakes of Soap and four boxes of Ointment, which healed me." (Signed) W. M. Hymers, Paris, Ont., Sept. 12, 1919.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

SEEDS

	Per Bus.
No. 2 Red Clover Gov't Stan.	\$41.00
No. 3 Red Clover "	39.50
No. 2 Alsike "	42.00
No. 2 Sweet Clover—Wht. Blossom, Gov't Stan.	22.00
No. 2 Timothy (No. 1 Purity) Gov't Stan.	8.75
Timothy and Alsike mixed (per 100 lbs.) Gov't Stan.	31.50
Barley—O. A. C. No. 21 (Fancy)	2.50
Peas—Golden Vine	4.00
Oats—O. A. C. No. 72 (Fancy)	1.70
Banner (Choice)	1.70
(Cotton bags extra at 65c. each.)	
Seed Potatoes—Irish Cobbler, New Brunswick grown (bag)	6.50
Delaware or Green Mountain, N. B., grown	6.50
All kinds of field and garden seeds in packets and bulk.	
Prices are f.o.b. Toronto. Terms are cash or e.o.d.	
We guarantee seeds to be as represented, or they may be returned at our expense.	

KELLEY FEED & SEED CO.
(Successors to Crampsey & Kelley)
760 Dovercourt Rd. TORONTO

to each one of them carefully, slowly, meanwhile getting control of himself. "And Deborah married—married at last! How has it worked? Is she happy, dad?"

"Very," he said.

"And is she still keeping up her schools?"

"Yes, for the present. She'll have to stop soon." Laura leaned forward, curious.

"Tell me, dad—a baby?"

"Yes." She stared a moment.

"Deborah!" she softly exclaimed; and in a moment, "I wonder."

"What do you mean?" her father asked, but Laura evaded his question. She plied him with her inquiries for a few minutes longer, then turned to him with a challenging smile.

"Well, father, don't you think you had better ask me now about myself?" He looked away a moment, but turned resolutely back.

"I suppose so. When did you land?"

"This morning, dear, from Italy—with my husband," she replied. And Roger started slightly. "I want you to meet him soon," she said.

"Very well," he answered. At his disturbed, almost guilty expression Laura laughed a little and rose and came over and hugged him tight.

"Oh, but, father dearest—it's working out so splendidly! I want you to know him and see for yourself! We've come to live in New York for a while—he has more to do here about war supplies."

"More shrapnel, eh, machine guns. More wholesale death," her father growled. But Laura smiled good-naturedly.

"Yes, love, from America. Aren't you all ashamed of yourselves—scrambling so, to get rich quick—out of this war you disapprove of."

"You look a bit rich," her father retorted.

"Rather—for the moment," was her cheerful answer.

"And you still like living in Italy?"

"Tremendously! Rome is wonderful now!"

"Reborn, eh. Wings of the Eagles."

"Yes, and we're doing rather well."

"I haven't noticed it," Roger said.

"Why don't you send a few of your troops to help those plucky Frenchmen?"

"Because," she replied, "we have a feeling that this is a war where we had much better help ourselves."

"High ideals," he snorted.

"Rome reborn," she remarked, unabashed. And her father scowled at her whimsically.

"You're a heathen. I give you up," he declared. Laura had risen, smiling.

"Oh, no, don't give me up," she said.

"For you see," she added softly, "I'm a heathen with a great deal of love in her heart for thee, my dearest dad. May I bring him down, my husband?"

"Yes—"

"I'll telephone to Deborah to-morrow and arrange it."

When she had gone he returned to his chair and sat for a long time in a daze. He was still disturbed and bewildered. What a daughter of his! And what did it mean? Could she really go on being happy like this? Sinning? Yes, she was sinning! Laura had broken her marriage vows, she had "run off with another fellow." Those were the plain, ugly facts. And now, divorced and re-married, she was careering gayly on! And her views of the war were plain heathenish! And yet there was something about her—yes, he thought, he loved her still! What for? For being so happy! And yet she was wrong to be happy, all wrong! His thoughts went round in circles.

And his confusion and dismay grew even deeper the next night when Laura brought her new husband to dine. For in place of the dark polished scoundrel whom Roger had expected, here was a spruce and affable youth with thick light hair and ruddy cheeks, a brisk pleasant manner of talking and a decidedly forcible way of putting the case of his country at war. They kept the conversation to that. For despite Deborah's friendly air, she showed plainly that she wanted to keep the talk impersonal. And Laura, rather amused at this, replied by treating Deborah and Alton and her father, too, with a haughty forbearance for their old-fashioned, narrow views and Deborah's religion of brotherhood, democracy. All that to Laura was passé.

From time to time Roger glanced at her face, into her clear and luminous eyes so warm with the joy of living with this new man, her father. How his family

had split apart. He wrote Edith the news of her sister, and he received but a brief reply. Nor did Deborah speak of it often. She seemed to want to forget Laura's life as the crisis in her own drew near.

(To be continued.)

At the entrance of the Dollar Bank building, a colored man hesitated in front of the office directory and carefully scanned the list of names.

"Can I do anything for you, uncle?" asked a thoughtful young man who stood near the spot.

"Ah'm lookin' foh a good attorney," the man explained.

"Well, you'll be safe in taking almost any on the list."

"But Ah wants a fus' class man."

"Well, why not go to Umson?"

"Is he fus' class?"

"Best there is."

"Well, Ah'l go to see him, 'cause my case am impohtant."

"What's the trouble?"

"Ah thinks Ah kin git a divorce fuh my wife, 'cause Ah jes' heard she went and got married again."

Sandy Was Smart.—The kirk was in urgent need of repair, and Sandy McNab, a very popular member, had been invited to collect subscriptions for the purpose.

One day the minister met Sandy, walking irresolutely along the road. The good man at once guessed the cause.

"Sandy," he said, earnestly, "I'm sorry to see ye in this state."

"Ah, weel, it's for the good o' the cause," replied the delinquent, happily.

"Ye see, meenister, it's a' through these subscriptions. I've been down the glen collectin' fun's, at every house they made me tae a wee drapple."

"Every house! Bu—but, surely Sandy there are some of the kirk members who are teetotalers?"

"Ay, there are; but I wrote tae those!"

—Pittsburg Sun.

A doughboy brings this ship story home with him. Among the passengers on the ship was a man who stuttered badly. One day he hurried up to the captain and started: "Th-the-the—"

"I'm very busy now," interrupted the captain. "Tell the mate here."

But the mate also was busy, and the stutterer finally came back to the captain.

"Look here, man, sing it! That's the only way," urged the officer.

So, beginning in a tragic voice, he chanted—

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot and never brought to mind? The blooming cook fell overboard and is 20 miles behind."—Cooper's Weekly.

Capt. Anderson Dana, who has just married at Plattsburg, N.Y., is a grandson of the journalist, Charles A. Dana, and in an interview he said:

"My grandfather believed in marriage. He thought it steadied a man, I remember a story he used to tell.

"It's a story about a chap who asked a man:

"Have you ever heard anything about a machine for telling when a man is lying?"

"Sure," said the man.

"Have you ever seen one?" said the chap.

"Seen one?" said the man. "By gosh, I married one!"—Boston Transcript.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Receipts, 4,000; beef steers, steady to strong; sales, \$10.50 to \$13.75; bulls and calves, weak, all other classes steady; compared with week: beef steers, 25c. to 90c. higher; she stock, 75c. higher; bulls and feeders, 25c. to 50c. higher; vealers, \$1 to \$1.50 lower; heavy calves, 50c. lower.

Hogs.—Receipts, 14,000; market steady to strong; top, \$15.50; bulk light, \$13.25 to \$15.50; bulk, 250 lbs. and over, \$13.85 to \$14.65; pigs, market steady to 50c. lower; bulk of desirable, 100 to 120-lb. pigs, \$13.25 to \$14.25.

Sheep.—Receipts, 6,000; few sales around 25c. higher; compared with week ago, lambs, mostly \$1 lower; top, steady.

The Pilot Pipeless



The Pilot Superior only produces a maximum amount of good coal burn the cheaper grade for the lack of better coals and wood, in fact can be used in a Pilot with a remarkable success. A Pilot Superior be installed in six hours.

Manufactured by The Hall Zryd Foundry Hesper

Ontario Grown GOVERNMENT

- No. 1 Red Clover.....
- No. 2 " " " " " "
- No. 3 " " " " " "
- No. 1 Alsike
- No. 2 " " " " " "
- No. 3 " " " " " "
- No. 1 Alfalfa, North White Blossom Sw.
- Unfilled White Blossom Sw.
- No. 2 Timothy, No. 2 Timothy.....

TODD Sec

600 Acres Cheap A highly improved property of 600 herd of best milk meat of farming and buildings. 44c.; climate id city on good roads; farm i erations. A good Circumstance erty) have sud necessary to sell portunity to pu able, convenient farming property favored with ed advantages.

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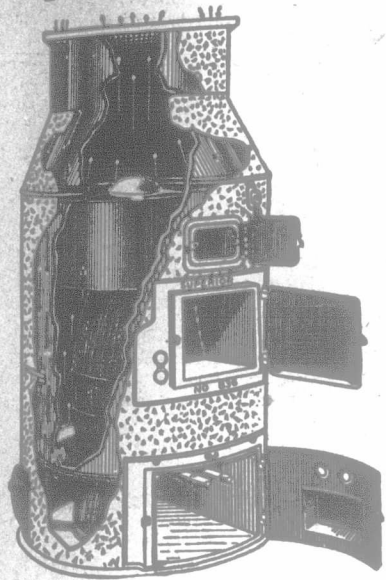
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Wanted quant \$65. F.O.B. poin munications MR 34 Duke Stre

FOUNDED 1866

MAY 6, 1920

The Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace



The Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace will not only produce a maximum amount of heat of every pound of good coal consumed, but it will also burn the cheaper grades of coal that is being sold for the lack of better kinds. Hard coal, soft coal, coke and wood, in fact anything that will burn can be used in a Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace with a remarkable success. Also natural gas is preferred. A Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace can be installed in six hours.

Manufactured by
The Hall Zryd Foundry Company, Limited.
Hespeler, Ontario.

Ontario Grown Clovers

GOVERNMENT STANDARD

	Per bus.
No. 1 Red Clover	\$44.00
No. 2 "	40.00
No. 3 "	38.00
No. 1 Alsike	42.00
No. 2 "	40.00
No. 3 "	39.00
No. 1 Alfalfa, Northern grown	37.00
White Blossom Sweet Clover 1st quality	24.00
2nd	22.00
Unhulled White Blossom Sweet Clover	16.00
Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover, Choice	22.00
No. 2 Timothy, No. 1 Purity	9.00
No. 2 Timothy	8.50
Timothy and Alsike Mixed	Per bus. of 60 lbs. \$20.00
Timothy and Red Clover Mixed	20.00

On all orders of \$50.00 or over, we pay the freight east of Manitoba. Bags extra at 65c. each. Terms—Cash with order. Ask for samples if necessary.

TODD & COOK
Seed Merchants
Stouffville :: Ontario

DAIRY

600 Acres Cheap For Sale at Richmond, Virginia

A highly improved, profitable dairying property of 600 acres, including a large herd of best milkers and a complete equipment of farming and dairying machinery and buildings. Wholesale price of milk 4c; climate ideal, land fertile; close to city on good roads, trolley line; no labor troubles; farm in same family for two generations. A good, profitable investment.

Circumstances (not related to this property) have suddenly developed making it necessary to sell. This is an unusual opportunity to purchase a practical, profitable, conveniently-located dairying and farming property in a healthy community, favored with educational, church and city advantages.

J. A. CONNELLY & CO.
34 N. 7th Street Richmond, Va.

Horse Radish

Wanted in large or small quantities. Will pay **\$65.00 per ton**

F.O.B. point of shipment. Communications to
MR. CHADWICK
34 Duke Street Toronto, Ont.

Gossip.

Henry Arkell, who has been a steady advertiser in "The Farmer's Advocate" for thirty-nine years, reports that the Oxford-Down sheep have come through the winter in splendid condition, and that there will be a lot of choice stuff to offer to the public this season. The lamb crop is large and the youngsters are doing well. Those wishing to secure Oxfords should note Mr. Arkell's advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate" and write him for fuller particulars. Mr. Arkell's office is now at 207 Sherman Avenue South, Hamilton, instead of at Toronto.

Aberdeen-Angus Sale.

Stockmen will have a splendid opportunity of securing choice Aberdeen-Angus males and females at the sale to be held in Toronto on June 2. The breeders are endeavoring to make this an outstanding event, and are offering some of the best things they have in their stables. Individuals from such popular families as Ericas, Prides and Black Caps, will largely make up the sale. Among the consignors are G. C. Channon, Oakwood; Colonel McEwen, Byron; J. D. Larkin, Queenston; H. Fraleigh, Forest; C. McDougall, Guelph; J. D. Maitland, Elora; J. Lowe, Elora; and J. W. Burt & Son, Hillsburg. Not only are the animals offered of excellent type and conformation, but they have the quality and breeding to make them exceptionally good propositions for anyone wishing to secure foundation stock or a herd header. Watch the advertisements in future issues of "The Farmer's Advocate" for particulars regarding the sale, and write Jas. Bowman, Guelph, for a catalogue.

Sale Dates.

May 12, 1920.—Elgin Pure-bred Holstein Sale, St. Thomas, Ont.
May 20, 1920.—Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association of New England, consignment sale, Springfield, Mass.
May 27, 1920.—John R. Archibald, Seaforth, Ont.—Holsteins.
June 2, 1920.—Can. Aberdeen-Angus Association, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, Ontario.
June 3, 1920.—Hood Farm, Inc., Lowell, Mass.—Jerseys.
June 9, 1920.—International Sale of Milking Shorthorns, Euclid, Minn., U. S. A., R. R. Wheaton and A. E. Palmer.
June 9, 1920.—Sunnybrook Farms Holstein Dispersal, North Toronto, Ont.
June 10, 1920.—Second National Ayrshire Sale, Springfield, Mass.
June 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1920.—Live-Stock Breeders' Association of the District of Beauharnois, Limited, Ormstown, Que.
June 23, 1920.—MacVicar Bros., Belmont, Ont.—Ayrshires.
June 24, 1920.—David A. Ashworth, Denfield, Ont.—Ayrshires, Horses, Yorkshires, etc.

For the purpose of winding up the estates of the late Mossom M. Boyd and the late W. T. C. Boyd, partners of the firm of Mossom Boyd Co., of Bobcageon, the entire farm and farm stock is advertised for sale elsewhere in this issue. The farm may be purchased separately or the farm and farm stock may be purchased as a going concern, and included in the stock is the long famous herd of Polled Hereford cattle which have been shown at various fairs throughout both Eastern and Western Canada for almost a decade. The breeding herd at present is made up principally of the get of the two noted sires, Wilson and Variation, the former was a Gates-bred bull, got by the noted Bismark, and the latter was a son of Milwaukee and Wilton Velvet, she by Peerless Wilton (imp.); Variation was a noted winner for several seasons throughout the Western fair circuit, and was often termed one of the best individuals ever bred in the great Harris herd. In all there are 55 head, and the younger things are bred from the dams already mentioned, and their sires include many of Ontario's best. There are also a number of heavy horses on the estate, which include five registered Suffolk mares. For further information write the Boyd Estates, 15 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":
I have been a subscriber for quite a long time and think "The Farmer's Advocate" the best farm paper I see.
W. A. LOCKE JONES.
Prince Edward Island.



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—quicker results, bigger production, reduced costs—all these are made possible by the use of C X L Stumping Powder. There are many uses to which the farmer can put

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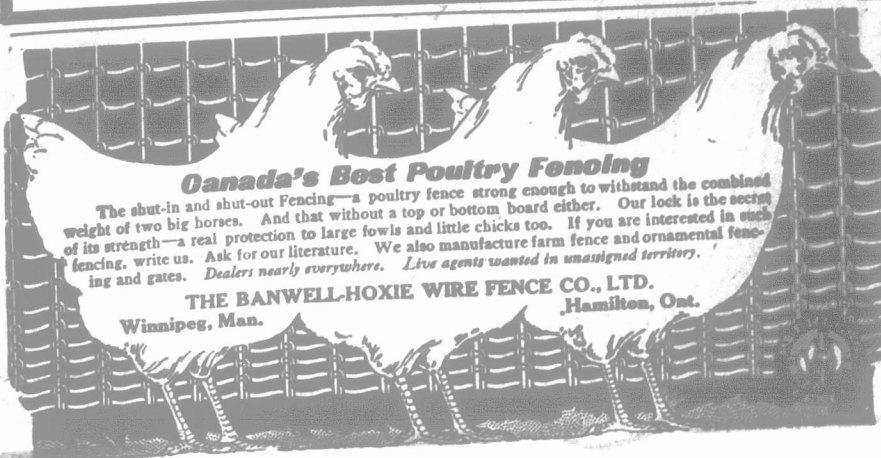
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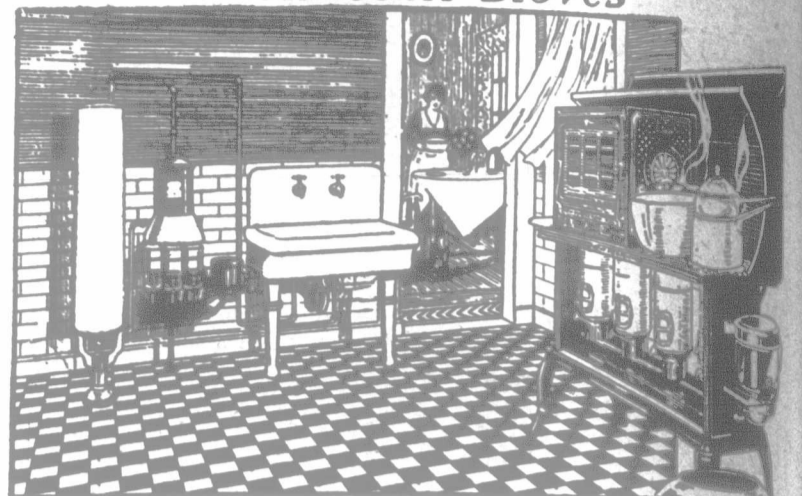
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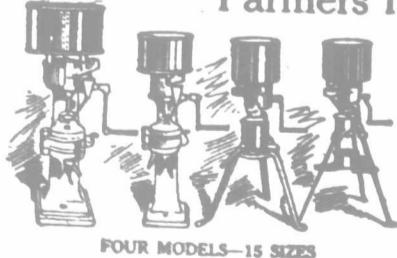


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1st—Questions asked to "The Farmer's Advocate" department free.
2nd—Questions should be plainly written on one side and must be accompanied by return address of the writer.
3rd—In veterinary questions, especially those of a technical nature, the writer's name and address must be given.
4th—When a reply is desired, the writer's name and address must be given.
5th—When a reply is desired, the writer's name and address must be given.

Prosecution of S

What is the law if a village school refuses to put a authority to bring Secretary-Treasurer an indictable offence also morally guilty Ontario.
Ans.—You show with the County

Invalid

A sold his farm money, and no but A gave B a farm and do what while B was getting and resold it more than what never told B any the writings drawn 1. Whose farm B's or C's?
2. What action A to make him s
3. How long money for A whe
4. Is a bargain no money was given

Ans.—1. Legs there was no writing A and B.
2. None, effect
3. As the matter any figure will
4. The payment is essential to the of same to writing

Readers of this name Alloway the home of a r Angus cattle and proprietor, Colonel exceptionally high and his customer well for them. about forty-five At the head of the a bull of exceptional character, the Indiana State Fair soggy individual turning out well Tro Pride of All individual. The not in overly high their calves were choice ones. The old heifers are McEwen is cons Aberdeen-Angus 2. There are t foot from the again bred to the is a Georgina, an Leroy. They a cows with quality four two-year-old consigned are Pride families. quartette of fe Edward and in Alloway. Then that is of splendid deep, thick, low that breeders securing such their own price. At Alloway L Southdowns. T lamb crop this doubt, be a large females for sale this flock have large shows in States. Last y was secured from possible that C import this year last year was p be again this y made.

MAY 6, 1920

Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
 2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
 3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
 4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Prosecution of School Sec. Treasurer.

What is the legal course of procedure if a village school board chairman refuses to put a resolution asking for authority to bring action against the Secretary-Treasurer who has committed an indictable offence? The chairman is also morally guilty of the same offense.
 Ontario. A. T.

Ans.—You should take the matter up with the County Crown Attorney.

Invalid Agreement.

A sold his farm to B for so much money, and no money was paid over, but A gave B possession to go on the farm and do whatever he wanted to, but while B was getting the money for A, A went and resold the place to C for \$25.00 more than what B was giving him, and never told B anything till after he had the writings drawn with C.

1. Whose farm should this have been, B's or C's?
2. What action could B take against A to make him stay with his bargain?
3. How long a time had B to get his money for A when no time was stated?
4. Is a bargain legally binding when no money was given on farm property?

F. W.

Ans.—1. Legally C's, assuming that there was no written agreement between A and B.

2. None, effectively.
3. As the matter stands that does not cut any figure whatever.
4. The payment of money is not the important thing in such a contract; what is essential is the matter of the reduction of same to writing, signed by the parties.

Gossip.

Readers of this paper are familiar with the name Alloway Lodge Stock Farm, the home of a noted herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Southdown sheep. The proprietor, Colonel McEwen, has bred an exceptionally high-class herd and flock, and his customers find that his stock does well for them. The Angus herd numbers about forty-five head at the present time. At the head of the herd is Queen's Edward, a bull of exceptionally good quality, type and character, that was a winner at the Indiana State Fair. He is a deep, thick, soggy individual, and his progeny are turning out well. The junior herd sire is Tro Pride of Alloway, also a high-quality individual. The breeding females, while not in overly high condition are feeding their calves well and are raising some choice ones. The yearling and two-year-old heifers are in splendid fit. Colonel McEwen is consigning seven head to the Aberdeen-Angus sale at Toronto on June 2. There are two cows, with calves at foot from the herd sire, and they are again bred to the same sire. One of these is a Georgina, and the other is by Young Leroy. They are big, roomy, breedy cows with quality and character. The four two-year-old heifers that are being consigned are of the Queen Mother and Pride families. This is a right good quartette of females, sired by Queen's Edward and in calf to Tro Pride of Alloway. Then there is a yearling heifer that is of splendid conformation, with a deep, thick, low-set body. It is not often that breeders have an opportunity of securing such high-class individuals at their own price. They go to the highest bidder on June 2.

At Alloway Lodge is a splendid flock of Southdowns. There is an extra good lamb crop this year, and there will, no doubt, be a large number of males and females for sale during the season. From this flock have gone many winners at the large shows in Canada and the United States. Last year a large importation was secured from England, and it is quite possible that Colonel McEwen will again import this year. The stock brought over last year was personally selected, and will be again this year, if an importation is made.

Clip a Clean Crop Clean



A CLEAN crop of hay represents good profits—when it is clipped clean. Every ragged spot where the mower fails to follow the ground (rough places) represents lost hay—less profit—because the grass is not clipped clean.

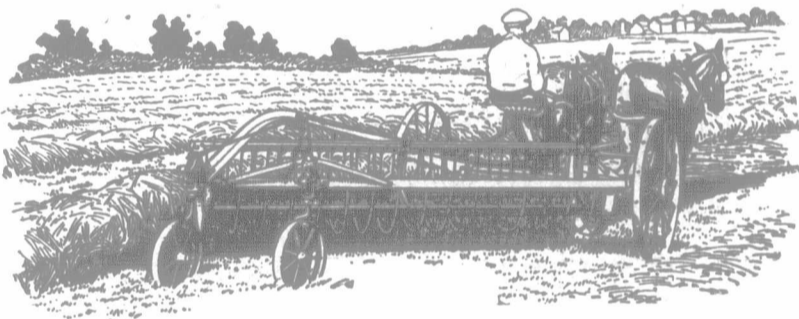
McCormick and Deering Mowers

work so that the cutter bar follows the ground whether it is smooth or rough. The sickle dips down into the hollows, and with equal facility skims over the knolls, with the cutter bar close to the ground its full length—and clips the grass clean.

This is possible because of the triangular design of the drag bar which gives the cutter bar the necessary flexi-

bility—a floating action that conforms to the ground surface. Result: No lost hay through ragged clipping, lost traction of drive wheels, or clogging of sickle.

Many such superior features in McCormick and Deering mowers and rakes, and in International combination side-delivery rakes and tedders, loaders, sweep rakes, stackers, etc., recommend these hay tools to every discriminating farmer. All these are of the same high standard of quality and efficiency. Write us about any of them. And see your nearby International agent.



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SYDNEY BASIC SLAG FERTILIZER

if you were satisfied it would pay you to use it on your Fall Wheat? During the war years there was a bigger demand in Ontario than we could meet and hundreds of farmers who wanted Basic Slag could not be supplied. Owing to the inefficiency of labor it was impossible to get production. Labor conditions have improved enormously and at present the OUTPUT OF SYDNEY BASIC SLAG IS 1,000 TONS PER WEEK all of which is being reserved for Ontario farmers for Fall wheat seeding.

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The kind of man we want is a farmer in good financial standing, who has the confidence of his neighbors. With such a man we are willing to spend some money to satisfy him that Sydney Basic Slag is a fertilizer he could conscientiously recommend to his neighbors. What we suggest is this: WE WILL PAY ALL YOUR TRAVELLING EXPENSES to go and view growing crops of wheat fertilized with Basic Slag. You will be able to talk with practical farmers like yourself, who have had some years' experience with our goods. In taking advantage of this offer you will incur no obligation of any kind whatever. If you have a friend who is keenly interested, bring him along also.

Unless you are thoroughly satisfied that Sydney Basic Slag will be a good thing to introduce into your district we don't want you to touch the proposition. We show you the results. You decide.

Now, these inspections will take place in June, and as it takes time to arrange these matters you should write to our General Sales Agent at once. Don't delay, or his time may be all booked up elsewhere.

THE CROSS FERTILIZER COMPANY, Limited SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA Address all enquiries to our General Sales Agent A. L. SMITH, 220 Alfred Street, KINGSTON, ONT.

Valuable FARM AND STOCK For Sale

For the purpose of winding up the Estates of the late MOSSOM M. BOYD and the late W. T. C. BOYD, Partners of the firm of MOSSOM BOYD CO. of BOBCAYGEON, ONT. (now dissolved), THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUST CORPORATION invite offers by tender for the

Celebrated Mossom Boyd Stock Farm

comprising the East half of Lot 12, Concession 9; and Lot 12, Concession 10, in the Township of Verulam, County of Victoria, two miles to the south of the Village of Bobcaygeon, in all 275 acres, of which 125 acres are under cultivation and 150 acres woodlands and pasture.

Upon this property is situated a large L shaped stock farm barn, with stone foundation, size 30 x 20; 30 x 84; 35 x 100; with stable accommodation for about one hundred head of cattle and twelve horses, with full stable equipment; silo, 14 x 30; weigh scales and building, 18 x 20, wind mill, &c., &c., and full farm equipment. Also one and one-half storey stone house, 22 x 26, with shed attached, 16 x 16.

This Farm is the home of the Celebrated Boyd Herd of Polled Hereford Cattle

which at the present time number about 55 head. These are being offered for sale as per terms below together with several horses.

Parties wishing to tender may do so for the farm and its stock and equipment or for the farm without stock or equipment.

Terms: 10% on acceptance of tender, balance 30 days or as may be arranged.

Tenders will be received up to June 1st, 1920, by the Boyd Estate, 15 Toronto Street, Toronto. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars apply the BOYD ESTATES, 15 Toronto St., Toronto or for any particulars connected with the farm apply on the premises.

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Gentlemen,— We used your Acorn Quality Corrugated Iron on the walls of our new horse barn and your Safe Lock Shingles on the roof. These goods have given us entire satisfaction, and we recommend them to farmers who want a thoroughly storm and rain proof barn. J. WETHERELL, Manager.

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WE have received hundreds of letters like the one reproduced above from the Cruickston Park Farm (owned by Miss Wilks). Thousands of farmers in all parts of Canada are getting complete satisfaction from their roofs of

PRESTON SAFE SHINGLES

Such a roof is absolutely fire-proof—for Preston Shingles simply cannot burn. And, properly grounded, they form complete protection against lightning. The unique design of Preston Shingles ensures a "Lock" so secure that the roof is practically one great sheet of solid metal. Roof your barn with Preston Safe-Lock Shingles and be satisfied.

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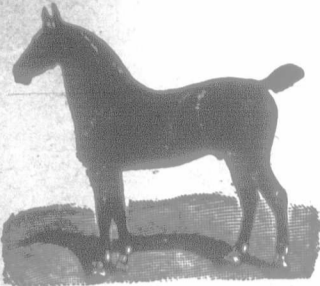
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MAY 6, 1920

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 press, charges paid, with full directions for
 use. Send for descriptive circulars,
 testimonials, etc. Address
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Prepare now to exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition in the regular classes, and also for the special prizes offered by the English Shire Horse Society for grade mares and geldings sired by a registered Shire stallion. The prizes are \$50, \$35 and \$15. It is worth while to win these.

Make a good display, and thus advertise Shires.

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 will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Heals Boils, Pail Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use. does not blister or remove the hair and you can work the horse \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free

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 Tiverton, N.S.
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 J. A. PYNE.
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 Test it before you buy it. We will send you a full week's treatment free for 5c. to cover cost of postage and packing.
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RIDOUT & MAYBEE
 156 Yonge Street Toronto, Ontario

Questions and Answers.
 Miscellaneous.

Mangel Seed.

How should mangels be planted for the production of seed?
 G. J.

Ans.—The stecklings are set out as soon as the land can be prepared in the spring. These are planted so that the crowns will be on a level with the surface of the ground. The stecklings may be planted in rows, 4 feet apart, and from 2 to 3 feet apart in the row.

Cow Does Not Freshen.

A buys a cow from B for so much money, with the understanding that the cow is due to calve in about six weeks. The time has gone by and there is no appearance of her freshening. Can I collect anything from B?
 T. E. P.

Ans.—1. If B guaranteed the cow to be in calf and she did not freshen at the time stated, A is entitled to remuneration for the extra time he must keep the cow before she freshens.

Toothless Ewes.

My ewes discharge freely at the nose, quit eating for two or three days and then die. The ones I examined had no teeth. What is the cause of them dying? I have been feeding mixed clover and timothy hay, with a little bran.
 W. E. J.

Ans.—The discharge would indicate that the sheep were suffering from catarrh or a severe cold. Having them in dry, comfortable, well-ventilated quarters, and giving them from 4 to 6 ounces of raw linseed oil and a dram of nitrate of potash placed well back on the tongue, four times daily, will possibly bring relief for this trouble. We would imagine that the sheep are dying from old age. Once their teeth are gone they cannot properly masticate their feed, and digestive troubles set in. Sheep should be gotten rid of before their teeth go bad.

Ceese—Water Tank.

Last year I lost a great many goslings. All seemed to lose power of their legs and become stiff. They seemed quite healthy but would get stiff quickly and not live very long, sometimes even die in the water. I kept them shut away from any swamp, because I was told that they eat polywogs, which would kill them. The water they got was around the barnyard. Would that hurt them or would it be better to let them have free range? What kind of feed should they get? Kindly give me any hints you can, as I am anxious not to lose them this year. Should they be shut in during wet weather? What kind of a stock watering tank would be most profitable to buy, galvanized iron, wood or cement? I have been told the mineral water eats the cement and causes it to crumble.
 AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Geese are naturally grazers. What they require is an abundance of good grass. There is a possibility that the barnyard water may have been the cause of the trouble. Possibly one of the easiest ways to start goslings is to put the goose and goslings on a piece of good, clean grass and enclose them in a box without any bottom, similar to what is used on a long sleigh, that would be roughly say ten feet long, three feet wide and twelve to fifteen inches deep. At one end of the box you could put on a cover to keep them out of the rain and storm; then you could move the box every two or three days to a fresh piece of ground until the goslings are two or three weeks old. Give them good clean water to drink and a good supply of gravel or other grit. As far as the feed is concerned, you could use bread and milk with the milk fairly well squeezed out, and mix with this about equal parts of middlings and cornmeal. I think you will find they will grow on this. When they begin to feather out let them out the water, but be sure they have protection from the rain and sun if they desire, and an abundance of good grass.
 2. A concrete water tank would be the most permanent, although a galvanized-iron tank would last a long time. We have used a concrete tank for many years, and have experienced no trouble with the cement crumbling. A concrete tank would possibly be the cheaper at the present time.
 W. R. G.

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THE tremendous popularity enjoyed by these Barrett Products is convincing proof that they are saving money for many thousands of users throughout the Dominion. Make them save money for you! The Barrett name is your guarantee.



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If you are to get full value from farm implements, metal roofs and other exposed metal, keep them from rusting away.

Everjet Carbon Paint positively prevents rust. It gives a lustrous, black, durable finish that is proof against moisture, acids and alkalis. Put up in 1, 5 and 10 gallon cans, 1/2 barrels and barrels. Don't be without Everjet. It's in a class by itself for results.

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The biggest value in roll-roofing on the Canadian market. Made of high grade waterproofing materials. Is low in cost, easy to lay, staunch and durable.

More than a million rolls of Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing were sold last year throughout the world.

Made in three weights, light (1 ply); medium (2 ply); and heavy (3 ply). Rolls contain 108 square feet. Nails and cement with each roll.

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IMPERIAL BRAND HARNESS is guaranteed free from all defects in workmanship and materials. You are certain of satisfaction when you buy a set of harness made by Trees & Company.

No. 640, Team Harness, is especially designed for farm work such as ploughing, seeding and general hauling. Exceptionally good value at a very low price. Blind Bridles with side check; lines one inch; high top hames; traces, steel chain, leather covered; pads with hook and terret; backstrap with trace carriers riveted on top. White metal or japanned mounts, less collars. **\$57.00**
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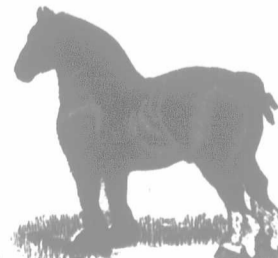
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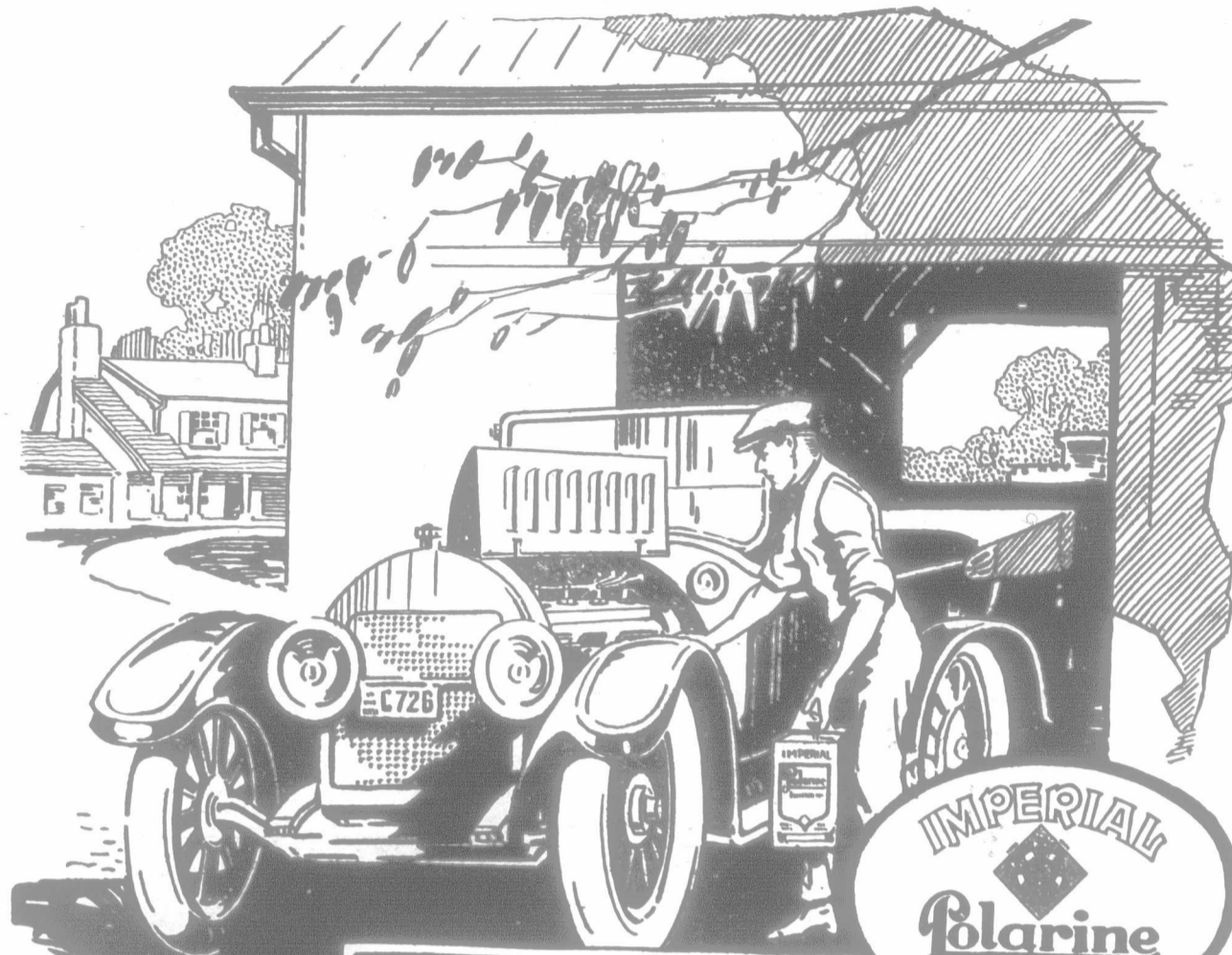
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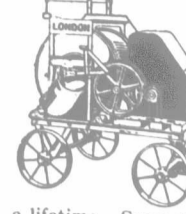
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Two choice you

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Equipped with
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Also English Large Black Pigs—A thrifty breed—Write or call.

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Three Scotch Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Two roans and one white, all "Crimson Flowers," and all sired by Augusta Knaption—115764—; ages 14, 12 and 11 months. All three are big, strong, sappy calves and in good condition and ready for work. Dams, Crimson Jennie 8th—80930—, Crimson Jennie 9th—94989—, Crimson Jennie 11th—107128—.

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SHORTHORNS

Three young bulls (red), for sale; thick, sappy fellows; also 6 thick heifers, 2 years old, bred to a Scotch Clementina bull. These will be priced right. Come and see, or address:

HENRY FISCHER,
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Scotch Shorthorns—Herd headed by Master Marquis =123326=, by Gainford Marquis. Stock of either sex for sale. Also Oxford Down ewes.

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Two choice young bulls, 6 and 11 months old, also one and two-year-old heifers, all got by Roan Chief Imp. =60865=.

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At Evergreen Hill Farm. One yearling bull by St. Clare =84578= also a few yearling heifers.
S. W. JACKSON, - Woodstock, Ont.

Aberdour Shorthorns—We are offering our stock bull, Pioneer 89582, for sale; dark red, very active. Guarantee of service goes with him. This is one of the good bulls of the Province. Price \$300. G. Christie & Sons, Port Elgin. Bell telephone.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Sheep Ticks.

My sheep are covered with ticks. What can I do to get rid of them? Do they have smokers for killing them? If so, what kind of smoke is used?

E. C. T.

Ans.—Shear the sheep and then dip them in one of the commercial dip solutions, some of which are advertised in our columns.

Alimony.

Husband wanted property left to wife by her father. Wife has been left alimony to support herself and family, but husband will not pay it. Has everything signed over to brothers but real estate. Husband worth about seventeen thousand dollars. Husband wants to pay wife and children off with sixteen hundred dollars. Can wife compel husband to pay wife her third?

R. J. W.

2. Can wife have real estate sold to get her alimony?

Ans.—1. No.
2. Presumably she has judgment for it and can issue an execution to enforce such judgment; place same in the hands of the Sheriff of the county in which the husband's lands are situated, and so reach his lands for satisfaction of the judgment.

Potatoes—Heaves.

What is the correct way to cut a potato? Should the sets be dried, or planted as soon as they are cut?

2. What treatment do you recommend for a horse with the heaves? J. S. K.

Ans.—1. There are different ways of cutting a potato; some are very particular to split the seed end and to have two eyes to a set. Others cut so as to have one eye to a fairly good-sized set. It is advisable to have the sets weigh about two ounces. If a fresh-cut set is planted in fairly dry soil the moisture will be drawn from the potato, thus weakening it. If planted in fresh soil there is not the same effect.

2. Little can be done to cure heaves, but the trouble may be alleviated by care in feeding. Do not feed heavily on hay, and it is a good plan to dampen both hay and oats with a little lime water. Feeding a little pine tar with the oats has given beneficial results. Do not feed dusty or musty hay or straw.

Selling Cream.

In this neighborhood two different creameries are buying cream. One driver weighs the cream, the other measures it, and I understand multiplies the number of inches by 4 to get the weight. How does this work out for the patrons? Will the patron whose cream tests from 30 to 35 be losing weight, and will the patron whose cream may test 20 or 22 be gaining? Which is the better way to sell cream, by actual weight of each patron's cream, or by measuring cream?

A. McD.

Ans.—A few years ago, the Dairy Department of the College made some investigations regarding the relation between the weight of creams, per creamery inch, which contained different percentages of fat. The results were as follows: Cream testing 15 to 20 per cent. fat, weighed on the average 4.19 lbs. per c. in. Cream testing 20 to 25 per cent. fat, weighed on the average 4.15 lbs. per c. in. Cream testing 25 to 30 per cent. fat, weighed on the average 4.1 lbs. per c. in. Cream testing 30 to 35 per cent. fat, weighed on the average 4.1 lbs. per c. in. Cream testing 35 to 40 per cent. fat, weighed on the average 4.07 lbs. per c. in. These figures indicate that on the average cream weighs approximately four pounds to the creamery inch, and the higher the cream tests in fat, the less is its weight per inch, although the difference is so slight with cream of various percentages of fat from 15 to 40 that it would make little or no difference in the actual weight that is likely to be credited by the hauler, whether the cream tests low or high in fat. This system is not to be recommended as it is not accurate enough in modern creamery practice. Cream which is delivered to the driver, or sold to the creamery, ought to be weighed on an accurate scale or balance and should be weighed to half pounds at the present time, when fat is worth 70 cents per pound. There is no place for guess work in these times.

H. H. D.

To any Dairy Farmer,
Anywhere.
Put the Sharples to this test—
Run skim milk from any
other separator through
the only suction-feed
machine.
Sharples Separator Co.

THIS invitation is extended to any dairyman who thinks of buying a cream separator. It is founded on actual fore-knowledge of the result of the test—not upon speculation.

The Sharples Suction-Feed Cream Separator skims clean at any speed. It is the suction-feed principle that enables it to do so and that principle is protected by patents. No other separator can use it.

The knee-low supply tank, the one piece tubular bowl—no discs to clean—are other exclusive Sharples features.

The separator that gets the most butterfat out of milk is the only one it will pay the thrifty dairyman to buy. It is because we know the Sharples gets more butterfat than any other separator, that we ask the prospective buyer to put it to a test that cannot fail.

Don't feed two cows to make butterfat when one is capable of making the same amount. Not more cows but better cows should be the plan of the American dairyman today.
—P. M. SHARPLES
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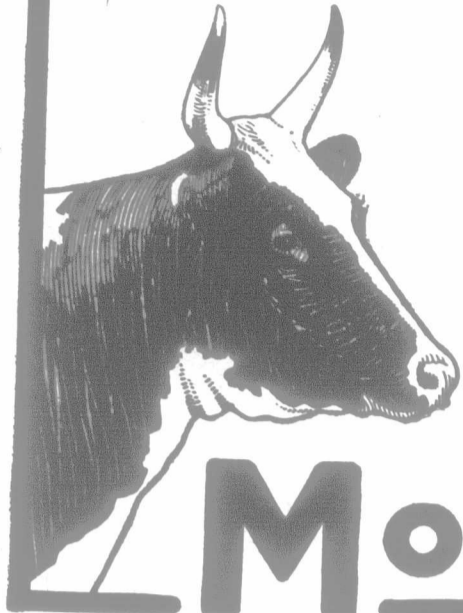
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"A good dairy cow in full flow of milk is expending as much energy as a horse at hard labor, and this without cessation for many months."

The above quotation is taken from the book "Feeds and Feeding," by W. A. Hendry, D.Sc., D.Agr., which is used as a text book in the Agricultural Colleges.

When a horse works hard he requires more concentrates and less roughage. This is also true of a cow. More than that, the concentrates should be chopped, ground or crushed

to make the feed easy of mastication and digestion, so as not to overtax her digestive organs.

Monarch Dairy Feed is a well-balanced, concentrated, completely mixed and prepared feed that is palatable and easily digested. It is a feed that gives energy and stamina to the cow and is so highly digestible that, after the bodily needs of the cow are provided for, there is a large percentage remaining to turn into milk.

Monarch Dairy Feed is rich in Proteins, analysing 20% Protein and 4% Fat.

Order a ton of this energy feed from your dealer.

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Burnbrae Shorthorns

Eighty-three years without change, we have been breeding Scotch Shorthorns. The foundations of many of the best herds in America were laid from our farms.

I am in a position to furnish you with the best in either sex that can be found. High-class young bulls for the breeder and the farmer. Cows and heifers of the finest breeding to start you right, and you cannot afford to start wrong. Every animal that I have sold in two years has been satisfactory, the most of them sold by letter. I can satisfy you with the best in what you want at a price that will give you a chance, and I will pay the freight or express to your station. Augusta Sultan - 93092 - one of the greatest living sires at the head of my herd. Write and if possible come and see, it is worth while. Post Office, Telegraph, Telephone and Station is Stouffville, Ont. 30 miles from Toronto.

ROBERT MILLER :: Stouffville, Ont.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF 40 SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

arrived home Dec. 17th. From our herd of 125 head we can offer a large selection in choicely-bred bulls and females. Anyone in need of foundation stock may find it to their advantage to look over our offering before making any purchases.

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Burlington Jct., G.T.R., only half mile from farm.

Braeburn Scotch Shorthorns 150 Head

Herd Headed by Nero of Cluny (Imp.)

I have at present twelve young bulls that are now nearing serviceable age. The majority are sired by my present imported herd sire, and we guarantee them as good individually as the get of any other one sire in Canada. They are nearly all roans, and are priced to sell. Can also spare some breeding cows in calf to Nero of Cluny (Imp.).

CHARLES MCINTYRE, Scotland, Ontario
Brantford 7 miles. Oakland 1 mile. L.E.N. Electric R.R. Cars every hour.

WALNUT GROVE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

We are offering choice young males and females from the best Scotch families and sired by Gainford Eclipse and Trout Creek Wonder Ind. If wanting something real good, write, or come and see us

DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, Sheddon, Ont., P.M., M.C.R.

SHORTHORNS-CLYDESDALES

Just one bull left, 9 months old; sire, Lochiel (Imp.); dam on the R.O.P. Pure Scotch. Stallion colt, sired by Baron's Stamp. Fillies rising 2, 3, 4 and 5-year-old. Come, see, and be satisfied.

Brooklin G.T.R. and C.N.R. Myrtle C.P.R. WM. D. DYER, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls and Females

I have a nice offering of Scotch-bred females and one or two young bulls still on hand. The pedigrees are choice, the individuality is good—and the prices are right. If you want one Shorthorn female or a carload, come to Markdale.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

Cedar Dale Scotch Shorthorns—Pleasing Cattle and Pleasing Pedigrees

Senior Sire, Excel by Gainford Matchless, the \$12,000 son of Gainford Marquis (Imp.). Junior sire, Matchless Duke heifers, and must sell a few to make room. Also have a couple of Scotch-bred bulls. Prices right at all times.

FRED. J. CURRY, Markdale, Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls and Females

Herd headed by Ruby Marquis, a son of calves now coming are all by this sire. We are also offering a few females in calf to him. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.

PRITCHARD BROS., - R. R. No. 1, - ELORA, ONT.

Pear Lawn Shorthorns, Hackneys and Yorkshires

One imported in dam Miss Secret bull, 12 months, imp. sire and dam; one Golden Rose bull, 14 months; one bull, a Flattery, 12 months, imp. sire. A few young cows with calves at foot. One imported Hackney stallion, A 1; two Hackney stallions rising one year; one registered Clyde mare; also Yorkshires River C.P.R., Peterborough County.

HERBERT J. MILLER, Keene P.O., Ont. Stations—Keene G.T.R., Indian

PUSLINCH PLAINS SHORTHORNS

Five bulls for sale by Burnbrae Sultan - 80325 -

A. G. AULD, - R. R. 2, - GUELPH, ONT.

Imported Scotch Shorthorns

For Sale—three imported bulls, one yearling sire, also a choice two-year-old Orange Blossom of our own breeding and three well bred bull calves about year old. Would consider exchanging an imported bull for Scotch females.

R. M. MITCHELL, - R. R. No. 1, - FREEMAN, ONT.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Sea Gem's Pride 96365. We have a number of good bulls for sale, including the Champion Ivanhoe 122760, and his full brother also, an extra well bred Rosewood, and others. Write for particulars.

Telephone and telegraph by Ayr. KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont.



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Minster Farms—Holstein bulls fit for service for sale.

Son of a 14,763-lb. 2-year-old dam, with 650 lbs. butter (in test again at 3 years old, milking higher and tested 44% butter-fat). Also a pair of bulls from untested sisters of our 18,864-lb. milk and 777.5-lb. butter 4 year-old heifer (Marie Calamity Fayne). Dam of their sire has 19,500 lbs. They are choice bulls and priced right. For full particulars, write

R. HONEY & SONS, Dartford, Ont. (Hastings Station).

Cedar Dale Farm—The Home of Lakeview Johanna Lestrange, the \$15,000 sire—He is the son of the 38,06-lb. cow, Lakeview Lestrange, and is our chief sire in service.

We are offering a few females bred to him, and also have a few bull calves sired by him at right prices. Other older bulls, sired by our former herd sire, Prince Segis Walker, son of King Segis Walker.

A. J. TAMBLYN, Cedar Dale Holsteins, (C.N.R. station one mile), Oran, Ont.

Shorthorn Herd Sires Selling Quick

I have several young bulls left that must go out quick. All are of serviceable age—three are by Gainford King, a grandson of Gainford Marquis (Imp.), and two others are Nonpareils. One of these is got by the same sire that sired the \$3,100 junior champion heifer, sold in the Dryden-Miller sale. Write quick if you want them.

GEO. E. MORDEN, Oakville, Ontario

Irvin Scotch Shorthorns—Herd Sire, Marquis Supreme, by Gainford Marquis

(Imp). We have at present three young bulls of serviceable age and one younger, all sired by our herd sire and from Scotch-bred dams. Good individuals and the best of pedigrees. Also pricing a few females.

J. WATT & SON, Elora, Ontario

Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths for Sale

3 nice bulls, 11 to 13 months old, and several yearling heifers and cows with calves at foot, both sexes, all splendid milking strain. Several Tamworth sows due to farrow in May, June, July. Young stock, both sexes, at weaning up to six months old. All from prize-winning stock.

A. A. COLWILL, (Long-Distance Phone) - R. R. No. 2, Newcastle

BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS

3 Imported bulls. 10 Imported females in calf or calf by side. 2 Scotch bred bulls.

JNO. MILLER (Myrtle C.P.R. and G.T.R.) - ASHBURN, ONT.

Shorthorn Bulls at Maple Hall

These five young bulls, from 5 to 18 months, are some of the best animals we ever raised—a roan Crimson Flower show a great milking family and a right good bull; a red Butterfly (10 mos.), a show bull; also a red Shepherd Rosemary (8 mos.). It will pay anyone looking for Shorthorn bulls to see these animals.

Claremont, C.P.R. Greenburn, C.N.R. Pickering, G.T.R. D. BIRRELL & SON, Claremont, Ont.

Glengow Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Recently advertised bulls have all been sold. Sultan - 100339 - and all bred to a Golden Drop Bull; have eight nice 2-year-old heifers by Prince real good yearling stallion, and mares all ages, in foal, will be priced right.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont. Stations: Oshawa, C.N.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.

MAY 6, 1920

Questions and Answers.
Veterinary.

Pig With Piles.

Six months old pig has piles. H. B.

Ans.—Give a laxative of 6 grains of aloes and 3 grains calomel. If any little tumors are present lance them and squeeze out the blood. Dress 3 times daily with a lotion made of 20 grains tannic acid, 1 oz. glycerine and 1 oz. water. Inject a little cold water into the rectum several times daily to allay the inflammation. V.

Unthrifty Colt.

1. Colt 16 months old is in poor condition. There are little pimples on the skin. When the scale of scab is scraped off one of these, it leaves a bare spot. I am feeding boiled barley and shorts. The appetite is good.
2. The other day it could not fetch the near hind foot forward, dragged the leg, which had to be lifted and set under the body before the colt could use it. H. L. T.

Ans.—1. This is a form of eczema. Give a laxative of 1/2 pint of raw linseed oil and follow up with 1/2 oz. of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. If you can keep it in a comfortable place, clip it. Give it a thorough washing with a warm, 4-per-cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics once weekly until the pimples cease to form. Feed on good hay, rolled oats, bran and a little linseed meal, and raw roots.

3. This was due to dislocation of the patella (the stifle bone). Keep as quiet as possible in a comfortable box stall, clip the hair off the front and inside of the stifle joint. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 oz. vaseline. Rub some of this well into the parts. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again, and in 24 hours longer apply sweet oil and turn loose in the stall. Oil every day until the scale comes off. Then tie up and blister again. After this blister once monthly until the bone ceases to become displaced. V.

Miscellaneous.

Material for Silo.

How much sand and cement are needed for a concrete silo 12 by 30 feet with a 6-inch wall? J. S. H.

Ans.—It will require approximately 30 cubic yards of gravel and 25 barrels of cement, mixing in the proportion of one to eight.

Share Farming.

The present tenant has stock and implements. What will the owner of the farm have to furnish to claim one-half share of the stock? W. H.

Ans.—It is rather difficult to decide definitely what would be a fair proportion, but after taking estimated crop yields and valuing at market price, we believe that the owner should pay all the taxes and half of the threshing in order to obtain one-half the crop returns.

Barn Paint.

I want to paint my barn a dark red color. What should I use on it? I want the corners white. About what would it cost to paint a barn 54 by 30 by 13 feet? E. B.

Ans.—The barn may be painted with commercial paint, which is oil and Venetian red. There is what is known as a milk paint which has been used. The recipe is: Stir into 1 gallon of milk about 3 lbs. of Portland cement and add sufficient Venetian red paint powder to impart a good color. Any other color of paint powder may be used if desired. The milk will hold the paint in suspension, but the cement being heavy will sink to the bottom unless kept constantly agitated. The amount of material necessary will depend upon the kind of surface to which it is applied. A rough board will require a good deal more paint than will a smooth board. Then, too, some kinds of lumber absorb more paint than others. It is impossible to give a fair estimate, not knowing the kind of lumber you are going to paint nor the kind of paint you are going to use. A gallon will cover possibly 400 square feet. Having the corners white will add to the expense. This would have to be put on with a brush.

Made in Canada
Registered
Floglaze
"The finish that endures"
Finishes and Renews
WOODWORK,
STAIRS, FLOORS,
OR
FURNITURE

Save the Surface and you save all.

HOME COMFORTS
Depend largely on the appearance and upkeep of woodwork, stairs, floors and furniture. There is a Floglaze shade for the decoration and protection of all these surfaces.

Complete Finishing and Renewing Can Be Done With Floglaze
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With Floglaze you can finish in either solid color, Lac Shades, Whites or natural finish. Floglaze keeps the home homelike, sanitary and cosy. Apply it to-day and prolong the service of your woodwork or furniture.

Our booklet "How to Finish and Refinish with Floglaze" will be sent on request made through your dealer or direct to us.

Complete Floglaze Color Card sent on request. Let us tell you about Floglaze for other purposes.

THE IMPERIAL VARNISH & COLOR CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO VANCOUVER
CANADA

The Highest Class White Enamel Finish
Can be obtained on woodwork or furniture with Floglaze White. Floglaze Art Shades also are especially adapted to all interior decoration. These produce delicate shades and give long wearing service for either woodwork or furniture.

The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns

HERD HEADED BY GAINFORD MARQUIS, CANADA'S PREMIER SIRE
Write us about the get of Gainford Marquis. They have won more at Toronto and other large exhibitions than those of any other sire. We still have a few sons to offer, as well as females bred to Canada's greatest sire.

J. A. WATT, Elora, Ontario

Grand River Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Herd headed by Prince Lavender 104449—dam gave 16,596 lbs. milk as 4-year-old. Present offering: Five good young bulls. Some good bull calves coming on—dams now running in R. O. P. A few females to spare.

HUGH A. SCOTT, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

Reyburn Milking Shorthorns

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL SALE
JUNE 9th, 1920, AT EUCLID, MINNESOTA, U.S.A.

Sixty head of choice milking Shorthorn cows and heifers, and five outstanding bulls. Address all correspondence to Palmer Farm, Euclid, Minn.

R. R. WHEATON, A. E. PALMER

MILKING SHORTHORNS

BERKSHIRE PIGS
Young stock from R.O.P. cows by imported sires. Can supply pairs of choice bred sows and bears, all ages. Not akin.

J. B. PEARSON, Manager - Credit Grange Farm - Meadowvale, Ont.

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. Inspection of herd solicited.

WELWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Spruce Glen Shorthorns

When in want of Shorthorns visit our herd. We have 80 head to select from—Minos, Fames, Florences, Emily, Red Roses and Elizas—good milkers; a few heifers for sale; also several young bulls of breeding age, truck, level, mellow fellows and bred just right.

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS, Dundalk, Ont.

Maple Shade SHORTHORNS

A dozen young bulls imported and my own breeding at moderate prices.

W. A. DRYDEN

Brooklin - Ontario

SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Six young bulls, Reds and Roans, also a number of females. They have size, quality and breeding from good milking dams. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. GRAHAM - Port Perry, Ontario

Mardella Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

8 choice young bulls; 30 females, cows and heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat. He is one of the greatest living combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn character. All priced to sell. Write, call or phone.

THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, R.R.3, Ont.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns—Herd sire, Darlington Major Maude = 101212 =, by Darlington Major = 91279 = (imp.); dam Lady Maude = 104585 = (imp.). For sale, 6 bulls, age 6 to 13 months. R. H. & W. S. SCOTT, Box 231, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Please mention The Advocate when writing

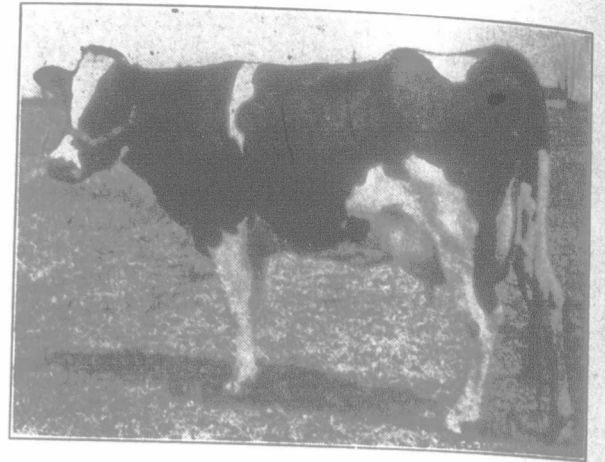
THE THIRD AND LAST CALL

Elgin County Pure-bred Holstein Breeders'

60 HEAD **SPRING SALE** 60 HEAD
Wednesday, May 12th, 1920, at St. Thomas, Ont.

Remember (I believe), Elgin County is the only county that can boast of a complete dispersion sale where everything (the youngest calf a few days old), sold for over \$100.00. The majority of the stock went to herds that are consigning to this sale. You will see by our catalogue that we have some of the very best breeding to offer. Some

of the bulls offered are three-quarter and half brothers to a Canadian champion, a 4-year-old with 35.01 lbs. butter from over 600 lbs. of milk in seven days. Several of the females are from the same blood. Nearly all females are fresh or due to freshen at time of sale so you will not have to buy feed.



Terms cash or 6 months at 6% per annum.

CATALOGUES READY

FRED. CARR, Pres.
 R. R. 8, St. Thomas, Ont.

L. H. LIPSIT, Mgr.
 Stafforville, Ont.

E. C. GILBERT, Sec.
 R. R. 7, St. Thomas, Ont.

MONTROSE HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN FARMS
 (The Home of 20,000-lb. Cows)

Present offering (at right prices), four young bulls out of R.O.P. cows with records of 20,000 lbs. milk and over. See this herd and our young bulls in particular before buying elsewhere. Visitors always welcome.

R. J. GRAHAM, - Montrose House Farms - BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

Hamilton House Holstein Herd Sires

Our highest record bull for sale at present is a 4 months' calf from Lulu Darkness, 30.33 lbs., and sired by a son of Lulu Keyes, 36.56 lbs. His two nearest dams, therefore, average 33.44 lbs., and both have over 100 lbs. of milk per day. We have several older bulls by the same sire and from two and three-year-old heifers with records up to 27.24 lbs. All are priced to sell.

D. B. TRACY, Hamilton House, Cobourg, Ontario

Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS, ONLY, FOR SALE

Senior sire is from one of the best sons of King Segis Alcatra Spofford. Junior is grandson of the noted May Echo Sylvia, by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

Write to the Superintendent for prices, etc.

HOLSTEIN HERD AVERAGES 18,812 LBS. MILK

A herd of 13 pure-bred Holsteins last year averaged 18,812 lbs. milk and 638.57 lbs. fat. Do you realize the money there is in such cows? It is estimated that the average annual yield of all cows in this country is under 4,000 lbs. These 13 cows produce as much milk as 62 cows of the 4,000-lb. class.

Why feed, milk and shelter any more cows than you need to produce the milk you require? If interested in HOLSTEIN CATTLE send for booklets—valuable information they contain much.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
 W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

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. Your youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

RAYMONDALE FARM, Vaudreuil, Que. D. RAYMOND, Owner, Queen's Hotel, Montreal

Cloverlea Dairy Farms Herd headed by King Pontiac Rauwerd who combines the blood of Canada's greatest sires and dams. His offspring are a choice lot. We have stock for sale, both male and female, 75 head to choose from. Consult us before buying elsewhere. Could book a few more cows for service to "King."
 GRIESBACH BROS., L.-D. phone Collingwood, Ont.

PIONEER FARM HOLSTEINS

My present sale list includes only bull calves born after Jan. 1st, 1919. These are priced right.
 WALBURN RIVERS & SONS, R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ontario

For Sale—Paul Rauwerd—Dam, Lulu Pauline, 23 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sire, Hill-Crest Rauwerd Vale, out of a 22,000-lb. four-year old. Price \$300.00 if taken before his dam makes another record.
 W. FRED FALLIS, R. R. 3, Millbrook, Ont.

Summer Hill Holsteins—We have the best bunch of Holstein bulls ever offered at our farm. Their dams have records up to over 34 lbs. of butter in 7 days. All are sired by a bull with a 34-lb. dam. One is a full brother to the Grand Champion bull at Toronto this year. Prices reasonable.
 D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

"Premier" Holstein Bulls Ready for Service—I have several young bulls from dams with 110 lbs. of milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire, which is a brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you want these calves.
 H. H. BAILEY, Oak Park Farm, Paris, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM 30-lb. DAMS
 If you want 30 lb. bulls—good individuals—and priced right—you should see my present offering. I also have 100 lb. bulls and am offering females bred to Ormsby Jane Birko. Correspondence: R. M. HOLBY, Manchester G.T.R.; Myrtle C.P.R.; PORT PERRY, ONT.

WAIT FOR CANADA'S GREATEST HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL
The Sunnybrook Farm Herd
 Sale at Farm, North Toronto, Ontario, Wednesday, June 3, 1920
 OSLETH HILGOUR, Prof., NORTH TORONTO, ONT.

Evergreen Stock Farm Registered Holsteins

Our motto: Choice individuals—the profitable producing kind. Nothing for sale now, but get in line early for your next herd sire.
 A. E. HULET, Oxford Co., G.T.R. NORWICH, ONTARIO

Two Young Holstein Herd Sires—I have only two young bulls of serviceable age left—both are sired by Lyons Hengerveld Champion, whose dam is the 25.83-lb. junior 3-year-old daughter of Baroness Madoline, 34.48 lbs. Both calves are 12-month youngsters, one from a full sister of a 29.95-lb. cow and the other is from an untested daughter of Baron Colantha Fayne. They are priced to sell.
 T. W. McQUEEN (Oxford Co.) Tillsonburg, Ont.

High-Testing Holsteins—Present offering: Three young bulls, 10 months old; all splendid individuals, out of high-producing dams, backed by noted blood and big this herd for several seasons, and his get, both heifers and bulls, are exceptionally promising individuals. It will pay you to inspect these youngsters before buying.
 L. C. SNOWDEN, R.R. 3, Bowmanville, Ont.

100 Sophie Tormentor Jerseys 100
At Auction, June 3, 1920

Register of Merit Cows, Bred Heifers, Heifer Calves, Bulls Ready for Service and Bull Calves.

Descendants of the World's Champion Long-distance cow, Sophie 19th of Hood Farm; Hood Farm Pogs 9th, the champion sire, sire of 79 R.O.M. cows and 31 producing sons; Hood Farm Toronto, sire of 73 and 24 sons; Pogs 99th of Hood Farm, sire of 70 and 10 sons. The champion producing blood of the breed. Herd tested by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Veterinarians. Shipment to Canada without quarantine. The catalogue tells the story—free on request to
 HOOD FARM, INC., LOWELL, MASS.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

THE LARGEST JERSEY HERD IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

At Toronto Exhibition, 1919, we won twenty-five of twenty-seven first prizes. We now have for sale first-prize young bulls from R. O. P. dams, as well as females of all ages.

B. H. BULL & SONS, Brampton, Ontario

Laurentian Producing Jerseys—The oldest bull we have at present is a year old youngster, sired by our herd sire, Broadview Bright Villa, No. 5630, and from Brampton Astoria, one of the best imported cows in the herd. We also have others of similar breeding, as well as a few bred heifers for sale.
 FREDERICK C. TODD, Owner, 801 New Birks Bldg., Montreal, P.Q.
 Farm at Morin Heights - F. J. WATSON, Manager

The Woodview Farm JERSEYS CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD
 Herd headed by Imported Champion Rower, winner of first prize with first 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.
 JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS Quality animals—Highest production with show type females of R.O.P. dams. This herd was the first in the Dominion to receive an accredited certificate from the Health of Animal Branch, Ottawa.
 E. deF. HOLDEN & SONS, FRELICHSBURG, QUEBEC.

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, Garlaugh Prince Fortune (imp.). Females of all ages for sale and a few bull calves.
 McVICAR BROS., 'phone 2253 Harrietsville, Belmont, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

Glenhurst Ayrshires headed by Mansfield Mains Sir Douglas Hague No. 16163 Imp. have been noted for their depth and size, good traits and smoothness of conformation. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butterfat—write me of visit the farm. Makes and females of all ages for sale.
 JAMES BENNING, Summertown Sta., G.T.R. Williamstown, C.P.R. Bell Telephone 78-3 Cornwall

ALL BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE SOLD
 A few young bulls sired by Financial Raleigh King, son of the \$6,000.00 Financial Beauty King, for sale from R.O.P. dams.
 JAS. BAGG AND SONS, (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONT.

Springbank R. O. P. Ayrshires—Our Ayrshires win in the show ring and R. O. P. champion records that any other herd in Canada. They fill the pail. We hold more present dropped since December, all from high-testing dams.
 A. S. TURNER & SON, Railway Station, Hamilton, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONT.

Subscribers! You can have SIX MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION FREE, by securing the name of ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER, and sending his \$1.50 MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

Relation of Growth of

(Experiment) Soil character... portant part in... of all farm pl... true of the to... fertility of soil... factor in tobacco... other factors th... part in determin... the market valu... During the p... and parts of fi... planted and cul... and at the sam... the same fertili... identical, have... in the quality of... article the word... mean ripe, good... good quality—in... every respect... taken from these... analysis or com... mined for the... and cigar tobacco... The finest qu... come from sand... contain not les... sand and from... Clay, clay loam... not been satisfi... good quality of... The finest qu... come from the... loam soils conta... of clay, 10 to 25... remainder fine... For the best c... be slightly heav... The foregoing... so situated tha...

Experimental

Robert Cun... Experimental E... panied R. R. M... tween them th... Ayrshires of e... the Ottawa her... in quarantine in... "Overton Lo... the Lanark Sh... new herd. He... record backing... individual from a... His dam, "Ove... 9,190 lbs. milk... heifer and his... lbs. milk at 3... to this young l... excellent Ayrsh... land came the g... Betsy" and th... land Betty 7th... heifer with gre... Emerald" was... renowned herd... is by that gre... Pippin," who... show cow "A... From A. Cu... Stewartson w... Dewdrop 3rd... should do well... worthy of no... has built up a... T. B. that ar... will not keep... 10,000 lbs. mil... From the C... Barbara," a si... land Jean 5th... Piece." This... and capacity... Auchenby su... old heifer... has every inc... producer. He... records avera... at over 4 per... Broomhill, wa... ing four-year... was secured, a... purchased a... best cow of t... 9th," bought... Moorefield, a... Coarsehill, w... "Cultraige D... cow, "Haresh... from the Har... heifer "Gran... Slater of Gr... completes the... farm. In addition... Cunningham... worthy of no... Leicester she... the already... Experimental

Relation of the Soil to the Growth and Quality of Tobacco.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Soil characteristics play a very important part in the yield and quality of all farm plants, but especially is this true of the tobacco plant. While the fertility of soils is the most important factor in tobacco crop yields there are other factors that play a very important part in determining the quality and hence the market value of the crop.

During the past four seasons, fields and parts of fields prepared, manured, planted and cultivated in the same way and at the same time and of practically the same fertility, as yields have been identical, have shown marked variation in the quality of the cured leaf. In this article the word quality is being used to mean ripe, good color, good texture, and good quality—in a word good tobacco in every respect. Soil samples have been taken from these areas and the mechanical analysis or composition has been determined for the flue-cured, white burley, and cigar tobacco districts.

The finest quality of white burley has come from sand and gravel loams which contain not less than 65 per cent. of sand and from 3 to 15 per cent. of clay. Clay, clay loam, and muck soils have not been satisfactory for producing a good quality of white burley tobacco.

The finest quality cigar binders have come from the fine and very fine sandy loam soils containing from 2 to 6 per cent. of clay, 10 to 25 per cent. of silt and the remainder fine and very fine sand.

For the best cigar fillers the soil should be slightly heavier.

The foregoing refers, of course, to soils so situated that the drainage is good.

Experimental Farms Importation.

Robert Cunningham, of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, accompanied R. R. Ness to Scotland and between them they selected a number of Ayrshires of excellent individuality for the Ottawa herd. These are at present in quarantine in St. John, N.B.

"Overton Lord Kyle" was bought at the Lanark Show and Sale to head the new herd. He is a yearling with great record backing and an excellent individual from a conformation standpoint. His dam, "Overton Snowflake 2nd" gave 9,190 lbs. milk at 3.93 per cent. as a heifer and his dam of sire gave 10,150 lbs. milk at 3.56 per cent. In addition to this young bull he also secured some excellent Ayrshire matrons. From Hobsland came the grand young cow "Dunlop Betsy" and the yearling heifer, "Hobsland Betty 7th" which is a big strong heifer with great promise. "Auchlochan Emerald" was purchased out of the renowned herd of Dr. Douglas, and she is by that great breeding bull "Golden Pippin," who is a son of the well-known show cow "Auchenbrain Fanny 9th." From A. Cunningham, of Thornhill, Stewartson was purchased "Hardcroft Dewdrop 3rd," a grand, young cow that should do well in the new herd. It is worthy of note that Mr. Cunningham has built up a richly-bred herd free from T. B. that are noted producers, as he will not keep any cow that will not give 10,000 lbs. milk in a lactation period.

From the Catlins herd came "Catlins Barbara," a sister to the dam of "Hobsland Jean 5th" and "Hobsland Perfect Piece." This cow is of immense scale and capacity. Mr. Ferguson, of Auchinbry supplied a great three-year-old heifer "Auchinbry Mina 5th," that has every indication of being a heavy producer. Her dam had a number of records averaging over 10,000 lbs. milk at over 4 per cent. Thomas Barber, of Broomhill, was also visited and a promising four-year-old cow "Broomhill Flo" was secured, and from James Howie was purchased a grand cow. Perhaps the best cow of the lot is "Oldhall Maggie 5th," bought from Mr. Caldwell, of Moorefield, and from John Caldwell, of Coarsehill, was secured a choice cow in "Culraigie Dot." A useful dairy looking cow, "Hareshaw Tibbie," was secured from the Hareshaw herd, and a yearling heifer "Grange Mary 5th" from John Slater of Grange Farm, Kirkeudbright, completes the list of Ayrshires for the farm.

In addition to the Ayrshires Mr. Cunningham, who is also a sheep man worthy of note, secured a dozen choice Leicester shearing ewes to strengthen the already splendid flock kept at the Experimental Farm.



This Tire Survives

Only the good survive. Time's old sickle strews the way with the worthless and the public ostracises the failures. Tire standards are ever higher and only the best tires can reach up to it. Tires that survive the ordeal of time and experience are the kind it pays to buy. Such are

"GUTTA PERCHA" TIRES

"The Tires That Give Satisfaction"

GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER, LIMITED

Head Offices and Factory, Toronto, Can.

Branches in all the leading cities of the Dominion

Oxford Down Sheep, Pioneer Flock

Rams, also imported, two-shear Ram and a number of Yearling and two-shear Ewes, bred to Bibby's ewe lambs sired by him. Two Shorthorn bulls Two Clydesdale stallions.

W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, Ont.

Prospect Hill Berkshires—Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right.

JOHN WEIR & SON, R.R. 1, Paris, Ont.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Sudden Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

YORKSHIRES

At Westside Farm

Small pigs of "Weldwood" breed ready to ship; write at once.

David A. Ashworth - Denfield, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

Pigs of different ages, both sexes, from large litters.

WELDWOOD FARM

Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

Shropshire Yearling Ewes

—We are offering this season a up-to-date lot of yearling and two-shear Ewes, bred to Bibby's ewe lambs sired by him. Two Shorthorn bulls Two Clydesdale stallions.

W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, Ont.

Prospect Hill Berkshires

—Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right.

JOHN WEIR & SON, R.R. 1, Paris, Ont.

Inverugie Tamworths

A choice lot of gilts bred for June and July farrow. Young boars from 50 pounds up.

Leslie Hadden, Box 264, Sunderland, Ont.

Meadow Brook Registered Yorkshires

Ten choice young boars fit service, from prizewinning stock. Prices reasonable for quick sale.

G. W. MINERS, R.R. No. 3, Exeter, Ontario

Large English Berkshires

I can supply select breeding stock, all ages. 2 boars and 4 sows, 4 months old, from registered stock.

F. L. ABBOTT, Stanstead, Que.

TAMWORTHS

Young sows, bred for May and June farrow, and boars for sale. Write or 'phone.

JOHN W. TODD - Corinth, Ontario

Cream Wanted

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

ONTARIO CREAMERIES Limited

LONDON ONTARIO

LABELS Live-stock Labels for cattle, sheep and hogs. Manufactured by the Ketchum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Box 501 Ottawa, Ont. Write for samples and prices.

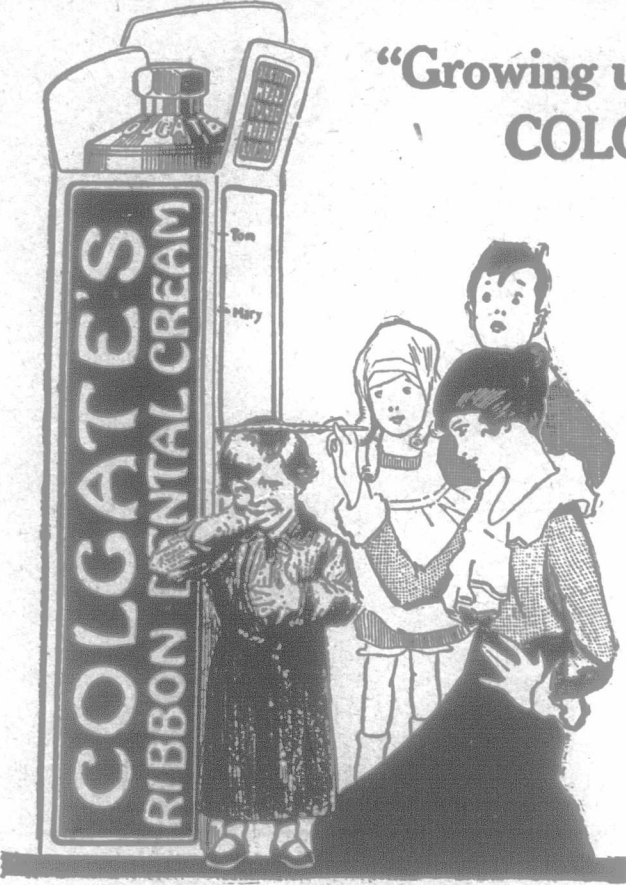
Big Type Chester Whites—We cleaned up at to Exhibitions, 1919. Now offering pigs from our 905-lb. sows, and sows bred to our 1,005-lb. boar. JOHN ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets—In Chester Whites, both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorset ram and ewe lambs, by our Toronto and Ottawa champions, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners. W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

Please mention Advocate.

COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

MADE IN CANADA



"Growing up with COLGATE'S!"

4c. for Trial Size

Send 4c. in stamps for sample of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream, or of Colgate's Talc.

For 2c. more we will send 3 tiny bottles of Colgate's Perfumes to make the famous perfume test.



Made in Canada

THE wise mother judges not only by height and weight, but by general health. That is why the regular use of Colgate's twice a day is so important—for the whole family. Brushing with Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is a treat, not a task.

COLGATE'S TALC

Colgate's Talc—as smooth and fine as silk—has just the right amount of Boric Acid. Your choice of eleven perfumes.

COLGATE & CO.

Established 1806

Makers of Colgate's Talcs, Cold Cream, Toilet Waters and Perfumes.

Sales Office and Manufacturing: Montreal.

Sole Agent for Canada: W. G. M. SHEPHERD
137 McGill St., Montreal.

Just Put Clothes In—the Washer Does the Work

If you have a gasoline engine—if you have electric power—then no longer need you even work the lever of a hand-crank power washing machine. Let "power" help your work as it does your husband's!

Of course you realize that a washing machine, even run by hand, is quicker, easier, better than washing by muscle-power. But here's a washer that does everything—all you have to do is "turn on the juice."

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Our School Department.

Our Own Arithmetic.

BY PROF. S. B. MCCREADY, IN "RURAL SCIENCE READER."

Of course we have book arithmetic in the Dawn Valley School. We have to have that even if some of us don't like the hard problems that puzzle us sometimes. And we have mental arithmetic. That's fun! Walter Owens is so quick at it that Miss Shantz can't give a question too fast for him to follow. Sometimes she lets some of us give out the questions. That's fun too. But the arithmetic we like best is our own arithmetic. We make our own questions, and when we can't invent them ourselves, we get the folk at home to help us find them.

This is how we carry out the plan. At first Miss Shantz used to tell us every week what topics we were to work in, but after a while she let us choose topics for ourselves. Usually the boys chose one topic, and the girls another. Sometimes Miss Shantz has to show us by examples what she wants us to do. The problems are handed in Friday morning, and after looking them over and commenting on them, Miss Shantz puts them on our bulletin board. During the following week we work them out in different classes as a part of our regular work in arithmetic. The teacher then puts the questions together in a folder. We always write the questions on the same size paper, so that the sheets will form a neat arithmetic booklet for use in future classes.

Here are some of the topics on which problems have been made. We have been more than a year at the work now.

ON MEASURING LENGTHS.—The dimensions of books, slates, envelopes, calendars, desks, maps, window-panes, windows, stoves, pictures, newspapers, the school building, the school grounds, our homes, barns, fields, and the distances from home to school. For these we used foot rules, "spanning," yard sticks, "stepping off," the lengths of strings, a bamboo fish pole one rod long, and a tape measure that Miss Shantz borrowed from Mr. Decker. A few of the boys can get really wonderfully correct measurements by spanning and stepping. And Earl Myers judges remarkably well by his eye. Measuring from the school gate in both directions, we drove in stakes on the roadside to mark a furlong. We have also set up quarter-mile posts.

ON ESTIMATING AREAS.—The surfaces of all the things mentioned above as well as the mats, rugs, and floors and walls of rooms at home. We also had a small roll and a large roll of wall paper to measure. Lucy Larsen brought these from home. "Papering" questions were easy after that.

ON CALCULATING CONTENTS.—The number of cubic inches, feet, or yards in books, pasteboard boxes, blocks of wood, pieces of plank, chalk boxes, butterprints, barns, stables, wagon boxes, mows, bins, railway cars, piles of wood, etc. For the highest class there were questions also on silos, tanks, and milk cans.

ON WEIGHTS.—The weights of our books, our school lunches, of bricks, stones, small boxes of sand and earth, bottles, pieces of iron, pails of water, blocks of wood, measures of grain, a dozen eggs, etc. For weighing things at school we borrowed Mr. Conrad's scales for two weeks. Nearly everyone in the school learned to use them. Some of us became quite expert, too, at judging weights of sticks of wood, stones, books, etc.

ON MONEY MATTERS.—Cheese factory receipts, saving money, the value of implements, the cost of food, taxes, insurance, cost of furnishing a kitchen, feeding stock, etc., the cost of making clothes, the value of the school equipment, comparisons of market prices from week to week.

ON TIME.—The rate of walking and running, on our ages, on the difference in the length of days, the proportion of time spent in sleeping, working, eating, etc., guessing times with eyes closed.

Samples of Our Problems.

ON OUR AGES, BY ANNIE SWARTZ.

If Arthur were three years younger than he is, he would be only three years older than Rob, who is seven. How old is Arthur?

ON OUR WEIGHTS, BY MABEL JOHNSON.

Constance weighs 60 pounds and I weigh 3 pounds more. Lucy weighs 2 pounds less than half our combined weights. What is Lucy's weight?

ON OUR HEIGHTS, BY ANDREW McLEAN.

The height of the boys in our class are: Arthur, 4' 11"; Tom, 4' 8"; Fred, 5' 0"; Karl, 5' 2"; and myself, 4' 9". What is our average height? How much taller are the two taller of us than the two shorter?

SAVING MONEY, BY CONSTANCE BALFOUR.

If a child saves (or has saved for) every week the number of cents that it is years old, starting when it reaches its first birthday, what will its savings amount to when it completes its twelfth year?

What would be saved in 10 years at the rate of: (1) 1 cent a day; (2) 10 cents a week; (3) 50 cents a month?

ON WALKING HOME, BY FRED NIXON.

The front of our school grounds by actual measurement is 8 rods. Tired by the teacher's watch it takes Karl and me on an average just about one-half minute to walk past, walking at our usual rate. As a rule it takes me about 40 minutes' steady walking to come to school. It takes Karl about 45 minutes.

How far are our homes from the school?

By taking a short cut across the fields I can reach the school in 32 minutes. What distance is saved by taking the short cut?

Exterminate the English Sparrow.

BY N. L. M.

Since the English Sparrow is a pest too well known to farmers, and others to require any detailed evidence to convict it as a public nuisance, any feasible plan of decreasing its numbers ought to be worth considering. Even could we forgive its persistent determination to practice its dirty nesting habits in every possible nook upon the premises, from the ivied porch and garden tree to the straw-stack and hencoop, we can hardly afford, in these days, to permit this greedy little boarder to feed in ever increasing numbers upon our valuable grain. A farmer recently stated that two acres of oats and barley growing near the barn had been almost stripped of grain by this troublesome bird. Now if in addition to the grain thus pilfered from standing crops, one considers the amount eaten among feeding hens and especially among broods of chicks, by the sparrow, the annual loss to the province is quite sufficient to warrant our sparing the matter a little attention. And here is a suggestion.

A few years ago three small boys in one school section, without any hint of being rewarded, collected in all about a thousand English sparrow eggs. These were blown out and threaded, and in the course of making the collection many eggs too far matured "to blow," as well as a number of young birds were also destroyed. It has since occurred to me that if trustee boards or farmers' clubs were to offer some stimulus to all the boys in the country to wage persistent annual war upon this harmful bird, it might eventually be gotten rid of. For, when one even roughly reckons the steady decrease in reproduction through this systematic destruction of eggs and this young birds, the possibility of finally exterminating the sparrow does not look like such a hopeless undertaking after all.

One objected that the boys might collect the eggs of other birds, but I feel this is a groundless fear, for I am assured the average farm boy is quite too familiar with the nest and the nesting habits of the sparrow to err grievously in this direction. And in any case it could easily be arranged to bar anyone who made errors in collecting from receiving a reward.

Department.

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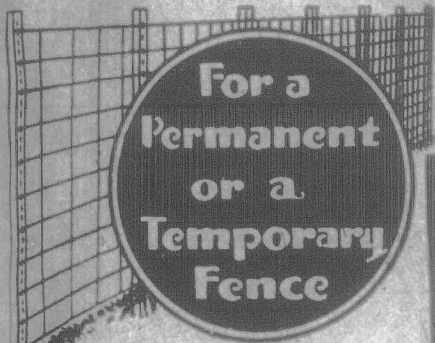
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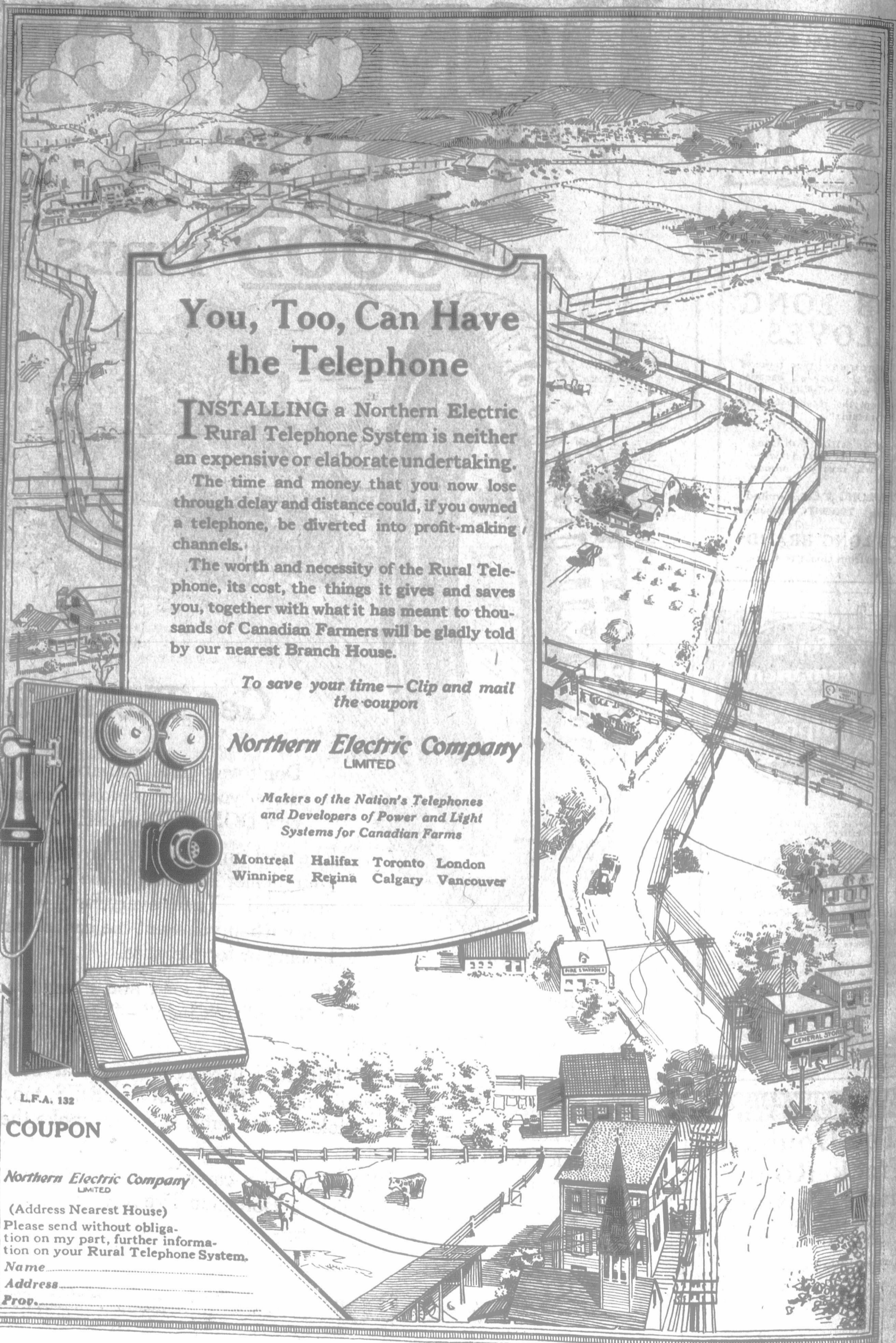
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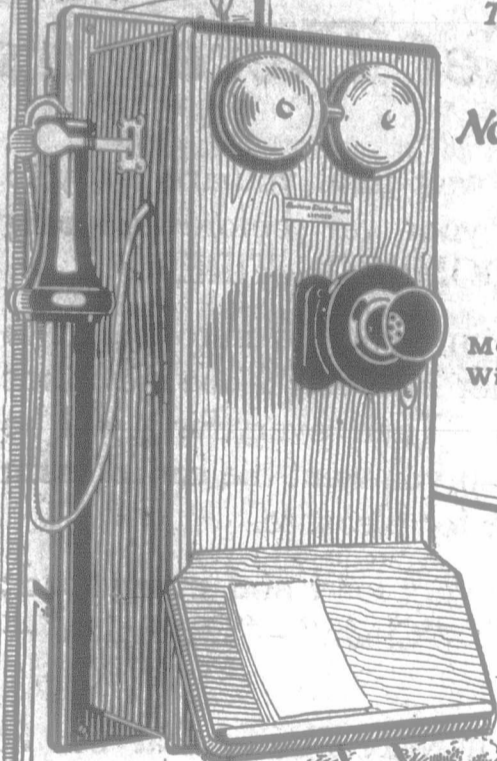
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