

MARCH 5, 1914  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1877

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

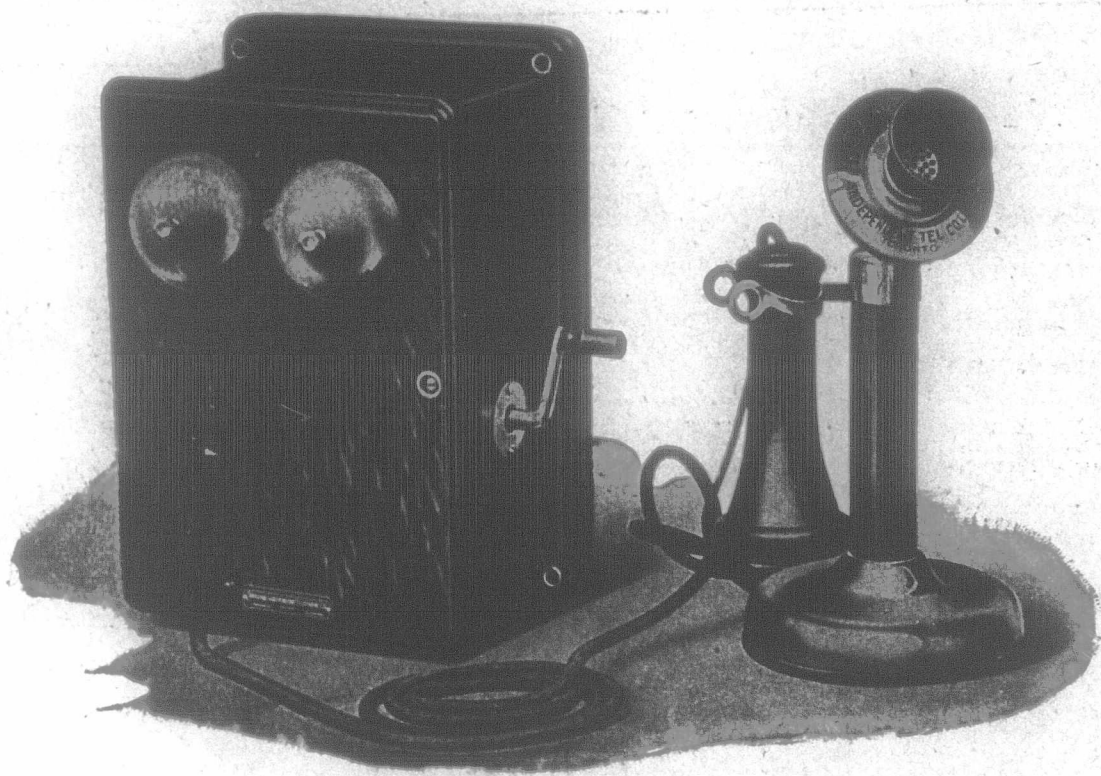
Dairy and Cold Storage  
Commissaries Dept. of Agriculture

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 12, 1914.

No. 1120



The Independent Desk Set.—The very latest thing in Magneto Desk Telephones.

## Merely To Show The Up-to-dateness

WE print the above illustration of the very latest thing in desk telephones merely as an example of the up-to-dateness of our telephones and equipment. We claim that our telephones are superior in design, material and workmanship to any others on the market. We are prepared to furnish the proof by allowing you to try them on your line, free of charge. In that way you can judge their quality and efficiency before risking a cent. Write for illustrated description of this set.

### Information Gladly Supplied

WE are prepared at all times to supply you with any information desired about telephones and telephone materials. We maintain a big, strong organization of experienced telephone men and qualified telephone engineers, who will plan the construction of your system on the most up-to-date lines, and solve any operation problem you may have.

The service we render our customers is certainly very complete and efficient. But we are so closely interested in the success of all independent local and municipal companies, as their success means our success, that it is to our advantage to look after them well.

Write for our No. 3 Bulletin, which gives full particulars about the latest methods of building telephone lines. A copy will be mailed to you free on request. We also send you an illustrated description of our portable telephone or test set if you are interested.

If there is no telephone system in your locality, there certainly should be. Your locality surely shouldn't lag behind others which are enjoying the business and social benefits of up-to-date telephone service.

Write us, and we will tell you the necessary steps to take to organize a local or municipal system for your locality.

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

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Ltd.  
20 Duncan Street, Toronto

# THE AYLMER BRONZE SPRAYER



No. 2—Outfit A

Won highest award at St. Petersburg, Russia, over all Canadian, French and German Pumps. Also secured first place at Manchester (England), Toronto, Ottawa and Halifax.

## SPRAYER NO. 2.—OUTFIT D

Being Outfit A, ten feet of hose, with couplings attached, two Bordeaux nozzles, one brass stopcock, one Y, one long iron extension rod, without barrel. Price.....\$15.25  
Extra hose, per foot......12

For lined bamboo extension rod, in place of iron extension rod:  
Add.....\$1.50  
With barrel......3.00

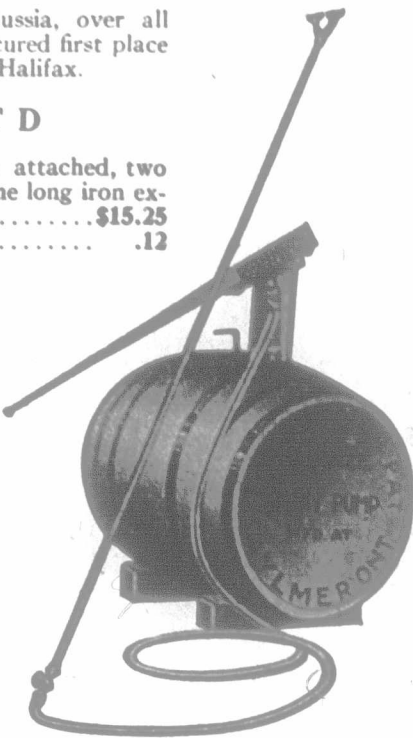
## SPRAYER NO. 3.—OUTFIT E

Being Outfit A, two lines of hose, ten feet each, with couplings attached, four Bordeaux nozzles, two brass Y's, two brass stopcocks, and two eight-foot iron extension rods, without barrel.

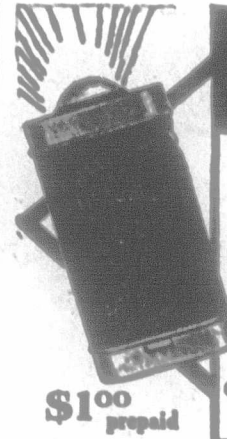
Price.....\$22.50  
With bamboo extension rods in place of eight-foot iron. Price.....\$25.50  
With barrel......3.00

Our Catalogue gives full information as to sizes, capacity, equipment, etc. Write us for one. If your dealer can't supply you, your mail orders will receive our prompt attention.

**The Aylmer Pump & Scale Company, Limited**  
AYLMER, ONTARIO



Sprayer No. 3—Outfit D



**"NINE LIVES"**  
Electric Flashlight  
Only \$1.00 by mail

—gives a bright, powerful light instantly,—just press the button. Compact, handy and safe. Four times as strong as any other and can be recharged for a trifle. Can't explode. The baby can handle it. Safe in a powder bag.

Mail your order today — to —  
**CANADIAN CARBON CO. Ltd.**  
90 West King St. - Toronto

\$1.00 prepaid



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

**LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.**  
Dept. B, London, Ontario

## Corn That Will Grow

Canadian-grown seed corn. Your money back if not satisfied.

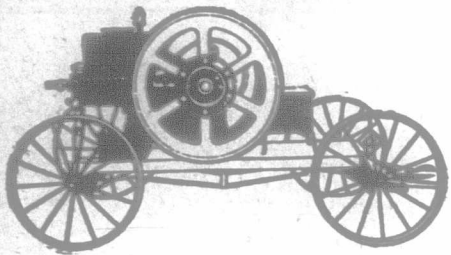
**J. O. DUKE, RUTHVEN, ONT.**

## SAFETY—SERVICE—SATISFACTION

FOR EVERY POWER USER IF HE GETS A

### GILSON "GOES-LIKE-SIXTY" ENGINE

MORE VALUE, MORE POWER, MORE SERVICE, MORE SATISFACTION.



Does SERVICE, SAFETY and SATISFACTION mean nothing to you? Does money saved in repairs and expense bills, time, equipment, etc., mean anything to you? Get Gilson Facts and find out how the Gilson 60-speed and 100% Service Engines do the greatest variety of work—give the maximum satisfaction—are trouble proof and fool proof. Their scientific design makes them absolutely safe—they are approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters; no insurance troubles.

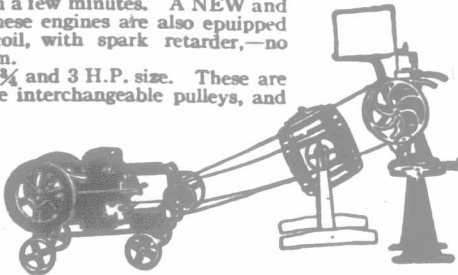
#### NEW FEATURES AND LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

The new Gilson 100% SERVICE ENGINES, 4 H.P. and upwards, are equipped with our new friction clutch pulley with 5 interchangeable rims, each of a different diameter, Change to the proper speed for every job in a few minutes. A NEW and EXCLUSIVE GILSON FEATURE. These engines are also equipped with a magneto, without batteries or coil, with spark retarder,—no cranking necessary. A child can start them.

We also make 60-SPEED engines in 1½ and 3 H.P. size. These are mounted on truck, with line shaft and five interchangeable pulleys, and pump-jack. Drop us a card to-day, and we will send you full descriptive literature.

We are making special prices to the first purchasers of one of these engines in every locality. Write NOW. Agents Wanted.

**GILSON MFG., CO., LTD.**  
2209 York St., Guelph, Ont.



## Bruce's Seed Oats

**Bruce's Conqueror.** A new variety from Northern Europe, very heavy yielder, straw is strong, of medium height, grain is plump, thin skinned, pearly white, and makes splendid Oat Meal. It is hardy and ripens medium early. Peck 40c, bushel \$1.25 here.

**New O.A.C. No. 72.** A new variety of exceptional merit, an immense yielder and of fine appearance. It is a branching White Oat, early, and the straw is good and strong, the hull is thin and the grain weighs well. Peck 60c, bushel \$2.00 here.

New 2½ bushel cotton bags 30c each extra.  
Prices of above postpaid, 1 lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c, 3 lbs. 80c, 4 lbs. 95c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 6 lbs. \$1.25.

We can also offer Daubeny, American Banner, Siberian, Abundance, Scottish Chief and Green Mountain, also Black Tartarian and Black Victor.

**FREE**—Our illustrated 112-page Catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Garden Implements, Poultry Supplies, etc.

Write for it.

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Limited**  
Seed Merchants

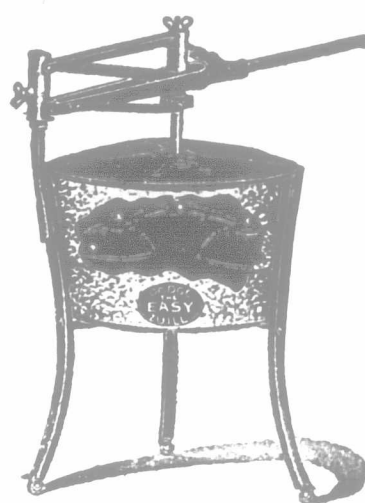
HAMILTON, ONTARIO



There is only ONE way to stable your stock properly, and that is the SUPERIOR WAY. If you are building or remodeling, get the best material available for stock. Get my big book with 63 illustrations, descriptions, and references to the best Stanchions, Cow Stalls, Bull Pens, Maternity Pens, and Calving Stalls, Horse Stalls and Horse Stall Fittings. Learn about the most modern, sanitary, and durable in Superior Equipment, found in no other market. Superior Stalls, Stable Fittings are the highest-class goods on the market, and more than 100,000 in use.

#### WE LEAD---LEARN WHY

My big book is free, and tells all about modern stabling. Write for it now, to **GEO. P. MAUDE, Manager Superior Barn Equipment Company**, Fergus, Ontario



## "Easy" Vacuum Washer IMPROVED MODEL

Made of galvanized steel, and fitted with two copper vacuum washer basins, attached to metal yoke. Basins revolve automatically each time handle is raised, causing them to take new position on clothes at every downward stroke. Simple in construction, yet the most effective washer on the market to-day. Based on principle of compressed air and suction—forcing hot suds through the clothes. A machine that is mounted on rollers, is light, durable, rust-proof and sanitary. Result—Your clothes are white. There are absolutely no signs of wear, and finally you are satisfied and delighted with the work of this washer. The newest, latest and best. Write

**EASY WASHER CO.**

4 Clinton Place TORONTO, ONT.



## 130-Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$13.90

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and rollers, self-regulating. Nursery under year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubator and Brooder furnished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

**FREIGHT AND DUTY PAID**

**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 342, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.**

## DIG YOUR DITCHES WITH C.X.L. Stumping Powder

Costs less than half of shovel method. Ditches four to five rods long excavated in an instant. One man can do the work. No shoveling of dirt necessary.



The accompanying cuts were taken from photographs of a ditch blown with C. X. L. Explosives at Kolapore, Ont.



Write for our booklet to-day. It tells you how this can be accomplished.

### BLASTERS WANTED

Many farmers prefer to hire blasters. Demand exceeds the supply.

Write for information.

Canadian Explosives Limited, MONTREAL, QUEBEC VICTORIA, B. C.

## Low Cash Prices

6 1/2 and 8 B. H.-P.

## Hornsby Gasoline Engines

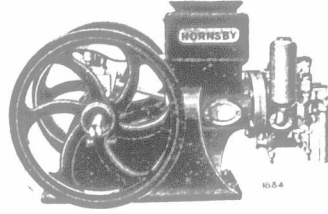
HOPPER COOLED. BRITISH BUILT.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. WRITE:

RICHARD HORNSBY & SONS, LIMITED

212 McGill Street

MONTREAL, CANADA



## FARMERS—You save time, labor and money when you buy STANDARD FENCE and POSTS

You don't have to employ labor to dig post holes. One man and a boy can set up more Standard Fence in one day than could three men and a boy working the old way.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE.

Don't order fence until you have seen it.

It tells how to judge fence, how to measure up the amount you require and how best to order. Get it. Write for it to-day. Address

Standard Tube & Fence Co. Limited  
Dept. A WOODSTOCK, Ont.

Live agents wanted for Standard Fence, Posts and Gates. Write for special terms to-day.



## STANDARD FENCE

## Concrete Roads Exceed Farmer's Expectations

THIS LETTER FROM MR. GEO. W. BURT, of Redford, Wayne County, Michigan, shows how well satisfied the farmers of that section are with concrete roads. Nearly one hundred miles have been built in Wayne County.

"Mr. Edward N. Hines,  
Board of County Road Commissioners,  
Wayne County, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Our concrete roads are far ahead of the expectations of the majority of us farmers. Where we used to be two days marketing fifty bushels of produce, we now market twice as much in one day, and can go to the city anytime we want to. We do not have to wait till the roads are good so we can go. Also, our horses and waggons will last twice as long.

Hoping you will keep right on building these roads, and that the county will stand back of this movement, I remain,

Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) Geo. W. Burt

Redford, Wayne County, Mich.

### Concrete Roads

are the best, cheapest and most satisfactory roads that can be built. Best, because they permit bigger loads, increase land values and improve conditions generally. Cheapest, because they are permanent and require practically no repairs, which permits road taxes to be spent in building more good roads. Most satisfactory, because they are open to traffic every day in the year, lower cost of marketing and cost of living and increase the farmer's profits.

Good Roads literature telling all about concrete roads will be sent, free, to everyone interested. Write to

Concrete Roads Department

Canada Cement Company Limited

814 Herald Building, Montreal



## Plans That Save Hundreds of Dollars

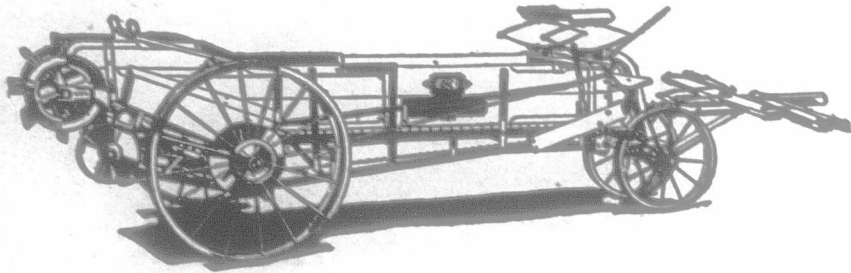
Carefully-made barn plans are the first essential of well-built, economical barns. By avoiding all the mistakes in barn building, which are invariably made when the barn plans have NOT been given careful thought, they save a great deal of money. Mistakes in the sizes of cattle-stands, gutters, passages, wrong location of windows, silos, posts, inconvenient arrangement of stalls, feed-bins, wrong system of framing—all these mistakes increase building costs, and cost money and time and trouble as long as the barn lasts.

## LET BEATTY BROS. HELP YOU PLAN YOUR BARN

We invite you to write us, telling us what your ideas are, when you will build or remodel, size your barn will be, and number and kinds of your stock. Your letter or postal will have our prompt attention. We'll make you pencil plans, with all dimensions and positions carefully marked, and will write you personally about any improvements we have to suggest in the layout of your barn. We'll also send you our book "How to Build a Dairy Barn," that gives a fund of valuable information about laying cement floors and walls, framing, lighting, ventilation, and other difficult problems. At your request we'll forward our new 64-page book about BT Galvanized Stable Equipment. OUR SERVICE IS FREE, for our aim is to encourage the building of modern economical barns. Why not have a well-laid-out barn, when it will cost you no more than a poorly-planned one? Address to-day.

Beatty Bros. Limited, 1321 Hill St., Fergus, Ont.

## International Harvester Manure Spreaders



**THE I H C LINE  
GRAIN AND HAY  
MACHINES**  
Reapers, Reapers  
Mowers, Mowers  
Rakes, Stacks  
Hay Loaders  
Hay Presses  
**CORN MACHINES**  
Planters, Pickers  
Hoes, Cultivators  
Earlage Cutters  
Shellers, Striders  
**TILLAGE**  
Combines  
Fur and Spring-Tooth,  
and Disk Harrows  
Cultivators  
**GENERAL LINE**  
Oil and Gas Engines  
Oil Tractors  
Manure Spreaders  
Cream Separators  
Farm Wagons  
Water Trucks  
Trucks  
Grain Drills  
Feed Grinders  
Katie Grinders  
Blender Trains

**I**NTERNATIONAL Harvester manure spreaders have a score of good features in their construction. Each one is the result of careful field experiment.

An I H C spreader is low enough for easy loading, yet it has plenty of clearance underneath. The rear axle is well under the load, rear wheels have wide rims and Z-shaped lugs, insuring good traction under all conditions. Frame, wheels, and all driving parts are of steel. Apron tension is adjusted by a simple device. Winding of the beater is prevented by large diameter, and beater teeth are strong, square and chisel-pointed.

International manure spreaders are built in several styles and sizes, low or high, endless or return apron, for small farms or large. Examination will show sturdiness of construction in every detail. Repairs, if ever needed, may always be had of the local dealer.

Examine International spreaders at the dealer's. We will tell you who sells them, and we will send you interesting catalogues.



International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

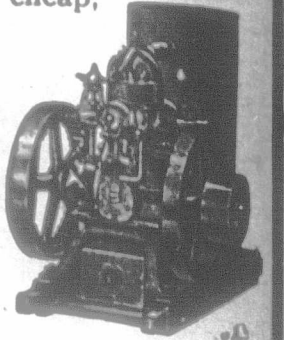
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.; Ottawa, Ont.;  
St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.



## Use Coal Oil-12c. for 10 Hours

This is the cost for Coal Oil per horse power to run this engine, figuring the price at 16c. a gallon. Don't let the high price of gasoline prevent you from having cheap, safe and dependable farm power.

# ELLIS ENGINE



Will develop more power on a gallon of the cheapest coal oil than other engines will do on a gallon of high priced gasoline; no danger of fire or explosion. Simplest engine on the market, only three working parts; starts without cranking; runs either way; no excessive weight; guaranteed 10 years and will last a life-time. Anyone can run it; very complete instructions furnished.

### READ WHAT CANADIAN FARMERS SAY

"Have used the 3 h.p. 'Ellis' on the grinder, cutting box and saw. Run it on coal oil all the time."

"My 6 h.p. is running better than ever. I am thoroughly satisfied with the engine and your business methods."

"Am running on coal oil with the best of satisfaction. Every one thinks it is a dandy."

"Would not trade my 3 h.p. 'Ellis' for any 6 h.p. gasoline engine I have ever seen."

"We have the 6 h.p. 'Ellis' hitched to a 10-inch grinder. Am entirely satisfied. Engine has wonderful staying powers."

"My coal oil engine is a perfect wonder in power. Am more than satisfied."

"My engine is running as good now as two years ago, and giving excellent satisfaction."

"The 'Ellis Nine' is the best engine I ever saw run."

Names and Addresses of these men and hundreds of others on request.

## Make us Prove It!

Don't let any competitor or agent tell you that Ellis Engines will not use coal oil satisfactorily; ask anyone who saw them run at Toronto Exhibition. Let us prove it to you under actual working conditions on your own place before you buy. We'll ship an engine from Windsor, Ontario, on 30 days' trial, freight prepaid, so you will have neither duty nor freight to pay. If we don't prove our claims, send the engine back. Write to-day for catalog and opinions of users in all parts of Canada.

ELLIS ENGINE CO., 94 Mullet St., DETROIT, MICH.

**Feed Sweet Succulent Corn Until the Silo's Empty**

You can keep your ensilage as fresh, sweet, succulent and palatable as the day the corn was cut—preserve it in perfect condition right down to the last forkful—if you have a

### Natco Everlasting Silo

Built of vitrified clay hollow blocks; its glazed surfaces exclude air and moisture. The two dead air spaces protect contents from heat and cold. Each layer of blocks is reinforced by continuous steel bands.

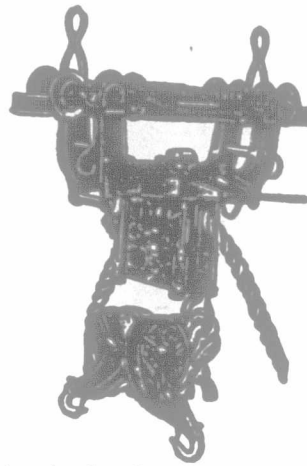
**Weatherproof—Decayproof—Vermineproof—Fireproof**

The Natco Everlasting Silo will last for generations—any mason can erect it—never needs painting—no staves to warp or shrink—no hoops to tighten—no repair bills—the first cost is the only cost.

**FREE SILO BOOK**—Full of information about ensilage—describes completely The Natco Everlasting Silo.

Write today for Catalog &  
**NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY**  
Toronto Ont.

## Now is the time to install one of our Hay Carriers



In the winter months when you are not busy is the time to figure and plan for your next summer's work. Every farmer should have in his barn a Hay Carrier, and we feel satisfied when you look into the merits of the Stratford Short Draft Hay Sling Carrier, you will agree that it is one of the best on the market.

It is not a complicated machine. Its simple construction assures no expense or time lost in repairing.

The team can elevate and the car can easily handle 2,000 lbs. per draft. Team can be stopped at any point, and the load will be sustained instantly by the Carrier. There is a great saving of rope when you use the Stratford Hay Carrier. Do not wait till the busy spring-time or haying-time comes to install one of our Carriers, but order one now and install the same in your slack time this winter. We are making an exceptionally low price on the Carrier at this season, namely \$8.00.

Write us, giving measurements of your barn, and we will quote you price on a complete outfit. We carry in stock: Carriers, Pulleys, Slings, Steel Track and Hay Forks. Ask for Catalogue No. 1.

## The Stratford Mfg. Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.

We make Ladders of all kinds and Lawn Swings. If your dealer does not handle our line, write us for Booklet "A."

# \$15<sup>95</sup> AND UPWARD

SENT ON TRIAL

## AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

**Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You**

Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Whether your dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free of charge on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive look on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world.

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont. Write today for our catalog and see for yourself what a big money saving proposition we will make you. Address:

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1200 Bainbridge, N. Y.**

## FREE Style Book for 1914, of "Quality Line" Vehicles and Harness



Twentieth Year of selling direct to the User. Our Catalogue will help you to choose just the Vehicle or Harness you require, and save you money. It describes and pictures many styles, gives prices, freight prepaid, and fully explains our method of Selling Direct, and saving you the middlemen's profit. Remember, we pay the freight in Ontario and Eastern Canada. The Catalogue is free for the asking. Send for it to-day.

## International Carriage Company

BRIGHTON Dept. "A" ONTARIO

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



### A Father's Soliloquy-- No. 2.

#### "Daddy's Little Girl"

"She's the picture of her mother the first time we met. The same eyes, the same hair, the same complexion, the same figure, the same in every way.

I'm very glad indeed that I took out that London Life Endowment Policy in her favor and payable on her eighteenth birthday.

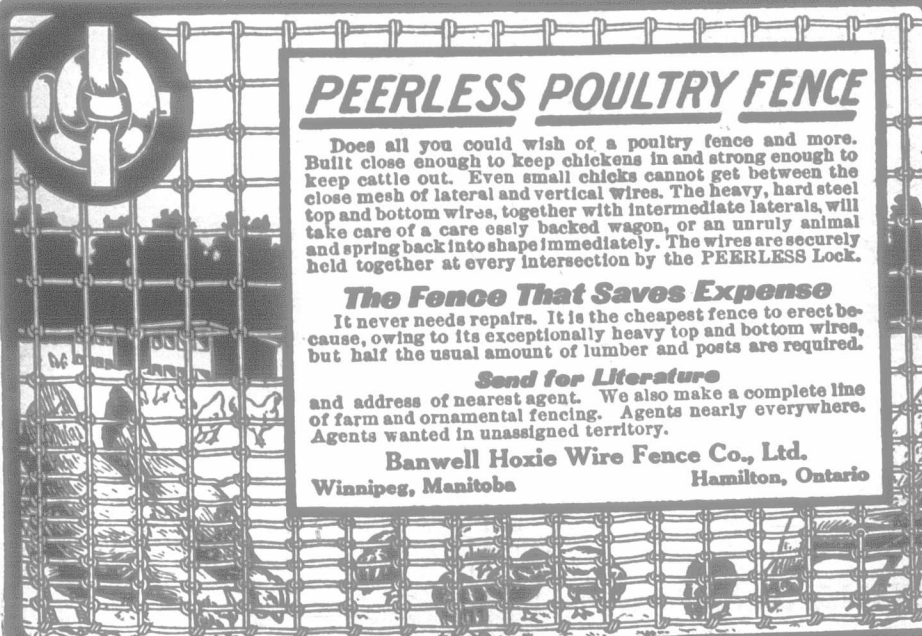
I only regret that I didn't take out a larger one—I'd never have missed an extra hundred or two a year.

However, the profits are far in excess of the estimate, and it will make a very handsome birthday gift for Daddy's little girl."

That's one thing about The London Life worth remembering—It performs better than it promises. A reliable, economically-managed company—no wonder people say that its policies are as "Good as Gold."



The London Life  
Insurance Company  
LONDON - CANADA



**PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE**

Does all you could wish of a poultry fence and more. Built close enough to keep chickens in and strong enough to keep cattle out. Even small chicks cannot get between the close mesh of lateral and vertical wires. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires, together with intermediate laterals, will take care of a carelessly backed wagon, or an unruly animal and spring back into shape immediately. The wires are securely held together at every intersection by the PEERLESS Lock.

**The Fence That Saves Expense**

It never needs repairs. It is the cheapest fence to erect because, owing to its exceptionally heavy top and bottom wires, but half the usual amount of lumber and posts are required.

**Send for Literature**

and address of nearest agent. We also make a complete line of farm and ornamental fencing. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

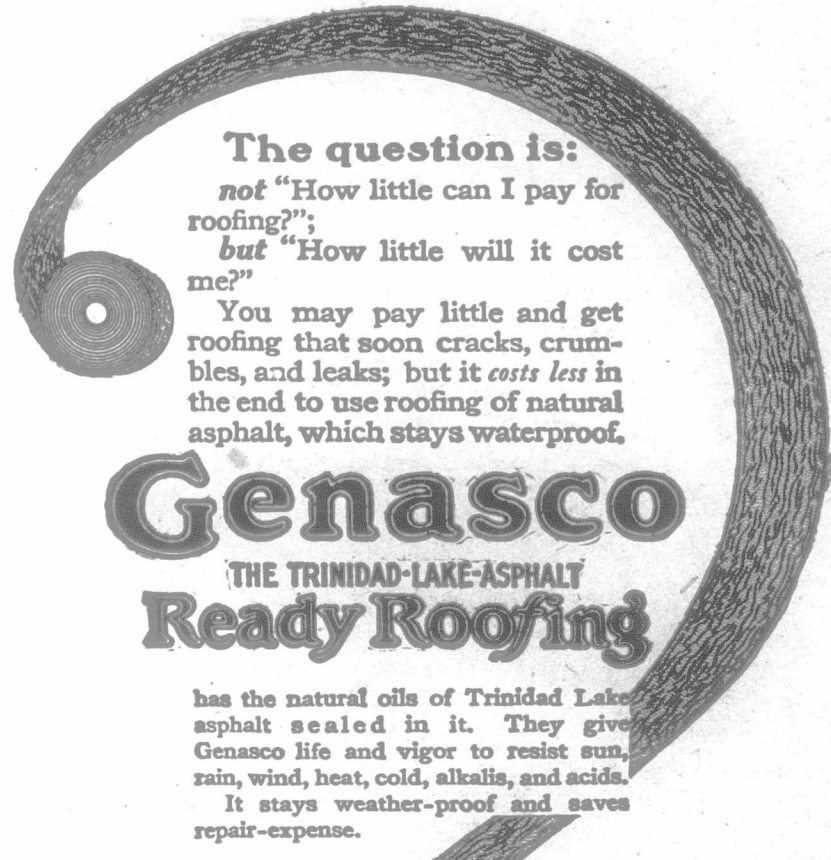
**Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba      Hamilton, Ontario

#### Longest in the Field—Handiest on the Farm

Columbia Patented Batteries are made by the largest battery factory on earth. Wherever there's work to do, use them. Honest, steady, dependable. Cost no more; last longer. Sold everywhere. Insist on Columbia and get the benefits of quality, efficiency, long life.

Fahnestock spring clip binding posts at no extra charge.

Made in Canada by  
CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO., Limited.  
Toronto, Ontario

**The question is:**  
*not* "How little can I pay for roofing?";  
*but* "How little will it cost me?"

You may pay little and get roofing that soon cracks, crumbles, and leaks; but it *costs less* in the end to use roofing of natural asphalt, which stays waterproof.

## Genasco

THE TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT  
**Ready Roofing**

has the natural oils of Trinidad Lake asphalt sealed in it. They give Genasco life and vigor to resist sun, rain, wind, heat, cold, alkalis, and acids. It stays weather-proof and saves repair-expense.

Get Genasco and you get the satisfactory answer to your roofing question. The Good Roof Guide Book and samples are free on request. Ask your dealer for Genasco—smooth or mineral surface; several weights. Look for the trademark. THE KANT-LEAK KLEET waterproofs seams without cement and prevents nail-leaks.

#### The Barber Asphalt Paving Company

Largest producers in the world of asphalt and ready roofing.

D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd.  
London, Ont.

Canadian Asphalt Co., Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Man.

#### Philadelphia

New York      Chicago

#### San Francisco

Lewis Bros., Ltd.  
Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto  
Evans, Coleman & Evans, Ltd.  
Victoria, B. C.



## 502.6 Bushels Potatoes

From One Acre of Ground

**TWENTY DIFFERENT FARMERS** in 20 different parts of New England competed the past year in growing potatoes. The crops were widely separated as to climatic and weather conditions. Each one planted, cultivated and took care of his crop in his own way; *but all used*

## Bowker's Fertilizers

*And No Other Dressing*

The winning crop was 502.6 bushels. The average of the twenty crops was 322.8 bushels. The average yield in New England is 131.6 bushels, and for the United States 89 bushels. Our crop-growing contests of the past four years have been so fairly and accurately conducted that they have been accepted everywhere as authentic. Henry Wallace, Editor of Wallace's Farmer, writes: "There is no guesswork about them."

Send for our Book of the Contest. Also tell us what your crops are, and your fertilizer requirements and we will send you our helpful book on Plant Food and our new Illustrated Catalogue.

## BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY

43 Chatham St., Boston.  
Also New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Baltimore



**EWING'S  
RELIABLE  
SEEDS**

**A Garden  
of Beauty  
and Fragrance**

WHETHER you love the dear old Marigolds, Heliotrope, Nasturtiums and Petunias—the gorgeous Poppys and Asters—the many-hued Sweet Peas—the heavy-scented Nicotiana—or the huge and picturesque Ricinus—you'll find in Ewing's Catalogue the particular varieties which will make your flower garden a real satisfaction.

Ewing's Reliable Flower Seeds have been delighting beauty lovers for more than forty years. Write for Illustrated Catalogue to-day, and if your Dealer hasn't Ewing's Seeds, order from us direct.



**THE  
WILLIAM,  
EWING  
CO.,  
LIMITED,  
Seed Merchants,  
McGill St.,  
MONTREAL.**

**A FARMER'S GARDEN**

Helps his wife to plan her table in busy times. Saves work and worry, saves buying so much meat, gives better satisfaction to the help. A good garden will be almost impossible in your busy life without proper tools. They cost little and save much hard work.

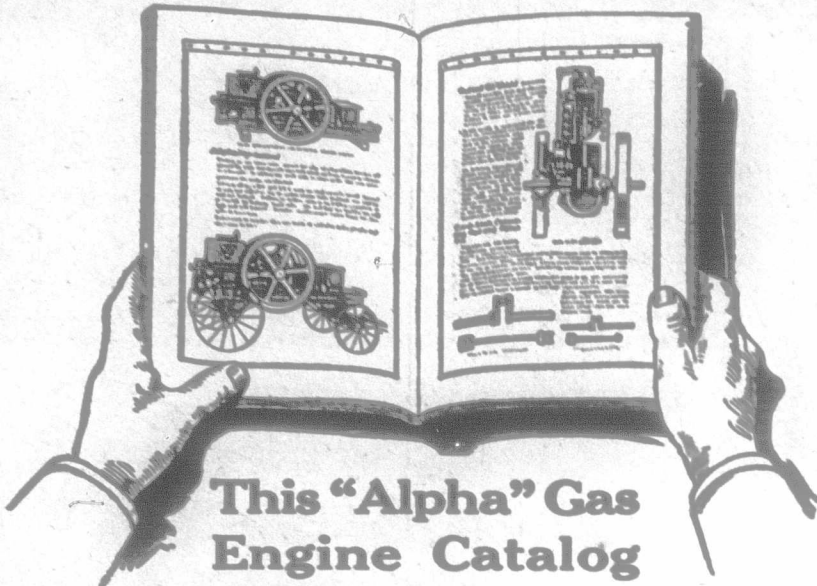
**IRON AGE WHEEL HOES AND DRILLS**

will sow, cultivate, ridge, furrow, etc., better than you can with old-fashioned tools and ten times quicker. A woman, boy or girl can do it. Can plant closer and work these hand tools while the horses rest. 38 combinations from which to choose at \$3.00 to \$14. One combined tool will do all of the work. Ask your dealer to show them and write us for booklet, "Gardening With Modern Tools" and "Iron Age Farm and Garden News" both free. The Bateman-Wilkinson Co., Limited, 424 Bymington Av., Toronto, Can.

**AGENTS--200% Profit**

**Foot Scraper and Cleaner**—Needed on every porch and outside doorstep. Right now is the time to sell it—A winner. C. P. Draper, Mass., first order for 200. C. A. Johnson sold 40 in 1 1/2 days. W. W. Harpater, Pa., made \$27.45 in 4 evenings, spare time work. Write quick for terms of free sample. A postal will do. Thomas Co. 2944 West St. Dayton, O.

**New Easier Better Spraying**  
Write For Free Book How to save money labor, time, banish blight, disease and insects from orchards, etc. Use Brown's Auto Spray Style shown has 4 gal. capacity—non-clogging Auto Pop Nozzle, 40 other styles and sizes—hand and power outfits. E. C. Brown Co., 67 Jay St. Rochester, N.Y.



**This "Alpha" Gas Engine Catalog**

is now ready for mailing to all who are interested in reliable and economical farm power

IT tells all about an engine which is so well built that you can always depend upon it; which is so simple that a boy can run it; that can be run on either gasoline or kerosene; an engine that starts on the magneto and doesn't stop until you want it to; an engine that will do any kind of work, in any weather, anywhere.

The main object of this handsomely printed and fully illustrated book is to show you how very adaptable the "Alpha" Engine is, and how it is possible for you to select from the "Alpha" line just the size and type of engine and the equipment that will best fit your needs for farm power.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.**  
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

**Get More Cream**

The fine bearings on a cream separator need the best of oil Separators lubricated with

**STANDARD**

**Hand Separator Oil**

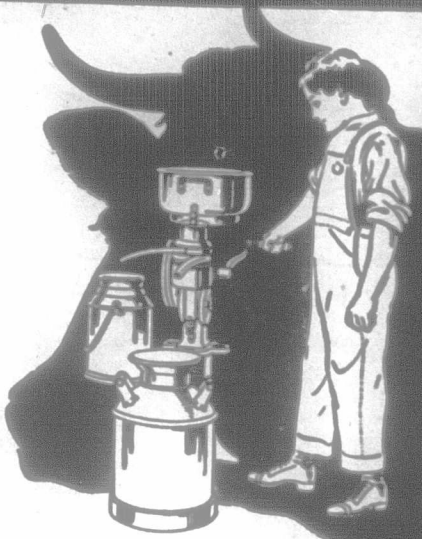
give perfect results, without noise or vibration.

Uniform in quality. Never gums or corrodes. Feeds into finest bearings. Lengthens the life of your separator.

For sale at all chief points.

**THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Ltd.**

Toronto St. John Montreal  
Winnipeg Halifax Vancouver



**Prepare Better Seed Beds Easier**

You can do it with the Acme Pulverizing Harrow, light in draft, leaving soil in better condition than other harrows do.

**ACME Pulverizing Harrow**

cuts under and pulverizes the soil to the plowed depth. Thoroughly works the whole seed bed, leaving plowed down manure under the surface.

It cuts, turns and levels the soil, crushes clods and lumps, one operation. Gives the seed a pulverized and compacted seed bed covered with a moisture holding mulch. Sold by all John Deere dealers. For descriptive literature write—

Deere & Bush, Inc., 355 Division Ave. Millington, Ill.



**THE PAPEC**

**IT THROWS AND BLOWS**

**Papec Ensilage Cutters**

Cut silage perfectly, and at a very low cost of operation. Papec knives cut smoothly and swiftly. They make a fine, uniform silage that is very palatable and nutritious. The combined throwing and blowing force that lifts the silage is generated from one fifth less power than is required by any other blower doing the same work. Mechanical perfection and high quality of material mean long life, no loss of power and low cost of operation.

Our new illustrated catalog gives facts showing how "The Wonderful Papec" will save time and money at cutting time. Send for copy today.

**GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd.**  
1709 York Street Guelph, Ontario

**Farm Planning**

THE farm is a combination of a business establishment and a home. Economy of labor is necessary to one and pleasant surroundings to the other. A haphazard arrangement of buildings, a poor location of entrances and drives, an inadequate water supply, or inefficient drainage are constantly reducing the income and making the home life a burden to all the family.

There is no greater influence toward keeping the young people interested than in well-developed grounds, where the business part presents an appearance of system and around the house are graceful trees, pretty flowering shrubs and well-located walks and drives.

Our Landscape Architect is a graduate of a leading agricultural college, where he has made a thorough study of farm planning, which, combined with broad experience, enables him to handle your problems intelligently and accurately.

Let us take up your problems now, and you may act this spring.

Write us at once for further information.

**E. D. Smith & Son**  
Limited  
Landscape Architects  
WINONA, ONT.



**Fraver Says**

I am well pleased with my Buckeye Machine—it is all that you claim. I have done an average of \$400 worth of work a month. I have dug 1162 rods in 6 1/2 days, 247 rods in one day and 66 rods in two hours. It cost me 2 1/2 cents a rod and I received eighteen cents.

ALFRED FRAVER  
Fostoria, O.

**BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER**

A perfect trench at one out

has put hundreds of men into independent and profitable businesses. In every farming neighborhood there is a splendid opportunity for contract ditching. Even at 100 to 150 rods a day, the profit is from \$15 to \$18 daily and most men are busy nine or ten months a year.

Send for the Buckeye Book of Facts and see what other men are doing and what you can do. Write today.

**The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Company**  
Findlay, Ohio

Builders also of Buckeye Open Ditchers and Buckeye Gasoline Engines for farm use.

m  
ning

mbination of a  
plishment and  
nomy of labor  
to one and  
s to the other.  
ment of build-  
n of entrances  
lequate water  
drainage are  
the income  
ne life a bur-

ater influence  
young people  
well-developed  
business part  
nce of system  
e are graceful  
g shrubs and  
d drives.

rchitect is a  
g agricultural  
has made a  
rm planning,  
th broad ex-  
im to handle  
llegently and

our problems  
t this spring.  
for further

& Son  
hitects  
ONT.

raver  
Says

d with my  
-it is all  
I have done  
orth of work  
g 1162 rods  
in one day  
ours. It cost  
d I received

FRAYER  
ria, O.

YE  
THER

nt one out

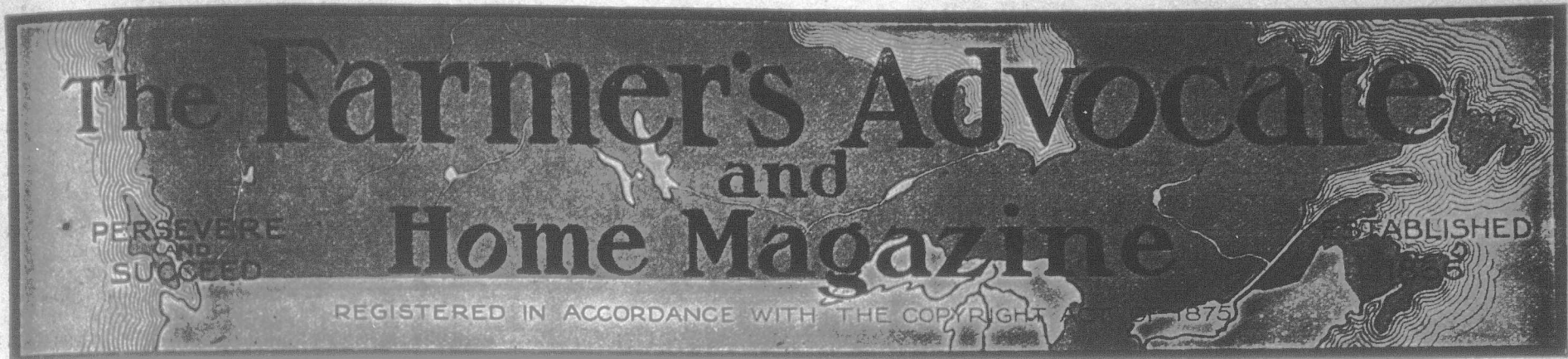
f men into  
profitable  
ry farming  
is a splen-  
r contract  
to 150 rods  
\$15 to \$18  
re busy nine

ye Book of  
see what  
g and what  
Write today.

Traction  
pany  
nio

n Ditchers and  
for farm use.

er's Advocate.



Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 12, 1914.

No. 1120

### EDITORIAL

Cheap seed is generally too dear to sow.

The easiest way to fight weeds is to sow clean seed.

March is a good month in which to prune fruit trees.

Put down some meat for the summer before the weather gets too warm.

Sow a pound or two more clover seed per acre than the usual custom and watch the results.

It is not the market price of calves which should determine their destiny but rather their value to the herd.

It is not always he who talks the loudest and the longest who does the most. Canada needs workers not talkers.

If you haven't made a hotbed, get at it at once. Grow your own garden plants and get the best and the cheapest.

Draw the manure on the garden now while there is time. This is a portion of the farm which no one can afford to neglect.

Quebec is to have a Minister of Roads. If this step means better roads, the other Provinces in the Dominion might follow the example.

Carelessness is costly. Remember this during the lambing season, and when many of the cows are freshening. Be on hand and save the young.

If you know the hens which have laid the most eggs this winter mate them up with a bred-to-lay male bird and get more eggs next winter.

When buying or breeding cattle to feed the greatest profit comes from the best. Steer feeding at Weldwood outlined in this issue proves the point.

If the cattle are finished, will it pay to feed them on a month or two? They gain very slowly toward the end of the feeding period. It pays to finish, but is generally advisable to sell when finished.

"Fight or Pay" would apply better to the war or noxious weeds than to Canada's support of the military. Begin the fight now by sowing clean seed or pay the penalty later of a lighter yield and a dirty farm.

A man can much better display his spirit of good citizenship by keeping his weeds cut than by spasms of oratory and the flinging of arms upon the public platform. His obtuse neighbor would be better able to apprehend it at least.

The difficulty which many beginners find in getting capital enough to start farming was shown recently by a letter from a young man who stated that he was in the city endeavoring to earn money enough to equip a farm. Lack of capital is a very potent factor in the problem of rural depopulation.

### The Seed to Sow.

In reading over a very good letter submitted to this paper by one of our correspondents a few days ago we noticed the statement that in order to grow maximum yields of grain it was necessary to from time to time change the seed. In other words, the best yields could not be obtained if the seed had been grown on the one farm year after year for a large number of years. Under average farm conditions, no doubt, this statement is true, because on the greater number of places only a minimum of care is taken in selecting the seed grain and in many instances it is sown almost as it came from the threshing machine. Taking this into consideration and keeping in mind the fact that a large percentage of small, shrunken and inferior seeds are present some years there is little wonder that the best yields are not obtained from the home-grown seed. It has been proven by experiment and experience that small, shrunken, low-vitality seeds do not yield as good crops as the large, plump seed. It is a fact, however, that if good seed is sown every year, no matter whether it be grown on the same farm or not, it is possible to get even higher returns than the average of previous years. It is simply a matter of selection and it makes little difference whether the seed, if it is first-class seed, is selected from the crop as grown on the farm or from that produced in other sections. In fact, if it is the very best of quality the home-grown seed should be just as suitable, and perhaps a little more so than seed brought in from other land.

Some years ago experiments were carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College to prove this point. If it were necessary to change seed every few years the work of crop improvement on the individual farms of this country would be indeed very limited and it is a matter of great importance that crops may be grown year after year on the same farm, thus enabling the grower to breed up his strain of cereals much as he does the best strains of live stock. Thirty-five varieties of farm crops were tested at Guelph and the yield per acre the last year of the test was greater than the yield per acre in either the first or second years of the experiments in the case of all varieties with the exception of two of spring wheat and four of winter wheat. On the whole, the average yield during the latter part of the period was greater than that for the corresponding period at the commencement of the experiment. No particular plant selection was carried on and the soil fertility was maintained as nearly the same as possible. This seems to prove that varieties may be grown for a considerable length of time without "running out," as the popular belief is. In preparing seed for the coming spring's work, this is an important point to keep in mind. If a good, heavy-yielding variety of grain is on hand and the seed is clean, pure and of as good quality as can be bought in other sections there is no good reason why it should be changed. If your own is as good as the best, sow it; if not, buy the best and breed it up by selection.

### Should More Seed be Sown?

Just about seeding time one hears a great variety of remarks from wisecracks about the amount of seed to sow per acre and many of the old timers hold to the practice which held sway many years ago of sowing more seed than is now generally favored. There are some crops, how-

ever, which we believe are being slighted in the amount of seed sown, and among these is red clover. Of the crops grown on the farm perhaps more complaints are heard re poor catches of red clover than of all others. It is the general practice to sow clover seed about as sparingly as possible. This is due, no doubt, to the high price of the seed, growers not caring to buy any more than is absolutely necessary. We believe that many of the poor catches and bare fields are directly due to too little seed. It very often happens that a considerable percentage of the clover seed does not germinate and when only five or six pounds of it are sown per acre and perhaps only fifty or sixty per cent. germinates and possibly some of this throws out only very weak plants, there is little wonder that poor seedings result.

In looking over some of the farms operated under advanced farm practice some time ago it was remarked that it was not often that such good catches of clover were to be seen. One of the secrets advanced by the successful growers was a good seeding and on one of the farms as high as twelve pounds of red clover and six pounds of timothy were used for the standard hay crop. This compared with the five or six pounds which the average grower sows seems a very thick seeding, but the stand of hay warranted the increased expenditure for seed. We do not think the mistake of underseeding is made so frequently in the case of cereals as in the case of grass seeding, but have often seen fields of oats and wheat which would have been the better of a little more seed. The clover and grass crop is one of the most important crops in this country and growers cannot afford to have their rotation upset or to lose a year's hay and pasture for the sake of a few pounds of seed per acre. We would say put on plenty of seed and put it in well and good results are likely to follow.

### Test Seeds.

While on the subject of seeds it might be well to remind readers that it generally proves profitable to test seeds of all kinds before sowing or planting corn. Growers have emphasized the testing of seed corn for some years and at the present a large percentage of growers of corn make germination tests before the seed is planted. Perhaps it is a little more important in the case of corn than in other crops, but very often clovers and cereals are low in vitality and often contain a large number of seeds which will not germinate at all and many which shove out a weakling sprout which, unless conditions are exceptionally favorable, shrivels up and dies. Harvesting conditions last year in most localities were much better than the previous year, so that we do not expect that as a general thing there will be as much danger from low-vitality seed as a year ago, but it is only a small job to test one hundred representative seeds from a sample and it gives the grower an idea of just what percentage is likely to grow. If the vitality is low it is generally advisable to change the seed, or at any rate a thicker seeding should be made. Last year we tested a sample of alfalfa seed which proved so low in vitality that we would not sow it. Some oats also did not live up to indications. The seed looked all right, but the life was not there. Such may be the case with your oats or barley or other crops and particularly would it be wise to test the seeds of root crops grown. Thousands of dollars have been lost

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN  
THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished on other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA.

through the sowing of old turnip, mangel and beet seed which would not germinate. No matter whether the seed looks the very best and has been grown under the best conditions or not it would generally pay to test it out for germination.

### Would He Exchange Places ?

Farming, like many other occupations, looks like the best job on earth to the man worrying over some other business. We recently overheard a well-dressed man, evidently a city businessman, remark that farming was one of the best paying occupations at the present day, and that farmers were making money faster than ever before and faster than men engaged in other forms of work. He looked only at the prices which he had to pay for farm products, forgetting entirely that the cost of production and the cost of marketing, the two main considerations in the business of farming, have increased by leaps and bounds during the past few years. Just let our city friend stop and compare the difference between ruling farm wages at present and those obtaining a few years ago, and let him also calculate, as he does in his own business, the amount of capital required to equip a farm. They all say that highest returns come from the well-equipped farm and so they do, but what is the man to do who cannot get the money to buy modern equipment throughout? And even if he can he must make interest on his investment and get wages for his labor, or his business is not a profitable one. Most things that the farmer buys to place on his farm cost more than they did a few years ago. He must have implements and machinery to take the place of high-priced labor as much as possible. His buildings cost much more to build now. His products are handled by a large number of men, all of whom must get a living profit, and labor is getting scarcer and higher-priced year after year, and according to the rapid falling off in emigration during the past two months Ontario is likely to suffer more than ever from the farm-labor famine. It is all right for the man

with the kid gloves, the hard hat, and the nicely-creased trousers to say that the farmer has the best opportunity to-day, but he might not see it in the same light were he in the high boots and farm overalls attempting to operate his farm with about half the necessary hired help at high wages, and held down by conditions which are no fault of his own. The farm is a good place for good farmers, and we advise them to stay on the land. It is a good business, but not the proverbial "gold mine" the man on the outside looking in thinks it is. Would he exchange places ?

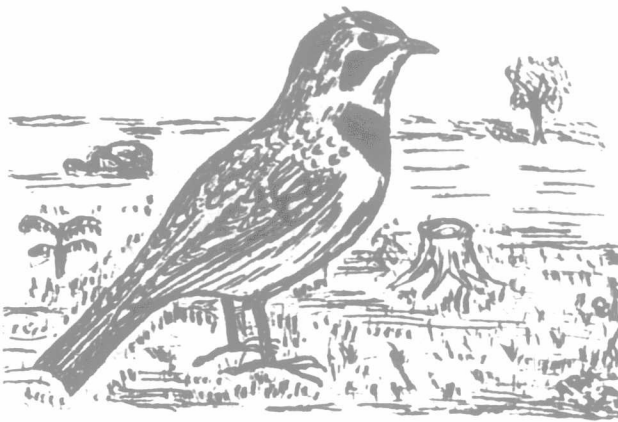
### Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M.A.

A bird which is probably more prominent at this season of the year than at any other time is the prairie horned lark. It is certainly not particularly prominent at any time, since it is one of those grayish-colored, ground-haunting birds, which are commonly grouped together as "graybirds." This species is, however, easily told from the other species which share the common name of "graybird" by the black band on the upper part of the breast. It is the nearest ally that we have among our Canadian birds to the skylark of the Old World, and it occasionally reveals this affinity by making short flights up into the air, singing as it ascends and descends.

On the surface of the melting snow of early spring we often see little black specks which suddenly jump into the air and forward for some distance. These little insects are known as snow fleas. They jump by means of a tail-like organ, which lies folded under the abdomen when they are at rest, and which when suddenly straightened out throw them up and forward.

There is a little mammal which is common throughout Canada, and which is out and about at all seasons of the year, and yet it is so seldom seen that its very existence is unknown to the vast majority of people. It is called the common shrew. This species attains a length of three and three-quarter inches. It is slender with a long-pointed snout upon which grow long "whiskers." The tail is nearly as long as the head and body, and the coloration is dark brown above, shading gradually into gray on the underside. Thus it is somewhat mouse-like, but the larger snout and the very small ears distinguish it at once from any of the mice.



Prairie Horned Lark.

The reason that this little mammal is not more generally known is because in its hunting excursions it keeps well under cover, and about the only ways in which they come to notice are by trapping and the finding of their dead bodies. Dr. C. Hart, Merriam, one of America's foremost field naturalists, writing of the movements of this species, says: "If one is sitting quietly in the woods it sometimes happens that a slight rustling reaches the ear. There is no wind, but the eye rests upon a small leaf that seems to move. Presently another stirs and perhaps a third turns completely over. Then something evanescent, like the shadow of an embryonic mouse, appears and vanishes before the retina can catch its perfect image. Its ceaseless activity and the rapidity with which it darts from place to place is truly astonishing and rarely permits the observer a correct impression of its form."

A favorite haunt of these little animals is beneath wood-piles and logs, and they are commoner along the borders of streams than elsewhere.

The shrews are mainly insectivorous, though they devour readily animal food of any kind. Their appetites are tremendous, and it is a good thing that with meat at its present price ours are not correspondingly large, since one common shrew has been known to devour its two companions, each as heavy as itself, in eight hours.

One of the earliest birds to breed is the great horned owl, and it is now engaged in incubating its two roundish, white eggs. The nest is some-

times made in a hollow tree or in a cleft in a rock, but usually an old nest of one of the large hawks is appropriated.

This bird is the one whose loud resonant "Who—who—who—who" rings out in the still night, and to which Longfellow refers as "a monk who chants midnight mass in the great temple of nature."

Where fowls roost out in the trees at night, this fowl often avails itself of the opportunity of an easy meal, but where the hens are "brought up in the way they should go," that is, the hen house at night, it not only does no damage to poultry, but a great deal of good by destroying injurious rodents.

There is one item on the bill of fare of this species which is found on the menu of very few creatures—skunk. Many great horned owls when shot are found to smell almost as strongly as the original owner of the odor.

## THE HORSE.

### Feeding Horses.

A subscriber writes: "Would like to see Whip write some more on the feeding of horses off the floor. Would he do so in single stalls, and why is it the better way?" Hundreds of horses suffer from diseases and die as a result of over-feeding to one that suffers or dies from want of food. Most horses will eat too much if opportunity offers and, unfortunately, a large percentage of feeders provide the opportunity. The average teamster thinks it necessary to have food before the horse all the time that he is in the stable. In his opinion, it is quite proper to feed his horse in the morning and in about an hour hitch him and work him until noon; then give him food and water and in from one to one and one-half hours take him out again and work him until six o'clock or later, but on wet days or Sundays, or any day that the horse is idle from any cause, he considers that he should have food constantly before him. He thinks it is cruel to have the horse standing behind an empty manger from seven o'clock to twelve and then from one thirty to six in the evening. His theory apparently is that an idle horse requires more food than one at work. All drivers have noticed that while a horse can eat sufficient in one hour in the morning and the same length of time at noon to sustain him at regular work for five or six hours, if instead of working he is allowed to stand idle in the stable with hay or grain in his manger, he will continue to eat until, in most cases, he has either eaten all or thrown it out of the manger and trodden on it. The question might be asked: "Is it not wise to allow a horse to eat all he will?" We answer: "No." This applies particularly when he is about to be worked or driven. Most horses will eat too much bulky food. This tends to digestion trouble and renders him more or less unfit for performing his work with comfort to himself and satisfaction to his drivers for an hour or two after his meal. Horses that are performing regular work will not likely be given sufficient time to eat too much in the morning or at noon, hence should be allowed a larger quantity of bulky food at night, but not so much that there is still some before him next morning. The old-fashioned plan of feeding hay out of racks and packing the rack so full that it will last a day or two is both wasteful and harmful. In no case should a horse be given more food than he will eat in at most two hours. He then has at least a few hours rest (from eating and digesting) before his next meal, for which he will be ready and from which he will receive much more benefit and comfort than if he had been eating more or less in the meantime. For horses that are used for light work on the roads, it is good practice to feed hay only twice daily; a light feed in the morning, grain only at noon, and a reasonable amount of hay at night, but not more than will be consumed with a relish. The definite amount of hay that a horse of definite weight should be fed is hard to determine, as individualities differ so much. Some short-ribbed, light-middled horses will not eat enough hay, hence it is wise to allow them all that they will consume. One pound of hay for every hundred pounds of the animal's weight is a fair estimate fit for a daily ration. This may be fed in two meals or three meals, as expedient. This estimate is not absolute. Some horses may require a little more and others a little less. The teamster or feeder will soon determine the individuality of the horse in this respect. We claim that the hay, and, for that matter, grain also, should be fed off the floor. The normal manner of feeding is for the horse to take his food from the ground, and in all matters of this nature it is found that the nearest we can approach the nature habits of the animal the better. The getting of his mouth to the floor causes certain muscles, that otherwise would not be used, to perform their functions; it tends to strengthen



in a cleft in a  
one of the large  
d resonant "Who  
ut in the still  
fers as "a monk  
the great temple  
trees at night,  
the opportunity of  
ns are "brought  
that is, the hen  
no damage to  
d by destroying

of fare of this  
enu of very few  
orned owls  
as strongly as

SE.

S.  
like to see Whip  
of horses off the  
stalls, and why  
s of horses sub-  
result of over-

es from want of  
much if oppor-  
a large percent-  
ity. The aver-  
y to have food  
at he is in the  
quite proper to  
nd in about an  
until noon; then  
from one to one  
again and work  
ut on wet days  
ne horse is idle  
he should have  
e thinks it is  
hind an empty  
welve and then  
ing. His theory  
e requires more  
vers have notice-  
ufficient in one  
e length of time  
ar work for five  
g he is allowed  
hay or grain in  
t until, in most  
thrown it out

The question  
o allow a horse  
: "No." This  
out to be work-  
eat too much

ion trouble and  
performing his  
satisfaction to  
after his meal.  
ar work will not  
eat too much in  
ould be allowed  
t night, but not  
before him next  
of feeding hay  
so full that it  
steful and harm-  
be given more  
two hours. He  
st (from eating  
al, for which he  
he will receive  
than if he had  
meantime. For  
k on the roads,  
only twice daily;  
y only at noon,  
y at night, but  
d with a relish.  
a horse of defin-  
o determine, as  
Some short-rib-  
not eat enough  
them all that  
f hay for every  
weight is a fair  
This may be fed  
expedient. This  
horses may re-  
little less. The  
rmine the indi-  
ect. We claim  
ter, grain also,  
normal manner  
e his food from  
this nature it  
n approach the  
e better. The  
causes certain  
not be used, to  
to strengthen

and straighten the knees of horses that are weak-kneed and keep the strong-kneed fellows right. It is also claimed that it causes a greater secretion of saliva than when elevated mangers or racks are used. As to the force of this argument we are somewhat skeptical. When a horse is kept in a box stall we would not consider a manger or rack for hay, and except for the trouble of removing and replacing a movable box for grain, neither would we consider a fixed and elevated grain box. The only valid objection to feeding horses tied in single stalls off the floor is the danger of waste, and even in this case if he be fed only what he really requires he will soon learn to not paw it out of reach, but if fed in excess of his immediate requirements, he will no doubt render the excess unfit for the next meal. Notwithstanding the many articles by many writers that appear frequently in agricultural and other journals re over-feeding horses on either hay or grain, there are a great many cases of both chronic and acute digestive diseases (many times fatal) and chronic respiratory troubles that are the result of such. Again, many writers warn feeders that all food given to horses should be of at least fair quality and special mention is made of the danger of feeding dusty food, and especially moldy food. Notwithstanding this, many farmers continue to feed moldy silage, and partially decayed roots, but principally the former. Silage of good quality given mixed with other foods in reasonable quantity gives good results in wintering idle or partially idle horses, but in order that results may not be disastrous the silage must be of first-class quality. In this case "fair quality" is not good enough. Cattle can consume with comparative impunity silage that is not of first-class quality, but if it has not been well made, has been frozen and thawed out once or oftener, or if from any cause it be even to a slight extent moldy, it becomes very dangerous as a food for horses. It causes a disease known as cerebral spinal meningitis, the first symptom of which, in most cases, is an inability to swallow. The patient can masticate normally, but cannot swallow and the bolus of the masticated food is either quidged or impacted between the molar teeth and cheeks. In attempting to drink he goes through the normal motions and makes the normal sounds, and will continue this for a long time, but if he is being watered out of a pail or other small vessel, it will be noticed that the fluid is not being consumed. These symptoms are followed by paralysis and death. Last winter there were many fatal cases from this cause, and articles appeared in the journals concerning it, and, as stated, notwithstanding these facts, the same trouble, from the same cause, is somewhat common this winter. Under these circumstances, we must conclude that there are either many farmers who do not read agricultural journals or who pay little attention to what they read in them.

A few words re feeding grain: While a horse, whether idle or at work, requires bulky food according to his size and individuality, the amount of grain fed should be in proportion to the amount of work performed. Even an idle horse requires a little grain. In Canada we depend largely upon oats for the grain ration, and on general principles we may say that for an ordinary horse of, say from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, performing ordinary work, a gallon three times a day is sufficient, larger or smaller horses in proportion, and the amount should be lessened or increased if the animal be partially idle or doing work that demands more than ordinary exertion. In addition to the grain he should be given a couple of carrots or a mangel or turnip once daily and the grain substituted by a feed of bran on Saturday night and Sunday morning if he will have rest during the day. He should have at least two feeds of bran weekly, either as a substitute for or in addition to the oats. As to whether it is more profitable and advisable to feed the oats whole or rolled, opinions differ. The writer's opinion is that they should be rolled for horses of all ages, and for all kinds of work. We get better results by feeding rolled oats to our own horses that are used for light road work and we notice that in stables of horses used for any purposes there are fewer cases of digestive troubles than in the same stables when whole oats are used. We are aware that many will not agree with us in this, but after years of careful feeding and careful notice in an active veterinary practice we have been forced to this conclusion.

WHIP.

The Stallion Enrolment Act of Manitoba is different from that of any other Province in that it permits only pure-bred stallions to be enrolled or stand for service.

We have it from inside information that any dissatisfied Canadian farmers may procure farm land at reasonable prices in Mexico at the present time.

The Hock.

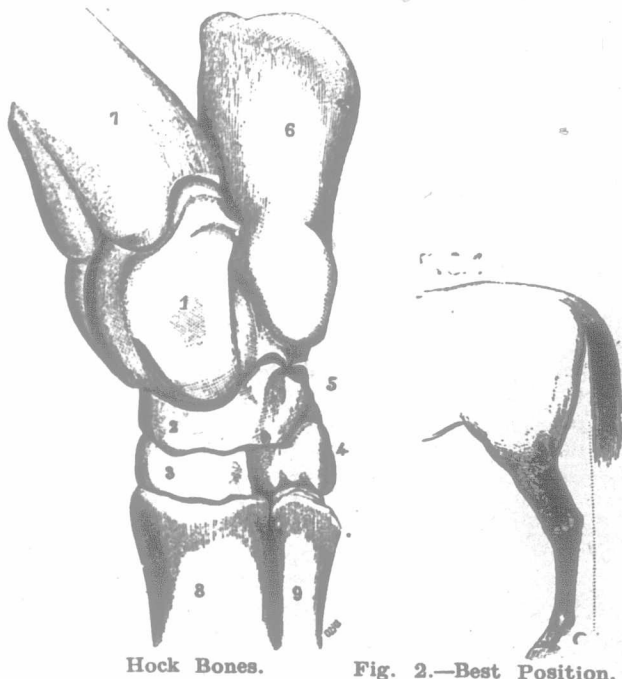
Whether the horse be destined for the race track or the plough, for the stylish chaise or the team wagon, it is necessary that the limbs be so disposed that they will stand the strain of work and not give way to many of the ills that bones are heir to. Much of the power is generated in the hind limbs and transmitted to the

back when viewed from the side, clean and fine, indicates a hock of exceptional strength. While pointing out that the hock, viewed sideways, should be wide, there must be a corresponding width in the metatarsal or shank bone, for if this latter is lacking in this particular, there is much more liability to curb, owing to the extra strain thrown on the ligaments passing downwards, the animal being known as "tied in below the hocks."

It has been claimed by one authority that in the draft horses the measurement below the hock should be one inch, at least, greater than below the knee, according to the size and weight of the animal, but measurements should not be taken seriously in horses of any kind. The practiced eye is a better judge than string or tape, for there is a uniformity or a symmetry about an animal which must be carried out and which no measurement will depict.

The leg from the point of the hock downwards should incline slightly under the body, forming neither too small nor too great an angle at the joint, for in the first case we have a hock that is too straight and on which the concussion would be excessive, resulting in spavin, bog-spavin, or thoroughpin, while if over-much bent the hock is weak and subject to curb. If the leg inclines backward, there will be a decided lack of propelling power, as well as a predisposition to spavin, as well as bog-spavin and thoroughpin. The conformation pointed out in figure 2 will be found best adapted for jumping or speed and it allows the hind legs to be brought well forward, while in draft horses it affords the leverage necessary for starting and moving heavy loads. Finally, the hocks should be placed directly under the centre of gravity, any deviation from the perpendicular line being a source of weakness, as when they are inclined to bow too much out, the horse being described as spreading or going wide behind, or when they incline too much towards each other, when the horse is said to be "cow-hocked."

FIG. 1

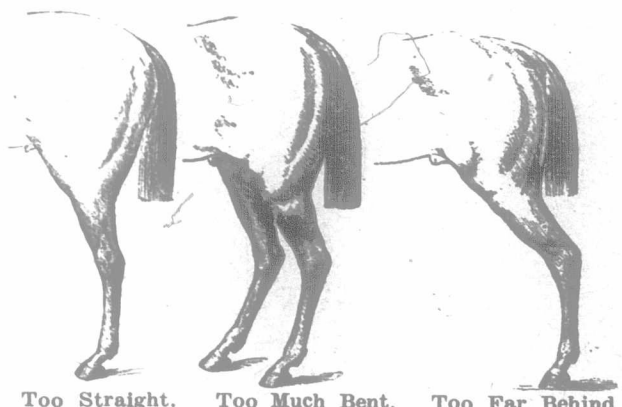


Hock Bones.

Fig. 2.—Best Position.

collar through the muscular developments of the back. In the hind limbs the hock is the most sensitive and most liable to disease or injury and no good horse judge will overlook an ill-formed hock, whether in the show-ring or sales stable.

The hock joint consists of six bones, but the two most important are those marked 1 and 7 in figure 1. No. 1 is known as the astragalus and



Too Straight. Too Much Bent. Too Far Behind.

No. 7 the tibia, which is the bone extending from the stifle joint to the hock. The bones of the hock should always be large and prominent, the outlines of the joint being large and well-defined. One should not confuse the size of the bone in this case with puffiness, meatiness or flesh. These are characteristics of a weak hock, whereas a development wide in front and wide from front to

LIVE STOCK.

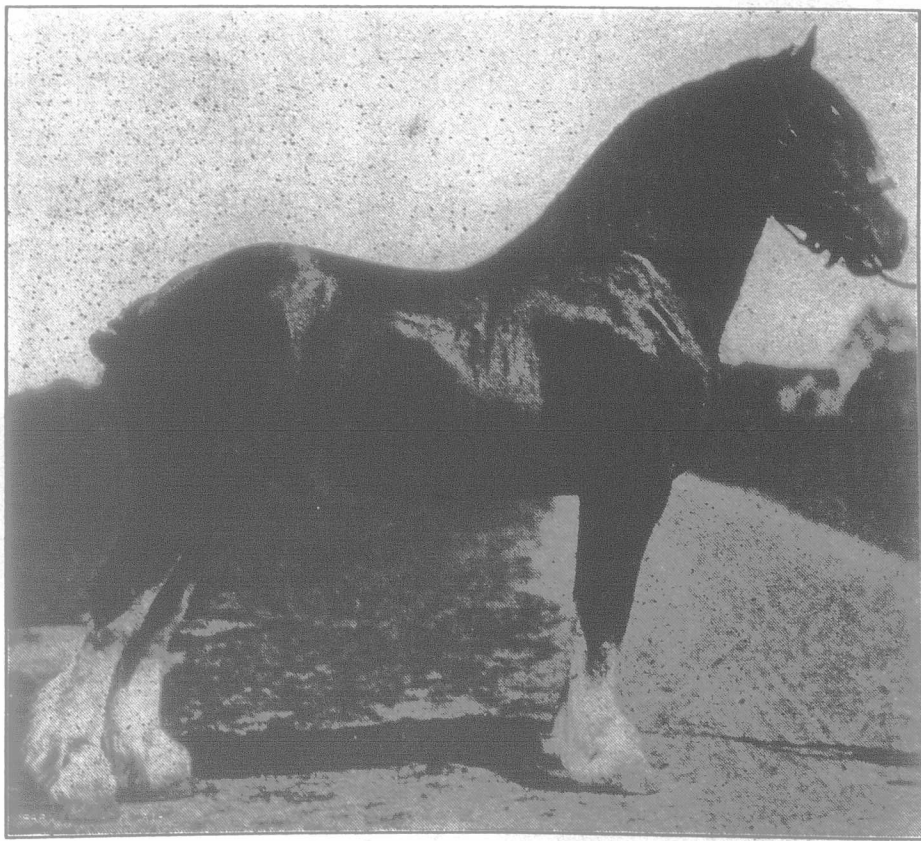
Market Organization and Proper Feeding Racks Essential in Wool Production

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The spirit of indifference which has characterized the sheep industry up to the present time is fast disappearing. Farmers are looking forward to the production of more mutton at better prices. In the new turn of events the production of wool is likely to be overlooked and insufficient consideration given to the production of a superior quality of wool. The removal of the tariff on wool entering the United States will provide a wider market at advanced prices. A large market is at our door if we will produce wool of the required quality. With us it is not so much a question of producing wool of quality as of wool that is free of dirt and other ingredients. It was my pleasure recently to examine the various grades of wool used in manufacture at one of our largest woollen mills. There was no objection against Canadian wool on the score of quality of fibre. Clean wools of all grades were used as readily as those produced elsewhere,

but the percentage of dirty and rejected fleeces was appalling; so many were rejected that large quantities of wool were imported from the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

We produce more first-class wool, however, than we get credit for, but our method of marketing is such that the best wool is mixed in with the poorer grades and in many cases spoiled during transportation. It is impossible for a manufacturing company to buy any one grade of Canadian wool in bulk. All wool is sold at a flat rate, regardless of fineness or length of staple, the result being that a consignment of Canadian wool may contain all grades, hence if one grade is desired it must be purchased on another market. The fact that our Canadian mills are forced to do this continually and that all our com-



A Good Type of Clydesdale.

petitors follow a system of grading implies that if our wool is to find a market abroad or maintain a proper market at home some discrimination must be exercised in buying.

It is true the local wool dealer is to blame in a large measure for the present state of the wool market, but even if all wools were bought on the basis of quality there would still be ample room for improvement. Many of the large wool-producing countries have not our Canadian winter to contend with. Their sheep graze in the open during the entire year and wool free of chaff or vegetable matter in any form is produced. Our winters necessitate housing and winter feeding, which, where carried on under improper methods, are responsible for lowering the quality of Canadian wool. The crux of the matter in a great many cases lies in the feeding rack. A feeding rack properly constructed for feeding will insure almost absolute cleanliness for the fleece. The best type of rack for either inside or outside feeding is hoarded down in front to within 12 inches of the bottom. This prevents chaff or straw falling on the necks from above. The slats are placed three or four inches apart so that the hay is pulled through from below, and the sheep is not allowed to put its head through between the slats. This ensures against the sheep rubbing their necks as well as excluding dirt. For inside feeding the top of the rack should be closed and provision made for feeding from the alley. When sheep are fed in the yard, they should be removed while the rack is being filled. Cleanli-

ness in feeding, combined with cool, airy buildings, ensures wool of the best quality.

The preparation of good wool for market must not be overlooked. It is a common practice to wash the sheep before shearing, but this has no intrinsic value, as in any case, although a higher price is paid for washed wool, yet the shrinkage in weight will partly offset this, and considerable labor is involved. Shearing is often delayed by washing until the warm weather causes discomfort and injury. The practice of tub washing is especially injurious as the fleece is broken up and it is impossible to make a proper sort in the mill. Tub-washed wools can only be used for the manufacture of the coarser garments, hence command a lower price in the larger factories. Where the wool is spun at home or used for yarn tub washing may be practiced, but it is questionable if the labor involved will justify the practice. Any portion of the wool containing manure should be removed from the fleece. Paint is decidedly injurious in wool and the custom of marking with paint is objectionable.

A fleece should never be tied with twine or any cord that will mix with the wool as it is impossible to separate the vegetable fibres in the manufacture and they will not carbonize out. A fleece that is properly rolled may be tied securely by twisting one of the ends into a band and turning under. Large sacks manufactured for shipping wool may be used in transportation.

A. A. MACMILLAN.

Macdonald College, St. Anne.

### Garbage Spreads Hog Cholera.

Outbreaks of hog cholera have occurred recently in Middlesex Co., Ont. The disease was found on three different farms and upon investigation by the officers it was discovered that in each and every case the hog owners had been feeding city garbage to the pigs. This means of spreading the disease has been blamed for much of the prevalence of the scourge in the United States. Up to a short time ago, the Government reimbursed owners of hogs which were ordered destroyed if these hogs were fed on the ordinary farm feed or upon garbage which had been thoroughly cooked. A new order has been recently issued that no payment will be made in future for hogs fed on city garbage, whether it be cooked or not, so that owners feeding this material run considerable risk. It is often the case in large institutions where garbage is made, such as hospitals, hotels, restaurants, etc., that the rind and some of the fat adhering thereto are discarded before the meat is cooked and the refuse is thrown into the garbage can. It is believed that if this meat contains the germs of the disease, as is quite possible where the hogs come from a cholera-infected district, these germs remain virile and are likely to produce the disease in hogs which are fed on this material. If the owner sees fit to use the garbage and take the risk of loss he should, under all circumstances, have it thoroughly cooked before offering it to the pigs.

## Results of Steer Feeding at Weldwood.

Is there any money in feeding steers? This is a question which many feeders and would-be feeders debate without ceasing. At present prices we are sure that there is a little in fattening cattle for the man who feeds good stock and feeds it well. By well we mean a good ration economically compounded and judiciously distributed throughout the feeding period. There is very little in trying to finish common or poor cattle, and a man's time and feed are too valuable to waste on them. A careful study of the following account of steer-feeding operations at Weldwood this winter reveals some points which are worth noting, among which are: Good cattle are the only profitable class for the feeder. A fair estimate of the feeding propensities of an animal may be made from his make-up, type and conformation, but sometimes a likely-looking individual has a poor appetite and a steer without an appetite is a steer which makes little profit. After an animal is very well finished it is not generally profitable, if the market is at all good, to feed him on, as he will eat almost as much and make comparatively small gains. It pays to finish well, however, as highly-finished cattle command a premium on the market. In short the right kind of cattle, the right kind of feed and plenty of it, and the right degree of finish will place the returns on the right side of the ledger.

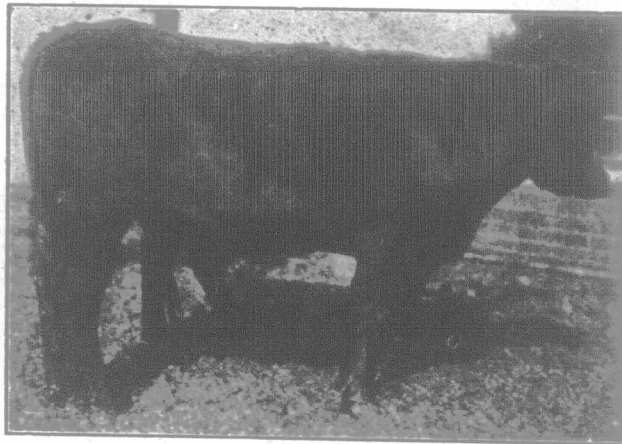
### WEIGHTS AND GAINS.

On May 22nd, 1913, five steers, three of them being Angus grades, and two Shorthorn grades, were purchased for Weldwood farm and placed on pasture. The price paid for these five cattle was \$42 per head, or \$210. They pastured on a rough, hilly, permanent pasture for six months, at the conclusion of which they were stabled, three in a loose box stall and two tied, and finishing was commenced.

On November 17th, a week after being placed in the stalls, these steers were weighed, it being the intention to carefully calculate gains and cost of feeding for the entire period. At the first weighing these steers totalled 4,950 pounds. On March 3rd they were delivered to the butcher and weighed off the farm scales, totalling 6,127 lbs., being a gain of 1,177 lbs. during the feeding period of three and one-half months. It must be remembered, however, that the cattle were weighed comparatively empty upon the day of sale, not being fed on that day. This means a gain of 235 2-5 lbs. per steer, or just a little over an average of 2.2 lbs. each per day, which is a very good gain for steers of this weight.

Some very good points, indeed, were brought out by the monthly weighing of the steers, and by keeping strict tab on feed and gains of the different individuals. Of the blacks the heaviest steer in the first weighing weighed 1,060 lbs. On December 18th, one month and one day after this steer, weighed at the same time in the day, tipped the scale at 1,200 lbs., just 140 lbs. more than at the first weighing, which is almost a phenomenal gain. The second best black weighed 1,030 lbs. on November 17th and on December 18th weighed 1,120 lbs., being a gain of 90 lbs., almost three lbs. per day. The lightest and poorest type of the Angus grades weighed 1,010 lbs. at the first weighing and 1,085 lbs. second weighing, a gain of 75 lbs. or about 2 1/2 pounds per day. The two Shorthorns were lighter steers, one weighed 930 lbs. at first and the

other 920 lbs. There was a very marked difference in the gains of these two steers, which brought out the point very clearly that it is rather a difficult matter to estimate by the look of a steer just how well he will feed. Different judges picked the lighter steer to be just as typey and perhaps a little better steer than his mate, but the scales told a different story. The heavier steer on second weighing balanced 1,055 lbs. or



The Heaviest Steer at the Beginning of Feeding.

a gain of 125 lbs., while the lighter one of the two only gained 35 lbs. This latter steer could not be induced to eat as much feed as he should have taken, and as both fed out of the same manger it is quite possible that the other steer, being a hardy fellow, helped himself to part of the poor feeder's rations.

We did not lay a great deal of importance upon the gains shown by the second weighing, as it is often the case when cattle are brought in late in the fall that they fill up rapidly on feed



The Heaviest Steer Finished.

and it is quite possible that the gains showed a little high, but the third weighing, made on January 17th, showed that the steers were doing well. The heaviest steer in the lot weighed 1,275 lbs. at this weighing, making a gain during the second month of 75 lbs. The second best steer, however, gained on his mate and was heavier by 90 lbs. than at the previous weighing, making a gain of 3 lbs. daily. The lightest steer

of the three Angus also did well, gaining 70 lbs. Of the two reds the heavier one more than maintained his lead on his mate. He just gained 75 lbs and tipped the scales at 1,130, while the poorer one only gained 65 pounds, which was better than during the first month.

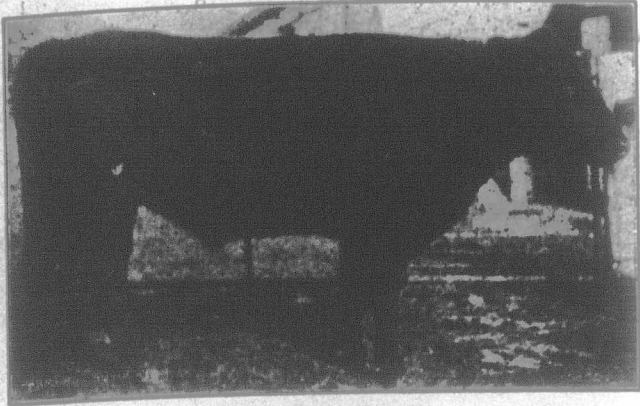
A fourth weighing was made February 17th after the steers had been in the stalls three months. The second heaviest steer of the blacks very nearly caught up to the best of the lot, their respective weights being 1,310 and 1,290 lbs., the best steer gaining only 35 lbs. while the second heaviest gained 80 lbs. The lightest steer of the three also made good gains, this month at 75 lbs. The heavier of the two reds weighed 1,200 lbs., a gain of 70 over the last previous weighing, while the poorer individual only gained 20 lbs., weighing 1,040. This latter steer was a poor feeder throughout, and kept the average of the others down considerably. He was a good, straight, sappy-looking steer, which one would have taken to have been capable of making 2 1/2 to 3 lbs. gain daily.

A few days after this weighing the cattle were sold to a local London butcher at eight cents per pound to be weighed off the farm scales, it being stipulated that they should not be fed the morning of delivery. The last and final weighing was made March 3rd, the day the steers left the farm. The heaviest steer then weighed 1,335 lbs., gaining in the 14 remaining days from the previous weighing only 25 lbs. The next best steer weighed 1,297 lbs., just 7 lbs. more than the previous weighing, while the lightest steer was 15 lbs. lighter, weighing only 1,215. Of the two reds the heavier was 10 lbs. lighter, weighing 1,190; while the light steer, which had made such poor gains all through the feeding period, gained in those 14 days just 50 lbs., and tipped the scale at 1,090 lbs.

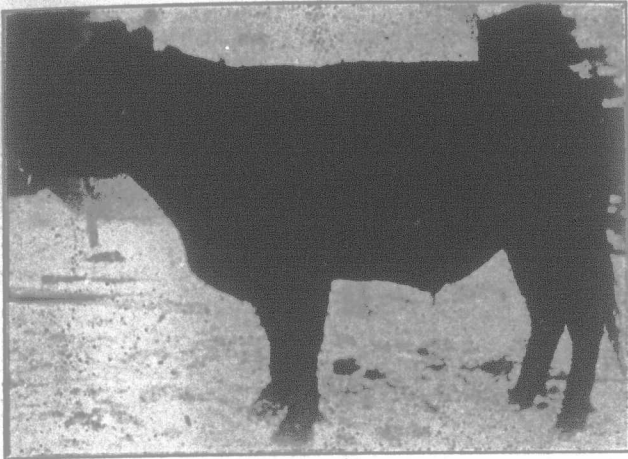
These figures are interesting from many viewpoints. The heaviest steer in the lot was recognized by those who saw him at the commencement of feeding period, as possibly the best proposition from a feeder's standpoint. Early in the feeding period he made the highest gains, but a higher degree of finish was reached on him than upon some of the others, and when nearing the finish the gains were much smaller and made at greater expense. The poor-feeding Shorthorn steer began to eat during the last two weeks he was fed, and consequently made first-class gains of over three lbs. per day during that time. As shown in the illustration, all these steers were of very good type, fairly low set, deep, thick fellows, with indications of good feeding qualities, however, none of them were of the extra top-notch class, they were just good farmer's cattle.

### COST OF FEEDING.

To show that there is a little money to be made by feeding the right class of animal account was kept of the feed which these cattle consumed. It was not all weighed out each day as fed, but a feed now and then was put on the scales and the whole averaged up, which brings us very, very close to the actual amount the animals got. One dollar per head per month was charged against the cattle for pasturing for the six months which they remained on grass. This made \$30. The five steers during the first month of the feeding period received 2 quarts of oat and barley chop twice per day, and about 1 1/2



The Second Heaviest Angus Steer at the Beginning of Finishing Period.



The Second Best Angus Finished.

This steer was a low-set, thick fellow, which made good gains.

lbs. of oil cake each. They also got 30 lbs. of silage divided into two feeds, morning and night, with 21 lbs. of pulped roots at noon, and about 5 lbs. of hay each once a day. After the first month the feed was increased to 3 quarts of chop three times daily, 1 1/2 lbs. of oil cake being maintained. The same amount of roots, silage and hay was given until the last month, when two feeds of hay of about 5 lbs. each were given in place of the one feed, which had been the rule up to that time. At this rate the cattle consumed, as nearly as we can get at it, 4,020 lbs. of chop (oats and barley), 663 lbs. of oil cake, 15,900 lbs. of silage, 11,130 lbs. of roots, and 3,400 lbs. of hay. Valuing the chop at \$1.15 per hundredweight, a fair market price, it would total \$46.23. The oil cake cost \$9.95, silage at \$3.00 a ton, \$23.85; roots at 6 cents per bushel, \$11.10; and hay at \$12.00 per ton, at the barn, \$20.40; being a total of \$141.53. To this was added the original cost of the cattle, \$210, making a total of \$351.53. Taking this total cost price from the \$490.16, which the cattle brought when sold at 8 cents per pound, leaves \$138.63 profit on the five head of steers, or \$27.72 per head. No mention was made of the labor involved in feeding the steers. The stable is a fairly handy one, and we take it that the manure made would more than balance the labor involved in feeding. Even if it would not quite balance there was a very good profit in feeding these cattle.

COMPARATIVE GAINS.

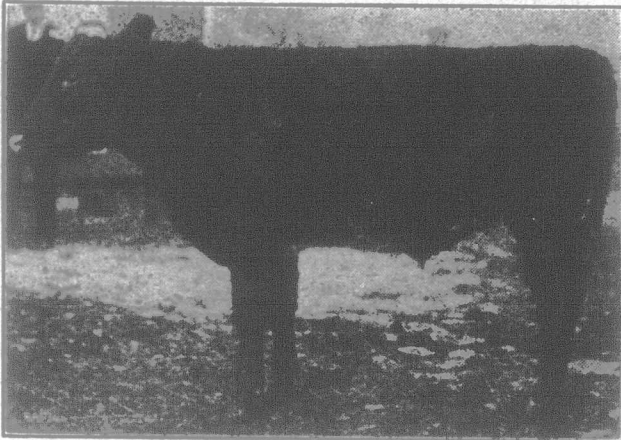
The total individual gains for the five steers during the 106 days they were fed were as follows: 275 lbs.; 267 lbs.; 260 lbs.; 205 lbs., and 170 lbs. Taking a look at these figures it will be noticed that three of the steers made an average gain throughout of 2.5 lbs. per day each, a fourth making very close to 2 lbs. per day, while the steer that did not do well only made 1.6 lbs. per day. There is a big difference between the gains made by the best two or three steers and this latter individual—approximately one lb. per day for the entire feeding period. A stable full of steers of the feeding calibre of this latter animal would not pay the feeder extra well in an average season. However, a reasonable profit was made even on this poor doer. He cost us \$42 and as he was fed the same as the others his feed cost us \$28.30, making a total cost for this steer of \$70.30. He brought at 8 cents per pound \$87.20, leaving a profit of \$16.90. This was small, however, compared with the profit from the best steers. Take for instance the heaviest steer in the bunch. He cost us the same as the poor steer \$70.30, as the steers were bought by the dollar at \$42 each, his selling price was \$106.80, leaving a profit of \$36.50, or \$19.60 more than the profit in the case of the poorest steer.

These figures show just what may be done with good average feeding cattle under average farm conditions. The cattle were not pampered in any way, were not carried regularly, as will be seen by the illustrations, and were given only ordinary attention outside of liberal feeding. It may be that some would criticise the com-

paratively heavy feeding at the beginning of the finishing period, but readers must remember that these were short-keep steers, and it was necessary to put them on the market in order to make the best profits at the earliest possible time. The ration fed was a rather strong one but it produced results. We have given the figures of the good and bad steers, and hope to be able in the future to carry on several other feeding experiments. They are scarcely experiments, but might be considered as good farm practice in that account is kept of the feed consumed and the total balanced up at the end of the season to show results, whether they be good or bad.

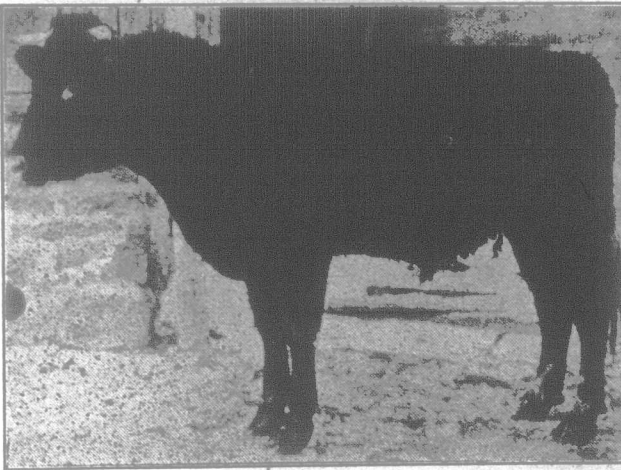
When to Buy Feeders.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has always advised those who buy cattle to feed to make their selections early in the season. From our work with the five steers at Weldwood it would seem that where a man can get pasture at a reasonable rate, or has some rough land of his own upon which he can place the cattle it would pay far better to buy the steers in the spring, than in the fall, when almost everyone who buys cattle to feed is on the lookout for something good in the feeder line. Last November when our steers went into the stable good feeders weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds were quoted on the Toronto market as being worth from \$6.25 to \$7.00



A Straight Steer.

This steer made the poorest gains of the lot. Photo before finishing.



The Steer that Made Poorest Gains Finished.

per hundredweight. These steers weighed 4,950 pounds when placed in the stalls. At 7c. per pound, the market top, they would have cost \$346.50; at 6 1/2c. per pound, a fair average price, the cost would have been \$321.75, or at 6c. per pound, which was low at the time, the cost would have been \$297.00. Some may claim, however, that these steers would not have brought Toronto price; but place them down at the low level for last fall of 5 1/2c. per pound, and at that figure the cost would have been \$272.25. Now, these five steers were purchased in May, after having run to a straw stack all winter. They showed indications of being good feeders, were not in high condition by any means, but cost only \$210.00. Thirty dollars covered their pasture for the summer, making the total cost to the beginning of the feeding period \$240.00.

Valuing the cattle at 5 1/2c. per pound, which was altogether too low according to market prices, \$32.25 were saved by buying in the spring and feeding throughout the summer, or at the top market price of 7c. per pound, \$106.50 were saved. If they were valued at 6c., the saving was \$57.00, and at 6 1/2c., which was a fair price at the time, the saving was \$81.75.

Of course, the market last fall was a trifle exceptional, due to the removal of the United States tariff, but we look for high prices and an extra keen demand during the coming years for stocker and feeder cattle, and this demand is likely to be, as heretofore, greatly augmented,

during the month or six weeks directly preceding the time the greater number of cattle go to the stalls in the fall to be finished.

All things considered, where it is possible for a man to get pasture at a reasonable rate and to buy the cattle in the spring soon after grass comes it would seem from this experience that profits would be larger by buying early.

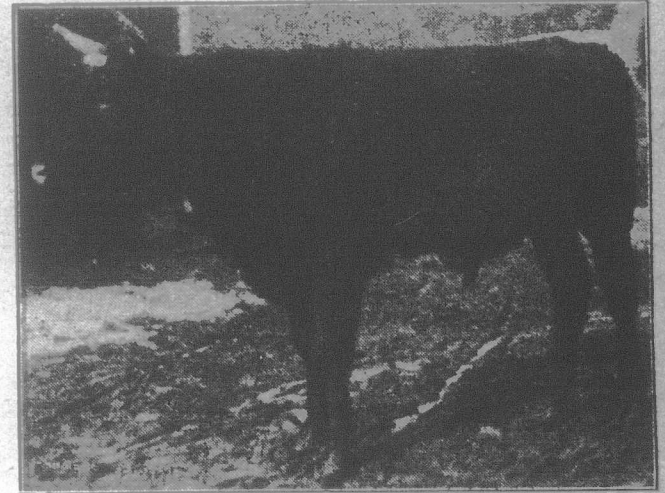
Stockers and feeders at the present time are in keen demand, but there is often a slackening during the spring season and feeders should take advantage of this time of slow sale and get their cattle for the following winter. Not all are situated so that they can operate on this basis. Pasture is essential; but where this can be procured and the cattle are available we would have no hesitancy in advising buying as early as possible—the spring preferred.

Hog Cholera.

The prevalence of hog cholera in the United States and the frequent occurrence throughout Canada necessitates every farmer or raiser of hogs to be on the lookout for this contagious and destructive disease. Almost every year some locality is visited by a slight epidemic of this disease, but owing to the enforcement of the laws of the country it is usually successfully stamped out and no foothold has yet been gained in any part of Canada. Yet there are so many diseases among hogs the symptoms of which are in some respects similar to those of hog cholera that the farmer should have an intimate acquaintance with the symptoms of this disease.

Vaccine is prepared and in most cases it is efficient, but the expense and the difficulty in procuring it render it not a very satisfactory way of meeting or fighting the disease. The most rational and successful methods are displayed in cleanliness and sanitation about the building and pens. It is absurd to think that any conditions may exist that are convenient to the feeder and that he may meet at once any disease by some especially prepared concoction of a druggist.

Symptoms.—The early symptoms are not characteristic of the disease and may not enable a definite opinion to be formed. The hog loses his appetite partly or altogether, is sluggish, disinclined to move, and if compelled to do so, coughs. These symptoms occurring among hogs in the vicinity of an outbreak of cholera should be viewed with suspicion. The sick hogs become thin and weak, walking with a staggering gait, especially with the hind legs. Hogs may die in a few days before they have had time to lose much flesh. The skin frequently becomes red in patches, the color turning deeper and more purple as the disease advances. These patches usually occur inside the legs under the body or behind the ears, but they may be seen anywhere. The eyes discharge a mucous secretion and the lids may be gummed together by it. The bowels are generally loose and a profuse diarrhoea may



A Good Type, the Better of the Two Shorthorns Before Finishing.



The Lightest Angus Steer Before Finishing.

occur, although in some cases there may be constipation.

The sick hog generally goes off by himself and is found lying in a quiet corner of the pen. If compelled to get up he does so unwillingly. He stands with his back arched and his belly drawn up or moves in a weak, staggering manner and may fall over. All these symptoms are not always in evidence, but a few of them are always present, and it is not necessary for the owner of the hogs to decide himself; there are local veterinary inspectors whose duty it is to inspect the suspicious herds and report to the Department at Ottawa.

It is the duty by law for everyone having swine to study these conditions carefully and if they fail to report such suspicious cases it may be considered a violation of the law, for which they may be prosecuted, and in case the hogs must be destroyed compensation may be withheld from them.

The spreading of the disease occurs whenever the germs from a diseased hog gain access to the healthy one and this takes place in many different ways. Actual contact of the healthy and diseased hogs is a sure way to spread the disease, but it can be conveyed in many different ways. The diseased hog gives off the germs of the disease in his urine and manure and thus distributes infectious matter throughout the pen, pasture or railroad car in which he is going to market.

Another way infection is carried is upon the feet of men or animals, including birds. Curious neighbors wishing to see what hog cholera looks like may easily take the infection home to their hogs on their boots or clothing; wandering dogs may also act as carriers and the common domestic pigeons may feed in an infected pen and fly to some neighbor's farm carrying the infection on their feet.

The feeding of uncooked garbage and swill containing scraps of pork or bacon rind in the raw state is condemned, as in some cases hogs are butchered at slaughter houses and they may have been contracting the disease and yet not advanced enough to show the disease upon a post mortem examination. It is then in the incubation stage, but the diseased germs will spread as effectively as though it had been detected by the inspector.

Streams which find their source in farms or which flow through farms where the disease exists are instrumental in conveying the germs to healthy herds of swine, and the water supply in affected areas should come from deep wells or sources which cannot be subject to contagion.

## FARM.

### Farm Engineering.

#### DISPOSAL OF HOUSE SEWAGE BY SEPTIC TANK.

The most practical method yet devised for the disposal of house sewage without troublesome care and constant attendance, is the septic tank method. It depends for its value upon the action of certain bacteria already present in the sewage. The conditions are made best for the growth and work of these bacteria, and they are permitted to liquify and destroy the solid matter in the sewage. After their action, the liquified remainder is disposed of readily on any farm without giving cause for offense.

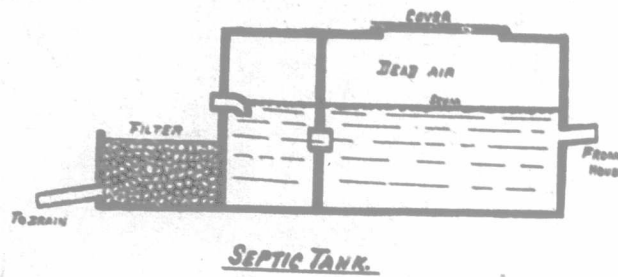
The bacteria utilized are of two kinds. Those known as anaerobic thrive and grow in darkness. They are permitted to get in their work on the sewage as it first comes from the house, being led into a tightly-covered water-tight, underground tank and permitted to remain there undisturbed for twenty-four hours. At the expiration of this time it is entirely liquid, and may be led over a filter-bed of gravel or a well-drained portion of trenches. Here the other variety of bacteria, called aerobic, assisted by the oxygen of the air, transform the murky liquid into a perfectly harmless substance which may be permitted to flow over the surface of the lard or may be discharged into a stream without any danger whatever of contamination.

One of the best forms for the septic tank to take is that shown in the illustration. It consists mainly of a concrete tank or box three feet wide, eight feet long and five feet deep. Two feet from one end is placed a partition which is perforated at a number of points in order that the liquified sewage may pass through without agitation of the whole of the contents. The inlet pipe must be below the level of the sewage as it stands in the tank, and the perforations spoken of should be about on the same level. It requires some time for the tank to get to working in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, but after a little while a thick scum forms on the top and must not be disturbed or broken up. That is the main reason why the inlet pipe must be below the surface.

There is a hole left closed with a removable cover in the top of the main chamber in order

that the settlings at the bottom may be removed if found necessary after a few years' use. Under no other circumstances should the contents be disturbed. The tank should remain full up to a certain height at all times, this height being such that all sewage will remain in the tank about twenty-four hours or slightly longer. By placing an outlet leading to the filter bed at the right height, it may act as an overflow for the liquid, thus doing away with any necessity for watching and operating a valve.

The filter bed consists of another concrete box filled with stones in order that the liquified sewage may trickle over it, coming in contact with the oxygen of the air and allowing the aerobic bacteria to render the fluid harmless. From the bottom of this filter bed the purified sewage may be discharged to any convenient place. The usual



way is to let it pass off through a tile drain set with open joints. The filter bed should be well exposed to air and light. The sewage when flowing from the bed should be clear, free from odor, and should not contain any poisonous or otherwise harmful matter.

The essential thing is to understand the simple theory of bacterial action which lies back of the septic process. If that is once firmly grasped, the details of tank building may be widely altered to meet particular needs. One very successful modification of this scheme which has now been in use for several years, consists of simply the first tank spoken of above, with no partition in it, but simply an overflow arranged at the proper height to empty into a number of tile drains laid out in the form of a net work around the tank and about a foot beneath the ground. In this way the bacteria in the upper soil layers do the final work of purification.

Nova Scotia.

R. P. CLARKSON.

### In the Spring.

By Peter McArthur.

Just now we hardly know whether winter is coming or going. A couple of mild days tempted us to tap the sugar bush—those who keep count say that we tapped ninety-nine trees and ever since we have been kept indoors by a raging blizzard. March came in like a lion all right and if it is going to go out like a lamb the lamb had better keep away until the weather map clears. Speaking of the weather map reminds me that we were induced to tap by the fact that the weather bulletins reported mild weather over the whole Dominion. There was not a storm or disturbance of any kind in sight. It seemed probable that we should have a few days of fine weather before a change came, but in a few hours we were back in the middle of winter. The only way I can account for this is that the storm came from some quarter from which we do not have reports. Apparently it came from the south, for it began with a strong south wind. Is it possible that our Weather Bureau does not enjoy reciprocity with the Weather Bureau of the United States? That would be carrying patriotism and protection to a point that should satisfy the wildest enthusiast. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, the laws of Nature cannot be interfered with as readily as the laws of trade and commerce and there is no way of preventing a Yankee storm from dumping its surplus snow and cold and wind on Canada. We cannot stop this sort of thing, but we should have due warning of the approach of storms from the south. I cannot think of an industry that would be seriously affected by the fullest and freest reciprocity between the Weather Bureaus. Still I am willing to be set right if anyone has more light on the subject.

I find that some recent remarks about political corruption and "Indirect Benefits" have roused the political sensibilities of some readers of "The Advocate." As I had no intention of offending or pleasing the members of either party my conscience is quite clear in the matter and as there is an important school of medicine which teaches that "Like cures like" I can perhaps straighten out the difficulty by talking a little more on these subjects. Dr. Rainsford, whose remarks, I quoted, seems to think that the cure for bad politics is more politics and he advised everyone to get into the fight. No advice could be better. The reason there is so much

corruption in politics is because all political work is left in the hands of a few people, too many of whom are working for their own advancement rather than for the public good. If everyone took an intelligent interest in politics and took an active part in the campaigns, corruption would be impossible, for the sum of public opinion is against that sort of thing. It seems useless to talk of organizing a third party. The parties we have are all right if their supporters would only get at them and give them a thorough spring cleaning. Both advocate principles that are necessary for the proper government of the country, though these are constantly lost sight of in the mad scramble for place and power. The basic principle of the Conservative party, according to the encyclopedia I am in the habit of consulting, is an opposition to changes in public institutions that are doing their work honestly and effectively. There are times when that policy should appeal to every right-thinking man. When everything is going on satisfactorily and all the people are enjoying equal rights we should be slow to adopt changes that will have the effect of disturbing the business of the country. On the other hand, the Liberal party, according to this encyclopedia, is fundamentally in favor of progressive movements and reforms. This also is excellent and at the right times should enlist the support of all public-spirited men. There are times when public institutions fail to serve the country as they should and they should be replaced by others that are up-to-date. As far as their basic principles are concerned, both political parties are sound and worthy of support—at the proper times. The difficulty is that a majority of the sovereign voters hold that if a man belongs to a party once he must belong to it forever. This shows that they have no understanding of why they were given votes or of the value of their votes in governing the country. If the voters would only exercise their rights as free men and support the party whose principles are in the best interests of the country at the time and see to it that the party they supported rendered the services for which it was elected to office we would have little reason to complain of politics or politicians. But the trouble is that both parties often forget the principles for which they are supposed to stand and regard an election as a time when they are to win office at any price.

As matters stand at present, I do not think that any man should be asked to desert the party to which his inclination leads him, but he should see to it that his party lives up to its principles and that those principles are the ones needed at the time for the proper government of the country. Instead of wasting his time trying to reform the other party he should try to reform his own. In doing this all he will have to do is to find out all that the other party is doing wrong and then look for the same kind of crookedness in his own party—and he will find it. One of the best things that could happen at the present time, when redistribution is at hand and another election not more than a couple of years off, would be to have a thorough organization of both parties that would bring to the front the best views of both and that would discountenance the work of the "gumshoe" men. Political corruption of the kind that is fostered by the selfish interests that are working for favors and privileges is due to lack of organization rather than to organization. If the honest men of both parties were properly organized there would be no chance for a handful of skilled workers throwing an election to suit the ambitions of unscrupulous leaders. It would also be a hopeful sign if Young Liberal and Young Conservative Clubs were organized for the open and free discussion of public questions. The great trouble with many such organizations is that they are dominated by old and case-hardened party workers who promote them for the purpose of raising a new generation of blind partisans.

If the average man honestly reviews his political activities he will usually find that he has been cheated by his own party oftener than he has been defeated by the other party. Also, if he reviews the course of his party in the light of the basic principles which it is supposed to stand for, he will find that it has been both Conservative and Liberal according to the needs of time-serving leaders. Political history shows that no consistent thinking man can live his whole life, without supporting both political doctrines at different times. The men who support one party, right or wrong, are the ones who make political trickery possible and profitable. Shifty leaders will not hesitate to change their views when they see something to be gained if they have a slavish following of men who can be depended on to vote for them no matter what they do. The intelligent thing for the sovereign voter to do is to do the changing himself, when he feels that a consideration of the facts makes a change advisable.

**A Manure Platform.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A manure platform on which to dump the manure until such time as it can be drawn to the field is the latest thing to save labor on the farm. The usual method is to wheel the manure out and dump it on the ground or to dump it in the manure spreader direct from the elevated carrier.

The disadvantage of the ordinary carrier method is that it necessitates leaving the spreader out in all kinds of weather and in a short time it is of little or no value. Dumping the manure on the ground only means having to lift it up into the spreader or wagon again when you want to draw it to the field and it is this that the platform is built to overcome.

The platform should be built at least 20 feet square, of good heavy plank, and with a projecting edge in order that the wagon may be drawn up close and the manure shoved off into it. In cleaning the stables it would be only necessary to run a plank from the stable door to the platform and to run the wheelbarrow up this instead of straight out on the ground and if a litter carrier is used the program is still simple.

The advantages of such a platform are many more than it would seem at first glance. It keeps the manure up out of the way of the cattle and hogs. Makes easier hauling and easier loading. Saves the spreader or wagon from the destructive forces of the elements and makes a cleaner, neater barnyard. It will be understood, of course, that the platform would only be of great value during the warmer months, when it could be cleaned often and the manure would not freeze.

J. C. INMAN.

Elgin Co., Ont.

**Our Insurance Companies.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A question arises in my mind from time to time, viz., Are our insurance companies doing all they should to keep down expense, or, in other words, are they doing all they can to reduce the cost to the insured? I am quite ready to admit that the men that form the different directorates are quite equal in intelligence to the rank and file of men in other walks of life, but I think that men who accept such responsible positions should be always on the alert to find ways and means to build up their company in general proficiency, and at the same time reduce if possible the cost to their policy holders. On the contrary they too often get into a fixed channel or groove, or, in other words, they become satisfied to let well enough alone. I don't think any board of management should ever come to that conclusion, because, advance should be their motto, and there is always room for improvement along every line. I just wish to touch one line at this time, along which I think insurance companies have been lax, viz., in equipping their companies against the dangers of electricity. So far as I know nothing worth while has been done by our Ontario companies along those lines. Prof. W. H. Day, of Guelph, has spent a great deal of time and energy, and has done a splendid work in gathering facts throughout Iowa, Michigan and Ontario, which facts go to show that efficient lightning rods properly installed are almost absolute protection against fire by lightning. While this is perhaps the most economical source of getting statistics from the United States, why should the valuable time of a professor be used up in gathering statistics in our own country, that the managers of our different insurance companies should be gathering from year to year and reporting to the annual convention of the Underwriters' Association? Personally I am glad Prof. Day has done this work, because the insurance companies have failed to do it. Now is there any good reason why every insurance company shouldn't know what per cent. of their risks are rodded, and shouldn't know exactly what per cent. of their losses by lightning were rodded, and if a rodded building is burned by lightning they should also endeavor to find out where the defect was whether it was insufficient grounding, defective rods, or an ungrounded windmill, or any other reason? There is no good reason for going along in the same old way and paying for valuable property burned by lightning, while telephone companies, telegraph companies, electrical power companies and the British navy all succeeded in a great measure to provide prevention against loss by lightning, while some of the protection supplied is admittedly not efficient. For instance, we must admit that a telephone or telegraph pole that is in the ground only three to five feet with a ground wire to the bottom is not very apt to be in moist earth at all times, which is necessary to guarantee the best protection and yet we find it is a rare thing to see a pole shattered with lightning; even under those conditions years ago before the poles were grounded it was a common thing to see a half dozen or more poles in one string badly

shattered. There is no doubt just as satisfactory protection can be provided for buildings as for poles, etc.

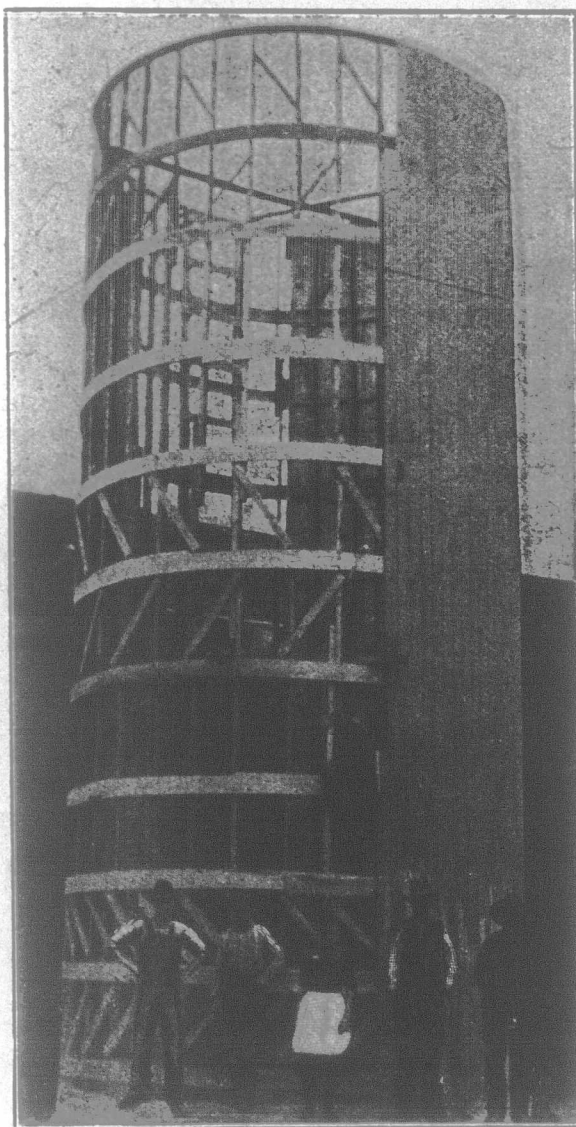
There still seem to be many who are prejudiced against lightning rods. Now, while there may be nothing wrong about looking upon any new move with an eye of suspicion, just as soon as facts are forthcoming, as in the question under discussion, there is no place left for prejudice. To my mind the proof is here that lightning rods properly installed are almost absolute protection, and it is the duty of every insurance company to see that every risk they carry is properly protected with lightning rods, thereby materially reducing the amount of their assessments. I think they should even include the grounding of wire fences and thereby reduce the risks of live stock while in the fields. Some may argue that we are getting risks carried at about 17 cents per \$100.00 annually, and say what better do you want than that? While we must admit that is not unreasonable, yet if it is possible to reduce it to 10 cents or 12 cents per \$100.00 (which I believe is quite possible) and at the same time save property to the insured it would certainly be a very forward step. What company in Ontario will be the first to take that step?

Middlesex Co., Ont.

R. H. HARDING.

**A New Type of Silo.**

In this issue there is illustrated a type of silo which will be new to most of our readers. This particular silo is 38 feet high and 13 feet in diameter, and was built by James Robson, of Oxford County for the comparatively small sum of \$150. The method of construction is rather unique to those who are not familiar with such a silo. The outside is hemlock, tongued and grooved lumber, and bands to which this is nailed are half-inch elm, six inches wide. These are placed around the outside of 2 x 4 scantling



A Silo that is Different.

which are used as the studding, and the inside of the entire silo is lathed and plastered with a cement plaster. The lath used were of elm cut in strips 12 feet long. This construction allows of a five-inch air space between the outside hemlock sheathing and inside cement plaster. The bands of elm are placed about two feet at the bottom, and from three to four feet apart at the top. Besides the cement used in plastering five bushels of lime and one-half bushel of hair were required. The plaster when finished is about one-half inch thick. The studding, as shown in the illustration, is lapped one length upon another and is placed 14 inches apart from centre to centre.

The entire plastering of the inside cost a little over \$15. To do it a platform was hung from the top of the silo with ropes and lowered as required, the plaster being pulled up with ropes and pulleys with a large pail. It will also

be noted in the illustration that bracing with 2 x 4 scantling is done at the bottom and about the centre of the silo. This makes a cheap silo, and one in which silage has kept the past winter in first-class condition. While a little frost gets into the silage not nearly so much has been found therein as where silage is kept in an ordinary stave silo or in a cement silo. The elm bands are doubled and joints broken so that the whole makes a very strong silo, and Mr. Robson stated that if the building should blow down he believed it would remain intact, as all the staves are nailed securely to the elm bands. This silo sits on a cement foundation eight feet deep.

Several similar silos were mentioned by Mr. Robson, among which was one 55 feet high and 14 feet in diameter, which has been filled six times and is still giving the best of satisfaction. It might be worth while for some of our readers contemplating building a silo to look further into this type of building. It is advisable to have the outside sheathing cut quite narrow, so that if the lumber happens to be green shrinkage will not be great enough to draw the tongues from the grooves. Any silo information is read with interest by the clientele of "The Farmer's Advocate," as silos and silage are live topics during this progressive age.

**An Expensive and Burdensome Movement.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

By chance I came across a copy of a recent issue of your paper containing an article on the military menace of Canada, and I wish to express my appreciation of the importance of this article, not only because of its sweet reasonableness, but because of its value as voicing the conscience of the agricultural community whose convictions on this problem are most to be trusted. It is my opinion that the inner convictions of the great majority, not only of the farmers of Canada, but of the laboring classes, are absolutely opposed to the military madness that is overtaking a certain section of our people. The difficulty is that this conviction has not hitherto found frank and free expression, because of the fear that the cry of disloyalty will be raised against those who are opposed to making this country a military camp.

Let the people of Canada not deceive themselves. This propaganda to bring Canada under the domination of a military caste is going to prove a most expensive and burdensome movement for our country, and the danger is that as the numbers of those interested in the trade of war increase, so their sinister influence in the legislation of the country grows. When men like Sir John Macdonald, George Brown and Sir George E. Cartier—statesmen who represented both political parties and both races in this country—bluntly and courageously refused to embark this young nation on a career of militarism at the solicitation of the Imperial Government, it is time for men of this generation to weigh well the consequences of departing from the statesmanship and the spirit in which the Canadian Confederation was founded. The average annual expenditure on militia and defence that ruled until the time of Sir John Macdonald's death has been exceeded in recent years by a total of over sixty-two million dollars, and this ratio of excess cost is rising each year.

C. WEST.

**Whither Shall the Young Man Go?**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

So much has been said on the young men leaving the farm for the city that it would almost seem as if they should all stay on the farm. Now, I think as Robby Burns says: "O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us, to see ourselves as ithers see us," it would prevent many grievous mistakes on the part of young men choosing their life's occupation. In setting out let him take a retrospective view of what his capabilities are and what he is adapted for, then choose accordingly. A Gladstone should not spend his life behind the plow nor a Lincoln splitting rails, yet there are so many misfits in the professions and the different occupations of life that point directly to a wrong choice. It is the case of a round tenant to fit a square mortise. If we look around at the men who have left the farm for the city we find some occupying and filling with satisfaction the highest and noblest positions in the world, others filling positions of honor and trust with credit to themselves, while others have gone down to the depths of degradation and ruin. Perhaps for the average men reared on the farm they are better adapted to the farm than anything else, if so, why not choose that? With ordinary intelligence and industry they can make an honest, comfortable and respectable living. There is freedom, there is variety of labor, what a wonderful field for admiration in the development of the natural resources of the soil and the animal kingdom, the cultivation of

flowers, fruit, grain and grass, combined with the rearing of fine specimens of animals in any class your fancy directs. The farm makes a good home.  
Oxford Co., Ont.

FARMER.

### Do Lanterns Explode?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
Lantern explosions, as they are called, burn many barns, and nearly every person accepts this idea without question. Do lanterns really explode? This I doubt. In all my experience I have not seen one explosion. I have known a cow to kick a lantern which burst into flame, also being knocked over and lying on its side and having to be thrown out to save having a worse conflagration. I have examined and enquired into explosions wherever I happened to be, and upon no occasion have I found the cause of fire, as supposed, by lantern exploding. In all cases there had been an accumulation of soot and charcoal until the draft had been materially checked, and consequently the light or wick was turned up higher, so that in many cases there had been a sudden entrance of pure air to the flame, which at once brightened up firing the oily saturated charcoal, which quickly spread the flame outside of the lantern, and in the usual phrase, "the lantern exploded."

I do not say that some kinds of coal oil will not under certain circumstances explode, but all must be up to a certain flash test, and consequently will not explode until heated to a certain point.

Under ordinary circumstances if a lantern draws properly and is cleaned daily from all charcoal and oily-saturated soot, there is no danger of explosion, nor yet of fire, for if the lantern is kicked to pieces by a timid cow it will at once go out, and in most cases even when overturned (unless the wick has been turned up too high) will usually go out or be all right again when tipped up, but will neither explode nor flare up into a blaze within the time taken for an active man or woman to lift up.

Keep the lanterns scrupulously clean. See that the hired man understands this and performs the daily cleaning of glass and burner, as if it were intended to be set in the parlor, and if the attendant does not light his pipe in the barn nor light the lantern where there is danger, you may be reasonably assured that there will be none of the so-called explosions to blame for the burning of your barn.

Bruce Co., Ont.

WM. WELSH.

### Getting the Profit.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
"See that man walking past? I pay him thirty-five dollars a day for looking this concern over to find out where the leaks are and showing how to stop them, and to show us how we can do better." I confess I gasped when a manufacturer gave me this bit of information. "What do you do it for?" I queried when I got breath. "Because it pays," came the answer. "We're out for profits and not for glory." As I got back to the country I wondered why our country people didn't spend more money for the real thing in usable knowledge actually applied to our farm conditions. We have the knowledge and we have the farms, but for some reason we don't get the knowledge applied to the field and the byre and the market.

The business man to whom I referred is a veteran in his line. Every year he has a balance on the right side of his ledger, but he sees clearly that he is as yet but eating the crumbs of the feast of business success.

In other words, would it not pay some of our farmers to employ an expert to go over their holdings and to help them to better things? I am sure that it would. Twenty-five years ago the efficiency expert in business would have been laughed at. When the guffaws had subsided we should have heard, "It's experience that counts." Practical men to-day will say this, "It's experience understood and applied that counts."

There has been no end of talk for the farmer's alleged benefit. Advice deluges the agriculturist as with an inky cataract, but the farmer wants not only a demonstration of what others are doing, but he needs someone, in whom he has confidence, to go over his farm with him and from whom he may learn. Better still, each farmer should be his own expert in matters of this kind. The late Simpson Rennie said that it would pay any farmer to spend half a day a week walking over his premises with his hands in his pockets, acting as his own expert. Not till one commences to inquire will it dawn upon him how few farmers really know their sources of gain or loss. For instance, relatively few weigh their cattle to be fattened, or keep account of the feed supplied till they walk off the farm. Still fewer know the gain or loss made from individuals in the herd. The same is true of hogs and horses, and of the dairy herd. Let any reader apply this to his own case and let him make casual inquiries of his fellow farmers for a month or so, and he will have considerable nutcracking

on hand. Farming is a fine combination of science and art, and business, and gumption. The man who will continue to make a success of it must have expert knowledge in abundance and apply it, and never lie back in the collar till he makes his plan work out. This is the way of business and science and art, and farming is no exception to it.

There is a little breathing space still between now and seeding. Can it be spent better than in looking things over, and so adjusting them that every effort may prove effective? No mechanic works without his blue prints, and no farmer can afford to face his summer's work without plans—plans that are set down in black and white.

York Co., Ont.

W. D.

### The Value of the Seed Control Act.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There are large numbers of farmers who have not as yet informed themselves with regard to the protection the Seed Control Act gives them in the purchase of their seed, so that they may at least secure pure vital seed. Every year farmers buy thousands of bushels of seed grain. They secure their seed either from a neighbor, through a friend who may live in another part of the country, or from a wholesale or retail dealer. Not a little of the seed oats used in some localities is brought from the West by farmers, flour and feed merchants, or liverymen, and looking very good, they may or may not be cleaned through a fanning mill and used as seed. A farmer who is not a judge of pure vital seed may often get fooled from the standpoint of purity and germination in buying such seed. In purchasing seed grain of any kind from any such dealers as those who may be handling seeds which they have not grown on their own place, the purchaser should look for the information that should be plainly marked on the seed package so offered for sale, which should state what noxious weed seeds may be present, if there are more than one of them to the pound, and what the germination is, if through frost or heat causing mustiness, etc., its germination falls short of two-thirds of the standard fixed for the germination of farm seeds. All this information may be had by applying to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, for a copy of the Seed Control Act of 1911. When there is so much danger even with the law enforced, of farmers getting some bad weeds in their seeds, one would think they would avail themselves of so much machinery as is provided to protect themselves against this loss and harm. In many cases they do not. Not being judges themselves they will take the dealer's word that the seed is so and so, and will not even take the trouble to get the information verified, which is by law required to be put on the package from which they buy the seed, or from a label securely attached to the package which should give at least the kind of seed it is, and the grade, whether it is extra No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3, in the case of the small bulk seeds. On most of the bags sent out from the seed houses now the test number is put on the bags, and that could be copied off and sent along with the sample of seed which is carried free by the mail service, and the work of analysis is done free of charge by the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, where the samples may be sent for testing.

Can you imagine a farmer who knew the false flax plant actually sowing ten per cent false flax seed in some timothy he had purchased from a neighbor because he could get it a little cheaper than from a dealer, which was legitimate, of course, provided the neighbor had known it was within the requirements of the law to sell it for seeding purposes in Canada? The farmer who sold that seed was liable, under the law, to a fine, and so is every farmer in the land who sells for seeding purposes any quantity of seed that will not grade No. 3 in red clover, timothy, alsike and alfalfa.

Should any farmer desire to sell his neighbor a lower grade of seed than No. 3, when in the case of red clover for instance, 400 weed seeds to the oz., of which 80 might be noxious, would mean one-half per cent or 6,400 weed seeds per pound. It would be easy to figure out what the consequence would be in poisoning an acre of land at this rate. Now suppose the 80 noxious seeds were Bladder Campion. Can you imagine the trouble that might afterwards arise? It may be safely said that this year farmers will have the opportunity of buying the cleanest and most vital seed it has been their privilege to buy for some years. This was largely owing to the favorable season last summer for growth and maturity. The prevalent weeds which usually grow and contaminate the seeds with which they are associated, did not flourish as well as usual last year in the seed-producing centres. This coupled with more vigilance on the part of seed growers to eliminate the weeds in the crop before harvesting, and the good cleaning facilities accounts for the improvement. Let no producer of seed take this as an assurance that the seed he buys is all-O. K. Make assurance doubly sure

by a close inspection of all seeds used upon the farm. Be sure of their vitality as well as of their purity.

T. G. RAYNOR.

### Hardy Strains of Alfalfa.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Is there anything in the fact that one strain of alfalfa is better than another for certain districts? Should stress be laid on the fact that northern-grown alfalfa seed is the best for Canadian conditions? Our several experimental stations in Canada say that there is a very marked difference in the strains of seed they have tried. Prof. C. A. Zavitz, who is acknowledged to be one of our best authorities on alfalfa growing in Ontario, lays great stress on two strains, viz., Ontario Variegated and Grimm's Alfalfa for the Guelph district. Is it safe then to take these results as a fair criterion for the rest of the Province? Perhaps a few observations made last spring and summer may act as side lights on this very important question.

The educational propaganda in favor of alfalfa growing has led to the sale of bushels of seed now where only pounds were sold a few years ago. To meet this demand seed was brought into this country from all possible sources by our seed merchants. To them seed was seed, and the demand warranted bringing it from all countries where the seed was produced, no matter whether it was northern-grown or southern-grown. With what results? Last year, in many parts the alfalfa crop was practically wiped out by spring frosts. Not only that, but foreign weeds have been introduced, such as the rocket, Russian thistle, dodder and the cone flower, and they have caused more or less trouble.

Some four or five years ago while A. C. Campbell was in charge of the District Representative work in Morrisburg, Dundas Co., he sowed some Ontario Variegated seed on his experimental plots, with the result that a good crop was harvested from them last summer when scarcely a farmer in the whole country-side had either red clover or alfalfa to tell the tale. The conditions were not exceptional other than perhaps the land was underdrained.

A visit during the summer to the plots of Macdonald College, St. Anne, Que., clearly demonstrated the hardness of Grimm's Alfalfa as it seemed to be the only variety that was able to stand the severe test there, either in the rows where it had been cultivated with many other varieties, or on acre plots where it maintained easily three-quarters of a stand.

Perhaps the most striking evidence was seen in a plot of about four acres in the vicinity of Hamilton. A farmer had bought for the best a bushel of alfalfa seed costing him \$12.00. This he sowed on a more or less rolling piece of clay-loam soil. He lacked enough of this seed to finish out the piece, and supplemented it by getting seven pounds of seed from a neighbor to sow the half acre left. This seed was home-grown, and proved to have considerable Ontario Variegated seed in it. In finishing he sowed one width of the drill right along the whole length of the strip as a head land. This was in the spring of 1912. The seeds all grew well the first season, and even last spring the appearance was for a good stand and a heavy crop. When the first growth was about ready to cut, imagine the farmer's surprise at finding the most of his crop to be white clover. The bushel of seed bought through his store keeper proved not hardy enough to stand the strain of last spring, and killed out except here and there where some second growth appeared on clay knolls. On a clayey side hill about one-quarter of an acre seemed to be quite thick enough. Every six inches square about could be seen the stubble of a sweet clover plant which appeared to be entirely dead, the result of cutting it at a very dry time and burning the growth on the stubble. On the half acre sown with local-grown seed and on the strip down through the middle of the field there was a good cut of second-growth alfalfa just starting to bloom, where he had cut at the rate of two tons per acre at the first cutting. Only in a few low spots was there any indication of winter killing where the Ontario Variegated had been sown.

Some nine years ago I got some alfalfa seed grown in the Grand River Valley and had six acres sown with it. With the exception of a few spots in the piece which are like small basins for holding surface water, and where the alfalfa was killed out, the crop last June was better than ever. It may be some years when the season will be as hard on alfalfa as it was last spring. The less hardy strains may do for these years. It seems to me, however, that as soon as the seed of Ontario Variegated or Grimm's can be obtained, it will pay to get it even if the prices they are asking for these strains of seed seem to be prohibitive. In the meantime some other hardy strains may be evolved. Experimental stations are working on them now. Watch results.

T. G. R.

**Seeding Clover on Wheat.**

Experience has proven that one of the best nurse crops for red clover is fall wheat and a large number of the successful clover growers, both for hay and for seed, do their seeding down in the spring on their fall wheat. It is generally preferred to wait as late in March as possible, and sow the seed on top of a light snowfall, or possibly on the snow, just as it is melting away by the increased warmth of the sun. In many sections this year, unless more snow comes, the wheat will be practically bare at the season, when it is thought advisable to put in the seed. Those who are trying the practice for the first time need not hesitate to sow the crop, even though the ground is bare. Get it on during that season, which comes almost every spring, when the ground freezes considerably at night, and thaws in the middle of the day. Alternate freezing and thawing, coupled with the light showers of rain, which are frequent during the spring season, will work the seed into the ground in most cases and insure a very good catch. Where the seed is not put on early, it might be practicable, especially where the wheat is more or less heaved by frost to sow it later on, if the ground is in such condition that the horses may be safely driven over it without punching it and follow the seeding with a stroke of a light harrow. This should work the seed into the soil satisfactorily, and many successful wheat growers believe that harrowing stimulates weak or injured wheat plants, and that they take hold of the soil with renewed vigor, and much of the damage done by the frost is repaired. Harrowing under such circumstances would prove of double value, where grass seeding had not been done in late winter, and where a crop of clover was desired on the ground the coming season.

We have heard also of people sowing the seed on the wheat in this manner and putting the roller over it. Several good catches of clover have come under our observation, which had been sown in this manner. One point should be emphasized, and that is to sow plenty of seed. True, clover seed is high in price, and for this reason, many seeking to economize, cut their seeding down too low.

**A Wire Cable for Hay Fork.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
In reading "The Farmer's Advocate" I recently saw a question asked by a certain party as to whether or not a wire cable would serve the purpose of a hay-fork rope, and the reply was that "You did not think it would work very satisfactorily." I have been the user of a wire cable for seven years now and like it one hundred per cent. better than the rope, as it is lighter, stronger, does not stretch, and a horse seems to have more power unloading hay with it than with a rope. We use wooden pulleys in both car and fork, as the iron pulleys cut the wire and make it bad for handling. We also use a swivel hook to hitch to whiffletree and unhook at every forkful, as the cable will draw back straight and not kink. When ordering a cable for hay-fork work order no other size than five-sixteenth inch, as three-eighth inch is too large and does not give good satisfaction. Order the five-sixteenth inch cable if you order any. When unrolling a cable roll it out flat on the ground like a wheel.

WM. THOMAS McCLURE.  
Carleton Co., Ont.

**A Bird of Great Price.**

Fur-farming in Canada has become a recognized industry, and one that yields large remuneration derived from the pockets of the rich. In southern countries, particularly in Africa, the ostrich is being confined, and the production of plumes commercialized. Prime ostrich feathers realize from \$150.00 to \$300.00 a piece, and when one bird supplies several plumes it may be realized that society will contribute a handsome revenue to the enterprise.

The British South Africa Company have set apart 12,000 acres of selected land as an ostrich ranch, 400 acres of which is fertile land well adapted for profitable agriculture. The birds desire solitude, and large enclosures are made on these farms whereby they may secure retreat from man and from their own kind.

Naturally they live in flocks of four or five. One male and the remainder females. They all lay their eggs in the same nest, which is brooded by the male at night and by the females during the day. This practice enhances the protection of the nest more than it hastens incubation, for they will hatch if left in the warm sand. About thirty eggs are laid in the nest, and as many more are scattered around outside, which are broken to feed the young. At regular intervals the adults are deprived of their plumes. With judicious management the establishments yield considerable profit.

**THE DAIRY.**

**The Creamery Manager's Plain Duty.**

The writer urged upon farmers the importance of storing ice for use during the dairy season of 1914, in an article which appeared in "The Advocate" Feb. 26th. But there is another side to this question. Farmers who milk cows, care for milk, ship milk or cream, naturally ask: "What reward, if any, shall we obtain if we harvest ice and use it for cooling milk and cream?" Our answer is: The reward which comes from the satisfaction in producing a first-class article for sale or manufacture, but this does not pay hired men's wages, nor meet the many expenses which a modern farmer is compelled to incur—he must have something more substantial. Human nature is such that extra reward for labor well performed and skill applied is an incentive to do better work and be more skilful. It is the deadening effect of small returns for work well done and a measure of skilful application which is so discouraging in farm operations. It is also discouraging for a man who has taken good care of his milk and cream to see it dumped into a vat, can or tank along with sour, frothy, bad-flavored material, and be compelled to accept the same price for his good raw material as is paid for the inferior stuff.

It is emphatically the creamery man's plain duty to pay the farmer who sends or delivers first-class cream a higher price for his goods than is paid for ordinary cream (we are addressing creamery men particularly, because this is where the greatest need is found at present). But "How is it to be done? Suggest something practicable and we will adopt it if the other fellows will," I fancy some will say. And right at this point is the biggest stumbling block in the way of adopting the system of paying a premium for good cream. Nearly every creamery man is afraid that if he adopts the plan and his opposition will not, he will lose patronage and endanger his business. This is no imaginary condition either, but a condition which has to be faced. If we might be allowed to offer a suggestion, it is that the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, on the Board of which are to be found some of our leading creamery men, should formulate some scheme or plan which would be acceptable to all parties, and thus assist in removing the stigma which is attached to Western Ontario butter at the present time.

My suggestion is that all patrons delivering first-grade cream during the season of 1914 shall receive at least one cent per pound fat extra as compared with the price paid for second-grade cream. The writer considers that this plan is preferable to paying a lower price for second-class goods, for the reason that humanity does not like to have its faults mentioned and is fond of flattery and rewards. It is for this reason that reformers are nearly always disliked, if not hated, and that "glad-hand artists" flourish like the "green bay tree." If this plan is adopted, two very important points must first be decided, namely, what constitutes first-grade cream; and second, who is to pay the extra price for the high-grade cream.

There is probably room for a difference of opinion as to what constitutes first-class cream, as it is readily conceded that some cans of sour cream having a nice, clean, acid flavor may be more valuable for buttermaking than cans of sweet cream having objectionable flavors. We

would venture the following description of grade one cream:

1. It shall be sweet—not over .25 per cent. acid on delivery.
2. It shall be of clean flavor—no stable, food, or other foreign flavor shall be discernible to taste or smell.
3. It shall test between 25 and 35 per cent. fat.
4. It shall be delivered early in the day, in individual, clean, bright cans.

There are probably other points which practical creamery men would consider necessary, but these would seem to be among the most important. To the man who collects cream in large cans or tanks a special problem presents itself because the individuality of each lot of cream is lost as soon as it is dumped into the general carrier. In this case, the cream collector or driver has to be depended upon to take samples, and the creamery man will have to grade from these samples—an admittedly difficult proposition, but where it has been tried with careful drivers, the results have been fairly satisfactory. But in any case, the buttermaker or some other responsible, well-trained person should decide the grade for the cream. This should not be left to cream handlers, assistants, or other irresponsible parties. The question is too important to admit of anything but the most careful and conscientious work.

The matter of who is to pay the premium for good cream is one not so easily settled as may appear at first thought. The natural answer to the question is: "Make the careless fellows pay the premium." There are many things to be said in favor of this plan, but owing to the fact that cream producers are receiving a comparatively low price for the fat in their cream, caused to some extent by poor quality of butter, resulting from poor raw material (cream), my suggestion is, and I hope creamery men will not take the suggestion unkindly, that the premium shall be paid by creamery owners or managers. Those who have any breath left after reading the foregoing sentence will probably use it to "cuss the professor," but we ask them to consider the whole question calmly, carefully and then decide whether or not the plan is practicable and advisable.

We favor this plan, not only because of the low price farmers have received, but because an increasing number of creamery managers are purchasing the cream outright at a stated price per pound of fat, hence the system is easily applied. Some of these men say that there was no money made in the creamery business during 1913, and therefore they cannot afford to pay any premiums in 1914. It is always difficult to understand just what a manufacturer means when he says "there is no money in the business." Usually, however, he means that after paying running expenses, interest on capital invested, and allowing a fair salary for himself as manager, there was nothing above or beyond this for "profit." From a farmer's viewpoint, he (the farmer) would likely consider himself lucky if he got these items and would consider "salary" as "profit."

But whether or not the creamery owners think they can afford to pay the premium for good cream, it is our judgment that while it might seem like reducing profits by the amount paid in premiums, in the long run, it would pay in an improved quality of butter, which is very desirable for economic and patriotic reasons; therefore, we feel like making the appeal to the men in charge of the purchasing and manufacturing end of the creamery business rather than those



Fashionable Society Benefactors.

who are at the other end—that of cream production. In any case, the cost is not likely to be very heavy for the first year or two, owing to the limited amount of first-grade cream likely to be delivered.

H. H. DEAN.

### A Basis of Calculation.

Readers of these columns might have been surprised to see in the report of the Eastern Dairymen's Convention a statement that the Borden Condensed Milk Co., a United States firm, could not themselves produce milk at a profit when they calculated it at the same price they paid their patrons. Those who never keep records of production or cost of feed and operations no doubt would display the most incredulity regarding the veracity of the remark. The average producer does not fully know how much it is costing him to produce his milk; his calculations are incomplete in that he does not figure his own labor and many expenditures in his estimates and deductions. The basis of calculation should be the farm crop. That should sell high enough to repay labor and expense and yield a profit. However, it is not good policy to sell the raw material, so the discreet husbandman looks about him for an industry which will convert the raw material into a finished product, and, deducting his labor and expense, return him the value of the raw material plus profit. If the kind of machinery he selects will not allow him wages, not only for himself but his family as well, if they assist in its operation, he has chosen the wrong industry or his machinery is not efficient.

It is a prudent man, under most circumstances, who selects a number of high-producing dairy cows to convert the raw material of the farm into a finished product. Having made his choice and "crossed the Rubicon" then why not continue the business-like, initial step and keep a record? It is amusing to hear the utterances so full of wisdom coming from urbanities who know the farmer is getting rich from the high price of dairy products. Yet the same wise ones never bought, sold, milked or fed a cow. Many farmers think they are getting rich themselves, but if they would take a large sheet of paper and calculate after the manner of a businessman, counting interest on capital invested, depreciation, labor, etc., many could in a short time figure themselves onto the road to insolvency, going at the rate of 40 miles per hour.

The following estimates are those arrived at by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where complete records are kept. "Pure milk" is the product which varies somewhat from the ordinary milk sold in our towns and cities in that it answers certain requirements specially laid down by law. Consequently the cost of production may be higher than the ordinary price, but the items entering into the estimates are interesting and instructive.

Total estimated expenses based on an average good grade herd of 24 cows, and producing pure milk (not certified):

Cost of feed for 5,727-lb. cow.....	\$ 52.21
Barn for housing cows and feed (\$45.00 per cow), interest, taxes and depreciation, repairs, insurance, etc., 10%.....	4.50
Value of cow (\$80.00 per grade cow), interest on same at 6%.....	4.80
Depreciation at 10%.....	8.00
Value of tools, dairy implements, etc., per cow (\$5). Interest and depreciation on same 10%.....	.50
Value of brushes, aprons, towels, ice, record sheets, soap, veterinary supplies, etc.....	1.00
Cost of pure-bred bull per cow (including 6% interest of \$150 and maintenance).....	3.00
Care of cow and milk for year. Men at 16 cents per hour.....	30.50
<b>Total cost per year.....</b>	<b>\$104.51</b>

Or total cost per 100 lbs. milk.....\$ 1.83

#### CREDIT TO COW.

Value on her milk at \$2.00 per cwt.....	\$114.54
Chemical value of manure, 10 tons in 300 days at \$2.25.....	22.50
Humus value of manure (300 days).....	22.50
One grade calf yearly.....	5.00
Bedding not calculated, as it is worth its average estimate as manure.	
<b>Total credit per year.....</b>	<b>\$164.54</b>

Profit, not considering mortality and other risks, per cow.....\$ 60.03

The balance is favorable to the dairy cow, but there are those who would not value the manure as high as it is in this case, which would materially decrease the net returns. Furthermore, \$2.00 per cwt. is almost double that generally received by a patron of the cheese factory, and in excess of what the creamery returns. These figures must be modified to suit individual conditions, but the items should all be included.

In some leisure moments take a sheet of paper and figure out what your industry is worth to you, and you may have some first-hand information for your cousin in the city who is envious of your prosperity.

### Stop Scours in Calves.

Every spring complaints come to this office of losses with young calves from scours. There are two forms of scours, but the worst of the two is the infectious disease which is often coincident with contagious abortion in the cows of the herd, but which may become prevalent where there is no contagious disease in the cows. Veterinarians claim that the contagious form of scours is due to an organism which gains entrance to the calf's system by way of the opening in the umbilical cord or navel string of the new-born calf. As a preventive in the case of calves, as has also been advised for navel ill in foals, keep all stalls scrupulously clean, bedded down with fresh bedding, and in each case disinfect the navel string with a solution of carbolic acid of five or ten per cent. strength two or three times daily.

Experiments carried on with formalin have shown that it is a good treatment for this disease. One-half ounce of formalin mixed with fifteen and one-half ounces of freshly-boiled water is used as a stock solution, and of this mixture one teaspoonful to each pint or pound of milk is fed to calves as a preventive. It may be mixed with skim milk just after separating, and may be fed to all the calves at such times as there seems to be danger of the trouble making its appearance, and this may be judged from noticing the first derangement in the calves' digestive systems.

In treating a scouring calf the first stage recommended by good, practical men is to give from one to two ounces of castor oil in milk, and when this has acted give the formalin mixture in milk. The one teaspoonful to a pound of milk is the dose for a very young calf, as much as one tablespoonful three times daily in a little milk has been given with success to older calves. In obstinate cases a well-known American veterinarian has used with good results a mixture of one part of salol and two parts of sub-nitrate of bismuth. The dose of this mixture is one to two teaspoonfuls, according to size of calf and severity of case, and it may be repeated two or three times a day. It should be remembered that calves infected with contagious scours should be isolated and the premises cleaned up.

As a remedy for the ordinary form of scours, due to different conditions as feeding of sour milk, milk too cold, feeding out of dirty pails and such causes, the precaution and remedy is to clean up, feed regularly and on sweet, pure food. A noted English breeder and feeder reports good success from the use of powdered chalk two ounces, powdered catechu one ounce, ginger one-half ounce, opium two drams, peppermint water one pint. Of this mixture one tablespoonful is given night and morning. As in the case of the contagious form a dose of castor oil is given first, and as soon as it has acted the latter treatment is used.

### Plan Crops to Supplement Pasture.

It is not too early to commence the consideration of crops to supplement summer pasture for the dairy cows. Experience has proven to most dairymen, anxious that their cows should produce the largest amount of milk of which they are capable, that pasture alone, no matter how good it is early in the spring, is not sufficient to maintain the highest milk flow throughout the summer. Experiments in the United States proved that grain feeding in summer as a general thing for the average cow was too expensive to be economical. This would not apply to all cows. The highest producers were fed grain at a profit, but with those of only average production it required a pound of grain to produce an extra pound of milk, which was not considered economical. Grain is expensive feed. This being so, and taking into consideration the fact that to make the highest returns from the herds it is necessary to get all the milk possible, the wide-awake dairyman plans soiling crops to provide green feed for the hot, dry weather of midsummer.

Where alfalfa and corn can be grown to advantage these two crops are of the best available. Green alfalfa is considered by dairymen to be about the best summer soiling crop that can be grown. Of course, seeding this spring would not provide feed this summer, but would be preparing for the summer of 1915. Corn, however, is planted and used the same season, and where corn and alfalfa are grown on the same farm they fit in together very well, the alfalfa coming on early in the season and the corn following up later.

Under many conditions the most difficult part of the summer in which to get suitable soiling crops is that period just after the flush of the grass season is over, and just previous to the time when corn is sufficiently matured to be of value for cutting. To fill in this space some such crop as peas and oats is necessary. This makes a very good crop to cut and feed off the land. Sow the oats in somewhat larger proportion than the peas, and put on a good, thick seeding. Of course, it can only be cut once. There are other crops, too, which are of value in

supplementing summer pasture, and among them is Prof. Zavitz's annual pasture mixture, which is not used as a soiling crop particularly, but as a pasture crop. This consists of 7 pounds of red clover, 41 pounds of oats, and 30 pounds of early amber sugar cane. We have also heard of a mixture of oats and vetches which has given good satisfaction, and we purpose trying some of this latter crop along with the annual pasture mixture at Weldwood this coming summer.

Besides planting enough corn for the winter silage next year, it would be wise to allow a few acres for the late summer and early fall feeding. There is no soiling crop like corn in season. We believe the time is coming when more of the best dairy farmers of this country will provide some sort of summer feed, either in the form of soiling crops, annual pasture, or summer silage. This latter looks to be a very feasible plan and one that is quite economical. A small silo for summer use could be worked to advantage on many of the farms of this country, and as time goes on and greater efforts are made towards increasing production, there is no doubt but that more summer silos will be in evidence.

The thing to do now is to lay out a few acres and plan crops for summer feeding, and in this planning keep in mind the fact that every crop lasts only a short time in its best state, and sow different crops to follow one after the other and supplement the dry pastures.

Canadian consumers cannot cultivate correct choice on cull cheese. Consequently Canadian customers can do Canadian cheddar cheese considerable good by calling for correct cheese.

H. H. D.

## HORTICULTURE.

### A Timely Work.

A new bulletin has been issued treating with a pest that has been responsible for the destruction of a great many orchards in the southwestern part of Ontario, namely, the San Jose Scale. From time to time the columns in this department have been devoted to a description of this destructive pest, with detailed accounts of its depredations and the destruction which it has caused throughout the country. It is not necessary to dilate here upon the character, appearance and habits of this insect, as they have been treated heretofore, but the work in this bulletin has been so compiled by the author, Lawson Caesar, Provincial Entomologist, that it deserves careful study. Its appearance is timely in that the first warm days appearing during the latter part of March should be given over to a thinning out of old and infested trees, and an application of spray of concentrated lime sulphur solution that will cover every inch of the trees from the ground to the outermost twigs.

As has been advocated through these columns, it is advisable, in badly infested orchards, to give two applications the first year, after which one ordinary winter spray, if properly applied, should control the pest.

A line drawn from Sarnia to Toronto marks the northern limit of this infestation, and the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin and Lincoln are those most covered. The apple-growing districts to the north of Lake Ontario and in the vicinity of the Georgian Bay have so far avoided the appearance of the insect, and circumstances in the United States and other places go to show that the climatic conditions in those particular sections are such that it may never gain a foothold that will warrant anxiety on the part of the apple growers.

Even if the San Jose Scale does appear universally in a neighborhood, it is possible for one man to control it in his own orchard, even if his neighbor's orchard be suffering from an attack. If his neighbor treats his orchard the scale will be kept down to a large extent; if he does not treat it the trees will soon be destroyed and the menace removed. If a distance of ten to fifteen rods exists between the orchards it will be possible for the owner of an orchard to reduce the loss to a very small extent. Therefore, there is no necessity for anxiety or despair on the part of any man who owns an orchard in an infested area and wishes to preserve it, but those who do not know the nature of the pest should be on the lookout for it and take the precautionary steps to avoid an infestation by this insect.

Like all other work coming from the pen of Lawson Caesar this bulletin is exhaustive, complete and based on actual conditions. It may be procured by writing the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.



**The Gooseberry and Its Mildew.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The writer when a boy lived in a part of the Province where the gooseberry—the English gooseberry it was called—annually bowed its branches nearly to the well-enriched soil with their loads of luscious fruit—smooth-skinned, prolate spheroids colored when ripening with a blend of green and purple and yellow. The tartish sauce and pie into which they entered were the luxury of the early harvest days. Neither worm nor mildew troubled. When the worm did come it was fought with hellebore, but the mildew proved too much for grandmother's knowledge, so that the garden gooseberry became a thing of the past. Only the recollection of the berries and the pie, possibly an exaggerated one, remained.

It seems strange now that the mildew did not arrive first, since the worm, otherwise known as the currant saw-fly, had to travel from Europe, while the mildew was a native-born American. The account is now squared, however, for the mildew has crossed the Atlantic and has probably done more damage to gooseberries in Europe than the saw-fly has done here. The reciprocal affliction has wrought this good, that the attention and skill of horticulturists on both sides of the ocean have been called to the defence of this rich-blooded berry and now enough seems to be known to save the crop if the necessary trouble be taken.

Looking over a recent Ontario report one finds such experiences as the following recorded:

Charles Young, Algoma: "I have grown gooseberries for over twenty years and only once have I seen the English berry affected with mildew."

J. L. Hilborn, Leamington: "Very few gooseberries have been planted for several years in this county. I think of planting several hundred bushes to test them commercially. . . . Will spray in spring with sulphur wash."

A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton: "We have over 1,000 bushes of gooseberries. . . . The English varieties here are very susceptible to mildew. The lime sulphur in some cases has helped to keep it in check, but not wholly."

Wm. Moore, a successful grower of beautiful fruit, near this city, was asked what he does to ward off the mildew. "I spray the bushes twice with Paris green—once before and once after the buds open. I do not know whether that kills the mildew, but I prune out the wood so severely that plenty of light and air will get around the branches that are left and I think that keeps away the fungus."

The American gooseberry mildew, as the Europeans call the disease, has, within the short time since it crossed the ocean spread with marvelous rapidity and its progress has been marked with direful consequences to its host. Its prevalence in Russia led the Plant-disease Institute at St. Petersburg to undertake extensive study of the problem of its control. The recently published conclusions, as reported in the Bulletin of Foreign Agricultural Intelligence, assure efficacious results if the following measures are properly carried out: After the leaves fall the ground should be dug over thoroughly, burying leaves and dropped fruit as deeply as possible. Thoroughly spray the bushes and the soil beneath them with a three per cent. solution of copperas (sulphate of iron)—rather more than an ounce of copperas to the gallon of water. Before the buds open in spring prune out branches that may hinder light and air and prop up any branches that lean over near the ground. Spray again with copperas. After the leaves open spray, and repeat as often as it is washed off, with common commercial soda solution—one ounce per eight gallons of water—made adhesive with a few handfuls of flour. Again, a compound of copper sulphate and ammonia will also give good results as a summer spray. Lime sulphur, even in very weak solution, causes the leaves to fall. Bordeaux as a summer spray is ineffective, probably because the felt of the mildew prevents the penetration of the dissolved bluestone. J. D.

**Corn for the Table.**

When laying out the spring garden, it would be advisable to reserve a small place for some good table corn. It is customary throughout the country to select the table corn from the field, and this is often satisfactory, especially where Stowell's Ever-Green or Country Gentleman are used for canning purposes. These varieties are good for table consumption, but there are other varieties which are a luxury, compared with them. One especially might be mentioned, namely, Golden Bantam. In the farm garden or a small town garden this particular corn has no superior. The ears are not large, but the quality and flavor are par excellence.

The season for table corn might be prolonged by extending the seeding of the patch over at least two weeks, by planting a sufficient quantity every four or five days to furnish the table

liberally during the period it would be maturing. Even field corn is sometimes used and if one is not fastidious in his tastes it might fill the purpose, but where the consumer is a connoisseur of good table corn there is nothing to take the place of Golden Bantam in the garden.

**Strawberries in a Back Lot.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For years we have raised all the strawberries required for a family of four from a plot of ground 24 by 20 feet in our back-yard. The plot is divided into two beds of the same size and one of the beds is planted each year with strawberry plants, so that the whole plot is in berries each year. The bed that was planted last spring will be the best producer this summer, though a fair crop will be obtained from that planted the year before that. This summer as soon as the berries have been taken off this old bed the ground will be prepared and planted to potatoes, set to late cabbage, or sown to turnips, as we choose.

Plants with which to set out a new bed are taken from the old one in the spring. We find that we get a better and larger crop of berries the following season by planting in the spring. Every three years we purchase new plants from a reliable dealer, for we have found that our own plants degenerate in that time.

The soil is black loam and well drained, but any soil that will grow root crops is good for strawberries. The ground is thoroughly worked and made clear of weeds. For fertilizer we use hen manure, which furnishes the nitrogen. No other manure is so rich in this element, which is necessary as a plant stimulant to promoting leafage and the setting of fruit. Our source of potash is wood ashes from the furnace. This gives color, flavor and quality to the berries. We apply the fertilizers early in the spring before it is time to plant, and this insures thorough incorporation with the soil before it is time to set the plants.

In preparing the plants the large leaves are cut off, only one or two of the strongest being allowed to remain on each plant. If too many leaves are left the plant gives off its moisture rapidly and dries up before it has had time to become established. Any long roots and about one-third of the root-spread is also cut off. We set the plants two feet apart in hills, and keep all flowers pinched off the first year. The second year the plants are allowed to run together.

We have found the Wilson, an early, medium-sized berry, to be juicy, of good red color, a good yielder and a strong grower. It sends out but few runners and is best suited for our purpose, although sometimes it rusts considerably. We are able to gather from three to five and six or more quarts of berries a day from this small bed. There are scores of varieties, both early and late, that might suit certain soils better than the one we use, but we have none better than the Wilson.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

ICH DIEN.

**Spring Preparations.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Delay brings nothing but loss, in most cases, and if there ever occurs what might be called an exception, it is more than offset by the gain which accrues from immediate action. This is particularly true in horticultural work, as each season brings work which must be attended to at a definite time, almost to the day, or loss is the result. Now is the time for pruning, cutting scions and preparing wax for grafting. This may be done while work is slack, but in April or May the operation will be an expensive one.

In "The Farmer's Advocate," under date of March 5th, some information was given regarding the cutting of scions in an article entitled, Plum Culture. I find that I can cut my scions in March and get good results. I do not even go to the trouble of imbedding them in moss or sawdust, but simply put the cut end in moist soil in the cellar. However, when cut at an early date it would be advisable to cover them with some material to keep the moisture in the whole twig.

It is equally important to prepare the wax and have it ready for use at any time. I use four pounds of resin, two pounds of beeswax and one pound of tallow. These are the proportions, but the quantity to be made will depend upon the amount required or the size of the kettle. Put the three ingredients into a kettle and heat until they are all melted and thoroughly mixed. Then have a tub of cold water handy and pour the mixture into it and allow it to cool. Grease the hands well, and work or knead the wax as you would candy until it is real light in color. It may then be put into small balls and reserved for use when required. In most spring weather this will require some heating, but it is not a laborious job to carry a small bucket containing a fire and keep the wax in a thick fluid form. After the scions have been set in a tree I take my kettle and wax all of them before stopping. Middlesex Co., Ont. READER.

**THE APIARY.**

**Substitutes for Pollen.**

Nature has very carefully timed the reproductive season of the bees with that of the pollen so liberally supplied by the flowers of our native plants. It is from them that the worker bees gather the pollen which is so necessary for bee rearing. If the supply becomes short the queen bee ceases to lay eggs, for without it the young bees will not develop. So pronounced does this need of pollen become that it has often been noticed that bees will take possession of the hen-house or the feed stall to the exclusion of animals and sometimes men. They will even be seen on heaps of fresh sawdust, from which they appear to be gathering some material that in case of extremity will answer the requirements.

Often there is great ecstasy in the hives, when the worker bees return home laden with this yellow material. Especially at the opening of the season does this occur, but those bees which nature intended to work go about their daily operations in a business-like manner without any boasting or pride. It is deposited in the little cells and worked upon by the house bees. Sometimes it is consumed by them, but more largely by those young bees in their stages of development. This assault upon hen houses and buildings and the suggestions derived therefrom has led many to substitute different materials for the natural pollen in times of scarcity or drouth. Flour, corn meal, oatmeal, and shorts, have all been tried with varying degrees of success and so have different concoctions of flour, honey and sugar, but just recently a beekeeper in Manitoba has discovered that his bees do remarkably well when supplied with oil cake meal. This material, as stock feeders know, is very rich in protein, a constituent in which pollen is very rich. It is customary, however, for one beekeeper to make a discovery which in another man's case is of very little value and cannot be put to any practicable purpose. This is a suggestion, however, to those in search of a substitute for the natural pollen.

Bees in most cases have to be taught or introduced to this substitute. Rye meal, however, has been the most largely and successfully used, by all beekeepers, but even that is not taken to readily by bees. When a necessity exists for substitution it is well to put it in a heap on the ground, but as that season of the year which does not supply a sufficient amount of pollen is usually unfavorable, it is necessary to concentrate the rays of the sun upon the heap or in some way attract the bees to it. Some have used mirrors, others plain glass, so that the bees might work in warmth and fly quickly back to the hives.

A system, long in vogue, whereby the bees were first introduced to it has been that of placing a small supply of honey on top of the small heap of material. The bees will discover the honey and proceed to remove it to the hives, but in so doing they become mixed up with the meal, and discover that it can be used as a substitute for pollen. This is quickly communicated to the other members of the hive, and if they are so inclined they will speedily assemble at the heap of meal and begin to make use of it in their rearing cells.

**Systems of Spring Feeding.**

Conditions are such in the apiary in certain seasons that some form of spring feeding is necessary. This might be obviated by feeding in the fall; which should take place under any circumstance when the stores are not sufficient for the winter and well on into the spring. It is usually a dull, wet, unfavorable spring that necessitates spring feeding, or stimulative feeding, as it is sometimes called. This very condition which renders feeding necessary makes it difficult to supply the bees with the necessary stores and endangers the life of many. If you attempt to feed in a dull or wet day the bees are very much excited and will come out and fly hither and thither, many never returning at all. There are several systems advocated by which the syrup, which is usually used, may be supplied to the bees.

In the co-operative tests carried on by the Apiary Department at Guelph it has been found that supplying one pound of syrup to each colony per day resulted in an increase of 15.71 pounds of honey per colony in the season. Those receiving extra feeding produced 80.71 pounds of honey, while those which were left untreated produced only 65 pounds. The method here employed was that of supplying the syrup daily, but this has some disadvantages. A writer in Bee Gleanings of a recent number advocates one liberal feeding and giving a sufficient quantity to last until the weather is liable to become favorable again. This cannot always be foretold, but if a surplus has been supplied it is very easy to slip out one or two of the combs and replace them with empty ones or in case of

good strong colonies a super may be added to the hive and it is surprising how much the bees will use and how much brood they will mature under this treatment. This is especially preferable where one man is operating several yards and can only visit them occasionally.

The best results are usually obtained where ample provisions have been supplied the previous fall, as the extra operations about the yard lead to untold difficulties. If the hives are to be tampered with the constant removal of the lids results in loss of heat or agitation of the bees, and again if the supplies are being added daily there is the possibility of robbing taking place. When the supplies are added according to the method of feeding liberally on one day the danger of robbing is lessened to a certain extent, as the bees are all gorged at that one time and the pilfering habit is not awakened among them. The feeding should be done, where the system of one-day feeding is followed, on a favorable day, or if the supplies are to be added from time to time, they should be introduced in the evening.

There are several appliances invented known as feeders, among which are the Alexander, the Boardman and the Perforated Top Feeder. In any case, they should be large, so that the intaking of the food may be quickly carried on by the bees when they so desire.

## POULTRY.

### Mating up the Breeding Flock.

The busy farmer generally pays comparatively little attention to the poultry, leaving this work largely to the women of the household, who on most farms are almost, if not quite, as busy as the men, consequently farm flocks do not get, in many cases, as much care as they should. It would prove a source of increased revenue on most places to pay a little more attention to the breeding, feeding and housing of the hens. The cold winter weather, being practically over and the spring season advancing, the most important of these three considerations is the breeding. Every flock owner should make it a point to improve the flock, and there is plenty of opportunity in most cases. This is not the season of the year to cull out and sell the old hens, which should have been disposed of in the fall, as to use the expression of a prominent poultry expert in Ontario, "any old hen will lay in the spring," but it is the season to see to it that the right class of chickens is produced during the coming summer, in order that egg production may be increased next winter. Most farmers have little difficulty in getting summer eggs, but very few have been able to get their hens to lay a satisfactory number of eggs in winter. The blame for this condition may, to a great extent, be laid upon indiscriminate breeding and late-hatched pullets.

It is the early-hatched pullets that produce eggs from November until the end of February, but to be a heavy layer at this season she must be bred from a laying strain. It is, therefore, necessary that under average farm conditions, the owner gets busy in the spring and selects a breeding flock from the more or less nondescript lot at his disposal. If he has a pure-bred cock or a few pure-breds with a number of mongrels these should be selected for breeding purposes, but it is not enough that the birds be pure-bred, he should know which hens are the layers and which are the drones. Trap nesting is impossible on most farms. It becomes necessary to observe the actions of the hens. First select good, typical, hardy hens, and then watch carefully these hens' actions. As a general thing the hen that is off the roost first in the morning and busy scratching in the litter of the pen or out foraging in the barn-yard for feed, is the hen that lays the most eggs during the year. Get up with the hens on a few mornings and see how many of the flock are moping on the roost, and what individuals are early at work. Select a dozen or so of the workers, according to the number of eggs required for incubation. Separate these hens early from the others of the flock, and mate them up with a male bird of a recognized laying strain of the same breed to which the hens belong. It may be necessary to purchase a bird for this purpose. The season is now rather late for obtaining such. It is better practice to buy the male birds in the autumn when there is a larger selection.

It has generally been considered that it is not the best plan to use pullets and cockerels in mating up, but a point was brought out by Prof. Graham in an article which recently appeared in this paper, that at Guelph best results were obtained from the mating of the cockerels and pullets. Of course, these birds were well matured, and unless the birds were well grown and hardy we would not advise using them. If they are good, big lusty fellows, have no hesitancy in breeding from these, if they are the best individuals in the flock.

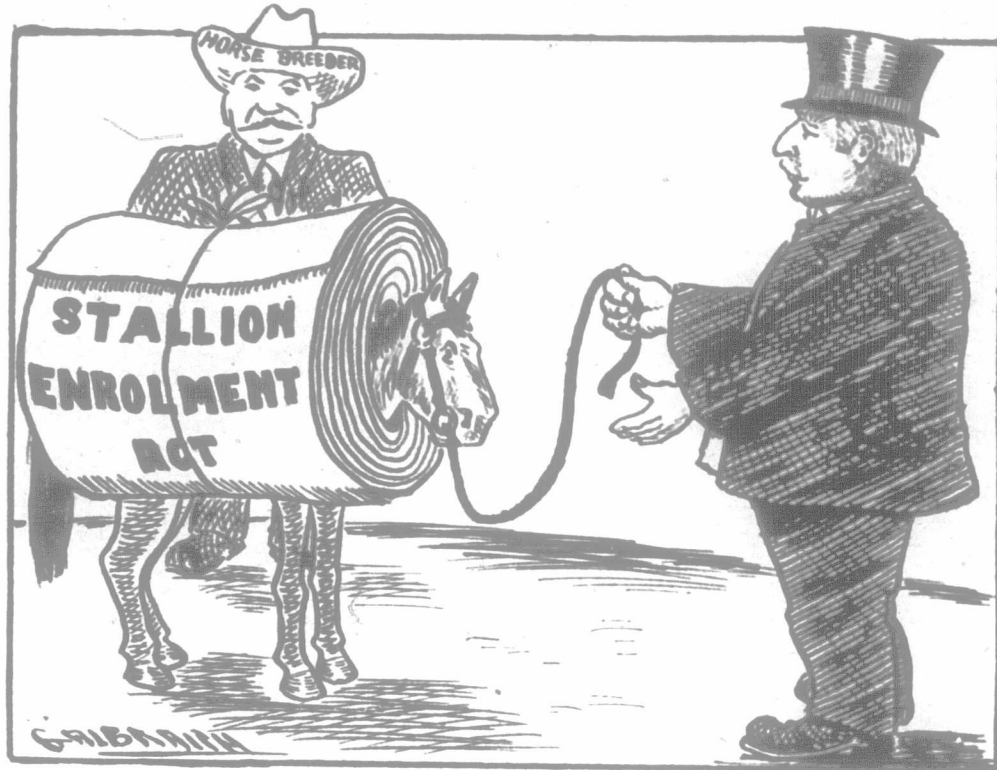
The hatchability of the eggs is an important

consideration in mating up; the eggs from some birds hatch fifty per cent. better than from others, no apparent difference being noticeable in the hens themselves. It is well then to test out the eggs from various hens to ascertain just about what percentage is likely under normal conditions to hatch.

It is believed by those who have investigated the matter thoroughly that egg-laying proclivities are passed from generation to generation through the influence of the male birds. Assuming this to be true, it is always wise to get the best cock or cockerel available. Do not spoil a good flock by using a cull sire. Always remember that the flock should be mated up at least a week before eggs are kept for hatching purposes. Feed the hens well, and if possible allow the breeding flock as much free range as the premises will permit. Give them plenty of meat food, grit, green food and mixed grain, and keep them exercised as much as possible.

### The Outlook for the Poultry Business.

The price of the larger meats, such as beef, mutton and pork, runs so high that the outlook for the poultry business seems brighter than ever before. A dozen of eggs, taking the average of the year, sells at very nearly the same price as a pound of steak, and often lower than a pound of ham or bacon, but this price is much higher than it was a few years ago, and eggs pay the farmer as well as the consumer, and when cooked they make just as tasty and to many palates a much tastier dish than any which can be prepared from the other forms of meat. Not only are eggs so palatable but they are very nutritious, and a dozen of eggs will go a great deal



#### Inspection Invited.

Minister of Agriculture—"If it doesn't suit you, Mr. Breeder, just point out its faults. You are the man we are trying to please."

farther on the table than a pound of meat. The live and dressed poultry end of the business is also very attractive. Gains may be had in fattening chickens cheaper than in fattening some of the larger live stock of the farm, and with prices of other meats so high there is bound to be an increased consumption of poultry on the tables of this country, and with this increased demand it would seem that prices are likely to go higher. It pays the consumers in many cases to eat chicken as it is just about as cheap in the long run as meat, and if they get it at anywhere near the same price there are thousands upon thousands who will increase very materially their consumption of this delicious product of the farm. It would seem good advice to those having a flock of hens, ducks, geese or turkeys, to plan to raise a larger number of high-class, marketable fowls this year than ever before. The market is sure, and the price is likely to be a profitable one.

### Ready for a Scrap.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am a member of your "wide constituency." Though but an insignificant unit of it, I beg to protest against the line you take against so-called "militarism." George Washington is "quite right": "If you wish for peace be prepared for war." To be everlastingly prepared for war is the best way to keep it off. J. E. K. CUTTS.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### A Record Shorthorn Sale at Guelph.

The tenth annual sale of registered Shorthorn bulls and heifers under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, held in the Winter Fair Building, Guelph, on Wednesday, March 4th, was far more successful than any of the ten previous sales. It was a record breaker in the matter of attendance, in the quality of cattle offered, and in the average of prices obtained. Thirty-eight bulls and three females were sold, several of the former going to the bid of T. C. Brown, of Montana, the balance going to Ontario breeders. The thirty-eight bulls sold for a total of \$7,144.00, an all round average of \$188. Two of them sold for over \$300 each, the highest price being \$375 for the roan seventeen-months-old bull, Flower King, consigned by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, and went to the bid of D. Birchall & Son, of Greenwood. Eleven sold for \$200 each and over and thirty sold for \$150 each and over. The three females, two of them heifers and the other a cow, made an average of \$116.00 each.

### Points in Favor of Spring Wheat.

During the past two decades the growing of spring wheat in Eastern Canada has not found general favor with farmers. There is a good reason for this in most cases as spring wheat requires a great amount of fertility in order to produce a profitable crop. The land, after years of cropping in some instances, was not as strong as it formerly was, and consequently small yields of both straw and grain resulted. Wheat growing on the mixed farm is a question upon which there is a difference of opinion, even considering fall wheat. Many hold that it does not pay to

grow wheat of any kind. One of the strong points in favor of winter wheat is that a certain amount of the work required in seeding is done in the fall, relieving some of the rush of spring. This is not true of spring wheat, but there is a point in favor of the latter crop in that it may be sown earlier than some of the other varieties of grain and give even better results from the very early sowing than if sown a week or so later. On farms where it is impossible to successfully grow fall wheat and where there are several fields rich in humus and in a high state of fertility a small acreage of the spring wheat might be profitably grown for the straw which

is produced and in order to get some heavy grain to mix with the lighter and coarser grains for finishing pigs and beef cattle. A small percentage of wheat in the mixture containing barley and oats, the two main cereals now grown in Ontario, helps greatly in putting the finishing touches on feeding animals.

The straw is an item which we wish to emphasize. A good crop of wheat produces a great deal of straw and this straw does not chaff to such an extent as the finer, softer straws of barley and oats, thus much more bedding is produced and this is an important factor in stock breeding and feeding. The long straw also has considerable extra value where the land is very heavy and requires loosening up by a long straw manure, rather than by the short rotted straw common where little bedding is used. For these reasons a little spring wheat under certain conditions may be grown at a profit and where the right class of soil is available we know of no better variety than the Wild Goose, a Macaroni wheat, which is a good yielder of plump, heavy grain, just what the feeder requires to mix with other grains. This variety does best on a low, rich soil and should be sown not less than two bushels per acre. It grows a good deal of straw and is one of the best crops to grow heavy feed, since peas having become more or less of a failure in most districts. It would not be advisable to sow large areas of spring wheat on the farm and grown for the sale price alone there is little

to be gained, but grown for feed and with judgment it can be made pay about as well as other cereals.

**Hydro-Radial Conference.**

A monster convention, made up of delegates from municipalities in Western Ontario, met in London on March 5th, 1914. This delegation would convey the impression to a stranger who knew not their purpose in London that there was something they wanted, and furthermore, that they were going to get it. What they do want is hydro-radial lines, an improvement and development of the St. Lawrence River, so the lake ports will in reality be sea ports and a bonus of \$6,400 per mile from the Dominion Government on all electric lines constructed.

This assembly was representative in character as well as large in numbers and it was composed of a body of men who are large enough to exile partisanship and petty differences; large enough to sacrifice personal advantages and local interests; large enough to feel and see that public and private interests are met face to face over conditions that will make for the good of Western Ontario and Canada at large. If these champions of the people's cause falter or retreat, we have misjudged human nature.

East of London, Oxford County sent in the strongest request, while from the west Lambton spoke out in no uncertain language through a body of representative men.

The proceedings of the entire convention were crystallized in one resolution moved by Mayor Graham and unanimously and vehemently seconded by the entire convention. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas improved transportation for the people and by the people is the most important economic question before the Canadian public today; in view of the fact that freight can be transported by water for about one mill per mile, by railways at approximately one cent per mile, against an estimated cost of 25 cents per mile by wagon road,

And whereas an ocean waterway via the Great Lakes to Port Arthur would make ocean ports of all the cities and towns en route, and would at once solve the question of the ocean rate freight combine now disturbing the Dominion Government,

And whereas the Dominion Government are building an improved Welland Canal and are about to let the contract for an adequate canal at Sault Ste. Marie, and whereas it is believed that the United States Government are favorable to the development of the waterway in their own territory,

And whereas the principal remaining link to be completed is the improvement of the St. Lawrence, and whereas the improvement of the St. Lawrence will produce millions of horsepower of electric energy having a value far beyond the cost of the improvement, making Eastern Ontario the home of cheap electric energy to the great benefit of the inhabitants and business thereof,

And whereas the Great Waterways Union is in favor of the request made by the Hydro-Electric Railway Unions, here assembled, namely, their request that the Dominion Government grant the full bonus of \$6,400 per mile to electric railways in the Province of Ontario, constructed by and through the Hydro-Electric Power Commission,

And whereas the Great Waterways Union have indorsed the principle of urging a far greater supply of electric energy in the Niagara Zone and ask and request both the Dominion and Ontario Governments to assist in the realization of the same,

Therefore be it resolved that the Hydro-Electric Railway Unions here assembled indorse the plans of the Great Waterways Union and agree to join in a monster delegation to Ottawa to urge upon the Government these various all-important co-related projects, vital to the prosperity of the Province of Ontario, and of the country at large.

It requires very little foresight to apprehend the value of radial lines to rural Ontario as well as to the urban municipalities. There is no doubt but what the value of land lying contiguous to the radial lines would increase materially, but this in itself, is of absolutely no value to agriculture. The land itself is no more fertile, neither will it yield more abundantly, but the advantage will lie in that the farms will be so linked up with the towns and cities, that the interchange of goods and produce will be carried on without hindrance and the advantages of the town will be at the disposal of the rural folk without the loss of their own natural heritage.

The improvement and development of the St. Lawrence River is of Dominion wide importance. All ports west of Montreal on the St. Lawrence

and the Great Lakes will become sea ports and ocean steamships of any country could ply through to Port Arthur and Fort William and establish a competition with the steamships which load at Montreal, the majority of which are owned by railroad companies now operating in Canada.

One cannot compute the value to Western Canada of such a waterway. The haul by rail would be decreased, competition in transportation established and closer connection made with the over-seas market.

Among the advocates of these different projects at the Convention were: J. W. Lyon, Guelph, Secretary-Treasurer of the Great Waterways Union of Canada; T. J. Hannigan and Alex. Simmers, also of Guelph; H. J. Pettypiece, Forest; A. F. Wilson, Markham; J. C. Elliott, M.P., Glencoe; Philip Pocock, London; W. Powell Aymer, and the Hon. Adam Beck.

**Robert Nichol's Shorthorn Sale.**

A goodly crowd gathered at the dispersion sale of the Green Valley herd of Shorthorn cattle, the property of Robert Nichol, Hagersville, Ont., March 5th. Twenty-six head of Shorthorns averaged \$195 each, the highest price being \$430 paid by J. Overholdt, of Bealton, for the imported bull Dorothy's King. The highest-priced female made \$330. The following is a list of the animals sold with their producers:

Fancy Nichol, L. Galloway, Billson.....	\$210
Silver Lass, R. C. Glenn, Dunnville.....	200
Red Duches 65, M. Senn & Son, York.....	145
Fortuna 20th, C. F. Bailey, Toronto.....	155
Fortuna 16th, A. Havlin, Boston.....	185
Lottie, W. Roney, Silver Hill.....	185
Leta's Bloom, J. Martindale, York.....	205
Roan Duches 64th, A. Mitchell, Hagersville	330
Fortuna, L. Galloway, Billson.....	260
Leta's Pet, J. H. Bradshaw, Marchville.....	200
Roan Duches 65, T. Brown, Jarvis.....	235
Sweet Lass, R. J. Heron, Wyndham Centre..	160
Duchess of Clarence 56, G. O. Miller, Jarvis.	170
Rosalie, C. F. Bailey.....	240
Duchess of Clarence 57th, Alex Nicol, Hagersville.....	160
Fancy Lass, H. Yokan, Selkirk.....	205
Fortuna 21st, Wm. Nichol, Hagersville.....	215
Leta's Lassie, E. Nigh, Cheapside.....	140
Fortuna 27th, J. Senn & Son.....	130
Fortuna 26th, A. Havlin.....	110
Roan Duches 66th, Alex. Nichol.....	250
Fortuna 28th, J. Senn & Son.....	105
Fortuna 25th, W. Ralson, Garnet.....	145
Dorothy's King (imp.), J. Overholdt, Bealton.	430
Scottisk King, C. Inoson, Jarvis.....	160
King's Heir, P. Elgie, Oliver.....	140

Three hundred dollars was the highest price for a Clydesdale mare, and the stallions advertised were not sold.

**The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.**

At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association held in Ottawa, March 5th and 6th, valuable papers and addresses were presented on various problems relating to the production of seed and a number of changes were made in the regulations of the Association with the object of facilitating the production of registered seed in larger quantities.

**SEED CENTRES.**

The constitution was amended to provide for the formation of organized bodies to be known as "Seed Centres," with the object of producing large quantities of registered seed of uniform quality in one locality. These centres will be recognized as members of the Association, although each individual belonging to the centre will not be required to operate a hand-selected seed plot. This work may be done by one member, who will supply stock seed to the other members for multiplication on larger areas. During 1913, 53 seed-growing centres were started, with a total membership of 414. These, and others, will now be regularly organized, and it is hoped that they will become sources for large quantities of pure seed of a definite variety or strain.

Another change in policy was that in connection with the inspection of seed for which application has been made for registration certificates. Up to the present this work has been mostly done by officers of the Seed Branch, but press of other work in the season of the year when grain requires to be sealed has made a change necessary. Under the new arrangement the Association will employ its own inspectors and an inspection fee will be charged.

**GROWTH DURING THE YEAR.**

The Secretary's report indicated good progress during the past year. Satisfactory hand selections of seed were made by 179 growers, as compared with 153 in 1912 and 90 in 1911. Sixty-two applicants qualified during the year and were

elected as members of the Association. There were 236 individual applications for membership, as compared with 118 in 1912 and 50 in the previous year. The amount of registered seed of the crop of 1913 which is listed for sale in this year's catalogue is 24,839 bushels and 43,849 bushels of improved seed. The total amount of seed catalogued is much greater than ever before, being approximately four times as much as a year ago.

**THE PRODUCTION OF ALFALFA SEED.**

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of Guelph, presented an excellent paper on the alfalfa situation, with special reference to the selection and production of seed. The acreage under alfalfa in Ontario was 189,959 acres in 1912, but in 1913 it was reduced by over 22,000 acres. This was due to winter killing, caused principally by the use of seed from tender varieties. Experiments at the College, as well as the experience of growers on a large scale, have shown clearly that the variegated types of alfalfa, the most common of which are Grimm's and the Ontario Variegated, are much more hardy than the common or violet alfalfa. The yield on the experimental plot has been over three times as great with the variegated sorts during a period of four years, due to the killing out of common alfalfa. From a careful study of the situation, Prof. Zavitz is of the opinion that greater effort should be made to produce seed in Canada from the hardy strains which have been evolved through natural selection in districts where alfalfa has been grown for many years. The Niagara Peninsula and west to the Grand River Valley has been proven suitable for the growing of alfalfa seed. The Ontario Variegated variety has been evolved in this section and there is room for much valuable work in selecting and propagating pure seed of this sort. At present alfalfa seed is being produced in at least thirteen counties of Ontario. It is taken from the second cutting. In some cases the yield is seven bushels per acre, but the average is slightly over two bushels. Most of it is cut with the mowing machine with a table attachment in some cases. About twenty per cent. of the farmers use the reaper and about twelve per cent. the self-binder. Threshing is mostly done with the clover mill. The general opinion is that seed production does not injure the alfalfa plant. Prof. Zavitz's summary in regard to varieties is that Turkestan has given best satisfaction of the common or violet varieties, but in no case has the common variety been satisfactory from seed grown in comparatively mild climates. Ontario-grown seed of the common variety is fairly satisfactory, but not so good as the variegated sorts.

Dr. M. O. Malte, Dominion Agrostologist, referring to alfalfa seed production, stated that the so-called Baltic alfalfa, which is being widely advertised as a superior strain of the variegated, is exactly the same as Grimm's alfalfa. Dr. Malte was of the opinion that the comparatively low yield of seed with variegated alfalfa was due in part to the plant being a hybrid with a consequent tendency to sterility. This tendency, however, is much less pronounced with some plants and a more productive strain could probably be evolved by selection. The opinion was expressed that much harder strains of the common alfalfa could be evolved.

Prof. L. S. Klinck, Macdonald College, referred to the production of alfalfa seed by sowing in drills and cultivating instead of broadcasting. This requires a much smaller amount of seed and is a more satisfactory and profitable method of growing for seed production.

**SOIL MANAGEMENT.**

The relation of soil management to yield and quality in seed was discussed by Prof. Klinck. Work at Macdonald College and elsewhere has clearly shown the importance of proper cultivation and rotation to maintain yield and quality of crops. Even with soil renovators production will decline unless proper tillage is given and manure is applied. The general conclusion, however, is that the influence of fertility, rotation, etc., is much more pronounced on the yield than upon the quality of seed produced.

**DIFFICULTIES IN PRODUCING PURE SEED.**

Dr. C. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist, pointed out the difficulties in producing pure seed on experimental plots and under farm conditions. Among the things to be guarded against is the introduction of foreign seed through animals and implements. Horses working the land should be fed nothing but ground grain. Care must be taken to see that all grain that may have been in the soil from previous crops has been germinated. Sod, hoed crops or summer fallow are the safest preparation. Another danger is that foreign seed may be lodged in bags or grain drills. Seed may be carried from one place to another by wind or rain at the time of seeding. Before the grain is cut the field should be gone

over carefully and fall foreign seed discerned should be removed. At harvest time the binder must be watched closely. One of the greatest dangers of getting seed mixed is by the thrasher. Dr. Saunders' conclusion is that even when exercising the greatest care in every particular, there is possibility of some foreign seed being introduced, and to maintain at least a seed plot of pure seed he strongly recommends that a quantity be carefully hand-picked each year.

#### OTHER SUBJECTS PRESENTED.

The work of the rural schools in promoting an interest in the production of pure seed was presented by Prof. S. B. McCready, Guelph, who gave a resume of the history of agricultural education in Ontario with an outline of what is now being done. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies in Ontario, outlined the work being done through field crop competitions toward encouraging the use of good seed. During the last few years the number of competitions has increased greatly and much interest has been aroused in better seed. The District Representatives of the Seed Branch reported increased interest in the question of good seed in their respective districts.

#### OFFICERS ELECTED.

It was decided at the general meeting to elect to the Board of Directors men who are engaged in plant-breeding work, and in future to invite each Provincial Department of Agriculture to nominate a representative for the Annual Meeting. The officers for the ensuing year are:

President, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, Ottawa; Sec.-Treas., L. H. Newman, Ottawa; Directors, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph; Prof. L. S. Kinck, Macdonald College, P.Q.; Prof. L. A. Moorehouse, Winnipeg, Man.; Prof. John Bracken, Saskatoon, Sask.; Prof. M. Cumming, Truro, N.S.; Prof. E. A. Howes, Vermillion, Alta.; William Palmer, Scotch Lake, N.B.; Narcisse Savore, St. Anne de la Poutine, P.Q.; J. O. Duke, Rathven, Ont.; Wm. McGregor, P.E.I.; Prof. W. J. Black, Winnipeg, Man.; G. A. Gigault, Quebec, P.Q.; F. H. Hodson, Myrtle, Ont.; M. A. McLeod, Sussex, N.B.; John Mooney, Regina, Sask.; W. Scott, Victoria, B.C.; L. McFarlane, Fox Harbor Pt., N.S.; Geo. Harcourt, Edmonton, Alta.; Theo. Ross, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; A. Austen, Kamloops, B.C.

The eleven-pound limit of weight for parcels sent by Parcels Post came into effect March 5th. The additional fee of five cents to be prepaid by postage stamps on each parcel mailed for local delivery in places where the letter-carrier system is in operation was also done away with.

It is said that the German Government purposes purchasing 10,000 animals for the German army this year and that there is a possibility that some of those may be bought in Canada and the United States.

Through adjacent sections of Western Ontario the London wholesale grocery trade is delivering goods to the country stores by motor cars. Business is thus cared for expeditiously and the country storekeepers are relieved of a great deal of weekly teaming.

J. G. Hanmer, the well-known sheep breeder, of Burford, Ont., has accepted a position on the staff of the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

## Markets

### Toronto.

At the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, March 9, receipts numbered 44 cars, comprising 788 cattle, 347 hogs, 119 sheep, and 28 calves. On account of light delivery the market was a little firmer for the same classes of cattle. Choice steers, \$8 to \$8.25; good steers, \$7.75 to \$8; cows, \$5 to \$7; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.50; bulls, \$5.50 to \$7.25; calves, \$6.50 to \$11.50; lambs, \$9.25 to \$9.75 for light; heavy, \$8 to \$8.75; sheep, \$4 to \$7.25.

#### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cattle .....	6	284	290
Hogs .....	84	4,016	4,100
Sheep .....	107	5,099	5,206
Calves .....	84	262	346
Horses .....	10	304	314
	82	82	

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cattle .....	15	324	339
Hogs .....	228	3,192	3,420
Sheep .....	35	7,446	7,481
Calves .....	52	543	595
Horses .....	8	264	272
	18	204	222

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 49 cars, 2,275 hogs, 249 sheep, and 140 horses, but an increase of 710 cattle, and 42 calves, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Receipts of live stock at the Toronto markets during the past week were moderate, but more than equal to the demand. There were several loads of choice cattle, but the bulk of those on sale were of the common to medium, half-finished class, for which the drovers had paid too much money. Trade was slow and dull all week, with prices declining from 20c. to 30c. per cwt. in all the different classes of fat cattle. Sheep, lambs, calves, and hogs, were firm, at quotations given.

Butchers.—Choice butchers' sold at \$7.70 to \$8, and one picked load of steers sold at \$8.45 per cwt., but they were said to be the best load that has been on the market thus far this season; loads of good steers and heifers, \$7.40 to \$7.60; medium, \$7 to \$7.25; common, \$6.50 to \$6.75; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good cows, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common cows, \$5 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.50; choice bulls, \$7 to \$7.50; good bulls, \$6.50 to \$7; medium bulls, \$6 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$7 to \$7.40; medium to good steers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers of light weights, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice, fresh milkers and forward springers were in good demand, at \$60 to \$115, the bulk going at \$70 to \$85.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of veal calves

were light, and prices remained very firm. Choice veal calves, \$10.50 to \$11.50; good calves, \$9.50 to \$10.50; medium calves, \$7.50 to \$8.

Sheep and Lambs.—The demand for sheep and lambs was greater than the supply, and prices remained firm. Sheep, ewes, \$6.50 to \$7; rams and culls, \$4.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$9 to \$9.75 for choice quality; heavy lambs, \$8 to \$8.75.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$9.50; \$9.25 f. o. b. cars, and \$9.75 weighed off cars.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 87c. to 88c., outside; 89c., track. Toronto; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1, track, bay points; No. 2 northern, 98c.; more at Goderich.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 35c. to 35½c., outside; 38½c. to 39c., track, Toronto; Manitoba oats, No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 40c.; lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 62c. to 63c.  
Peas.—No. 2, 98c. to \$1, outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 73c. to 75c., outside.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 69c., all rail, track, Toronto.

Barley.—For malting, 54c. to 55c.; for feed, 43c. to 45c., outside.

Flour.—Ontario, 90-per-cent. new winter-wheat patents, \$3.55, bulk, seaboard.

Manitoba flour.—Prices at Toronto are:

First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.60, in jute.

#### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto. No. 1, \$15 to \$15.50 per ton; No. 2, \$12.50 to \$14 per ton.

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

Bran.—Manitoba, \$22.50 to \$23.50, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$23 to \$25; Ontario bran, \$23, in bags; shorts, \$24; middlings, \$26.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts were liberal, and prices unchanged, at 32c. to 34c.; creamery solids, 28c. to 30c.; store lots, 24c. to 25c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 30c. to 35c. per dozen, by the case.

Cheese.—Old, twins, 15½c.; large, 15c.; new, twins, 14½c.; twins, 14c.

Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.25; Canadians, hand-picked, \$2.25; primes, \$2 per barrel.

Poultry.—Receipts principally cold-storage, which were quoted as follows: Turkeys, 21c. to 25c.; geese, 18c. to 20c.; ducks, 20c. to 22c.; chickens, 18c. to 20c.; hens, 14c. to 16c.

Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontarios, 80c.; New Brunswick Delawares, 85c. to 90c., track, Toronto.

Honey.—Extracted, 9c. per lb.

#### TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Alsike, No. 1, per bushel, \$8.50 to \$9; alsike, No. 2, per bushel, \$7.50; alsike, No. 3, per bushel, \$6 to \$7; timothy, No. 1, per bushel, \$2.50 to \$3; timothy, No. 2, per bushel, \$2 to \$2.25; red clover, per bushel, \$8 to \$8.50; red clover, No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; city hides, fat 13c.; country hides, cured,

13½c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 75c. to \$1.25; horse hair, 38c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—Owing to this being Lent, the demand for live stock of all kinds showed a considerable falling off. Offerings have naturally decreased in quantity, so that there is no selling, and prices held fairly firm at the recent range. Choice stock offerings sold at 8½c. to 8¾c., and fine stock was about 8c.; good ranged from 7½c. to 8c., and medium down to 6½c. Common-sold down to about 5c., while common cows and bulls sold as low as 4½c. per lb. Milk cows were in good demand, at \$100 to \$110 each for the choicest, while good cows were from \$80 to \$90 each. Trade in sheep and lambs was slow also, and prices held about steady, at 8½c. to 8¾c. for lambs, and 5c. to 6c. for sheep. Calves continued to sell as previously, being \$3 to \$5 each for common, and up to \$12 each for the choicest. Hogs were rather easier, selects changing hands at 9½c. to 10c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers say they find demand quite dull. Horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$275 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; broken-down, old animals, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$400.

Poultry.—There was very little going on in the market for poultry, and prices continued about steady. Turkeys were 19c. to 21c. per lb.; ducks and chickens, 15c. to 17c.; fowl, 12c. to 14c., and geese, 14c. to 16c.

Dressed Hogs.—In sympathy with the decline in the price of live hogs, the market for dressed was easier, prices being 13½c. to 14c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock.

Potatoes.—The market was again firmer and stock scarcer. Green Mountains were 90c. to 95c. per bag, ex track, in car lots, while Quebec varieties were 80c. to 90c. per bag. In a jobbing way, prices were 20c. to 25c. higher, ex store. Bags weigh 90 lbs.

Honey and Syrup.—New syrup will soon be offering again. Tins of old syrup sold at 9c. to 10c. per lb., while syrup in wood was 7c. to 8c., and maple sugar, 9c. to 10c. per lb. White-clover comb was 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 10½c. to 11½c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 7½c. to 8½c. per lb.

Eggs.—Prices of eggs were still lower. Strictly fresh stock was 34c. to 35c. per dozen. The recent cold snap put the hens back somewhat, but freer shipments are looked for.

Butter.—Lent is exercising its influence on the prices of butter. Choice creamery was 28c. to 28½c. per lb., wholesale; fine, 27c. to 27½c., while second grades were 25½c. to 26½c. Dairy butter was firm, at 23c. to 24c. per lb. for Ontarios, and 22c. to 23c. for Manitobas.

Grain.—Oats were steady in price. No. 2 Western Canada oats were quoted at 44c. per bushel, ex store, in car lots; No. 3 were 43c. to 43½c., and No. 2 feed, 42c. to 42½c. No. 3 American yel-

low corn was quoted at 72½c. to 73c., and No. 8 mixed at 71½c.

Flour.—The market for flour advanced. Manitoba first-patent flour is delivered at \$5.60 per barrel, in bags; seconds being \$5.10, and strong bakers' \$4.90. Ontario winter-wheat flour was steady, at the previous advance, at \$5 to \$5.25 for patents, and \$4.50 to \$4.75 per barrel for straight rollers.

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

Hay.—Prices were about steady. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, track, was \$16 to \$16.50 per ton, while No. 2 extra good was \$15 to \$15.50, and No. 2 \$13.50 to \$14.

Seeds.—The seed market was steady. Dealers bid 4c. to 7c. per lb. for timothy, at country points. Alsike was about the same as a year ago, being \$7.50 to \$9.50 per bushel of 60 lbs. Red clover was lower, at \$8 to \$9.50 per bushel.

Hides.—The market for hides was unchanged, and quality poor. Beef hides were 13c., 14c. and 15c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 17c. and 19c. for Nos. 2 and 1, and lamb skins were \$1.20 to \$1.25 each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2 to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1½c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6½c. for rendered.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Bad trade all of last week. Lenten season, Argentine dressed beef, protest from consumers at the high price of meats, and a large proportion of medium weight and very plain and warmed-up kinds of steers, were the contributing causes. Prices went off mostly 15c. to 25c., some 1,000 to 1,150-lb. steers that lacked quality and flesh being especially bad sale. Best steers on offer sold at \$8.90, and averaged less than 1,400 lbs. Not enough of the weighty steers to meet the demand. Some time ago, about the time the tariff was removed, some feeders had cold feet and began to turn loose of these good-weight steers. The liquidation was so fast and furious as to cause some authorities to conclude that there were too many weighty, well-finished steers, and the hope was that they would be selling under the handy kinds, which were not coming so plentifully at that time. Conditions appear to have been reversed within the past few weeks. Now, an excessive number of handys—but mostly half-fat ones—are being sent to market, and it requires a search-warrant to find the heavy ones. Consequently, heavy steers are selling to much better advantage than the handy ones, provided they are real good. A class of in-between, medium-weight steers, are not selling anything like as strong as the prime-finished shipping steers. There is always a demand in the East for prime cattle, and the killers down there have to have them for high-class restaurant, steamship, and hotel trade, regardless of price. These are commanding a premium now, but they must be the goods, and must show a large killing



### Be Ready for the "Rainy Day"

No man's life is passed in the continuous sunshine of prosperity. He is sure to have "rainy days." You cannot better prepare against the time when sickness, unemployment, fire, or some such adversity comes, than by opening a Savings Account with

### The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital and Surplus \$17,000,000  
Total Resources over \$80,000,000  
81 Years in Business 14

BRANCHES OF THIS BANK  
in every Canadian Province, and  
in Newfoundland, West Indies,  
Boston, Chicago and New York

percentage, around 60 lbs. and better. Weighty steers are selling at Chicago up to \$9.50 to \$9.75, but they represent the maximum kinds, and there are precious few to bring the price. Choice, handy cattle, are outselling the medium and commoner ones by over \$1 per cwt., and the prime ones are wanted, and the cheaper, less-finished kinds, go a-begging. With the approach of the grass season, it would look as if the strictly dry-fed grades would hold their own. Grass cattle will probably come early this year out of the South-west, and are direct competitors with native grassers, resulting in pulling the price on natives down. Offerings last week were 4,125 head, as compared with 6,125 the previous week, and 2,875 a year ago.

Quotations: Heavy steers, good to choice, \$8.40 to \$8.90; heavy steers, medium to good, \$8 to \$8.40; butcher steers, good to choice, \$7.65 to \$8.25; butcher steers, medium to good, \$7.35 to \$7.65; butcher steers, common, \$6.75 to \$7; best cows, \$8.25 to \$6.75; fair to good cows, \$5.25 to \$6; cutter cows, \$4.25 to \$4.75; canner cows, \$3.50 to \$4.25; good to choice heifers, \$7 to \$7.60; fair to good fat heifers, \$6.50 to \$7; light and common, \$5.25 to \$5.75; best stockers and feeders, \$6.50 to \$7.25; fair to good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common, \$5.50 to \$6; stock bulls, \$5.50 to \$6; bologna bulls, \$6.50 to \$7; fat bulls, \$7 to \$7.50; best milkers and springers, \$6 to \$8.5; common, \$4 to \$5.00.

Hogs.—Hog market slow all of last week, several loads being carried over from day to day, packers getting best grades down to \$9. High time of the week was Tuesday, when bulk sold from \$9.15, with a few at \$9.20 to \$9.25. Pigs down to \$8.90 to \$9; roughs, \$8.25 to \$8.50; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Receipts for the past week were 35,200, as against 31,520 for the previous week, and 26,400 for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb values were on a considerably lower range the past week, while sheep were held steady. The week started with an \$8.15 market for top lambs, and the last few days tops sold down to \$8, with culls \$7.50 down. Best wether sheep brought up to \$6.40 to \$6.50, one load selling Monday at \$6.60; ewes, \$5.50 to \$6, and cull sheep, \$5 down. Range on top yearling wethers, \$7.25 to \$7.40. Receipts the past week, 23,400; previous week, 35,000; year ago, 25,000.

Calves.—Prices dropped the fore part of the week on account of bad snow-storm, traffic being blocked to New York, and on the opening day tops sold down to \$11.50. Market reacted latter part

of the week, buyers paying \$13 for choice veals on Friday. Cull grades, \$10.50 down, and fed calves, \$5 to \$6.50. No Canadians offered. Receipts were 1,800 for the week, as against 1,575 for the previous week, and 2,050 for the corresponding week last year.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.25 to \$9.75; Texas steers, \$7.10 to \$8.10; stockers and feeders, \$5.80 to \$8.15; cows and heifers, \$3.65 to \$8.55; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.85. Hogs.—Light, \$8.45 to \$8.70; mixed, \$8.40 to \$8.70; heavy, \$8.25 to \$8.70; rough, \$8.25 to \$8.40; pigs, \$6.75 to \$8.35; bulk of sales, \$5.55 to \$8.65. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$4.05 to \$6.15; yearlings, \$5.85 to \$7. Lambs, native, \$6.75 to \$7.65.

### Gossip.

T. J. Berry writes that they have sold their big four-year-old horse, Cumberland Gem, to J. J. McGaven, Leadbury,

In describing in a recent issue how John E. Homuth, of Huron Co., Ont., filled his silo, a typographical error made the diameter of the silo read two feet instead of twelve.

At Williamsburg, Iowa, Feb. 19th, fifty-five Aberdeen-Angus cattle from the herd of P. Leahy, sold for an average of \$218, the highest price realized being \$575, for the five-year-old cow, Eva of Ersted, and the next highest, \$500, for Hilda, calved March, 1913.

At the dispersion sale of the Uppermill Farm Stud of Shires, Wapello, Iowa, Feb. 27th, the highest price reached was \$605, for the six-year-old stallion, Wrydeland's Friar (imp.), and the highest for a mare was \$525, for the four-year-old, Bora Stella. Four stallions averaged \$458, and twelve mares \$304.

At a sale of Shorthorns, Feb. 24th, at Goose Lake, Iowa, from the herd of Lanahan Bros., 26 bulls averaged \$152, and 31 females \$130, the highest price being \$475, for the three-year-old cow, Missie 112th. At Grinnell, Iowa, Feb. 25th, 38 from the herd of G. A. Bone-well, sold for an average of \$215, the highest price for a bull being \$280, for the yearling, Sultan Clay, and the highest for a female \$205, for the two-year-old, Miss Craib.

Volume 35, of the Shire Horse Stud-book, prepared under the direction of the Editing Committee of the Shire Horse Society, and published at the Society's offices, 12 Hanover Square, London, W., has been issued from the press and a copy received at this office, by courtesy of the Secretary, J. Sloughgrove. This volume contains pedigree entries of stallions numbered from 31109 to 31999, and mares numbered from 73164 to 76581. Excellent illustrations are given of the champion stallion and champion mare at the London Show, 1913, namely, Champion's Goalkeeper, and Dunsmore Chessie, both owned by Sir Walpole Greenwell. Export certificates were issued in 1913 to the number of 346, the highest number, 185, going to the United States; the next highest, 63, to Canada; third, 52, to Russia; fourth, 24, to the Argentine; the rest to Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and South Africa.

### STOCK SALE DATES CLAIMED.

March 12th.—Geo. McKee, Winthrop, Ont.; Shorthorns.

March 12th.—A. Watson & Son and C. F. Jackson, at St. Thomas, Ont.; Holsteins, Percherons, and Clydesdales.

March 17th and 18th.—Oak Park Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont.; Clydesdales, Hackneys, and Shorthorns.

March 12th.—H. F. Patterson, Paris, Ont.; Holsteins.

March 24th.—Bales Bros., Lansing, Ont.; Holsteins.

March 25th.—Oxford District Holstein Club; Holsteins, at Woodstock, Ont.

March 26th.—W. A. Hartley, Woodstock, Ont.; Holsteins; dispersion.

April 9th.—P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Que.; dispersion sale of Holsteins.

Attention is directed to the extensive auction sale of Holstein cattle, the property of W. A. Hartley, Woodstock, Ont., and advertised in this issue. The sale is to be held March 26th, and the farm is only two miles north of Woodstock. Some cattle of choicest breeding and heaviest production are offered, and all but seven have been raised by the proprietor. The farm is sold, and the cattle must go. See the advertisement, and enquire about this great offering.

P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, P. Q., advertises in this issue a monster offering of the greatest of the great in Holsteins. His big sale will be held at his farm, when every cattle beast he possesses will go to the highest bidder. See the advertisement; remember the date, April 9th, and do not miss this offering of 60 head of Canada's best, including the two herd-headers, bulls whose breeding is top-notchers, being from some of the highest-record cows ever tested. Twenty daughters of King Isabella Walker, the senior herd-header, will be sold. This lot of cattle are believed by some who know the herd, to be the best offering ever put up at auction in this country. Do not miss them.

P. S. Riddell's clearing auction sale of Holstein cattle, horses, and farm implements, is advertised in this issue. Among the Holsteins is the bull, Prince Calamity Schuiling (17039), out of the champion cow at the Guelph dairy test in December last, over all breeds. He is a good individual, about one year and eight months old, and fit to head a good herd. The mature cows have never been tested, but have made private records from 9,500 lbs. as two-year-olds up to 14,000 as mature cows. There are some choice young heifers and bulls, sired by the former herd bull, Buffalo Houwtje Vale De Kol (10288). He is own brother to Buffalo Girl Butter Maid, with a seven-day record of 27 lbs. butter. Among the horses is the grand Clydesdale filly, Lady Macgregor (29891), sire Edward Macgregor (imp.), dam Lady Walker (imp.). She is a handsome filly, will be three years old on August 25th, 1914, and weighs well over 1,500 lbs., with the best of feet and legs. She should prove quite attractive to Clydesdale buyers. See the advertisement.

R. Honey & Sons, Brickley, Ont., breeders of Holsteins and Yorkshires, in changing their advertisement, state: Our herd bull for the past season was Ourville Sir Abbekerk, a son of Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbekerk and Mollie of Bayham 3rd. His dam, in R. O. M., at four years of age, made 24.50 lbs. of butter in seven days, and 646.34 lbs. milk, with 92½ lbs. milk in one day; milk, 30 days, 2,515.77 lbs.; butter, 30 days, 161.65 lbs. (which was the Canadian record for nearly four years); milk, 310 days, 19,375 lbs. His sire has 21 R. O. M. daughters, and many more yet to test. A three-year-old made 26.50 lbs. of butter in seven days; 109.98 lbs. in thirty days, and a Canadian record for milk. She gave 91.4 lbs. milk in one day. He has four R. O. P. daughters. A junior two-year-old gave 15.845 lbs. in one year. His dam and sire's dam average 3,133 lbs. butter in seven days, and his sire, Colantha Johanna Lad (62 A. R. O. daughters), has three world's-record daughters. A junior two-year-old gave 22,750 lbs. milk in one year. Mr. Field, the owner of Colantha Johanna Lad, refused \$30,000 for him this winter. A brother of Ourville Sir Abbekerk was grand champion bull at the National Show in Toronto this last fall, and he is a first-class show animal himself. Calves from him, and daughters of Lakeview Burke Payne (whose sire and dam have eight 30-lb. sisters), should be something worth while. Sales have been very satisfactory of late, having sold seven bulls in the last two months, and have only one fit for service left. He is from a daughter of Prince Posch Calamity Bleske (two R. O. M. daughters and two R. O. P. daughters), and Queen De Kol of Minster. In R. O. P. at two years of age, she gave 9,420 lbs. of milk in one year. His sire, Sir Korndyke Hengerveld, is from a 20.44-lb. cow, and a son of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol (98 A. R. O. daughters); four over 30 lbs. of butter in seven days, and thirteen have given over 100

lbs. milk per day each. See the advertisement in this issue, and write for further particulars.

### PERTH ABERDEEN-ANGUS SHOW AND SALE.

At the annual Spring Show and Sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, held at Perth the first week of March, the entries of females numbered 229, and of bulls 361. There were 55 entries in the class for two-year-old heifers, the first prize going to D. M. Allan, for Esthonia 6th of Ballintomb, by George R. of Ballindalloch, and the second to James Kennedy's Lavonia, by Mondello. The first sold at auction for 75 guineas, and the second for 60 guineas. Yearling heifers were a much larger class. Mr. Kennedy was first with Eveling, by Mondello, and she was sold for 85 guineas to Mr. Marshall, of Bleaton. The fourth-prize heifer in the class, A. D. Macrae's Proud Bortha of Ruthven, by Earl Echo of Ballindalloch, made 80 guineas, to Geo. Clyne. In the senior yearling class of 237 bulls in the catalogue, the short list containing 16, first place was given to J. Ernest Kerr's Junior Eric, sold at the auction for 310 guineas, to Sir John Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch. The second-prize bull in the class, Chas. McInroy's Kato, by Ereneveno, also went for 310 guineas, to Mr. Pearson, London, and the fourth, Evenwood of Harviestoun, made 200 guineas, to Mr. Cumming, Kinnermony.

On Thursday of the same week, at Aberdeen, 200 guineas was paid at auction for the second-prize bull, Prince Blueblood of Towiemore, by Equable of Ballindalloch, contributed by Geo. Duff, of Towiemore, by Mr. Duff, of Halton.

### Trade Topic.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the Haver Seed Co., of Guelph, Ont. They are advertising a superior strain of No. 72 oats. Owing to a typographical error, this read "No. 27" in our last issue. Look up the advertisement and get some of these oats.

### Questions and Answers.

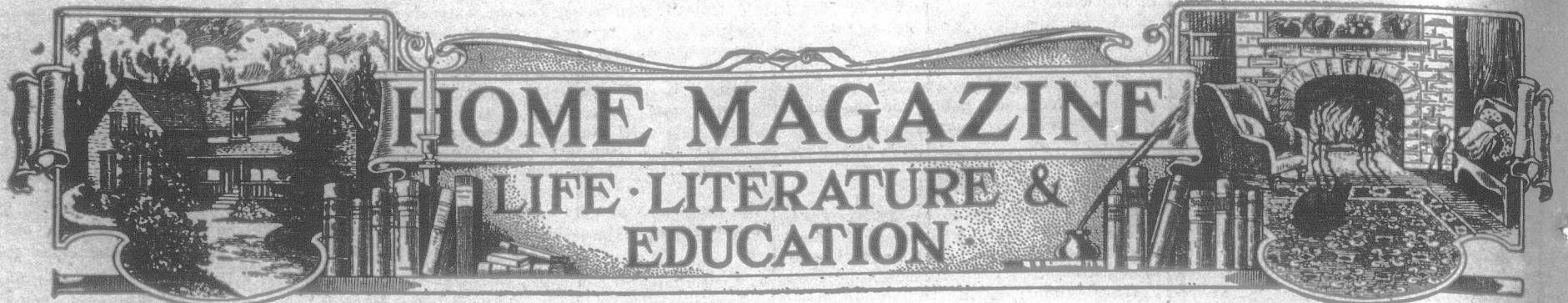
#### Miscellaneous.

#### Wages.

1. If I engage a man for one year at a certain wage, can he leave by giving a month's notice if the bargain was not made to give a month's notice?
  2. Can the farmer dispose of his helper in the same manner?
  3. Am I compelled to pay the full wages?
  4. Can I hold back some of his wages?
  5. On the other hand, what way will the farmer be used in regard to wages?
- Ontario, S. E. H.
- Ans.—1. No.  
2. No.  
3. No.  
4. Yes.  
to pay wages for the balance of the year, less the amount earned in that period by the man, or less such amount as by reasonable diligence he might have earned.

#### Hoops for Silo.

1. Can you tell me the length of hoop for a 14-foot silo, using buckles and two rods for a hoop?
  2. How many pieces of planed six-inch pieces for crib; also for a ten-foot silo?
- MIKE.
- Ans.—1. Your silo will be 45 feet in circumference on the outside, taking 14 feet in diameter as inside measurement. The half-hoops would be 22½ feet long to meet, but you will be sure to allow some for the buckles. The smoothness of the outside wall, and the completeness of the curve you obtain in the hoops will govern the lengths to some extent. They should be at least 23 feet long.- 2. You will require 63 pieces, 6 inches wide, for a 10-foot silo. Just how much would be planed away is hard to estimate, but you would require one or two extra.



### An Even Song.

(St. Patrick sang this.)

May Thy Holy Angels meet,  
Each to hold his guardian trust,  
At the head and at the feet  
Of our shining beds, O Christ!

Time's hid veil with truth to pierce,  
Teach our slumber-shrouded eyes,  
Arch-King of the Universe,  
High Priest of the Mysteries!

May no demon of the air,  
May no malice of our foes,  
Evil dream or haunting care  
Mar our willing, prompt repose!

May our vigils hallowed be  
By the tasks we undertake!  
May our sleep be fresh and free,  
Without let and without break!

—Translated from the original Irish by  
Alfred Percival Graves.

### The Story of St. Patrick.

On Tuesday of next week there will be a wearing of the green all the world over, every Hibernian and many and many another, donning a bit of shamrock in honor of the premier of Ireland's three great saints, St. Patrick, St. Columba and St. Brigit. And yet ask ninety-nine people out of one hundred just who St. Patrick was and why the seventeenth of March is celebrated in his honor, and they will be prepared to tell you little beyond the fact that he is the patron saint of Ireland and that he is given credit for "banishing the snakes" from the Emerald Isle.

It seems reasonably sure that St. Patrick was born A. D. 389, but there has been some confusion in regard to his birthplace, traceable possibly to the practice among Britons during the Roman occupation (43 A. D. to 420 A. D.) of assuming Latin names in addition to their own native ones. It is known that he was the son of one Calpornius or Calphurnius, a middle-class landowner, but some historians hold that his birthplace was near Dumbarton, Scotland, while others maintain as strongly that it was in the Severn district of Wales. Perhaps the weight of opinion falls with the latter, the place accepted by the Encyclopædia Britannica. Welsh historians have taken particular pains to trace out all references given by the saint himself and his contemporaries, and O. Morien Morgan, author of "A History of Wales" (Liverpool, Edward Howell, Pub., 10s. net) has pointed out a rather peculiar coincidence: According to the native ancient ecclesiastical records of Wales the native name of St. Patrick was Maenwyn, or "Sacred Stone." In the equally ancient manuscript of Ulster, known to be one thousand years old and containing St. Patrick's "Confession," the saint himself is found to say, "I was as a stone picked out of the mire." He says, moreover, that he was kidnapped by Irish pirates at the village of "Bann Enon, near Taberna," names that survive in Welsh history, that of the former still clinging possibly to the three places called Banwen in Glamorganshire.

At all events it is clear enough that, at the age of sixteen, St. Patrick was seized by pirates and taken off to Ireland. Tradition says that on that occasion he attempted to hide in a sacred ash tree, but was espied and roughly ordered to come down.

In Ireland he was sold to a farmer named Milcho who lived in Ulster (perhaps Connaught; it is disputed) and for the next six years he spent his time tending sheep. Even at this tender age, however, he was known as "hory," and it is recorded that he converted the son and two daughters of his master.

Then a dream or vision came to him, a strange and inspiring dream which told him that "his ship was ready." At once he started off and walked all the way to the coast where, surely enough, he found a merchant ship about to embark with a cargo of Irish wolfhounds. Here, as though still in accordance with supernatural direction, he was seized by a pagan and sold to the captain of this very vessel. So it was that he found his way to Gaul (France).

Reaching this land, the company journeyed inland for twenty-eight days, then, on reaching Italy, St. Patrick went off on his own account.

At Lerins he entered on monastic life, then at the age of twenty-five he returned to his own family, but he was not to remain there long. Visions or dreams again came to him, voices from the wood of Fochald in Ireland that said, "We pray thee, holy youth, to come and walk again amongst us as before." Nevertheless he did not at once respond to the call. Realizing that he needed more study and more thought to prepare him for so vast a mission, he proceeded instead to Auxerre in Gaul, where he remained for fourteen years. Thus it was that he was past forty years of age when he entered upon his life-work.

The opportunity for which he had prepared himself came in A. D. 432 when he was ordained Bishop of Ireland, by

of Normans and English disorganized the country, is one of which Hibernians may well be proud. Prince Aldfrid, who studied there and made an itinerary of the country before succeeding to the throne of Northumbria in 685 A. D., has written a fine picture of it:

I found in Inisfall the Fair  
In Ireland, while in exile there,  
Women of worth, both grave and gay  
men  
Many clerics and many laymen.

Gold and silver I found in money,  
Plenty of wheat and plenty of honey,  
I found God's people rich in pity,  
Found many a feast and many a city.

I found besides, from Ara to Glea,  
In the broad rich country of Ossorie,  
Sweets, fruits, good laws for all and  
each,  
Great chess players, men of truthful  
speech.

I found strict morals in age and youth,  
I found historians recording truth,  
The things I sing of verse uncouth,  
I found them all. I have written sooth.

All the tales told of St. Patrick are marked by beauty, and, naturally enough, legend has added its rich broderies even to those that are known as authentic. That St. Patrick defied the

ing he and his clerics, clad in pure white, went to the well of Cruachan to wash. As they stood there, Ethna and Felema, the two beautiful daughters of King Leary approached, and, seeing the white-clad strangers, mistook them for fairies or earth-gods and began to question them. "We are ministers of God," said St. Patrick. "Who is God?" asked the Princesses, and so wrought upon were they by St. Patrick's inspiring words and explanations that they accepted the faith and were baptized at once.

Upon another occasion, so legend records, King Leary was about to have the saint and his followers killed, but, miraculously transformed into fleet-footed deer, they made their escape. Possibly this story may have grown up about a curious chant, to be found in the Liber Hymnorum and known as the "Hymn of St. Patrick," or, in Irish, the Faed Fiada, or "Cry of the Deer," probably from the fact that, as a chronicler records, the chanting of St. Patrick and his band, as they fled, was mistaken by their enemies for "the voice of deer."

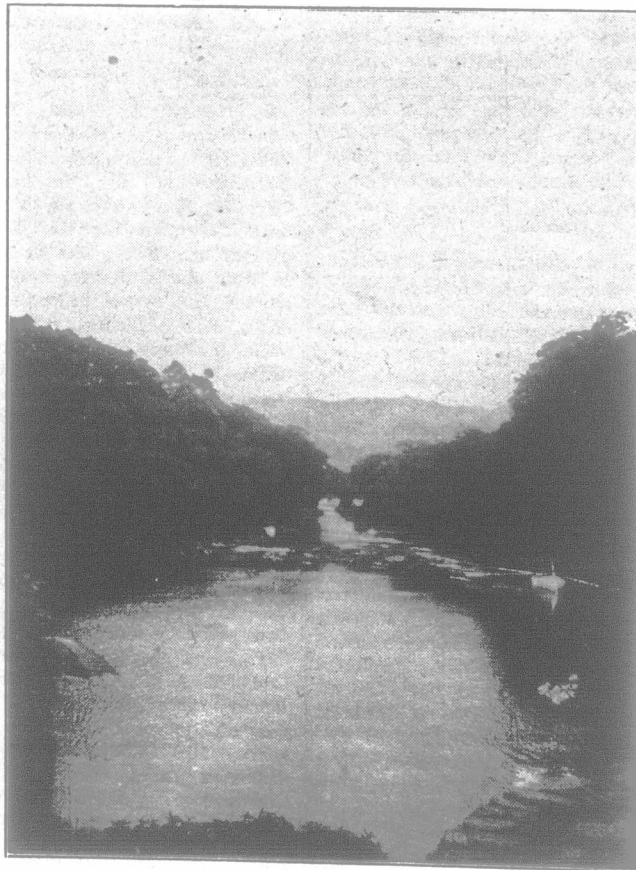
St. Patrick died on the 17th of March, 461 (463?) at a ripe old age and was buried at Armagh.

Great as was his work as a missionary he lives equally as a bard. There seems no reason to doubt that the "Hymn of St. Patrick," above referred to, was composed by him, and although, without doubt, many of his poems have been lost, those that have survived show, often, a unique beauty. The most considerable of his work, still extant, are his "Confession" (in the Book of Armagh) and his Letter to Coroticus.

For over fourteen hundred years the memory of St. Patrick has lived in the hearts of the people, and perhaps to-day he has come to his own more than ever before. Sometimes great sentiments are expressed in little things. Twenty years ago the Irish soldier who dared to wear the green on St. Patrick's Day was punished for doing so; to-day he does so by the King's command. And not only does he don the bit of shamrock on the seventeenth of March, but also so do men and women of every nationality all the world over. Is it that the increase of tolerance everywhere, in the hearts of all good and generous men and women, has led humanity into the great light that recognizes great and true worth anywhere, regardless of creed or sect?

For the origin of shamrock wearing, by the way, we must look far back into pagan days, to the great reverence with which the Druids regarded the number Three. Later, obviously, the three-leaved shamrock was retained as an emblem of the Trinity.

The belief in the banishing of snakes from Ireland by the word of the saint probably originated in the fact that he practically drove from the land the ancient pagan worship of the serpent, to which reference is frequently made in old Irish folklore.



Lakes of Killarney.

St. Germanus. Proceeding thither with all haste he landed in Wicklow and at once began his crusade up and down the land, with such success, too, that in spite of the bitter opposition of the Druids and even of the Arch-King Loegaire (or Leary) he founded one hundred churches, and many monasteries—the ancient Irish universities—which eventually became so famous as schools of learning that students came thither in large numbers from the continent as well as from Britain.

Indeed the succeeding history of ancient Ireland, before the savage descents

Druids and even the King is a matter of history, but one proud defiance stands out like a beacon. At one Eastertide, so the story goes, the pagan priests held, as usual, a festival at the hill of Tara. As the festival began it was customary that all lights be extinguished and none lighted on the penalty of death. St. Patrick, however, boldly lighted the Paschal fire on the very hill of Tara, in full view, then, so tradition says, threw his enemies into confusion by shaking them with an earthquake.

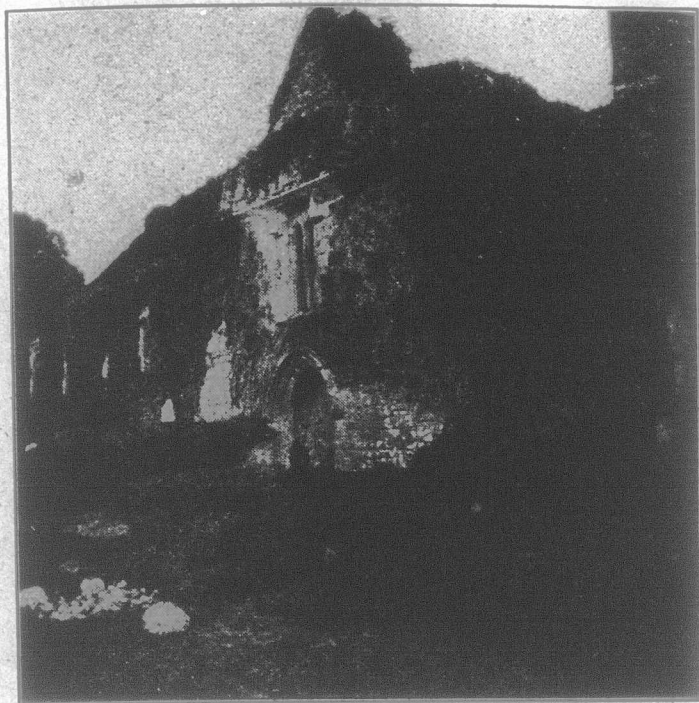
A beautiful story is told of his journeying in Connaught. Early one morn-

### The Lakes of Killarney.

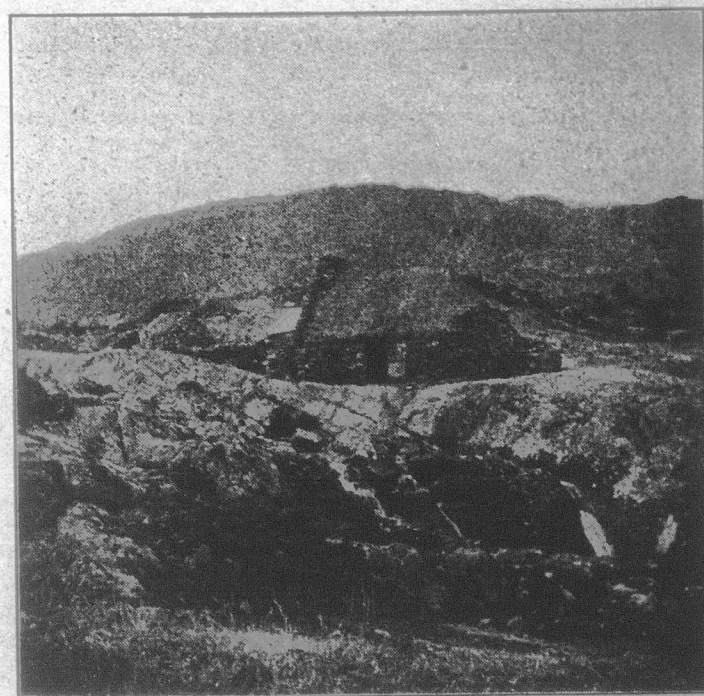
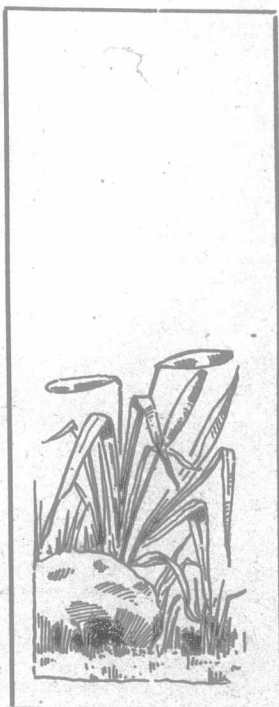
By Blanche Dewar.

"By Killarney's Lakes and fells,  
Em'rald Isles and winding bays,  
Mountain paths and woodland dells,  
Mem'ry ever fondly strays."

Though a century has passed since Thomas Moore wrote the above song—it was in the year 1813, then in his 33rd year, that he commenced writing lyrics for the ancient music of his native country—the Lakes of Killarney, which lie in a basin between several lofty mountain groups, in the County of Kerry, Ire-



Muckross Abbey, Killarney.



The Irish Cabin on the Mountain-top, Killarney.

land, remain the same to-day as when he gazed so fondly on them.

Memories of a day spent at Killarney will linger long after other trips are forgotten. Even if one could forget the scenery of that lovely spot, the remembrance of its warm-hearted people—cherishing the traditions, the old language and customs of their country, passionate in their likes and dislikes, humorous and cheerful in the midst of poverty would vividly recall the visit.

They say it always rains in Killarney, but the sun was shining brightly the morning we left the hotel to do the Grand Tour of the Lakes via the celebrated Gap of Dunloe. The first part of the journey, a drive of five or six miles, we did in an Irish jaunting car. In this conveyance, peculiar to Ireland, the seats are placed lengthwise, back to back, and extend over the wheels, of which there are but two, with the driver's seat in front.

We passed large estates surrounded by such high, stone walls, that even from our elevated position we could only see the tops of the trees. It was market day and many peasants were on their way to Killarney, which is the market town for County Kerry; one man was driving a cow; another a lot of pigs, while some had carts loaded with produce. One old woman—she was nearly ninety they told us—was sitting up in a donkey-cart driving. She looked very picturesque with a little plaid shawl crossed over her bosom, and on her head a big white cap with strings tied under her chin.

As we drew near the cottage of Kate Kearney the extensive mountain scenery met our view.

"Oh! did you not hear of Kate Kearney?  
She lives on the banks of Killarney,  
From the glance of her eye, shun danger and fly,  
For fatal's the glance of Kate Kearney."

Here we halted for a while and paid a visit to the old cabin, where a descendant of Kate's dispenses refreshing drinks to thirsty tourists, or sells them souvenirs, mostly of bog oak. Here, too, you bargain for your pony on which to ride through the gap.

Never having ridden before I was rather shy of the pony offered to me, but on being assured that he was as quiet as a lamb, and that the owner would lead him, I mustered up courage to mount. Nor was I deceived, for a lamb is wild compared to the specimen I rode. Feeling quite safe I told the guide he could let go the rein, whereupon he exclaimed: "Yer doin' foine ma'am, ye'll be after followin' th' hounds next year, so ye will." Which pretty speech is just what one would expect when one is near the borders of Blarney Castle.

That ride through the Gap of Dunloe is one I shall never forget; the lofty mountains towering above us on either side (some as high as 2,000 feet), now quite near and again seeming so far distant; the winding stream which traverses the whole glen, widening out into five different lakes (one of these lakes, called the Serpent, is pointed out as the place that received the last snake banished by St. Patrick); the long row of men and women jogging along on ponies; the blue sky overhead; the bright sunshine and the salubrious air

were all very exhilarating and made one feel it a joy to be alive. We were told that a Tourist Agency had tried to run their carriages through the Gap, thus doing away with the hiring of ponies, but that the fighting blood of the Irish was aroused at what they considered an injustice, that even policemen had no effect, for the peasants hid themselves behind rocks on the mountains and fired on the party. Had I been there I should have sided with the natives, for they have so few ways of earning a penny up in that mountain district; besides you see more of the awe-inspiring scenery riding leisurely along.

One can get rid of lots of small change while riding through the valley, for the calls on one's pocketbook are many and varied. First it was echoes, one man playing a cornet; another firing off a miniature cannon, while a third fiddled. All were very good echoes and you could pay your money and take your choice, or have all three if your finances would allow. After we had got beyond the sound of all possible echoes, something more tangible was offered to us—this time by peasant women,—goat's milk with "mountain dew" being the favorite beverage. And, of course, we must each have a piece of the "dear little shamrock to bring us good luck." But every one was intoxicated with the delightful air (the quantity of "mountain dew" in the milk, would, I assure you, have no effect) and happy, and were for the most part cheerful givers. After all it was the only harvest those mountain people would have, and a few pennies did not mean much to us; to them it meant the buying of some luxury, or perhaps the necessities of life.

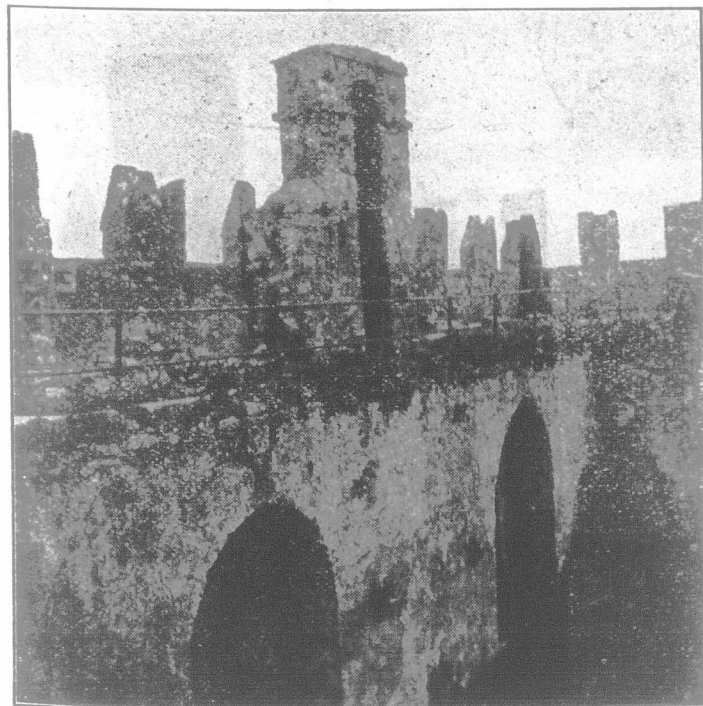
We came across men digging peat and piling it up to dry. They use a special spade for this work, which they permitted us to examine. Peat is not allowed to be taken out of the jurisdiction in which it is dug, the Government wishing to preserve the same for the families living near it.

A quaint wee cabin perched away up on the mountain top, bore a sign, "Tea sold here," an invitation we could not resist, more especially as it gave us an opportunity to examine closely a thatched roof from the inside, and a wonderful piece of work it is. Everything in the cabin was spotlessly clean. The stones which composed the floor were worn smooth with age, a fire of peat was smoldering on the open hearth and giving forth an odor akin to incense, while a bare-footed maiden smilingly waited upon us. I had heard that burning peat acted as a disinfectant, which, no doubt, accounts for the healthy, though large, families that crowd into these low-walled, two-roomed cabins. As Arthur Stringer puts it in his new book of Irish Poems:

"But here beneath the old thatch,  
'Childer' come so fast,  
In faith, we put the first t'bed,  
For room to rock the last."

Fortunately the furniture does not take up much room, consisting only of a small table, two or three chairs, a settle near the one, tiny window, and a few shelves on the wall on which the dishes are kept.

Before many years a thatched-roof cabin will be unknown in Ireland, as the Government are replacing them with new and up-to-date cottages, and in con-



The Cloisters, Muckross Abbey, Killarney.



Pigs on the Way to Market, Killarney.

clad in pure  
of Cruachan to  
there, Ethna and  
tiful daughters of  
and, seeing the  
mistook them for  
d began to ques-  
ministers of God,"  
Who is God?"  
d so wrought up  
Patrick's inspiring  
that they ac-  
were baptized at

ion, so legend  
s about to have  
wers killed, but,  
d into feet-foot-  
r escape. Possi-  
grown up about  
found in the  
known as the  
or, in Irish,  
ry of the Deer,"  
ct that, as a  
chanting of St.  
as they fled, was  
emies for "the

the 17th of March,  
ld age and was  
ork as a bard,  
ly as a bard.  
o doubt that the  
above referred  
m, and although,  
his poems have  
have survived  
auty. The most  
ork, still extant,  
in the Book of  
r to Coroticus.  
ndred years the  
has lived in the  
d perhaps to-day  
more than ever  
reat sentiments  
things. Twenty  
ier who dared to  
Patrick's Day  
so; to-day he  
command. And  
the bit of sham-  
n of March, but  
omen of every  
ld over. Is it  
tolerance every-  
of all good and  
men, has led hu-  
ght that recog-  
t anywhere, re-  
t?

amrock wearing,  
ook far back in  
great reverence  
s regarded the  
obviously, the  
was retained as  
y.  
ishing of snakes  
ord of the saint  
the fact that he  
the land the an-  
the serpent, to  
uently made in

Killarney.

and fells,  
winding bays,  
woodland dells,  
strays."

as passed since  
e above song—it  
then in his 33rd  
d writing lyrics  
his native coun-  
ney, which he in  
lofty mountain  
of Kerry, Ire-

sequence thatch-roof making will soon be a lost art. Even now very few know how to make them properly. When the Government officials come across a cottage which they consider unfit to live in, they insist on the landlord parting with enough land on which to build a new one, with a patch of ground around it, for which the peasant pays but one shilling per week to the Government.

After passing through Lord Brandon's estate, which is necessary in order to get to the shore, and for which privilege we had to pay a shilling to the old woman at the Toll Gate, we at last came within sight of the Lake of Killarney—and one of my dreams had come true! Here we found the boatman sent up by the hotel people with our lunch. We could have had it spread in Lord Brandon's cottage, but preferred to eat it as we were being rowed down through the lakes. The Irish name for these lakes is Cill-Airneadh. "The Church of the slopes." They consist of three lakes closely connected, but with different scenery in each. Surprisingly lovely is the journey down the upper lake to The Meeting of the Waters, thence to Middle Lake and across Lower Lake.

Upper Lake, which covers four hundred and thirty acres, contains many small but luxuriously wooded islands, and is shut in by lofty mountains. Purple Mountain, which is best seen from this lake, is well named, for besides the color of the rock from which it is formed and from which it takes its name, its summit is completely covered with purple heather.

Middle Lake contains an area of six hundred and eighty acres. It is connected with Upper Lake by the Long Range—a winding and wooded channel three or four miles in length—from which one gets splendid views of the mountains, some of which rise abruptly from the water's edge and are covered with trees and shrubbery almost to their summits. Macgillycuddy's Reeks, with an almost perpendicular elevation of 3,414 feet, is the highest mountain in Ireland; Torc Mountain, not so lofty but equally as lovely; and Devil's Punch Bowl—so called on account of the small lake in the midst of perpendicular rocks near the top of the mountain, which never freezes, and is said to be fatal, being the grandest. Here also are the lovely ruins of Muckross Abbey, built in 1440 by Franciscans. The great fireplace of the Refectory is very quaint, and is pointed out as the bed of a pilgrim named John Drake, who took up his abode over a century ago in the Abbey and lived for many years there on charity. The cloister is very well preserved; in the centre is a magnificent yew tree thirteen feet in circumference.

It is said that any one plucking a leaf from this tree will die before that date twelvemonth; needless to say we did not care to take one as a souvenir.

Lower Lake, the largest of the three, covers five thousand acres and is thickly dotted with fairy islets. On the island of Sweet Innisfallen, which the poet Moore has made famous, are the picturesque ruins of an Abbey founded by St. Finian, the Leper, at the close of the sixth century. This old abbey is of great interest to antiquarians, as here were written, on parchment, the "Annals of Innisfallen," the original of which is now in Bodleian Library, Oxford. These were supposed to have been written by two monks, and consisted of extracts from the Bible, a history of the ancient world down to the arrival of St. Patrick in 432, and from that date down to the year 1319, treated of the affairs of Ireland.

As our boat glides in and out through these "Emerald Isles and Fairy Glens," past beautiful cascades, old caves and beneath quaint bridges, the spell of the past is upon us, and also our boatman and calls forth many tales of the long-ago. Seeing what looked like an old iron pump at the water's edge we asked our boatman how it ever got there. He told us that many, many years ago there lived near by one of the gentry who was cruel to his wife, one of the sweetest creatures who ever drew a breath. On learning that he used to beat her the peasants were most indignant and decided to punish him. Accordingly they rigged up this pump, and every morning for a month four strong men carried him down to the lake and pumped him full of water, after which he was a model husband, and the pump was left standing as a warning to all wife beaters—a proof that the story was true. Quite a fitting punishment, we thought.

At five o'clock we completed our tour of the lakes by landing at Ross Island, the largest in Lower Lake, covering eighty acres, and on which is Ross Castle, once the stronghold of the Irish Chieftain, The O'Donoghue, now only an old ruin, and forming part of the vast estate of the Earl of Kenmare. It is celebrated in history as being the last fortress in Munster to hold out against the Parliamentary army. For three-pence one may enter the old ruin, the watch tower of which is all that remains. We climbed the first few rounds in fear and trembling, but on examining the solid masonry and thickness of its walls, took courage to mount the one hundred steps. How inexpressibly lovely and entrancing was the view from the summit of that old castle which looked so proudly down upon its reflec-

tion in the waters of the lake—green fields, lakes, wooded islands, away beyond the mountains, while over all was a glorious sunset. As we stood and gazed on that panorama of wondrous beauty the words of the old melody—another of Moore's patriotic songs—kept running through my mind and best describe their loveliness:

"No place else can charm the eye,  
With such bright and varied tints,  
Every nook that you pass by,  
Verdure broiders or besprints.  
Angels often pausing there,  
Doubt if Eden were more fair."

The drive back to the hotel through the private grounds of the castle seemed a fitting ending to a perfect day, and well worth the sixpence toll. Through avenues of rhododendrons in full bloom—such gorgeous colors, shading from deep heliotrope to palest pink, some of the bushes higher than our heads; across a rustic bridge spanning a shady river that seemed to invite one to come and fish; through meadows where thoroughbred cattle grazed and rabbits scampered about, until we drew near Kenmare House with its lawns like velvet.

A walk through the village of Killarney is extremely interesting. Fashions do not appear to bother the women—at least on week days. When an Irish peasant wishes to pay a visit to a neighbor, do some shopping, or go to vespers, she takes down the family shawl—it matters not how high the thermometer registers (it was nearly 80 while we were there) puts it over her head, drawing it up over her mouth nearly to her eyes, very much as the Eastern women do, and she is then ready for any emergency. We paid a visit to the chapel one evening and saw a number of these shawled figures glide in and out. Even small children use the shawl. Dark grey and brown seem to be the prevailing colors.

The principal street with here and there a thatched-roofed cottage sandwiched in between newer buildings, was quite clean, but the lanes and alleys leading therefrom left a great deal to be desired from a sanitary point of view. We puzzled over several signs reading, "Seven Day's License" and finally asked for an explanation. Of course, it meant that they could sell "A wee drap" on Sundays as well as through the week. The village boasts of a Roman Catholic Chapel, Bishop's residence, Protestant church and several good hotels. The only manufacture carried on is that of wood carving and inlaying, the wood used being chiefly Arbutus—a tree shrub which grows all over Ireland, but in rich profusion in

Killarney. It has a flower similar to the lily of the valley, and in October are found at the same time on the same bough the blossom, the ripe and unripe fruit.

The peasant women do lovely face work which they sell to the tourists at a good profit. In the poorer districts the peasants go to Scotland to help with the harvest. We saw a party of these harvesters in Dublin on their way to the wharf to take the packet for Glasgow, and they looked very picturesque as they walked through the street, the women with their dresses turned up after the fashion of the fish wives, showing bright, red home-spun petticoats underneath, and with handkerchiefs tied over their heads. With the exception of two or three who carried miniature trunks between them, all had their belongings tied up in the proverbial handkerchief. They appeared very happy, however, and one would almost imagine were only going on a picnic. But cheerfulness is characteristic with the Irish, and combined with their keen sense of humor, has helped to keep them optimistic. The money earned for harvesting is very often saved to start them in a new country. Judging by the questions asked us nearly every hamlet in Ireland has a representative in either Canada or the United States, and many an old cabin has been abandoned for a nice new cottage built with money from "over the seas."

We enjoyed every minute of that week-end at Killarney, and would gladly have prolonged our stay, but that could not be. It was, therefore, with many regrets that we said good-bye to our good-natured guide and turned our backs on "The Gem of Old Erin" with its thatched-roof cabins perched on its mountains, its picturesque old castles, and the soft-eyed peasants offering their wares in their soft, rich brogue. We had remained just long enough to sense the romance of the past, which, as the perfume of roses hangs round the shattered vase, lingers in the ivy-clad ruins that are dotted all over the "Emerald Isle."

## The Beaver Circle

### Our Senior Beavers.

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

### A Letter About the Beaver.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—The beaver, being the name of your Circle, and the Canadian Emblem, I thought I would write a short story about it.

I am living in a country where there are a considerable number of beavers, and in my travels through the woods and up the rivers and streams, I often come across their work. I consider them one of the most wonderful animals living. The teeth are about three inches long, and curved like a half-moon or circle. These teeth are of great value to them for cutting down trees and making their dams and houses. They go up stream, cut down trees, cut them in certain lengths, and float them down stream. When they get to the place where they want their dam, they stick the end of the sticks in the ground and slant them against the current, then entwine them with smaller twigs.

Their houses are built about four feet high, and from six to ten feet wide, with twigs and driftwood.

If a break occurs in the dam, all the beavers get to work, and in a short time have it repaired. The beaver's tail is the shape of a paddle, and helps it greatly in water. They are very hard to see. When you are travelling along you hear a loud splash and the beaver is out of sight.

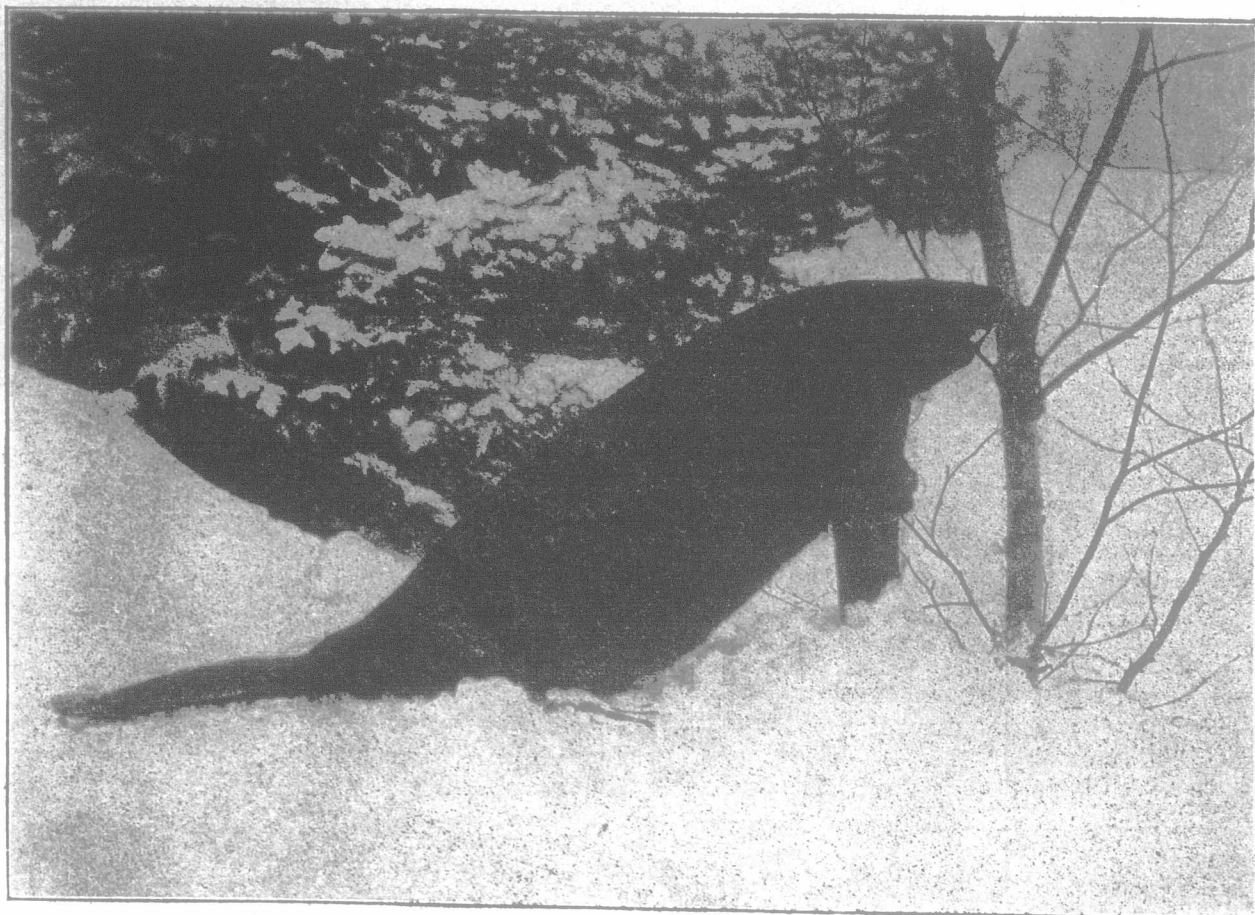
If you consider this worthy to print, I will write again about the wild animals of Northern Ontario.

VICTOR WOOLLINGS.  
(Age 13, Book Sr. IV.)

Englehart, Ont.

### Senior Beaver's Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Well, Puck, may I join your welcome Circle? I like to read the letters that the boys and girls write. I think they are very interesting. I go to school every day. I



A Beaver at Work.



have almost half a mile to go to school. It takes about ten minutes to walk there. Our teacher's name is Miss Helen Foster; we like her fine. I would like to join your Garden Competition if I could. Perhaps you didn't know Ruby Breadner lives about two miles from my home. She is a good friend of mine. She is a very smart girl. I wasn't a bit surprised to see her name on the Honor Roll the other week. As my letter is getting long I will close, wishing the Beavers every success.

ALICE SEXSMITH (age 13, Jr. IV).  
Ridgeway, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for some years, and I am interested in the Beaver Circle. We get our "Advocate" Friday night, and I always look for the Beaver letters. Now, since I am so interested in the Circle, I would like to be one also. I have a mile and a half to go to school. I go nearly every day. I like my teacher very well; her name is Miss Richardson. We coaster at noon and recess on a bob. The bob is a large one, and many of us can get on at once.

My pets are three ducks, two rabbits, two chickens, and a puppy. I am going to sell my ducks soon. The rabbits are called the silk-hair rabbits. One is gray and the other is brown and white. My chickens were given to me by a gentleman. They took first prize at the fair. They are called the White Rocks. They are about three years old. Since my letter is getting long, I will close, hoping to hear from the Circle soon.

MARY MONTGOMERY.  
(Age 11, Sr. III.)  
Woodstock, Ont., R. R. No. 4.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. I live on a farm of 175 acres, with my aunt and uncles. My uncles have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. I enjoy the letters very much. I have one sister and one brother. My uncles keep horses, and I think a great deal of them. We have three ponies; one that I call my own. Her name is Dollie. I would like to know a number of the Canadian lady writers' names. In writing to the Beavers, should I change my name or not? As my letter is getting long, I will close, hoping it will not reach the w.p.b. With good wishes to all the Beavers, I am your friend,

JEAN GRAHAM.  
(Age 12 years.)  
Claremont, Ont.

Here are names of some of our Canadian women writers, Jean: Marian Keith, L. M. Montgomery, Marjorie Pickthall, Virna Sheard, Isabella Valancy Crawford, Helena Coleman, Sara Jeannette Duncan, Jean Blewett.

Sign your own name when writing to the Beaver Circle.

**Beaver Circle Notes.**

The following wish some of the Beavers to write to them:  
Janet Mather (age 10), Pana, Ont.;  
Florence Hudson (age 14), Moose Jaw, Sask.

**Honor Roll.**

Ewart Aitchison, Helen Depew, Edward Kitchen, Bernice Clayton.

**Riddles.**

As I went over London bridge I saw a green house. Inside the green house was a white house. Inside the white house was a red house, and inside the red house was a lot of negroes. Ans.—A watermelon. Sent by Lyle Ferguson, Wilton Grove, Ont.

**Junior Beaver's Letter Box.**

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Circle. I always like reading the letters from little folks, 'cause I'm only a little fellow myself. I'm seven years old, and go to school. I live on a farm of 125 acres. We have a sugar-bush, and we use an evaporator. Papa gets me a pair of long, rubber boots, so I can go through the bush. Sometimes when papa is making syrup, mamma sends back our lunch and we eat

it together. We have a table and some chairs in the shanty, and a cupboard in the wall. Supper always tastes so good in the bush. Our farm is right near the village of Grand Bend; it is a pretty summer resort. It would be nice if some little Beavers would come here to camp. I must close, as this is my first letter, and I do hope I will see it in print.

GORDON POLLOCK (age 7).  
Grand Bend, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am seven years old and am in the Junior Second Class at school. I have a brother that is four years old, and a sister that is two. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a year. I go a mile to school. As this is my first letter, I will make it a short one.

WILLIAM PRYOR (age 7).  
Stamford, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your Circle, and as I saw my other one in print, it encouraged me to write again. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember, and would not be without it. I go to school every day and like it fine. I always have a lot of homework at night. My teacher's name is Miss Mair, and we like her fine. We still have our little pony, and my sister and I go for quite a few drives with him. My sister goes to High School at Woodstock, and likes it fine. She passed her examination with honors at Christmas-time. Hoping this will escape the w.p.b., and wishing the Beavers every success, I will close.

AGGIE MCGEE (age 10).  
Kintore, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. I enjoy reading the letters very much.

I have two pets; their names are Snowball and Snowflake. We call them that because they are both pure white. I go to school, which is about a mile away. We have a very nice teacher.

There is a pond of ice near the school, so we go up every day at noon to skate. We have such jolly times up there. So that my letter will not be too long, I will close.

ADA SWITZER.  
(Age 9, Class Jr. III.)  
Anderson, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I only wrote once to your Circle. I saw my name on the Honor Roll, so I thought I would write again. My sister writes to your Circle, too. I have three sisters and five brothers. I go to school every day. My sister and two brothers go to school too. My sister is going to try the Entrance in June. My smallest brother is going to start school at Easter. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about six years. He likes it fine. Our farm is 100 acres. We keep five cows; also four horses. I will close now, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

MAGGIE CLARK.  
(Age 10, Jr. III Class.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. We have four horses and two colts. My father is Colonel of the 47th Regiment. I go to camp every year. They have a tattoo at night. I have three pets. I have a parrot; he talks, sings, and whistles. I have a kitty named Biddy, and a colt named Dunder. I will close for this time.

FREDERIKA FERGUSON (age 8).  
Inverary, Frontenac Co., Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to you. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. We have a dog named Jack. He will shake hands with you. My teacher's name is Miss Matthews, and I like her fine. We have a car. We have had it for two years. I like it fine. I have two pigs, and I like to feed them. As my letter is getting a little long, I will close.

SAMUEL BAILEY.  
(Age 9, Sr. III Class.)  
Stirling, Ont.

**Hope's Quiet Hour.**

**Thine is the Power.**

He hath said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee: for My power is made perfect in weakness. Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my weaknesses, that the strength of Christ may spread a tabernacle over me.—2 Cor. xii: 9, R. V. (margin).

Oh, long and dark the stairs I trod  
With stumbling feet to find my GOD;  
Gaining a foothold bit by bit,  
Then slipping back and losing it;  
Never progressing, striving still,  
With weakening grasp and fainting will,  
Bleeding to climb to GOD; while He  
Serenely smiled, unnoting me.  
Then came a certain time when I  
Loosened my hold and fell thereby.  
Down to the lowest step my fall,  
As if I had not climbed at all.  
And while I lay despairing there,  
I heard a footfall on the stair,  
In the same path where I, dismayed,  
Faltered and fell and lay afraid.  
And lo! when hope had ceased to be,  
My GOD came down the stairs to me.  
—Theodosia Garrison.

We study God's way of dealing with souls, as revealed through His Son's human life and words, and one thing is very plain: "God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the humble." This self-evident fact seems to have been a proverbial saying, for it is quoted by St. James and St. Peter. Our Lord's treatment of those who felt themselves superior, to others was stern, while He was tenderness itself towards the humbled and fallen. This attitude of His is so evident that some would have us believe that sin is a passport to Divine favor, and holiness a barrier to our acceptance. Of course it is not so; but it seems as if the sins most hateful and dangerous are the sins which dress up to look like virtues. Real holiness must draw a soul very near to the Most Holy God, but it is easy to be self-deceived and self-righteous, and it is in mercy to us that the fair mantle of outward righteousness is torn off when the heart is corrupted and tainted by secret pride. The Pharisees were not rebuked for their righteousness, but for their self-conceit; the publicans and sinners were not accepted because of their sins, but because they were repentant and humble.

In the poem given above, we see the picture of a soul struggling after God, climbing painfully the great ascent to heaven. Such a climb—attempts in one's own strength—is bound to be a failure. Like St. Paul, we are forced to own: "When I am weak, then am I strong." When we clearly see our own weakness, God is able to pour His strength into us. When we think we are able to win the victory ourselves, of course He has to stand aside and wait. That is the reason our extremity is His opportunity. That is the reason He pitifully lets us fall when there is no easier way of teaching us the great lesson of success—our need of the Divine indwelling Life. Our Lord knew that all power must come from the Father through Him; therefore He said solemnly, on that most solemn evening before His death: "He that abideth in Me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without Me ye can do nothing."

The prophet Zechariah warned men that victory could not be secured by force or worldly influence, but only by the indwelling Spirit of God. Victory, for every child of man, means holiness. What can it profit any man—be he emperor or slave—to win all worldly wealth and power for a few years, if it must all be dropped at death and he must go forth into the greater life beyond beggared and weak? The prophet's imagery is very beautiful—(Zech. iv). There is the golden lamp-stand, with its seven lamps burning continually. The flame is fed by a secret and inexhaustible supply of purest oil, for an olive tree stands on each side of it, and the life of the tree constantly flows through the golden pipes, to supply the need of each lamp. The heart of the tree is sending its very life through the heart of the lamp, that it may give light in

the darkness. These two olive trees, said the angel to the wondering prophet, are the two Anointed Ones standing by the Lord of the whole earth. The word "Christ" means anointed, and it is the Son of God Who was "anointed with the oil of gladness" above His fellows. Job says: "The rock poured me out rivers of oil," and we can echo his words, knowing that the Rock is Christ. Who is the other olive tree, the other "Son of Oil," constantly pouring life-giving grace through seven pipes into the Church, which is set like a lamp on a lamp-stand to give light to all in the house? I answer in the words of the hymn, which has lived in the hearts of Christians for hundreds of years:

"Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,  
And lighten with celestial fire;  
Thou the anointing Spirit art,  
Who dost Thy sevenfold gifts impart."

Why should we wait until we prove our weakness by a great and terrible fall? Let us realize the truth of the words we say so often: "Thine is the power." Let us look to God confidently for living power. The Israelites gathered food for the day each morning, but we need a closer union still with Him Who is our Life. Our light can only burn with steady, glowing radiance, if our hearts are always open to God; if the Holy Spirit is our Guide and Strengthened, and our Elder Brother is our dearest Friend and constant Companion. St. Paul was able to glory in his weakness that he might dwell in the strength of Christ as in a glorious tabernacle.

A dear friend of mine—a widow—loves to tell how her husband used to come in from his business each day and go straight up-stairs to his room. He had a daily engagement there with his Master, and nothing was allowed to interfere with that holy, strength-giving fellowship. He used to come down with shining eyes, the fire of love in his heart quickened by the Love of God flowing through the golden pipe of prayer. The oil is one, but the pipes are seven. If we want to give a bright light, we must keep all the avenues of approach open and ready. God can pour into us His own Life through many channels. One pipe is prayer and meditation; another is Bible-reading. Then there are the two great Mysteries, special gifts from the Divine Bridegroom to His Bride, the Church—Baptism and the Lord's Supper. St. Paul reminded his Galatian converts that when they were baptized into Christ they "put on" Christ; and our Lord Himself linked closely together the command to baptize all the nations, and His promise of continual fellowship with the Church.—St. Matt. xxviii: 19, 20.

As for the golden channel of power which we call the "Lord's Supper," it is strange indeed that so many—who own themselves to be weak and powerless—block up that avenue of approach, through which the Life of God might pour. Think of the marvellous words spoken by Him Who is the Life of the world: "He that eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood, dwelleth in Me, and I in him."

We are invited to dwell in Him Who has said: "All power is given to Me in heaven and earth," and He offers to dwell in us. We are weak and He is infinite in power; why should we stumble along, refusing to use the great golden pipe along which Divine power can flow into our hearts and lives?

If we are drawing from God the power needed for our work, we need not be discouraged at any appearance of failure. Moses was given the work of setting his people free from the tyrant king of Egypt. He obeyed orders and faced the king, demanding the liberty of God's people. The result was terribly discouraging, for heavier burdens were laid on the despairing nation, and Moses was bitterly blamed because he had made Pharaoh angry with them all. Moses did not attempt to defend himself, but asked God why he had been sent to do a work beyond his strength. Its very difficulty threw him on God—Who, only, had the power. He was encouraged to go on, with the rod of God in his hand; and at last every obstacle was overcome. The rod was only a dead stick, and Moses was only a man—with no power of his own to do wonders. But as long as he worked in the power of God all was well. But one day he failed to give God the glory, and spoke as if he had

power to work a miracle. "Hear now, ye rebels; must we fetch you water out of this rock," he said, and his assumption of power was severely punished. "The LORD spake unto Moses and Aaron, Because ye believed Me not, to sanctify Me in the eyes of the children of Israel, therefore ye shall not bring this congregation into the land which I have given them."

An enthusiastic worker and successful leader is apt to feel himself indispensable. He has started the work and fancies that it cannot go on without him. But the saying is constantly fulfilled: "God buries His workers, yet the work goes on." The Master loves His faithful servants too wisely to allow them to nourish the seeds of pride and vainglory unchecked. The pain of a humbling failure may be a much greater blessing than many years of conscious success. Our emblem here is not the "crown," but the "Cross"—can we afford to escape the needful discipline of pain? "If ye endure chastening, God dealeth with you as sons"—He seeks your eternal good.

"Who stands highest in God's audit when the books are all made up,  
He who spent his strength in pleasure,  
for whom the world sufficed,  
Or he who dared to struggle and to drink  
the bitter cup?  
The gold-crowned or the thorn-crowned?  
Caligula or Christ?"

DORA FARNCOMB.

**Fashion Dept.**

**HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.**

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

Address: Pattern Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London Ontario.

When ordering, please use this form:—

Send the following pattern to:

Name .....

Post Office .....

County .....

Province .....

Number of pattern.....

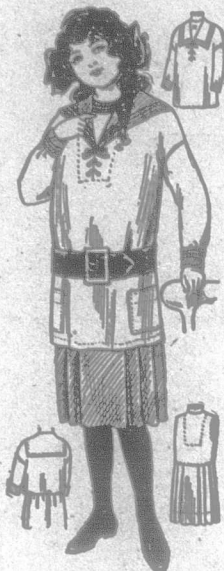
Age (if child or misses' pattern).....

Measurement—Waist, ..... Bust, .....

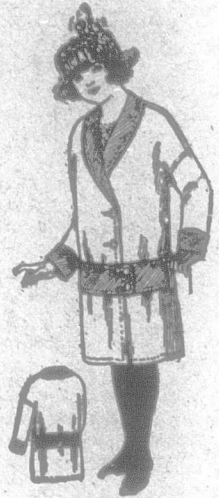
Date of issue in which pattern appeared.



8171 Girl's French Dress, 8 to 14 years.



8148 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.



8169 Girl's Coat, 10 to 14 years.



8136 Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years.



8145 Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 42 bust.



8185 Middy Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8134 Long or Three-Quarter Coat, 34 to 44 bust.



8198 Girl's Long Waisted Dress, 4 to 8 years.



8176 Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 40 bust.



8159 Boy's Russian Suit, 4 to 8 years.



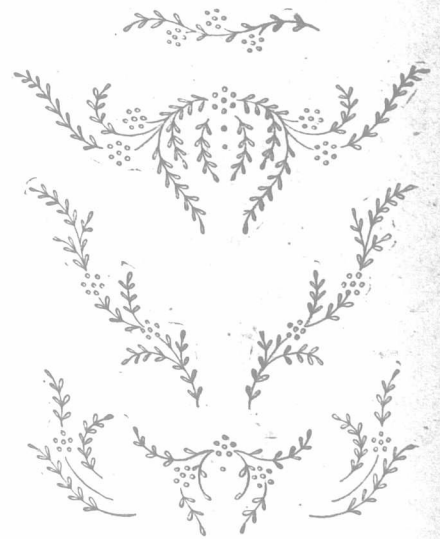
8146 Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8163 Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 42 bust.



8177 Girl's Dress with Vest, 10 to 14 year



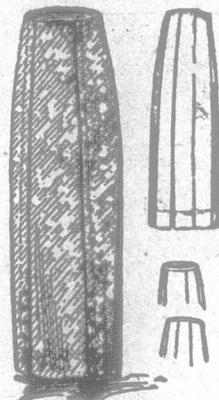
No. 614.—A design for embroidering sprays of small flowers suitable for children's dresses, for lingerie blouses, and for all objects to which such sprays are adapted. Price of transfer pattern, ten cents.



8297 Eton Coat,  
34 to 42 bust.



8298 Semi-Princesse  
Gown, 34 to 40 bust.



8274 Seven Gored Skirt,  
26 to 36 waist.



8184 Fancy Blouse,  
34 to 42 bust.



8178 Fancy Blouse,  
34 to 40 bust.

# EATON'S

## WEEKLY MAIL ORDER BARGAINS

This week's offerings are of more than usual interest. At no time have we offered such wonderful saving in Men's and Boy's wear, as are listed below. A fortunate purchase came our way, which we in turn pass on to you. Make no mistake about this opportunity. You will be more than pleased with the grand quality, and astonished at the wondrous saving. Order early, as there is only a limited quantity, and the demand is sure to be heavy.

### A WONDERFUL BARGAIN OFFER IN MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING



BLUE  
SERGE  
SUIT  
**\$5.00**

#### 150 MEN'S ENGLISH BLUE SERGE SUITS AT A RUSH PRICE

44. A. 75, a rare chance to buy a grand wearing, Navy Blue, mill-finished English serge suit. Coat is cut in the single breasted style, three button model, popular spring wear, twilled Italian body lining, six button vest, sizes to fit 36 to 44 inch chest, 32 to 42 waist measure, 30 to 33 leg measure. If you come within these sizes we can fit you. Send your order, without delay, as this is an unprecedented offer, and quantity is limited. State your size clearly; giving chest, waist, and length of leg measure. Your chance to buy, at this remarkably low price. **\$5.00**



**\$2.90**  
BOY'S TWO-  
PIECE SUIT

#### NOW'S YOUR CHANCE TO BUY BOY'S SUITS AT HALF USUAL PRICE

44. A. 30. Boy's two-piece suit, made from dark tweeds, showing faint stripe pattern. Coat is double breasted, three-button model, lined with Italian full-fitting strap, and buckle bloomer pants, lined with cotton, sizes 29 to 33; for ages, 11 to 15 years. Order at once, because at this price, the quantity will be quickly cleared out. Very special **\$2.90** at .....

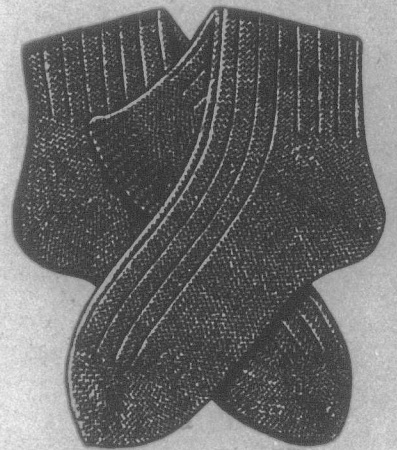
### THE BIGGEST BARGAIN WE HAVE EVER OFFERED

#### IN MEN'S SCOTCH KNIT WOOL SOCKS

**18c. PER PAIR - 3 PAIRS FOR 50c.**

USUALLY SOLD AT DOUBLE THIS PRICE

20. A. 99. Men: here is where you can buy the best sock value you ever heard of, absolutely the biggest value we ever offered in Men's Scotch knit wool socks. Good medium weight; colors are of heather mixtures, sizes 10, 10½ and 11. Clearing at this wondrously low price, per pair 18c, or 3 pair for 50c.

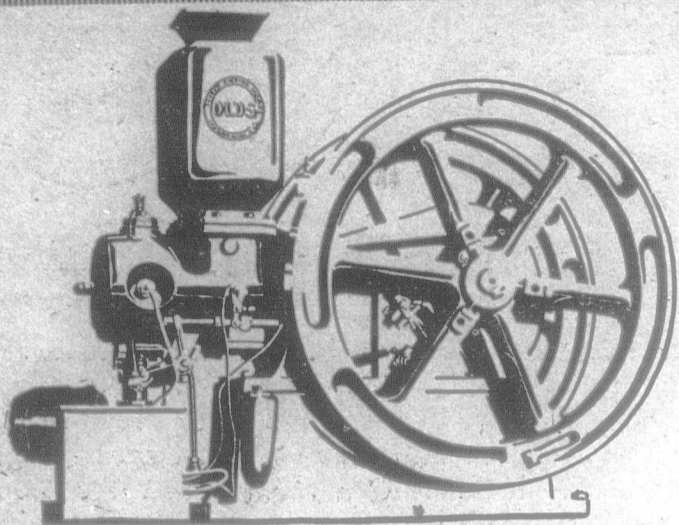


SEE OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE FOR OTHER BIG VALUES

GOODS SATISFACTORY TO YOU OR MONEY REFUNDED INCLUDING SHIPPING CHARGES. NO EXCEPTIONS.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
TORONTO CANADA

FREEDELIVERY. WE PREPAY SHIPPING CHARGES ON \$10.00 OR OVER.



## The Power You Need

1 1/2 to 65 horse power portable, skid-mounted or stationary. The right size for your work, equipped just as you would like to have it.

## Rumely-Olds Gasoline Engines

do your work quicker, better and easier. They do hundreds of jobs around the barn-yard, shop and kitchen and save money on every one.

## Rumely Cream Separator

and an Olds engine make a most satisfactory outfit. The smooth-running Olds, automatically adjusting to changes of load, runs the cream separator without jerking or vibration, which means complete separation and more money for you. The Rumely Cream Separator is the cleanest made—the patent distributing blades give close skimming without suds. Other machines which pay in combination with an Olds engine—Rumely Feed Mills, Rumely Balers, Saw Mills, Silage Cutters, Corn Shellers, Grain Elevators, Power Hoists and Power Pumps.

It will pay you to investigate these outfits. Every machine backed by Rumely Service, 49 branches, 11,000 dealers. Repairs and supplies at short notice. Your dealer will tell you about these lines. Ask for catalogs. We have some territory open for dealers. Write us if you are interested.

### RUMELY LINES

Kerosene Tractors	Threshing Machines	Cream Separators	Road Machines
Gasoline Tractors	Corn Machines	Feed Mills	Grain Elevators
Engine Pumps	Baling Presses	Stationary Engines	Steam Engines

## RUMELY PRODUCTS COMPANY

(Incorporated)  
Toronto Power-Farming Machinery Ontario

# 'CAMP' COFFEE

No messy coffee-pots, no 'grounds,' no waste, no straining, no delay—when you use 'CAMP.' Just a spoonful of 'Camp,' boiling water, milk and sugar—and your coffee's waiting!—coffee more delicious than you've ever had before. But—only—if—it—is—'CAMP' Coffee.

Your Grocer sells 'Camp.' Order to-day.

R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Coffee Specialists, Glasgow



**FOR SALE**—Bargain if taken at once; one aged cow large, in fine condition and milking well, due in June to service of King Korndyke Inka de Kol who is a son of Pontiac Korndyke; three heifers, sisters, coming 2, 3 and 4 years old, 2 fresh in September, one due in March; also a well grown nicely marked Rev. bull rising two years \$75.00, or \$600 takes the lot. Collver V. Robbins, Riverbend, Ont.

## The Ingle Nook.

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

### This is Her Garden.

(By Mildred Howells.)

This is her garden; in it day by day  
She lived and worked, with patient,  
tender care,  
Marshaling her flowers in orderly array  
Till beauty clad the earth that once  
was bare.  
This fringed, spice-freighted pink she  
planted here;  
Blue burning larkspur, and the honeyed  
phlox,  
And these proud ranks that high above  
them rear  
Their satin spires, the stately holly-  
hocks.  
Here once again they fill with brilliant  
bloom  
Long summer days, while through the  
summer nights  
They penetrate the warm, moth-haunted  
gloom  
With fragrant promise of unseen de-  
lights.  
Again her garden blooms, its fountains  
spill  
Their wonted laughter over marble  
brims  
As in those other summer-times, but  
still  
A sense of emptiness its beauty dims.  
The pansies as I pass lift wistful eyes,  
Each lily shakes a disappointed head,  
And all the rustling garden, longing,  
sighs  
For one who will not walk there, being  
dead.  
Yet surely here, if to this world return  
Spirits released, might come her gentle  
shade  
To comfort those who with the flowers  
still yearn  
For her lost presence in the heaven she  
made.  
But no, not even here, her soul set free  
From mortal care would love to earth  
recall,  
For in this very garden, it may be,  
She buried sorrows undivined by all  
Who knew her air serene and tranquil  
grace.  
Unsummoned let her rest, while empty  
stands  
Save of her memory this garden space;  
A prayer of beauty wrought with lov-  
ing hands.  
—In Harper's Magazine.

### Starting the Garden Now.

I can remember once in the long ago, when, for a few years, for some inexplicable reason, we "got out of the way" of having a garden. There was a whole big farm, there was fertilizer to be had for the hauling, and yet, outside of some onions, beets and tomatoes, we had no garden. The men "hadn't time" to attend to it, the women thought they hadn't,—so there the matter stood.

Then, one spring, it dawned upon someone that a garden might be a good thing, a very good thing. It was necessary to coax the men a bit to do the necessary preliminary work of ploughing, harrowing, and rolling, but really men are not so very hard to coax into things after all, and the swain who essayed the task, found that it took him but a very short time, after all, to get the ground in order.

There were bitter memories of days when hens scratched up the rows and pecked the ripening tomatoes into holes, and when cows walked in and ate up the September cabbages, as cows will, given half a chance, so, to the astonishment of all concerned, "the men" themselves proposed putting up a fence about the plot. It wasn't a pretty fence, and it was put up in a dreadful hurry, but it answered the purpose.

That year, in addition to tomatoes, beets and onions, we had lettuce, beans, radishes, parsnips, carrots, salsify, celery, cabbage, cucumbers, and sage,—and everybody was delighted.

"Weren't we crazy not to have had a garden all along?" we said, as we yum-

yummed over green beans and radishes cut into "water-lilies," and then and there we vowed that never again would "this farm" be without its full complement of vegetables.

Outside of the ploughing, etc., the women of the house did all the work—sowing, weeding, hoeing—chiefly in the cool, "the coolth," as Kipling has it, of the day, and, strange to say, found that they were actually taking a keen pleasure in it. (Those who hate work, on principle, will not believe that.) It was a pleasure to be out of doors. It was a pleasure to differentiate between this plant and that,—the grass-like salsify, the feathery carrot, the little beets red-ribbed from the start, the tubular onion-shoots, all growing so mysteriously, side by side, and out of the self-same soil. Best of all, it was a pleasure to see all the tender green things responding, regularly as clock-work, to the human touch, shooting up gratefully when the surface of the soil about them was faithfully stirred, shrinking back timidly, as though unwanted, when it was allowed to bake and harden.

Were we blue and worried, the garden was usually sufficient to drive the megrims away—the influence, probably, of the healthful exercise, the sunshine, and God's big, free heavens overhead. Like the woman in the poem at the head of this chapter, we were there able to "bury sorrows undivined by all," for even very little sorrows and annoyances sometimes seem very big when one is out of sorts and nervous from being too much indoors.

No; never again was "that farm" permitted to be without a garden, and I am very sure that our experience was only that of many others, and that which may come to many others still. There seems to be that about normal humans which makes them love to work with the soil, and growing green things; indeed, it seems almost impossible to be a gardener at all without being an enthusiastic one.—To say nothing of the fine dinners and multitude of flowers for house decoration that a garden supplies.

If you are going to have a garden this year, why not start it right now? In the first place, get a seed catalogue from any reliable firm—a postal card to the firm will bring it along in short order, and there will be your greatest inspiration right on hand. Next draw out a plan for your garden, and calculate how much of it you want to devote to each vegetable and flower. If you are intending to have a big garden and sell the surplus, you will, of course, plan to have it worked by a horse, and so you will order seeds in quantity, draw out your drills at a sufficient width apart, and have a hotbed made at once.

If, however, you are to have a small garden, with just sufficient vegetables for the family, you will not need a hotbed, and you may plan to have your rows closer together. Don't think of high, raised beds, at all. They belong to the Dark Ages. Have your rows flat, so that they will hold the moisture, and make your plan with that picture in view: pole-beans or corn here to the north where the high leafage will not cast a shade where it is not wanted; rows, running north and south, of bush beans, carrots, beets, parsnips, and everything else you would like. Remember that most areas of garden ground may be made to bear two crops, e. g.: plant carrots and radishes together—when the radishes are pulled for using the carrots are thinned; when early peas are harvested, plant six-inch Brussels sprouts, which grow on after frost comes, in their place; take out early lettuce, when it comes to the bitter and put in celery. There is no end to the "navigating" one may do with even a very small plot of ground, if one will only use one's head. Why, cucumbers and tomatoes may even be trained to the fence! So you see that with even a tiny garden-spot, provided the soil be rich enough, one can plan for a considerable quantity of seed.

Make your plan, find out what quantity of each variety you will need, then order the seed at once, and from a reliable firm. It never pays to run the risk of buying old stock.

For a very small garden, too, a hotbed is not necessary. You can start enough



Add water to milk—  
You weaken the milk.  
Add soft wheat to flour—  
You weaken your flour.  
Cheapens it too.  
Soft wheat costs less—worth less.  
Soft wheat flour has less gluten—less nutriment.  
Your bread is less nutritious, sustaining, economical.  
Soft flour has less strength, less quality gluten.  
Giving less good things for your money and things less good.  
Use Manitoba flour—Manitoba hard wheat flour.  
Having everything the soft stuff lacks.  
**FIVE ROSES is all Manitoba.**  
Without a grain of cheaper wheat.  
Strengthen your food values.  
Use **FIVE ROSES**.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

seed in the house to provide early vegetables and flowers,—if you are willing to give over your windows to that purpose for a few weeks. Get shallow boxes (old berry boxes will do not so badly) from four to six inches deep. Put two inches of sand and gravel in the bottom, then, on top, the same depth of good, well-pulverized garden soil. Sow the seed in little drills two inches apart, then wet the soil and cover the boxes with old sacking to prevent the surface from crusting. Keep the boxes near the stove until the plants begin to show, when the cover must be taken off and the boxes placed in the light of the windows. Let the little plants grow slowly and steadily (if kept too warm they will become spindly) until large enough to transplant, when they should be put in a bed or cold-frame out of doors, where they can be covered at nights, for a few weeks before setting in the row. This plan should give sturdy, healthy plants.

A few plants for very earliest use may be transplanted to little cotton bags filled with earth; then, when planting them in the open, it will not be necessary to disturb the roots. Simply clip off the cotton and place the whole ball of earth in the hole prepared for it. This plan is fine for securing early tomatoes. A few plants of early sweet corn may be started in berry boxes.

A few seeds of cabbage, beets, carrots, lettuce, celery, and peppers, may be started in the house in this way, also parsley, whose seeds germinate so slowly that they need 24 hours soaking in warm water. To have eggplants ripen in this climate, it is absolutely necessary to start them very early.

Later, when the frost is out of the ground, the rest of the seed of beets, carrots, etc., may be sown in the open to provide a later crop. Indeed, lettuce and radish seed should be sown at intervals of two weeks all summer long.

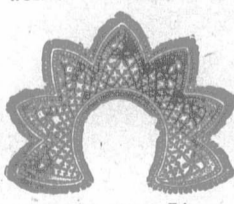
## ENGLISH HAND-MADE LACE

MADE BY THE COTTAGERS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

This is the old-fashioned lace made on the cushion, and was first introduced into England by the Flemish Refugees. It is still made by the village women in their quaint old way.

Our Laces were awarded the Gold Medal at the Festival of Empire and Imperial Exhibition, Crystal Palace, LONDON, ENGLAND, for general excellence of workmanship.

BUY some of this hand-made Pillow Lace, it lasts MANY times longer than machine made variety, and imparts an air of distinction to the possessor, at the same time supporting the village lace-makers, bringing them little comforts otherwise unobtainable on an agricultural man's wage. Write for descriptive little treatise, entitled "The Pride of North Bucks," containing 200 striking examples of the lace makers' art, and is sent post free to any part of the world. Lace for every purpose can be obtained, and within reach of the most modest purse.



COLLAR—Pure Linen, \$1.00.



DAINTY HANDKIE—70c. No. 910.—Lace 1 1/2 in. deep.

Collars, Fronts, Plastrons, Jabots, Yokes, Fichus, Berthes, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Camisoles, Chemise Sets, Tea Cloths, Table Centres, D'Oylies, Mats, Medallions, Quaker and Peter Pan Sets, etc., from 25c., 60c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, up to \$5.00 each. Over 800 designs in yard lace and insertion from 10c., 15c., 25c., 45c., up to \$3.00 per yard.

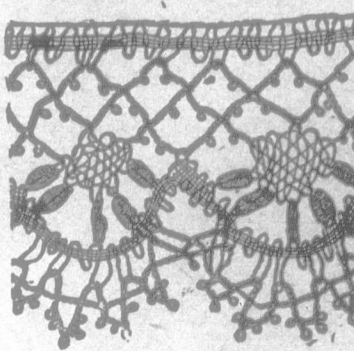
### IRISH CROCHET.

Mrs. Armstrong having over 100 Irish peasant girls connected with her industry, some beautiful examples of Irish hand made laces may be obtained. All work being sold direct from the lace-makers, both the workers and customers derive great advantage.

Every sale, however small, is a support to the industry.



(1 1/2 in. deep.) STOCK—Wheel Design. Price 25c. each. (Half shown.)



No. 122—30c. per yard.

Mrs. Addie Armstrong, Olney, Bucks, England

I have not spoken of flowers, but it is not yet too late to say that asters, marigolds, and most of the old favorites may be started in the same way in boxes in the house, or in a hotbed if you have one. Dahlia tubers, too, come into bloom much earlier if sprouted in moist sand indoors.

Don't be afraid to try a garden, even though you may have tried before and failed. Where others have succeeded, you may succeed. Perhaps there may have been something that you did not understand, and now it is "up to you" to find out just what that was; it's a poor soldier who throws down his arms and runs at the first rattle of bullets. Perhaps you forgot all about tillage, and let the surface of the soil bake for want of stirring; or perhaps you used fresh manure for fertilizing and burned the tender little plantlets out of the ground; or perhaps—but there are so many "ors." Try a tiny spot this year, at any rate, and use your head as well as your hands on it. Then, if you find that it succeeds, extend next year.

### A Garden Scrap Bag.

A HOME MEDICINE CHEST. Plan for plenty of vegetables, and to use them plentifully, this year. A good vegetable garden is the best medicine chest you can have, especially if supplemented by a good fruit garden in which grow apples, cherries, strawberries, currants, raspberries, and grapes. A very few fruit bushes in rich soil, and well cared for, will do wonders.

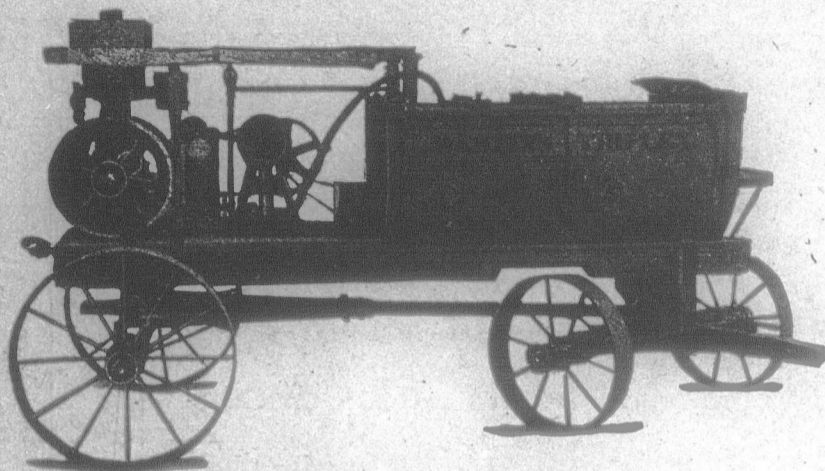
### AN ASPARAGUS BED.

"Good as green peas!"—that is the common expression of those who eat nicely cooked asparagus, fresh from the bed, in early spring. Then why should

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention "The Advocate."

## "THE HARDIE POWER SPRAYERS"

The Sprayer that is free from Experimental Risk  
OVER 6000 IN USE



"The Sprayer" (you are looking for) "With The Trouble Left Out"

### CONSIDER WELL THE HARDIE FEATURES

**SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION**—Obtained by leaving out everything of a complicated or troublesome nature and using only such construction as experience has proven best.

**STRENGTH**—The liberal use of high grade steel and the use of metals which will stand the wear and tear of high pressure work.

**BIG CAPACITY**—Our pumps are properly designed and built by "sprayer specialists." We know the importance of lots of liquid at the nozzle and build accordingly.

**HIGH PRESSURE**—We use a powerful engine on our machines and our pumps are so light-running that high pressure can always be obtained.

Whether your orchard is large or small there is a Hardie Sprayer to fill your requirements, assuring you spraying success, with a

Hardie Hillside Triplex  
Hardie Western Triplex

Hardie Duplex  
Hardie Junior

**HARDIE HAND PUMPS**—The world's best, so simple that the only tools required to keep them in perfect working order "are a boy and a monkey wrench." There are now in use nearly 30,000 Hardie Hand and Power Sprayers. Our prices are lower than other machines of like specifications. Take advantage of our large output and the Sprayer Pump Value which you will receive, and **BUY A HARDIE.**

Write for our catalogue giving mechanical details of our full line.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR CANADA

The Briggs Fruit and Produce Co., Ltd., Burlington, Ontario

## NO BUILDING EQUIPPED WITH Universal Lightning Rods

has ever been burned or damaged by lightning, and they are on many thousand buildings. Lightning Rods—properly installed—are almost absolute protection. Prof. Day of the O. A. C. says that out of every thousand dollars' worth of damage done to unrodded buildings by lightning \$999 would be saved if these buildings were properly rodded. Think that over!

Remember too,—that in twelve years, of all the Barn Claims settled by forty Insurance Companies in Ontario 66¼ per cent were due to lightning.

You will rod your building sometime. Why not this year?

If you would like to see the rod itself drop us a card for free sample.

The Universal Lightning Rod Co.,  
HESPELER, ONTARIO

not everyone have an asparagus bed? Sow the seed early in spring, in drills a foot apart, in a deep, rich seed-bed. Cover the seed half an inch deep, and when the young plants are ready, thin to three inches apart. Next, when the plants have become sturdy, transplant to furrows five or six feet apart and six or seven inches deep. Set the plants two feet apart, each on a little mound of soil. Cover with mellow soil to the depth of a few inches, and as the plants grow, gradually fill the furrows. Cultivate through the summer, having beets, beans, etc., between the rows to prevent the land from being wasted, and in the fall cut the asparagus stalks close to the ground to avoid the scattering of seed. Cultivate the second year, hilling up the rows a little, and proceed as before. The third spring, and every year after, the asparagus may be cut for use, little further care being needed except to keep the ground loosened up and the weeds out. Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, and Columbian, are varieties recommended by Bailey.

### FORCED BULBS.

Do not discard the old bulbs of flowers that have bloomed during the winter. Plant them out in the flower borders somewhere, and in two or three years they will be in condition to bloom again.

### EASILY-GROWN FLOWERS.

If you have not time to bother with annuals, buy roots of shrubs and plant them about your garden. They require comparatively little care, and if carefully chosen will give a succession of bloom all summer. Varieties that may be recommended are forsythia, spiraea, the different species of lilac, syringa, highbush cranberry, smoke tree, and garden hydrangea. Order early from a reliable firm, and when the shrubs arrive, plant them out at once in a deep, rich, mellow root-bed. Even shrubs cannot grow in a starved, hard or gravelly soil. Plan for vines, too; clematis paniculata is one of the best, and the honeysuckles are charming where they will grow. For a vine for heavy shade or thick covering, none can be better than our ordinary wild grape.

### TO MAKE A HOTBED.

Prepare the frame in a sheltered, sunny spot. Next, prepare the horse manure that is to be used by forking it over loosely into a heap about three times, at intervals of about two days. If the manure is rather dry, pour some water on it at each forking over. If it is very rich and free from bedding, mix in one-fourth the quantity of leaves. At the end of about a week, when the manure is hot, put it quickly into the bed, to the depth of four inches, and stamp it down well, then put in a second and third layer in a similar way, covering all, finally, with four inches of good, fine soil. While the plants are growing do not forget to give them ventilation by raising the glass sashes when the weather is warm enough; and do not forget to cover the sashes well with sacking or matting should a frosty night chance to come.

### GROWING CELERY PLANTS.

Celery would be more universally grown in the home garden were it not for the difficulty in raising plants. They are more difficult to grow than tomatoes or cabbage under ordinary conditions; yet, when the right methods are used, they require no more care than other plants. For the early varieties, a hotbed or window-box will be needed; but, for the late or main crop, the plants should be sown in the open ground in April. Celery plants will not come through a crusted soil, and herein lies the difficulty in getting plants. Use a good garden soil that will not bake, and, when the seeds are sown, cover with an old cloth, as a carpet, after watering, to keep in moisture and prevent crusting. If the bed or box is out of doors, make a shelter of boards overhead to keep packing rains from falling on it. Shade part of the day, to prevent baking of soil.—Suburban Life.

### FOR THE PERENNIAL GARDEN.

Many people have discarded annual in favor of perennial flowers, as the latter

are so much more easily grown. Order a few roots in good time this year, and find out what you think about the matter. With perennially flowering roots, bulbs and tubers, you may have a succession of bloom all summer long, year after year, without the bother of starting seed and coaxing the tiny plantlets of "annuals" into a season's sturdiness. The following will give a choice: Hepatica, bloodroot, hardy primrose, snow-drop, scilla, crocus, grape hyacinth, arabis and phlox divaricata, for very early spring; poet's narcissus, tulips, daffodils, peony, lilies, bleeding heart, gladioli, and iris to follow quickly; perennial phlox, perennial larkspur, golden glow, sweet William, oriental poppy, perennial asters, gypsophila paniculata, honesty, with the self-sowing biennials, foxglove and hollyhocks.

### SWEET PEAS.

Sow your sweet peas just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They do best in a good, rich-clay loam—sandy soil does not agree with them. Make the seed-bed rich and mellow, then firm it down well below and above the peas. Some prefer to plant the peas in a trench and fill in according as they grow; this tends to give depth and coolness to the roots.

### THOMAS HARDY.

Dear Junia.—I enclose a clipping which I cut from "The Farmer's Advocate." Will you please tell me where I might get one of Mr. Thos. Hardy's books? Would also like to know something of the life of this author.

Is the Nobel Institute in Sweden, and what is the value of the Nobel Prize?

I hope this is not asking too much.

MRS. H. L. B.

New Brunswick.

The clipping referred to is as follows: "The Nobel Prize for Literature for 1914 is to be awarded to Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of 'Jude the Obscure,' 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles,' 'The Woodlanders,' etc."

Harper Bros., Franklin Square, New York, publish all of Hardy's books. A cheap edition of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" is published by A. L. Burt & Co., 52-58 Duane St., New York, and cheap editions of some of his other works by Rand, McNally & Co., 160-174 Adams St., Chicago. All information may be obtained by writing to these firms.

Thomas Hardy, English novelist, was born in Dorsetshire on the 2nd of June, 1840. In 1856 he was articled to a church architect, and spent some years in architectural work, sketching and measuring many old Dorset churches with a view to their restoration. In 1862 he went to London as assistant to Sir Arthur Blomfield, R. A., and in 1863 won the prize of the Architectural Association for design; also a prize for an essay on Colored Brick and Terra Cotta Architecture.

During these years he had written many short poems and essays, and in 1865 his first short story was published by Chambers' Journal.

In 1873 his first important book, "Under the Greenwood Tree," was published, but his first popular success was made with "Far from the Madding Crowd," in 1874, a story which, on its appearance serially in the Cornhill Magazine, was believed to be the work of George Eliot. Subsequently he wrote many books, among which may be mentioned especially, "The Return of the Native," sombre and powerful; "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," his most famous novel; "Two on a Tower"; "The Mayor of Casterbridge"; "The Woodlanders"; "Jude the Obscure," described as his "most thoughtful and least popular book"; "Wessex Tales"; "Wessex Poems"; "The Dynasts."

In July, 1910, the Order of Merit was conferred upon Mr. Hardy, and this year, as you have seen, he is to be world-honored by being made the recipient of the Nobel Prize for Literature, which amounts to about \$40,000, and is conferred by the Nobel Institute of Sweden.

Mr. Hardy is a fatalist, and takes a somewhat pessimistic view of life, but he is possessed, too, of deep insight, and has wonderful powers of literary expression. He is especially happy in his

descriptions of peasant life and of nature some of which are among the finest in all English literature.

TEMPERATURE OF BREAD.

Dear Junia,—Could you tell me, in your column of Questions and Answers, what temperature should bread be set to rise in in winter and in summer, and what kind of a thermometer should be used? Let me know at your earliest convenience, and oblige. "ANXIOUS."

Durham Co., Ont.

Conn, in his book, "Bacteria, Yeasts and Moulds," says that "common yeast grows best if kept between 75 degrees and 90 degrees F. If the dough is kept at a temperature above 90 degrees, there is almost sure to be trouble from the growth of undesired organisms which give rise to unpleasant flavors. Bread made from such dough is very apt to be sour. The temperature should be higher in winter than in summer, owing partly to the fact that flour in winter is quite sure to be cold, and to require some time to become warm. In winter, a temperature of 95 degrees is not too great for the proper raising of the dough, while in summer a temperature of 70 degrees is more satisfactory." . . . Of course, you will understand that if all the conditions are the same as in summer—warmed flour, a warm room with furnace heat, etc., there is no need to have the temperature higher when the bread is set to rise. You will notice, also, that considerable latitude is allowed—from 70 degrees to 95 degrees, depending on conditions. A little longer time is required, usually, for the bread to rise, at the lower temperatures. Any good Fahrenheit thermometer may be used for testing. Keep the bread rising rather slowly, but steadily. As salt retards, somewhat, the rising of the bread, it may be left out in winter until the last possible moment, while in hot weather, when too rapid rising is likely to ensue, it may be put in on starting.

ABOUT CROUP.

Dear Junia,—I noticed in your columns someone asking for a cure for croup. Give a teaspoonful of coal oil whenever you notice the least sign of croup, and if that is not sufficient, another in twenty minutes. I have never known it to fail. I am glad of this opportunity of publishing it.

CHARLOTTE ROGERS.

RE "BUGS."

Dear Junia,—Put a magnifying glass on the contents of the little box I am sending you, and let me know, through your valuable paper, what those insects are. I found them in a window-box, and it looks like a bit of meat they are on. I turned it over, and it and the earth under it were literally covered. I took them to be plant lice called aphids. I don't see how they hatched this cold weather; the plants in the box were frozen. I often intended writing to the Nook, and may perhaps before long. However, I enjoy your writings, and others'. Hoping to see the answer to this enquiry in the paper, I remain, yours truly.

MRS. R.

Nipissing Co., Ont.

Sad to say, when your box arrived the bugs were so dead, so very, very dead, that they had all fallen off the bit of bone and become mixed with the soil enclosed so that they were not to be found,—not even with the strongest magnifying glass we have in the office. I asked the entomological experts in the next room about the elusive animals, however, and they are quite of the opinion that the "bugs" were not aphids, which do not appear in cold weather, and are vegetarians solely. Possibly the bugs belonged to some family that feeds on meat, etc., and had nothing whatever to do with the frozen plants.

RE DARKENING HAIR.

Dear Junia,—Please give me a recipe for darkening my hair if there is any. I am only a young person, and my hair is turning gray fast. My scalp gets very sore at times, and itchy also. I should be very thankful if I could restore it back to its natural color, which is dark brown.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

York Co., Ont.

If I were you I should consult a good scalp specialist about the sore and itchy scalp. Write to the Hiscott Dermatological Co., College St., Toronto, telling all about your trouble. They prescribe for all scalp and hair troubles.

RE HOUSE PLAN—OATMEAL WAFERS

In reply to "Farmer's Wife," I can only say that we do not supply houseplans to order; you see, the responsibility would be too great. Better consult an architect, or subscribe for a magazine that publishes nothing but houseplans ("Keith's," for instance), and choose therefrom. I should think, however, that the plan you are thinking of should be very nice. Be sure to have a clothes-room off each bedroom upstairs, and a bathroom. Even when one cannot instal waterworks, one should have a bathroom, with a bath-tub. The rubber tubs are very good if one does not care to go to the expense of buying an enamelled one.

"Farmer's Wife" asks for a recipe for Crumb Cake. Can anyone send it?

She also very kindly sends one for Oatmeal Wafers, as follows:

Half cup white sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1/2 cup chopped walnuts, 1 cup oatmeal.

Recipes for Early Spring.

Dried Fruits.—When the fruit-jars begin to stand empty in rows, dried fruits come in very conveniently to tide over the gap until rhubarb and strawberries arrive. Dried apricots, peaches, apples, prunes—all are good provided they are properly cooked. It should be remembered that they should be thoroughly washed, then put into fresh water to cover and soaked over night, then cooked in the same water in which they were soaked. Shortly before taking them off the fire, add a little sugar to sweeten. Dried apples, which are somewhat deficient in flavor, should have a dash of nutmeg or a little vanilla added; or, if preferred, a little orange or lemon peel may be cooked with the fruit.

Apple and Raisin Jam.—Wash 12 large apples and cut them into eighths. Place in a kettle over a gentle heat, with 1 pint sweet cider, and cook till tender. Press the pulp through a colander, add 1 lb. sugar and 4 lbs. seeded raisins and simmer for half an hour. Turn into glasses and seal.

Grapefruit Marmalade.—Take 1 grapefruit, 1 orange, and 1 lemon, 3 quarts water, and 5 lbs. sugar (either white or brown). Slice the fruit and remove seeds, removing center pith of the grapefruit. Pour 3 quarts cold water over the fruit and let stand 24 hours. Put over the fire, bring to boiling point and simmer 1 1/2 hours. Cool slowly, and again let stand over night. Next day bring again to boiling point, add the 5 lbs. sugar, and cook slowly until the fruit is clear.

Gingered Apples.—Pare, core, and cut in pieces two pounds of good-flavored, hard apples, dropping the pieces into cold water to preserve the color. Boil to a syrup two pounds of sugar and three cupfuls of water; add one ounce of tincture of ginger. Drain the apples and boil them in the syrup until clear, but not broken. Serve cold, with the syrup dipped over them.

Lemon Pie, with Two Crusts.—To one cupful of fine granulated sugar add three tablespoonfuls of bread flour and a few grains of salt. Stir until thoroughly mixed, and add the grated rind of one lemon, three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, six tablespoonfuls of milk, and one egg slightly beaten. Just before turning mixture into crust, add three tablespoonfuls of melted butter.

Orange Marmalade.—Four lbs. bitter oranges, 12 lbs. sugar, 8 pints water. Cut the oranges in quarters, squeeze juice into a granite kettle; put pips and cores into another small kettle or saucepan; slice the oranges very finely and put in the large kettle with the juice. Pour 7 pints of water over the oranges and 1 pint over the pips. Let both stand for 24 hours, then strain the water from the pips through a piece of muslin on to the fruit. It helps to "jelly." Boil all for 1 hour, then add the sugar and boil for 1/2 hour longer, boiling steadily and gently all the time, and stirring occasionally. Put in glasses.

# Rennie's Seeds Grow

the Finest Vegetables and the Best Flowers in the Land

Success in planting, whether it be in planting an entire garden, a bed of either simple or intricate design, or an extensive farm tract, depends upon many things, the principal one being the Quality of the Seeds.



Rennie's Seeds

are absolutely dependable—have been since 1870—44 years ago. Their reputation for uniform purity and fertility—a reputation that has always been strictly maintained—is YOUR assurance of success in planting.

Rennie's Catalogs are unusually comprehensive and mighty interesting and instructive. They contain innumerable hints and suggestions of great value on cultivation. And the descriptions are not exaggerated, but can in every case be relied upon.

Send us your name to-day and we will send you these instructive Catalogs as issued

WM. RENNIE CO., Limited

Cor. Adelaide and Jarvis Streets, TORONTO

Also at Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver

"There's a GOOD Job! I Used Amatite ROOFING"

NOW I have the best roof in this township. One that will last—one that's waterproof—one that will resist the hardest storms—and I didn't have a bit of trouble laying it."

That's about what every Amatite owner says. Its superiority over all other ready roofing is apparent to any one who uses it.

Amatite does away with all roofing troubles and unnecessary expenses because it is made with a real mineral surface that needs no painting. It is durable, fire retardant, practical, economical.

Don't buy any other roofing till you look up Amatite.

Write to nearest office for samples.

The Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited

Montreal St. John, N. B. Toronto Halifax, N. S. Winnipeg Vancouver Sydney, N. S.

## Don't Pay Freight on Water Use NIAGARA BRAND SOLUBLE SULPHUR

The most talked of SPRAY in America

The SPRAY in powder form with all the following advantages: No leakage or loss—only one-sixth the freight—Keeps indefinitely. Does not freeze—sticks like paint—100 lb. can makes more spray than 600-lb. barrel. Packed in tight cans of 100-lb., 50's, 25's, 10's and smaller. Dissolves immediately in water. Does all the work of Lime-Sulphur Solution and does it quicker and better. A perfect insecticide for scales. A perfect fungicide for apple scab and fungous diseases. Cheaper and more efficient than any other spray. Soluble Sulphur has been used by thousands of fruit growers this past season with wonderful results. It is endorsed by the leading fruit growers in Canada and the United States and by Experimental Stations in Ontario and all over America.

SOLUBLE SULPHUR is a patented product. It can only be procured from us. Hundreds of growers were disappointed last season at not being able to secure it. Our supply is limited—Order at once so as to be sure of being supplied. Write for further particulars if you have never used this spray.

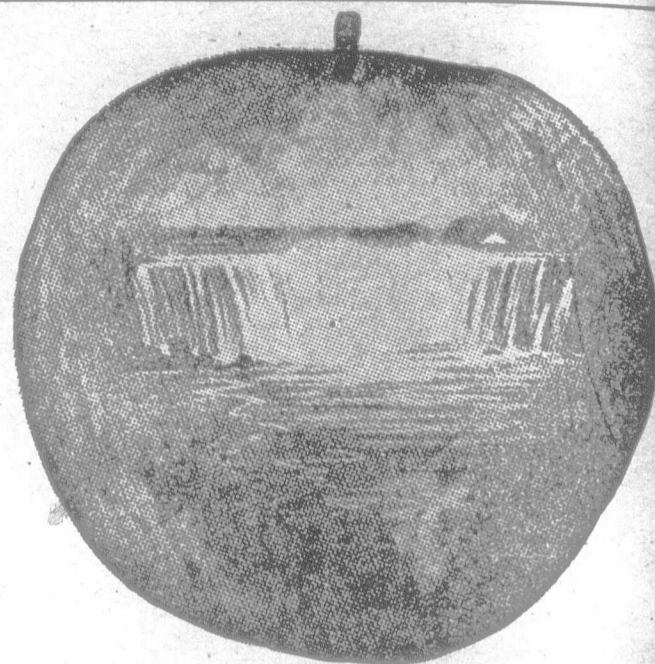
LIME SULPHUR—We will still supply the famous Niagara Brand.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—The highest grade only—The kind that gives results.

SPRAY PUMPS—Bean and Niagara—Hand and Power—Noted for power—capacity—high pressure—low cost of maintenance—efficiency—Send for catalogues.

Let us quote you on your requirements in spraying supplies

**NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY COMPANY, LIMITED**  
BURLINGTON :: :: ONTARIO



### How Helen Keller "Sees" Life.

Many have been puzzled by Helen Keller's ability to write familiarly of things about which a person both blind and deaf would be expected to know very little, and not a few have doubted the authorship of some of the articles which have appeared under her name. Some time ago she wrote a Socialistic article for The Outlook, and a friend and literary adviser remarked to her that he had heard men say, "How can she know about life, about people, about affairs?" The question interested Miss Keller, and she wrote a letter to the editors of The Outlook explaining how she keeps in touch with humanity and its doings. The letter, published as a preface to her article, is a new chapter of the life-story of this remarkable woman, who, in the opinion of the late Mark Twain, is one of the two most wonderful personalities the world has known since the beginning of the nineteenth century—Napoleon Bonaparte being the other. She writes:

I must plead guilty to the charge that I am deaf and blind, although I forget this fact most of the time. Occasionally I come into sharp collision with the stone wall out in my back field, and for a second or two there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that I am blind. When my friends tell me they can not hear me speak because a freight train is passing, I realize that I am deaf. But I do not feel so very sorry; for it is not pleasant to have one's thoughts disturbed by the noise of a freight-train.

As for the other charges, they are groundless, they are ridiculous. My blindness does not shut me out from a knowledge of what is happening about me. True, I did not witness the recent dreadful wreck at Stamford; neither did most people in the United States. But that did not prevent me, any more than it prevented them, from knowing about it. To be sure, I can not hear my neighbors discuss the events and questions of the day; but, judging from what is repeated to me of those discussions—and all that they say is often repeated conscientiously—I feel that I do not miss much.

I prefer to use the eye and the ear of the world which the printed page makes mine. I prefer to read the opinions of well-informed persons, clear thinkers like Alfred Russel Wallace, William Morris, Bernard Shaw, Sir Oliver Lodge, H. G. Wells, William English Walling, Judge Lindsey, Robert Hunter, Karl Kautsky, Herbert Spencer, Darwin and Marx. You say, "But what do you know about life that enables you to judge of the competency of such men to give an opinion?" If books are not life, I do not know what they are. In the writings of poets, sages, prophets is recorded all that men have seen, heard, and felt. Having all this in the grasp of my two hands, my means of observing what is going on in the world is not so very limited, after all. I have all the keys to the doors of knowledge. I am benefited by every observation made by

### Wonderful Cloth—Won't Tear —Won't Wear Out—Absolutely Holeproof.

A sensational discovery that should prove a boon to all readers has been made by a well-known English clothing company. They have discovered a really remarkable cloth that will not tear, will not wear out, in fact is absolutely holeproof, and yet looks exactly as the very finest tweeds and serges. It is made in all the most up-to-date designs and is most suitable for farm or rough wear or office and best wear.

Just to introduce this remarkable

cloth to the notice of our readers, the offer is made of a pair of well-fitting smartly-cut Gents' trousers for the rock bottom price of \$1.80; walking, riding or cycling Breeches for 2 Dollars, or a well-cut Gents' Suit, right-up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50; and with every garment the firm will send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears within 6 months, another will be given absolutely free of cost. The prices quoted include both Postage and Duty, so that customers have nothing more to pay on delivery.

See advertisement below and write for patterns. They cost nothing.

## WONT WEAR OUT SUITS 5 50

**MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY WILL  
SAVE YOU DOLLARS!**

**IF YOU WEAR SMALLEST HOLE  
(AS OUR GUARANTEE) WE REPLACE FREE!**




A Sensational Discovery! Save you Dollars! A really remarkable cloth, that will not tear, or wear out, absolutely Holeproof, looks exactly as finest tweeds and serges, made in all the most up-to-date designs and suitable for farm and rough wear or office and best wear.

**TROUSERS, \$1.80. BREECHES, \$2.**  
(3 PAIRS, \$4.50) DUTY & POST PAID (3 PAIRS, \$5.50)  
Just to introduce this remarkable cloth we offer a pair of well-fitting smartly cut Gents' Trousers for only \$1.80, Breeches \$2, or well-cut suit right-up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50 all Duty and Post Paid. With every garment we send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears in 6 months (NO MATTER HOW HARD YOU WEAR IT) another given absolutely free. We pay all charges, Post and Duty. You have no more to pay.

**FREE SAMPLES:** Send merely 2 Cent stamp for grand free patterns, measure chart and fashions, to our Toronto office, THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING CO. (DEPT. 1), 178 HURON STREET, TORONTO, ONT., or send 25.00 for sample pair of Trousers, 3 pairs \$4.50, with waist and leg measure and colour, direct to England. Don't send money to Toronto.

**THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING Coy 54, THEOBALDS ROAD,  
LONDON, W.C., ENG.**

## Winter Eggs



Cooped-up hens must be supplied with egg-making food. What hens get in Summer—the natural laying season—they must get in Winter or the egg yield will fall off.

Meat and Bone take the place of the live bugs, grubs and grasshoppers that go to make up a hen's summer rations. The Poultry experts, the Government bulletins—everyone that knows says "Feed Meat for Winter eggs."

Black Victor Meat Foods are clean healthy meat and bone from which all grease-waste and moisture have been removed more economical than the cheapest fresh meat.

Write for complete price-list.

**Matthews-Blackwell Limited - Toron.**

**Black Victor  
Meat Foods**

Black Victor Meat Scrap, \$4.00, per cwt. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send it all charges prepaid on receipt of the regular price.

When writing Advertisers please mention this paper.

scientist, philosopher, prophet. The eyes of the mind are stronger, more penetrating, and more reliable than our physical eyes. We can see a lot of things with a little common-sense light to aid our perceptions.

I have never been a captain of industry or a strike-breaker or a soldier; neither have most people. But I have studied about them, and I think I understand their relation to society. At all events, I claim my right to discuss them. I also know something about gambling; for I gambled once, in stocks and bonds—once only; for I lost all I had in that one venture. But if I did not win, somebody else did, and I have a good deal of "first-hand experience."

I have worked for the blind. I have come into contact with them, I taken an active part in meetings and spoken before legislatures in their behalf. I have studied their problems, and, in order to understand them fully, I found it necessary to study the problems of the seeing among whom the blind live and work. I have found that the needs and difficulties of the sightless are similar to the needs and difficulties of all who are handicapped in the struggle for a livelihood, for education, for equal opportunity. If this work for the blind is not "first-hand experience," I do not know where you or I can get it.

Finally, I have visited sweat-shops, factories, crowded slums of New York and Washington. Of course I could not see the squalor; but if I could not see it, I could smell it. With my own hands I could feel pinched, dwarfed children tending their younger brothers and sisters while their mothers tended machines in near-by factories. Besides the advantages of books and of personal experience, I have the advantage of a mind trained to think. In most people I talk with thought is infantile. In the well-educated it is rare. In time their minds become automatic machines. People do not like to think. If one thinks, one must reach conclusions, and conclusions are not always pleasant. They are a thorn in the spirit. But I consider it a priceless gift and a deep responsibility to think. Thought—intelligent thought—gives new eyes to the blind and new ears to the deaf.

"Each morning is a fresh beginning. We are, as it were, just beginning life. We have it entirely in our own hands. And when the morning with its fresh beginning comes, all yesterdays should be yesterdays, with which we have nothing to do. Sufficient it is to know that the why we lived our yesterday has determined for us our to-day. And again when the morning with its fresh beginning comes, all to-morrows should be to-morrows, with which we have nothing to do. Sufficient it is to know that the way we live our to-day determines our to-morrow. Live simply the first hour of this new day, with all its richness and glory, with all its sublime and eternity-determining possibilities, and each succeeding hour as it comes—but not before it comes. This is the secret of character building. This simple method will bring anyone to the realization of the highest life that can be conceived of."



# GET PAID FOR YOUR WORK

These Premiums (every one excellent value) Given Only to Our Present Subscribers, For Sending in Bona-Fide New Yearly Subscriptions, Accompanied by \$1 50 Each.

Present Subscribers (if not already paid in advance) are expected to send their own renewal for 1914, at the same time as sending in new subscriptions. Below are described some of the premiums which we are offering for procuring new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

## Farmer's Advocate Knives

Manufactured by Joseph Rogers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel handled and having two blades. Manufactured specially for "The Farmer's Advocate," worth, retail, \$1 each. **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR EACH KNIFE.**

## Complete Kitchen Equipment

A utensil for every purpose. All made of the highest grade of crucible steel. Rubberoid finished, hardwood handles, mounted with nickel-plated ferrules. All six articles for **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER, or \$1.00 Cash.**

## Set Scissors

One self-sharpening scissors, one embroidery scissors, one buttonhole scissors. All good quality steel. **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

## Baron's Pride

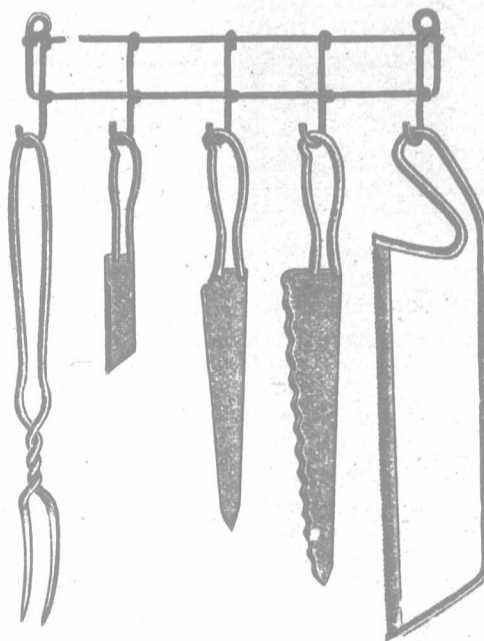
Handsome picture of the Champion Clydesdale. Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin. Suitable for framing. **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**



## Twenty - One - Piece Austrian China Tea Sets

Beautiful Delicate Pattern

These would retail at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per set, depending on locality. **For Two Absolutely New Subscribers at \$1.50 Each, or \$3 Cash.** Be sure to name express office, when ordering.



## Sanitary Kitchen Set

Best quality steel; five pieces and rack which can be hung on the wall. **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

## Bible

Old and New Testaments in beautifully clear, legible type; references, concordance to both old and new Testaments. Index to names of persons, places and subjects occurring in the scriptures. Twelve full-page maps; all excellent in type and outline. This book is of most convenient size, being 7 x 10 inches when open; weight, 23 ounces; and would sell at regular retail price from \$1.00 to \$1.50. **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

## "The Vision of His Face"

By Dora Farncomb, writer of Hope's Quiet Hour in "The Farmer's Advocate," contains 18 chapters, 224 pages, in cloth with gilt lettering. 75c. or **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

## "Carmichael"

By Anison North—A Canadian farm story, bound in cloth, illustrated. Buffalo Courier says: "It is far above the ordinary run of fiction." Toronto World says: "Should be in all the homes of the people." Cash, \$1.00, or **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

## "In the Garden With Him"

A new book by Dora Farncomb, marked by the same sweetness and spirituality that characterized "The Vision of His Face." Bound in cloth with gilt lettering. Cash, 75c, or **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

**Six Months' Credit** Any subscriber may have the date on his own label advanced 6 months, for sending us the name of one new subscriber and \$1.50.

These premiums are all extra good value, and excellent remuneration for the short time necessary in securing the required number of new subscribers.

Send for Sample Copies and Agent's Outfit To-day.

**The William Weld Co., Limited, London, Ontario**

## Your Oven Gains by Our Oven Test

Your oven becomes a certain producer of more bread and better bread.

We can promise that.

**PURITY** For from each shipment of wheat delivered at our mills we take a ten pound sample. We grind it into flour. We bake the flour into bread.

If this bread is high in quality and large in quantity, we use the shipment. Otherwise we sell it.

There is no guess-work about our promise of more bread and better bread from flour bearing this name.

"More Bread and Better Bread" and  
"Better Pastry Too" 525

**LIFT HEAVY LOADS EASILY**

Change wagon boxes. Load machinery. Butcher hogs or steers. Load logs or ice. Lift timbers in building. Do these and hundreds of other jobs of lifting with

**JUMBO**

A handy helper which soon pays its cost in time and labor saved. One man can lift as much as three. Controlled by only one rope. Adjustable lock will hold load at any point, even if rope is worn, wet or greasy. JUMBO, 1,500-lbs. capacity. Other hoists 400 lbs. to 4 tons. Send for FREE HOIST BOOK and name of nearest dealer. Write today.

**HALL MFG. CO.**  
956 Cedar Street  
Monticello  
Iowa

**Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher**



### Easy Dyeing at Home

Faded dresses—soiled blouses—dingy curtains—ribbons, silk gloves, satin slippers, feathers, feather boas, parasols, cushion tops—all can be made fresh and beautiful again with



**MAYPOLE SOAP**

It cleanses and dyes to rich, glowing colors at one operation. No muss. No stained hands or kettles. No streaks. Just satisfaction. 24 colors to select from. Colors 10c, Black 15c, at all dealers, or postpaid with free Booklet on "How to Dye" from

**FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO. MONTREAL 76**



## Eggs---Butter---Poultry

Our present supply is limited and we require daily consignments to meet our demand. Highest market price guaranteed.

**MERCHANTS' PRODUCE COMPANY,**  
57 Front St. E., Toronto Estab. 1899; Long-distance 'phone Main 1478

### The Love of Woman.

One morning a letter marked "Immediate" came from my friend, Tom Carpenter. It was not written by him, but he had signed it with a very shaky hand. We had been co-partners, but he had retired. I was still living at my work near Birkenhead, but he had settled down in a small hamlet about four miles east of the Huntingdonshire Saint Ives. What made him go there I never found out. He knew nobody in that part of the world, and the country, so I had often been told, was most "uninteresting." But "uninteresting" is a doubtful word applied to fields, rivers, and meadows. The letter was short. He was dangerously ill, and besought me to come to him at once "by the next train." He could not have asked me to do anything more inconvenient just then. We expected the decision that day on a tender for building a vessel which was to cost £100,000 and if we succeeded there would be a race against time. The penalties for non-fulfilment were not nominal. They would be enforced, and they were heavy.

Nevertheless, I did not hesitate. In a couple of hours I was in the train. A more wearisome journey I never undertook.

It was entirely cross-country, and the trains did not fit for wait. By the time I got to Peterborough it was nearly two o'clock. I had missed the train to the south, and did not reach Tom's house till nearly six. He was in much pain, and certainly very ill. The doctor, although he professed no uncertainty, clearly did not know what was the matter with him. He was most grateful to me for coming. He had been suffering for about two months, but he had not sent word before, knowing how busy I was, and that travelling was so difficult. Now he could hold out no longer, and, besides, there was something he wished me to do. Thinking that perhaps I should not be with him in time, he had, with great labor, written a message for me, which I should find in the oak bureau in my room. I could read it when I went to bed, and if he was alive he should like a minute's talk with me about it in the morning. He was too tired that evening. There was a clear, full (moon) when I went to bed. The house was some distance from the road, but not shut in by trees, and I looked across a big field, then across the broad, slow river, then across the fields on the other side, and so on to the horizon line, over which a brilliant star, not extinguished by the moon, was preparing to follow her. The quietude was deep. I might almost say I heard it. There was not a sound, save now and then the howl of a dog three or four miles away, and the hooting of an owl. My wonder that Tom should live in that house began to abate.

I took the paper out of the bureau and read:—

"It is now over five-and-twenty years ago since Margaret Ramsden came to Bath, and I first saw her at my aunt's house, where I was staying for a holiday. We did not become engaged, but we were in love. We met one another purposely at different places in the city, and went for walks by ourselves. We were in Bath for a month together. Time after time a decisive word rose to my lips, but it remained unspoken. Once, I remember, we went to Bradford-on-Avon, and stayed there the whole day. I ventured so far as to draw my arm round her waist. The pear would have fallen with the slightest touch, but it was left on the branch untouched. We came home, and I walked with her to her door; but I went no farther than shaking hands. When I got to my room I hated myself. I could expect no greater love than Margaret's if I were to live for a hundred years. Moral and religious codes do much harm by the limitation of sinfulness to particular forms of ill-doing. Indecision, cowardice, ought to be branded legal crimes. When we have done our best to determine, no matter how near to evenness reasons for and against may be balanced, it is an imperative duty to act, and inaction may be a sin worse than the action which follows the lighter scale. I left Bath, and continually went so far as to pick up the pen, but my paralysed fingers dropped.

"But," you will say, "I do not understand. You may have blundered in marrying the wife you lost two years

ago, but, nevertheless, you were able to make up your mind then." Ah! that is the fatal inconsistency of a temper like mine. The irresolute waverer is exactly the person who makes a plunge blindfold. Why did I marry that woman? I do not know, excepting that I was seized and driven, as if a wave break-seized and driven, as by a wave breaking on the shore. The marriage was over before I knew where I was. How is the co-existence in the same person of such strange contradictions to be explained? I suppose it is weakness. It is weakness which causes a man to stumble this way and that way, and makes it impossible to understand him."

The next morning early I was in Tom's room. He looked anxious, and had evidently passed a night of suffering. He began to speak at once about the paper. "She is still in Bath," he said, "and is unmarried, forty-seven years old. Can you go to Bath for me?" St. Ives to Bath! But I had had a letter to say that our tender was declined, and, consequently, I was a little more at leisure. "It lies on my heart. There is one thing I want her to know. All the world now seems shrunk up into that one thing. What is the world to me? I want her to believe I did love her. Ah! it was love. I cannot write any more. If she will but tell you, that she trusts me, and that she trusts me, to speak the truth. I cannot die in peace unless she admits there was nothing base in my desertion of her, excepting poverty of spirit. I am and always have been a timid mortal, capable of brooding, of thinking, not incapable of ideas and of deep emotions, but with nothing of the hero in me, and, worse, with not even the beginning of one—that is to say, with no capacity for decision. I have suffered for it. I have endured the lashing of self-contempt. Perhaps she will forgive me; but it is harder to forgive than to despise. I cannot send my paper by post to her. I do not know her address in Bath. You can find her in a Bath Directory, if she is living in her own house, and, if she is not, you can go to my cousin, who is well known there. I wish you not to give her the paper at once, but to begin by saying you are one of my friends, that I have not much longer to live, and that I wished her to hear from me. If you can see any response in her eyes or voice, then you can show her what I have written, and ask for a message."

That afternoon I was in the train for King's Cross, and caught the evening express to Bath. I went to the York House Hotel, and the next morning, with some trouble, I found Margaret's apartments. She was living in pleasant rooms in Lansdowne, overlooking the city. I obtained admittance by saying I had come on business. I found her at a desk writing, and as she rose to receive me, I noticed that she was perfectly upright, rather spare, and a little above the usual height. Her hair was black and wavy, but more than tinged with grey. The features were clearly cut, the lips short, and the hands more delicate and whiter than any I had ever seen. A grand piano stood alongside the wall opposite the windows, and a sonata of Mozart's lay open on it. In a year or two's time she would be stately.

"I have come," I said, "from my friend, Thomas Carpenter, who, I fear, is dying at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire. He told me that he did not think you would have forgotten his name."

"What of him?"

She was sitting upright in her chair; but with one elbow resting on her desk, and her pen in her hand. She threw it down, leaned back, and looked at me intently.

"He cannot now write properly," I said, "and did not know your address, and if he had known it he would have been afraid of entrusting to the post what he wanted to show you. I am perhaps his closest friend. He telegraphed for me to go to him at St. Ives from Birkenhead, where I live; but, fearing he could not last more than a day or so, he pencilled a few words to you with much trouble before I could reach him."

"Have you got the paper here?"

"Yes."

"Give it to me, and excuse me for a few minutes."

MARCO

She went away from me back to my desk.

"What?"

"We are in pain, and it is difficult to do anything."

"Is it?"

"Yes, his number."

"I will try to find it."

"To what?"

"Yes, time?"

"Has it?"

"We are in pain, and it is difficult to do anything."

"Is it?"

"Yes, his number."

"I will try to find it."

"To what?"

"Yes, time?"

"Has it?"

"We are in pain, and it is difficult to do anything."

"Is it?"

"Yes, his number."

"I will try to find it."

"To what?"

"Yes, time?"

"Has it?"

"We are in pain, and it is difficult to do anything."

"Is it?"

"Yes, his number."

"I will try to find it."

"To what?"

"Yes, time?"

"Has it?"

"We are in pain, and it is difficult to do anything."

"Is it?"

"Yes, his number."

"I will try to find it."

"To what?"

"Yes, time?"

"Has it?"

"We are in pain, and it is difficult to do anything."

"Is it?"

"Yes, his number."

"I will try to find it."

"To what?"

"Yes, time?"

"Has it?"

"We are in pain, and it is difficult to do anything."

"Is it?"

"Yes, his number."

"I will try to find it."

"To what?"

"Yes, time?"

"Has it?"

"We are in pain, and it is difficult to do anything."

"Is it?"

"Yes, his number."

"I will try to find it."

"To what?"

"Yes, time?"

"Has it?"

"We are in pain, and it is difficult to do anything."

"Is it?"

"Yes, his number."

"I will try to find it."

"To what?"

"Yes, time?"

"Has it?"

"We are in pain, and it is difficult to do anything."

"Is it?"

"Yes, his number."

"I will try to find it."

"To what?"

"Yes, time?"

"Has it?"

"We are in pain, and it is difficult to do anything."

She took it, and, without opening it, went into an adjoining room. She was away for half an hour. When she came back I could see she had been crying, and there were red patches on her cheek. Perhaps she had been kneeling by the bedside.

"What is the matter with him?"

"We do not know. He suffers much pain, and has lost weight seriously during the last six weeks. It is with difficulty we can get him to eat anything. The doctors fear the worst."

"Is he alone?"

"Yes, excepting his housekeeper and his nurse."

"I will go back with you."

"To St. Ives!" I said with some surprise.

"Yes, to St. Ives. What is the time?"

"Half-past eleven."

"We can easily catch the half-past one train to Paddington, and I should imagine could be at St. Ives to-night. I should not go to his house till the morning unless there was no hope. I should not like to surprise him. Will you please telegraph to the inn at St. Ives for a bed for me? You, of course, can go on."

The decision with which she spoke was singular, considering the importance of her resolution and the evident hysteria through which she had passed. We met at the Bath Station, and she asked me by what class I travelled.

I replied "third," and she then said, if I would excuse her, she would travel "first."

From this point my story is a collection of fragments, some of them my own, but mainly picked up from Tom, or the nurse, or from Margaret. The nurse now speaks.

"Miss Ramsden called about ten o'clock this morning. Mr. Carpenter, my patient, had fallen asleep, and his Birkenhead friend, Mr. Dixon, had gone out. I answered the door."

"How is Mr. Carpenter?"

"Neither worse nor better."

"Can I see him? I am an old and intimate friend. Mr. Dixon, I dare say, has told you I should call."

"You can see him for a few minutes if he can be kept perfectly quiet. He is not yet awake."

"We went noiselessly into his bedroom. She walked softly to the side of his bed and looked at him. To my dying day I shall never forget that attitude and that intent gaze. She was swallowed up. She stood perfectly upright. Her hands hung in front of her, clasped together. She did not stir for fully five minutes. She then came and sat down by the fire opposite to me. Her elbows rested on her knees, and propped up her head. So she remained till the little mantel-clock tinkled half-past ten. She got up and moved towards the door. As she was going out she beckoned to me."

"I must speak to him."

"There was no regular night nurse. I slept in a room next to Mr. Carpenter's, and there was a door between them always open. Miss Ramsden came again about nine o'clock in the evening. She asked me if she might sit in Mr. Carpenter's room till the morning. 'If any change for the worse should take place,' she said, 'I shall be close at hand. You could not send four miles for me, and I might not be in time.'"

"Of course, I agreed."

Margaret now reports. What follows is a transcript from her diary.

"What an experience—watching in the dark by the side of a man whom you love, and believe to be dying! It was towards the end of September, a clear, warm, starlight night. The window was open, and I sat by it. The magnificent squares of Pegasus was opposite to me, and the Pleiades were rising. Slowly, but without pause, the one began to fall to the west and the other to climb the sky. I cannot say distinctively it was a solemn sight, or that the silence was solemn, or that the death-bed was solemn. It was as if I were in the presence of solemnity itself, a unity without reference. I thought for the most part of nothing definite, but once or twice I prayed, once upon my knees, that he might, by a miracle, be spared, so that I might show him how a woman can love."

"At half-past five he awoke, just as the opening morn before sunrise streamed on his bed. Nurse was still asleep."

"I have not had such a good night for months," he said.

"He was not surprised to see me. Suddenly he spoke again."

"I wanted a word with you before I die. I loved you more than I have ever loved any other woman. I have never loved any woman but you, I feel a burning desire you should know this, not altogether because it concerns you and me, but because it is a great discovery that a man can thus love, and nevertheless be what I have been. I also feel the same burning desire that you should know that a man, such as myself, your lover, could fling himself without doubt into the arms of a woman he never loved. During the last two years, and since the death of my wife, my nature has undergone a singular rectification. It has become much simpler. If I were not too weak, I should get out of bed and clasp your knees. Margaret, Margaret, that dreadful irresolution, contradiction, resolve where no resolve is, have disappeared and I am at the bidding of the superior direction."

"His hand lay outside the bed. Did I consciously move my own hand towards it? Anyhow, it did move, and he took it in his own and kissed it. How easy of explanation he seemed now!"

"It is incredible that a woman should forgive such an insult, such injury!"

"It is because her spiritual penetration goes deeper; she discerns what is behind, what is the truth."

"I am better to-day; pull up the blind."

"In another quarter of an hour the sun would be up. One could almost hear the advance of triumphant day."

"I believe," said Tom, "I shall not die. Margaret, will you seal my sincerity; will you be my wife? It may only be for hours, but what are hours and years?"

"I gently pulled the door into the next room, and then knelt down by his bedside. We were married in that room by special license within a week, and were spared to one another for many years."

I, Philip Dixon, conclude with a word. All these years Margaret's love had lain unseen, unexpressed, unshared, alive, although compassed with mortality. It was not killed by violence offered to it, nor did it decay through rot and damp.

[I bend my knees and worship.] I have heard of seeds which will remain in a storehouse in darkness and cold for years, and when placed in the earth will bloom in gorgeous color. [God is great.]

MARK RUTHERFORD

[This study was marked by its author "Uncorrected." It seems, however, to be practically perfect in method and construction, and it has, therefore, been decided to publish it.]

—From British Nation.

A professor in the University of Chicago, says the Kansas City Star, told his pupils that he should consider them educated in the best sense of the word when they could say "yes" to every one of the questions that he should put to them. Here are the questions:

Has education given you sympathy with all good causes and made you espouse them?

Has it made you public-spirited? Has it made you a brother to the weak?

Have you learned how to make friends and keep them? Do you know what it is to be a friend yourself?

Can you look an honest man or a pure woman in the eye? Do you see anything to love in a little child? Will a lonely dog follow you in the street?

Can you be high-minded and happy in the meaner drudgeries of life? Do you think washing dishes and hoeing corn just as compatible with high thinking as piano-playing or golf?

Are you good for anything to yourself? Can you be happy alone? Can you look out on the world and see anything except dollars and cents?

Can you look into a mud puddle by the wayside and see a clear sky? Can you see anything in the puddle but mud? Can you look into the sky at night and see beyond the stars? Can your soul claim relationship with the Creator?

## Deering Tillage Implements



**The IHC Line GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES**  
 Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Stackers, Hay Leaders, Hay Presses, CORN MACHINES, Planters, Binders, Cultivators, Easilage Cutters, Shellers, Shredders, TILLAGE, Combination, For and Spring-Tooth, and Disk Harrows, Cultivators, GENERAL LINE, Oil and Gas Engines, Oil Tractors, Manure Spreaders, Cream Separators, Farm Wagons, Motor Trucks, Thrashers, Grain Drills, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Binder Twine

**WHEN** disked with a Deering disk harrow the ground is so prepared that it stores away and holds the moisture from snow and early rains, liberating it to the roots of your growing crops at the time when they need it most.

Deering disk harrows are built to do this work as it should be done. The frame is strong enough to stand up under the strain of penetrating and pulverizing hard ground. The bearings are as nearly dust and dirt proof as disk bearings can be built.

The full line includes every style of disk and smoothing harrow and the best line of drills and cultivators built. See the Deering local agent for full information about the line, or send to us for catalogues.

"The Disk Harrow," a book which illustrates and explains the proper preparations of a seed bed, and gives examples of the value of diskings—32 pages of valuable information—is yours for four cents to cover postage and packing. Write for it.

**International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.**  
 BRANCH HOUSES  
 At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

## ARE YOU GOING TO

### BUILD --- IMPROVE --- REPAIR

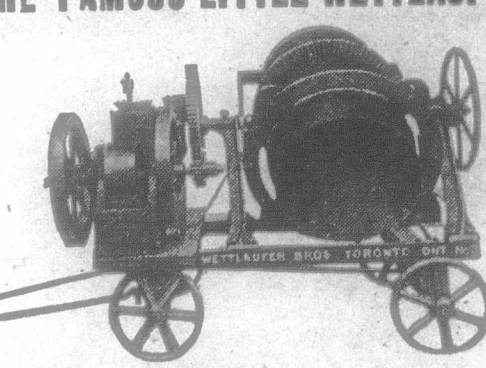
### YOUR BARN --- HOUSE --- SHEDS

If so—Write to us for Prices, Catalogue, Delivery.  
 Doors, Sash, Frames, Columns, Stairs, Millwork.  
 Silo Materials Complete.  
 Brick, Cement, Lime, Lath, Ready Roofing—All Prices.  
*Delivered at Your Station.*

## WEBB LUMBER CO., LIMITED

### TORONTO :: ONTARIO

### This is THE FAMOUS LITTLE WETTLAUER POWER MIXER



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

Send for catalogue to Farm Dept. W. 3.  
**WETTLAUER BROS. 178 SPADINA AVE. TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

# Mention The Advocate

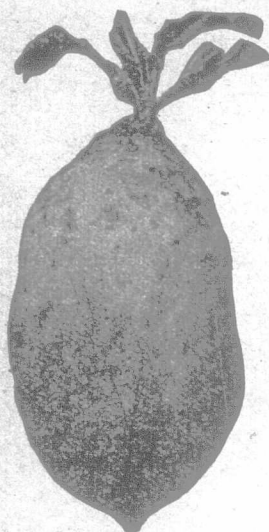
**TESTED KEITH'S MANGEL TURNIP AND FIELD CARROT SEEDS**

Did you ever figure out what it costs you in returns you do not get when root seed germinates poorly and leaves big empty spaces?

WHY NOT GET

**Keith's Tested Seeds**

for 1914, and be absolutely certain of live seeds and a perfect stand?



Keith's Prizetaker Mangel

**Mangels.**—Keith's Prizetaker, Danish Sludstrup (a new intermediate, very fine). Prices for both, postpaid, lb., 35c.; 5 lbs. or over at 30c.

**Mangels.**—Keith's Yellow Leviathan, Yellow Intermediate, Mammoth Long Red, Giant Half Sugar. Prices, postpaid, 30c.; 5 lbs. or over at 25c.

**Swede Turnips.**—New Century, Scottish Champion, Elephant. Price, postpaid, lb., 30c.; 5 lbs. or over at 25c. per lb. Keith's Prizetaker. Price, postpaid, 35c.; 5 lbs. or over at 30c.

**Mammoth Smooth White Intermediate Carrot.**—Price per lb., 60c. postpaid.

**Geo. Keith & Sons**

Seed Merchants Since 1866  
124 King St. East TORONTO

**UNRESERVE AUCTION SALE**

Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale Fillies, Registered Aberdeen-Angus and Holstein Cattle. Also other Farm Stock and Implements. Property of Henry Hulse, Newmarket, Ont. Sale to be held, Thursday, March 26th, 1914, on Lot 2, Concession 2, East Gwillimbury, ¼ mile from G.T.R., and Metropolitan cars. Write for further particulars.

H. HULSE

NEWMARKET ONTARIO

**Farm Help**

We are now organizing parties of men and boys for Ontario farms, to arrive February, March and April. If you are requiring help, for full particulars, apply

BOYS' FARMER LEAGUE

Drawer 126 Winona, Ontario

**HEREFORD BULLS**

two of them fit to head any herd. Another is polled Hereford coming 2 years old, the remainder range in age from 13 to 24 months, all good useful bulls, for immediate sale. Write.

O'NEIL BROS., R. R. No. 2, Denfield, Ont.

You should know the reason why every unbiased master musician calls the

**Sherlock-Manning 20th Century**

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

Write to-day for particulars.

Sherlock-Manning Piano Co., London, (No street address necessary) Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

**The Willow-pattern Plate.**

The Willow Pattern story is a Chinese story and is said to be, to the Chinese, what our "Jack the Giant-killer" or "Robinson Crusoe" is to us.

Readers should provide themselves with an orthodox plate, to refer to while reading the story.

The house seen on the right-hand side is that of a wealthy Mandarin, a widower, with one lovely daughter named Koong-see. Finding his accounts needed putting in order, the Mandarin employed a poor, young man called Chang, as secretary, who, as soon as his duties were ended was discharged, but alas, the youth had seen and loved the daughter. After his dismissal the lovers had met secretly, and vowed mutual love and constancy. These meetings were repeated several times through the help of Koong-see's faithful servant. At last the stern old Mandarin found out that the lovers were holding secret interviews. The youth was ordered to cease his visits, upon pain of death, while the daughter was forbidden to leave the house. A high wall was built right to the water's edge to prevent access, to the grounds, and the Mandarin also built a suite of apartments opening out of the banquet hall, and jutting out over the river which flowed past the house. Here the daughter was imprisoned, and her maid dismissed and replaced by a sour-faced old woman to keep guard. The Mandarin, to settle things, at once proceeded to betroth his daughter to an old friend, who was a very wealthy man and possessed of the title of La-jin or Duke. The young lady was not consulted in the matter, but was told that her marriage with the Duke would take place "when the peach tree would blossom in the spring." Poor Koong-see shuddered at what she called her doom, and gazed tearfully at the peach tree, which grew near the wall of her prison. She was allowed to enjoy the evening air on the terrace near the river, and one evening she saw a little boat made of a cocoanut shell with a tiny sail, which brought it almost to her feet. Sending the old woman away, she, with the aid of her parasol, drew it out of the water. On examining it she found some verses and a little bead, which she had given to Chang, so she knew his hand had sent the boat; written on the back of the verses was this message, "that when the peach tree unfolds its buds, your faithful Chang will sink with the lotus blooms beneath the deep waters." As a postscript he added, "Cast your thoughts upon the water as I have done, and I shall hear your words." She understood, but had no writing material, but taking her ivory tablets, with the point of a needle she scratched an answer to her lover. Placing the tablets in the little boat, she, as soon as it was dark, lit a stick of frankincense, which she also put in the boat, and launched it on the river. She watched it float away until lost in the distance, and then retired with a lighter heart. Days and weeks, however, passed without any further message, and Koong-see's heart grew sad, as she watched the buds on the peach tree.

Then came a day when her father appeared, in high humor, with a box of rare jewels, which, he said, was a present to her from the Duke, who was to come that day to arrange about the marriage, and would take "food and wine with him." Koong-see knew what that meant, and her heart sank. The Duke came, and when the feast was at its height, a stranger appeared asking alms at the banquet room. No one listened to his tale, so turning he took a loose robe from the porch, and disguising himself in it, returned to the banquet room, drew a screen across the end of the hall, and passed into Koong-see's apartment. Koong-see recognized her lover, and when he besought her to fly with him, she gave him the box of jewels. Finding the Mandarin and Duke were now sleepy over their wine, and the servants out of sight, Koong-see and Chang stole quietly through the room and gained the bridge beside the willow tree. The Mandarin happened to get a glimpse of his daughter as she neared the bridge with her lover, raised the alarm and made after them with a whip. (See plate, Koong-see first with her distaff, Chang with the box of

jewels, and the angry father with the whip.) The young couple, however, made their escape and took refuge with the Mandarin's gardener, whose wife was Koong-see's former maid. Here they were speedily married and lived quietly for some time. The father grew suspicious of the gardener at length, and ordered a watch on his house—(this house is at the foot of the bridge). At last soldiers were sent to search the house, and while the gardener's wife, in the absence of her husband, kept the soldiers talking, Chang opened the window of the room over the river, and jumping out swam over safely and returned with a boat, into which he put Koong-see, and floated down stream rapidly. On they went for days, and at last landed on a lovely island, where they built a house, and where Chang became a successful farmer. He wrote a book on agriculture, which gained him many friends, but also revealed his whereabouts to his enemies, for the Duke was still searching for him. Soldiers were sent to arrest Chang for stealing the jewels, and thrust him through the body with their weapons. Seeing this Koong-see in despair rushed into her room, set it on fire, and perished in the flames. The gods (so runs the tale) cursed the Duke and caused him to die a horrible death, but in pity to Koong-see and Chang, changed them into immortal doves, emblems of the constancy which had made them beautiful in life and in death not divided.

**Myra's Extravagance.**

"It's a pity that Myra's so extravagant," remarked Aunt Ellen, peering over her glasses at our departing visitor.

"Cousin Myra extravagant!" I objected; "why, she's just been telling us how careful she is and how well she managed her finances at college, and I'm sure you're proud of her literary success."

"Yes," agreed Aunt Ellen, "but she's extravagant all the same. I didn't spend two weeks at Brother Henry's with my eyes and ears shut. There's other extravagance besides that of money."

"Well, any girl who has graduated from college with a record such as she, hasn't been wasting her working-time," I argued.

"No; she hasn't wasted money or time, and we're apt to think that those are about the only wastes that count. What about strength and nerve force? Didn't you see worry-waste written on her pinched face, and in her nervous manner?"

"She's tired from the strain of examinations," I urged.

"It's more than that. Helen graduated with as brilliant honors, and she's as serene and content as that cat purring in the sun. And that contrast is exactly what I mean by Myra's extravagance. She's a worry-waster; harrowing herself and others about bridges that she'll never have to cross. She keeps her home in a ferment over her worry extravagance. I'm sorry that her fine education has not taught her the futility of such waste. I told her to-day, when she was here fussing and fuming for fear she wouldn't get a position to suit her, to go home and read what St. Peter says in his Epistle to the Strangers, and to take verse 7 in chapter 5 for a motto."

Aunt Helen repeated it softly as she turned from the window, "Casting all your care upon Him, for He careth for you."—Young People.

A well-known university professor, says The Youth's Companion (Boston), who has taken much interest in the woman's suffrage movement, was persuaded to carry a banner in a parade that was held in New York some months ago. His wife observed him marching with a dejected air and carrying his banner so that it hung limply on its standard, and later she reproved him for not making a better appearance:

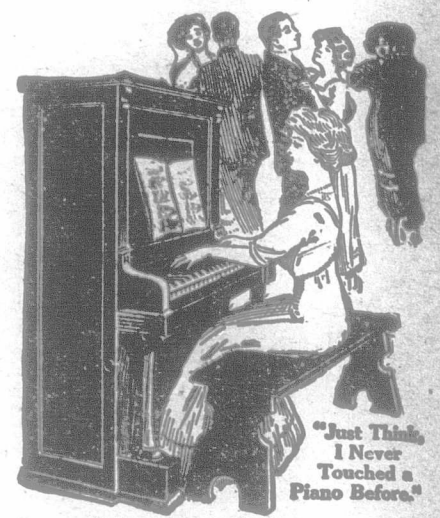
"Why didn't you march like somebody, and let people see your banner?" she said.

"My dear," meekly replied the professor, "did you see what was on the banner? It read, 'Any man can vote. Why can't I?'"

**"In One Hour I Learned to Play the Piano at Home"**

Without Lessons or Knowledge of Music You Can Play the Piano or Organ in One Hour.

Wonderful New System That Even a Child Can Use.



"Just Think, I Never Touched a Piano Before."

Impossible, you say? Let us prove it at our expense. We will teach you to play the piano or organ and will not ask one cent until you can play.

A musical genius from Chicago has invented a wonderful system whereby anyone can learn to play the Piano or Organ in one hour. With this new method you don't have to know one note from another, yet in an hour of practice you can be playing your favorite music with all the fingers of both hands and playing it well.

The invention is so simple that even a child can now master music without costly instruction. Anyone can have this new method on a free trial merely by asking. Simply write saying, "Send me the Easy Form Music Method as announced in 'Farmer's Advocate,'" London.

**FREE TRIAL**

The complete system together with 100 pieces of music will then be sent to you Free, all charges prepaid and absolutely not one cent to pay. You keep it seven days to thoroughly prove it is all that is claimed for it, then if you are satisfied, send us \$1.50 and one dollar a month until \$3.50 in all is paid. If you are not delighted with it send it back in seven days and you will have risked nothing and will be under no obligations to us.

Be sure to state number of white keys on your piano or organ, also post office. Address Easy Method Music Co., 225 Wilson Bldg., Toronto, Canada.

**Farm For Sale**

Very Easy Terms—150 acres, about 6 miles from Sarnia; natural gas fuel; house, stone foundation, cement cellars; open and tied cattle stables; cement silo, etc.; barns, implement and other buildings complete; weigh scales house; plan of 100 acres underdrainage; alfalfa; good soil; well fenced; excellent road; telephone and rural mail. G. G. MONCRIEFF, Petrolia, Ontario

**Cream Wanted**

We pay express charges on cream from any express office within 200 miles of Ottawa. We also supply cans. Sweet or sour cream accepted. Write for particulars to

Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited  
Ottawa, Ontario

**A PAYING INVESTMENT**

A splendid opportunity for anyone who wishes to invest in a growing manufacturing business with great possibilities, located in London, the hub of Western Ontario for table supplies. We are offering a small block of 150 shares, preferred Stock of \$100.00 each, limited liability, at 7% per annum. Write for further particulars.

Box S, Farmer's Advocate - London, Ont.

**SEED OATS**—Improved Banner. One Dollar per bushel. Send for sample to—  
W. L. DIXON - - - Varnoy, Ont.

**Strawberry Plants**—Most profitable varieties. Grown under ideal conditions. 125 for \$1.00 post paid.  
**SILVERWOOD FRUIT FARM**  
W. J. Galbraith, - - - Phepston, Ont.

**STALLIONS WANTED**—any age or breed in exchange for a 96 acre farm with large barn; water piped into house and barn from spring.  
Price \$3,000. Address Box H. M., Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

"The Black Dwarf."

In December, 1811, there died in the Vale of Manor, Peeblesshire, David Ritchie, the prototype of Scott's "Black Dwarf."

While yet young he was sent to Edinburgh to learn the trade of brush-making here, however, he did not stay long. His peculiar appearance attracted too much attention to himself, and he came back to his native parish.

Besides his garden and his bees, Ritchie had another and more private amusement—namely, books. However improbable as it may appear, his favorite author was Shenstone, whose love pastorals he confessed afforded him intense delight.

"In men whom men condemn as ill I find so much of goodness still; In men whom men pronounce divine I find so much of sin and blot;

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

He was running for office in a suburban town, and had spent a valuable quarter of an hour in being pleasant to an old lady who lived on the outskirts.

Woodrow Wilson, at a luncheon at Spring Lake, said of a boy athlete: "I am afraid he sets athletics too far above English, mathematics, and history."

Interesting Facts About Birds.

The humming-birds of South America are quite fearless of man. They will readily enter the open windows of houses if they see flowers.

Perhaps the greatest enemies of our native birds are the house cat and the English sparrow. Cats kill vast numbers of young birds while they are yet in the nest or shortly after leaving it.

Birds are of great economic value to the agriculturist. Without their aid it would be almost impossible to cope with the troublesome insects. I notice the latest report of the Department of Agriculture says that fifty-seven different species of birds are known to destroy scale insects, and scale insects are becoming one of our greatest pests.

The curlew, a bird of Eskimo that used to fly south in enormous flocks, has within the past ten years become practically extinct. An explanation has been discovered in the fact that the pampas lands of Argentina, where the birds used to winter, are now under cultivation for wheat.

A French naturalist asserts that if the world were to become birdless, man could not inhabit it after nine years' time, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects.

A naturalist has made the following observations as to the amount of work performed by a pair of sparrows in a single day during the nesting season. The mother bird left the nest at 3.50 a.m. to find worms, and the search was continued by both parents throughout the day, one hundred and eighty journeys to and from the nest having been made up to 7.15 p.m.

Cartoonists have amused themselves with fancying how the birds feel when flying machines loom on their horizon, but the birds themselves give token of their opinions by vacating any community where a flying machine contest is in progress.

Did you ever pick up an abandoned bird's nest and observe how round it was on the inside? No cup rim could be rounder. Don't you wonder how the bird, with neither rule nor compass, can make her nest so round? Well, she does it easily. She builds the nest about her breast, turning round and round in it, and its circular character comes naturally and inevitably.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller is very fond of birds and other pets. His wife also has a great love for them. On their estate of 10,000 acres at Pocantico Hills he has laid out a large feeding ground for his birds; on tall trees cages for pigeons and other birds have been placed, while there is a separate building for hundreds of pheasants, partridges and feathered creatures of all colors.

It is not the truth that a man possesses, or believes he possesses, but the honest pains he has taken to get at truth, which makes a man's worth. For it is not by the possession of truth, but by the search after it, that his powers are extended, in which alone his ever-growing perfection consists.—Lessing.

Robert's Engraving and Illustrating. Process Designers and Engravers. 33 DUNDAS ST. 914 LONDON, ONT.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words.

AMERICA'S Greatest Laying Strain of White Wyandottes. Our pullets at Missouri Egg Laying Competition laid 23 and 24 eggs each in one month during the past winter.

BRONZE TURKEYS, heavy-weights, toms and hens. G. E. Nixon, R. No. 3, Ilderton.

BARRED ROCKS—Home of greatest layers Cockerels one-fifty to two dollars; eggs one-twenty-five for fifteen. Central Ontario Poultry Yards, Colborne, Ont.

CHOICE White Wyandotte Cockerels from bred-to-lay stock. Roy Hindley, Everton, Ont.

EGGS—Thirty varieties poultry, ducks, bants, dollar twenty-five per thirteen, seven per hundred; geese, turkeys three per setting; won forty-four firsts, thirty-two seconds, thirty thirds, fifteen special prizes at three largest shows in Canada 1913.

FOR SALE—Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels and eggs from pure bred stock, reasonable prices. "The kind that lay, and no frozen combs." Wm. English, Ingersoll, Ont.

LAYMANY EGG FARM, Oshawa offer hatching eggs from their heavy laying strain of S. C. White Leghorns at two dollars \$2. per setting.

LIGHT Brahma Cockerels two to three dollars each.—beauties. H. Wilson, Collingwood, Ont.

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

PURE-BRED Buff Orpington pullets, cockerels and eggs. James McGregor, Caledonia, Ont.

SPLENDID WHITE Wyandotte cockerels \$2.50. Pullets \$1.50. Fifteen eggs \$1.00. Mrs. Clapp, Tecumseh, Ontario

S. C. White Leghorns Wyckoff strain; none better. Eggs for hatching, five dollars per hundred; one dollar for fifteen. Chas. Bartlett, Arkona, Ont.

SINGLE COMB Black Minorca eggs. Prize-winners, \$1.50 a setting. A. Murphy, Mount Forest, Ont.

SILVER Campines, prize winners. The Dutch Egg Machine, eggs, \$3 for fifteen. Stanley R. Jones, Newmarket, Ont.

TWENTY, big, vigorous S. C. Reds from my prize winning laying strain \$2 to \$5 each. John Walker Jr., Glencoe, Ont.

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

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

WHITE ROCK eggs for sale off choice stock, fifteen years breeding; order early, price per fifteen \$2.00, \$2.50. Robert Watson, Kirkwall, Ont.

Live Hens Wanted at 16c. 5-lb. each or over. 18c. per lb. for choice, crate fattened chickens, dry picked to the wing tips and bled.

WALLER 700 Spadina Ave. TORONTO Established over 25 years.

Baby Chicks. Order your baby chicks now from our splendid laying strain of single-comb White Leghorns. UTILITY POULTRY FARM T. G. Delamere, Prop. STRATFORD, ONT.

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock. TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words.

BIG BARGAIN—One hundred acres with buildings near Brantford; will sacrifice for quick sale; opportunity to buy farm cheap. Breo Lapierre, Seitz Building, Syracuse, New York.

FARM For Sale—100 acres 1 1/4 miles from Seaford, Huron County; one of the best farming districts in Ontario. Rich clay loam, all under cultivation. Two story frame house beautifully situated among ornamental trees.

FARM FOR SALE, 280 acres; one of nice farms in Stanstead County; good buildings well watered; one mile from station, church and school. Address, Box 34, Stanstead, Que.

FARM FOR SALE, 50 acres near Grimsby, Ont. mostly well timbered, a bargain for a quick sale, suitable land for fruit. Address Beamsville, Box 6.

FOR SALE—Wabash farm, near New Liskeard 160 acres new clay land, 110 acres in crop good buildings, river, private siding, telephones, 1 mile from station, price \$8,000. Apply owner, H. McKnight, Cobalt.

HIGHLY improved farm adjoining town of Melita, South Western Manitoba, of rare beauty and fertility. Unexcelled in ornamentation in Canada and recently illustrated in the Advocate.

I HAVE a large number of housekeepers and good domestics requiring advanced passage to Canada. I personally guarantee each person remaining in situation until fare repaid. Hughes, 3 New Street, Birmingham, England.

RELIABLE Gardener and handy man wanted for summer months. Three acres of garden and lawn to look after. One cow to milk. Duties to commence in April. Write Miss Currie, 4005 Dorchester Street, Westmount, Montreal.

SEND for wholesale catalogue to Lancashire's Cheapest Drapery Warehouse, and learn how to increase income. Make money selling British goods, tablings, towellings, ready-made, dress materials, ladies' overalls, pinafore muslins. Cochran's Warehouse, Victoria Bridge, Manchester, England.

WANTED—Experienced farm hand. Married or single. Must be able to milk. Good house furnished. Yearly engagement. Hy: Stead, Sparta.

WANTED—Position on farm by trustworthy reliable married man. Life experience in raising all kinds of live stock. Skilled feeder and fitter. Address: "Box W, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WANTED—A man to take charge of small dairy farm; must be expert in the feeding and care of cattle and swine. Comfortable home, good wages, and half interest in profits to right man. One with Agricultural College training preferred. Apply D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa, Ont.

WANTED—By experienced farmer and fruit-grower with seventeen years' experience, position as manager. John Webb, Freeman, Ont.

YOUNG MAN wants to accompany 1 car load live stock to North West, good handler of stock. Apply to R. Brown, Talbotville.

CREAM Toronto consumes the milk and cream from over 14,000 cows and the butter production of over 70,000 cows, we need your cream and expect to pay well for it, drop a card. The Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd., Toronto

In spite of all the sorrows, mistakes, and failures which fifty years of life necessarily involve for most of us, I cannot imagine any Heaven more perfect than this earth might be while we are upon it if we made any sort of serious attempt to put into practice that precept of the Teacher—to whom we accord to-day little more than lip-service—to treat others as we would have them treat us.—Sir Philip Burne-Jones.

# KEITH'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

## FARM SEEDS

### MARQUIS SPRING WHEAT

If you have got out of the way of growing Spring Wheat on account of poor results, we would recommend a trial of this Wheat. It did well all over Ontario in the Experimental Union Trials and the seed we offer was grown within 10 miles of Toronto, yielding 35 bushels to the acre. The sample is a magnificent one, testing 65 lbs. to the measured bushel, absolutely pure. Price \$1.75 per bushel, bags free. We also offer some very fine Western seed, grown from registered seed at \$2.00 per bushel, bags free.

### O.A.C. NO. 72 OATS

We wish all who are interested in this grand variety could call and examine our stock of these Oats and see for themselves that they are the best and purest seed that can be got. Price while stock lasts—bushel, \$3.00, 5 bushels or over at \$2.75 per bushel, bags free.

### SIBERIAN OATS

Grown from registered seed. Very good sample tests 37½ lbs. to the measured bushel. Price in 5 bushel lots or over at 80 cents per bushel, bags free. This would make a fine Oat for your field that you intend to enter in the Field Crop Competition.

THE ABOVE SEED GRAIN IS ALL PURE AND CLEAN. ANY PURCHASER WHO ON RECEIPT OF OATS OR WHEAT HEREWITH OFFERED FINDS ANY WILD OATS OR OTHER BAD WEEDS HAS THE PRIVILEGE OF RETURNING SHIPMENT. WE WILL PAY THE CARRIAGE CHARGES BOTH WAYS AND RETURN PURCHASE MONEY

## GEO. KEITH & SONS

Seed Merchants Since 1866

124 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

Ask for Catalogue

# Eureka

Send for Catalogue FREE

### Potato Planter

Profitable for the large or small grower. Plants potatoes at lowest possible cost. One man operates it. Opens the furrow—drops the seed any distance or depth required—puts on fertilizer (if wanted)—covers up—marks the next row. Accurate, automatic and dependable. Sold with or without Fertilizer Attachment.

Here's why you should select the Eureka Potato Planter—Furrow Opening Plow is directly under the axle—that means uniform depth at all times. The seed drops in sight of driver. Steel and malleable construction makes long life and few repairs. Made in three sizes—for one or two rows. We also make the Eureka Mulcher and Seeder.

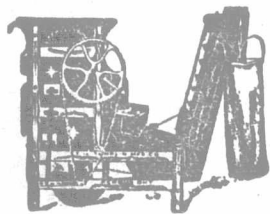
Sold by  
JNO. DEERE FLOW CO., Ltd.  
Toronto, Ont.  
EUREKA MOWER CO., Box 788, Utica, N. Y.

College Re-Opens After the Easter Vacation, on Monday, April 20th.

## Alma (Ladies) College

A few new students can be received for selected studies. Spring or Commencement Term is especially interesting.

Robert I. Warner, M.A., D.D.  
St. Thomas :: Ontario



### PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator (Patented 1901)

The best and latest mill for cleaning and grading all kinds of Seed and Grain.

See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to  
THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONTARIO

SEED OATS --- "BUMPER KING"  
Winner of 2nd prize in field competition, 1913. Yielded 75 bush. per acre. Price 45c. Bags extra.  
JOHN HARRISON, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO

### The World's Biggest Things.

The largest library is the National, in Paris, which contains 3,000,000 books.

The tallest monument is in Washington, D. C. It is 550 feet high.

The highest chimney is in Glasgow, Scotland, and is 474 feet.

The deepest coal mine is near Lambert, Belgium, and is 3,500 feet deep.

The largest monolith is in Egypt—106 feet.

The biggest dock is at Cardiff, Wales.

The strongest electric light is at the Sydney lighthouse, Australia.

The greatest bank is the Bank of England, London.

The oldest college is University College, Oxford. It was established in the year 1050.

The largest college is in Cairo, Egypt. It has on its register each year over 10,000 students and 310 teachers.

The largest bronze statue is that of Peter the Great in St. Petersburg, Russia. It weighs some 1,100 tons.

Damascus is claimed to be the oldest city in the world.

The most costly book is a Hebrew Bible, which is owned by the German government, and which the Pope offered \$125,000 for, but which the government of Germany would not give up.

Until recently the most costly medicine was supposed to be metallic gallium, \$150,000 a pound. But lately radium has far outstripped it in price, bringing about \$200,000 an ounce.—Onward.

### Vanishing Lakes.

A lake called Dunkirk, at Northwich, England, which was formed many years ago, began recently to empty itself, many millions of gallons of water, disappearing, presumably into some old salt workings hundreds of feet below. Rumbling noises like thunder were heard during the night. The lake covers an area of two acres, and the water has already sunk twenty feet. The lake is fed by a brook. The Maerjelen Lake, at the foot of the great Aletsch Glacier, in the Canton of Wallis, Switzerland, temporarily vanishes about the end of August every three or four years. The water returns during the following winter and spring. Scientists state that the phenomenon is due to meteorological causes. Owing to the melting of the glacier wall the lake attains a maximum level once in three or four years. The pressure of the great volume of water causes fissures to appear in the wall until it becomes as porous as sponge. Most of the water eventually flows into the Rhone, and disastrous floods are caused in the Rhone Valley in consequence. The man who first arrives in the valley with the news that the lake is emptying itself is rewarded with a pair of shoes.

### Beyond Price.

There is a touch of pathos in this little story, told in Forward, showing how the simplest things appeal to a really tender heart:

A gentleman was walking with a little boy at the close of the day, and in passing the cottage of a German laborer, the boy's attention was attracted to the dog. It was not a King Charles, not a black-and-tan, but a common cur. Still the boy took a fancy to him, and wanted his father to buy him.

Just then the owner of the dog came home from his labors, and was met by the dog with every demonstration of joy. The gentleman said to the owner:

"My little boy has taken a fancy to your dog, and I will buy him. What do you want for him?"

"I can't sell dat dog," said the German.

"Look here," said the gentleman, "that is a poor dog, but as my boy wants him, I will give you five dollars for him."

"Yaas," says the German. "I knows he is a very poor dog, and he ain't wort' almost nottin', but dere is von luttel ding mit dat dog vat I can't sell—I can't sell de vug of his tail ven I comes home at night."—Our Dumb Animals.

### Color Blind.

An astonishing secret has recently come to light. A gentleman, whose name is famous in the flower-growing world, who has for many years been editor of a journal devoted to botany, and has acted as a judge of flowers at the greatest shows, has confessed that all his life the red of the rose and the green of the grass have been as one color to him. He is color blind, but has kept his secret from the public until his retirement.

It is odd that it has never been discovered. Color-blindness is a mysterious defect of the eyes which prevents a man from distinguishing one color from another. Very likely it is as old as sight itself, but, as far as is known, it was not discovered until a little more than a century ago, when John Dalton, the famous chemist who discovered the atom and weighed the gases, read a paper on the subject before a learned society.

When Dalton was a little boy he was taken to a great military review. He heard the people round about him talking of the splendid colors of the uniforms worn by the troops, of the gay tones of the flags, and so on. He was puzzled. "What is the difference between the color of a soldier's coat and the color of the grass?" he asked somebody. Those who heard him thought he was a funny boy and simply laughed at him.

But the thoughtful boy realized that there was a difference between himself and others; that they could see things hidden from him; and his inquiries led him to the discovery of color-blindness.

Dalton was a Quaker, and dressed as a rule in the soberest of colors, but astounded everybody by wearing the glaring scarlet robes of a doctor of science when he had to go to court to be presented to the king and queen. Everybody wondered, and only Sir David Brewster, the man who invented the kaleidoscope, could give the explanation.

"Dalton does not know his robes are red," he said. "To him they appear as sober-colored as the mud or the grass." And so it was. Dalton would have fainted at the thought of wearing a conspicuous dress of high color. He thought his dazzling robes were as quiet-hued as his old grey knickerbockers and his cutaway coat of every day.

His discovery of his color-blindness was a blessing to mankind. Men on ships and men who drive railway trains are guided at night entirely by color signals. Red is for "danger," green is for "safety." Now, a color-blind man would mistake red for green, and carry a trainful of people to certain death by running his engine at full speed when the signal bade him stop. It is because of John Dalton's discovery of his own misfortune that men for the navy, the railway and other services have to pass examinations in recognizing colors.—The Little Paper.

### A Real Hero.

The heroism of the sick-room is often greater than that of the battle-field; the invalid may be braver than the man whom cheering thousands delight to honor.

A quiet young lawyer was dying of tuberculosis. He had been keenly ambitious in his profession and had measured its demands by the highest standard. His elders at the bar had expected him to achieve distinction.

Instead, came years of weakness and suffering; the bitter feeling that he had not had a fair chance to prove himself; agonizing fears for the future of his beloved young wife, and a clear preception that his end was steadily approaching. His apprehension was sharpened by the fact that he had seen other members of his family die from the same disease; in one case from a very severe and distressing form of it.

But with hollow, beautiful eyes that looked calmly beyond this world, he faced his fate as bravely as he could, he was of course condemned to a life of almost complete inaction. Once he said, with his characteristic whimsical smile, "I guess about the only thing left for me to do is to be as pleasant as I can." Is not that worthy to rank with the world's heroic utterances? Especially as he lived up to it steadfastly, honestly, even gaily. Death

at last could only bring the crown to the victor.

God only knows to how many other souls this man's achievement, far grander than the most brilliant professional success, has been as "a cup of strength in some great agony."

—Youth's Companion.

### A Quick Decision.

I am indebted to Mr. Thomas J. Church, of Vancouver, B. C., for the following panegyric on the dog, which he compares very fittingly with Kingsley's famous eulogy of tobacco in "Westward Ho!" The former is the report of a speech delivered by the late Senator Vest, of Missouri, in the course of the trial of a man who had wantonly shot a dog belonging to a neighbor. Vest represented the plaintiff, who demanded \$200 damages, and so remarkable was the effect of his eloquence upon the jury that, after not more than two minutes' deliberation, they awarded the plaintiff more than double the damages claimed—namely, \$500. Such a triumphant example of the power of eloquence must be remarkable even in a country so famous for oratory as the United States of America. The speech is quite short, so I give it in full:—

Gentlemen of the Jury: The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose; it flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog.

Gentlemen of the Jury, a man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies; and when the last scene of all comes and death takes the master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death.—T. P.'s Weekly.

A little chap was offered a chance to spend a week in the country, but refused. Coaxing, pleading, arguing, promising of untold wonders, alike brought from him nothing but the stubborn ultimatum: "No country for me!" "But why not?" someone asked him. "Because," he responded, "they have thrashing machines down there in the country, an' it's bad enough here, where it's done by hand."

Guest: "Look here, waiter. The portion of chicken you served to me was not one-third the size of the portion you just gave to that fat man over there. I'm going to make a complaint. Where's the manager?" Waiter (indicating fat party in the foreground): "That's him, sir."

# JOHN DEERE IMPLEMENTS

## STANDARD FOR THREE GENERATIONS

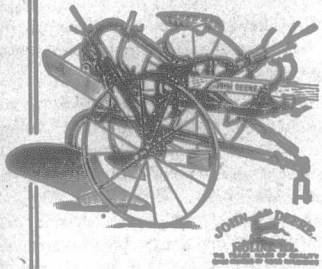
The reputation of JOHN DEERE goods is the result of over seventy years' successful implement manufacturing experience.

When JOHN DEERE built the first steel plow in 1837, he started a work that later made the name "JOHN DEERE" famous all over the country for high quality in farm implements.

Quality of material, workmanship, design, etc., mean satisfaction to the purchaser. You get all these when you buy a JOHN DEERE implement.

### Read About the Superior Points of These Implements

#### NEW JOHN DEERE TWO-WAY PLOW



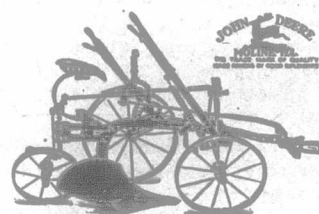
The Plow with the Auto Foot Shift

THIS is a very efficient plow, especially adapted to hillsides and irregular-shaped lands, but is useful in any kind of plowing.

Frame is made of wrought steel—strong and rigid. The axles, bails and wheels are all steel—castings are malleable iron.

Each plow is entirely independent of the other—has its own operating lever for adjusting depth and its own lifting device. Clevis shifts automatically.

The lift is done entirely by the team—the operator simply presses the lifting lug into the ratchet on the wheel with the foot, thereby leaving the hands free to manage the team.

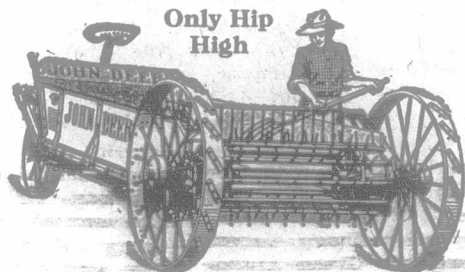


#### JOHN DEERE STAG SULKY PLOW

ON the Stag Sulky, wheel brackets are attached directly to the beam. This does away with a frame and makes the plow stiff, strong, but light and handy.

Hitch controls the plow perfectly, making a pole unnecessary.

The Stag is very light of draft, will not clog with trash, and does the highest grade of work. Any style bottom can be furnished.



#### Only Hip High

THE John Deere Spreader is a low-down spreader in which the advantage of big drive wheels is not sacrificed for the low-down feature.

It is a spreader that is easy for your horses because it has these big drive wheels, together with roller bearings, few parts, the centre of the load comparatively near the horses, and evenly distributed over all four wheels.

There are no clutches to get out of order, no chains to give trouble, no adjustments necessary.

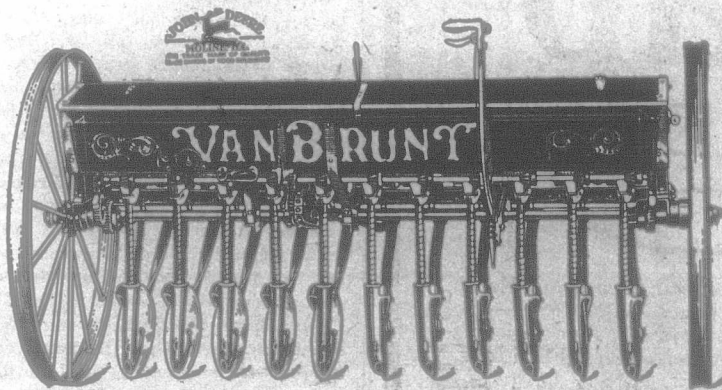
Built with a steel frame, securely braced, strong and durable.

Only hip-high—easy to load. Each forkful is placed just where it is needed. You can always see into the spreader.

Mounting the beater on the axle makes all these things possible in the John Deere Spreader.

#### IT WILL PAY YOU WHEN YOU BUY

#### VAN BRUNT FERTILIZER DRILL The Drill That Cannot Choke Up



VAN BRUNT Fertilizer Drills do such thorough work because they have adjustable gate force feeds. Both seed and fertilizer are forced from the hoppers. Amount of seed planted or fertilizer distributed is regulated by merely shifting feed gauge lever, and same amount passes through each tube into the ground. Each wheel drives half the seeds.

#### SPRING PRESSURE FURROW OPENERS

Individually adjustable pressure springs force discs to make furrows of even depth in any kind of soil that can be seeded. Metal tubes protect seed until it reaches bottom of furrow.

The discs are of highest quality steel. Oil-tight bearings are

Van Brunt Drills have made their way by the way they are made.

guaranteed to last lifetime of drill. Only one oiling per quarter section is required.

Spring steel scrapers keep discs absolutely clean at all times. There is never any clogging up with a Van Brunt Drill even in trashy soil.

#### LIGHT DRAFT

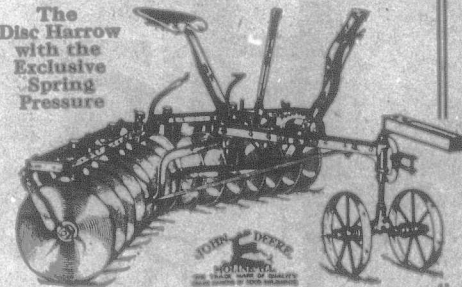
Van Brunt Fertilizer Drills are the lightest draft of any on the market, because they are the lightest weight, and most simple construction. The solid steel, frame, bridge trussed hopper, and bearings extending well under frame make the Van Brunt a Drill that lasts.

#### GRASS SEED ATTACHMENT.

This attachment can be furnished on any Van Brunt Drill. It is placed just ahead of the regular seed hopper and will either drill or sow broadcast, as desired.

#### JOHN DEERE MODEL "B" DISC HARROW

The Disc Harrow with the Exclusive Spring Pressure



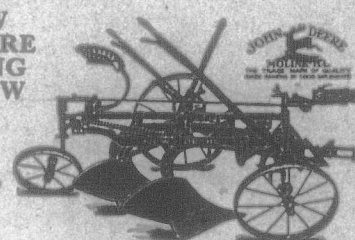
THE frame of the model "B" Disc Harrow is built of double steel bars. They are securely riveted together, and the entire machine will stand any strain it encounters.

Deere disc blades are made of highest quality steel, thoroughly polished on cutting side and ground to a sharp cutting edge.

Bearings are hard maple, oil-soaked, very durable and cheaper to replace.

The Model "B" Disc Harrow is the only spring-pressure and, therefore, the only flexible harrow built.

#### NEW DEERE GANG PLOW



IN this plow you get strength, durability, light draft and ease of operation. Flows are easily gotten into the ground by giving the foot trip a slight kick. May be raised by an easy push on foot lift.

In addition to foot lift the New Deere is equipped with a hand lever.

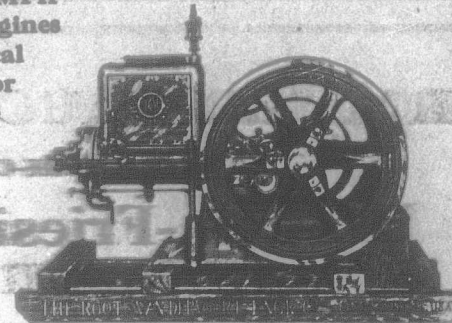
#### JOHN DEERE MANURE SPREADER The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle.



#### SPEIGHT ONTARIO FARM WAGON

THE most careful attention is given to the construction of this wagon. Only well-seasoned, carefully selected material is used. Hubs are barrel-shaped—of large diameter. This prevents moisture from working in and rotting hub. It is strongly built throughout and very light draft.

#### R & V "TRIUMPH" Horizontal Engines The Practical Engines For Farm Use



1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Power.

MAKE farm life pleasant for man, woman and child by getting an R & V Engine on your farm. It will run everything from a washing machine to the largest machine on the farm, and do it easily.

Well built in every respect, it will develop more than the rated horse-power. You can depend upon it at all times to do the work for which it is intended.

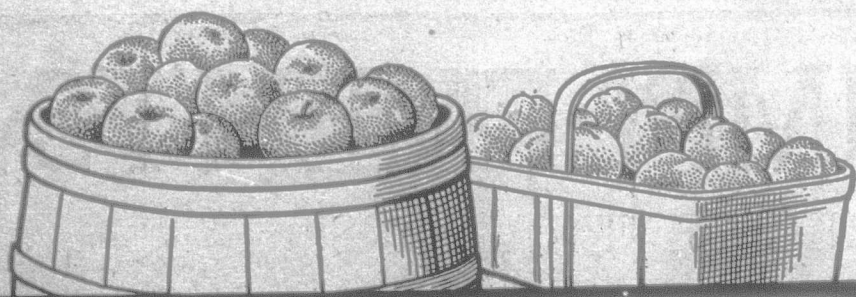
Detachable cylinder is easier and cheaper to replace, if damaged, than cylinder cast in one piece with engine bed, as on most engines.

Is absolutely safe to operate in or around the house or barn and gives the most service with the least attention.

Your John Deere dealer will be glad to tell you about these machines.

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY of Welland, Limited  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

If you want any additional information, write to us—we'll be pleased to send it Free.



Progressive Jones Says:  
**"Get More Barrels And  
 More Baskets"**

I tell you, friend, that you can make your trees yield you more barrels and baskets of luscious fruit by enriching the soil with the profit-making

# Harab FERTILIZERS

I know fruit growers who are many dollars richer from using Harab Fertilizers last year. I know of some who won prizes for their fruit—one being a prize winner at International Apple Growers' Association at Chicago. These prize winners attribute their success to Harab Fertilizers.

Now, friend, if Harab Fertilizers have done so well for other fruit growers, vegetable growers and farmers, isn't it reasonable to expect they will do as well for you? Isn't it worth while trying them for at least half your orchard? Then make a careful count and see how many more barrels and baskets of big, sound fruit you get from the fertilized trees than you do from the unfertilized. If the results don't warrant you using Harab Fertilizers on your whole orchard next year, well, I'll be surprised, very surprised. But I'll bet the surprise will be on the other foot, when you see how many more dollars a small investment in Harab Fertilizers will bring you.



There's an interesting booklet, describing the 14 different Harab Fertilizers—each for a particular purpose. The Harris Abbatoir Co. promise me they will send my friends copies without charge. Just write them for a copy to-day.

*Yours for more fruit profits*  
*Progressive Jones*

The Harris Abbatoir Co., Ltd., Toronto  
 12

## Important Auction Sale

EXTRA-HIGH-CLASS

### Holstein-Friesian Cattle THURSDAY, APRIL 9th, 1914

60 head including my two herd sires King Isabella Walker No. 8257, a bull whose three nearest officially tested dams, a sister of his dam and two sisters of his sire, average 30.34 and his dam has a semi-official yearly record of over 22,000 pounds of milk and 990 pounds butter.

The junior sire King McKinley Lyons No. 17729 has 7 nearest dams in the first four generations averaging 29.60 butter, his maternal gr. dam is the dam of King Segis, the greatest nine-year-old sire. There are twenty daughters of the senior sire in this sale, 17 mature females with records from 16 to 24 lbs., three-year-olds from 17 to 22.32 lbs., two-year-olds from 13 to 20 lbs. females are sired by such sires as King Segis, King Fayne Segis, Sir Aaggie Beets Segis, Prince Hengerveld of the Pentacs.

Every animal will be sold without reserve as the owner has no way of keeping the herd over another Season owing to lack of pasture.

SALE WILL COMMENCE AT 1 p.m.

Col. B. V. Kelly, Auctioneer  
 Syracuse, N.Y.

P. J. Salley, Proprietor  
 Lachine Rapids, Que.

### The Dead Sea from a Motor-Boat.

Mr. Harold Shepstone, an adventurous Englishman, has recently explored the Dead Sea in a motor-boat, a native sailing craft with auxiliary power capable of developing ten knots. Oddly enough, the house flag of the boat, on that fishless sea, was a fish. Legend says that no bird can fly over those accursed waters, and that it is impossible to swim in them; but legend errs, for birds are abundant, and while swimming is difficult, because of the great lifting power of the water, it is possible, and floating is easy. Far from being injurious, the magnesium salts which the water of the Dead Sea holds in solution have remarkable healing powers. One may get an idea of its density in this way: A ton of ordinary sea water contains about thirty pounds of salt, while a ton of Dead Sea water contains about 200 pounds.

Yet another legend declares that the Dead Sea, which is already 1,312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is drying up; and that no tree can grow on its shores. In reality, it is at present rising, as is shown by the fact that a small island near the north end has been submerged in the last few years, and that on the east and west coasts there are half submerged forests, which die slowly as the brine rises about their roots. At certain points along the shore there are small cultivated tracts of great fertility, which yield three vintages and four crops of millet a year. Engedi, on the north-east shore, produces celebrated cucumbers for the market of Jerusalem, which is some dozen miles to the west, on a ridge of hills. Ten miles south of Engedi is the forest of Masada, connected in history with the Maccabees, Herod and Titus; here the Zealots made their last stand against the Roman conqueror, slaying their women and children and dying to the last man, rather than suffer capture.

Eight miles farther south there is a hill of salt 400 feet high, called by the Arabs the hill of Sodom; within it is a stalactite cavern lit up from above by light penetrating through a cleft in the hill. The sandstone gorge of the Arnon, half way down the lake on the east side, vies in brilliancy of color with the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Not far from it is a column of rock-salt, which the Arabs call "Lot's Wife," as they call the lake "Lot's Sea." Close by are the hot baths of Calirhoe, where Herod sought a cure for his rheumatism, and a little farther north are the ruins of the castle of Machaerus, where John the Baptist was beheaded to fulfil the rash promise to Salome.

It is probable that Sodom and Gomorra were on the east shore, where the subsoil is volcanic and bitumen and sulfur abound. To the north of Calirhoe the river Zurka enters the lake by a gorge parallel to the Arnon; its banks are covered with bay trees, tamarisk and wild cherry, and here also is found the Dead Sea fruit, the "apple of Sodom," whose fruit crumbles at the least pressure.—The Independent.

The old lady who distinguished her pies by marking them with a "T," signifying "Tis mine," "Taint mine," has been outdone by the culinary expert of a little hotel among the Green mountains. The chance guest had finished the serious part of a wholesome dinner, when the cook, who was the waitress and landlady, asked him if he didn't want some pie. "What sort of pie have you?" he asked expectantly. "Well, we've got three kinds," said the hostess, "open-faced, cross-barred and kivered—all apple."

—Women's Home Companion.

A lady in a southern town received notice from her cook that that lady was about to leave her service in order to enter into the bold state of matrimony.

"Why," said she, "Chloe, I didn't even know you had an admirer."

"Oh, yaas, ma'am, for some time."

"Who can it be, Chloe?"

"Don't you 'member, Miss Lizzie, dat I attended de funeral ob a fren' ob mine about two weeks ago?"

"Yes."

"Waal, ma'am, it's de corpse's husband."

### The Use of Flowers as National Emblems.

In many countries a flower has been recognized as the national emblem; though, as a rule, heraldry, where it is in vogue, does not accept any floral emblem. France is the only European nation in whose national arms a flower has appeared. But her conventional fleur-de-lis is so different, compared with the actual flower, that it is difficult to say what it really does represent. It is generally taken, however, as meaning three lilies, or fleur-de-luce, and together with them, the mediaeval French flag bore upon its field of crimson an oriflamme, or golden sun, signifying no quarter.

The narcissus, from the earliest historical times, has been the floral emblem of Greece; though the oldest, dating from the early centuries of the Christian era, is that of Ireland—the shamrock—originally adopted by Saint Patrick in the year 432 as a simile of the Holy Trinity, and from that time onward the national emblem of the green island of Eire. The Welsh emblem, that of a leek, dates from the day of great victory obtained by the gallant Welshmen over the Saxon invaders, in 518, when the exulting victors placed a leek in their caps.

Scotland's thistle is of older origin than England's rose, and was taken as the national emblem, consequent upon the dramatic defeat of the Danes in the reign of Malcolm First, A. D., 1000. The enemy, who had come down on the coast of Aberdeenshire, was planning to surround and storm the great castle of Stalness. When midnight approached, they were crawling up, barefooted, so that no sound might betray the attack. The vanguard, on dropping down into the moat, found themselves not in water, as they expected, but in the midst of prickly thistles which pierced their unshod feet, and caused them to yell. The sounds aroused the sentinels, and the garrison assailing them, the Danes had to beat a disastrous retreat.

England's national flower, previous to the thirteenth century, was generally regarded as the yellow broom. Not until 1455, at the time of the War of the Roses, was the rose chosen—red for the Lancastrians, and white for the Yorkists—the union of the roses being effected by subsequent marriage between the two rival houses.

The United States is generally credited with the goldenrod, the deep yellow spikes of which grow in every hedgerow and thicket, from coast to coast. Canada has chosen the maple leaf, of which the lovely scarlet makes leagues of her forests all ablaze in autumn. Australia wears the waratah, and New Zealand the flannel flower, while the United States of South Africa have donned the lotus. But, even as far back as 9000 B. C., the lotus is to be traced from the hieroglyphics as the emblem of Egypt's national being.

The Japanese, for ages interminable, have honored the chrysanthemum as their flower, and hold a special festival in its honor, termed Kiki-no-Sokku; and China acclaims the lotus lily.

Spain, long centuries ago, selected as hers the scarlet blossom of the pomegranate, an emblem as typical of her as the spruce is of Norway, or the holly berry of Denmark. Portugal rejoices in the white violet, and Austria in the white lily, both as dutiful daughters of the Church of Rome, while Holland glories in the tulip.

Yet, of all the countries, there is one which must not be omitted—Switzerland. Hers is that flower peculiarly her own—one that too frequently takes toll of human life for plucking it from her cliffs. It is that unique mountain flower, the edelweiss, and, while it has been the good fortune of very few of us to have seen it, everyone knows of its romantic story.—Suburban Life.

#### LAUGHTER.

If you would be heard at all, my lad, Keep a laugh in your heart and throat; For those who are deaf to accents sad Are alert to the cheerful note. Keep hold of the cord of laughter's bell, Keep aloof from the moans that mar; The sound of a sigh doesn't carry well, But the lilt of a laugh rings far.  
 —S. W. Gillilan.



A Dog Story.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate:"

In "The Farmer's Advocate" of January 29th I noticed a couple of good dog stories, and as I am a lover of a good, intelligent dog, I will write a short story of a dog we have, and, I think, as intelligent as the next one.

"Pat" is his name. He is about two years old, a black and brown Collie, with a large, white breast. We call him "Pat" because we got him from an Irishman. He is a very knowing animal. If any of the stock get into mischief he knows it, and soon makes things right. We have a driver that is very bad for jumping fences, and when in the pasture Pat seems to think it his duty to see that she stays in it. During the day, about once an hour, you will see him going to the top of the hill at the back of the barn where he can see all over the farm, and if anything is in mischief, and you go also to the top of the hill, you will see Pat busy putting things in their right places. Last fall, no place would do Queen, the driver, but on a neighbor's fall wheat, and as soon as the dog would see her cross the fence, away he would go, and would not come back until he had her in the pasture again. If the hogs would get into mischief, we would just say, "Pat, see where the hogs are." You may rest assured if they were in mischief they would soon get out of it. We feed two brood sows in a trough out in the yard. Pat watches over them until they are through, and nothing else dare go near them.

Now, don't tell me a dog has no brains, because ours has, and uses them! One of our neighbors told me that "Pat" is worth fifty dollars a year to us, and we only pay one dollar a year for him. Wellington Co., Ont. T. H. C.

The Ivory Snuff Box.

By Arnold Fredericks. (Copyrighted.) Chapter 1.

A MYSTERIOUS QUEST.

The last thing that sounded in Richard Duvall's ears as he left the office of M. Lefevre, prefect of police of Paris, was the latter's order, spoken in a voice of mingled confidence and alarm. "The fortunes of a nation may depend upon your faithfulness. Go, and God be with you."

He entered the automobile which was drawn up alongside the curb, and, accompanied by Vernet, one of the prefect's assistants, was soon threading the torrent of traffic which pours through the Rue de Rivoli.

The thoughts which lay uppermost in the detective's mind were of Grace, his wife; Grace Ellicott, who had become Grace Duvall but little more than an hour before.

By this time he had expected to be on his way to Cherbourg, en route for New York, with Grace by his side.

They had looked forward so happily to their honeymoon, on shipboard, and now—he found himself headed for London on this mysterious expedition, and Grace waiting for him in vain at the Pension. The thought was maddening.

He swore softly to himself as he looked out at the crowded street.

M. Lefevre had no right to ask so great a sacrifice of him, he grumbled. What if he had distinguished himself, made himself the prefect's most valued assistant, during the past six or eight months. The matters which had brought him from New York to Paris had an been definitely concluded—Grace and he were married—his plans had all been made to return to America, and home.

Now, at the last moment, it was frightfully exasperating to have M. Lefevre insist that matters of so grave a nature had occurred that the honor of his very country was at stake and to call upon him, Duvall, as the one man who could set matters right.

Of course it was very flattering, still he wanted, not flattery, but Grace, and all the happiness which lay before him.

What, after all, was this matter, this

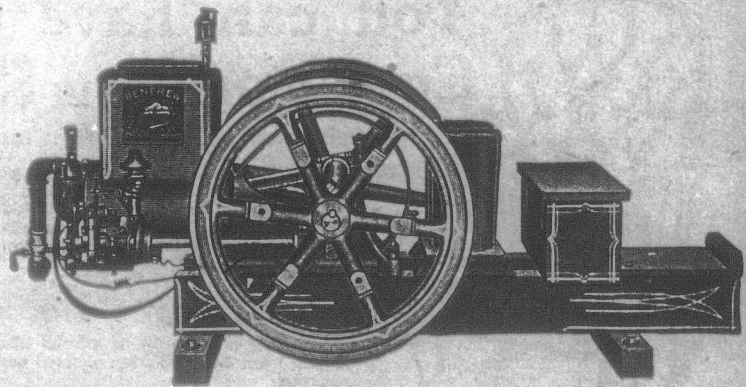


The Big Trio of PROFIT-MAKERS

You must have the close-skimming Standard Cream Separator if you are to get largest profits from your cows. The Standard skims, on the average, down to .01 per cent. The cream is of highest class because skimmed in an absolutely sanitary bowl. All gears and bearings run in a bath of oil. Machine requires oiling but once every three months. Low supply can. High crank shaft for easy turning. Made of very best materials in large modern factory. Very latest in design. Write for Separator Booklet containing complete description and particulars of Government School tests.

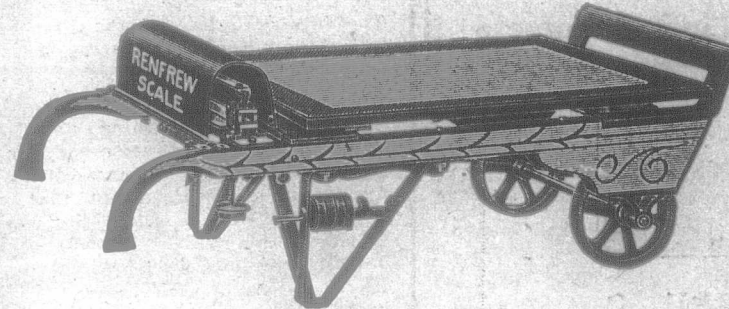
More and more is the Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine taking the place of the hired man. Some farmers tell us that they could scarcely get along now without their Renfrew Standard. This is the

engine that aroused so much admiration and enthusiasm at Toronto Exhibition and other Fairs. It starts without cranking in all kinds of weather. Has governor of fly ball steam engine type. So perfectly balanced it doesn't need to be anchored down. And many other improvements told about in our engine booklet. Write for a copy. All styles and sizes from 2 1/2 to 60 h.p.



A greater necessity than almost anything else on the farm is a good scale. How can a farmer make sure of getting all that

his cattle, hogs, sheep are worth unless he weighs them? The Renfrew Standard Two-Wheel Truck Scale has paid for itself on many farms in less than three months. A truck and a scale combined. Designed especially for farm use. Strong, compact, durable, yet light-weight. Tested by government for accuracy. Write for scale booklet. It will open your eyes.



The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd., Head Office and Works, RENFREW, ONTARIO

Sales Branches at Sussex, N. B.; Saskatoon, Sask.; and Calgary, Alta. Agencies almost everywhere in Canada.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD Will Just Double Your Profits

There is more than increased egg production for you in International Poultry Food. This wonderful tonic—made from roots, herbs and seeds—is purely medicinal. It keeps the roosters and hens vigorous and healthy, cures and prevents disease and sickness, promotes good health, supplies material for bone, muscle and fibre. It is very beneficial during the hatching season. Eggs from hens fed International Poultry Food produce fine, vigorous chicks.

International Poultry Food

is good not only for the chickens you have now, but also for those to come. International Poultry Food, Roup Cure, Louse Killer and other Poultry Remedies are sold by dealers everywhere. If not by yours, write us. Every preparation sold on a spot cash guarantee basis to give satisfactory results.

International Stock Food Co. Limited 92 TORONTO ONT.



Dispersion Sale of 30 Head Holstein-Friesian Cattle and other Farm Stock at Broadview Farm

tenth line, 2 miles north of Woodstock, at 1 o'clock on MARCH 26th, 1914

Included in this sale are 8 Granddaughters of Cornelia Posch 5 times winner of First Prize, 3 Grand Champions at Toronto and London. Grand sire of Madam Posch Pauline also 10 calves from a son of Butter Baron and Tempest Clothilda Mercedes. R.O.P. milk 18,447 lbs., butter 750 lbs. Butter Baron's dam Queen Butter Baroness 33.17 lbs. butter, Canadian Champion Cow.

All but 7 are my own raising and nice straight heifers. They must go as I have sold my farm. Write for catalogues.

Wm. Pullen, Auctioneer W. A. Hartley, Proprietor, Woodstock

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

"Change Your Seed"

Below will be found a list of Seed Grain carefully selected, nearly all grown in Wellington County. Farmers wishing a change of Seed would do well to look this Ad. over.

"The Best is the cheapest—get the best regardless of price"

- Oats—O.A.C. 72 (new), price \$1.15, 10-lbs. \$1.00, Bush., \$3.00 including bag; Daubency (Very Early), ripens with Barley, 90c. Bush., 10 Bush. lots, 85c. Bush., bags extra; Bumper King, 70c. Bush.; Tartar King, 60c. Bush.; White Wave, 70c. Bush.; Sheffield Standard, 60c. Bush.; Banner, 60c. Bush.; Derby, 65c. Bush.; Irish White, 60c. Bush.; Sensation, 60c. Bush.; Siberian, 65c. Bush.; Abundance, 65c. Bush.; Snowdrop, 65c. Bush.; O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, 90c. Bush., 10 Bush. lots, 85c.; Black Barley (Hullless), \$1.40 Bush. (60-lbs. to Bush.); Wild Goose Wheat, \$1.35 Bush.

- Timothy Seed, 90% pure, \$4.00 Bush., bags included. Red Clover No. 1, \$12.00 Bush. Alfalfa No. 1, \$ 9.00 Alsike No. 1, \$ 3.00

All Prices are Ex Warehouse, Guelph. Bags Extra Cotton, 25c. each (except where noted).

Terms: Cash with order. "Will not send C.O.D." Goods can be returned if not satisfactory and money refunded.

Ask us about Seed Potatoes also Corn.

A carload of Oil Cake just arrived, \$1.60 per bag; in 5 bag lots or over, Ex warehouse.

HEWER SEED CO.

90 Macdonnell Street, East GUELPH :: ONTARIO

"Mention this paper"

CHICK PROBLEM SOLVED

Nature intended that chickens warm themselves with body heat evenly distributed by feathers—ear, attempted to undo nature by supporting artificial heat—leads—large losses—weak chicks. Simplest—heat—roads—large losses—weak chicks. Simplest—heat—roads—large losses—weak chicks. Simplest—heat—roads—large losses—weak chicks. Simplest—heat—roads—large losses—weak chicks.



Ask for catalogues 028. Buses 50 to 150 chicks. CHICKEN HOUSE, 2500 N. Broadway, CHICAGO, ILL.

"A TRIUMPH" IN TEA QUALITY

# "SALADA"

PURE, CLEANLY PREPARED AND DELICIOUS  
BLACK, MIXED or NATURAL GREEN

Free Samples mailed on enquiry.  
Address: "SALADA," Toronto.



You can have this  
Cozy Rocker for \$5.45

Sent Freight Paid to Any Station in Ontario

Selected oak frame in either golden or Early English finish; seat and back upholstered in best imitation leather. A handsome and comfortable rocker, easily worth many dollars more. Send today and be delighted.

Catalogue No. 7

containing hundreds of photo illustrations of the best selected furniture, sent to any address.

The Adams Furniture Co., Limited, Toronto

## Massey-Harris Drills Will Sow Your Grain Right

MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS have strong Steel Frames which hold all parts in proper relation.

MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS have reliable Force Feed Runs which sow uniformly and without injury to seed.

MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS have Positive Gear Drive.

MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS have simple and easy control—one motion of a Lever lowers the Furrow Openers, applies pressure and starts the Feed—the opposite motion raises the Furrow Openers and stops the Feed.

MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS are made in a wide range of sizes, and with Hoes, Discs or Shoes.

GRASS SEED BOXES WHEN ORDERED.

Massey-Harris Co. Limited

Head Offices—Toronto, Canada.

— Branches at —

Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current,  
Calgary, Yorkton, Edmonton.

— Agencies Everywhere —



affair, so vague and mysterious, into which he had so unexpectedly been thrown? He drew out the instructions which the prefect had hurriedly thrust into his hands and looked at them with eager curiosity.

They covered but one side of a small sheet of paper:

Visit immediately 87 Rue de Richelieu. It is a small curio shop. M. Dufrenne, the proprietor, expects you, and will join you at once. Proceed without delay to London and report to M. de Grissac, the French ambassador. He has lost an ivory snuff-box, which you must recover as quickly as possible. You will find money enclosed herewith. M. Dufrenne you can trust in all things. God be with you.

LEFEVRE.

It was the first time that Duvall had read the instructions. He had not had an opportunity to do so before.

As he concluded his examination of them his face hardened, his brows contracted in a frown, and he crushed the piece of paper in his hand. Was this some absurd joke that M. Lefevre was playing upon him? The idea of separating him from Grace upon their wedding day, to send him on an expedition, the object of which was to recover a lost snuff-box! It seemed preposterous.

In his anger he muttered an exclamation which attracted the attention of Vernet. He was, in fact, on the point of stopping the automobile and going at once to the pension where Grace was waiting for him, her trunks packed for their wedding journey.

The impassive face of the Frenchman beside him relaxed a trifle as he saw Duvall's agitation.

"What is it, M. Duvall?" he inquired. "Do you know anything about this matter that makes it necessary for me to go to London?" demanded Duvall. "Nothing, monsieur, except that your train leaves"—he consulted his watch—"in twenty minutes."

Duvall drew out a cigar and lit it, with a gesture of annoyance.

"The matter does not appear very important," he grumbled.

Vernet permitted a slight smile to cross his usually immobile face.

"I have been in the service of the prefect for ten years," he remarked, "and I have learned that he wastes very little time upon unimportant things."

He leaned out and spoke to the chauffeur, and in a moment the car halted before a dingy little shop, in the lower floor of an old and dilapidated-looking house.

"Here is the place of M. Dufrenne," he remarked significantly.

Duvall threw open the door of the cab and entered the dusty and cobwebbed doorway.

He found himself in a small, dimly-lighted room, so crowded with curios of all sorts that he at first did not perceive the little white-haired old man who bent over a jeweler's work-bench in one corner.

The walls were lined with shelves, upon which stood bits of ivory and porcelain, miniatures of all sorts, old pieces of silverware, bronze, and copper, old coins, and rusty, antique weapons. About the walls stood innumerable pictures, old and cracked, in dilapidated-looking frames, while from the ceiling were suspended bits of rusty armor, swords, brass censers, Chinese lamps, and innumerable other objects, the use of which he could scarcely guess.

All these things he saw, in a queer jumble of impressions, as his eye swept the place. In a moment the little old man in the corner turned, peering at him over his steel-rimmed spectacles.

"You wish to see me, monsieur?" he inquired in a thin, cracked voice.

"Yes. I am Richard Duvall. I come from Monsieur the Prefect of Police."

The man at the work-bench on hearing these words rose to his insignificant height, dropping as he did so the watch over which he had been working.

He swept his tools into a drawer with a single gesture, turned to the wall behind him, drew on a thin gray overcoat and a dark slouch hat, and stepped from behind the counter.

"I am ready, monsieur," he remarked without a trace of agitation or excitement. "Let us go."

Duvall turned to the door without further words, and threw it open. The

old man motioned to him to pass out, and after the detective had done so, closed and locked the door carefully and followed him into the cab.

Duvall observed that he was frail, and uncertain in his steps, and so bent from constant labor over his bench that he almost gave one the impression of being hunchbacked. Without a word he took his seat beside the detective, and in a moment the whole party was being driven rapidly toward the Gare du Nord.

Duvall could not repress a feeling of admiration for the way in which Dufrenne had received him. He had asked no questions, delayed him by no preparations, but had merely thrown down his tools, put on his hat, and started out.

The importance or lack of importance of the matters which called him he did not inquire into: it was evidently quite enough that M. Lefevre desired his services. It made the detective feel somewhat ashamed of his recent ill-nature, yet he could not but remember that this was his wedding-day, and that in leaving his wife without even so much as a farewell word, he had given her good reason for doubting his love for her.

Of course he knew the prefect had assured him that he would explain everything to Grace, but such explanations were not likely to appeal very strongly to a girl who had been married but little more than an hour. It was, therefore, in a very dissatisfied frame of mind that he entered the compartment of the train for Boulogne.

The compartment was a smoking one, and he and Dufrenne had it all to themselves. The little old Frenchman drew out a much stained meerschaum pipe and began placidly to smoke it. His manner toward the detective was respectful, friendly indeed, yet he made no attempts at conversation, and seemed quite satisfied to sit and gaze out of the car window at the fields and villages as they swept by.

Presently Duvall spoke.

"M. Dufrenne," he began slowly, "you are no doubt familiar with the matter which takes us to London?"

Dufrenne withdrew his gaze from the window and faced about in his seat with a nervous little gesture of assent.

"I understand that M. de Grissac has been robbed of his snuff-box," he replied.

"Is that all you know?" Duvall inquired pointedly. "Surely the recovery of an article of so little consequence cannot be the real purpose of our visit."

The little old man shrugged his shoulders with an almost imperceptible gesture of dissent.

"I know nothing of the matter, monsieur," he remarked significantly, "except that my country has called me, and that I am here."

He spoke the words proudly, as though he considered the fact that he had been called upon an honor.

"But surely you must have some idea, monsieur, of your purpose in being here?"

"Yes. That is indeed quite simple. On one occasion I was called upon to repair the snuff-box of M. de Grissac, the ambassador. In that way I became familiar with its appearance. Now that it is lost, I am requested to accompany you, monsieur, in your attempt to recover it, in order that I may assist you in identifying it."

"And beyond that, you know nothing?"

"Nothing, monsieur."

Duvall began to chew the end of his cigar in vexation. Of all the absurd expeditions, this seemed the most so. Presently he turned to Dufrenne and again spoke.

"In your repairs upon this snuff-box, to which so great a value is apparently attached, did you observe anything about it of a peculiar nature—anything to make its loss a matter of such grave importance?"

"Nothing, monsieur. It is a small, round ivory box, with a carved top, quite plain and of little value."

"But the contents? What, perhaps, did M. de Grissac carry within it?"

"Snuff, monsieur. It was quite half-full when it came to me, last April. M. de Grissac was in Paris at the time. The spring which actuates the top had become broken—the box is very old, monsieur—and I was required to fix it. That is all I know."

# Give Me a Chance to Prove My Flour

It is our intention to make Cream of the West Flour the best known and most used flour in Ontario. With this in view we make

## Special Prices Direct

to the farmers of Ontario. We want you to try this flour. When you do so we believe you will always use Cream of the West Flour and no other. In order to make it well worth your while to give this splendid flour a trial we make it easy for you to buy our flour and feed products direct from the mills at special prices. Read this list.

### FLOURS

	Per 98-lb. bag.
Cream of the West (for bread) . . . .	\$2 30
Queen City (Blended for all purposes) 2	40
Monarch (makes delicious pastry) . .	2 35



YES, madam, I am the Cream of the West miller. I know what a strong flour is. I say you ought to know the extra breadmaking qualities of

# Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

### FEEDS

	Per 100-lb. bag.
"Bullrush" Bran . . . . .	\$1 30
"Bullrush" Middlings . . . . .	1 35
Extra White Middlings . . . . .	1 45
"Tower" Feed Flour . . . . .	1 60
"Gem" Feed Flour . . . . .	1 75
Whole Manitoba Oats . . . . .	1 50
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats . . . . .	1 55
"Geneva" Coarse Feed . . . . .	1 60
Manitoba Feed Barley . . . . .	1 40
Barley Meal . . . . .	1 45
Oil Cake Meal (old process) . . . . .	1 70

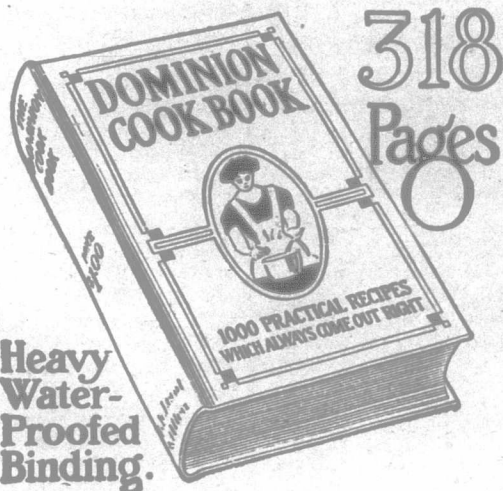
### TERMS

Cash with Order

Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury add to above prices 10 cents per bag; to points on T. & N. O. line add 15 cents per bag to cover extra freight charges. Make remittances by express or post office money order, payable at par at Toronto. Prices subject to market changes.

**Special Prices on Carlots**  
**Correspondence with**  
**Farmers' Clubs Solicited**

The loaves will be the biggest and most wholesome you ever baked with the same amount of flour. Everyone who bakes bread should know about my Cream of the West Flour. That is why I have induced the Campbell Flour Mills Company to make special prices direct to the farmers, and also to offer the splendid household book illustrated below.



NOTE.—If you have already secured the book illustrated above, write us for list of books by Ralph Connor, Marion Keith, J. J. Bell and other Canadian authors, from which you can make further free selections in buying flour.

THE SALES MANAGER

The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited, West, Toronto

THE book illustrated below is one of the most complete household books of its kind ever prepared. Every home in Ontario should have this splendid household help and guide.

### Household Book Free

For the purpose of making Cream of the West Flour better known throughout the Province we make you a very special offer by which you can get this household book free.

The household book contains 1,000 recipes—the most practical collection ever brought together. The book is a well-known work. The recipes always come out right, and they are just the kind of recipes you want in your home. They are easy to use and the delightful dishes they make are not expensive.

Every kind of cookery is dealt with comprehensively. With this book you can cook everything from the simplest to the most elaborate dishes.

Full instructions are given how to carve meats and game, with a number of helpful illustrations.

Besides, there is a large section devoted to useful medical knowledge, a feature which alone makes this book most desirable for your home. It tells you how to deal with accidents, bruises, burns, colds, coughs, headaches, fractures, diphtheria, whooping cough, and the many more serious ills that come suddenly and find you helpless unless you have first-hand advice.

Get this book. Read carefully the easy terms of this offer. The book is free. See how simple it is to get it.

### How to Get the Household Book Free

With every purchase from us of not less than three (3) bags of Campbell's Flour (any brand) you will get Household Book Free; but bear in mind that if you order up to five (5) bags we will pay the freight to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay (see terms above). To get the book, at least 3 bags must be flour or any other product mentioned in the list printed above. Read the list and make up an order to-day. Add 10 cents to your remittance to cover postage and wrapping of book.

You Have a Bank Account.  
**Bank Interest is 3%**  
 You have worked hard for your money—and you are dissatisfied with such low interest.  
 Yet You Want Safety  
**The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co.,**  
 backed by Assets of over Fifteen Million Dollars, and Half a Century of Progress, offer you  
**4½% Per Annum**  
 the money to be left in the Debenture Department for a short term of years.  
 Write or Call in for Particulars.  
 Main Office: 442 Richmond Street, London, Ontario  
 Market Square Office: 4-5 Market Square, London, Ont.  
 T. G. MEREDITH, K.C., President  
 HUME CRONYN, General Manager

**Direct From Factory to You**  
 Save \$5 to \$40 on any bed you buy  
 We sell you any grade and design of bed you need, at factory figures. No other Bed Company in Canada will do this.  
 Think of anyone selling you a brass or steel bed at a lower price than furniture stores pay. That's exactly what we do.  
 Write for our free, illustrated catalogue of brass and enamelled steel beds, cribs—also springs, mattresses, couches, divans and costumed. Choose the article you need, in the style you prefer, pay us lowest factory price and we deliver the goods right to your station, bright, new and carefully packed—FREIGHT PREPAID.  
**30 DAYS TRIAL—360 DAYS APPROVAL TEST**  
 We give you thirty days' free trial of any article you buy. If you are not completely satisfied, return the goods at our expense and we refund your money. We give you 360 days as a thorough test period so that you can try out your purchase on every point. During that time, if you find any defect in material or workmanship, we guarantee to make it right or refund your money.  
 Hundreds of families have bought beds from us on this money-saving system. No need to pay double for beds. Our prices will astonish you.  
**WE PAY FREIGHT**  
 Write today for free Catalogue  
**Quality Beds, Limited**  
 Manufacturers, 115 Main St. Welland, Ont.



**FROM LONDON ENGLAND. SUIT \$4.50c DELIVERED FREE**  
**\$1,000 IF UNTRUE WE SEND A GENTS SUIT DUTY & CARRIAGE PAID FOR \$4 50.**  
 This marvellous but perfectly honest offer of a Gents 3 piece suit, delivered free (nothing more to pay) for \$4.50 (backed up by testimonials from the British Police) has reached every Village in Great Britain. Our name is known and respected in every corner. Our Postal business is enormous. Now, Sir, we are going to make that and rock bottom prices MUST win through.  
 We want your Trial Order, simply as an advertisement for us in your locality. We want you to talk about us to your friends so we offer a Gents stylish well-fitting London-cut made-to-measure 3-piece sample suit in genuine fine quality English Tweeds and Blues, direct from London to you, for \$4.50, absolutely free of further charge. Our styles, materials, cut and finish are absolutely unbeatable. — Hats from \$6.50.  
**MAIL CARD TO TORONTO FOR FREE SAMPLES**  
 Send postal card for free Cloth Cuttings, fashions, and easy self-measure charts. They cost you nothing. We send also higher price samples.  
**ADDRESS FOR SAMPLES: H. THOMAS & CO. (Dept. 17)**  
 Dominion Bank Building, Cor. College and Spadina, Toronto, Ont.  
**ORDERS & PAYMENTS ONLY TO:—**  
**H. THOMAS & CO. 142, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C. ENGLAND.**



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

"And you close your shop and leave Paris without a word, just for a thing like that?"

Dufrenne straightened his bent shoulders and his eyes sparkled.

"When France calls me, monsieur, I have nothing to do but obey."

His reply seemed almost in the nature of a reproof.

Duvall made no further comment and relapsed into a brown study. After all he knew, even in his irritation, that M. Lefevre had not sent him upon this adventure without some real and very good reason.

Yet try as he would, he was unable to imagine what this reason could be. Of course there must have been something inside the box, his final conclusion was, else why should any one have stolen it? No doubt the ambassador, M. de Grissac, would acquaint him with the truth of the affair.

Possibly the box may have contained papers of great value, though why one should choose such a place for the concealment of valuable papers he could not imagine. The whole affair seemed shrouded in mystery, and no amount of speculation on his part, apparently, would throw any light upon it.

He lay back in his seat and dozed, thinking of Grace and their interrupted honeymoon.

At Boulogne they transferred to the boat for Folkstone, and after a quiet passage, found themselves on board the train for London.

They reached Charing Cross early in the evening, and taking a cab, drove at once to M. de Grissac's residence in Piccadilly, opposite Green Park.

Chapter II.

GRACE GOES TO BRUSSELS.

While Richard Duvall was thus flying toward Boulogne, racking his brains in a futile attempt to discover the reasons for his sudden and unexpected despatch to London, Grace, his wife, equally mystified, was proceeding in the direction of Brussels.

The reasons for her going to Brussels were no more clear to her than were Richard's to him.

At the conclusion of the wedding breakfast which had followed her simple marriage to Duvall, she had gone to the pension at which she had been living, to wait her husband's return. She had not then understood the mysterious message which had summoned him to the prefect's office, nor, for that matter, had he. But he had assured her that he would return in a short while, and that had been enough for her.

Her patient waiting had been finally terminated by the arrival of the prefect himself, who had explained with polite brevity that a matter of the gravest importance had made it necessary for him to send Richard at once to London.

The girl's grief and alarm had been great. M. Lefevre had at last, however, succeeded in convincing her that Richard could not under the circumstances have done anything but go; his position as an assistant to Lefevre, and more particularly the friendship which existed between them, made it imperative for him to come to the prefect's assistance in this crisis.

What the crisis was, Grace did not learn—she had insisted upon following Richard, upon being near him, upon assisting him, should opportunity offer, and M. Lefevre, seized with a sudden inspiration, had despatched her to Brussels, with the assurance that she would not only see her husband very soon, but might be able to render both him and France a very signal service.

Grace had accepted the mission; her desire to be near Richard was a compelling motive, and as a result she found herself flying toward the Belgian frontier on an early afternoon express, with no idea whatever of what lay before her, and only a few words, written by M. Lefevre upon a page torn from his note-book, to govern her future actions.

Luckily she was able to find a compartment in one of the first-class carriages where she could be alone, and she sank back upon the cushioned seat determined, for the sake of her husband, to face whatever dangers the future might hold.

Her mind traveled in retrospect over the events of the past few months—the conspiracy against her by her stepuncle,

**LEARN DRESSMAKING BY MAIL**

As a wife or daughter of a farmer, mechanic-millionaire, etc., you should learn dressmaking. No accomplishment you can acquire will prove to you of such everyday, life-long value as a practical knowledge of dressmaking. If you do not want to be a professional dressmaker, the cost of learning our method is so small that you can well afford to take this course, if only to do your own sewing. Our method will teach how to cut and finish everything, from plainest waist to most elaborate dress, etc.

Write for free booklet, terms and information.

**ELLISON DRESSCUTTING CO.**  
 Dept. L. Berlin, Ontario

**A QUICK HAIR RESTORER**  
 The Princess Hair Rejuvenator does its work quickly and satisfactorily. It has no odor, is as clear as water, contains no injurious ingredients, neither greasy nor sticky, and restores hair less than half grey or faded hair to its original color in ten days. Price \$1 delivered.  
 Superfluous Hair, Moles, etc., removed permanently by Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured always. Send stamp for booklet "R" and sample of Hair Rejuvenator.  
 Hiccott Dermatological Institute  
 61 College Street, Toronto. Estab. 1893

**STAMMERERS**

can be cured, not merely of the habit, but of its cause. The Arnott Institute has permanently restored natural speech to thousands—is doing it to-day. Write for full information and references to:  
**THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE**  
 Berlin Ontario, Canada



**Invincible FENCING and GATES**

**Lasts Like The Pyramids of Egypt**

Made with full gauge No. 9 wire or new standard gauge.

Invincible fencing means high-grade quality. The only wire fencing made entirely in Canada, (right in our own mills) from the ore to the finished product.

**Our method the best**

do not spend your money until you see what you are buying. The prices of Invincible fencing will meet any competition, and by our method you get the fence before you pay for it, and an opportunity to test and stretch it.

Write for latest catalogue and proposition.

**THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL**

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

MAKING

...er, mechanic  
...n dressmaking  
...ire will prove  
...ng value as a  
...g. If you do  
...ressmaker, the  
...small that you  
...re, if only to  
...hod will teach  
...from plainest

...information.

...ING CO.  
...in, Ontario

HAIR  
R

...or does its  
...ly. It has  
...contains no  
...greasy nor  
...than half  
...nal color in

...c. removed  
...Satisfaction  
...for booklet  
...enerator.

...nstitute  
...Estab. 1892

RRERS

...e habit, but  
...ute has per-  
...ch to thout-  
...rite for full

...UTE  
...io, Canada



ible  
GATES

The  
Egypt

No. 9 wire

ans high-  
nly wire  
Canada,  
from the  
t.

e best

until you  
ing. The  
cing will  
d by our  
ce before  
portunity

ogue

PANY  
MITED,

's Advocate."

Count d'Este, by which he had so nearly deprived her of the fortune left to her by her aunt, and the striking way in which his plans had been upset by Richard Duvall.

She had loved him at the very first meeting, and now that they had become husband and wife, she loved him more than ever. It is small wonder that the thought of the way in which he had been suddenly torn from her, on the eve of their wedding journey, brought tears to her eyes.

Presently she regained her composure and looked at the sheet of paper which the prefect had handed to her. It contained but a few words.

Proceed to the Hotel Metropole, Brussels. Take a room in the name of Grace Ellicott, and await further instructions.

That was all—no hint or how or when she and Richard were to meet, or what had been the cause of their separation.

Once more the cruelty of the situation brought tears to her eyes. While feeling in her hand-bag for her handkercher, she drew out the small silver ring which the prefect had handed to her at the last moment.

"Trust any one," he had said, "who comes to you with such a token as this."

She examined the ring carefully, but the singular device worked in gold upon the silver band meant nothing to her. At length she placed the ring carefully upon her finger and proceeded to cover it by putting on her glove.

For a long time she sat, speculating upon the strange workings of fate which doomed her to be thus speeding alone to Brussels, instead of to Cherbourg, en route to America, with Richard by her side.

The sight of two lovers who boarded the train at St. Quentin increased her dissatisfaction. They came into the compartment, evidently quite wrapped up in each other, and even the presence of a third person did not prevent them from holding each other's hands under the cover of a friendly magazine and gazing at each other with longing eyes. Grace was unable to endure the sight of their happiness. She turned away and buried herself in her thoughts.

Presently the adventure-loving side of her nature began to assert itself. Richard had been sent on a mission of the greatest importance, one involving, M. Lefevre had told her, the honor of both his country and himself. And she was to share it, to take part in its excitement, its dangers.

The thought stirred all her love of the mysterious, the unusual. After all, since she had become the wife of a man whose profession in life was the detection of crime, should she not herself take an interest, an active part in his work, and thereby encourage and assist him? The thought made her impatient of all delay. She felt herself almost trying to urge the train to quicker motion; she was glad when at last they arrived at Brussels.

Grace had never before been in the Belgian capital, but she summoned a cab and proceeded without difficulty to the Hotel Metropole. Here she was assigned to a small suite and at once began to unpack the steamer trunk, which was the only baggage she had brought with her. It was after four o'clock when she had completed this task and had removed the stains of travel and changed her gown.

As she came into the tiny parlor which formed the second of the two rooms of the suite, she heard a tapping at the door, and upon opening it, discovered one of the hotel maids waiting outside with fresh towels. The girl came in and busied herself setting to rights the toilet articles on the washstand. Grace, who was engaged in listlessly watching the traffic in the square outside, paid no attention to her.

Presently she heard the girl come in from the bedroom and inquire if there was anything else that she could do for her.

"Nothing," she replied, without turning.

The maid, however, did not leave the room, but stood near by, observing her. Grace faced about.

"That is all," she said sharply. "I have something to say to you, mademoiselle," the girl whispered in a low tone, as she took a step forward. "A message from M. Lefevre."

**St Lawrence Sugar**

**FINE GRAIN**

**Suit Your Sugar Taste.**

St. Lawrence extra granulated is now sold in three different sizes of crystals; all choicest and purest cane sugar.

**Fine Grain (red label);**  
In this every grain from top to bottom is about the size of dots at left.

**Medium Grain (blue label);**  
Like small seed pearls, even and white and marvels of sweetness.

**Coarse Grain (green label);**  
Like small diamonds and almost as brilliant, but quickly melted.

**MEDIUM GRAIN**

**Order The Size You Prefer.**

Every grain, no matter its size, is finest extra granulated pure cane sugar, shown by analysis 99-90/100 to 100% pure.

**The weight is guaranteed as well as the quality.**

Bags 100 lbs., 25 lbs., 20 lbs.  
Cartons 5 lbs., 2 lbs. 14

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited, - Montreal.

**COARSE GRAIN**

ASK FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND SECURE OUR

## Home-grown and Tested Seeds

Remember: BEST SEEDS—BEST CROPS

SPECIAL OFFER! Order Our Famous Special Collections:

Farm Garden Collection D.—31 selected varieties, \$1 postpaid. One packet each of Beans (wax), Beans (green podded), Corn (early sugar), Peas (early garden), Beets (early round), Cabbage (early), Carrot (garden), Cauliflower, Cucumber, Lettuce (early head), Lettuce (curled), Onion (large yellow), Musk Melon (early), Parsnip, Parsley (curled), Pumpkin (sugar), Radish (French Breakfast), Radish (White Icicle), Tomato (early), Turnip (table variety), Marjoram, Sage, Savory, Spinach, Thyme, Mangel ("Our Ideal") and five selected Flower Seeds including Aster.

Trial Collection E.—17 selected varieties, 50c. postpaid.

Children's Collection F.—13 selected varieties 25c. postpaid.

**Ontario Seed Company Successors, Waterloo, Ontario**

Our Hurst Sprayers are the best. Ask for Catalogue

**MAIL THIS COUPON NOW**

**We Want Every Reader of The London Farmer's Advocate to Sign and Mail This Coupon**

Mail it and get a free set of Catesbys' suit or overcoat patterns, and be convinced that it is possible to buy a better suit in London, England, for \$12.50 than could be bought in Canada for \$25.00.

You've heard that clothing is much cheaper and better in England—you know that English fabrics are the finest in the world.

Think, then, of the advantages of securing a suit made in the best English woollens, cut in the latest Canadian, New York or London style (whichever you prefer), and tailored to your individual measure, delivered to your door all duty and carriage charges prepaid for about half what you would have to pay if you bought it in Canada.

Isn't it worth while, then, to get our patterns and see what there is in this offer? You can't lose anything by it, but you may save a whole lot.

All you need do is to fill in the coupon and mail it to our Toronto office. By return we'll send our latest Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of fine English suiting, a letter explaining our system of doing business, and a self-measurement chart that is so simple you can't go wrong in taking your own measure.

We will also send you testimonials from Canadians who at first were as skeptical as you are, but who are now satisfied and regular patrons.

**WRITE NOW.** If you don't want to cut this paper, send us a post card or letter. We'll mail book and patterns anyway. But to get them you must mention London Farmer's Advocate.

**CATESBYS, LTD.**  
(Of Tottenham Court Road, London, England)  
**119 West Wellington Street**  
**TORONTO**



**THE "BURLINGTON"**

This shows the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in Canada. The materials used are specially selected for this shape of suit.

**\$12.50**

Duty Free and Carriage Paid.

## Hardy Roses

strong 2 year plants. 25c. each; 5 for \$1.00; 12 for \$2.25 post paid. PINK.—Amy Mueller, Anne Diebach, Frances Levett, La France, Magna Charta. RED. Baron Bonsettin, Genl. Jack, Gruss au Teplitz, Mad. Chas. Wood. WHITE.—Blanche Moreau, Coquette des Alps, Coquette des Blanches. CLIMBERS.—Baltimore Belle, Queen of Prairie, Dorothy Perkins, Lady Gay, Philadelphia Rambler and Yellow Rambler, Seven Sisters, Tausen chon DWARF.—Baby Dorothy, Baby Rambler.

**C. H. PLUMB, Ridgeville, Ont.**

## BARLEY & OATS

We have another fine supply of 21 barley, samples excellent; also a supply of improved Siberian oats. Our original supply was grown from registered seed. Present supply was specially grown for seed purposes and is clean, barley, ninety cents; oats, fifty-five. Bags extra.

**JOHN ELDER & SONS, Hensall, Ont.**

## FOR SALE—SEED CORN

Many varieties; also Feed Corn. Apply to Edward Tellier, St. Joachim, Ontario

## CLOVER SEED

—Red Clover, Alsike and Timothy, high government tested. Write for samples and prices.

**SHIPMAN & DAWSON**  
Cannington - Ontario

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Most profitable varieties grown under ideal conditions. 125 for \$1.00 post paid. Silverwood Fruit Farm, W. J. Galbraith, Phelpsston, Ont.

## SEED CORN FOR SALE

High germination test. White Cap Yellow Dent. Grown on our own farm. Write

**TISDELL BROS., Tilbury, Essex Co., Ont.**

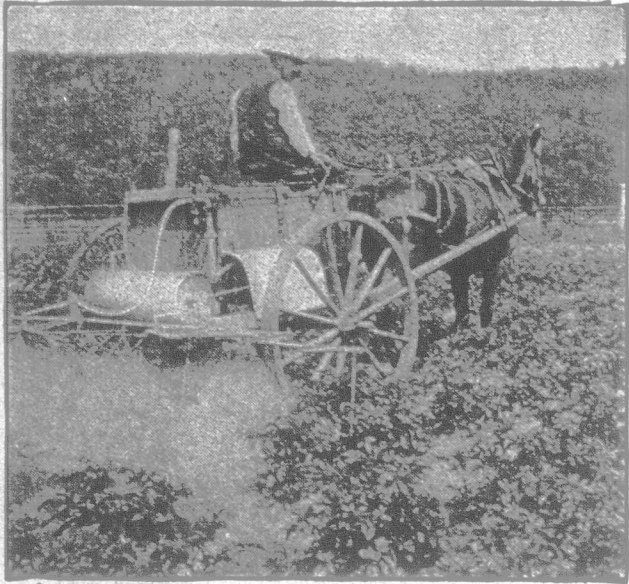
## None-Such WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT.

Matures early. Carefully selected and dried. Reduction on farmer's club orders. R. A. JACKSON, COTTAM, ONTARIO.

Am offering a quantity of very choice White Cap Seed Corn. The very best in Poland-China and Chester White swine, and select young Shorthorns. Prices easy. Essex Co. Geo. G. Gould, Edgards Mills, Ont.

A Bargain on  
**CLYDESDALE STALLION**

for quick sale. Terms and particulars address J. Dunn, 94 Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ont.



# SPRAMOTOR—

## Builder of Bank Accounts!

If you let pests, parasites and disease have their way with your crop every year, you lose thousands of dollars, and you know it! Get after them with a Spramotor and transfer those dollars into your bank account.

Do you think the Canadian Government awarded first prize to the Spramotor because it was a "pretty good machine" or because it was the best machine out of the eleven that were entered? Why did the other ten makers go out of the spraying machine business right after that contest, for ten years? And how far behind are they now?

These are questions you should ask when deciding which spraying machine to buy. Consider this fact: We make a larger range and more styles of spraying machines than any other firm in the world. Did you know that you can buy an efficient hand Spramotor for as little as \$6? From that price on, we build hand-cart, horse-drawn, horse-operated and gasoline-power Spramotors up to \$350, embracing dozens of different styles, suitable to every purpose.

Buying a Spramotor, you get a machine embodying the valuable experience of 20 years in the manufacture of spraying machines only. We do not make a pump or an engine, then rig up a spraying apparatus and attach it in order to sell our pump or engine. We build Spramotors only—with the single idea of furnishing buyers with the best spraying outfit made. That is one reason why we can show over a hundred First Awards and Gold Medals won in different parts of the world.

We give you in the Spramotor over twenty distinct patented features that no other machine can have. Every point has been worked out, every obstacle overcome. Here's something to think about:

### All Parts Made in Our Own Factory!

We are not satisfied to accept fittings and small parts from some other maker. Everything about the Spramotor is manufactured right in our own factory, under strictest supervision, even down to the nozzles. We make a far better nozzle ourselves than we can buy anywhere in America, and the same applies to all fittings used. We carefully inspect every part of every machine, then test each outfit under pressure, when it is ready to ship. Result—every Spramotor owner is a Spramotor booster. It pays!

**FREE!** Write us some idea of what you could use a Spramotor for, and we will send you full particulars of an outfit that will fill your needs at the lowest possible cost.

In addition, we will mail you our valuable illustrated treatise on Crop Diseases gratis, without obligating you in any way.

Will You Write Us To-day?

### Prominent Grower Endorses Spramotor

JOHNSON BROS.

FRUIT GROWERS, SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS

Forest, Ont., Dec. 26th, 1913

Messrs. Spramotor Co., London, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—

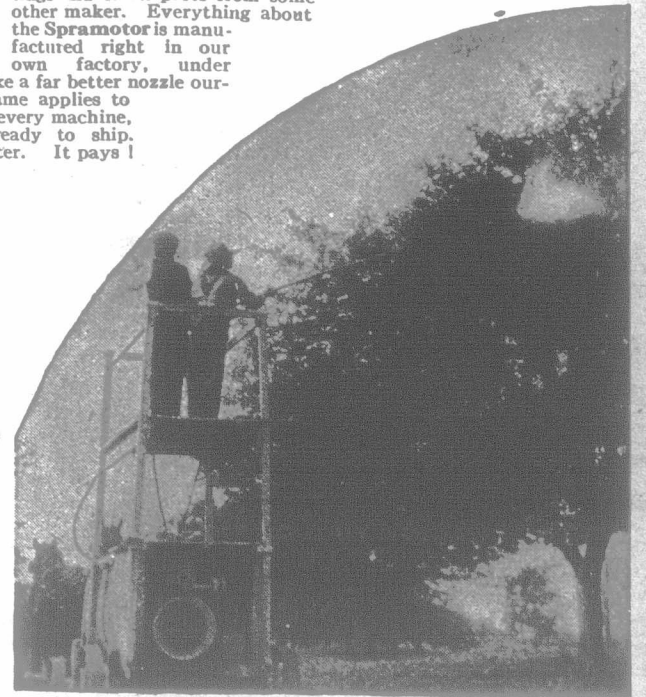
The Model C power Spramotor that we purchased from you last spring has given us the best of satisfaction—much better than we expected. It was kept running constantly every day for some ten weeks, and proved itself first-class in every way.

We were specially pleased with the automatic air regulator, which was a surprise to us, and far excels any other regulator that we have ever used or have seen.

The engine is strong and simple.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) D. JOHNSON.

**B. H. HEARD SPRAMOTOR, 1733 King St.**  
LONDON :: CANADA



"M. Lefevre? You?"

"Yes, mademoiselle. I am in his confidence. I know the purpose of your visit here, and I come to give you further instructions."

She spoke quietly, impressively, and Grace was convinced that she was what she represented herself to be. Still, she felt the necessity of caution.

"Please explain," she remarked, without further committing herself.

The girl approached still closer, and reaching into the bosom of her dress, drew out a ring similar to the one which the prefect had given Grace. It was attached to a bit of ribbon. She glanced at the ring on Grace's finger and smiled.

"May I suggest, mademoiselle," she said, "that you place the ring you are wearing where it will be less conspicuous."

Grace colored slightly at the criticism which the woman's words implied, but drew the ring from her finger and placed it in her purse.

"What have you to say to me?" she inquired.

"This, mademoiselle. Certain persons, whose identity is not known to the police, have committed a theft in London—in fact, have stolen a valuable article from the French ambassador there, M. de Grissac. This theft was committed this morning."

"What did they steal?" asked Grace.

"M. de Grissac's ivory snuff-box, mademoiselle."

"His snuff-box? You don't mean to say that they are making all this fuss over a trifling thing like a snuff-box?"

"Yes, mademoiselle. Such is indeed the case."

"But why?"

"That I cannot tell. I don't know. It is sufficient to me that M. Lefevre wishes it recovered. In our service, mademoiselle, we are not supposed to ask questions, but to obey orders."

Grace repressed her annoyance as best she could.

"I suppose it must be very valuable?" she remarked lamely.

"Undoubtedly; very valuable, as you say. Now that it is stolen, it must be



They all see it now---what Henry Ford saw years ago---that the light, strong, quality car, sold at a low price, best meets the demands of all the people. Now they're all following where Henry Ford led.

Six hundred dollars is the price of the Ford run-about; the touring car is six fifty; the town car nine hundred—f. o. b. Ford, Ont., complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, Ford (formerly Walkerville), Ont.

### Everything---From a Berry Bush to

a shade tree. Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen trees, Shrubs, Roses, Grape Vines in great variety. Send for our priced catalogue, it's been our agent by mail over 30 years. No experiment when ordering at the Central Nurseries direct. Prices right, so are the offers. Got busy while we are in good variety—choice seed potatoes, etc.

A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, Ontario

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

recovered without delay. M. Lefevre informs us here in Brussels that our agents have gone to London to recover it. Should they fail to do so, we believe that the persons who have committed the theft will come here."

"Why?"

"Because they are acting, we believe, in the interests of a certain Dr. Hartmann, who is a resident of Brussels."

"Why should this Dr. Hartmann want the box?" asked Grace, somewhat mystified.

"That I am unable to tell you. He is an enemy of my country. He has many agents, and is a man of great power."

"But why don't you arrest him?"

"Alas, mademoiselle, you do not understand. This Dr. Hartmann is a physician of great prominence. His cures of nervous and mental disorders have made him famous throughout Europe. He has in Brussels—just outside the city—a sanatorium, where he receives and treats his patients. He is looked up to by all. His work as an enemy of France is quite secret, known to but a few. Even we ourselves know very little about it."

"Then how do you know that he had anything to do with the matter of this snuff-box?"

"We do not know it—we only surmise. There is a reason, which I am not permitted at present to tell you, which causes M. Lefevre to believe that Dr. Hartmann had a hand in this matter. It is for that reason, indeed, that he has sent you here."

"What can I do?"

"I will tell you. For a long time we have tried to get one of our own agents into Dr. Hartmann's house, but without success. He is very shrewd—very cautious. All his servants are countrymen of his, upon whom he knows he can depend. His patients are people of wealth, position, standing, whom he knows could not possibly be agents of the French police. He will take no others, and always insists upon the strictest references. It is for these reasons that we have failed."

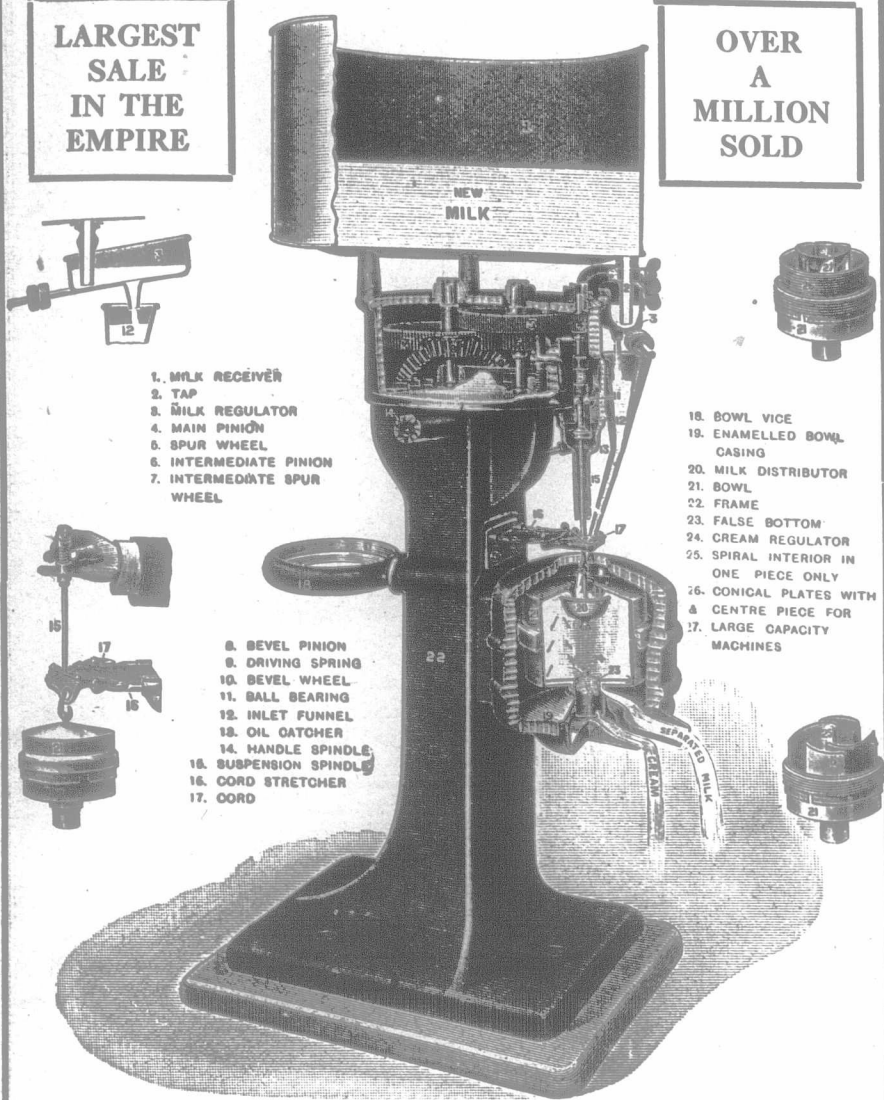
"Now an opportunity presents itself for you, mademoiselle, to accomplish

# MELOTTE SEPARATOR

THE LAST WORD IN SEPARATOR CONSTRUCTION

LARGEST SALE IN THE EMPIRE

OVER A MILLION SOLD



- 1. MILK RECEIVER
- 2. TAP
- 3. MILK REGULATOR
- 4. MAIN PINION
- 5. SPUR WHEEL
- 6. INTERMEDIATE PINION
- 7. INTERMEDIATE SPUR WHEEL

- 8. BEVEL PINION
- 9. DRIVING SPRING
- 10. BEVEL WHEEL
- 11. BALL BEARING
- 12. INLET FUNNEL
- 13. OIL OATCHER
- 14. HANDLE SPINDLE
- 15. SUSPENSION SPINDLE
- 16. CORD STRETCHER
- 17. CORD

- 18. BOWL VICE
- 19. ENAMELLED BOWL CASING
- 20. MILK DISTRIBUTOR
- 21. BOWL
- 22. FRAME
- 23. FALSE BOTTOM
- 24. CREAM REGULATOR
- 25. SPIRAL INTERIOR IN ONE PIECE ONLY
- 26. CONICAL PLATES WITH A CENTRE PIECE FOR MACHINES
- 27. LARGE CAPACITY MACHINES

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "G"

**R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED**  
58-60 Stewart St. TORONTO, ONT.

MR. P. S. RIDDELL, R. R. No. 3, Granton, Ontario HAS SOLD HIS FARM, AND ON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25th, 1914  
WILL SELL WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, ALL HIS STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS

Including a small but choice herd of Holsteins, numbering 10 females and 3 males, 5 mature cows, 2 heifers, rising 2 years, 3 heifer calves, 2 bull calves. The present herd bull, Prince Calamity Schuiling, is sired by Logan Prince Schuiling, the champion Holstein bull, stud winner of the \$500 Special for the best animal of the breed at Canadian National (1911), his dam, Calamity Posch Wayne 3rd, was champion cow at the Dairy Test at Guelph, over all breeds, in Dec., 1913. These cows have never been officially tested, but have made private records of 12,500 lbs. for 3-year-olds and 9,500 for two-year-olds. The calves and yearlings are by Buffalo Houwtje Vale De Kol, whose dam made an official record of 16,820 lbs. milk and nearly 700 lbs. butter. Most of the cows are bred to present bull. Four high grade Holstein cows, fresh and to freshen. Nine head of grade Shorthorns rising two years, ready for butcher, good ones. There are 10 horses and colts, including heavy draft, Hackney and trotting-bred stock. Usual stock of farm implements.

Terms—All sums of \$10 and under, cash; over that amount 8 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes, or 4% off for cash in lieu of notes.  
Three miles south-west of Granton and 8 miles west of St. Marys.

P. S. RIDDELL, R. R. No. 3, Granton. Lot No. 20, S. B., Biddulph  
JOSEPH WHITE, Auctioneer, St. Marys, Ont.

## SHIP US YOUR CREAM

**WE** Supply can and pay all express charges within a radius of 100 miles of Berlin. Send a statement of each shipment. Pay every two weeks.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

**The Berlin Creamery Company**  
BERLIN, CANADA

When Writing Advertisers Mention "The Advocate."

that which the police cannot accomplish. You are an American girl, of prominent family, of wealth, of position. I am informed that your aunt, by her second marriage, was the Countess d'Este. Should you apply to Dr. Hartmann for treatment you will have no difficulty in obtaining admission, for he could not, by any chance, think that Miss Grace Ellicott, of New York, was in the employ of the French secret police. You observe, mademoiselle, Monsieur the Prefect's object in sending you to Brussels?"

Grace nodded. She was beginning to feel a keen interest in the matter.

"But I am not ill," she said with a laugh. "How can I ask Dr. Hartmann to treat me?"

"We have thought of that. The matter has been under consideration ever since we were advised, early this afternoon, that you were coming. We have thought it best that you represent yourself to the doctor as a somnambulist."

"A sleep-walker?"

"Precisely. It is a form of nervous trouble which is by no means infrequent. We are informed that Dr. Hartmann has treated several such cases in the past. There are no symptoms, except a state of nervousness on the part of the patient which in your case it is probable the excitement of the enterprise will supply, and, of course, the tendency to walking in the sleep. This latter you must assume."

"Assume?"

"Yes. You must pretend to be a somnambulist. You must get up each night at some hour and wander about the house, pretending to be oblivious of all about you. You are not normally conscious. You are in a walking dream. Your eyes are fixed ahead—seeing no one. It will not be difficult for you to pretend all this, and naturally, by wandering about in this way, you may—hope you will—have excellent opportunities to observe what goes on within the doctor's walls."

"Is that all I am to do—just watch?"

"I think not. If we are unable by other means to prevent the stolen box from being delivered to Dr. Hartmann, it must be recovered from him at any cost—at any cost whatever," the woman repeated significantly. "Even life itself cannot be spared in this case. The box must be recovered, no matter what the price we pay. So we are informed by M. Lefevre."

"Then, if it should pass into his possession, I may have to steal it? Is that what you mean?"

"Undoubtedly, and at the very first opportunity."

The girl rose, gathered up the soiled towels which she had taken from the bed-room, and went toward the door.

"That is all, mademoiselle, except that you will communicate to us any news of importance by means of a young man who goes to the house each morning and evening to deliver bread. He comes in a small wagon, and you will no doubt be able to speak with him as he enters or leaves the grounds. He is quite safe, and can be trusted. Address your communications to him verbally. Letters, you know, are always dangerous. And now let me suggest that you arrange to see Dr. Hartmann at once."

"But he may require references—credentials."

"We have thought of that, and have prepared the way. One of our men has ascertained that the United States minister here is acquainted with you; that your family, at least, is known to him. Your aunt, you will remember, was quite prominent in society in New York at the time she married Monsieur the Count d'Este. Whether the minister is acquainted with you personally we have not been able to learn, but that he knows who you are is certain."

"Then I had best call upon him and arrange for letters to Dr. Hartmann."

"That is the best course. His house is near by. Take a cab at once, go to him, and state your errand. You will have no difficulty, I feel sure."

She noiselessly opened the door, and in a moment was gone, leaving Grace in a state of wonder. She did not waste much time, however, in speculating upon the curious affair in which she found herself involved, but, putting on her hat, started off at once in search of the American ambassador.

(To be continued.)

## THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might. So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

I. W. MORRIS, Manager 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto.

## Profits for Poultry Raisers in Canada

Shortage of beef, pork, mutton in both Canada and the United States makes 1914 poultrymen's greatest year. Let us show you the way to big profits. Use right tools—get full measure of success.

### CYPHERS INCUBATORS and BROODERS

World's Standard, Self-regulating, Self-ventilating, Fireproof, Rustless, Highest net rate for 14¢, continuous incubation. Get Cyphers Co.'s 25¢-page Special Canadian Edition containing before you buy. Right value, fully helpful chapters. Address right now—this very day—

Cyphers Incubator Co., Dept. 194, Buffalo, N.Y. Sales agencies have been established throughout Canada so that you can receive personal attention, secure immediate delivery and save transportation charges.



### NEW TYPEWRITER \$22

A remarkable typewriter, has on 7,250 parts. Other machines have 1700 to 3700 parts. This sensational simplicity is the secret of the unheard-of selling price of \$22. Sold on a money-back-if-not-atisfied-guarantee. \$3.00 in use.

The Bennett \$22 Portable Typewriter does work of high-priced machines. Every big improvement; visible star dard writing keyboard, reversible ribbon. Write for catalog. We could do with a few more live agents. National Machine Co., Brighton, Ont.

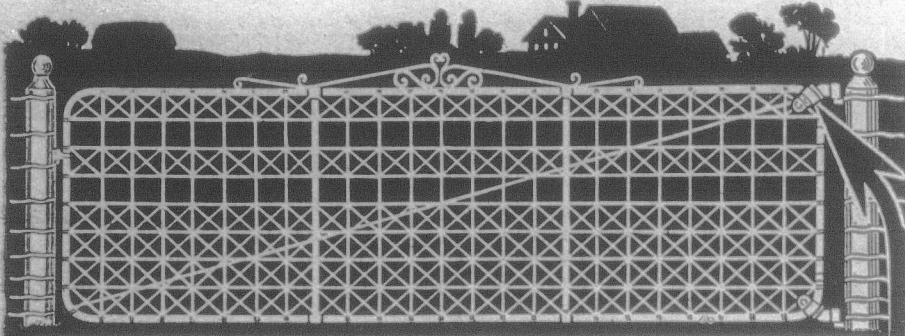


## Registered Seed Potatoes

My Registered Green Mts. yielded last season over 600 bushels per acre

Write me for price list of other varieties.

C. Fred Fawcett, Upper Sackville, N.B.



**The Improved "Ideal" Farm and Stock Gates Possess Features That No Other Gates Have**

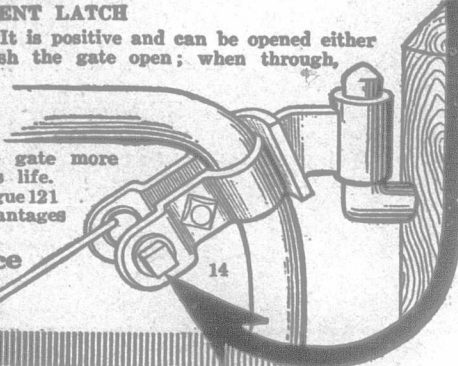
Should the BRACE WIRE in an ordinary gate become slackened or broken, you know from experience that it cannot be tightened or replaced so as to make the gate as serviceable as when you bought it.

**OUR PATENT HINGE-CLIP** with attached BRACE TIGHTENER overcomes this disadvantage. In "IDEAL" GATES the brace wire can be adjusted or replaced in less than two minutes with an ordinary wrench and then you practically have a new gate. Our new Hinge Clip also carries the weight of the gate direct from the top hinge bolt, thus relieving the frame from any unnecessary strain.

**OUR PATENT LATCH** is supplied with all "IDEAL" GATES. It is positive and can be opened either way. Raise the thumb latch and push the gate open; when through, swing it shut—it always locks.

These new features are all covered by patents and "IDEAL" GATES are the only gates sold in Canada with these improvements, which makes the gate more serviceable and add many years to its life. A postal card will bring you our catalogue 121 which describes in detail the many advantages of "IDEAL" GATES.

**The McGregor Banwell Fence Company, Limited.**  
Walkerville - Ontario



**Money in Your Sugar Bush**

Preserve the real maple taste in your maple syrup by boiling it down in the

**PERFECT Maple Evaporator**

Simple to operate. Price so moderate that anyone can buy. Made of first quality material. Sold you direct. Makes the small bush profitable. Every one guaranteed. If not as represented when it reaches your station, fire it back at our expense.

Order now and be ready to take care of your early runs of sap, the best and most profitable you get.

Send us a list of just what you want, and get our lowest price on the entire outfit.

What one customer says:—  
Gentlemen—Your Evaporator is a first-class article. Makes the finest quality of syrup and uses very little fuel. It makes syrup-making a very profitable business. The investment is so small, and there is always a ready market for the syrup. I cheerfully recommend it.  
JAMES MOORE, Queensboro.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO-DAY. Y 72.

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd., 145 James St., Tweed, Ont.

**Horses, Mules & Cows Should be CLIPPED**

They are healthier and give better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better, get more good from their feed and are better in every way. Horses and mules take on new life and energy when clipped and naturally work better. Clipping the flanks and udders of cows prevents the dropping of filth into the milk. The best and most generally used clipper is the Stewart Ball-Bearing Clipping Machine, the only machine that can be used on horses, mules and cows without change. It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade.

It's Easy Action, High Speed



Price \$9.75 Get one from your dealer or send us \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Your money and transportation charges returned if you are not satisfied.

\$9.75

**CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.**  
110 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Write for complete new catalog showing world's most modern line horse clipping & sheep shearing machines.

**STEWART'S No. 9 BALL BEARING SHEARING MACHINE**

Get More Money for your wool. You not only shear and disfigure your sheep but lose a dollar on every six you shear the old way. Figure how much more money you'll get if you use a Stewart Shearing Machine. It's the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of latest improved Stewart pattern. Price complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality is \$15.25. Get one from your dealer, or send \$2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Money back if not satisfied.

Quickly—Good Long Wool

**100 Standard Walking Plows**

Suitable for all soils in Eastern Canada and British Columbia. No. 33, No. 30, No. 21, No. 8, No. 7, No. 5, No. 4, No. 2. The famous "Essex Centre" line to be sold at factory price

**\$10 each**

Send immediately if you are to be a lucky one. Your money back if not entirely satisfactory. State kind of soil your farm is, so that we may fill the order to suit the land.

Wheels extra, 75c. each.

Skimmers extra, 75c. each.

**Erie Iron Works, Limited, St. Thomas, Ont.**

**Questions and Answers.**

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In Veterinary questions; the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated; otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Silos -- Fertilizers -- Corn for Silo.**

1. Does a concrete silo absorb the moisture in silage on outer side, and about how far in? Will it freeze if properly roofed? Should one be plastered, and how often? Can build wooden stave silo for \$75; concrete for \$140. Prepared wood silo for \$160, guaranteed for 20 years, and erected by a company.

2. Suggest a good silo corn for sandy soil which is likely to be most economical? silo; also suitable fertilizer for hill, ear corn, and potatoes, on sandy soil.

S. G. R.

Ans.—1. A concrete silo does absorb the moisture from the silage around the wall, and they should be sprayed with water both on the outside and in prior to being filled. They will freeze also even if roofed over, but this does not matter so very much, for the silage thaws and can be scraped down fast enough so it will not spoil. Some people plaster their silos quite often with a mixture of cement and water. In many cases this is done every year. As for the most economical silo, it would be hard to say. There are several things which one should take into consideration. The prepared silo erected by the company costs you a little more at first, but they are not long being put up, and it would not detract from your time about the place. A guarantee for twenty years is also a drawing card. However, the concrete silo gives very good satisfaction, and if you can erect one with a roof for \$140 it is worth consideration.

2. In your locality White Cap Yellow Dent or Leaming should give you good results. The White Cap Dent will mature a little earlier, but the complaint is often heard that it falls down. However, on sandy soil this should not bother very much. The Leaming will give you a little more leaf and stock, but does not mature quite as early. The two make a splendid mixture.

3. Corn requires a fertilizer fairly rich in nitrate and phosphoric acid, and fertilizer companies sell a mixture especially prepared for corn. If you wish to mix it yourself combine 120 pounds nitrate of soda, 340 pounds acid phosphate, and 140 pounds of muriate of potash. You cannot get too much nitrogen in your sandy soil for corn. Potatoes require more potash and a mixed fertilizer should analyze about 2½-6-8 or 2½-6-10. If you wish to prepare your own fertilizer combine 180 pounds nitrate of soda, 370 pounds acid phosphate, and 160 pounds of sulphate of potash. The sulphate instead of the muriate of potash is used on account of the quality of the tuber produced. These amounts are for one acre. You can use less if you wish, but it will be wise to adhere to these proportions.

**Remarkable Challenge.**

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

A well-known English clothing company, H. Thomas & Co., 142 Grays Inn Road, London, W. C., Eng., seem bound to become as highly popular in the Dominion as they are in Great Britain. Everybody knows H. Thomas & Co. in England for the remarkable prices they quote in Gents' wear. On page 500, readers should note the firm's advertisement, "Gents' Suit (Jacket, Vest and Trousers), \$4.50 delivered free to you; no more to pay." Look up the advertisement on page 500, and write for free patterns and fashions to their Toronto branch.

**APPLY POTASH EARLY**

To ensure the full benefit of fertilizers to the first crop the POTASH and PHOSPHATIC fertilizer materials ought to be applied as soon as possible after the land is workable.

Where Nitrate of Soda is used as the source of Nitrogen; this may be given as a topdressing at the commencement of growth.

POTASH in highly concentrated forms of:

**Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash**

may be secured from all the leading fertilizer dealers and seed men.

Write us for FREE copies of our illustrated bulletins, prepared by agricultural experts, on the important subject of fertilizing, and which contain convincing results of experiments.

These include:—  
"Artificial Fertilizers; Their Nature and Use." "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden." "The Potato Crop in Canada." "Fertilizing Hoed Crops." "Fertilizing Grain and Grasses." "Farmer's Companion."

**German Potash Syndicate**  
1,106 Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

**Great Big MANGELS**

Yes, you can grow big mangels of the best quality on your farm if you use DAVIES SPECIAL FERTILIZERS. Free booklet "Farm Davies Way" tells how to make more money from your farm. Write for it.

The DAVIES Company  
Wm. DAVIES Limited  
WEST TORONTO, ONT.  
We have an agent near you

**264 Page Book on Silos and Silage 10c**

1913 copyrighted edition now ready. Most complete work on this subject published. Used as text book by many Agricultural Colleges. Gives the facts about Modern Silage Methods—tells just what you want to know, 264 pages—indexed—over 45 illustrations, a vast amount of useful information boiled down for the practical farmer. Tells "How to Make Silage"—"How to Feed Silage"—"How to Build Silos"—"Silage System and Soil Fertility"—"Concrete or Cement Silos." All about "Summer Silos" and the Use of Silage in Beef Production. Ninth Edition now ready. Send for your copy at once. Enclose 10c in coin and mention this paper.

**Silver Manufacturing Co., Salem, Ohio**

**Plow Sale**

We have quit making plows. From last year's stock we have a number of Waterloo Twin Gang Steel Plows; the No. 13 General Purpose Walking Plow; the No. 21 General Purpose Walking Plow. They will be sold at a sacrifice. Get your order in now.

**The Exeter Mfg. Company Ltd., Exeter, Ont.**

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



# Dollar-Saving Facts

Before buying any fence, consider the following points carefully: Then you'll discover why so many shrewd farmers declare the

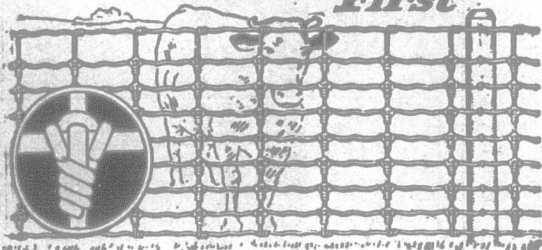
## "Frost Fence"

Canada's Best Fence, worth more than it costs

We manufacture every inch of wire woven into FROST FENCES in our own mills right here in Hamilton. Therefore we know the Quality of both Laterals and Stays.

Our process of galvanizing is thorough and assures a thick, even coat—so we can guarantee it to be free from the

### Frost Fence First



corrosive and destructive influence of varying climatic conditions.

The Laterals are deeply waved in the making—hence we can guarantee that heavy spring, the come-back qualities

for which the FROST FENCE is famed.

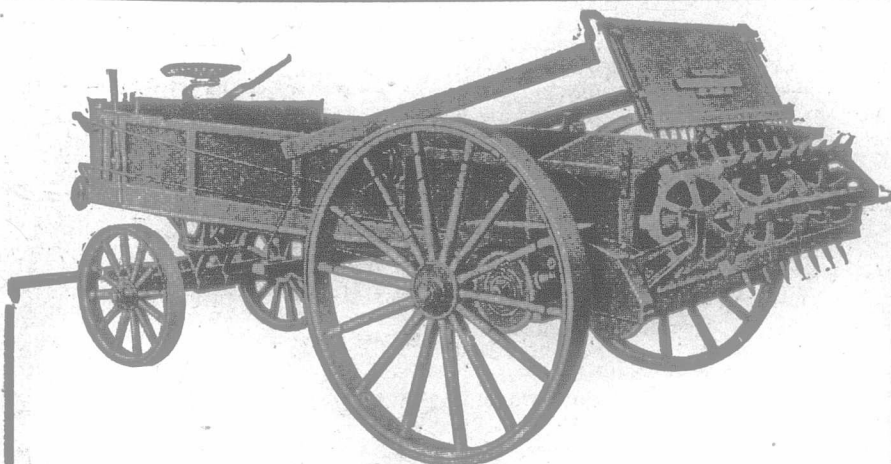
The Stays, you will see, are straight and uniformly spaced. That's the reason why we can guarantee even distribution of strain.

The Tie Wire is wrapped around both Laterals and Stays several times, making a permanent lock—a double surety of strength and lastingness.

Examine fences every chance you get—Study the FROST FENCE in particular—Then, when you buy, you'll make a good investment.

If you do not know the FROST FENCE man, write us—we may need an agent in your locality.

Frost Wire Fence Co. Limited  
HAMILTON - ONTARIO



### NEW KEMP LOW-DOWN MANURE SPREADER

Low enough for easy loading. High enough for clearance.

Short coupled for light draught, both front and rear wheels under load.

The only Spreader equipped with the patented reversible self-sharpening, graded, flat-tooth cylinder.

The only cylinder that will spread all kinds of material. Forty years' experience enables us to give you the best and lightest-draught Manure Spreader manufactured to-day.

Do not buy an experiment, but write for prices and terms; also J. S. Kemp's article on saving and application of manure.

The W. I. KEMP CO., Limited, Stratford, Ont.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### House Heating.

I am preparing to build a new residence on my farm this spring and would like information regarding the heating plant. House thirty-two by thirty-six feet; two storey. Can you give me through the columns of your paper the addresses of some of the leading firms manufacturing steam and hot-water furnaces? Would some of your readers, through the columns of your valuable paper, give their experience regarding the good and bad points of their steam-heating plants? W. H. W.

Ans.—The summer and early autumn numbers of this paper contain advertisements of the leading heating firms. Refer to July, August and September numbers.

These columns are open to any one who has had experience with different heating systems, and we would be glad to give space to any good ideas.

### Apple Scab -- Fertilizers.

1. I have an orchard containing 800 trees. In it there are 50 trees of Starka. I have sprayed them for four years three times each year. Some of the Starkas will have a scab come on one side of them and crack open. This orchard is manured well every year; the land is clay loam. What is the cause of this scab? Is there anything to prevent it?

2. I have a field manured for tomatoes. Is it necessary to put fertilizer on this field, if so what kind?

3. A and B bought a sprayer together. B broke the head out of the sprayer by putting two men on it, which was more than the pump could stand, it being a small hand pump. Has A any right to pay half of this break?

### NEW SUBSCRIBER.

1. This variety of apples is very much prone to scab, and, as the healthy side of the apple develops much quicker than the side on which the scab is located, the skin is so drawn over the affected part that it eventually cracks open. The crack is, of course, a result of the scab. The writer has seen this in a very pronounced manner, but the particular instance gave way to thorough spraying. The season of 1913 was particularly favorable to the development of scab. With a few years' spraying you should be able to keep these over 90 per cent. clean, at least if you spray at the right time. Do not omit the bud moth spray, for at that time you will control much of the scab. Of course, the latter sprays are efficient and necessary, and each one should be applied as near as possible to the proper time. We are fully convinced that you will be able to keep these apples from 90 to 95 per cent. clean of scab. It is a fungus growth and extremely common.

2. If your field is pretty well manured it would not be advisable to apply fertilizer. All the growth of vine you require is enough to set a fair number of tomatoes. If you have too much nitrogen in the soil you will have too much vine and too little fruit. A mixed fertilizer purchased from any fertilizer firm and analyzing 2-8-10 might give you some results, if applied just previous or at the time of planting. It would give the young plants a start, and they would later on feed on the manure.

3. It would be impossible for us, under the circumstances, to say positively whether or not A has a right to pay half of the damage. It might be possible that there was a flaw in that particular part of the pump, or it might have been cracked when being loaded or unloaded. There are so many things that might be brought up during litigation, but from a pure ethical and fair standpoint we would say that A has no right to pay for half of this break, as it was due to the weight of two men being applied to the handle in an injudicious manner.

A politician tried to coax an old farmer to vote for him instead of for the candidate who had already served two terms successfully. The farmer preferred the other man. "But don't you believe in rotation of crops?" queried the politician. "Y-a-s," drawled the farmer, his foot upon the fence, elbow on knee, chewing a straw, meditatively, "y-a-s, but I ain't a-go'in' to plant my potato patch to skunk cabbage just for the sake of rotatin'."

**PEERLESS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS**  
Canadian made hot water machine; self-regulating; copper tanks; strong double walls; ten year guarantee.

**PEERLESS BONE CUTTERS**  
Automatic positive feed; — practical in design — strongly built; — best on the market.

**PY-CO POULTRY SUPPLIES**  
Poultry food; roup cure; lice powder; diarrhoea remedy; tonic tablets; disinfectant; sulphur candle, etc.

**LEE MANUFACTURING CO. PEMBROKE ONT. LIMITED**

**Free Land for the Settler in New Ontario**

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free and at a nominal cost, are calling for cultivation. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you.

For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to

**H. A. MACDONELL**  
Director of Colonization  
Parliament Bldgs., TORONTO

**HON. JAS. S. DUFF**  
Minister of Agriculture  
Parliament Bldgs., TORONTO

**Buchanan's Self-Compressing Long Sling**

—the result of 33 years experience in making Pitching Machines. Consists of three slings and sectional pulley for drawing ends together. Easy to operate, quick to work, and exceptionally strong.

We make all kinds of Pitching Machines — Swivel Carriers and Tracks, Slings, Harpoon Forks, etc. Write for catalogue.

**M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., INGERBOLL, Ont. 2**

We also manufacture Steel Cow Stalls and Positive Lock Cow Stanchions.

**SPRAYERS Are a Necessity and a Benefit.**

They save your crop, increase the yield and improve the quality. Our Spray Calendar shows when to spray and what materials to use. Our "Spray" booklet shows 70 combinations of

**IRON AGE**

Bucket, Barrel, Power and Traction Sprayers for orchards and field crops and other uses. Built complete or in units—buy just what you need. Ask your dealer to show them and let us send you our spray booklet, spray calendar and "Iron Age Farm and Garden News" free.

The Balmans-Wilkinson Co., Limited  
414 Bymington Av.  
Toronto, Ont.

**FARM AND SHOP BLACKSMITH'S FORGE 6.85**

A well built practical Forge with 8 inch fire, 18 inch hearth. Stands 25 inches high. Weighs 25 lbs. Write for COMPLETE CATALOGUE of BLACKSMITHING GOODS FOR FARM AND SHOP.

The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited  
HAMILTON, CANADA.  
FORMERLY STANLEY MILLS & CO., ESTABLISHED 1858.

## Modern Conditions Demand Modern Methods!

There is as keen competition to-day in the farming business as in any other. Keep up with the progressive fellows by adopting modern methods. No dairyman or farmer can mix feeds himself that will even approach the tried and tested Caldwell products, even by spending double what they would cost him. For instance:

### CALDWELL'S CREAM SUBSTITUTE Calf Meal

contains Linseed (NOTE: not Cotton Seed), Wheat, Oat, Corn, Locust Bean, Pea and Molasses Meal in correct proportions to ensure the best results. These ingredients are guaranteed to the Government, and by analysis provide the following: Protein 19 to 20%, Fat 7 to 8%, Fibre 5%. Providing, as it does, almost the identical nutritive elements found in whole milk, Caldwell's Calf Meal enables you to sell your milk and raise just as good calves without it. As a feed for use during the process of "weaning-up" it is without an equal for results.

### CALDWELL'S Dairy Meal

is a high protein, carefully-balanced cow ration for the production of milk. It is prepared from selected materials, carefully re-cleaned, and contains no mill sweepings, oat hulls or other cheap "fillers." Government-guaranteed—the same as all Caldwell products. Analysis proves that it furnishes Protein 20%, Fat 6.3%, Fibre 10%. All the beneficial elements contained in Caldwell's Dairy Meal are presented in their most easily-digested form. It will increase the milk flow and keep your cows in prime condition.

### CALDWELL'S Molasses Meal

is the unequalled upbuilder of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. It contains 84% of PURE CANE MOLASSES (NOTE: not Beet Molasses) and 16% Edible Moss. These two ingredients contain food elements that are not present in the most expensive straight diet of cereals you can use. Caldwell's Molasses Meal is mixed with the ordinary feed, and renders it more palatable and easier to digest. It not only cuts down feed bills, but makes ordinary feed far more beneficial to stock, keeping your animals in perfect condition the year 'round. It has unique anti-septic and digestive properties that will cause a prompt improvement in the animals fed with it. Try Caldwell's Molasses Meal and see whether it does not give you better results and save you money as well.

N.B.—If your dealer cannot supply you with Caldwell's, write us direct. Send for free booklets on any or all of the above feeds.

The CALDWELL FEED CO., Limited  
DUNDAS, ONTARIO

### "Selected Seeds" --- Government Tested

Red Clover, Standard, No. 1	-	-	-	\$12.00 Bush., Bags free
Red Clover, " No. 2	-	-	-	\$11.50 " " "
Alsike, " No. 1	-	-	-	\$13.00 " " "
Alsike, " No. 2	-	-	-	\$12.00 " " "
Alfalfa or Lucerne No. 1 (Northern grown)	-	-	-	\$ 9.00 " " "
Timothy 99% Pure	-	-	-	\$ 4.00 " " "

#### SEED GRAIN—O.A.C. No. 72 OATS

Introduced by O.A.C., Guelph, out-yielded Banner Oats the last 5 years. Very thin hull, splendid straw and big yielder. Price per lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; Bush., \$3.00, Bag included. Banner Oats, 60c Bush., Bags extra 25c each. Sheffield Standard, 60c Bush., Bags extra. Tartar King, 60c Bush., Bags extra. Daubenay Oats (very early), 90c Bush., Bags extra. O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, 90c Bush.; 10 Bush. lots, 85c, Bags extra.

"We make a specialty of Seed Grain" "44 years in the Seed Business."  
"Write us for anything in the Seed Line,"  
Goods not satisfactory can be returned and money refunded.

Above prices all f.o.b. Guelph. Terms—Cash  
HEWER SEED CO., 90 Macdonnell Street, East, GUELPH, ONTARIO

## BRANTFORD BINDER TWINE

Brands: "Gilt Edge," "Gold Leaf," "Silver Leaf" and "Maple Leaf."  
"All That Good Binder Twine Could Be"  
Brantford Cordage Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Intestinal Worms -- Bad Habit

I am sending you a worm in a wooden box. Said worm was passed by a six-year-old mare, and she has been passing them frequently since last August. About 1st of August I gave her a prescription taken from "The Farmer's Advocate," and in about three-week's time I secured about 15 dozen bots, and eight or ten of these large worms, some worms as long as 15 inches. I would like to know what kind of a worm it is, and is it possible to cure her? She is poor, and I feed three gallons of grain per day, one quart is bran. I have fed hardwood ashes and other powders mixed by druggist.

2. She also is in the habit of resting one hind foot on the other when standing, thereby calking herself just above the hoof, making a very painful sore. What is a sure cure for it? C. M. W.

Ans.—1. The worm received is a common intestinal worm, scientifically known as *Ascaris equorum*. The treatment you used is a standard remedy for worms, for the good of our readers we repeat it. 1½ oz. sulphate of copper; 1½ oz. sulphate of iron; 1½ oz. tartar emetic; 1½ oz. calomel. Mix and divide into 12 powders, and feed one night and morning. Feed nothing but bran for 12 hours after the last powder is given, and then purge with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. This is better administered as a bolus, occasionally give cooked food for supper. Repeat these powders if necessary.

2. When being shod have the blacksmith turn the calk so it will cut instead of gouge out the hoof head. Make a flange or belt out of an old boot top and buckle it around the leg so as to keep the two legs apart.

#### Registrations and Barn Plans.

1. What does it cost to register a Holstein calf, and what are the membership fees, and the address of the Secretary?

2. What would be the best way to lay out a cow stable so as I could put two rows of cows in it and have room for a litter-carrier? Size, 24 x 50 feet.

D. S.

Ans.—1. W. A. Clemens, St. George, Ont., is Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association. Write him and get full particulars.

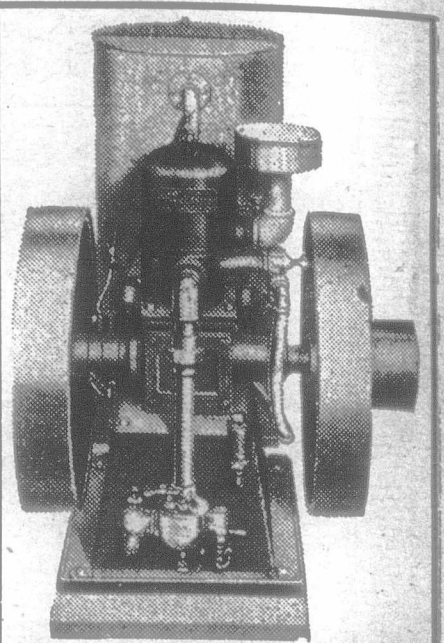
2. Had you said this barn was to be 30 x 50 feet, it would have been a very easy proposition to lay out a plan where a litter-carrier might work advantageously. The most economical spacing for the cattle would be to run two rows lengthwise of the barn, with their heads facing the wall, but that condition would require almost 30 feet of width. With a litter-carrier installed, you should have the additional apparatus in order that you might feed by it as well. This would require for space, starting from the wall, at least 4 feet for walk, 2 feet for manger, 4 feet 8 inches for stand, 14 inches for gutter, and 5 feet for a walk behind the cattle. This would take up 16 feet 10 inches, but you would also require another 11 feet 10 inches for the other row of cattle, making in all 28 feet 8 inches. We cannot understand how you can accommodate two rows of cattle conveniently and work the carrier with any less space. In our estimation, the matter resolves itself into this: that the stock will have to be put crosswise of the stable, accommodating three rows and a set of box stalls at one end, which would be very narrow indeed. Considering the feed alleys and where your feed would be put down and conveyed around, this is not the best layout, we are sure, but under the circumstances it is the only one that commends itself to us. In the latter part of January and first part of February, barn plans were appearing in the columns of this paper. Refer to them, and from all of them you might get some suggestions that would assist you in laying out this barn for yourself.

Mrs. Casey (sitting up in bed)—"Moike, did yez put out the cat?"

Mr. Casey—"O' did."

Mrs. Casey—"O' don't belave it!"

Mr. Casey—"Well, if yez think O'i'm a liar, get up and put 'er out yerself."



High-class Gasoline Engines FOR FARM USE Strong, Reliable, and Easy to Operate. Send for Circular. McKeough & Trotter, Limited CHATHAM, ONTARIO

## CLOVER SEEDS

#### GOVERNMENT STANDARD

Grown in County of Haldimand on good clean farms. We guarantee Seed to satisfy you on arrival, or send it back at our expense. These prices good until next issue.

ALFALFA, Home grown,	\$11.00 Bush.
ALFALFA, Northern grown,	\$ 8.50 Bush.
RED CLOVER	\$10.50 Bush.
ALSIKE	\$11.00 Bush.
TIMOTHY	\$ 4.00 Bush.

Bags are 25c each extra. Cash to accompany order. Ask for samples if necessary.

If you want lower grades enquire. We also make splendid Family Flour and have Feed for sale.

The Caledonia Milling Company, Limited  
Caledonia :: :: Ontario

## SHORT DATE MORTGAGES

WE INVEST SAFELY, SMALL SUMS OF \$500 AND UPWARDS, FOR RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT INVESTORS. SECURED BY CHOICE RESIDENTIAL AND BUSINESS PROPERTY IN TORONTO, TO YIELD NET -

8% TO 10%

NOTE: No inconvenience to you in caring for investments. We collect and remit interest and principal promptly during the mortgage period without charge. Write for Booklet.

A. L. MASSEY & CO.  
8 WELLINGTON ST. E. TORONTO.



#### HAWK BICYCLES

An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle fitted with Roller Chain, New Departure Coaster Brake and Hubs, Enamelled Wood Rims, Detachable Tires, high grade equipment, including Mudguards, Pump \$22.50 and Tools. Send FREE 1914 Catalogue, for 90 pages of Bicycles, Sundries and Repair Material. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON,  
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

### One Mother's Experience

In January, 1911, Mr. Alson S. Shantz, of Didsbury, Alta., was granted an Imperial Life policy for \$5,000.

He failed to pay the second annual premium due in January, 1912, and allowed the insurance to lapse, although every effort was made by the Company to induce him to continue the policy.

A few weeks ago his mother notified the Company of Mr. Shantz's sudden death. Imagine the bitterness of her disappointment to learn that owing to his neglect she was deprived of the benefits of the insurance!

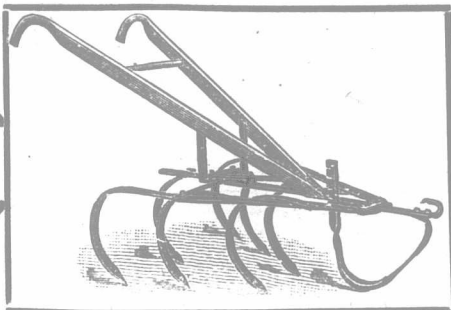
Moral: If you hold an Imperial policy, maintain it at all hazards, for when least expected, its proceeds may be urgently needed.

**THE IMPERIAL LIFE**  
Assurance Company of Canada  
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO  
Branches and Agents in all important centres

If you haven't an Imperial policy, get one.

COPYRIGHT 1913

### One-Horse Spring Tooth Cultivator



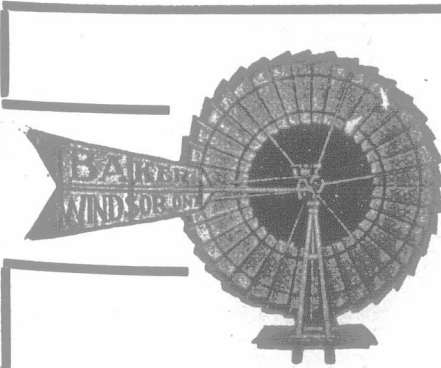
Read the Testimonial:

Dear Sirs:  
I have been using your One-Horse Spring Tooth Cultivator for the last three or four years, and don't want anything else. It will work up the soil that an ordinary cultivator would not touch.

N. UPPER,  
Stoney Creek.

THE CULTIVATOR THAT HAS NO EQUAL  
WRITE US TO-DAY FOR PARTICULARS

**The Hall Zryd Foundry Co., Limited**  
HESPELER, ONTARIO  
MAKERS OF PILOT STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES



**"BAKER"** No Friction Windmills

Mechanically correct NOW and always have been. Originators of the Hub and Stationary Spindle in Windmill Construction—the ONLY PROPER PLAN of carrying the weight of the wheel. Write for more information.

**THE HELLER-ALLER CO.**  
Also manufacturers of Iron Pumps for every service, Galvanized Steel, Pine and Cypress Tanks  
Windsor, Ont.

We will gladly give information regarding the use of

# LIME

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

**INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION!**  
Caledonia Marl Branch 827 Marine Bank Buildings, Buffalo N. Y.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Ginseng.

Will you kindly tell me how to grow ginseng? Where could I obtain roots, or is it grown from seed? Are there any pamphlets printed giving full directions on the best and most profitable way of growing it? A. B. C.

Ans.—On page 122 of the January 15th, 1914, number of this paper, you will find a similar question answered. We know of no pamphlet circulated at the present time, but there is a small book called "Ginseng," published by The Orange Judd Co., for sale through this office for 50 cents, postpaid.

#### Pigs Wheezing.

What is good for a pig that wheezes? These pigs are about 4 1/2 months old, and three of them choke while eating. They seem to be all right otherwise. They will weigh about 125 pounds apiece. W. J. S.

Ans.—Your pigs might be suffering from bronchitis, lung worms, or a condition of the blood, caused by excessive feeding and lack of exercise. With the information you give, it is rather difficult to definitely diagnose the case. If this choking and wheezing is due to a congested condition of the blood, more laxative food, together with exercise, would be beneficial. It would be well to reduce the quantity of the food, as well as feed a little sulphur each day with the food. Lung worms are very difficult to treat, and bronchitis is, as well, but in case of infectious bronchitis, which sometimes exists, the burning of sulphur in the pen where the pigs are is efficacious in destroying the disease. Burn it until the fumes become so thick that a human being cannot remain in, then open up the doors and windows. If it be the chronic form of bronchitis, try two drams of tar in the food twice a day. This has been found very effective. Another remedy is ten grains of sulphate of copper or blue vitriol in the food three times a day. Under the circumstances, we would advise laxative food, exercise, and an application of one or the other of these two latter remedies.

#### Ice house and Dog Laws.

1. Please explain how to build an ice-house large enough to cool the cream from eleven cows. I intend to build a cooling-box as described in bulletin 206, part 2. Should this box have any opening for ventilation, or should it be tightly closed?

2. Please give a gist of the law re the killing of dogs on a farm where sheep are kept. I am told that the law permitting the shooting of dogs on a sheep farm at night, from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m., whether worrying sheep or not, is abolished. Sheep-killing dogs cost this township \$289, and the owners of sheep a good deal more, last year. I have always followed the late Wm. Rennie's advice to keep a loaded shotgun handy, shoot the dog, and say nothing about it. I have gone further, for not a strange dog crosses this farm without getting all the shot he can carry home, and I have not had a sheep killed in years. It is the sheep-owners' safeguard. E. C. W.

Ans.—Icehouses were discussed in our number of February 19, 1914. The combined icehouse and cooling-room should serve your purposes, but with a tank of the kind you mention, a cheaper addition to the icehouse proper might be sufficient. A ventilation in this case would be very little good with the covers on the cream cans. The cans mentioned in the bulletin fit very tight, and admit or emit little air.

2. We have not learned that the law allowing anyone to shoot a dog worrying sheep in the daytime, or a dog on the premises between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. has been repealed. Your idea is a good one. Keep the gun loaded.

A minister who advertised for an organist received the following reply: "Dear Sir,—I notice you have a vacancy for an organist and music-teacher, either gentleman or lady. Having been both for several years, I beg to apply for position!"

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

**Fleming's**

**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket**

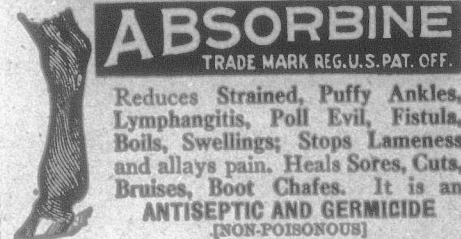
**Veterinary Adviser**

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six

pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**

75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.



## ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an **ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE** (NON-POISONOUS)

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for manking reduces strains, painful, knotted, swollen veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, F. D. F. 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

### HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England  
Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all descriptions.

We are the only firm in Great Britain who make this their sole business, and therefore offer advantages not obtained elsewhere. When our Mr. A. J. Hickman started this business seven years ago, he did not know a single foreign breeder. This year we have exported more stock to order than any other firm in Great Britain. This is a fact which talks. The frequency with which we buy stock from English breeders means that we can do business with them on more favourable terms than can be done by anyone else. No one should import draft horses, beef or dairy strains of cattle, or mutton breeds of sheep, without first getting full particulars from us. Highest references on application.

### 5 Yearling Clydesdale Stallions

10 Young Holstein Bulls, 1 Stallion (Imp.) in dam, others grandsons of Baron's Pride, bulls got by King Payne Segus Clothilde, a grandson of King Segis and Grace Payne 2nd's Homestead, 35 lbs. butter in 7 days (world's record), and 2 other sire's dams in R.O.P. milking up to 84 lbs. per day, and 16,000 lbs. in 11 months. Write, or better come and see them (a few Ponies).

Manchester P.O. on G.T.R.

Myrtle C.P.R. Bell Phone  
R. M. HOLBY

### Notice to Importers

### C. CHABOUDEZ & SON

205 rue La Fayette, PARIS, FRANCE

If you want to buy Percheron Horses and Mares, I will save you time and money and all trouble with papers and shipment. Will meet importers at any landing port. I am acquainted with all breeders and farmers. 30 years experience. Best reference. Correspondence solicited.

## PERCHERON STALLIONS

One Grey, ten-year-old; one Black, seven-year-old; one grey, three-year-old; also one German Coach, three-year-old. Prices right. Main line G.T.R., 30 rods from station.

Jacob Steinmann, New Hamburg, Ont.

### NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

### G. FRALD POWELL,

Commission Agent and Interpreter,

Nogent le Rotrou, France,

Will import at any port in France or Belgium and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, bank, and pedigrees. Many years experience; best references; Correspondence solicited. P.S.—Nogent is in the heart of the Perche horse district.

### CLYDESDALE STALLION

For sale, Royal Top (13428) rising 4 years old.

Sire—Sir Lachlan Imp. (6147) (10460). Dam—Sweetheart Abbey Imp. (10077). Also

1 stallion rising 2 years old; 1 dam; 1 imp. dam and sire

JOHN CALDWELL, R. C. Shanty Bay, Ont.

### DR. BELL'S

Veterinary medical Wonder

der. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles

FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a

fair trial. Guaranteed to cure inflammation, Colic,

Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents

wanted. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston Ont.

DR. McGAHEY'S HEAVE CURE FOR BROKEN-WINDED HORSES. The only medicine in the world that will stop heaves in 3 days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. \$2.00 per bottle. The Dr. McGAHEY Medicine Co., Kempville, Ontario.

DR. McGAHEY'S HEAVE CURE FOR BROKEN-WINDED HORSES. The only medicine in the world that will stop heaves in 3 days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. \$2.00 per bottle. The Dr. McGAHEY Medicine Co., Kempville, Ontario.

**Warranted to Give Satisfaction.**  
**Gombault's**  
**Gaustic Balsam**



**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**  
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,  
 Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind  
 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,  
 Ringbone and other bony tumors.  
 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,  
 Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all  
 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,  
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.  
 Every bottle of Gaustic Balsam sold is  
 warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50  
 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-  
 press, charges paid, with full directions for  
 its use. Send for descriptive circulars,  
 testimonials, etc. Address  
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

**for a Horse**

Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprains or Lameness. Spend one dollar for a bottle.

**KENDALL'S**  
**SPAVIN CURE**

has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work, even after they have been given up. Over 35 years of success have proved its value.

Mr. J. M. Grondin of St. Lin, Que., writes:  
 "I have been using your Spavin Cure for many years, always with excellent results."  
 Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. Price, \$1.00 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. "A Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists or from  
 Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,  
 Essexburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



**DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH**  
**SPAVIN CURE**

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.

This preparation, unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9, Yorkshire Road, London, E.C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00.—Canadian agents:  
 J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,  
 171 King Street E., Toronto, Ont.



**Heaves**  
**CURED**

—by removing the cause—and cured to stay cured—If 3 boxes of Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy fall to effect a cure of any case—old or new—we will refund the full amount paid.  
 For Box 1.00, 3 for 2.50  
 Mailed on Receipt of price

**Scratches Disappeared**  
 Gentlemen—I gave a course of your Tonic Powders, which has put a horse and his mate in fine shape, and a touch of scratches has quite disappeared.

Fuller information in FLEMING'S VEST POCKET VETERINARY ADVISER  
 Write us for a Free copy  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
 75 Church St., Toronto, Ont.



**Questions and Answers.**  
**Veterinary.**

**Blind Bull.**

1. Without apparent cause or premonitory symptoms of any kind, my bull has become blind. The eyes never were sore, and now look natural except for the vacant stare.

2. Will this effect his progeny?  
 F. S.

Ans.—1. This is called amaurosis, and is due to paralysis of the optic nerve. A recovery is very doubtful. Benefit may be derived from purging him, and following up with two drams nux vomica three times daily.

2. There is a danger of a percentage of his progeny inheriting a predisposition to the trouble.  
 V.

**Abortion.**

Mare aborted on Thursday night. The following Saturday night my other mare aborted twins. The first mare had been slowly driven twelve miles on Wednesday, and ridden half a mile on Thursday, but the second had not been used for two weeks. Is it contagious, and will it be wise to breed them again?  
 H. J. McM.

Ans.—We do not think this is infectious abortion. The first mare, no doubt, aborted from some cause unknown to you, and if the second mare was in the same stable, she no doubt aborted from nervous impressions caused by the excitement and odor of blood from the first. It will be wise to breed again, but it will be advisable to defer breeding until late in the stud season.  
 V.

**Leucorrhoea -- Diarrhoea.**

1. Fourteen-year-old mare has catarrh of the uterus, commonly called whites. She has had it for about ten weeks, and, while I have been treating it, I have not been able to cure.

2. Calf two months old has diarrhea.  
 W. J. D.

Ans.—1. This is called leucorrhoea, and is very hard to treat successfully, but in a case that is of only ten weeks' standing, a cure is probable. The womb should be flushed once daily with about a gallon of warm, non-irritant antiseptic, as a gallon of warm water in which is dissolved 1 ounce boracic acid, or a one-per-cent. solution of creolin. This can be introduced into the womb by a veterinarian's injection pump, a syringe with a long nozzle, or a rubber tube with a funnel inserted into the exposed end elevated, and the fluid poured into it. An injection pump is the better. In addition, give her 50 drops carbolic acid in a pint of cold water as a drench, or sprinkled on her food three times daily until the discharge ceases. You will require patience, as it is not probable you will notice quick results.

2. Add to the milk or water drunk, one-quarter of its bulk of lime water. If necessary to check the diarrhea quickly give 2 drams laudanum and 2 drams each of catechu and chalk in a pint of new milk every four hours until it ceases.  
 V.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Oats.**

Where can I procure a few bushels of No. 72 oats for seed?  
 J. D.

Ans.—You will find the names of reliable firms in our advertising columns who offer this particular variety.

**Mixture for Stock Bull.**

I have a quantity of rolled goose wheat and oats mixed, in bulk, proportions of about two of oats to one of wheat. Would you consider this a suitable ration for a five-year-old Shorthorn bull weighing about 2,300 pounds? He gets one gallon twice a day, and a reasonable amount of clover hay and roots. I have also heard oil-cake meal is not a good thing for a stock bull.  
 G. C.

Ans.—We would consider this a suitable ration for a bull, and know of no ill effects from oil-cake meal when fed cautiously. The trouble will be that he may get too fat, but one-half pound per day will keep him looking right, and not produce too much fat.



**Now is the time to make your plans for that new silo you are planning for**

**WHEN** spring and summer work come on you'll be busy. Now when you have time is the best time to settle the silo question.

You know you ought to have a silo. You know that you can make more money from your cows and stock with a silage ration. Don't go through another winter without a silo.

Make your plans now. Most likely you'll find the information you want in our silo book which we will be glad to mail free upon request.

**The Ideal Green Feed Silo**

has proved its worth by years of use upon thousands of Canadian farms. There is no question but that the wood silo is best suited to the Canadian climate, or that the "Ideal Green Feed" is the best wood silo.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.**  
 LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA  
 MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

**Percheron, Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, Mares and Fillies**  
**Belgian, Hackney and French Coach Stallions**

We have a better bunch of stallions and mares in our barns at present than ever before, and are in a position to sell cheaper than any other man in the business. We raise our own feed, do our own buying and selling. No commission agents to share profits with. We have nice, big, stylish blacks and greys, with right kind of bone and feet and good, straight, true action. Every stallion guaranteed a foal getter. Every mare a breeder. List of prizes won: Sherbrooke and Ottawa 18 head, 15 firsts, 6 seconds, 4 thirds, 3 fourths and 6 championships. This speaks stronger than words as to the quality of my stock.  
 J. E. ARNOLD, Grenville, Que.  
 Grenville is midway between Montreal and Ottawa C.P.R. and C.N.R. Three trains run daily from each of these cities.

**Imp. Stallions CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.**

To the Clydesdale men of Canada we wish to say we have some of the best show material in this country. More size, more style, more quality, more character and better breeding than ever before, in both stallions and fillies.  
 JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont. Electric cars every hour.

**BREEDING & CLYDESDALES—STALLIONS AND FILLIES**  
**QUALITY**

My fall importation of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies are now in my stables; there never was a better bred lot imported, and their standard of character and quality is the highest and my price the lowest.  
 G. A. BRODIE, NEWMARKET, ONT. L.-D. Bell 'Phone

**Imported CLYDESDALE Stallions**

Yes, they are here, our 1914 importation, and if you want a big young stallion with the best legs, ankles, feet, action, breeding and character you ever saw at a price a poor man can pay, come and see our lot.  
 BARBER BROS. Gatineau Pt., Quebec.

**Imp. CLYDESDALES and PERCHERONS Imp.**

The Season is advancing, select your horse now. I can show you Clydesdale Stallions with size, quality, and breeding, second to none in Canada, for about half the usual price, and the same in Percherons.  
 T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont., G.T.R., 'Phone.

**Mount Victoria Clydes & Hackneys**

When in want of a high-class Clydesdale stallion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallion or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Que.  
 T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor  
 E. WATSON, Manager, Hudson Heights, Que.

**STALLIONS & FILLIES CLYDESDALES PRIZE-WINNERS & CHAMPIONS**

For this season's trade we have Clyde Stallions and Fillies that were up to championship honors in Scotland, and the same honors in Canada. Breeding characters, quality and action unsurpassed. Visit our barns if you want the best.  
 ROBERT NESS & SON HOWICK QUE.

**TOPPERS IN CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS**

I have just landed a big importation of Clydesdales and Percherons, if you want a big ton stallion with the best of quality, come and see me, I can show you the best lot of stallions you ever saw.  
 T. D. ELLIOTT BOLTON, ONTARIO

**Clydesdales & Shires**

If you want Stallions, Fillies or Foals of the above breeds, personally selected from A. and W. Montgomery's Clydesdale Stud and the Bramhope Shire Stud, Cheshire and home-bred of the most fashionable strain. See and select from the large stock now offered. Prices and terms will please.  
 D. McEachran, Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, Que

**The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine**  
 Published Once a Week. \$1.50 per Year in Advance.

Gossip.]

Robt. Hamilton & Son, of Simcoe, Ont., write: "We find that the demand for good Percheron stallions still continues strong, and anticipate the best business this spring we have ever had. We still have a lot of grand, big horses, on hand, and can satisfy the most particular. We are pleased to report among our most recent sales, that of the stallion Jauze 3822, to N. Dymont, of Dundas. This horse was well up at the last Guelph Winter Fair, and is a typical Percheron, and we expect to hear from him as a sire. To Geo. D. Ferguson, of Clearville, the big black stallion, Jouye 3821. This horse weighed well on to 2,100, and is the kind that takes well wherever he goes. To F. Fonger, of Delaware, Ont., the big black three-year-old, Karnot 3817. Karnot is a horse of great substance, and one of the best bred horses on this side of the water. His stock will be looked for shortly. To E. & J. Mackey, of Strathroy, the good gray horse, Luis 3429, weighing over 1,875 pounds. We still have on hand a splendid lot of big, drafty horses, all weighing over a ton and up to 2,150. They are blacks and grays in color, and they have all been prizewinners at one or more of the winter fairs. Anyone interested or intending buying a stallion, should arrange to see our horses, as we are sure that we can more than suit the most particular and save them money, as our horses are priced to sell. We invite correspondence, and are pleased to show all interested our stock."

C. CURRIE'S SHORTHORNS AND TAMWORTHS.

Charles Currie, of Morriston, Ont., is this season offering some particularly attractive heifers, daughters of his heavy-milking cows, several of which Mr. Currie declares are good for 50 lbs. of milk a day. These cows trace to Beauty (imp.) 80, by Snowball, and their appearance would indicate all Mr. Currie claims for them in the matter of milk production. The heifers mentioned are all the get of the present stock bull, Imp. Proud Royalist, a Flora-bred son of Royal Velvet. All bulls old enough for service are sold, but several young ones are coming on. In Tamworths, Mr. Currie is particularly strong. His brood sows are daughters of Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret, Imp. Knowle King David, and Imp. England's Choice. Most of them were prizewinners at Toronto, London and Guelph shows, and represent the highest type and quality of the breed. For immediate sale are a number of young sows, some bred, others of breeding age. In young boars there are a dozen about five months of age, the majority sired by the present stock boar, College Radiant, bred at Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue. Mr. Currie reports sales as numerous and satisfactory, Tamworths going to Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec, to several States of the Union, and many to Ontario breeders. Late sales in Shorthorns were: One cow to D. Bayne, Westover; one cow and bull calf to W. Easton, Beverly; one cow to M. Bean, Wetherby; yearling bull to J. Clark, Williamstown; one cow to H. B. Webster, St. Mary's; one cow and heifer calf and one eleven-months-old bull to F. Echert, Beamsville. Write Mr. Currie your wants in Shorthorn heifers or Tamworths.

ENJOYING HIMSELF.

A man who worked in a mill went out of his mind and was taken to the asylum. A fellow-worker, on passing the asylum one day, saw Jimmy sitting in the grounds, smoking his pipe. "Halloa, Jimmy!" he called. "How are you going on?" "Oh, Ah'm going on first-rate, thank yo'," answered Jimmy. "Ah'm varry glad to hear it, lad. Yo'll happen be cuming back to work soon, eh?" "Wot!" exclaimed Jimmy, in great surprise. "Leave a big house an' a garden like this an' cum back to wark? Do ye' think Ah'm wrang in my heid?"

Mrs. Hoolihan—This paper says there do be sermons in stones. Phwat d'yez think of that? Hoolihan—Oi dunno about the sermons, but many a good ar-gument has coom out av a brick.

THE BIG (24"x24") "GEORGE" SHINGLE SAVES YOU MONEY SERVES YOU RIGHT GET OUR BOOK No.22L.F. THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LTD. OSHAWA, ONT.

Champion Percheron Stallions For the next few weeks, we will offer for sale, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, our entire lot of show Stallions. Every stallion that we offer has been a PRIZE WINNER at Guelph or Ottawa Winter Fairs, and are Stallions with reputations. They are three and four years old, Blacks and Greys in color, and weigh from 2,010 to 2,150. We give a Breeding GUARANTEE and INSURANCE POLICY that protects you from LOSS of ANY KIND. Terms arranged to suit you, and horses PRICED to SELL. If interested in the RIGHT KIND of PERCHERONS, write us, or better still, arrange to see these horses at an early date, as it will be to your advantage, if you are looking to save Money, as we can give you stallions of Quality and horses that will prove to be FOAL-GETTERS, and Money Makers. R. Hamilton & Son. The Pioneer Stud. Simcoe, Ont.

Percheron Stallions The premier show herd of Canada. All ages, blacks and greys, weights from 1800 to 2150 lbs. Write for the greatest illustrated horse catalogue in Canada HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT. G.T.R and C.N.R. Railroads, Bell 'phone, No. 18.

SEE OUR CLYDESDALES A choice lot of Stallions and Mares are in our stables at the present time. They are the big kind, with the best of quality and in the pink of condition. Write us for particulars, and we will be pleased to meet you at any of the Stations mentioned. SMITH & RICHARDSON - Columbus P. O. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R. Long-distance 'Phone. CLYDESDALES, IMPORTED STALLIONS AND FILLIES In the modern Clydesdale there must be big size, draft character, quality at the ground, and straight clean action. Come and see what I have with the above requisites in both Stallions and Fillies, also one French Coach Stallion. JAMES TORRANCE, MARKHAM, ONT., G. T. R.; LOCUST HILL, C. P. R. Clydesdales, Imported and Canadian-bred—With over 25 head to select from, I can supply, in either imported or Canadian-bred, brood mares, fillies, stallions and colts. Let me know your wants. L.-D. 'Phone. R. B. PINKERTON, Essex, Ont.

Caked Udders Cured in 24 Hours by DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT Here is the opinion of Mr. Robert Harkness, a leading resident of Tamworth, Ont.: "Having had wonderful success with Douglas' Egyptian Liniment on my stock, I feel it my duty to write you. Our cattle were troubled with caked udders, so bad, in fact, that we thought they would lose the use of them. We applied the Liniment but twice, and in 24 hours we could milk without any trouble. When anything goes wrong in our home or stables, this excellent Liniment is always called for, and never fails to give instant relief. I hope this letter will catch the eye of those whose cattle are suffering from caked udders." Besides quickly curing this trouble, Douglas' Egyptian Liniment has proved its worth in both human and animal disorders, such as rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, sprains, burns and inflammations. It has healed, without blood poisoning or other complications, serious wounds, sores and bruises. Twenty-five cents at all dealers. Free sample on request. DOUGLAS & CO. Napanee Ontario

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick Great Conditioner & Worm Destroyer Bitter Lick is a compressed salt brick, medicated with roots, herbs, etc., in such proportion as will keep horses in excellent condition and free from worms. Bitter Lick keeps the appetite keen; all horses like it; tones the digestion and prevents colic. It has no cheap filler and takes the place of worm and condition powders, etc., keeps horses healthy for only 1c a week. Ask your dealer or write for booklet. GYENLE, BRASS SEED CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG, MAN. Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Toronto, Ont.

Ltd. A JUVER

and Fillies

before, and are new feed, do our nice, big, stylish. Every stallion and Ottawa one stronger than due. ce trains run

s Imp. best show character fillies. cars every hour.

FILLIES are never was a D. Bell 'Phone

ns ng stallion with a price a foot Pt., Quebec.

ons usual

When in want of a high-class Clydesdale stallion or fillies, Y, Proprietor

& y-ty E.

S a ot

s of the above Montgomery's Stud, Cheshire

Magazine Advance.



**The General says:-**

There are many plausible "tests" of roofing, but there is only one true test—the proof on the roof.

Therefore, roof your buildings—every building on the farm—with

**Certain-teed ROOFING**

—the roofing with a 15-year-service-guarantee. The three biggest roofing mills in the world are behind it, to make that guarantee good.

Your dealer can furnish Certain-teed Roofing in rolls and shingles—made by the General Roofing Mfg. Co., world's largest roofing manufacturers, East St. Louis, Ill., Marseilles, Ill., York, Pa.

We are sole Agents in Ontario for

**Certain-teed**

**RED RING ROOFING**

THE Roofing that is guaranteed for 15 years, and will last longer.

See your dealer—if he does not handle RED RING Certain-teed Roofing, write us for samples and prices.

**The Standard Paper Co., Ltd.**  
109-111 George Street  
TORONTO, ONT.

**Sow SIMMERS**

ESTAB'D 1856

**Used by successful planters**

for over half a century

Our large and beautifully illustrated CATALOGUE FREE

**J. A. SIMMERS, Limited**  
TORONTO, ONT.

**SEEDS**

**FENCE FOR SALE**

2,900 rods 7-bar 44-inch, all No. 9 fence; 9 staves to rod; 40-rod rolls; in lots to suit. Price, 20c. per rod. Also, 1,740 rods 8-bar 51-inch, all No. 9; 8 staves to rod; 40-rod rolls; 23c. per rod, f.o.b. Walkerville. Cash with order. This fence is highest grade and perfect in every particular. It is special only in height. Also have a small amount of 9- and 10-bar.

The Empire Fence Export Company, Limited  
93-B Church St., Walkerville, Ont.

**Aberdeen-Angus** of Show Form and Quality. For this season my offering in young bulls and heifers, are toppers every one. Show-ring form and quality and bred from show-winners. T. B. BROAD-FOOT Farms, Ont. G.T.R. and C.P.R.

**Spruce Lodge** Present offering: A number of good heifers and young cows, with calf at foot, from good milking families. A few ram lambs and a choice lot of shearing ewes, now bred to imp. ram. W. A. Douglas, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ont.

**Gossip.**

If you are thinking of purchasing stock food for either dairy cattle or poultry, look up the advertisement of the Ideal Stock Food in another column of this paper and ascertain the quality, and the guarantees connected with this particular brand. They are guaranteed to carry a high analysis, and to be free from poisonous drugs.

**R. O. P. SHORTHORNS AND JERSEYS**

It will be interesting to many readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to learn that right here in Ontario is a herd of Shorthorn cattle that for milk production will bear a favorable comparison, taking the herd as a whole, with that of any other herd in any country. They are owned by G. A. Jackson, Dounsview P. O., three miles from Weston Station, on his splendid farm, Northlynd. Besides the Shorthorns are a choice herd of Jersey cattle, half a dozen big, quality Clydesdale mares, and a few Standard-bred horses. For years the Shorthorns have been hand milked, and last year eight or ten of them were in the official R. O. P. test, with the following result: Gussie of Northlynd, tracing to Rachel (imp.) 445, is a red ten-year-old. In a little less than ten months she gave 9,054½ lbs. Iola of Northlynd, also tracing to Rachel, is seven years old. In ten months she gave 8,628½ lbs. A three-year-old daughter of hers, Lena of Northlynd, in one year, gave 7,510 lbs., her lowest butter-fat test being 4.1 per cent., and her highest 5.1 per cent. Both the above-mentioned cows had a test of 4 per cent. and over. Jilt of Northlynd, a Cecelia, seven years old, in ten months, gave 6,890 lbs.; test over 4 per cent. Keepsake of Northlynd, another Cecelia, in seven months gave 7,708 lbs. She took sick on the first of January this year and again started in the test, and in one month gave 1,097 lbs., testing 4.2 per cent. Linda of Northlynd, a Cecelia, three years old, in the year, gave 7,582 lbs.; test 4 per cent. Lizzie of Northlynd, a Cecelia, in eleven months gave 5,472 lbs.; average test over 4 per cent., and freshened again in thirteen months. Minnie of Northlynd, a Rachel, three years old, in eleven months gave 7,064 lbs.; test 4 per cent. She also freshened in thirteen months. Mina of Northlynd, another daughter of Iola of Northlynd, as a three-year-old, started in the test the first of January, and in the month gave 1,049 lbs. Several of these are daughters of Gem's Champion 69696, bred at the O. A. C., Guelph. Older ones are daughters of the Maid of Promise-bred bull, Imp. Hector. All the daughters of these two bulls showed extra milking qualities. Three of the daughters of Gem's Champion have already qualified, and several more will qualify this year. Now in service is the Claret-bred bull, St. Clair, a bull of ideal dairy form.

In the Jerseys, the following have qualified for the Record, and several more are running. Inez of Northlynd, three years old, 7,552 lbs.; test 4.86 per cent., and of butter-fat 367 lbs. Iris of Northlynd, three years, 8,158 lbs. milk; 393 lbs. butter-fat; test 4.82 per cent. Kymo of Northlynd, two years, has been running five months, and has given 3,572 lbs. Karnoval of Northlynd, in her three-year-old form, in three months, has given 2,304 lbs., testing 5.03 per cent. At the head of the Jersey herd is the richly-bred bull, Brampton Karnack's Fontaine (imp.), a son of Karnack 2nd, with a record of 10,576 lbs. 13 ounces milk, and 672½ lbs. butter. Right along this winter, without any special feeding, the 23 of the two breeds milking, several of them nearly dry for freshening, are supplying seven gallons of 32 to 34 per cent. cream a day. Any of the cows mentioned that have qualified for the records are for sale. Mr. Jackson will not sell them until they have qualified.

**HE SUITED.**

"Do you want a boy, sir?" asked the applicant.

"Nobody," replied the merchant prince austerely, "wants a boy."

"Do you need a boy, sir?"

"Nobody needs a boy."

"Do you have to have a boy?" said the applicant.

"I fear we do."

"I'm him," said the applicant, removing his jacket. "What do I do first?"



**Wheel Grease**  
FROM HANDS AND ARMS  
Quickly Removed

A brisk rub with a sprinkle of "OLD DUTCH CLEANSER" cleans quickly and thoroughly—leaves the skin soft and smooth.



Don't Be Without It—10¢ LARGE CAN

**SOLD THE FARM**  
Unreserved Auction Sale of  
**FARM STOCK and IMPLEMENTS**

TO BE SOLD ON

**March 17th and 18th, 1914**

The following Stock and Implements to be sold March 17th

**32 HORSES.**—One Imported Clydesdale Stallion, four years old, Barskimming (Imp.) = (14605) = (16469). 6 matched teams imported and home bred. 4 mares in foal, two 2-year-olds and two colts. 15 Hackneys Imp. and home bred. Imp. Hackney Stallion, Warwick Albert, Imp. (14553). 1 extra fine carriage team, four year old, thoroughly broke, single or double, four 3-year-olds, broken to harness and saddle, two 2-year-olds and two colts, three mares in foal.

**HARNESS.**—6 set heavy team harness, 1 set carriage harness, 3 set single harness. English riding saddle, blankets, robes, carriage sleighs, cutter and a full line of farm implements.

The following to be sold on March 18th.

**60 HEAD OF CATTLE.**—Shorthorn and Shorthorn grades. Stock Bull, Robin = 79431 =, 20 cows, some fresh and giving a good flow of milk, some with calves by their side, others in calf, balance ranging in age from one month to twenty months old.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—All sums of \$10 and under cash, over that amount eight months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes, or discount of 5% per annum off for cash on all sums entitled to credit.

Oak Park Farm is situated between Brantford and Paris, and can be reached by the Grand Valley car from either town, which runs every hour by the farm. Sale starts at 10 o'clock. Lunch at noon.

**OAK PARK STOCK FARM CO., LTD.**

COL. WELBY ALMAS, Brantford } Auctioneers.  
MAJ. E. R. ALMAS, Norwich }  
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

**CANADA'S CHAMPION HEREFORDS**

When selecting a herd header or foundation stock, come to the fountain head; for years my herd have proved their title as the champion herd of Canada. I have always both sexes for sale.

L. O. CLIFFORD, OSHAWA, ONT.



**SHORTHORNS**

Scotch, Bates and Booth. Yes, we have them, pure Scotch, pure Booth and Scotch topped Bates, Young bulls of either strain. Heifers from calves up; one particularly good two-year old Booth bull, ideal dairy type.

GEO. E. MORDEN & SON,  
Oakville, Ontario

**SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE**

8 head from 10 to 18 months, bred from cows which are from imported dams and sired by choicely bred bulls, prices are not high as I need the space for stabling cattle. Shropshire and Cotswold ewes bred to imported rams.

BLAIRGOWRIE FARM JOHN MILLER, Jr., ASHBURN, ONT.



**SHORTHORNS**

Our present offering consists of Nonpareil Lord = 87184 = Dam Imp. Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th. 7 young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. 15 cows and heifers of choicest quality and breeding.

A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONTARIO  
Myrtle C.P.R. and G.T.R. Long-distance phone.

**SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES**

5 Bulls of serviceable age, choice quality, some of them herd headers, sired by His Grace (Imp.) = 69740 = and a number of cows and heifers. One stallion rising 3-year-old. A big good quality heifer also four choice fillies, all from imported stock.

A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS :: L. D. Phone :: STRATHROY, ONT.



**Springhurst Shorthorns**

Four of the first-prize Shorthorns at the 1912 Guelph Show, including the champion and grand-champion fat heifer, were all sired by bulls of my breeding. I have now for sale ten young herd headers of this champion-producing quality. HARRY SMITH, HAY P. O., ONT. Exeter Station. Long-distance Telephone.

**MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS** OF RICHEST AND MOST FASHION-ABLE SCOTCH BREEDING, and of high-class type and condition. I can supply young bulls and heifers—Clarets, Roan Ladys, Mildreds, Stamfords, etc. L.-D. Phone F. W. EWING, R. R. NO. 1, ELORA, ONTARIO.



**SHORTHORNS**

of breeding, style and quality. If in want of an extra choice herd header, carrying the best blood of the breed, or a limited number of right nice yearling heifers, write us; we can supply show material of either bulls or females.

GEO. GIER & SON, WALDEMAR, R. R. No. 1, ONT. L.-D. PHONE.

**FREEMAN'S BONE MEAL**

**BEST ON EARTH**

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

Send for Booklet on Fertilizers and Fertilizing with Guaranteed Analysis

The W. A. FREEMAN CO., Ltd  
222 HUNTER ST. E. HAMILTON.

**R.M.S.P.**

**WEST INDIES**

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

— BY —  
TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS FROM  
St. John (N.S.) AND Halifax (N.S.)

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS

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

**SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS, BERKSHIRES**

For sale—A few Shorthorn females, a limited number of young Cotswold ewes and a number of Berkshires about three months.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE  
P. O. and Station Campbellford, Ontario

**SHORTHORNS**

Bulls all sold, choice females for sale. 1 yearling Clyde stallion, 1 weanling Clyde stallion, big, best quality and breeding.

John Clancy, Manager. Cargill Limited, Cargill, Ont., Proprietors.

**GLENGOW SHORTHORNS**

Still have a few choice bull calves, and several real nice heifers of different ages.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont.

**5 SHORTHORN BULLS**

from 9 to 14 months, large growthy fellows; 1 high-class herd header, 9 months, sired by a Duthie bull; a few good young heifers all priced worth the money. STEWART, M. GRAHAM Lindsay Ontario

**Spring Valley Shorthorns**

A few of the best young bull prospects we ever had. They will please you. Will sell females too. Visit the herd; we think we can suit you. Particulars on application

KYLE BROS., R. R. No. 1, Drumbo, Ont. Telephone, Ayr

**Woodholme Shorthorns**

Have a few more Scotch Bulls, of the low set thick kind, breeding unsurpassed, left for sale; among others a 10 month's, out of imp. sire and dam, a herd header of the right kind. Write me your wants

G. M. Forsyth, North Claremont, Ont.

**"OAKLAND" SHORTHORNS**

80 head of good individuals to select from, 26 breeding females, headed by a fine Roan 1st prize, and sweepstakes bull. Just three bulls fit for service, all of high quality, and priced to sell. Dual purpose a specialty.

John Elder & Sons :: Hensall, Ontario

**FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS**—Present offering 5 choice bulls, suitable for high-class herd headers, 8 to 11 months, and females all ages. Present stock bull "Royal Bruce" (imp.) = 55038 = George D. Fletcher, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont. Erin Station, C.P.R. Long Distance Phone

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous

**Purchase of Implements.**  
A sells his stock, implements, and loose effects to B, and later the farm to C. Is the horse fork car a chattel, and can B remove it, or has C a right to claim same as a fixture to which he is entitled through purchase of place?  
Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—B would seem to be entitled to remove the article in question, provided he does so before the date for C's taking possession of the farm, and provided also it is removable without injury to building.

**Ox Killed.**  
Neighbor A came to neighbor B and arranged to put their oxen together and plough turn about. A ploughed three days with six-ox team for himself; then while B was ploughing for himself lightning struck them, killing B and his two oxen and one belonging to A. A admits that there was nothing said about being responsible to each other when they arranged about the work. Now A puts in a claim of \$100 for his ox.

1. Has A a just claim?  
2. Can A obtain the price of his ox by law, under this circumstance?  
Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No.  
2. No.

**A Henhouse.**  
Would like a pen to accommodate about 100 hens. What is the best shape to build, and of what material, and what the probable cost?  
T. H. L.

Ans.—The open-front house should give you good results in your part of the country. For 100 hens, it should be 20 feet by 20 feet. The side directed to the south has posts only three feet high, and a small board is put along the bottom to keep the scratchings in, but the remainder of that face of the building is covered with wire netting. The posts at the back, or north side, are four feet six inches high. The gable end is seven feet high. A door is situated in the east end, and a window in the west. The window should be as large as convenient, perhaps 5 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 2 1/2 inches, and should be on hinges, so it may be opened in the summer-time, that the building may not become too hot. It has been found that fowls remain healthier in a building of this kind, as the ventilation is as near perfect as can be obtained without the presence of draughts. The material will cost you between fifty and sixty dollars.

**Apples -- Basic Slag.**

1. What is the weight of a bushel of apples?  
2. How many bushels of apples are there in a standard barrel of apples?  
3. What are the dimensions of a standard apple barrel; diameter of head, and depth of sides or staves?  
4. Where could a person get sweet-clover seed?  
5. Would basic slag be a good fertilizer to use on an oat crop; where could a person get it, and what quality would you use per acre?  
S. J. H.

Ans.—1. Most evaporators and canneries buy apples at 50 lbs. to the bushel. By measure, they vary considerably in weight. Some varieties are much heavier than others.  
2. The standard apple barrel contains 96 quarts, or 3 bushels.  
3. The minimum size of a standard barrel containing 96 quarts is prescribed in the Inspection and Sale Act as follows: Head diameter, 17 inches; between heads, 26 1/2 inches; middle diameter, 18 1/2 inches; all inside measurements. The barrel in common use in Ontario is made from 30-inch staves. Its average dimensions are as follows: Between heads, 27 1/2 inches; head diameter, 17 inches; middle diameter, 19 1/2 inches.  
4. Correspond with some of the seed firms advertising in our columns.  
5. If your soil is in need of lime or phosphates, basic slag would give good results. Oats are quite heavy feeders of phosphates. From 300 to 500 pounds per acre is a moderate amount to apply. Consult our advertising columns, and get acquainted with the firms handling this fertilizer.

**Make Your Stock and Poultry Pay Better with Royal Purple**

**STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS**

At a cost of less than a cent a day per head of stock, it will increase their value 25 per cent. Permanently cures Colic, Debility, Worms, Bots and Skin Diseases. Tones up run-down animals so that they quickly gain weight and vigor. Increases the yield of milk cows three to five pounds a day, besides enriching the quality of the milk.

ROYAL PURPLE is not a food. It is a conditioner—the best ever so'd. If there was any better we would be making it. It enables your stock to eat the natural food they should eat, and get the most benefit from it. Here is the advice of all thorough veterinary doctors—"Feed your stock on food of your own growing"—not pamper them with soft predigested mash so that after a time they cannot digest good, wholesome feed. Feed the good food grown on your own farm—hay, oats, bran, chop, etc. You know what these things cost you and what they will do.

ROYAL PURPLE is an aid to these natural foods and if you use it as directed, we can guarantee better results than if you feed any of the concoctions offered on the market as "prepared foods."

health stock around his place. Try it on the poorest-conditioned animal you have and we know you'll be surprised at the result of a short treatment. Cattle and hogs fatten up a month earlier than without it, which means you save a month's feed and a month's labor. You can bring six pigs to the pink of condition at the cost of \$1.50. Steers treated in the same way cost no more than \$1.00 each to put in prime state for market. ROYAL PURPLE SPECIFIC fattens and keeps well horses, mares, colts, cows, calves, steers, hogs. Sold in packages, 50c, and air-tight tins, \$1.50.

Try ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC on Your Hens

Do you know that ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC makes hens lay in winter as well as in summer, and keeps them free from disease? It does, and helps them over the moult, fattens and keeps them in vigorous health. A 50c package lasts 25 hens over 70 days. Shouldn't you try it? We have hundreds of recommendations from all parts of the country. If ROYAL PURPLE does not give you better results than anything you ever used, or give you satisfaction, we will refund your money. No matter what your opinion of other preparations, we want you to give ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC a chance to show what it can do for your poultry—and a 50c package will show you some fine results. Sold in 25c and 50c packages and \$1.50 air-tight tins.

Try It On a Poor-Conditioned Animal

If there is a run-down, poorly nourished beast on your farm, see what ROYAL PURPLE SPECIFIC will do for it. A 50-cent package lasts a cow or horse 70 days. The cost is so trifling that no farmer in Canada has any excuse for having out-of-

WE ALSO SELL

Royal Purple Cough Specific for cough and distemper. (Will cure any ordinary cough in four days). 50c, by mail 90c.  
Royal Purple Sweet Liniment for lameness, rheumatism, sprained tendons, etc. 50c, by mail 90c.  
Royal Purple Worm Specific for animals; removes the worms, also their larvae. 25c, by mail 30c.  
Royal Purple Disinfectant, in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 tins.  
Royal Purple Lice Killer for poultry and animals. 25c and 50c, by mail 30c and 60c.  
Royal Purple Gall Cure for scratches, harness scalds, open sores, etc. 25c and 50c, by mail 30c and 60c.  
Royal Purple Roup Specific for roup, pip, diphtheria, typhoid fever, canker, white diarrhoea, swelled head, etc., in poultry. 25c, by mail 30c.

**Free** TO STOCK AND POULTRY RAISERS

We will mail for the asking our new revised 80-page book on common ailments of stock and poultry. Tells how to feed light and heavy horses, colts, mares, cows, calves, steers, hogs; also how to feed and keep poultry so that they lay winter and summer. Cover lithographed in six colors, showing farm utility birds in their natural colors. This is a book that should be in every farmer's possession. IT'S FREE. Write for your copy today.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. London, Canada

**Shorthorns & Clydesdales**

We have seven yearling bulls and seven bull calves from 7 to 12 months. All reds and roans, and of choice breeding. We have some extra good imported mares, for sale also some foals. If interested write for catalogue of their breeding.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Burlington Junction, G. T. R. FREEMAN, ONTARIO Bell 'Phone.

**SHORTHORNS**

"A FLENTY." I have a wide range for selection in Shorthorn bulls and heifers, in pure Scotch or Scotch topped, beef bred and beef type. Dairy bred and dairy type; make a point to visit my herd at Markdale, Ontario.

T. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONTARIO

**100 SHORTHORNS IN OUR HERD 100**

Our 1913 crop of 22 bulls are all sold, we have 20 extra bull calves coming on for the fall trade. For Sale—25 heifers and young cows; these old enough are bred to Right Sort (imp.), or Raphael (imp.), both prize winners at Toronto last fall.

MITCHELL BROS. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction. BURLINGTON, ONT.

**Shorthorns** I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred, and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country, some of them are of the thick, straight, good feeding kind, that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want. I can suit you in quality and in price. Ask for Bull Catalogue.

ROBERT MILLER :: :: STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

**Shorthorn Bulls, Cows & Heifers**

For Sale.—A number of them from imported Sire and Dam and from good milking families. Prices reasonable. Write or call on

H. J. DAVIS :: :: WOODSTOCK, ONT.

**Salem Shorthorns**—As ever in the front rank. Special offering: Ten young bulls, quality and price to suit any buyer.

J. A. WATT, Elora, Ont.

**Glenallan Shorthorns** We have some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or Booth breeding, low thick mellow fellows of high quality also some heifers.

Glenallan Farm, Allandale, Ontario R. MOORE, Manager.



### How Home Mixing Makes European Farmers Prosperous

They buy straight materials and mix them into balanced fertilizers containing two or three times as much

## Nitrate of Soda

as high-priced American complete fertilizers contain. Your fertilizer should contain 4% of active nitrogen. Does it?

On land farmed for centuries, England raises 33 bushels of wheat per acre. We raise but 14. Europe imports 100% active Nitrate of Soda. You use dried blood, tankage only 60% to 70% active and you pay more for it.

"Home Mixing" is a book to help you increase your yields. Send your address to me on a postal card.

**Dr. Wm. S. Myers**  
Director Chilean Nitrate Propaganda  
25 Madison Ave. New York  
No Branch Offices



Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Orb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**

Describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Balance The Ration With "GOOD LUCK"  
**COTTON SEED MEAL**  
41-48% Protein.  
Price \$34.50 per ton, f. o. b. Toronto.  
Send money order or postal note.  
CRAMPSEY & KELLY,  
Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ontario  
"The Home of High Quality Feeds."

## RICE'S SALT

Is made by a clean and pure process. Composed of perfect crystals.

ASK FOR IT.

North American Chemical Co., Ltd.  
Clinton, Ontario

**DON JERSEY HERD** Offers young bulls and heifers for sale; heifers bred to Eminent Royal Fern. D. DUNCAN, DON, ONTARIO  
Phone L.-D. Agincourt. Duncan Stn. C. N. R.

**Dunganon Ayrshires** For high-class Ayrshires, write us or come and see them. We can set matured cows, heifers, heifer calves, all bull calves are sold. Prices right. L. - D. Phone. W. H. FURBER, COBURG, ONT.

**High-class Ayrshires**—If you are wanting a richly bred young bull out of a 50-lbs.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.

D. A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Quebec  
**City View Herd of R.O.P. Ayrshires** When you want a choicely bred bull calf, write us. Nothing servicable on hand. Can spare a couple of young heifers.  
James Begg & Son, R.R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Laws re Farm and Ditches.

1. A sold his farm to B, giving possession in the spring. Nothing was said about straw or manure. Has A any legal right to remove the straw and manure off the farm?

2. A running stream goes through a man's farm. Has the Engineer power to force the tiling of the stream against the owner's will?

If so, and the tile constantly chokes with quicksand, is the owner obliged to keep it cleaned out at his own expense?

A. M.

Ans.—1. Unless mentioned in the agreement, A may sell straw prior to delivering up possession of the farm, but cannot sell the manure.

2. The Engineer has power to use his own judgment in matters of this kind, but the injured party has right of appeal, regarding which see clause 22 of the Ditches and Water Courses Act.

3. If constructed under the Ditches and Water Courses Act, the awards cover the maintenance of said ditch, but the party to the award may appeal after the expiration of one year after the construction is complete. See clauses 34-36 of the aforementioned act.

#### Hog Cholera -- Hog Pasture.

1. What kind of wheat would I sow in the spring for poultry food, as I did not get possession of farm till too late to sow fall wheat?

2. What kind of pasture would be best for hogs to be sown in an orchard to be ploughed this spring?

3. Is there a hog-cholera serum manufactured in Canada, or supplied by the Government?

4. Symptoms of hog cholera.

5. Is it advisable to re-seed with alfalfa a piece that was ploughed last fall after being seeded about twenty years?

6. Does a wood silo keep the silage better than a cement silo?

7. What to do for a cow in case of an attack of acute indigestion.

J. M.

Ans.—1. If your land is strong, goose wheat will give you good results. Some buckwheat will also work into the ration advantageously.

2. We know of no better pasturage under these circumstances than that supplied by rape. Sow 4 to 5 lbs. broadcast, or 1½ to 2 lbs. in drills. A little manure will enhance the value of the pasturage.

3. Write the Veterinary Director General, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

4. Refer to the Stock Department of this issue.

5. If the land is well prepared, there is no doubt but what you will get a good stand of alfalfa on this old sod, but it is not advisable from another standpoint. You probably have no other place on the farm that would give you as good corn or potatoes or grain as this particular piece of alfalfa sod. It should be strong enough to give you two good hoed crops before seeding down again.

6. There is considerable controversy connected with this particular question. Farmers who have stave silos claim they are superior to cement, while those who have cement silos say they are superior to stave silos, and those who have both say there is no difference. There is no doubt but what cement silos will absorb some moisture from the contents after it is first put in, but if the walls of the silos are sprayed prior to filling, this disadvantage can be obviated to a certain extent. There is a little difference in freezing as well, but either silo, properly constructed, will turn out good silage. We do not consider that the quality of the silage resulting should influence one very much one way or the other what kind of a silo he should put up.

7. Purge with 1½ pounds Epsom salts, with 1 ounce ground ginger dissolved in half a gallon of cold water, and follow this by giving a teacupful of linseed boiled into a pulp with two gallons of water, and while hot pour into half a pail of bran and make a mash of it. Give a mash of this kind once a day, and continue it for a few weeks; also give one ounce tincture of ginger, one ounce tincture of gentian, and one ounce tincture of iron in a pint of water twice daily.



### Making Two Blades Grow Where Only One Grew Before.

PROGRESSIVE farmers to-day recognize the fact that they cannot continually crop their lands, drawing on the plant foods in the soil—without putting something back—and realize that the intensive cultivation of a small area is more profitable than the unskilled farming of a large one.

The judicious use of the proper fertilizer on your land will increase your profits from 20 to 200 per cent.

## GUNNS SHUR-CROP FERTILIZERS

—are particularly compounded for use on Canadian soil. Properly and consistently applied they are not an expenditure, but an investment which will yield constantly increasing returns in larger crops. Forty years' experience and reputation back them up.

For booklets and price list write

**GUNNS LIMITED,**

**WEST TORONTO**

## THE HOLSTEIN SALE OF THE SEASON

Third Annual Sale of the Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club, will be held in the City of Woodstock, on

Wednesday, March 25th, 1914

80 Head of Choice Holsteins will be sold subject to inspection. All cattle are being inspected before being entered to catalogue. Every buyer will have until removal or up to Ten O'clock on the day after the sale to examine his cattle, and if they are not as represented your money will be refunded. No old worn-out cows, no three teasers, no slack quarters no scrub bulls, nothing but the best. They are consigned by some of the most noted breeders of the age, and the best lot ever offered at Public Auction.

Sale at One O'clock in a well-seated building.

Catalogues on application.

**W. E. THOMSON**

Secretary,

R.R. No. 7, Woodstock, Ont.

**COL. D. L. PERRY**

Auctioneer,

Columbus, Ohio.

## Brampton Jerseys

We are doing the largest business we ever did, chiefly with our old customers. Young bulls and heifers from sires with tested daughters. Several imported cows and bulls for sale. Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd **B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.**

## BEAVER CREEK HOLSTEINS AND PERCHERONS

When wanting some right nice Holsteins of any age, workers and bred from workers, also young bulls, write me. One four-year-old and one yearling. Percheron stallions for sale; also Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets.

A. MITTFELDLT, Elcho P. O. Smithville Station.

## Ayrshires & Yorkshires

—Bulls for service of different ages; females all ages. Calves of both sexes. All bred for production and type. A few pigs of either sex ready to ship.

**ALEX HUME & COMPANY,**

**CAMPBELLFORD, R. R. No. 3.**

## P. D. McARTHUR'S AYRSHIRES

In official record, high testing Ayrshires, that have won scores of prizes, I can surely supply your wants, over 50 to select from. Young bulls of superb breeding on record producing lines. Also the 3-year-old stock bull, Imp. Whitehall Freetrader.

P. D. McARTHUR :: :: :: NORTH GEORGETOWN, ONT.

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

**BULL CALF** for sale. His dam's record 24.12 butter. Write for pedigree chart. Our price is very reasonable. **D. B. TRACY, COBURG, ONTARIO**

## HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Male or female. Herd sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, son of King of the Pontiacs. A few choice females bred to above sire.

**F. HAMILTON :: "Hamilton Farms" :: St. Catharines, Ont.**

**HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION—MONDAY, MARCH 16th, 1914**  
The property of John C. Freel, Thamesford, R.R. No. 3. This offering consists of 12 Young Cows, all heavy producers, bred and raised by the proprietor, and sired by the best of pure-bred bulls. Also one four-year-old Carriage Gelding. Some of the Cows, fresh; the remainder, forward springers. Sale at 1 o'clock, at lot 3, concession 10, East Nissouri. (¾ mile North-east of Thamesford Station)



### IDEAL STOCK FOOD

will surely give you good results. We guarantee them or refund your money. You can raise young calves on IDEAL FOOD without milk, by using our Food you will surely make money. Try it on any animal. We appeal to dairymen to use IDEAL FOOD, and see how your milk production increases in every way. We hold the highest analysis of any food made, and for its purity we challenge a test with any other food or so-called medicine concoctions. We are satisfied after you use IDEAL FOOD you will use no other.

### IDEAL POULTRY FOOD

will keep your fowls healthy, it does not have to take a back seat for egg production. Our foods are guaranteed free from poisonous drugs. Ponder this fact, then you will realize its meaning. Manufactured at

92 JOHN STREET S.  
HAMILTON - ONTARIO

### Calves Without Milk

#### BLAUFHORD'S CALF MEAL

The Complete Milk Substitute

The result of over 100 years' experience with calf-meals. The only Calf Meal made in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. As rich as new milk at less than half the cost. Makes rapid growth. Stops scouring. Three calves can be raised on it at the cost of one. Get Bulletin, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk" by sending a postcard to



Steele, Briggs  
Seed  
Co.,  
Toronto  
Ontario

### Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
Cattle.....	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle.....	60c.	1.50
Sheep or Hog.....	40c.	1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbours to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample mailed free.  
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ontario

### HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Applications for registry, transfer and membership as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW should be sent to the secretary of the Association.  
W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

### Maple Grove Holsteins

Present offering: a few bulls fit for service, sired by the great King Lyons Hengerveld, who is beyond doubt the richest butter and milk bred bull of the breed in Canada. These bulls are out of high testing R.O.M. cows and heifers, and individually are unsurpassed. Also a few heifers just freshened. If you want the best write me for prices and particulars.  
H. BOLLERT, R.R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

### Woodbine Holsteins

Young bulls and bull calves, sired by Duke Beauty Fletch; sire's dam's record 32.52 lbs. butter, and two grand-dams are each 30-lb. cows, with 30-lb. daughter, with 30-lb. granddaughter. Three generations of 30-lb. cows. If you want a bull that will prove his value as a sire, write  
A. KENNEDY & SONS, R.R. No. 2, Paris, Ont.  
Stations: Ayr, C. P. R.; Paris, G. T. R.

### REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Orders booked for bull calves from well bred dams with good A. R. O. backing. No females for sale at present.  
Wm. A. Rife, Hespeler, Ontario

### The Maples Holstein Herd

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves born after Sept. 1st, 1913. All sired by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde and from Record of Merit dams. Prices reasonable.  
WALBURN RIVERS, Ingersoll, Ontario

### GLENWOOD STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

3 yearling bulls for sale, out of big milking strains; at low figure at quick sale. Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth, Ont. Campbellford Station.

### Gossip.

#### BALES BROS. BIG HOLSTEIN SALE.

At the big dispersion sale of Bales Bros., Lansing, Ont., north of Toronto, on Yonge street, on Tuesday, March 24th, the 65 head of richly-bred Holsteins to be sold will make one of the choicest offerings of the year. Individually, they are of excellent merit, with much high-class show quality, while many of them hold R. O. M. and R. O. P. records. Eleven of the offering are bulls, from calves up to eighteen months of age; five are three-year-old heifers; nine are two-year-old heifers, and nineteen of the heifers are between one and two years of age. Sixteen heifers, from calves up to two years of age, are daughters of the great bull, Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, whose great breeding was touched on in last week's issue, and ten of the young bulls are also got by him. This is breeding that cost the owners a lot of money, and it is a kind of breeding that the opportunity to purchase by auction occurs but once in a lifetime, especially when for dams they have two two-year-old heifers with R. O. P. records of 13,000 lbs. at first calving, as several of them have, and mature cows up to as great a producing degree according to age. Seldom indeed in this country has there been offered the public at auction prices the great black-and-white Holsteins possessing the triple qualifications of big production, showing form and quality, and carrying the richest producing blood of the breed in the United States as this sale will offer. For full particulars, write for catalogue to J. C. Bales, Lansing P. O., Ont.

#### HARRY SMITH'S SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES.

Year after year, on visiting the noted Shorthorn herd of Harry Smith, of Hay, Ont., we are accustomed to see much of the cream of the Shorthorn progeny of the year, for as a herd that annually produces a number of strictly high-class show animals that go out and win at the big shows, this herd is almost in a class by themselves, for, contrary to the usual custom among exhibitors, every animal shown representing this herd was bred there, and just now the herd is graced with the strongest and most uniform bunch of heifers we ever remember seeing in any one man's herd at any one time. Fifteen of them are from nine months to two years of age, Lancasters, Diamonds, Vanitys, and Nonpareils, sired by Mutineer, the junior champion at Toronto, and champion at Calgary and Edmonton; the noted sire of prizewinners, Masterpiece; the London champion, Ben Wyvis; the great sire Royal Commodore, and the present wonderfully-fleshed stock bull, Blarneystone, a son of Mutineer, and out of Imp. Butterfly 32nd. Among these heifers are a number fit to enter any show-ring—probably the highest-class lot of heifers for sale to-day in Canada. There is only one bull left. He is a red two-year-old, by Mutineer, and out of Vanity 14th, by the great sire, Gold Drop. He is the last chance for breeders this year of getting a stock bull of that great tribe that has produced so many winners. Mr. Smith is also offering a grand pair of Clydesdale mares, rising three and four years of age, both out of Imp. Black Pride, the one sired by Imp. King Thomas, the other by Imp. Prince Romeo. They are an exceptionally choice pair of mares.

Dr. Hyslop, the genial captain of the Ealing Golf Club, tells a good story concerning the encouragement of thrift. A certain clergyman gave a shilling apiece to two caddies. A week or so later he met one of them, and asked him how he had spent his shilling. "I didna spend it at a," replied Geordie. "I kept it, and noo I hae twa." "Well done, Geordie!" said the clergyman. "Here's another sixpence as a reward for thrift." Later on he met the other caddie, and questioned him as to his shilling. "Och!" said the caddie, "I lost it, sir." "Lost it!" said the clergyman. "How was that?" "Och!" said the caddie, as he turned on his heel. "I tossed it wi' Geordie."

Feed Your Stock on

## PURE CANE MOLASSES

EXPERIENCED stock feeders know the value of Cane Molasses in toning up the stock and finishing fattening animals. It is extremely palatable and much relished by cattle, pigs and horses. By its sweet taste, great palatability and high nutrient content, it is very valuable to mix with other feeds, especially at this season, when the last stages of finishing fattening animals have been reached and when other feed may be growing scarce. Put up in barrels containing about six hundred pounds, also half barrels.

Dominion Sugar Company, Limited  
Wallaceburg, Ontario

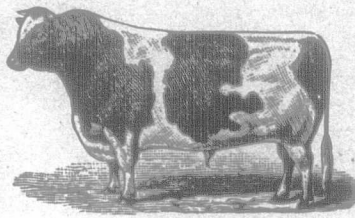
## Complete Dispersion of 65 Holsteins

BALES BROS., OF LANSING P. O., ONTARIO

Having sold their farm on Yonge Street, will, without reserve, on

Tuesday, March 24th, 1914

Sell by auction their entire herd of 65 head of richly-bred, high-producing and showy-quality Holsteins. 54 head of females. 11 bulls. 16 of the heifers, from calves up to two years of age, are daughters of the famous and intensive bred bull, Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, whose five nearest dams have records averaging 27.51 lbs.; his dam and sire's dam over 30 lbs. for 7 days, 126.52 lbs. for 30 days, and an average butter-fat test 3.98%. He a son of the greatest producing sire of the breed, King Segis. The females of breeding age will all be in calf to this bull. The bulls range in age up to 2 years. R. O. P. records: 13,539 lbs. in 10 months; 13,000 lbs. for 2-year-olds; an average for the mature cows on ordinary feed of 60 lbs. per day. A big, high-class lot of cattle in prime condition. Terms: Cash, or 8 months' with 6%. For catalogue write:



J. H. PRENTICE,  
Auctioneer.

Stop 33, on the Metropolitan Electric Road, is at the gate.

J. C. BALES,  
LANSING P. O., ONT.

SALE AT 12.30 SHARP.

## Fairview Farms Herd

Offers for sale: A son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th out of a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke with a record of 27.72 lbs. in 7 days, averaging 4 1/4 % fat. Grand dam has a record of 29 lbs. Calf is nearly ready for service. Write me for description and breeding.

E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, N. Y. (near Prescott, Ont.)

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Senior herd bull—Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, a son of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and Grace Fayne 2nd. Junior herd bull—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Mona Pauline De Kol. Third bull—King Canary Segis, whose sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac, and whose dam is 27-lb. three-year-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow. Write for further information to

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The only two world record Holsteins in Canada are owned by us. There are only three cows in the World that have made over thirty pounds butter, three years in succession, one of them is owned by us. The only bull in Ontario, whose dam has given 116 lbs. milk a day, and made 34.60 lbs. butter, in seven days, is owned by us. We have young bulls and females for sale, bred on same lines as our Champions.

D. C. Flatt & Son Long Distance Phone R.R. No. 2, Hamilton

## Riverside Holsteins

Herd head by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, whose near dams and sisters, 12 in all, average 33.77 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sister, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, has a record of 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's records when made. We are offering several females bred to this bull, also a few bull calves.

J. W. RICHARDSON  
R. R. No. 2, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO



HOLSTEINS—I can supply a limited number of high producing and highly-bred bulls, bred on both sides from high official backing. Let me know your wants.

W. E. THOMPSON, R.R. No. 7, Woodstock, Ont. L-D. Phone.

## Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

### FREE HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE

French and English.  
A book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game Laws revised to date—tells you how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the Raw Fur Industry, also our "Up-to-the-minute" fur quotations, sent ABSOLUTELY FREE for the asking. Write to-day—address JOHN HALLAM, Limited  
Mail Dept. 306  
111 Front St. East, TORONTO

## RAW FURS

Our specialty is CANADIAN RAW FURS. Write for our free price list. We pay all mail and express charges. Remit same day as goods received. Hold shipments separate when requested. Prepay charges for returning furs if valuation is not satisfactory. We do not buy from dealers, but from trappers only.

**HALLAM FUR CO., Toronto Ontario**  
N. Hallam, Manager, 4 years with John Hallam; E. J. Hagen, Treas., 11 years with John Hallam; J. L. Jewell, Buyer, 3 years with John Hallam; G. Hagen, Secy., 7 years with John Hallam.

### Alloway Lodge Stock Farm Aberdeen Angus Cattle Southdown Sheep Collie Dogs

A few heifers and young cows in calf to the Chicago winning herd bull, for sale as well as some very strong young bulls. Four very promising puppies from imported stock are also offered.

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont., Near London

### CLOSING-OUT SALE 40 SHROPSHIRE

breeding ewes, \$15.00 each; bred to a choice ram. Also 10 ewe lambs at \$10.00.

W. H. BEATTIE,  
WILTON GROVE, ONTARIO

**Oxford Down Sheep** Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, "Bueno Vista Farm", Harriston, Ontario

**Maple Grove YORKSHIRES--200 head**  
Are as good as the best, because they combine the bloods of the following noted sires:—M. G. Champion 20102, Champion boar at Toronto, 1906; S. H. Jack, Imp. 28515, Champion boar at Toronto, 1908, 1909, 1910; and S. H. Romeo 27th, 24653, certainly the best sire we ever owned, and a grand large individual.

Our Brood sows, in view of the above, could not but be of a very high class, combining great size, true type, and easy-feeding qualities.  
Our present offering—25 sows, bred and ready to breed—a grand lot. Sows and boars, from six weeks old, up to six months. Write us or come and see for yourself. All stock shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. S. McDIARMID, FINGAL P.O., ONT.  
Shedden Station. L.D. Phone via St. Thomas

**HAMPSHIRE SWINE**  
Both sexes and all ages, from imported stock. Prices reasonable.  
C. A. FOWELL - ARVA, ONTARIO  
Four miles north of London.

**Tamworths**—Sows bred for spring farrow, \$50 each; Boars \$15 to \$30 Registered. Write for particulars,  
JOHN W. TODD,  
R. R. No. 1, CORINTH, ONTARIO

**Cloverdale Large English Berkshires**  
No matter what your needs in Berkshires may be see Lang the live Berkshire man. He is always prepared to furnish anything in Berkshires. Write or come and inspect.  
C. J. LANG,  
Hampton, Ont., Durham Co.

**PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES**  
Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs akin to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed Satisfaction.  
Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

**HILTON STOCK FARM**  
We are sold out of Tamworths, also females in Holsteins, but still have some choice bulls for sale, from two to six months, officially backed and right good ones. E. O. Morrow & Son, Hilton, Ont.  
Brighton Station. Phone.

### Gossip.

JAS. BEGG'S AYRSHIRES.

The high standard maintained in the R. O. P. Ayrshire herd of James Begg, of St. Thomas, Ont., for many years, is the result of systematic testing on a business basis and the retention of the best in individual merit and production, and his herd of to-day is an extra nicely balanced one, and all are in the official records. One or two of them only have we space to mention. White-Legged Kirtsy is a beautiful cow of ideal type. As a three-year-old she made a record of 9,500 lbs. Lady Betty 1st, another cow of superior type and quality, gave 7,580 lbs. as a two-year-old, and is now giving from 45 to 50 lbs. a day. Lady Betty 2nd is a daughter of hers, and as a two-year-old gave 9,760 lbs., testing 4.62 per cent. Ethel Belle, at three years of age, gave 9,258 lbs.; butter-fat test, 4.15 per cent. The several others are equally as good, both in production and butter-fat test. For three years, at the head of the herd has been the great bull, Bonnie's Messenger, with fourteen daughters in the official records. His sire, Ivanhoe of Springhill, stands in bold relief as the champion Ayrshire sire of Canada. This, with both the dam and grandam of Bonnie's Messenger in the official records, make him one of the best bred bulls of the breed in Canada. He will be for sale soon. His daughters are now being bred to Senator, dam's record 6,045 lbs. in less than 10 months; grandam's record, 13,158 lbs.; sire's dam's record, 9,032 lbs. For sale are two three-months-old bulls, one out of White-Legged Kirtsy, the other out of Lady Betty 1st, and both by the stock bull; also a few heifers.

THE CARGILL SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES.

The big demand for Shorthorn cattle that has existed for the last year or two, and is still increasing, is very much in evidence in the greatly depleted numbers of the various herds visited by the outside representative of this paper, and in few of them to a greater extent than in the large and strictly high-class herd of H. Cargill & Son. For many years this herd averaged along about two hundred head, but so great has been the demand for breeding stock of late months that only about seventy-five are left, and these principally the imported breeding cows and their daughters. In the matter of superior individual excellence, it is doubtful if ever before was the herd headed by so choice a pair of bulls as now. Best Hero, a roan two-year-old son of Imp. Proud Hero, is an exceptionally well-fleshed bull, out of Bessie C. 2nd, by Imp. Diamond Rex. He shows his great breeding, and is proving his ability to transmit his thick, fleshy type, to his offspring. The other is the white four-year-old, Diamond Boy, one of the thickest and best-balanced bulls of the day in this country, sired by Diamond Crown, a son of the \$5,000 bull, Bapton Diamond (imp.), dam Flower Girl 12th (imp.), by Mystic Archer. In young bulls there are only two left, about eight months of age each, both reds; the one a Clara and the other a Golden Hope. They are both sired by Best Hero, and both resemble him in their thick, even fleshing. Seldom have we seen two better young bulls in the herd. In heifers, for sale, there are only three left, yearlings, but cows in calf can be spared.

In Clydesdales, for sale, are two young stallions, full brothers, one a yearling, the other rising a year, both out of the big, good mare, Imp. Flower, and both sired by Imp. Matchless. It is seldom, indeed, we come across a pair of colts of so high a standard of merit as these two, exceptionally large, their underpinning is as near faultless as possible. Parties wanting a young stallion for show purposes, or for service, would do well to see this pair.

A well-known judge, when he first went to the Bar, was a blundering speaker. On one occasion, when he was engaged in a case concerning a lot of pigs, he said: "Gentleman of the jury, there were some twenty-four pigs in that drove—just twenty-four, gentlemen—exactly twice as many as there are in that jury-box!"



## The Best Roofing

FARMERS who have used GALT STEEL SHINGLES will testify that every claim we make is the plain unvarnished truth.

GALT STEEL SHINGLES have special advantages over any other metal shingle made, owing to their exclusive patented features. The material used is the finest British galvanized steel. The side lock is very secure and rigid. GALT STEEL SHINGLES are fitted with nailing flanges at side and top. No other steel shingle can be nailed at more than one place without nailing through the locks.

Write for literature and roofing information which will save you money and put you on the right track. Simply write the one word "Roofing" on a post-card, together with your name and address.

**THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited**  
150 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario  
Cor. Richard and Pine Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

"The Finest in the Land"

## SEEDS

Send for Catalogue

Headquarters for Northern Grown Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds, Plants and Bulbs

WM. RENNIE CO., Limited Cor. Adelaide and Jarvis Sts., TORONTO  
Also at MONTREAL, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER

We are paying high prices for

# RATS SKUNK AND WEASEL

Ship now to get best results.

**E. T. CARTER & CO.**  
84 Front Street East  
TORONTO  
CANADA

### Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires

This fall I have the best lot of lambs I ever bred. I have plenty of show material, bred from the best stock procurable in England. Order early if you want the best. Ram lambs, shearings and ewe lambs. Yorkshires of all ages.

J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P.O., Ont.

Bradford or Beeton stations

Long-distance phone

Special Offering of **SHROPSHIRE EWES**—40 imported shearing ewes and 40 home-bred shearing and two shear ewes. These ewes have been bred to choice imp. rams. One crop of lambs should nearly pay for them at prices asked. Also some good ewe lambs at a low price.  
JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.  
Claremont Stn. C.P.R., 3 miles. Pickering Stn. G.T.R. 7 miles.

**BERKSHIRES**  
the best strains of the breed,

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys the both sexes any age. Adam, Thompson, Shakespeare, P. O. and Stn.

**Gramadyne Yorkshires & Tamworths** Gramadyne Stock Farm Co., 656 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, can supply Yorkshires and Tamworths, either sex, any age, bred from prize-winners, none better. Long Distance Phone, 3874 Ottawa.


**Prize Chester White Swine**—High-class in type and quality, bred from winners and champions. Young stock both sexes, any age, reasonable prices.  
W. E. Wright & Son, Gleanworth P. O., Ont.

**Large White Yorkshires**  
at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, best British herds. Write or call H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.  
Long-distance phone

Have a choice lot of sows in pig Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin to imported stock from the high-producing dams.  
C. P. R. and G. T. R.

**Hampshire Swine**  
I have a choice lot of Hampshire belted hogs for sale. Will be pleased to hear from you, and give you description and prices.  
J. H. Rutherford, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

**Duroc Jersey Swine**—Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow, a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams.  
Mac Campbell & Son, Northwood, Ont.



# MONEY IN POTATOES!

Yes, plenty of it, if you grow them right. To grow them **Right** you need the right machinery—it will save labor and give you a bigger crop—**More Profits.**

## O. K. CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY

is just right for every purpose. Planting potatoes is as easy as raking hay—when you use an O.K. Canadian Potato Planter. And at every stage of the work there's an O.K. Canadian machine that's just as big a help—Cultivators, Hillers, Sprayers, Diggers, Seed Cutters—each one the very best of its class. Designed on the correct principles and made from the highest class materials, by the most skillful workmen. They are machines that will be good for many, many years' service, and save their cost to you time and again in bigger profits and less work.

We have an interesting booklet, "Money in Potatoes," which contains pretty nearly everything the farmer needs to know about their cultivation. We know that you will be interested in it. Write for it to-day, it is absolutely free, to the

### CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO. LIMITED

DEPT. C  
GALT - ONTARIO



### The Best Built Roller

is the "Bissell," with Drums of heavy steel plate, hard in temper, riveted up close, having pressed steel heads.

With **AXLES** of 2 inch solid steel revolving on cold Rolled Roller Bearings.

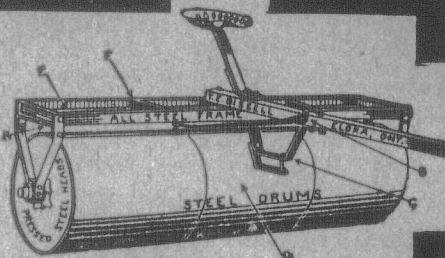
With the **MALLEABLE CAGE** in one piece, holding the Roller Bearings in line on the axle.

With **DRAW BRACKET** under the Pole, making the Draught down low.

With the **FRAME** all of steel and the improved steel plate bottom.

You may be told that other Rollers are like the Bissell—but there is only one original Bissell Roller and to save our customers disappointment, we put our name on every Roller we build. Look for the name "Bissell" and write our Dept. W for catalogue.

Several styles and a variety of widths to choose from, 6 ft. up to 12 ft. Grass Seeder Attachment also furnished if required.



**T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.**

John Deere Plow Company Limited, 77 Jarvis Street, Toronto;  
Selling Agents for Ontario and Quebec.

### GOOD JOBS

YOU can become a competent chauffeur in a very short time by taking our thorough and complete Auto Course. Our instructors are specialists in their line and our equipment is most complete. Illustrated booklet will be sent free on request.

**Y.M.C.A. AUTO SCHOOL**  
281 Broadview Ave.  
Toronto, Ont.



### RUN IT YOURSELF

You can quickly learn to run steam engines by studying Young Engineer's Guide. Save the expense of hiring an engineer. Book recently revised to 254 pages. Illustrated. Endorsed by engine manufacturers and leading engineers everywhere. Price postpaid \$1.00.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.  
**FREE**—Our large catalogue "Engineer's Bargains"

### SEED CORN

that will GROW. I have 300 bus. Wis. No. 1 White Corn and 100 bus. of White Cap Yellow Dent that was picked for seed. Picked from standing stalk after being fully matured and placed on drying racks. Never piled up, and thoroughly dried before cold weather. This corn is an early variety and especially good for silo and fodder. Will shuck in crate or shelled. If shelled will be tipped and graded. Will ship on approval. Address

**ROY POTTER FARM,**  
Essex Ont.  
Roy Potter, Manager

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

### HOME-MIX YOUR FERTILIZER

**BETTER FERTILIZER--LESS MONEY--NO USELESS FILLER**  
If you can mix Cement you can mix Fertilizer

1100 Bushels Potatoes per acre yearly, Guernsey, Channel Islands  
800 Bushels, C. Fred. Fawcett, Upper Sackville, 1913  
350 Bushels, State Farm, Massachusetts, 1913

ON HOME-MIXED FERTILIZER

Write for **FREE** Booklets, Formulas, Full Directions

NITRATE OF SODA, POTASH SALTS, ACID PHOSPHATES,  
BASIC SLAG, ANIMAL AMMONIATES

**NITRATE AGENCIES CO.,** BAY AND RICHMOND STS.,  
TORONTO, CANADA

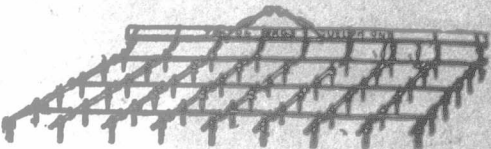
### A HARROW BARGAIN

That Will Pay You to Know More About

### TOLTON'S

High-grade Steel Harrows

Section and Flexible All-Steel Harrows with an unequalled record. Pre-eminently the most efficient, strongest and longest-wearing Harrows ever manufactured, is our unprecedented guarantee.



Send to-day for descriptive circular, furnishing the facts. Address: Dept. F.

**TOLTON BROS., LIMITED :: GUELPH, ONTARIO**

### CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

TO  
**MANITOBA, ALBERTA SASKATCHEWAN**

Each Tuesday March 3 to October 27, Inclusive.  
Winnipeg and Return - \$35.00  
Edmonton and Return - 43.00

From Toronto, and Stations West and North of Toronto. Proportionate fares from Stations East of Toronto. Return Limit two months.

**REDUCED SETTLERS' FARES (ONE-WAY SECOND CLASS) EACH TUESDAY, MARCH AND APRIL**

Settlers travelling with live stock and effects use **SETTLERS' SPECIAL TRAIN** which leaves West Toronto each Tuesday during **MARCH** and **APRIL** after arrival regular 10.30 p.m. train from Toronto Union Station.

Settlers and families without live stock should use **REGULAR TRAINS**, leaving Toronto 10.20 p.m. **DAILY**. Through Colonist and Tourist Sleepers.

Through trains Toronto to Winnipeg and West. **COLONIST CARS ON ALL TRAINS.** No charge for Berths. Particulars from Canadian Pacific Agents or write M. G. Murphy, D.F.A., Toronto.

### Cunard Line CANADIAN SERVICE Immigration Department

**FARM HELP SUPPLIED**  
No Charge Made

Write immediately, stating whether married couples, families or single persons wanted; also if experienced, partly experienced, or inexperienced help required.

State wages and conditions. Requisition forms supplied upon application. Utmost care given to selection. Apply

**Cunard Steamship Co., Limited**  
114 King Street West, TORONTO

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

### Homeseekers' Excursions

TO  
**Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan**

Each Tuesday, March 3rd to October 27th Inclusive. Via Chicago, St. Paul or Duluth.

Winnipeg and Return - \$35.00  
Edmonton and Return - \$43.00

From Toronto and stations north and west of Toronto. Proportionate low fares from stations east of Toronto. Return limit two months.

Full particulars at Grand Trunk Ticket Offices, or write C. E. HORNING, D. P. A., Toronto, Ont.



### MAIL CONTRACT

**SEALED TENDERS** addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on Friday, the 3rd day of April, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over Dorchester Station (East) Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's Pleasure, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Dorchester Station, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at London, Post Office Department, G. C. ANDERSON, Mail Service Branch, Superintendent Ottawa, 21st February, 1914.

**Strawberries and Raspberries** reach their best development here on the Lake Erie. Our Free Catalog describes 85 leading kinds, with cultural directions, etc. Write for it.

**THE LAKE VIEW FRUIT FARM**  
H. L. Macdonnell & Son, Grovesend, Ont.



## Order Your Next Fence Direct From PAGE—Get the Best Fence for the Least Money—Freight Prepaid

BY SENDING your wire fence orders to PAGE you get the pioneer wire fence in Canada, direct from its makers, at the lowest prices ever named on GOOD Wire Fence.

You get it shipped direct from the big PAGE warehouse near you, freight prepaid on 20 rods, 200 pounds, or over. If your neighbors help you to make up a carlot order, you get an extra discount of 1c. per rod. PAGE FENCE is the finest farm fence made. Here's why it will pay you to send your order to PAGE to-day.

### PAGE FENCE Lasts a Lifetime

PAGE FENCE will outwear several common fences. It's made from the biggest and best wire ever put into fences. Every wire is woven under uniform tension. Uprights are all the same distance apart. The PAGE Knots are slip-proof. The PAGE Galvanizing won't crack nor peel. PAGE FENCE stretches evenly, needs the fewest posts, never sags nor rusts. Years after ordinary fences are ruined, PAGE FENCE shows little sign of wear.

### You Take no Chances with the PAGE Guarantee

PAGE FENCE in itself is a guarantee of perfect satisfaction. But we go still farther. With every roll we give you an absolute guarantee in writing. If PAGE FENCE proves defective in any respect, return it and get your money back. No matter what your experience has been in buying by mail, here's one place where you simply cannot lose.

### You Can Get PAGE FENCE When You Want It

Near you is a big PAGE warehouse, fully stocked. They'll ship your fence the day they get your order. You lose no time in your busy season, waiting for fence from a factory thousands of miles away. PAGE FENCE gets to your railroad station without delay. You get your fence when you want it. You get it up on time. And it's up to stay for a lifetime, if you want it up.

#### Write To-day for This Free Catalogue

104 pages of things you need on the farm. Low cash prices, clear pictures, full descriptions and directions for ordering. Send for a copy to-day. It's FREE.

STYLE				Page Heavy Fence			PRICES		
No. of bars.	Height in inches	Uprights in inches apart	Spacing of Horizontals in Inches.			Old Ont. per rod	New Ont. and Quebec	Maritime Prov.	
<b>Page Heavy Fence</b>									
No. 9 Page Wire Throughout in 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls, Freight Paid									
Spacing of Horizontals in Inches.									
4	30	22	10,	10,	10,	10	\$0.16	\$0.18	\$0.19
6	37	22	8,	9,	10,	10	.18	.20	.21
6	40	22	6½,	7,	8½,	9	.21	.23	.24
7	40	22	5,	5½,	7,	7, 7½, 8	.23	.25	.26
7	48	22	5,	6½,	7½,	9, 10, 10	.23	.25	.26
8	42	22	6,	6,	6,	6, 6, 6	.26	.28	.29
8	42	16 ½	6,	6,	6,	6, 6, 6	.28	.30	.31
8	47	22	4,	5,	5½,	7, 8½, 9	.26	.28	.29
8	47	16 ½	4,	5,	5½,	7, 8½, 9	.29		
9	48	22	6,	6,	6,	6, 6, 6	.29	.31	.32
9	48	16 ½	6,	6,	6,	6, 6, 6	.31	.33	
9	51	22	4,	4,	5,	5½, 7, 8½, 9	.29	.31	
9	51	16 ½	4,	4,	5,	5½, 7, 8½, 9	.31		
10	48	22	3,	3,	3,	4, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.31	.33	
10	48	16 ½	3,	3,	3,	4, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.33		
10	51	16 ½	3,	3,	3,	4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9	.33		
10	51	22	3,	3,	3,	4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9	.31	.33	
11	55	16 ½	3,	3,	3,	3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.36		
<b>Medium Weight Fence</b>									
(Maritime Province prices of Medium Weight, also Special Poultry Fences, including painting.)									
No. 9 Top and Bottom, and No. 12 High Carbon Horizontals between; No. 12 Uprights; No. 11 Locks.									
5	36	16 ½	8,	8,	10,	10	.18	.19	.22
6	36	16 ½	6,	7,	7,	8, 8	.20	.21	.24
6	42	16 ½	7,	7,	8,	10, 10	.20	.21	.24
7	42	16 ½	6,	6,	7,	7, 8, 8	.22	.24	.27
7	26	8	3,	3,	4,	5, 5, 6	.23	.25	.28
8	48	16 ½	4,	5,	6,	7, 8, 9, 9	.26	.28	.31
9	36	12	3,	3,	3,	4, 5, 6, 6, 6	.27	.29	.32
9	50	16 ½	3,	4,	5,	6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.28	.30	.33
10	54	16 ½	3,	3,	4,	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.30	.32	.35
<b>SPECIAL POULTRY FENCING</b>									
No. 9 Top and Bottom. Intermediates, No. 13. Uprights 8 inches apart.									
18	48	8	Close bars				.42	.44	.46
20	60	8	Close bars				.47	.49	.52
<b>PAGE "RAILROAD" GATES</b>									
48	10-ft. opening						3.80	4.00	4.00
48	12-ft. opening						4.00	4.20	4.20
48	13-ft. opening						4.25	4.45	4.45
48	14-ft. opening						4.50	4.75	4.75
48	WALK GATE, 48 in. high, 3 ½ ft. opening						2.35	2.35	2.35
STAPLES—25-lb. box, freight paid							.75	.80	.85
BRACE WIRE—25-lb. rolls, freight paid							.70	.75	.80
STRETCHING TOOLS—Complete labor-saving outfit, ft. pd.							8.00	8.50	9.00

#### Send Us Your Order DIRECT, or Hand it to Your Dealer

Send your order to-day to the nearby PAGE branch. Enclose money order, cash or your personal check. Mark on the price list herewith the fence you want to order. That saves mistakes. Make up a carload with your neighbors, and save 1c. per rod. If you want to order through your dealer, we'll allow him 1c. per rod for his trouble. By mailing your order to PAGE to-day, you get the benefit of the lowest prices on the finest fence. Address our nearest branch.

### PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited

TORONTO 1140 King Street W. WALKERVILLE 89 Church Street  
MONTREAL 508 Notre Dame Street W. WINNIPEG A. J. McMillan, 101 James Street E.  
ST. JOHN 42 Dock Street

PRICES FOR NORTH-WEST ON APPLICATION

# PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST