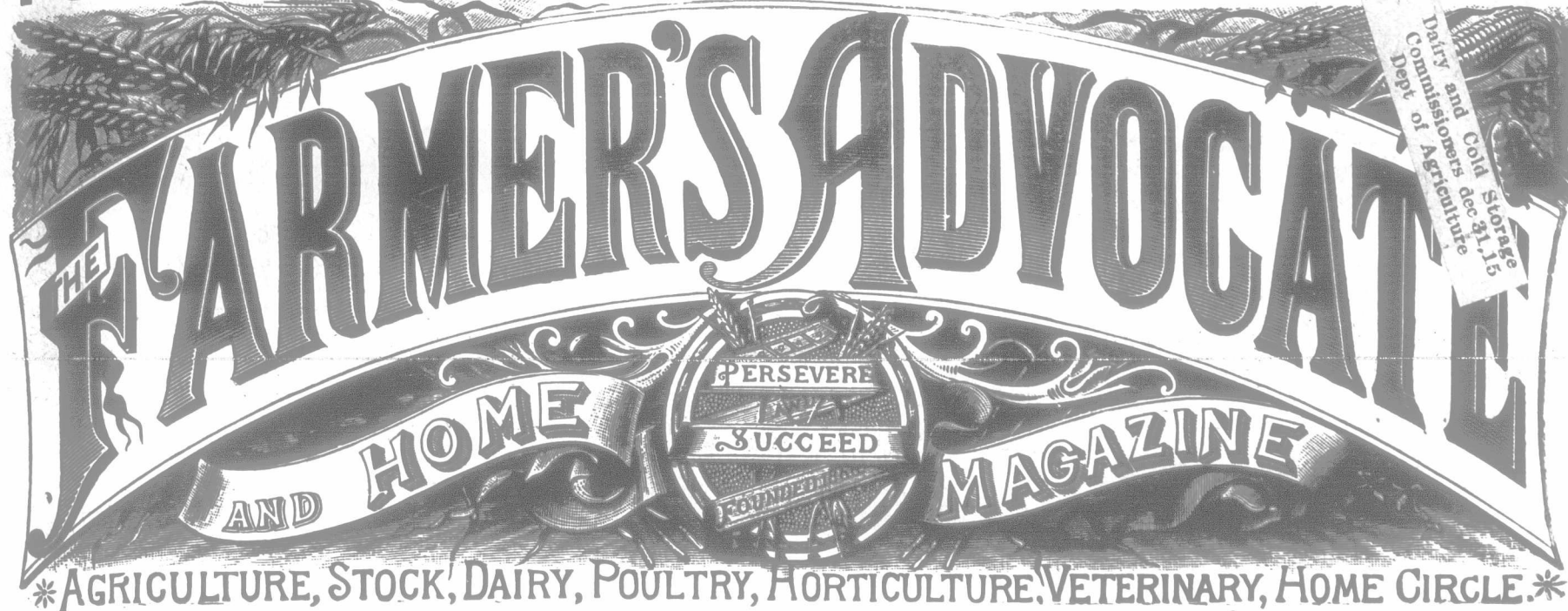


**PAGES
MISSING**

MAY 6, 1915

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



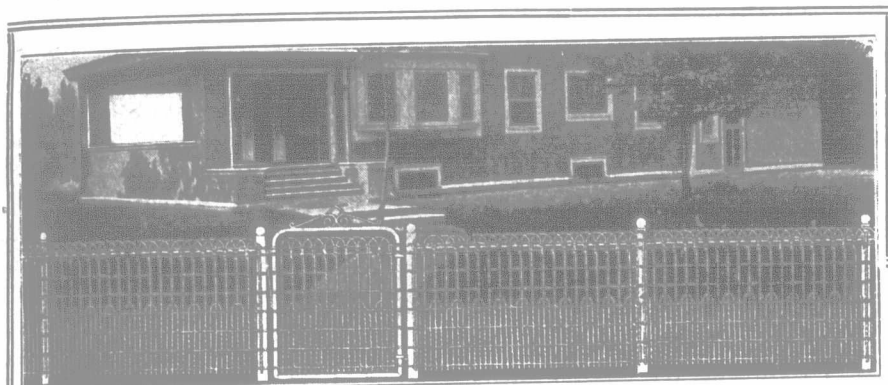
AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 13, 1915.

No. 1181



Style "S"—Short bowed stay in lower half, exactly as shown



Style "L"—Long stay on wood scantling and posts

Farm Homes Made Beautiful

THE coming of spring and summer means a brightening up and an improvement to your house and surroundings. Let us help you do it. Your lawn may be well kept, and with everything in good shape; but there is added value and good appearance in a strong and neat wire fence.

Frost Improved Lawn Fence

is artistic in design and handsome. It is faultlessly woven on the latest automatic power machine—the only one in Canada.

Laterals consist of two well-galvanized No. 13 wires, tightly cabled and firmly interlocked with the evenly-spaced stays.

Galvanized! Not Painted

Herein is the great difference between Frost Improved Lawn Fence and others. It is heavily galvanized, and requires no painting; in fact, stands the weather better than any painted fence made, is fully rustproof and does not require attention every year like painted fences.

Of the two styles shown above, Style "L" has stays 2 7/8" apart, while Style "S" has stays the same at the top, but only 1 3/8" apart at bottom. A third Style "LP" has stays spaced 1 3/8" top and bottom. Best service-giving lawn fence ever offered.

Frost Improved Lawn Fence on 2" iron posts set in cement, and iron top railing, makes a beautiful and permanent job.

Write for Illustrated Folder

We make all styles of gates with filling to match, as shown above.

Frost Wire Fence Co., Limited

Hamilton, Ontario

When The Corn Is Ready To Harvest For Your Silo

you want an ensilage cutter that saves as much labor and time as possible—a cutter that does not require a powerful engine to operate nor clogs when feeding either green corn or dry fodder fast. The machine you need is the

GILSON PAPEC Ensilage Cutter

The one blower cutter you can operate successfully with as small as a 4 h.p. gasoline engine. Not chain driven—there is no lost motion—heavy gears transmit all the power. The "Papec" cuts silage into fine and uniform lengths without stalling. The throwing, blowing, lifting force carries the silage rapidly up into the silo in a steady, full stream, distributing so it packs perfectly. This helps keep the ensilage fresh and sweet.

Write For Free Book

It illustrates and describes the full line of Papec Ensilage Cutters and explains why these machines save time, money and labor at silo filling time.

GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED
1209 York St., Guelph, Ont.



"It Throws and Blows"

Johnny-on-the-Spot

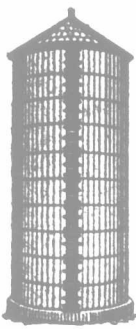
"Johnny-on-the-Spot," on skids or on truck, will take care of all your chores—pumping, separating cream, pulping, churning, washing, etc. Stop wasting your time and energy in useless drudgery. Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot" do it—one of the famous Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Line—a high quality engine at a low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

Gilson Manufacturing Co. Limited
2509 York St., Guelph, Ontario



#47.50

MAKE MORE MONEY



Double the profits of your farm by preserving 100% of your crop for economical feeding by means of the

HYLO SILO

Pay for it out of what it saves for you. Everybody knows the HYLO, because its construction is used on more farms on this continent than all the rest combined. Write for large handsome catalogue, which fully describes the splendid construction of HYLO Silos, and why it yields SWEET, FRESH SILAGE down to the last forkful.

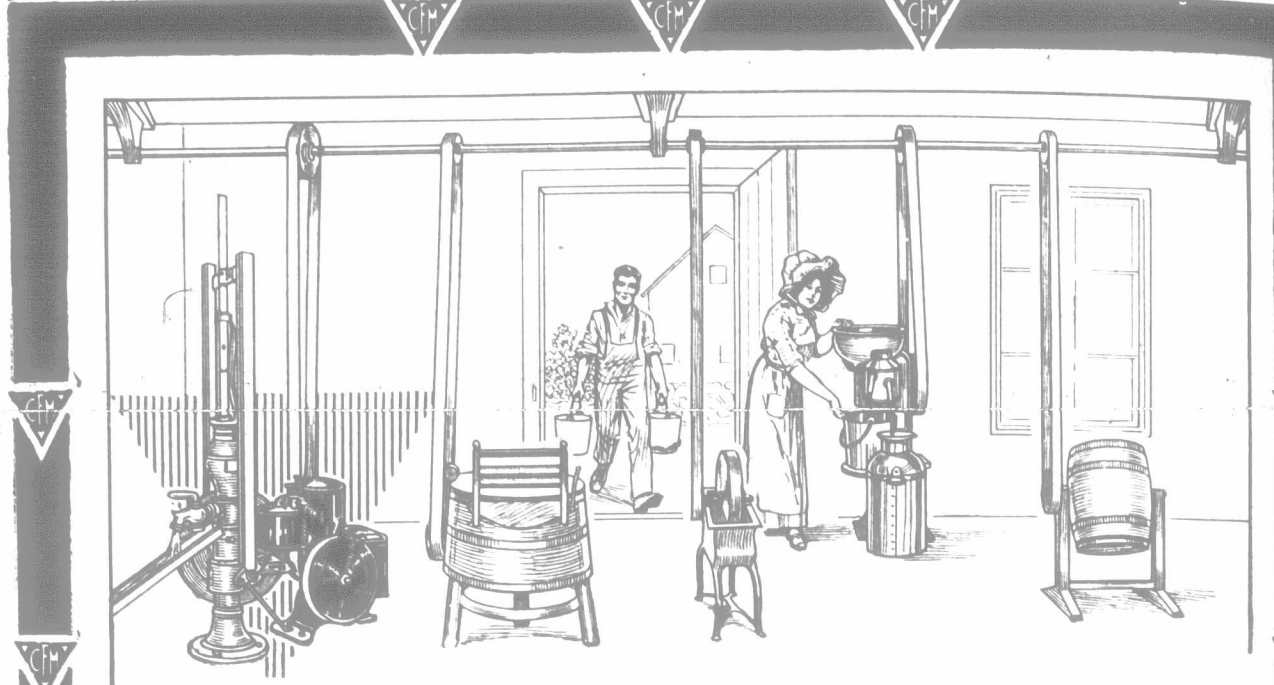
GILSON MFG. CO., LTD.
14 York Road, Guelph, Ontario

CUT THIS OUT



"F.A." Pen Coupon, Value 4c.

Send this coupon, with remittance of only \$1.52, direct to the Fleet Pen Co., 119, Fleet Street, London, England. In return you will receive by registered post, free, a splendid British-made Fleet gold nibbed self-filling Fleet Fountain Pen, value \$4.10 to \$6.00. Further coupons up to fifteen, will each count as 4c on the price, so you may send 14 coupons for only \$1.52. Say whether you want the medium or broad nib. The coupon is made to introduce the new "F.A." pen to you. Over 100,000 of these pens are sold in England. Agents: Ward & Loebel, Ltd., Toronto.



The Farmer's Cheapest Power

The Fairbanks-Morse Eclipse Engine is positively the cheapest and most satisfactory engine built for producing power to run light machinery on the farm.

It will operate several machines at one time, as shown in the illustration, or any machine separately.

"MADE-IN-CANADA" and "GUARANTEED FOR LIFE"

The Eclipse is cheap in first cost, operation and maintenance—with ordinary care it will last a lifetime.

It is strong, light, easy to operate, absolutely reliable under the severest conditions and will save its cost many times each year.

Send for free book "Power on the Farm" and read what a practical farmer has to say about F-M Engines solving your help problem.

Eclipse No. 1, \$48

F.O.B. Toronto Factory

Complete with pump jack all ready to attach to your windmill pump.

"For the past year my 'Eclipse' has been in constant use. You would not imagine what a labor saving piece of machinery it has proven to be on our farm. It costs so little to operate that we would not do without one for double the amount." ROBT. YEATMAN, B.C.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

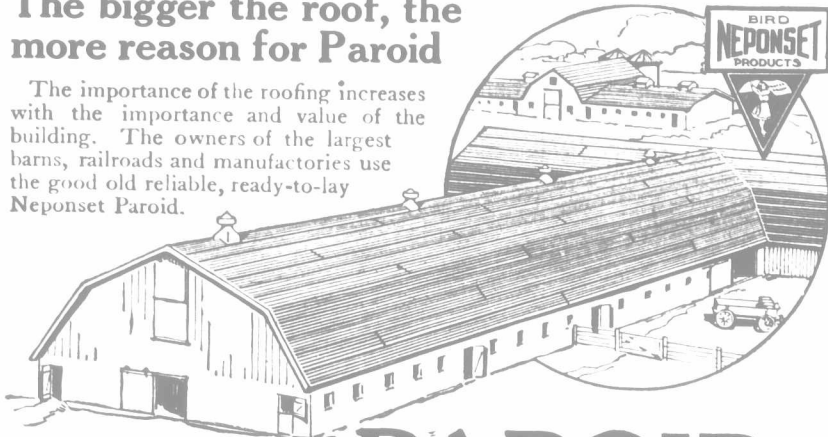
Address: 34 Fairbanks-Morse Building, nearest branch.

ST. JOHN, WINNIPEG, QUEBEC, SASKATOON, MONTREAL, CALGARY, OTTAWA, EDMONTON, TORONTO, VANCOUVER, HAMILTON, VICTORIA.

Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods

The bigger the roof, the more reason for Paroid

The importance of the roofing increases with the importance and value of the building. The owners of the largest barns, railroads and manufactories use the good old reliable, ready-to-lay Neponset Paroid.



NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING
(Made in Canada)

on the roof, and sides too, means more protection to your live stock and your pocket-book. Protection against leaks, repairs, and that greatest danger of all—fire.

Paroid is only one of the Neponset Roofings. There is one for every roof and pocket-book. Sold by dealers everywhere. Booklet, "Repairing and Building," Free. If you do not know the Neponset Dealer in your town, write for his name. If we have no dealer, we will make you a special offer. We pay the freight.

BIRD & SON (Established 1795), 104 Heintzman Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.
Warehouses in all principal cities

IRON AGE
Frequent Cultivation makes better crops and bigger profits.
Riding Cultivators have that accuracy and ease of control that fits every condition of soil and growth of plants. Everything is at your finger tip—easily shifted, adjustable for all kinds of work. Ever controlling width of cultivation does not change angle of teeth—very important. Steel frame. Guided by ball-bearing pivot wheels, excellent for hill-side work. Parallel gang shift, high and low wheels, dust-proof bearings, etc. One or two row.
Ask your dealer to show them and write us for free booklet, "Two Horse Riding and Walking Cultivators."
The Bateman Wilkinson Co., Limited, 417 Symington Ave., Toronto, Can.

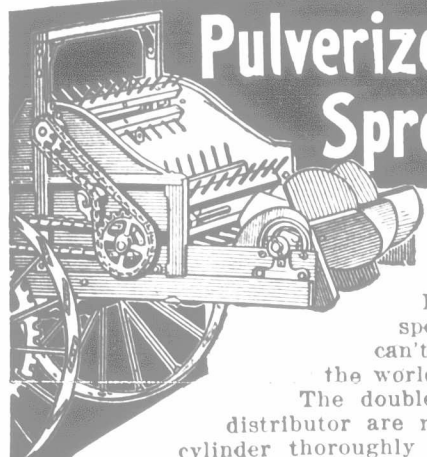
This Is Your Opportunity

to purchase a farm in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta at half their value. These are among the very best farms in Western Canada. They are now owned by loan companies, who are willing to sell on very easy terms. They range in size of 160 acres to 640 acres. The price of farm lands in Western Canada is bound to rise on account of the increased demand for farm lands all through the West. I shall be glad to send further particulars upon request. Inquire
E. W. QUINN, 308 McIntyre Block WINNIPEG, MAN.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Limited, Sheffield, England
AVOID IMITATIONS OF OUR REGISTERED TRADE MARK
CUTLERY
By seeing that this EXACT MARK is on each blade, you are assured of the quality of the cutlery.
JAMES HUTTON & COMPANY MONTREAL, CANADA
Granted 1682

Build Concrete Silos
Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curbs. Over 9,000 concrete silos built in Ontario with our Silo Curbs. Send for Catalogue No. 10. **London Concrete Machinery Co. Limited, Dept. B, London, Ontario.** Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

Pulverizes Three Times Spreads Seven Feet



That's the kind of service you get from the "Nisco" and "New Idea," the spreaders that have specially patented features you can't find on any other spreader in the world.

The double cylinder and the special steel distributor are responsible for this. The double cylinder thoroughly pulverizes the manure and the Steel Distributor spreads it 7 ft. wide. Covers two corn rows at once instead of one. Saves wear and tear on man, horses and machinery. Spreads an acre with a half mile less travel than any other spreader.

Both machines built low down for easy loading. The "Nisco" is only 41 in. to tops of sides yet has 19 in. clearance under conveyor. The "New Idea" is 42 inches at rear wheels. This machine tracks and is a favorite with dairymen in hilly sections.

Forty points of Unquestioned Superiority **NISCO** Takes Three Whacks at the Manure

The wide wheels on both machines, which afford ample traction power, and our perfect pulverizing mechanism, insures light draft machines that can be hauled ordinarily by 2 horses, or at most 3 on loose ground.

Strong braces at the top and sides prevent cramping of the bearings. The "New Idea" has a steel sill with bearings bolted to it.

Both machines are built for durability and simplicity. Only the best material and workmanship. Two levers and a foot latch operate the machine, giving six changes of feed or throwing the machine entirely out of gear.

Special Feed Mechanism and Steel Distributor Found Only on the "Nisco" and "New Idea"

These two features alone are enough to make these spreaders unquestioned leaders. They are patented and cannot be used by anyone else.

Axle Feed.—The rear axle turns with the wheels when going forward but is stationary when backing. One end moves the pulverizing cylinder and the other operates the feed. Absolutely smooth spreading and no ratchets clicking to annoy horses.

Steel Distributor.—Another special patented feature. Gives a 7 ft. spread so even it looks as though it were sown. Cover two corn rows at once instead of one. Saves time and labor and wear on machinery.

AGENTS Wanted Everywhere in Canada Money-Making Offer for Right Man

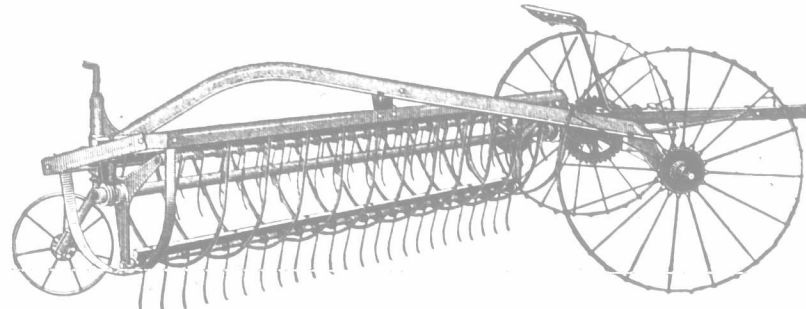
Here is the biggest opportunity in history for you to make profit selling spreaders to Canadian farmers. War conditions have forced intensive farming so the farmers can raise twice as great a crop this year as before. This means a record breaking sale of spreaders.

We have built a Canadian plant for prompt shipments. Get lined up now and share the profits. Write for details or if you want a spreader only for your own use send us the name of your regular agent.

NEW IDEA SPREADER CO. "SPREADER SPECIALISTS"

352 Main St., Guelph, Ont.

McCormick Haying Machines



YOUR haying tools must be strong and steady; they must work easily and smoothly; they must get all the hay and put it into the best shape possible. That is why you should consider McCormick haying machines—mowers, rakes, tedders, side delivery rakes, windrow hay loaders, etc.—for **IHC** hay machines have never been beaten for good work in the field or for durability, at any time or place.

McCormick local agents sell these machines. When they sell you a **McCormick** machine for the harvesting of your hay crop, they sell you the best in hay machine design and construction that the market affords. Canadian farmers have called **McCormick** standard for many years. You buy a machine that you can depend upon; that will give you perfectly satisfactory service.

Drop a line to the nearest branch house and we will direct you to the nearest agent handling our machines, and will also send you interesting catalogues on any of these machines you may be interested in.



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



"I built this barn right" It's lightning-proof

The Armcro Roof, with conductor pipes properly grounded, makes it as safe as a lightning rod. The barn, with siding as well as roof of Armcro, American Ingot, Iron is spark-proof. It is repair-proof, for

ARMCO IRON Resists Rust

You will save money and get fire and lightning protection, too, if you use this rust-resisting iron. Armcro Roofing resists rust not only because Armcro Iron is the purest iron made but because it is the most nearly perfect in respect to evenness and all the other qualities that are the basis of rust-resistance. Bars and sheets showing even the most minute defects are rigidly excluded. The superiority of Armcro galvanizing alone justifies your choice of an Armcro Roof.

"Iron Roofs that Resist Rust"

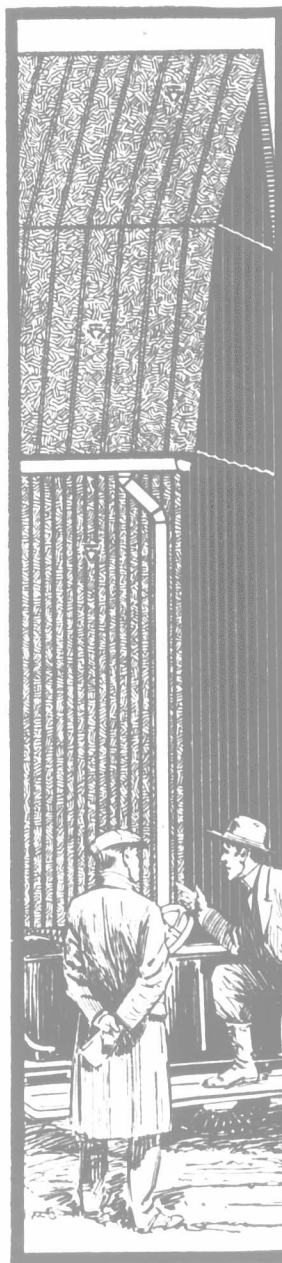
tells you about all styles of this most durable and economical of iron roofs. Clip the coupon for the book. It is free.

You can get Armcro Roofing from your hardware dealer or your tinner. If you have any trouble getting what you want write us and we will see that you are supplied.

Many manufacturers use Armcro Iron in their products. For instance, you can get Page Wire Fencing of this most durable iron. Tell us what you are interested in and we'll send you full information. Send the coupon in today.

The American Rolling Mill Co., Box 621 Middletown, Ohio

Licensed Manufacturer under Patents granted to The International Metal Products Company



The trade mark ARMCO carries the assurance that iron bearing that mark is manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Company, only the skill, intelligence and energy associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for it.

For a free booklet on Building Strongly, 1914 Middletown, O. Please send me "ARMCO" Roofing, Iron, Siding and Wire Fencing. I am getting Armcro Iron.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Limited, Guelph, Ont.

COUPON

Send me **Money in Potatoes** booklet.

My name is _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Country _____

Dig this Potato

right out of the page and send it away today. The big potato growing nations of the world. Potatoes will command unheard of prices. Our new, complete book on Potato Culture ("Money in Potatoes") is a guide to success and you should read it.

Think seriously of the big profit in potatoes. With OK Potato Machines you can handle potatoes as easily as any crop you grow. Order now. Our booklet will show you how.

A copy FREE to you if you order the coupon.

Made in Canada

OK CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY


When Writing Advertisers Mention The Advocate

MICA AXLE GREASE

Has been your horse's best friend for years. It makes pulling easy. The mica does it.

Dealers Everywhere

**The
IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited**

Made in  Canada



\$19 Per Set Delivered to Nearest Railroad Station in Ontario

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

Geneva Metal Wheel Co., Geneva, Ohio

Write for catalogue to
NORMAN S. KNOX
47 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.
85 M

WELLS IN SAND
Hogarth's Patent Well and Pump Goods for water wells of all kinds in water sand.
H. C. HOGARTH. - Tillsonburg, Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

No tinkering, worry or bother with the Alpha. It plugs right along like a steady and well broken horse



Anybody can run an Alpha Gas Engine. Your wife can run it; your boy can run it; your hired man can run it.

There is nothing mysterious or complicated about an Alpha. That's why it's an ideal engine for farm use.

Not only does the Alpha work well but it wears well, because it is made from the very best material and its workmanship and design are high-grade in every particular.

Just give it a supply of gasoline or kerosene, oil it up and give it a pull and it saws your wood, cuts your fodder, grinds your corn, pumps your water, runs your cream separator or your washing machine, or does anything else that you want it to do. It's certainly a great labor saver on the farm.

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.
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

FARMERS OF ONTARIO!

We beg to draw the attention of the Ontario farmers to the fact that we are in a position to supply them with

All Classes of Farm Help at Short Notice

If you require help write to—

HON. JAS. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

"Buy it NOW"

EVER since the war began the tendency of people has been to postpone buying until after the war.

The result is that work has fallen off and the number of unemployed has been increased.

Many have been putting off life insurance until after the war, many who can well afford to buy it now.

It is never a true economy to postpone life insurance; every year it is dearer and life is less certain.

Above every other necessity or luxury of life come the claims of life insurance. Buy it now!

And make it a Mutual Life Policy, because in a Mutual Company there are no proprietors nor stockholders to receive special dividends. The policyholders are credited with the whole surplus.

**THE MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA
WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

103

Our Interesting Free Bulletin— "A Telephone on the Farm"



tells how you can get market and weather reports, news, election returns, etc.

How your wife can sell her butter and eggs, order household necessities, get the aid of neighbors, call the doctor, veterinary, etc., etc., without interrupting farm work. Explains how every farming community can build and run its independent 'phone system cheaply. Gives rules, bylaws and organization of companies.

Write for Bulletin No. 1011.

STROMBERG-CARLSON TEL. MFG. CO.
Independent Telephones
23 Richmond St., West Toronto, Canada

You save time and money

on every crop you harvest with the aid of a

LOUDEN Junior Sling Carrier



Patented Brace Block

A heavily ribbed malleable iron block attaches to the truck arms just below the track, and the bolt connecting the sides of the carrier frame passes through the lower end. This takes all strain off the bolt and increases the strength of the truck arms. No load can spread them.

Engine Trucks

Distribute the load well along the track, increase the strength of the carrier and cause the load to run more steadily. No four-wheeled carrier, however much spread out, is so easy on the track or runs so steadily.

Engine Trucks

Distribute the load well along the track, increase the strength of the carrier and cause the load to run more steadily. No four-wheeled carrier, however much spread out, is so easy on the track or runs so steadily.

Adjustable Trip

Used when desired to carry the load into the mow without elevating to the track. Slip it up or down on the centre draft rope as desired. A simple, effective adjustment without complicated parts. This trip is supplied when ordered without extra charge.

Short Truck Arms

The Truck Arms are only 5 inches long, nearly straight and extremely well braced. They cannot be sprung.

The Unbreakable Axle

These Axles are simply an extension of the main frame. Note how they are shouldered out at the frame; impossible to break them. No riveted or bolted pin axles are used on Louden Carriers. Such axles are always causing trouble.

The Great Triple Purchase Feature

Three ropes lifting the load instead of two, as with the ordinary carrier; gives the horse one-half more power, reduces the strain on the ropes and lengthens the life of the outfit.

Patent Bushings

The Pulley Sheaves run on Patent Bushings, recessed into the side of the frame. This takes all the strain off the bolt and puts it on the frame where it belongs. The sheaves are large, of extra strength and easy running.

Sure to Work

A trip stirrup extends below the carrier frame and attaches to the locking mechanism. It is impossible to keep the horse going on the draft rope and not bring the sling pulleys in contact with the trip stirrup. Once this is done the car is bound to leave the stop block and run back into the barn with the load. Side winds or uneven loads, cannot affect the proper working of the LOUDEN JUNIOR SLING CARRIERS.

Write for catalogue and special descriptive circular dealing with above Carrier.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Dept. 31, GUELPH, ONT.

Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Stable Equipment, Barn Door Hangers. (3)

The International Bag Holder



You want one that is Cheap, Light, Strong and Durable, Portable and Adjustable—One that will do your work. Here it is!

**The
International**

County agents wanted. Write for particulars.

Wettlaufer Bros., 178A Spadina Ave., Toronto

CLOSE PRICES ON SEED CORN

(Flint varieties) (56 lbs.)	
Compton's Early	\$1.65 per bus.
Longfellow	1.60 per bus.
King Philip	1.60 per bus.
(Dent varieties)	
White Cap, Yellow Dent	1.40 per bus.
Improved Leaming	1.40 per bus.

Prices are f.o.b. Toronto (bags included).
TERMS:—Cash with order.

Crampsey & Kelly, Toronto
"The Home of High Quality Seeds."

CLAY TILE

SIZES 3 INCHES TO 16 INCHES

Prices and quality right. For prices on sorted car-lots, write

WM. DELLER
R.R. No. 4
Thorndale Ontario

BE SURE AND ASK FOR THE Maxwell

Line of WASHERS, CHURNS, BUTTER WORKERS, FOOD CUTTERS, GAS ENGINES, etc. Write for Catalogue.

Maxwells Limited, St. Mary's, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

W"
war
cy of
tione
war.
k has
ber of
ceased.
off life
war,
ard to

omy to
every
is less

ality or
ims of
Life
Mutual
rictors
special
ers are
rplus.
LIFE
ANY
ARIO
103

ulletin—
e Farm"
you can get
and weather
ews, election
ic.

our wife can
tter and eggs,
schold necess-
the aid of
call the doc-
riary, etc.,
out interrupt-
work. Ex-
w every farm-
munity can
run its inde-
phone system
Gives rules,
nd organiza-
panies.
011.

. MFG. CO.
nes
nto, Canada

tional
Holder
want one that
ap, Light,
and Durable,
e and Adjust-
one that will do
rk. Here it is!

The
national
nty agents
ted. Write
particulars.

Ave., Toronto
ED CORN
(56 lbs.)
\$1.65 per bus.
1.60 per bus.
1.60 per bus.
1.40 per bus.
1.40 per bus.
included).
der.
Toronto
Seeds."

LE
quality right.
on sorted
SELLER
No. 4
Ontario
R THE
ell
S. BUTTER
S. GAS EN-
y's. Ontario
s Advocate."

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 13, 1915.

No. 1181

EDITORIAL.

- Grow more corn and roots.
- Bad fences spoil quiet stock.
- Salt the stock regularly and often.
- The harrows save hoeing in the corn.
- It is time to sow mangels and plant corn.
- When live stock sells cheap is the time to stock up.
- It is time to repair all fences and close all farm gates.
- Water is as essential as grass in summer live-stock management.
- The live-stock farmer should prepare for business better than ever.
- Casualty lists have brought home to Canada the most serious side of war.
- When in doubt about an extra stroke with cultivator or harrow always give it.
- It is cheaper to cultivate and clean the land before sowing roots than afterwards.
- Leaving farmyard manure in an open yard all summer is a wasteful practice.
- Potatoes have been cheap, but this should not cut down the acreage this year.

Campaign Literature.

For a short time previous to a Dominion election the country is always flooded with the campaign literature of both parties. As a general thing this literature throws very little true light upon the affairs as they exist at Ottawa. Each side is an overdrawn account of the good that party has done and intends to do, and a scathing and always also badly overdrawn criticism of the other party, magnifying its weakness, corrupt practices and inability to manage the affairs of the nation. To read either side and believe it all is to be convinced that the other side is all wrong, and that under its leadership the country would be doomed. To read both sides and believe is to be convinced that politics are in a very bad state in this country, for indeed this party literature is not very edifying. The man who reads both sides must be convinced that neither sticks any too close to the truth, and that the great part of it is simply "mud slinging." After all, do the respective parties really gain much from all this literature? True, it makes work for publishers and printers, and is a good way, possibly, to spend some of the campaign funds, but does it change many votes? Certainly not if the literature of both sides reaches the same voters, and it does in no small degree, and even though the voter only gets one side of this questionable literature we do not believe that it will change his mind. The man who reads and digests is not so easily fooled into thinking that all the good men are on one side of politics, and all the bad men on the other. Then, why should the mails be crowded with this non-productive, useless trash?

Jellicoe and others complain of "slackers" at home who are not doing their duty in providing necessary munitions of war, it is the duty of every Canadian, and every Briton to put forth every effort to make it possible to hasten the end of the war. The sooner everyone at home does his duty to the utmost the shorter will be the conflict. Let us show the determination and patience characteristic of our race, and let us realize that we are at war with a mighty, relentless, aggressive, well-organized and resourceful foe who is not yet "on the run" or "starving," and it behooves all of us to do what we can to hasten, by our own best efforts, the day of final success of the Allied Armies and the restoration of peace, which everyone hopes will never again be broken by any clique of war makers.

Attack the Weeds Early.

"The early bird catches the worm," and the early man catches the weeds at the time when they succumb most easily to the onslaughts of harrow, weeder, cultivator, spud and hoe. Anyone who has had turnips to hoe knows what it means to kill weeds as soon as they show themselves above ground, never letting them get a start. Sometimes seeds germinate slowly, owing to unfavorable weather conditions, or to the inferior character of the seed sown, and the weeds get a start. Hoeing is delayed and haying and harvesting press on, causing a few rows of turnips or mangels to be left to hoe "between times." Weeds soon form a perfect mat, and it takes as long to hoe one row as it did at the proper time to hoe three or four. Experience of this kind should prove to the man who must fight the weeds that getting them while they are small saves time and kills more weeds at smaller cost.

Canada's Duty in the Situation.

Readers who follow "Scotland Yet's" articles in this paper will have noted the seriousness with which he looks upon the situation caused by the present great war. In each of his three most recent letters in our columns he has pointed out plainly that he does not look for peace in the very near future. In fact, he says frankly that he believes the war will be a long one, and that in his opinion it would be wise for the people of the British Empire and Allied countries to stand prepared for a protracted and desperate struggle. The advice seems sound. Notwithstanding the fact that the soldiers of the Allied Armies have been successful in staying the onward rush of the mighty legions of the German war lord there is still a great deal to be done, and the lines of battle have not changed very much since last November. Large head lines from time to time proclaim successes, which, when one realizes the nature of the obstacles to be overcome, are really brilliant, but many of these will be reported before peace is procured and militarism is crushed. Certain men prophesy an early ending of hostilities, some going so far as to say that they will be over in two weeks or a month or by June 1; but we heard just such prophecies last November. The Austro-German armies have not been driven to the desperate straits some would lead us to believe. In the beginning, Kitchener said it would take three years, and that was only a little over nine months ago. The British people stand calm, convinced and confident of the outcome. No one doubts for a moment the ability of the Allies to finally crush the worst monster this world has ever known, but too much cannot be expected all at once. When Kitchener, Asquith, Lloyd-George, Churchill,

What can be done now towards this? The corn land may be harrowed every two or three days after the corn is planted and until it is up and big enough to cultivate. The potatoes, ploughed down every third furrow, may be harrowed as often as desired until well up. It is surprising how many of the thread-like, silky weed rootlets will be pulled out and killed, saving after-work, and giving the crop the best possible chance. The working necessary to kill the weeds gives the crop cultivation when it needs it most, so is doubly valuable. The land being prepared for turnips or later crops may be ploughed and worked and allowed to lay a few days, and then re-worked after the weeds have sprouted. These operations are important, for they mean the difference between easy and difficult hoeing later on, and very often the difference between a good, clean hoed crop and a poor, dirty field.

Fighting the weeds must extend to the other fields, the fence corners and the roadsides as well. Sheep are great weed destroyers, and some good farmers give their flocks the run of the fence corners around fields while being sown and until the grain peeps through. They are permitted to pasture the fence corners in the root fields until the roots and corn are put in. It is surprising how they will crop these corners down and give the weeds a setback which destroys many of them. At the same time grass in the regular pasture field is saved.

Where fields are badly infested with noxious weeds they should be summer-fallowed or fallowed for a while and rape sown in drills. But a summer-fallow should be worked early. In fact, it is necessary that the best part of the summer's weed

Not all the foul German gas is shot at the Allies' trenches; some of it is distributed by ambassadors of the Kaiser to neutral countries. Fortunately the latter is a "laughing" gas which is not deadly.

The election talk will not down. The only people which would countenance an election under present conditions are petty politicians and wire pullers who think they stand to gain by rushing it on. One side seeks to blame the agitation on the other. Who is responsible?

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 arrearsages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearsages are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express 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 of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. 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 other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
14. 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.

fighting be done on these fields before July 1. Cultivate! Cultivate! Cultivate!

In the grain fields use the spud early, if it must be used on the weeds and thistles, while the grain is small and does not hide half of them from view. Grain fields should not be weedy.

Hoe the garden; harrow the corn and potatoes; cultivate the summer-fallow; plough the root ground; spud the thistles. Do it early. Give your enemies no time to entrench. Attack them while they are in the open, unprepared, and your mastery will be easy and complete.

Out With Prejudice.

"I could build a silo each year and pay for it out of the increase in my cattle due to silage." These words emanated a few years ago from the lips of a well-known cattle feeder in Western Ontario. The utterance was made when many silos were already erected, and here and there they could be seen dotted over the level country without the observer moving from his tracks in the steer feeder's yard. These words fell when farmers were satisfied with the old-fashioned, two-inch, stave silo, without regard to permanency, and when labor and material were cheaper than they are to-day. However, north, south, east and west were farmers glorying in the fact that they had stood firm and had not strayed into the paths of radicalism or denied the ritual of their parents or their grandparents. Had not he planted the seed of legumes with nitro culture, had not sprayed their orchards with English fly-trees, had not built a silo.

In many instances, perhaps, as it is to-day, the absence of a silo was due to financial circumstances, which to the beginner or the renter are diligent to overcome, yet too many, we fear, refrained from building because it was a com-

paratively new idea, and because a retired farmer at the corner grocery store said that cattle would not eat that sour stuff, and if they did their teeth would drop out and calves would be born without eyes or ears or tails. The prejudice which fought silage for two decades has at last become insignificant, because feeder after feeder after giving it a trial proclaims its palatability, its economy and its effectiveness. Those who talk without knowing about a silo are now laughed at. It has proved itself valuable beyond a doubt. Recent evidence regarding silos and silage is to be found in the Stock Department of this issue, and it is surprising how this addition to the farm equipment and fodder may be brought into service to reduce the cost of production. However, the prejudice which fought the silo and failed will now direct its forces against other methods and practices which may be springing into prominence.

The farmer should not leap from one thing to another, nor should he espouse every cause that is given birth. Too often, on account of financial advantages to manufacturers of certain articles, a movement will be encouraged by unseen forces, and there are few operations indeed about the farm that do not influence the profits of some institution outside of agriculture by their progress or their failure. For instance, if silos are looked upon with favor, manufacturers of silos, cement, corn-growing and harvesting tools and implements, silo-filling machinery and even forks and baskets will profit by an increased demand. We have chosen a particular case where the transactions are all legitimate and will result in profit to the manufacturer and farmer alike, but if the silo were not a useful thing on the farm the manufacturer would gain and the farmer would lose. This only illustrates from whence influences might emanate that would be harmful rather than good.

It is well to be wise and insist on being shown, but on the contrary it is lack of wisdom that induces one to close his mind to all teachings that are different from those of our ancestors. Their farming was good in its time, but they labored under different conditions, different influences and different opportunities as regards information and knowledge. We must change with time, and destroy the barb-wire entanglements about our heads that keep out all the good and new ideas. Never before were farmers obliged to figure so closely, never was it so necessary to grasp every idea and develop it to increase economy in all our operations. We should have it proven to us, but we should "out with prejudice."

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M. A.

The trees are now rapidly assuming their leafy garments. From day to day we can note the expansion of the leaves of different species, and see how the buds of some species are just bursting, while the leaves of others are about half expanded. It is interesting to notice the way in which the young leaves are protected; many of them are reddish in color at first, the red pigment acting as a screen to protect the developing chlorophyll; many of them in their early stages stand straight up, so that their surfaces do not receive the most intense light of the day. At this season one can also see that the bud-scales play another part besides that of protection for the leaf-buds against dryness and sudden changes of temperature during the winter, as they also shelter the young leaves in the very early stages of their expansion. Many young leaves are downy or woolly at first, this covering protecting them, when their tissues are extremely delicate, from dryness and also from the attacks of insects.

In many of our streams are little fish, very small and very beautifully colored, known as Darters. They always remain near the bottom, often resting on it on the tips of the pectoral (breast) fins. When at rest the pectoral fins are outspread, and the sharp points on the fin-rays take hold of the gravel like little toe-nails and give the fish the appearance of walking on its fins. When the Darter is frightened it shuts both the dorsal (back) fins so that they are scarcely visible, closes the tail and the anal fin, and spreads out the paired fins (pectoral and ventral) on the underside of the body so that the body lies flat on the bottom. There are a great many species of Darters, the most beautiful of all being the

Rainbow Darter, whose sides flash with blue, crimson and green.

Another very interesting little fish is a denizen of stagnant ponds which do not dry up in the summer. It is called the Stickle-back, from the five sharp, strong spines which are placed in a row along the ridge of its back. These spines may be laid flat or they may be erected stiffly, making an efficient saw, which does great damage to fish many times the size of the stickleback. If a larger fish wants to make a meal of a Stickleback it must catch it from behind, as this little fish is much too alert to be captured in any other way. But swallowing a Stickleback tail first is a dangerous operation, as the sharp spines rip open the throat or stomach of the captor.

When swimming the Stickleback darts about rapidly, its dorsal and anal fins extended, its spines all erected, its tail lashing the water with strong strokes, and the pectorals flying so fast that they make a blur. When the fish wishes to lift itself through the water it seems to depend entirely on its pectoral fins, and these are also used for balancing. Its favorite position is hanging motionless among the pondweeds, with the tail, the dorsal and ventral fins partially closed.

At this season the male Stickleback is building his nest. He constructs it of the fine green Algae which are commonly termed "Frog-spittle." These green Algae are really simple aquatic plants, much lower in the scale of plant life than the mosses. It fastens the Algae to some stems or reed or grass, cementing it together with a waterproof glue, which he excretes from an opening near the anal fin, spinning it out in fine threads. He makes his nest in the form of a hollow sphere, finishing the structure with a circular door at the side.

As soon as the male has finished his nest he goes a-wooing. He selects some lady Stickleback and conducts her to the nest. She enters the nest through the little circular door, lays her eggs, emerges and swims away. The male then enters the nest and scatters mill over the eggs. He then looks up another female and induces her to come and deposit some more eggs in his nest, and thus he proceeds coaxing female after female until his nest is full. The eggs are white and shining like tiny pearls, and are fastened together in little packages. He now stands guard by the door, and with his winnowing pectoral fins sets up a current of water over the eggs. He drives off all the intruders by most vicious attacks, and keeps off many an enemy simply by a display of reckless fury. Thus he stands guard until the eggs hatch and the little Sticklebacks come out of the nest and float off.

THE HORSE.

Diarrhoea in Foals.

While young animals of all species are subject to diarrhoea from various causes, it is probable that none are so susceptible as foals. We do not refer to that form of diarrhoea that, in some cases, becomes epidemic in certain localities or premises, and is doubtless due to a specific virus, and from which calves chiefly suffer. We propose to discuss sporadic or accidental diarrhoea in foals. This is a serious and often a fatal malady, and in some cases its appearance cannot readily be accounted for. The newly-born foal is very susceptible to the actions of irritants of any kind to the intestines. Intestinal irritation may be caused in many ways and usually results in diarrhoea. In some cases it is evidently caused by some unfavorable condition of the dam's milk, and this is especially the case when the mare has been fed largely on food of a very laxative nature; in other cases it occurs without apparent cause. We must infer that in such cases there is some injurious ingredient, the nature of which is not well understood, in the milk under certain conditions. In other cases it is caused by careless or ignorant administration of drastic purgatives to the nursing mare. Aloes, especially, appears to have an affinity for the lacteal apparatus; at least it is largely excreted by these glands, as is demonstrated by the well-marked odor of the drug that can be detected in the milk a few hours after the administration of a dose. In such cases the drug has not been deprived of its purgative properties, and a foal partaking of milk thus contaminated is very liable to suffer from acute diarrhoea. This teaches us that we should not administer aloes to a nursing mare unless absolutely necessary. In most cases, where the purgation in the mare is demanded, it can be produced by the administration of raw linseed oil, which has not the same injurious action upon the lacteal secretion.

Another common cause of diarrhoea in the young animal is exposure to damp and cold weather, or confinement in damp, foul and ill-ventilated premises. One of the most frequent causes probably is allowing the foal to partake freely of milk from a mare when she is in a heated condition, especially when the dam has

ash with blue,

h is a denizen dry up in the back, from the re placed in a These spines erect stiffly, great damage tickleback. If of a Stickle as this little d in any other ck tail first is rp spines rip captor.

darts about extended, its he water with lying so fast fish wishes to s to depend

ese are also sition is hang- ds, with the rtially closed. ck is building e fine green "Frog-spittle." mple aquatic plant life than ae to some e together excretes from spinning it nest in the the structure

nd his nest he ly Stickleback e enters the oor, lays her e male then ver the eggs. d induces her s in his nest, e after female re white and tened together guard by the oral fins sets

He drives attacks, and a display of rd until the cks come out

SE.

S.

es are subject it is probable s. We do not hat, in some localities or specific virus.

We propose diarrhoea in often a fatal arance cannot y-born foal is tants of any iritation may ily results in dently caused e dam's milk, the mare has laxative na- out apparent cases there is e of which is under certain used by care-

of drastic loes, especial- the lactal aped by these well-marked d in the milk of a dose. n deprived of rartaking of ole to suffer s us that we nursing mare most cases, demanded, it tion of raw ame injurious

choea in the up and cold ol and ill-ven- most frequent l to partake l she is in a he, dam has

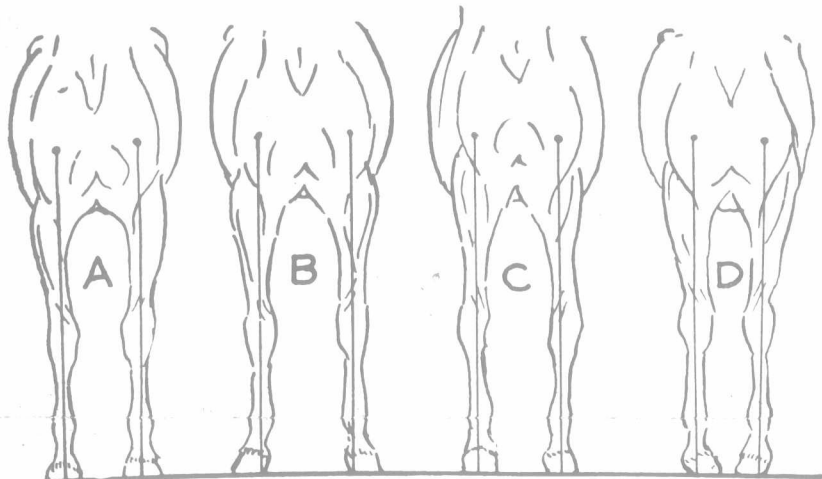


Fig. 1.—Front legs viewed from in front. A, proper set; B, toe wide; C, too wide; D, toe narrow.

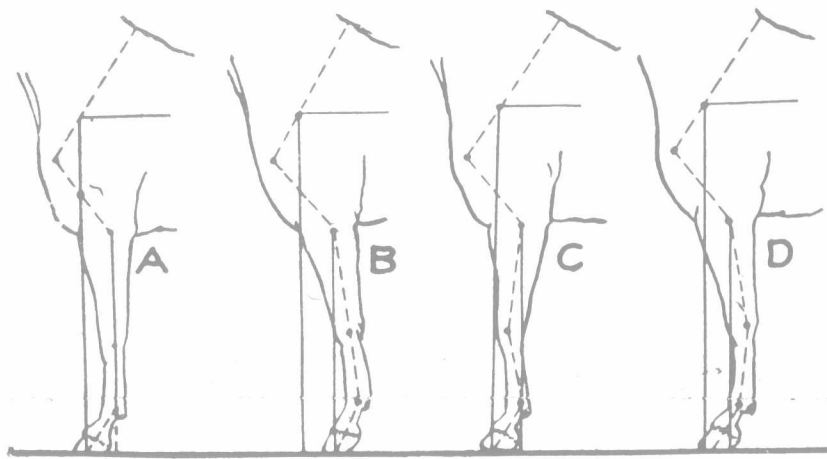


Fig. 2.—Front legs, side view. A, proper set; B, leg too far back; C, knee-sprung, buck kneed; D, calf kneed.

been at work and the foal confined in the stable for a few hours and is hungry after its long fast. In such cases some of the milk should be extracted by hand and the mare allowed to stand for a few minutes and become somewhat cool before the foal is allowed to nurse.

Another, and not uncommon cause of the trouble, is the dangerous and uncalled for habit many people have of administering a purgative or laxative to the foal shortly after birth. This, even though the dose be light, often causes serious and sometimes fatal diarrhoea. Under ordinary circumstances nature should be allowed to have her course in these cases, and we find that the first milk of the mare, "the colostrum," has a sufficient laxative action. In rare cases when the mare has lost considerable milk for a few days before foaling, hence the colostrum has escaped, it may be necessary to give the foal a slight laxative, as about an ounce of castor oil, but in most cases it is wise to withhold medicines until symptoms indicate their use, and this is seldom seen, especially when the removal of the meconium has been attended to as advised in a former article.

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

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

Treatment. Preventive treatment should never be neglected. When we understand the causes we should endeavor to prevent them. When the disease occurs in a very young animal, from a few hours to a few days old, we are forced to admit that it is a very serious case. If it occurs in a strong foal of a few weeks of age it is not nearly so serious, but in all cases requires prompt and energetic treatment. The principle of treatment is to make the patient as comfortable as possible, allay pain, check the excessive secretions of the mucous and digestive glands of the intestines, and keep up strength. Many authorities claim that the trouble is always due to some irritant and that this must be removed before a cure can be effected, hence the administration of a laxative is the first essential. Theoretically this argument may have force, but the writer has noticed that in most cases it is unwise to treat this way. The ad-

ministration of a laxative can do no good unless a reasonable length of time, at least 12 hours be allowed before means of checking the diarrhoea be resorted to. The disease causes weakness and loss of appetite very quickly, and if the necessary time be given as stated it is highly probable that the patient will be dead, or at least beyond any hopes of recovery. Hence, prompt and energetic methods to check the diarrhoea should be adopted. In quite young patients opium gives the best results, as it eases pain and checks secretions. It is generally given in the form of laudanum, in 2 to 4 dram doses in a little of the mother's milk every three or four hours until diarrhoea ceases. Care must be taken not to continue the dose after cessation of the diarrhoea, else constipation will be produced. In the meantime efforts should be made to get the foal to nurse. If he refuses

while if the weather be quite warm he should be kept in a cool, shady place. WHIP.

The Legs, Weight, Form and Quality of the Drafter.

The usefulness of a horse depends a great deal upon the quality and set of the animal's legs, including the feet. In a recent bulletin, by W.H. Palmer, of the Extension Department in Ohio, some very good illustrations which we reproduce herewith were published showing the correct and incorrect positions of both the front and hind legs, front and side views. In the first illustration will be seen the proper set of a horse's legs as viewed from in front, also the very common fault of having front feet which toe out or toe wide. Then one which is wide at the knees or a little bandy-legged, and another one whose legs are set too close together and which toes in.

Illustration No. 2 shows the correct leg from a side view, then one which is set too far back under the animal. Another which is knee-sprung, and still another which is what is commonly known as calf-kneed.

Any horses having front legs which do not set as indicated from the front and side views of the proper set, are not as efficient as horses having the proper set of front legs. Something must give out under the strain, and these weaknesses grow worse or cause more strain on other parts, which finally culminates in a pro-

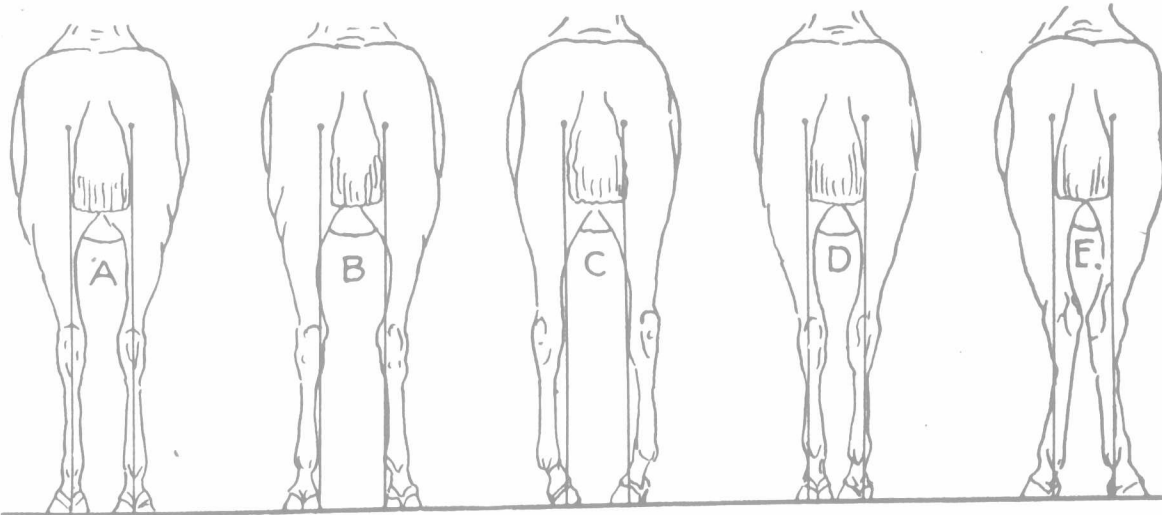


Fig. 3.—Hind legs from behind. A, proper set; B, too wide; C, too wide at hocks and fetlocks with toes pointing in; D, too narrow; E, cow hocked.

to do so small quantities of the dam's milk should be given every hour out of a bottle, and if he be quite weak stimulants as about 1/2 oz. whiskey or brandy should be mixed with the milk to keep up the heart's action. If the patient be a couple of weeks or more of age, the amount of laudanum must be correspondingly greater and to it may, with advantage, be added 1 to 2 drams each of catechu and prepared chalk, and if necessary, the nourishment and stimulants according to size and age be given. In the majority of cases where treatment is resorted to in the early stages two or three doses of laudanum, with or without the astringents mentioned, according to age and size, will check the disease, but if diarrhoea has been acute for a few hours or longer before treatment is resorted to it usually requires very careful treatment and attention to effect a recovery. If the weather be cold the patient must be protected from draft or chill,

nounced blemish.

Illustration No. 3, shows correct and incorrect set of hind legs, A, being a proper set. Followers of draft horses at the shows know how common it is to see a horse travel wide at the hocks. The legs shown in B of this illustration are a very good example of legs set too wide, while C shows a very bad form, the hocks wide and the fetlocks and toes pointing in. The legs shown in D are equally bad, as they are set too close together, and those shown in E, close together at the hocks, are commonly known as cow-hocks, making the animal stand very wide at the toes.

Illustration No. 4 shows the hind legs from the side view, A being the proper set, while B shows a bad case of sickle hock; C a leg which is altogether too straight, and D also another form of leg which is too straight. A little study of these four illustrations will give an intelligent idea of what is required in the proper set of a horse's legs.

The bulletin also gives a detailed description of the method of going over a horse carefully in judging his value. Among other things the following paragraphs on weight, form, quality, and temperament should be of interest to our readers.

"In order to classify as a draft horse, the animal in fair flesh must weigh at least 1,600 pounds. The nearer the horse approaches a ton or over the better. This weight should be due to massiveness of form and heavy frame and muscle, rather than to a great quantity of fat. As has been indicated before, there are three classes of draft horses: light drafters, 1,600 pounds to 1,700 pounds; medium drafters, 1,700 pounds to 1,850 pounds; and heavy drafters, 1,850 pounds and over.

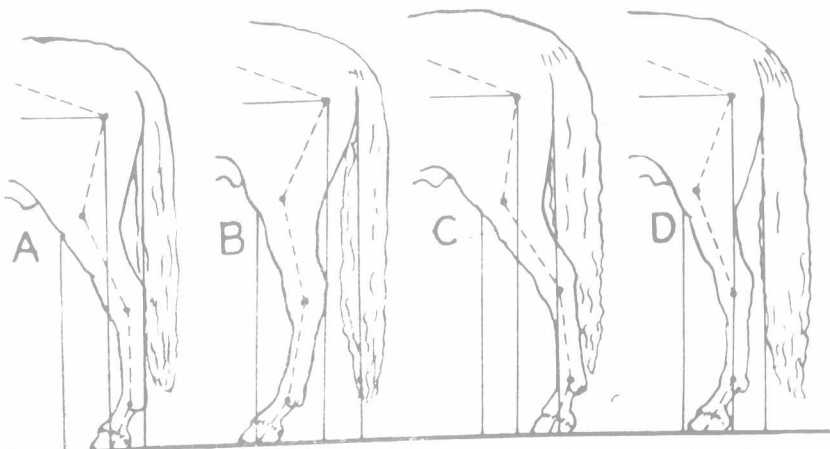


Fig. 4.—Hind legs, side view. A, proper set; B, sickle hocks; C and D, too straight.

Weight in the draft horse is of great importance. It is of value because it helps to establish the value of the drafter on the market. The heavy drafters have for many years brought the most money. Also, weight is of value, for it holds the horse's feet firmly to the ground, enabling him to exert his physical force. The railroads have taken advantage of this in building the locomotive. In the early stages of the development of the locomotive, before it was introduced as a means of transportation, the inventor had a great deal of trouble in getting the engine started, for the wheels would not adhere to the rails. It was thought that there should be cogs on the wheels and rails. By accident, it is said, they found the solution. In attempting one day to move some material in sacks down the track, part of the sacks were placed across the engine. This added weight caused the wheels to grip the rails, and the difficulty was solved. The man who rides one of his horses up a difficult hill applies the same principle.

"The process of walking is a constant falling forwards, and the heavier the weight that falls against the collar the greater the pull.

"It has been clearly demonstrated that if a horse is required to exert for a considerable length of time a pull of more than one-tenth to one-eighth of his weight, it is wearing upon his constitutional vigor and therefore affects his usefulness. At the minimum requirement, a team of 1,800-pound horses would develop 3 horse power, but a team of 1,400-pound horses would only develop about 2 horse power.

"The form of draft horses must be such as to insure weight. The weight should be obtained by breadth and depth of body, and a heavy development of muscles on the arms and forearms, over the back and through the thighs. This heavy development of muscles helps to give the appearance of massiveness. The draft horse must give the impression of strength, a horse of great power. In order to be efficient drafters must carry their weight close to the ground, or, in other words, drafters must be low set. Too short a leg is as objectionable as too long a leg, as it affects the efficiency of a horse.

"Lack of depth of body, ranginess, openness, too great a length of leg, and lightness of musculing throughout the body are things to be criticised severely. These deficiencies detract from the weight and strength, and, therefore, affect the efficiency of the horse.

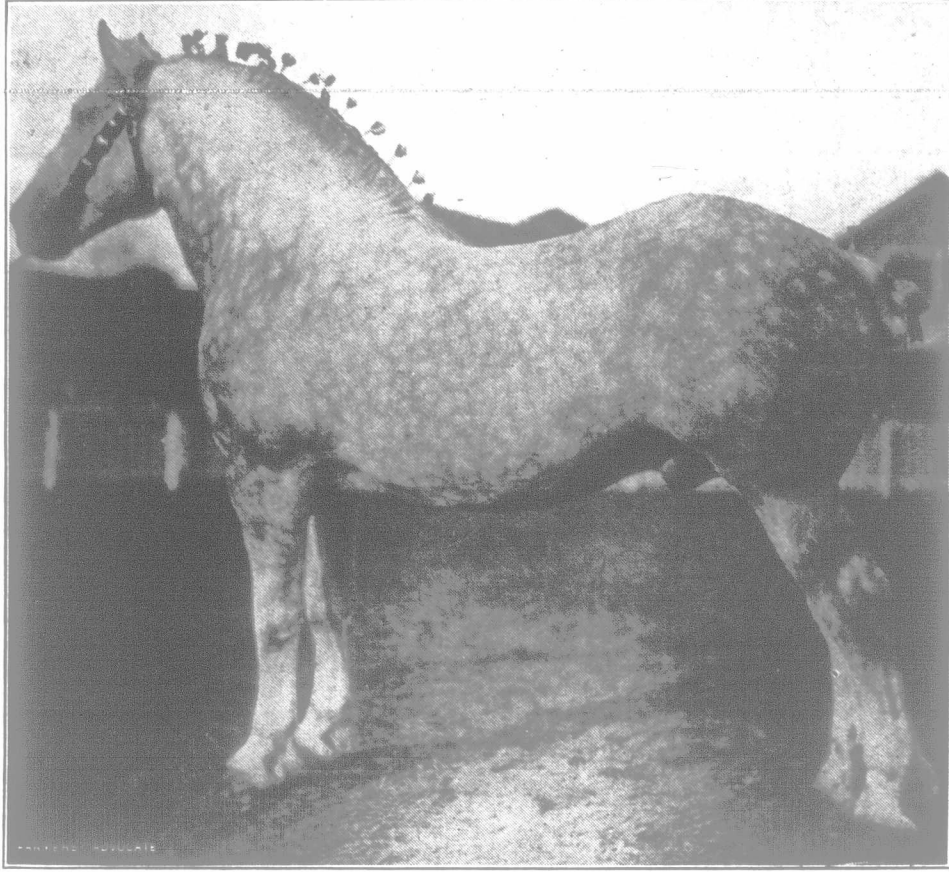
"Quality in horses is an indication of wearing ability. Not being correlated with substance it is difficult to attainment in draft horses, but the tendency is toward as much quality as possible with substance. Quality is indicated by the general refined, appearance of an animal, clean-cut features of the head, thin, even lips, fine ears, neatness and refinement of neck and withers, soft, silky hair, thin skin, and a clean, dense bone with a freeness from puffiness around the joints. Upon the uniform quality of all parts of the horse depends his value and length of time he will be of service.

The draft horse must be energetic, showing sufficient nervous development to make him a willing worker. A sluggish disposition is to be avoided. There must be sufficient 'snap' about a horse for him to pick his feet up with a will, and to move off as if he meant business. Sluggishness is indicated by a lack of poise, by a slouchiness about the ears, and in the manner of standing. A good disposition is important, as it affects the ease of handling and working of a horse. It is desired that a horse perform his work willingly, and that he attends to his own business."

The Horse To Breed To.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has been encouraging breeders to breed more mares this year and drawing attention to the fact that stallions will not be so easily obtained from Great Britain and Europe until some time after the war is over. This does not mean that mares should be bred to 'cull' horses. There are still enough good stallions that "scrubs" should not be patronized. Farmers breeding mares to raise draft horses should select sires with plenty of size and substance. Use the horse which shows masculinity and with it is big and drafty in character with sufficient weight for a stallion of his breed and the quality of feather and bone desired. The stallion should be wide in the breast and full in the chest with a good middle to indicate feeding qualities. Never use a narrow-chested, gaunt, long-legged, peaked-rumped horse because he may have good bone, neither use a low-down, thick-skinned horse with coarse legs. Pick out a well-shaped horse with size, substance and quality, one with that flinty bone, a good slope of pastern and the big, wide feet and large hoof heads to stand the strain of carrying the great weight. Choose a short-backed, strongly coupled horse with a wide, wide crop and thick thighs.

Look to the musculing—see that he has a large, full fore-arm and a well-muscled hind quarter. And last but not least see how he goes. Insist upon having a horse that goes straight and true at the walk and trot, one that reaches out well and puts his feet down squarely and does not roll or paddle and one that goes close at the hocks with that snappy movement well known to horsemen. In short select the horse which is heavy enough, has quality enough and does not cover too much ground in going.



Ichnobate.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale's great Percheron stallion, as photographed by "The Farmer's Advocate" camera, at Toronto Exhibition last fall.

LIVE STOCK.

A Feeding Trial Favorable to Silage.

With the increased price of feeding cattle, and the generally narrow margin upon which cattle must be fed, the economy of production becomes the most important consideration. The silo has reduced the cost of beef production very materially, and if any of the practices which stockmen follow at the present time are at all antiquated, they should at once be superseded by methods and rations that will prove more economical and up-to-date. The agricultural Experiment Station of Pennsylvania has conducted an experiment with five lots of feeding steers, wherein each lot receives a different ration. The lot receiving fodder and grain, as fed by the feeders generally in Pennsylvania, proved to make the most expensive gains of all, and one lot which received silage only as a roughage proved to make most economical gains. The bulletin in which the methods and results are published explains very fully the manner of feeding. After an examination of these rations results will be given.

The steers in Lot I. received the ration which is commonly fed in Pennsylvania. It was composed of mixed hay and corn stover as roughage, and chopped ear corn, or corn and cob meal, and bran as concentrates. The steers received all the mixed hay they would consume, and four pounds

of corn stover per head daily in addition. The grain mixture was composed of three parts corn and one part bran. Of this the animals were fed twice daily all they would readily consume. The mixed hay was fed in the evening, and the corn stover in the morning.

Lot II. received corn silage as the sole roughage during the entire feeding period. During the first 56 days no grain was added to the ration except cottonseed meal, which was fed at the rate of 2½ pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight daily, and continued throughout the entire feeding period. At the close of the 56-day feeding period, ear corn was fed at the rate of 15 pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight daily, for which 12 pounds of shelled corn was substituted later.

Lot III. received corn silage and alfalfa as roughage during the entire feeding period. The alfalfa was fed to supply the required protein in the ration. This lot received no grain during the first 56 days of the feeding period. The alfalfa was fed at the rate of 5 pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight daily, and the corn silage according to appetite. At the end of the 56-day feeding period, ear corn was added to the ration at the rate of 15 pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight daily, for which 12 pounds of shelled corn was substituted later.

Lot IV. received corn silage and mixed hay as roughage, corn silage being fed at the rate of 20 pounds per head daily, and the mixed hay ad libitum. The roughage, with cottonseed meal at the rate of 2½ pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight, was fed daily during the first 56 days. Ear corn was added to the ration for the balance of the feeding period, at the rate of 15 pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight daily. During the latter part of the feeding period the ear corn was replaced by shelled corn, which was fed at the rate of 12 pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight.

Lot V. received corn silage and alfalfa hay as roughage. The alfalfa hay was fed daily at the rate of 5 pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight. In addition to this the steers received all the corn silage they would consume. This roughage, in combination with 2½ pounds of cottonseed meal per 1,000 pounds live weight, was fed during the first 56 days of the feeding period. Ear corn at the rate of 15 pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight was fed daily for two months, while for the balance of the feeding period the grain ration was changed to 12 pounds of shelled corn.

The total season of feeding was divided into several periods, but the division of most interest to readers will be between the 56-day and 84-day feeding tests. At the beginning of the 84-day trial the animals were subjected to a change from roughage to a more concentrated ration, and the cost per pound of gain at once increased. The accompanying table sets forth three important items, namely, average daily gain, cost per pound of gain, and daily cost of feed.



Feeding Steers on an Extensive Scale.

A RESUME OF RESULTS.

	Lot I.	Lot II.	Lot III.	Lot IV.	Lot V.
First period (56 days)					
Average daily gain	1.711 lbs.	1.875 lbs.	1.799 lbs.	2.046 lbs.	1.656 lbs.
Cost per pound of gain	11.80 c.	6.524 c.	7.161 c.	8.164 c.	8.291 c.
Daily cost of feed	20.090 c.	12.231 c.	10.709 c.	13.243 c.	13.736 c.
Second period (84 days)					
Average daily gain	1.691 lbs.	1.809 lbs.	1.495 lbs.	1.622 lbs.	1.967 lbs.
Cost per pound of gain	13.79 c.	12.62 c.	11.174 c.	11.81 c.	12.717 c.
Daily cost of feed	23.33 c.	22.85 c.	21.06 c.	24.16 c.	25.04 c.
Total period (140 days)					
Average daily gain	1.699 lbs.	1.83 lbs.	1.674 lbs.	1.87 lbs.	1.844 lbs.
Cost per pound of gain	12.97 c.	10.131 c.	10.104 c.	10.55 c.	11.124 c.
Daily cost of feed	22.043 c.	18.604 c.	16.92 c.	19.79 c.	20.52 c.

The operations in these feeding trials led the experimenters to conclude that silage added to the ration renders the feed more digestible. There is a marked difference in the lots, for the first period when the feed, cost of producing one pound gain, and the daily cost of feed are compared. The cost of producing a pound of gain in lot I. is 11.8 cents, as compared with 6.52 cents for lot II., from which the cheapest gains were made. The second highest cost is 8.29 cents for lot V., the second highest alfalfa hay and cottonseed meal for which both alfalfa hay and cottonseed meal formed a part of the ration. The daily cost of feed per steer was also greatest in lot I., being 20.09 cents; lot II. was 12.23 cents; lot III., 10.7 cents; lot IV., 13.24 cents, and lot V. 13.73 cents per day.

The feeding of expensive grains and no silage in lot I. made the daily cost of feed very much higher than that of any of the other lots. It also showed that a ration of corn stover, mixed hay, corn and wheat bran is inefficient as compared with the ration made up largely of roughage during the early feeding period, in which silage was the main roughage.

The daily cost of feed was lowest in lot III., where corn silage and alfalfa hay alone were fed. The daily gains made by this lot were not sufficient to indicate it as the lot in which a pound of gain was produced at the lowest cost. Lot II., fed corn silage and cottonseed meal produced the cheapest gain. The addition of mixed hay in lot IV. increased the daily cost of feed as well as the cost of a pound gain. The writers of the bulletin say, "It also indicates that mixed hay at \$12.00 per ton is more expensive as a roughage than corn silage at \$3.50 per ton."

As a result of additional grain in the ration, the feed cost of producing 100 pounds of gain materially increased in all lots for the second period, except lot I. The increased cost of producing 100 pounds of gain during the second period was \$1.99 for lot I., \$6.07 for lot II., \$4.01 for lot III., \$3.64 for lot IV., and \$4.42 for lot V.

The cost of producing a pound of gain is very uniform for the silage-fed lots, especially lots II., III., and IV. The production of a pound of gain in lot V., to which the greatest amount of protein was fed, became more expensive than where a smaller amount was consumed. In this regard lot I., which received grain from the beginning and which was fed bran as a source of protein, was the most expensive. The cost of producing 100 pounds of gain for the entire period in lot I. was \$2.87 greater per hundred compared with the cheapest of the other lots, and \$1.85 higher than the most expensive lot where silage formed a part of the ration.

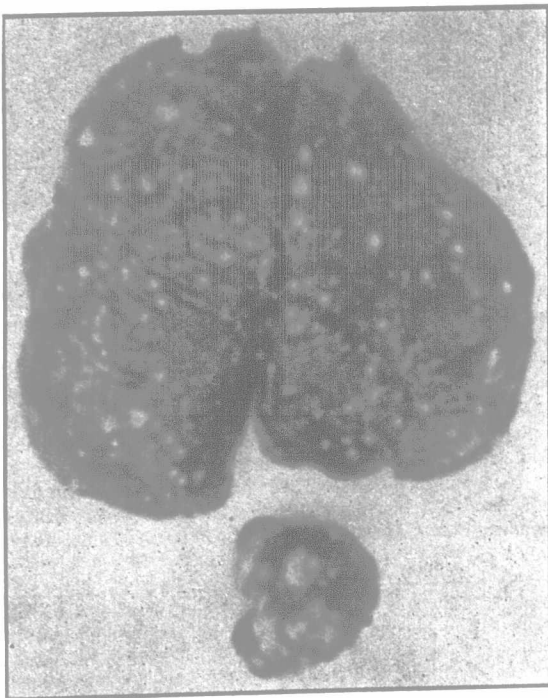
The prices of feeds used in the financial statement are based upon the prices which prevailed in the vicinity of the State College during the winter. Corn silage was valued at \$3.50 per ton; mixed hay, \$12.00 per ton; ear corn, 70 cents per bushel of 70 pounds; shelled corn, 70 cents per bushel of 56 pounds; corn and cob meal, 75 cents per bushel of 70 pounds; bran, \$25.00 per ton; cottonseed meal, \$34.00 per ton; alfalfa hay, \$15.00 per ton, and corn stover, \$3.50 per ton. These prices do not differ greatly from values which exist here in normal times, and from them a reader can arrive at costs of production and gain as they are likely to obtain under Canadian conditions. The outstanding features of the trials and results is to be found in the superiority of silage over other roughages, and in the advantage gained by feeding a small amount of protein-rich grain or alfalfa to balance the ration.

Tuberculous Fowls Infect Pigs.

Until quite recently it was generally assumed that tuberculosis was either transmitted to pigs by feeding them with the milk, or unpasteurized whey, obtained from tuberculous cattle or was conveyed through the natural excrement of such cattle. Recent bulletins claim that the majority of tuberculous hogs are produced by the following causes: 1, feeding raw milk and slime from creameries; 2, feeding hand-separated milk from tuberculous cows; 3, feeding behind tuberculous cattle; 4, feeding tuberculous carcasses; 5, feeding slaughter-house offal. In no instance except one, have we seen it claimed that avian tuberculosis is transmitted to swine or, in other words, that the particular kind of tuberculosis

that affects poultry will infect hogs. In fact the difference in body temperature between the fowl and pig would lead one to suppose that avian tuberculosis would fare very poorly under swine conditions. However, the April issue of The Journal of the Board of Agriculture reports the results of extensive investigations in Denmark which led to the indisputable fact that avian tuberculosis infects hogs.

It may be mentioned at this stage that avian tuberculosis is chiefly abdominal and the tubercles in the form of yellowish-white nodules from the size of a grain of millet seed to that of a pea may be observed in the liver or in the mesenteric glands of the fowls. In May, 1912, a veterinary surgeon in Ringsted sent the mesenteries and internal organs of three pigs from the same herd to the Danish State Laboratory for examination. The examination showed the liver, lungs, and mesenteric glands to be tuberculous and it was found that bacteria from the mesenteric glands were identical in every respect with avian tubercular bacteria. In order to obtain further information on the matter seventeen additional cases of tuberculosis were investigated. Of these in five cases the disease existed in the mesenteric glands and tonsils only, while in the remaining twelve the



Liver and Spleen of Tuberculous Fowl.

The elevated yellowish-white nodules indicate tuberculosis.

disease was more or less general. Nine of the animals were infected with avian tubercular bacteria, either exclusively or along with bovine tubercular bacteria, and the other eight exclusively with bovine tubercular bacteria.

It was then decided to extend the investigations over a much larger field. The State Agricultural Laboratory requested several swine-slaughtering companies to arrange for their veterinary assistants to isolate and send to the Laboratory whatever tuberculous mesenteries or tuberculous tonsils came to their notice. The Laboratory in due time received a large number of these diseased organs from different parts of Denmark. Information was also received along with them as regards the condition of the animals on the farm from which the tuberculous case originated, also the age of the tuberculous animal and the owner's name and address.

On examining the organs of 118 tuberculous pigs it appeared that 86 of them contained bacteria identical in every detail with avian tubercular bacteria. Twenty-eight contained bovine tubercular bacteria and in the remaining four cases the bacteria deviated in form from both types, but in two cases closely resembled the both types. The results of the foregoing examinations showed that the character of the disease varies in accordance with the type of tubercular bacteria by which the pig is attacked. An attack of avian tubercular bacteria is usually of a

local character while that of bovine tubercular bacteria is of a general character.

Going deeper into the matter for further information the Agricultural Laboratory obtained reports from 49 owners of these diseased swine. Of these 36 stated that tuberculosis amongst their poultry was general and post mortem examinations of fowls from 14 owners confirmed this; in the remaining cases the owners failed to send dead hens for examination but gave instead such detailed information of the character and progress of the disease as to leave no room for doubt with regard to its identity. The remaining 13 owners reported that there did not appear to be any particular disease prevalent amongst their poultry, although one or another of the fowls died occasionally.

The conditions under which poultry and pigs were kept on many of the farms rendered it almost impossible to prevent infection of the pigs from tuberculous poultry. In some cases the hen-roost was situated directly over the pig-sties without any intervening boards to catch the droppings. In other cases the fowls were only allowed to roost over the sties during the winter season. In these circumstances the investigators report that "it would be nothing short of a miracle for the swine to escape infection." On most farms it was the custom to allow the young pigs to run with the poultry during the greater part of the summer, either in an enclosed yard or on a free range. This practice also contributes to the spread of the disease. The State Laboratory of Denmark furthermore says "even the impossibility of all direct contact between the poultry and pigs does not preclude the transmission of the disease from tuberculous poultry indirectly. The bacteria in the droppings of diseased fowls remain potent for a long period either in the manure heap or in the soil and pigs while rooting around might readily become infected. Another probable source is from pigs bought at fairs or markets and added to existing stock; such animals may come from farmsteads where tuberculosis exists and being infected when bought may transmit the disease to the buyer's stock. The disease may also be transmitted by rats or mice."

English Live Stock Happenings.

Britain's export trade in high-class (pedigree) live stock has not suffered over-much by the war, that is, judged upon the official figures. From January to March Britain has exported 151 head of cattle of the declared value of £7,728, which gives an average of £51 3s. 7d. apiece. Canada claims 41 head. All told 277 sheep of the declared value of £3,939 have been exported in the same three months, and they come out in value at £14 4s. 5d. each. Uruguay has been the best customer, taking 204 head worth £15 3s. 5d. each. We have exported 57 pigs worth £556, valued at £9 15s. each. So far as horses are concerned, only 178 have gone abroad since the new year, but they are of the declared value of £40,011, or worth about £224 15s. each. This average per head is the highest on record, but it is accounted for by the fact that the "sausage trade" horse has not been exported to Holland or Belgium since the war broke out. All the German sausage establishments and liver sandwich export places have got the order of the knock under the new civilization ruling.

I am sorry to state that our leading shows are gradually being declared abandoned for the year. The International Horse Show, that at Richmond, the one at Peterborough, and many others of repute which have been patronized by the Siftons and other Canadians, have all fallen through for the year of disgrace. It will be a blank year in the English farmer's life will 1915. His sons have gone to the war, so have his hired men; his horses are on the stricken fields of Flanders and France; his shows and fairs have been cut down to merely foal shows for foals that are as yet unborn; and ever and anon Zeppelins come and drop bombs on his well-tilled lands, and puncture holes into them. What a life!

Hackney men are gradually falling out of that pastime in Britain. I was at a sale yesterday at which a Hackney mare had at foot her 21st foal. She was 24 years old, but so good was her five-days-old "baby" that someone bid up to 40 guineas for them and got them. "What will you do with the dear old lady?" I queried. "Why let her end her days in ease at my place; I think I've got a good un in her baby," he replied. I thought the same, too. Talking about Hackneys, that great old mare Fyde Sabrinetta is out at pasture in Norfolk. The German Zeppelins came and dropped a bomb within 200 yards of her. She started off on a pace and action stunt, and kept it up for an hour in sheer funk. Her owner swears she can now go as well as she did 15 years ago, for the bomb has sharpened her action once again. She has just been served by Leopard and we should have a great goer and a stayer, too, after her Zeppelin escapade.

Woodbridge in Suffolk is one of the homes of the Punch breed of horses. It has just held a successful show, at which A. T. Pratt's Morston

Gold Guard was declared champion of stallions, a horse that stood over his compeers on the score of legs and feet. They gave a "special" for the best footed horse, and he got it. He has been hired by the local farmer's Horse Breeding Society and his services should be in goodly demand. The champion mare was K. M. Clark's Sudbourne Doris, a daughter of Peter, delighting in that prefix, a big mare for her age, two years, and possessing quality with it—a rare combination.

What is perhaps the most satisfactory thing about the modern Suffolk Punch is the all-round improvement in feet.

Round Eastern Anglia a number of stallion shows have been held, and a Norfolk man, H. C. Callaby, has been pulling in the shekels with a Hackney stallion he bought so cheaply, that he is now called "the lucky man." He picked up this stallion which was booked for South Africa, but the war stopped the animal going, and after a win in London the horse, Adbolton St. George, has been going the rounds securing some nice plums.

The Hereford "world" in England has lost a stalwart in Sir James Rankin Bart, who died on April 18. He started his herd in 1883, and went right to the top of the tree. His chief forte lay in winning group competitions, and he once had four breeding cows that no one in England could beat for uniformity.

A lover of the Bate's Shorthorn, Benjamin St. John Ackers, died on April 19 at Huntley Manor, Gloucestershire, where he raised the best of Shorthorns and Berkshire pigs. He bred a dairy Shorthorn, Lady Lee, whose offspring done wonders with the milking pail. One Lady Lee (21st) gave 13,195 pounds of milk with her 1911 calf. Like Sir James Rankin, he sent exhibition stock to U. S. A.

Dublin Spring Cattle Show has come off, and will be one of the very few original exhibitions to be held this year. Only one English exhibitor sent over and won, and this was the Earl of Coventry, who got three first prizes in Herefords with Irvington Bright, Dollar and Eleanor. Sir N. T. Everard took the chief honors in cows with Irish bred ones.

The Best Shorthorn in the Show was the Rt. Hon. Frederick Wrench's beautiful representative of the Augustas in Baron Bruce, by Red Baron. He won the Phoenix Cup and a £20 special and medal. At the sale Don MacLennan, the Argentine exporter, gave 600 guineas for this young bull.

The late Sir John Barker's polo pony breeding stud has been sold off by auction for 3,256 guineas, the saddle ponies realizing £83 each, the stallions £63, and the brood mares £50. The Syrian sheep fetched £6 apiece. They are real goods—some of them lamb twice a year.

Hackney stallions showing size and substance are in much request at the moment. It is thought the breed will "come back" by the aid of Governmental assistance in the form of army haulage horse breeding, with the Hackney sire of substance and size, as the chief play actor.

Hereford bulls sold up to 115 guineas at the Society's usual April meeting. The breed still maintains all its pristine virility in its native shire.

Milking Shorthorns owned by G. W. Tyser, at Mortimer, in scenic Berkshire, sold at an average of £46 13s. 4d. for 56 head. All were sprung from 8,000, 9,000, and 10,000 pounds of milk yielding dams. Some went as cheaply as 135 dollars. What a rush there would have been for them if the sale had been on your side!

In writing this a friend in Kent rings me up to say the Zeppelins are dropping bombs on his farm—they have killed an old hen, a dozen chickens and a horse.

Enr.

G. T. BURROWS.

FARM.

The Worst Weed in Ontario.

Perennial sow thistle, the weed which Prof. J. E. Howitt, in his bulletin, "Weeds of Ontario," describes as by all means the worst weed in the Province of Ontario at the present time is found in almost every county, and more or less on almost every farm in the Province. In some districts grain fields, just previous to time of harvesting, appear to contain more plants carrying the broad yellow flower or the white fluff which follows it than of the original grain crops. The writer has been at threshings where so prevalent was the weed in the grain that it was impossible to distinguish men across the drive beam in a mow at the other end of the barn while 1000 long, and each of these thistle blows carried water and so further increase the stand of the weed for her season.

Whenever established sow thistle chokes out the seedling grain crops almost completely. It is the worst of all thistles in this respect, and is especially annoying in wet seasons. Readers will remember that a few years ago Ontario ex-

perienced three or four wet seasons in succession, and it was during these seasons that the weed in question gained such a foothold. Low-lying and poorly drained fields were soon overrun, and the grain crops weakened by an over-supply of moisture, were almost entirely smothered in some instances by the rank growth of the new pest. At that time some farmers almost despaired of success in crop growing with the weed gaining ground, and the writer heard many express their fears of being driven out of business by the weed.

of the plant which most easily distinguishes it from the other sow thistles is the head or flower which, when fully open, is from 1 to 1½ inches across and bright orange in color. The common annual sow thistle, which is quite common in Ontario fields, has a much smaller flower and is a smaller growing plant with no under-ground rootstocks, and does comparatively little harm. The leaves are deeply cut and lobed, and scarcely spiny at all. The flowers of the common annual are only about half an inch in diameter, and are

a very pale yellow as contrasted with the bright yellow of the perennial. There can be no mistaking them once the farmer becomes familiar with the difficulty of the task of eradicating the perennial as compared with the ease with which the common annual is treated. The writer knows a twelve-acre field very well which had common annual in it for years, and which has not been at all injured thereby. The weed, as a general thing, comes up only after the crop is off, and sheep are then turned in and they keep it down very effectively; in fact, they like it, and feed off it in preference to grass.

The perennial sow thistle first appears as single plants or small patches, which, spreading by the running rootstocks already mentioned, and by a profusion of seed, which is blown about by the wind, soon covers a large acreage. The chief means of spread and the one hardest to control is by the rootstocks. As is the case with twitch grass, these stocks break up and are dragged from place

to place by cultivator or harrow where they are deposited and begin a new growth of the plant. It is necessary, then, to be careful in cultivation that the plant is not spread thereby. We can do no better than quote from Prof. Howitt's bulletin, "Weeds of Ontario," a few general suggestions and five detailed methods of combating the weed. Personally, we favor clean cultivation with a short rotation of crops, and the sowing of rape as outlined in method No. 1. We have also seen good success follow cultivating up till the first week in July, sowing

buckwheat thick, at about a bushel per acre, at that time, and following this crop the next year with a hoed crop well looked after. We know of fields being practically cleaned of the weed by this method. However, we publish herewith the five methods, and readers can choose the one which suits their particular conditions best.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. Bear in mind that a few patches of perennial sow thistle, if allowed to mature, may seed down a whole neighborhood. Therefore, take every precaution to prevent the seeding of patches in meadows, grain fields, fence corners, and on the road side.
2. Watch for the first two or three patches in the field, and destroy them before the pest becomes established.
3. Be careful not to harrow or cultivate through patches and drag the under-ground rootstocks all over the field.
4. The perennial sow thistle thrives most luxuriantly on rather low, damp land. Under-draining, therefore, will help to control it.
5. Sheep are fond of this weed, and, if turned



Meal Time for the Twins.

A pair of Oxford County twin calves, and the girl who feeds them.

However, measures were soon taken to fight it, and in the districts which were then so badly overrun will be found at the present time much less of the weed than was the case from five to seven years ago. Clean cultivation and smothering crops with plenty of clover and a shorter rotation have served, with drier seasons, to check the growth and spread of this very bad weed. However, there is still far too much of it in Ontario, and it is not likely that the Province will ever be entirely free from it, and it is just as necessary now as ever before that every farmer

to place by cultivator or harrow where they are deposited and begin a new growth of the plant. It is necessary, then, to be careful in cultivation that the plant is not spread thereby. We can do no better than quote from Prof. Howitt's bulletin, "Weeds of Ontario," a few general suggestions and five detailed methods of combating the weed. Personally, we favor clean cultivation with a short rotation of crops, and the sowing of rape as outlined in method No. 1. We have also seen good success follow cultivating up till the first week in July, sowing



Another Pair of Twins.

The twin calf is disgusted with his mistress as she feeds and fondles her twin lambs.

do his part in keeping the weed from spreading, not only on his own farm but to the farm of his neighbor.

There are several varieties of sow thistle, but the perennial variety is a tall, coarse-growing weed, with deep roots and numerous thick, under-ground stems or rootstocks commonly called roots, having a smooth and hollow stem filled with milky juice, and pointed leaves four to twelve inches long, deeply cut with the segments, pointed backwards and slightly prickly. The part

fence corners, and on the road side.

2. Watch for the first two or three patches in the field, and destroy them before the pest becomes established.

3. Be careful not to harrow or cultivate through patches and drag the under-ground rootstocks all over the field.

4. The perennial sow thistle thrives most luxuriantly on rather low, damp land. Under-draining, therefore, will help to control it.

5. Sheep are fond of this weed, and, if turned

on a field after harvest, will prevent its seeding, and by their close cropping weaken the underground rootstocks.

DETAILED METHODS.

Several methods of exterminating the perennial sow thistle are here outlined in detail. They have all been suggested by practical farmers. It is hoped that those who are looking for information on this subject will find among them a method suited to their own conditions.

Method No. 1. This method is suggested by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, who found it effective in the eradication of quack grass. Cultivate the field until about the middle of June, running over it frequently with the cultivator so as to keep the tops down, and thus weaken the "roots." Then apply manure at the rate of about 20 tons per acre (12 good loads). Cultivate the manure in thoroughly, and with a double mould board plough slightly ridge up the land, making the ridges about 26 inches apart. On the ridges sow pasture rape at the rate of 1 1/2 pounds per acre. It is important that the right amount of rape should be sown, for if too little is sown the stand will not be thick enough to smother the weeds, and if, on the other hand, too much is sown the plants will be too crowded and not grow vigorously enough to keep ahead of the thistle. Sow the rape when the land is sufficient moist to insure quick germination of the seed. If the rape is slow in starting the sow thistle may get a start in the rows, and thus necessitate hand cultivation there. Cultivate the rape every week or ten days until it occupies all the ground and makes further cultivation impossible. If, when the rape is cut or pastured, any sow thistle remain, the field should be ridged up the last thing in the fall, and put in with a hood crop the following year. This should not be necessary if a good stand of rape is secured.

Method No. 2. This is a system of intensive cropping suggested by Prof. Zavitz. As soon as a cereal crop is harvested, plough the land and give frequent cultivation to the first or middle of September. Then sow winter rye at the rate of about two bushels per acre. This can be pastured the following spring, or cut for hay or grain. As soon as the crop is off the land, put in rape, turnips or buckwheat. The advantage of this system is that three crops are harvested in two years, and the sow thistle fought at the same time.

Method No. 3. This method is recommended by Prof. G. E. Day. Immediately after harvest gang-plough shallow, and run over the field several times with the broad-shared cultivator. Later in the fall plough a little deeper, and continue cultivating every week or ten days as long as the season permits. Last thing before the ground freezes rib up the land with a double mould board plough. The following spring give frequent cultivation up to the first of July, then sow pasture rape.

Method No. 4. This is a short rotation which has been recommended by several Farmers' Institute workers. Clover is followed by a crop of grain, then clover again. The clover is cut in June, and the land ploughed about four inches deep, and given frequent and thorough cultivation during the rest of the summer. The following spring a grain crop is sown, seeding down with clover. For best results the grain crop should be one which can be cut early enough to prevent the thistle from seeding.

Method No. 5. Directly after harvest plough the land lightly, and then give frequent cultivation as long as the season permits. The following spring gang-plough, and leave in summer-fallow until it is time to sow fall wheat. The summer-fallow to be effective must be a bare fallow. The field must be cultivated thoroughly and frequently, with the object of keeping the tops down and breaking up and bringing to the surface of the ground as many of the "roots" as possible. The gang-plough should occasionally be run over the field in order to insure the cutting of the roots. Bare summer-fallow has given excellent results on the Ontario Agricultural College farm in seasons when other methods were at best only partially effective.

Destructive Birds.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

One of Professor Klugh's Nature's Diary Columns last fall was devoted to "Injurious Birds" and about this I would like to have a word with your readers. Prof. Klugh mentions in detail the house sparrow, crow and bronzed grackle and cow bird, which are four of the important injurious birds, but the other one, the Blue Jay, was omitted from mention. Possibly he has referred to this in another article as he certainly did not intend to omit it, but I have not happened to see it.

The bronzed grackle, crow and jay sign their own death warrant by destroying all the nests of small birds which they can find and while, from their remaining feeding habits they may even be considered beneficial to man, yet they are such as to be almost completely replaced by the use of

the domestic hen, which often follows the plough and usually roams the fields; but the number of small birds and their eggs which were destroyed by the species mentioned preclude any protection being given to them. In fact it has been stated that where these species are common hardly any of the beneficial song birds can be raised.

I hope your readers will see to it that a twenty-two rifle prevents the breeding of any of these species on their farms and where this is the case the attention necessary will be well repaid in the added numbers of native birds.

Middlesex Co., Ont. W. E. SAUNDERS.

Partyism and Prussianism.

By Peter McArthur.

In the next election that is held in Canada, no matter whether it is held to-morrow or two years from now, and no matter which party wins, the liberties of the people will be threatened more seriously than at any time in the history of the country. It is now quite clear that partyism is certain to develop into Prussianism—the rule of an irresponsible few, working in secret. Both parties have shown that they are incapable of establishing a political truce at a time when not only the destiny of Canada and the Empire, but even of the human race is in peril. They have shown that it is impossible for them to co-operate in the urgent work of the hour. The Conservatives have called no Liberals to their councils. They wish to conduct the war in such a way that the Conservative party may receive credit for all the sacrifices that are made. They have ignored the great example of the British Government which called all the leaders of the Opposition to serve in conducting the business of the country. Instead of meeting this attitude with the spirit of self-abnegation that would show their moral superiority to the government and would win them the support of all men who place duty above the fate of parties, the Liberals have slouched for scandals which they unfortunately found and have made political capital of the mistakes due to haste and the grafting that appears to be inseparable from political operations in Canada. And now from the irreconcilable attitude of the two political parties there emerges a menace more sinister than waste, extravagance, incompetence or all the corruption that has ever been charged against any of our governments. Both parties have given evidence of being infected with the poison of Prussianism. Each seeks absolute power that can defy criticism. The scheming men of both parties dream that an election will give them this power. Conservative leaders announce frankly that they wish to be returned after an appeal to the people so that they may make appointments to the Senate, from which they were tricked in a deal with the Liberals, and in that way make their party supreme in both houses. If the Liberals are returned to power they will hold their majority in the Senate and be absolute. It is quite true that this state of affairs has existed with both parties in the past. At one time or another both Liberals and Conservatives have been supreme in both houses and the people have viewed the matter with indifference, for during the peaceful development of our country we have never been a political people in the true sense of the word. We have been more interested in the fate of the parties with which we have been affiliated by birth or even by conviction than we have in the fate of the country. By our indifference we have allowed the establishment of a Capitalistic and Privileged class to which both parties have been subservient. The High Financiers, the bankers, the railway promoters and the great corporations have had more to do with our government than the parties we elected to be their servants. Even in the preparations for an unnecessary wartime election the greedy machinations of these powers behind the throne are evident to careful and well-informed observers. It is one of the most alarming facts of our political history that both parties have given the Railway barons whatever they wanted, that on banking legislation their votes were practically unanimous and that both parties granted special privileges to corporations. Possibly the war has frightened so many parliamentary agents into decency that a new set of men is needed to carry out the wishes of our ruling classes and if an election is held they will do their best to see that they have enough friends returned in both parties to insure the granting of whatever they may desire, with the same unanimity that has prevailed in the past. That, more than anything else, explains the demand for an election which the plain people do not want. It is now evident as never before that in this terrible time, when the flower of our youth are being destroyed by the hellish engineering of war on the plains of Flanders that it would mean national suicide for us to place absolute power in the hands of any political party that is under the control of those who have been exploiting us. They are without vision,—the autocratic, selfish Prussians of the new world. We must be saved

from the foe within our gates as well as from the foe without.

* * * *

I have never advocated a third party and I am loath to advocate one now, but the only hope I see for the preservation of our liberties is to send to Ottawa at the next election as many men as possible who will not be under the control of the old party leaders. Even if they were unorganized and devoid of political skill, if they maintained their independence and voted according to their convictions, they would be able to check Prussianism until the war is over. The farmers, more than any class in the country, because they must bear the burdens, should be represented fully after the next election and I am not sure but the most stubborn and backward farmers of the lot would be the best to send. A crisis has arisen where their stubbornness might save the nation—for the one virtue that we would ask of them is that they should refuse to be led. And let no one fear that because they will be leaderless they will be weak. Every advance in human liberty has been won through an uprising of the oppressed and leaderless:

"There was never a fight to the windward
But the leaderless Legion was there."

A group of leaderless men whose support could not be depended upon by the Prussians of either party would be a wholesome check on the government. We all want to see the war prosecuted to a successful issue, but it must be understood that the war is not being conducted for the benefit of any political party but to protect the liberties of the Canadian people. It will do us no good—indeed it will do us incalculable harm—if we succeed in destroying Prussianism in Europe merely to establish Prussianism in Canada. Military madness and the establishment of capitalistic and political absolutism in this country would be a disaster as great as defeat in the war. While Canadians are dying for liberty abroad we must strive unflinchingly to preserve liberty at home. If "The Best that we breed" are to die for Canada we must see to it that Canada shall continue to be a place worth dying for. The conduct of our political parties and the Privileged classes during the past few months makes this all important point more than doubtful. The issue that will be raised by the next election—the issue of having our government placed entirely in the hands of either Prussianized political party—is as vital to the future of Canada as the outcome of the war. The only apparent way to defeat it is to run the risk of causing temporary political chaos by filling parliament with independent men, free from political bondage. Out of the turmoil that would ensue, as in all historical struggles for liberty, there would emerge men of statesmanlike outlook and vision who would pilot us to a greater peace and freedom than we have known. Desperate ills need desperate cures. I hope that in the next election there will be an independent candidate in every constituency and that enough of them will be elected to destroy the Prussianism that now threatens us in the disguise of partyism.

Sandy Sentimentalizes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Some o' the papers that hae been comin' intae ma hoose for some years, an' that I hae supposed were pretty respectable, hae been giein' accounts o' this big fight doon in Havana between the negro chap they call Johnson an' the ither fellow by the name o' Jess Willard. It's no thing that I tak' vera muckle interest in, this boxin' business, especially when it's turned intae a money-makin' scheme for the scrappers themselves an' for ither wha happen tae bet on tae richt mon. Gin there's ony fule thing 'on airt' it's fechtin' between men wha hae no quarrel tae settle, for I never heard that this Willard ever tauld Johnson onything that hurt his feelin's, or that Johnson sae much as called Willard hurtful names. But that's no' the point I'm comin' at. Gin they want tae be spoilin' ane anither's looks I suppose it's no' my business. The thing that struck me maist was this, Willard got the best o' the fight an' he gets a' the boquets an' telegrams o' congratulation, an' offers tae go on the stage an' a' that sort o' thing. Johnson gets beaten an' that's about a' he does get, except maybe a wee bit o' sympathy frae someone wha has lots tae spare. Noo, accordin' tae my point o' view this is a wrang. It should just be turned round the ither way. It seems that Willard is tae travel the country wi' a crowd that will not be vera slow, tae say the least, for frae what I ken o' the show business it isna' part o' its religion tae get a reputation for livin' the simple life an' that sort o' thing. An' gin he doesna' keep a pretty tight hauld on himsel' it winna' be lang till he gets tae taekin' a wee bit mair than is guid for him an' rinnin' aff the track on some ither mair or less poor excuse, an' gin he doesna' gae tae the deil entirely it will maist likely be because some ither chap that has been takin' care o' himsel' an' developin' his muscle, comes along an' gies him a tap on the point o' the jaw that will

pit him tae sleep an' end his career as king o' the heavyweights.

On the ither hand, Johnson, wha has been gaein' doon hill lately as fast as the Lord wad let him, an' the deil could draw him, is gaein' tae turn over a new leaf an' gae tae farmin', tae raise coos an' chickens as he says, an' tae gae where he can use his muscle tae better advantage than inside the ropes o' a prize-ring. It wad be fine tae see him turnin' some of these auld makes o' cream separators wi' one hand. Gin he doesna' mak' a success o' the business on his oon account he'll no' likely hae tae wait lang 'or some farmer tae tak' him on as hired mon.

Noo, I leave it tae you, Mr. Editor, which o' these twa men hae the best right tae congratulations on the result o' the fight. Is it Willard wha is gaein' in for a life o' pleasure an' idleness, or Johnson, wha is startin' oot tae try an' mak' an honest livin' oot o' the soil? I think ye'll be mair than likely tae agree wi' me that the latter is the lucky mon.

An' isn't it mair aften than not the case that the vera person that we think has the best chance o' gettin' the maist for their money in this world is the one wha gets cheated the warst. Tak' for example twa chaps that are gaein' through college. Ane o' them is usin' his feyther's money an' gets a' he wants o' it. Sae that he can gie a' his time tae his studies, gin he feels like it. He doesna' need tae worry where his board money is tae come frae, or whether he will be able tae raise enouch tae get his wash oot o' the laundry on Saturday nicht or no'. He has ilka trouble cleared awa' for him by the "auld mon's" cash, an' he has naething tae dae but sail richt through an' tak' his diploma at the end o' the course wi' the rest o' the lucky ones. But does he dae it? Sometimes he does; but I'm gaein' tae tell ye that it isn't aften. Mair aften than ye'd think, he buys an automobile wi' ane o' the checks he gets frae hame for "college expenses," an' that's the end o' Greek an' Latin an' a graduation diploma for him. There's aye a chance for the likes o' these chaps tae reform sooner or later an' get doon tae business, but mony's the one there is that the jail has gathered in, an' has them there yet.

On the ither hand there is the young fellow wha has tae pay his ain way wherever he gaes, whether through college or onywhere else. I guess we a' ken a few specimens o' this class. An' gin I were tae mak' a guess I wad say that aboot ninety-nine per cent. o' them hae made guid. They got their education by hook an' crook, an' they made use o' it afterwards tae help them tae finish up what we are in the habit o' speakin' aboot as a successful life. The hardship an' the things they were compelled tae dae wi' oot, a' helped tae mak' men o' them, an' there are thousands o' them in oor schools an' colleges at this vera meenute tryin' tae mak' men an' women oot o' the boys and girls o' the risin' generation. An' gin ye can think up ony better job than that, for mon or wumman, I'll gie ye the floor an' let ye tell aboot it. Tae my mind the school teacher has the first job on airth, sae far as chances for the progress o' the human race is concerned. But onyway, there ye hae it again. The mon ye wad hae pit first has come oot last. or, as I said, he's maybe not oot yet, an' the mon wi' the handicap o' poverty is awa' ahead an' still gaein' strong. It's a quare world, or maybe we're in the habit o' lookin' at things standin' on oor heads, as ye might say. At ony rate something seems tae be twisted. We are a' the time talkin' aboot gettin' rich enouch tae tak' it easy, when as a matter o' fact, gin we were tae gae oot o' business all o' a sudden like an' settle doon tae an' idle life we wad become the maist miserable mortals on airth. We canna' rest unless we hae done something tae mak' us tired. The farmer wha stops frae his work for a meenute tae wipe the sweat frae his face an' watch an automobile gang by, may find it unco' hard tae see that the mon in the car hasna' got the best o' it, but gin I were daein' ony congratulation in this case I wad tak' the farmer by the hand an' tell him that o' a' the men on top o' the goond he had maist reason tae be satisfied wi' his job. As a rule he is healthy and ready for his meals, and when night will be comin' he can rest wi' a clear conscience, for he has the satisfied feelin' that goes wi' the endin' o' the day's wark when it has been done tae the best o' one's abeility. An' the mon wha is compelled by circumstances tae keep on warkin' till, as they say, he "dies in harness" is better off than he is inclined tae think. He wad like tae change places wi' the millionaire wha be thin's doesn't hae tae wark sae hard like, when at the same time this vera millionaire may be squanderin' his money tryin' tae get something tae gie him an appetite an' tae mak' him sleep. It's a case o' arguin' aboot the wrang mon again. What's for oor guid doesna' look like that at the time. I mind when I was a wee gaffer I wanted a bicycle the warst way an' another chap, quite a bit milder on me, an' a better hand at makin' a bargain, had the trade me one for an auld bag o' flour that he had left on the place by a horseman's year or twa back. Ma feyther

tauld me I wasn't tae dae it, but naethin' wad dae me but I maun git that bicycle. It was an auld fashioned machine wi' solid rubber tires an' a' that, an' had rin intae a telegraph post an' some ither obstructions which hadna' done it ony guid, but it looked a' richt tae me, an' richt or wrang I was bound tae hae it. An' in the end I got my way an' the bicycle, an' the ither chap got his buggy. Weel, I had tae send it tae the shop tae get it fixed up a bit, but I finally got it hame an' I pit it awa' in the barn where I thocht it wad be safe. Hooever, it wasna' lang before ma young brither, wha had a hankerin' for bicycles himsel' found oot where it was, an' first thing I kenned he had it oot on the road an' was tryin' tae navigate it doon the hill. I thocht I'd just gae an' show him hoo it was done before I took it awa' frae him, an' I got hault o' the machine wi' the intention o' helpin' him tae keep his balance. But it wasna' easy tae dae, an' in ma efforts tae hault him up I did the vera thing I might hae expectit. I pit ma foot against the front wheel an' doubled it over, for a' the world like a pancake ye are gaein' tae pit on a saucer. Weel, ye may guess hoo I felt. I think I was sicker than the time they had tae get the doctor for me because o' eatin' too mony green apples. It was a laung time, I can tell ye before I could see the moral in the lesson. But I finally did come tae see it, an' mony's the time since, when I find masel' becomin' headstrang an' reckless, I think o' ma auld bicycle wi' the broken wheel an' hoo I got intae trouble by no' payin' attention tae what ma feyther tauld me, an' I bring masel' up wi' a jerk in case I may hae anither similar experience. Sae ye see hoo it was for ma benefit in the lang rin, though at the time it seemed a' wrang tae me. Talkin' aboot congratulations, it was a lang time before I was in a state o' mind tae hae appreciated them. I guess I felt aboot like poor Jack Johnson when they were coontin' him oot.

We may just tak' it for granted, when we are in difficulties o' ony kind, that things are no' what they seem, an' gin we mak' the best o' what is left to us everything will turn oot a' richt in the end. As my auld uncle used tae say tae me sometimes, aifter I wad be gettin' a switchin' frae ma feyther for misbehavin', "The worse the better"; meanin' that the mair I got, the better boy I wad be. He told the truth a' richt, though I didna' believe it then.

SANDY FRASER.

The Gap That Millet Fills.

There is often a small field left, after seeding and planting are done, that should be producing something, or occasionally a piece of seeding fails and it must be resown. In cases such as these millet will fill in the gap which otherwise would exist and in addition it will supply a quantity of fairly good hay. Millet hay is not by any means the best kind of hay produced. In moderate quantities it is useful in feeding cattle or sheep and lambs but it should be fed sparingly to horses and under close supervision. In many instances it has supplemented clover and timothy hay or straw with good results but its value as hay should not be over-estimated. As green feed it is often useful.

As a rule it is wise to sow about twenty-five pounds of seed per acre on land that has been well cultivated and is in good shape to receive seed. If seeding is done in May or about the first of June a late variety may be used but if the seed is not sown until the latter part of June or July an early variety will probably be most satisfactory. The Hungarian Grass requires a shorter season for growth than some others and answers for late seeding while May or early June seedings might be done with Japanese Panicke. The Hungarian Grass variety stands seventh in a test of eleven at the Ontario Agricultural College, whereas it was cut practically two weeks earlier than Japanese Panicke which heads the list.

THE DAIRY.

The Sweet Cream Trade.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

If I were asked what is the ideal system of dairy farming, I should answer, the production of sweet cream for a fancy trade, and the utilization of the by-products, skim-milk as food for live stock. The direct cash returns may not be so great as where milk is sold for direct consumption, or to the condensery, but during an average of years, the results financially will compare favorably with any other line of dairying, and in addition we have the satisfaction of feeding a food that cannot be surpassed in food value for young stock, and for which there is no substitute. Some recent investigations indicate that the pro-

teid material in milk is of much greater value per pound than is the proteid material in other foods. It has been assumed by scientists that a pound of digestible proteid material had equal value, no matter what its source. The practical man, however, has always felt that he could get nothing which satisfactorily took the place of milk for young live stock. Now the scientists are beginning to realize that the practical man was probably right, and that his science, to some extent at least, limped on this question of the feeding value of milk and its by-products.

In order to cater to the sweet cream trade, a few conditions are essential:

1. A CUSTOMER MUST BE SECURED.

It is rather difficult to say whether the customer should first be located or whether the necessary cream should be on hand. However, it is a good maximum to follow, when cooking hares, to "first catch the hare." This customer should not live too far away, so that the cream may not be too long on the road. He should be willing to take all the cream which the farm can produce, as it is very unsatisfactory to have small lots of cream left on your hands. This may be churned, but as a rule it is largely wasted. And he should be willing to pay a fair price per gallon or per pound of fat in the cream. We grant that it is rather difficult to say what constitutes a fair price for sweet cream, but we think it cannot be produced under 30 cents to 35 cents per pound fat in summer and probably more in the winter, depending on the cost of feed and labor. A common retail price for sweet table cream is about 20 cents per pint, 40 cents per quart, \$1.60 per gallon. This cream may test about 20 to 24 per cent. fat. At the lower test, the fat retails at 80 cents per pound, and at the higher test 66.6 cents per pound. Suppose the cream tests 32 per cent. fat, then at 20 cents per pint the fat in the cream is selling at 50 cents per pound, hence it is not unfair to say that the producer ought to receive not less than 40 cents per pound fat for sweet cream, in order that there may be a fair relation between what the producer receives and the consumer pays. If no middleman stands between the producer and consumer, this price of 40 cents per pound fat, or \$1.20 per gallon for cream testing 30 per cent. fat is not an unreasonable one, the buyer to pay express charges where such are incurred.

This customer ought also to return cans promptly to the shipper, and remit every two weeks or at least once a month. Under present conditions the producer is compelled to accept weights and tests as given by the buyer, and there seems no remedy in sight, but a change in some form will be necessary in order to maintain harmony between the man who produces and sells cream and the man who buys. Not long ago the writer received a letter from a cream producer who said: "So-and-So is buying my cream. I think he is trying to put one over on me, in the matter of testing. I want to know if I can have samples of my cream tested at the College and what it would cost?" The testing of cream sold for direct consumption and for the manufacture of butter, leaves much to be desired. We are working on the problem and hope to find a satisfactory solution, somehow, somewhere, and sometime.

2. A STEADY SUPPLY OF CREAM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

In order to obtain and maintain this, some planning is necessary, more especially with a small herd. From experience we should say, that it is difficult to supply a sweet cream trade satisfactorily with less than ten cows milking all the time, where the cream has to be shipped some distance by rail. There ought to be one fresh cow each month of the year to have matters work out right, instead of having the cows all fresh in a bunch, spring or fall. This is something not easily regulated. The man who runs a dairy farm from an office chair, has his cows fresher whenever he desires them, but the man who actually owns and handles cows finds that in practice it is not so easy. About the only way this can be done is to buy a fresh cow whenever needed, and in some localities this is a difficult matter.

Plenty of feed is needed at all times to maintain the flow of milk. As an insurance against drought and short feed there is nothing equal to a silo full of good corn silage. This is the best insurance policy any dairy farmer can carry. Concentrates in the form of bran and meal may be purchased, but roughage, as a rule, cannot be bought with satisfaction and profit, therefore, it is necessary to provide this on one's own farm. Having decided on the number of acres of corn necessary to carry the stock through the seasons of 1915 and 1916, put in an acre or two extra in order to be sure to have plenty. If the silos will not hold the corn, it can be shocked and fed early in the winter with satisfaction. If it contains good ears, these may be husked and the ear corn fed to the hogs, as there should be at least two or three hogs for each cow kept on a dairy farm. These, together with the necessary

greater value
erial in other
entists that a
l had equal
The practical
he could get
the place of
the scientists
practical man
ence, to some
stion of the
ducts.
cream trade, a

SECURED.

whether the
or whether
e on hand,
maximum to
st catch the
live too far
e too long on
take all the
as it is very
cream left on
but as a rule
ld be willing
per pound of
it is rather
fair price for
t be produced
d fat in sum-
depending on
n retail price
ents per pint,
l. This cream
fat. At the
ts per pound,
s per pound.
fat, then at
am is selling
not unfair to
ive not less
eet cream, in
ation between
the consumer
ween the pro-
40 cents per
cream testing
table one, the
e such are in-

return cans
it every two
Under present
ed to accept
the buyer, and
a change in
r to maintain
uces and sells
long ago the
eam producer
my cream. I
on me, in the
if I can have
College and
of cream sold
manufacture
red. We are
to find a sat-
ewhere, and

M THROUGH-

n this, some
ially with a
uld say, that
m trade sat-
milking all
shipped some
e one fresh
have matters
the cows all
This is some-
an who runs
has his cows
but the man
s finds that
ut the only
sh cow when-
his is a diffi-

mes to main-
rance against
ing equal to
is is the best
r can carry.
d meal may
e, cannot be
therefore, it
s own farm-
res of corn
the seasons
or two extra
If the silos
acked and fed
e. If it con-
ed and the
ould be at
w kept on a
the necessary

heifer calves to replenish the herd, and with an occasional veal or pure-bred male to sell, will maintain a proper balance of farm operations and provide a good market for all the skim-milk on the farm.

3. A GOOD CREAM SEPARATOR.

At one time dairy farmers set their milk in pans or cans for the cream to rise, but that day has largely gone by. A dairy farm which ships cream is almost required to have a cream separator. Fortunately for Canadian farmers we have a number of good machines made in Canada and also imported, so that there is no need to go very long without a good machine to separate the milk. These can also be purchased at very reasonable prices; to be operated by hand or mechanical power. Where cheap electric power is available this is one of the most satisfactory methods of creaming. If a gasoline engine be used, some form of "shock absorber" is needed, and great care is needed to prevent what has become known as the "gasoline flavor" on cream.

The separator should be operated in a room separate from the cow stable, but convenient to it to save labor. The room and the separator should be kept clean, and the parts coming in contact with the milk be washed twice a day.

Immediately after separating the fresh cream should be chilled in ice water to a temperature of 50 degrees F. before mixing with the cream from previous separations. Neglect on this point means loss of the sweet cream trade.

This leads up to the fourth requisite:

4. A LARGE SUPPLY OF ICE.

No one can hope to hold a customer for sweet cream in summer except he has an abundant supply of ice or water at a temperature of 50 degrees F. or below in large quantity for cooling purposes. If this has not already been provided, it will be a difficult matter to supply sweet cream throughout the summer season.

The foregoing, together with prompt shipments as soon as the can is full, (by the way sweet cream shipping cans should not be too large—not over 6 gallons) will enable a dairy farmer to carry on his farm with some degree of profit and satisfaction, especially when he considers that by so doing he is not robbing his stock or his soil.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

How Long Should a Cow Go Dry?

The length of time that a cow goes dry is not always under the complete control of the dairyman for sometimes a cow is bought for the herd which will "dry up" in spite of all that can be done to induce her to milk longer and at about five or six months after freshening she refuses to give more milk. But as a general thing such cows are not kept in the good herds very long. The milk scales soon show them up as unprofitable producers and the butcher gets them and they are "canned". Most dairymen are anxious to develop a herd of persistent milkers; cows which milk many months and give large quantities throughout the entire lactation period. Occasionally a cow is found or developed which is difficult to dry off when the time comes for her to rest and prepare herself for the next freshening. How long should a cow go dry? Where the cow breeds regularly and milks heavily there is a continual strain on her system. She is either giving milk to feed a calf or developing a foetus or doing both at once which latter is the case very much of the time. To be fair to the cow, to the calf and to the future of the herd she should have from six weeks to two months dry on good feed between each two lactation periods. Exception may be taken, of course, where cows are pushed for world records but the future of the herd may not always be improved by too much artificial forcing for phenomenal milk production. It is general practice we are speaking of and not the special conditions found where herds break records. Let us hear from dairymen on this subject. Is one month too short a rest for the cow and is two months too long? How long should the cow go dry?

Keep a Clean Stable in Summer.

It sometimes occurs that a dairyman keeps a very clean stable during winter months but owing to rush of farm work neglects his stable duties somewhat during the busy summer season. We have seen stables in which the cows were tied for an hour or so night and morning while milking was in progress become very filthy if not regularly cleaned. The cows void considerable solid excrement during the short stay in the stable and owing to the laxative action of pasture grass the stables, if not cleaned and washed out once or twice daily soon reach a very bad state. We have seen such left a week or two in the rush seasons without cleaning and the dairyman wondered why his milk was "off". Sometimes milk cows are stabled all night in summer and the stables so neglected. This is even worse and

stables soon become intolerable. Precautions and cleanliness are just as necessary in summer as in winter. Scrape out the stable twice each day. It will not take long and will save later trouble.

POULTRY.

Forcing Chicks for Broilers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I should like to get a little information about rearing chickens, as I wish to raise a large number this year and I should like to know how to feed and fatten them in as short a time as possible for broilers. I do not wish to keep them through the whole season as I believe there is more money in growing them quickly. R.H.

When the chicks are first hatched a good feed is prepared from hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs, four parts by weight of bread to one of egg. Chop the eggs, shell and all, in with the bread so it is thoroughly mixed. After the first two days begin to give an occasional feed of chick feed, which may be purchased from a supply house or prepared as follows: Cracked wheat, 35 parts; granulated oat meal, 30 parts; small cracked corn, 30 parts; grit (chicken size) 5 parts. This can be fed the first eight or ten weeks with good results, and if it is desirable to force the young chickens they should be fed four or five times a day, but generally speaking three feeds a day of chick food and one of bread and sour milk, the bread being dry and crumbled, will be sufficient. After the chicks acquire some size a mash made of equal parts of bran, shorts, and corn meal to which has been added about 10 per cent. of animal meal or blood meal will encourage growth. Sometimes it is possible to secure fresh livers and boil them in which case the animal meal or blood meal may be omitted. If the chickens cannot get out and run the chick feed should be fed in chaff, so the young things will have to work for it. After eight weeks it might be advisable to give a feed of mash, in the morning and at noon and whole wheat and cracked corn at night. Also increase the animal meal a little. Green food should be supplied by allowing them to run on grass or by feeding them sprouted oats, cabbage, rape or other quick-growing plants. Plenty of range on clean soil, preferably where the grass is not too high or the sod is not too thick is necessary. Close confinement will result in many unhealthy chicks and poor doers.

Two weeks before the chickens are to be sold it would be profitable we believe to put them into crates and feed from troughs in front. A ration composed of two parts finely ground oats, two parts of finely ground buckwheat, and one of finely ground corn, to which is added sufficient sour milk to make a batter, or ordinarily about 2 to 2½ pounds of milk to 1 pound of grain, has been found serviceable. Feed sour milk throughout their entire growing period, provide grit, green feed and healthy range.

Breaking Up Broody Hens.

Did you ever visit the poultry yard on a farm and find six or eight "cluckers" crowded into a small coop standing exposed to the scorching sun, the hens without food or water? Such was one time believed to be the most efficient practice in curing hens of their tendency to incubate, but happily the practice is giving place to safer, saner and surer methods. The best way to overcome a hen's inclination to sit is to make conditions right for her to renew egg production and this cannot be done by exposing the hen to violent treatment or by starving her. Of course it is necessary to shut the hens away from their regular nesting places and to keep nesting material, such as straw in any great quantity, away from them but the hens should be made comfortable. If they must be cooped, place the coop in a shady, dry place and keep fresh, cool water supplied in plenty. Then feed well on egg-producing feeds. Do not fatten but give the class of feeds fed to the laying hens. Poultrymen claim that good results often follow placing two or three active cockerels, the more the better, in the pen with the cluckers. Dipping the hens in cold water or otherwise abusing them should never be practiced. The inclination to incubate is only natural and should be overcome simply by encouraging the inclination to produce eggs, another natural process.

The twenty-fifth week of the Egg Laying Competition being conducted at Philadelphia in which 100 pens consisting of 5 hens each are entered is concluded. Wyandottes are still leading, the greatest number of eggs for one pen being 579, credited to a pen of White Wyandottes owned by Ed. Cam near Preston, Eng. The closest competitors are 5 single-comb White Leg-horns, with a record of 567 eggs. This pen is owned by the Eglantine Farms, Greensboro, Md. The last mentioned breed is also third in the list and White Wyandottes again are fourth.

HORTICULTURE.

What is Wrong?

There has been much ado about large plantings of fruit trees in Ontario during recent years, but the Census returns of 1901 and 1911 show these increases to be largely in small fruits. In the decade between 1901 and 1911, pears decreased by 105,253 trees or 12.4 per cent.; apples decreased 1,775,362 trees or 18.6 per cent. and F. M. Clement in his recent bulletin, "Plum Culture in Ontario," claims bearing plum trees decreased by 330,433 or 48.1 per cent. while the total number of plum trees decreased by 561,697 trees or 33.3 per cent. In opposition to these decreases cherries increased 151,389 trees or 22.1 per cent.; peaches increased by 399,356 or 31.1 per cent. and vineyards increased by 3,629 acres or 66.7 per cent. The total number of fruit trees in the province decreased by 1,835,118 or 13 per cent.

For various reasons importations of fruit pour almost constantly into Canada and great quantities into Ontario. The market for plums is influenced greatly by the consumption of dried prunes and plums and the following table gives some idea of the amounts brought into Canada:

Year.	quantity.	value.
1905	6,034,815 lbs.	\$147,637.00
1910	10,145,969 lbs.	384,127.00
1913	8,942,599 lbs.	466,868.00
1914	10,592,008 lbs.	550,175.00

During the same period fresh plums were coming into this country in the teeth of a customs duty of 30 cents per bushel. Following are the importations in three recent years:

Year.	Bushels.	Value
1905	53,593	\$ 66,473.00
1910	69,529	158,756.00
1913	151,650	267,563.00

These figures show a steady increase in importations while the plum trees of Ontario are decreasing in number. There must be something about imported fruit that attracts the Canadian consumer. It cannot be quality or flavor because conditions in Ontario are at least on a parity with those existing where the incoming fruit originates. If it be the method of packing and make-up and appearance of the package our own growers should put forth an extra effort and supply the article in a manner that will please the buyer. There is something wrong with Canadian fruit-growing—What is it?

Opinions Regarding Fall Planting.

Not many years ago fruit growers looked with considerable doubt upon the advisability of the fall planting of fruit trees. Through the operations and experiences of recent years the best thinkers and the best growers have begun to experiment and look rather favorably upon this practice. In a bulletin entitled "The Cherry in Ontario" compiled by E. F. Palmer, B. S. A., and published recently, three growers set forth their views regarding cultural methods in growing cherries. One grower writes under conditions as they exist in the Niagara district, while another is a prominent grower in Prince Edward County. Both are in favor of fall planting, especially in the case of sweet cherries. The writer of the bulletin himself rather favors fall planting, and says "fall planting is to be recommended over spring planting for districts at any rate where the sweet cherry will succeed. That is, it is to be recommended over spring planting, as the latter is generally practiced, which is after the buds have started—too late in the season for good results." The writer furthermore says, "in the colder cherry sections of the Province, and more particularly those away from the influence of a large body of water it would be safer to test fall planting in an experimental way only."

The trouble with spring planting of cherries lies in the fact that cherries bloom very early in the spring, and unless the grower has the soil ready early and puts forth an extra effort to have the trees set in time they will become too far advanced, and consequently considerable losses will result. Tests comparing the results of spring and fall planting have been conducted at the Vineland Experiment Station. The Director, F. M. Clement, in a recent report favors fall planting from the results that have so far been obtained. Yet the experiments have not been conducted a sufficient number of years to warrant any definite announcement regarding the superiority of one method over another. The fact remains, however, that if the condition of the soil or circumstances relative to plant in the fall one is quite justified in doing so, but in the case of sweet cherries particularly the practice of fall planting seems to have the greater justification.

One contributor to this bulletin claims cherries

do better planted on limestone soil and on fairly high ground, and says, "in fact some of the highest gravelly knolls have produced the best bearing trees and the finest fruit. The trees planted on such soil do not grow as large as on heavier soils, but the fruit is firmer and will stand shipment better, also the trees are longer lived."

The last two or three years have influenced growers towards curtailed plantings, and the writer uses three factors, namely, discouraged growers going out of the industry, increased consumption, due to a period of low prices, and new and wider markets, as reasons why the industry should be still a stable one. Furthermore, the importations of nice packages of fancy fruits which have been imported from across the line go to prove that there is still an unsupplied demand in Canada for the fancy article, especially of the sweet cherry.

Do Pruning Wounds Need Protection?

It has been the custom for experiments in agriculture to confirm rather than disprove commonly accepted beliefs, yet four years of investigation at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station has led the experimenters to declare that "pruning wounds need no protection." In nearly all instances in the experiment the supposedly helpful covering injured the exposed tissues and retarded healing. The mechanical exclusion of the germs of plant diseases by impervious coverings and the destruction of these germs by preservatives and disinfectants proved without value, while wounds kept from drying out by some protective material healed no more rapidly than those left open to the air. Paints made from white lead, white zinc, and yellow ochre were used in the test as well as coal tar, which are preservatives, and shellac which forms an impervious coating over the wounds. These materials proved of no value, and some were noticeably injurious. Observations indicated unmistakably that pruning wounds on peaches and other stone fruits should never be treated with so-called protective covering materials, since their use is decidedly harmful. On the apple and other pome fruits there can be no gain from treating small wounds at least, with considerable liability to harm.

If further investigation confirms this information advanced by the New York Station it will relieve fruit-growers of a part of a task which they consider arduous.

What a British Consumer Says About Apples

A subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" in Britain, where a large quantity of Canadian apples are consumed sends a word of advice and warning to our growers. Coming, as it does, from a user of our fruit it is valuable from the one viewpoint at least for it tells the producer in Canada exactly what is wanted by the buyer and consumer in Britain. The writer says:—"I have noticed that some of your growers seem to fear an overproduction of apples in the near future. I am of opinion that there will never be an overproduction of real, good stuff shipped in good order. At the same time I think that there are far too many apples of the Ben Davis class sent to this country, and that now would be a good time for growers to cut back and graft their inferior trees, with better sorts, as they would then be in shape when the good times come after the war is over to supply the goods that are wanted. Of course a few good Bens will still be required for the early-spring trade but then the commonly heard remark, 'Ugh, Ben Davis! I would just as soon chew a stick', would be much less common. Send us good Spys, Baldwins, Snows, Greenings, Russets, etc., free of spots and I do not think you need fear overproduction for a very long time to come as quality is what is wanted and quality fetches the money."

Growing Information in British Columbia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

People are often ready to give advice when they are not qualified to do so. Some ask advice when they have no intention of following it. But there are people who need and want advice and are willing to follow it. To put them in touch with those competent to advise is not always easy. Farming needs, in every locality, a competent adviser, and the good he can do is only surpassed by the harm an inefficient man may work. Especially in new sections of our country is this true, or in the older sections where readjustment of a radical nature is taking place. It is then that a well-trained man can save to the agriculturist, disappointment, discouragement and loss. Just here in the Okanagan our local government, two years ago appointed a well qualified man to take this position. Their action is the more commendable, because it has not had the

nasty blot of political pull attached to it. The vegetable growers have been given a good and thoroughly-efficient, experienced man to advise them, and as many of those owning property were inexperienced in agriculture, and most of them knew practically nothing of vegetable work, it was a splendid move.

It may be of interest to know the duties of this adviser. The man owns the place he works. Does just as he likes with his crops, sells as he wishes, grows what he wants to, and grows it as he feels is most likely to prove successful. The Government pays him a sum agreed upon, and for this sum he must give them a detailed account of the cost of production, sales, profits and methods. He must have his place open to the public every day but Sunday. In the fall he makes trips through the Valley lecturing at institutes, with only the extra remuneration of his expenses paid. Also, he goes to other sections of the province. The Government has the privilege of suggesting crops, etc., but expensive experiments are not to be expected.

Is the plan working? It is, and giving good results both to the man in charge, for he has renewed his contract and to the Government for they have renewed it without question. We, fortunately live near the farm, and see the constant coming and going of local people and strangers looking over the place, asking questions and getting information. In one instance a deputation came by automobile from the States to study one of our Western problems. The methods in use there are being applied, modified in many cases, and taken just as they are in others. The crops are those best suited to the district, and information as to what has, and will probably prove profitable can be had with the figures and facts to back the information, so that much of the guess work may be avoided. This place is particularly valuable to strangers to the district, and those to whom irrigation is a new problem. It looks easy to see an old hand working with the water furrows, but a green hand can make some bad blunders, waste a tremendous amount of water, and have a poor wetting when he is through. What is true of irrigation is also true in buying seed. The "Mystic Maze" of seed houses and varieties of seed to select is a starter to the man who has only the seed companies' catalogues to guide him; and knows nothing of the companies' specials or the best varieties to grow in his district, or for his market.

The value of a demonstration farm in the hands of a good adviser is most appreciated by those who have one near by, and those districts that have none should get out and hustle for one. The plan is working well. The results are good and the advice has proven sound. It is commended and deserves support.

British Columbia. WALTER M. WRIGHT.

Quantity of Seed Required for Garden Crops.

It is often difficult to remember from one year to another just what quantity of seed was required of each vegetable. Prices are not high per package, but in the aggregate the cost of seed for a good-sized garden is quite noticeable, and perhaps by laying out the garden so half packages will not be left over an appreciable sum may be saved. The following quantities per measured length of row are, as recommended in a bulletin entitled "Vegetable Growing" compiled by S. C. Johnston, and recently published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The information will be useful when purchases are being made:

- Asparagus—1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 2 lbs. will provide roots for 1 acre.
- Beans—1 pint to 100 ft. of drill; 1½ bus. per acre.
- Beet—1 oz. to 50 ft. of row; 4 lbs. per acre.
- Brussels' Sprouts—½ oz. to 100 ft.
- Cabbage—1 oz. to 300 ft. of drill; 1 oz. produces 2,000 to 2,500 plants; 1 lb. seed outdoors, 20,000 to 30,000 plants.
- Carrot—½ oz. to 100 ft. drill; 2½ lbs. to acre.
- Cauliflower—1 oz. to 2,500 plants.
- Celery—1-3 oz. per 100 ft. drill; 1 oz. produces 10,000 plants.
- Corn—¼ to ½ pint to 100 hills; 1 peck per acre.
- Cucumbers—1 to 2 ozs. to 100 hills; 1 to 2 lbs. per acre.
- Egg Plant—1 oz. produces 2,000 plants.
- Endive—¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 4½ lbs. per acre.
- Kale—1 oz. to 300 ft. of drill.
- Kohlrabi—1 oz. to 300 ft. of drill; 4 lbs. per acre.
- Leek—1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 4 lbs. per acre.
- Lettuce—¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 3 lbs. per acre.
- Melons (Musk)—2 ozs. per 100 hills, 4 x 4 ft.; 2 lbs. per acre.

- Onion—½ oz. to 100 ft. drill; 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.
- Onion Sets—1 quart to 50 ft. drill; 8 bus. per acre.
- Parsley—½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 3 lbs. per acre.
- Peas—1 to 2 pints to 100 ft. drill; 1½ to 2½ bus. per acre.
- Pepper—1 oz. produces 1,500 plants.
- Radish—1 oz. to 100 ft. row; 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.
- Rhubarb—1 oz. seed to 125 ft. of drill; 3½ lbs. per acre.
- Salsify—1 oz. seed to 100 ft. drill; 8 lbs. per acre.
- Spinach—1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. per acre in drills; 30 lbs. per acre broadcast.
- Squash—8 ozs. to 100 hills.
- Tomato—1 oz. produces 2,000 to 2,500 plants.
- Turnip—1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill; 1 to 2 lbs. per acre.

FARM BULLETIN.

Conditions Prevailing in Northern Ontario.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Comparatively few people in Old Ontario realize the extent and richness of the Clay Belt and mineral regions of our near Northland. This spring as in older Ontario the season is unusually early and spring seeding was commenced ten days or more earlier than usual. In some parts seeding was nearly complete by May 1. The soil worked up into a fine seedbed without excess of labor and very good seed grain is being used to help ensure a crop. Some of the seed the Ontario Government was letting out to the settlers in \$40.00 lots, was examined and proved to be all that was claimed for it in purity and grading.

The dealers in seeds in Northern Ontario have appreciated for the most part the value of the best grades of timothy and clovers and with few exceptions handle the No. 1 grades while vigilance is used in respect to the quality of small bulk seeds and even the seed grain. It is not so with regard to the feed stuffs especially in hay and oats. Much of the hay is quite weedy and many of the weeds have gone to seed and find their way through the stable manure to the barn. In the feeding of uncleaned No. 2 and No. 3 C.W's., another very common source of weed contamination obtains.

With the increased amount of land being brought under cultivation every year in the fresh clearances which are quite marked, this danger will be lessened as the local demand will be supplied from local production to a large extent.

This Northern country can produce good hay and oats, and in paying quantities. Everywhere the farmers of a few year's standing seem to be prospering as evidenced by better outbuildings and larger clearances.

While the cost of clearing some of the land is expensive and a further outlay to have it under-drained before it will be at its best will be necessary, yet it is soil that will wear well as it is deep, full of lime, and will grow the legumes exceptionally well.

As one passes along the lines of railway there is evidence of a great revival in the pulpwood industry at least so far as getting out the wood is concerned and getting it ready in the best shape for market. Most of it is Spruce from four inches in diameter up. The Government has provided several rossing machines which, were all busy at work, but which are said to be detrimental to the farmer's interests as they take too much toll in bark and wood and after rossing they pile so much more tightly that there is a big shrinkage. Those who are having the rossing done by hand find it pays. In this case it is removed with drawing knives and chisels and many men are getting employment in this industry. There are thousands of cords being prepared in this way, but the demand for the wood has greatly fallen off contrary to expectations. However, the wood will keep for some time.

While some of the mining plants are silent the result of boom times and unscrupulous speculators and promoters in securing the hard earnings of their dupes for a hole in the ground, there are others that are very active and are grinding up the "pay dirt" in large quantities every day. There is striking evidence that the "pay dirt" has only been touched as yet and the country is not a quarter prospected.

The beauty of these mining camps is that they are not out of the world nor far from good farming land. In fact good farming lands are all around the rocky ridges some of which seem to be very rich in ore.

The greengrocer is much in evidence in the mining towns with his fruits and vegetables as

o 5 lbs. per
rill; 8 bus.
; 3 lbs. per
ill 1 1/2 to 2 1/2
ts.
to 12 lbs.
drill; 3 1/2 lbs.
; 8 lbs. per
; 5 to 6 lbs.
roadcast.

2,500 plants.
1 to 2 lbs.

TIN.

Northern

Old Ontario
the Clay Belt
hland. This
is unusually
ced ten days
e parts seed-
l. The soil
out excess of
being used to
d the Ontario
settlers in
ed to be all
and grading.
Ontario have
value of the
and with few
while vigilance
small bulk
s not so with
in hay and
y and many
nd their way
arn. In the
3 C.W's., an-
contamination

land being
in the fresh
this danger
and will be
large extent.
ce good hay
Everywhere
g seem to be
outbuildings

f the land is
ave it under-
will be neces-
well as it is
the legumes

railway there
the pulpwood
out the wood
in the best
ce from four
nment has
rich, were all
said to be
as they take
after robbing
there is a
g the robbing
case it is re-
els and many
his industry.
prepared in
d has greatly
However, the

are silent the
speculators
earnings of
l, there are
grinding up
every day.
"pay dirt"
the country is

is that they
in good farm-
ands are all
ich seem to

idence in the
vegetables as

fresh and nice as those one sees in the cities and towns in older Ontario.

With large streams and waterfalls the question of power to run the country's industries is largely solved by its free transmission long distances. The efforts of the Ontario Department of Agriculture are to be commended in the fine stock they are producing on the experimental farm at Monteth and thus helping to supply the needs of the north in making available good Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. Mr. Clemons, the new manager seems to have his work well in hand. The chief need of the farm just now seems to be more clearance to grow more food stuffs instead of buying part of them.

It was a beautiful sight to see the fine clover starting up as thick as could be desired all over a flat piece of clay that had been recently under-drained, and the hard clay knolls, the winter wheat and Alfalfa suffered badly as they became bare during the winter.

One of the very gratifying features of farming in the North was the large number of small flocks of sheep to be seen about the farm buildings and in the meadows. They had come through the winter well and gave promise of a good crop of lambs.

Potatoes of the very finest quality may be produced in quantity all over Northern Ontario although the loamier soils furnish a smoother, nicer looking one. Some potatoes grown fourteen miles north of Sudbury were comparable with the very best brought from the Maritime Provinces.

It is true that in the mining towns a number of idle men were seen. The prospects, however, are brightening for the employment of more labor and should good crops result this year and there is every prospect for it now, there will be enough in store for man and beast and a good surplus beside.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Fake Medical Institutes.

A crusade of prosecutions was lately carried out in New York City against the proprietors and employees of so-called Medical Institutes and Museums. Among the confessions was one showing that the names of these institutes are changed every little while and that they keep a "sucker list" of patients obtained through advertising and otherwise, who are systematically worked by every possible form of cajolery until they either leave the community or become unresponsive. Besides the usual staff of distinguished "physicians" one of them had a patriarchal "professor" with long, flowing hair and beard in "another uptown office" and if the patient were not improving his case would be referred to the "professor" for special consultation and a re-fee of from \$100 to \$500 graduated according to the alarm and purse of the victim. This particular "professor" under examination confessed that he had not succeeded in a rural practice and finally drifted into the city to work for the "institute" at \$20 per week though the former he testified raked in from \$4,000 to \$6,000 per month from its dupes. The "museum" consisted of wax figures showing various diseases with their ravages and progress used to frighten visitors into being prospective patients. The prosecuting counsel described the working of some of these "institutes" as "the meanest skin-game in all the category of get-the-money tricks of medical fakery". Evidence was given showing that they had worked in many cities and drawn in large numbers of victims.

Alberta Stock Breeders Meet.

Encouraging words were addressed recently to the Alberta Horse Breeders, assembled in annual convention, by the President, Geo. Lane. The speaker had recently visited the United States and had seen both the British and French Governments purchasing for military purposes. They had already secured upwards of 200,000 head. The French buyers had taken over 100,000 and had standing orders for 25,000 to 30,000 per month. As far as the speaker could learn the British had taken about the same number and had a large standing order. The prevailing opinion was that at the conclusion of the war there would be a big export trade from all over America to European countries. This opinion was held by such men as Mr. Ogilvie and Colonel Cooper, of Chicago, and Dr. Reid of St. Louis, who are among the leading draft horsemen of America.

The cattle breeders of Alberta are optimistic regarding the future and they were encouraged still more by the address of Hon. W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon, who stated in his address before the annual convention of the Alberta Cattle Breeders that the industry never had such a bright future as now. This was owing not only to a continental scarcity of beef but to the dearth in the world's market. The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, intimated that most of all the cattle breeders of Alberta required better marketing facilities, and stated that in every possible way the Government

was willing to give any reasonable assistance in the matter. W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta, discussed the matter of administration of Dominion Lands not available for agricultural purposes. He suggested the leasing of lands for stock purposes giving an inducement to utilize the now unused areas and to increase Alberta's live stock output. This matter was referred to the incoming board of directors to consider and act upon.

The Forest Ridge Holstein Sale.

On Tuesday, May 4, Lindsay & Pound, disposed of 44 head of pure-bred Holsteins for L. H. Lipsitt, on his Forest Ridge Stock Farm at Strathfordville, in two hours to the full satisfaction of seller and buyer. This was accomplished in a downfall of rain. The total receipts were \$7,775.00, the average was \$177.00. Fourteen of the animals offered were under 1 year of age, 26 were under 2 years, and 11 were bulls, 8 of which were under 4 months. Twelve cows sold for \$2,545.00 with an average of \$212.00. Six two-year-old heifers averaged \$233.00, 9 yearling heifers averaged \$200.00, 6 heifer calves averaged \$139.00, three one-year-old bulls averaged \$130.00 and eight bull calves averaged \$101.00. Following is a list of animals selling for \$100.00 or over with their purchasers' names.

Cynthia De Kol, F. B. Robins, Toronto,	\$175.00
Segis Cynthia, A. A. Farewell, Oshawa,	210.00
Forest Ridge Segis Alice, R. E. W. Burnaby, Jefferson,	225.00
Princess Lylian of Middleton, L. McCallum, Springfield,	140.00
Princess Maureen, H. C. Holthy, Belmont,	225.00
Lady Rose Maureen, H. C. Holthy,	250.00
Maule'n Rose De Kol, N. H. McConkey, Strathfordville,	140.00
Heifer Calf, Fred Sinden, Belmont,	200.00

Keep the Moisture In.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Patriotism and Production preachers which swept the country in such a well organized and systematic way during the winter and early spring with numerous and varied appeals for the farmer to manifest his loyalty and patriotism by striving for an increased production of foodstuffs for the benefit of the Empire, in this hour of terrible stress, apparently, now are resting with a feeling of satisfaction. They have advocated for an increased acreage of farm products, and an appreciable increase of fall wheat, and a marked increase in the acreage of spring grains has resulted.

Though an increased acreage has been obtained, it does not necessarily follow that an increased yield will result. Unfavorable weather, insects, diseases, weeds and lack of cultivation are factors all or any one of which will materially affect the ultimate yield. Some of these factors, men cannot regulate, while others again may be controlled either wholly or partially. In the opinion of the writer, "More acres and more per acre" would now make a good slogan.

Probably increased yields could be obtained in some of the following ways:—Frequent and thorough cultivation of corn, potatoes, roots and kindred crops besides killing weeds and rendering plant food more available for the plants, increases the moisture content of the soil. There is less surface evaporation from a soil which is cultivated and has a dust mulch, than there is from a soil that has an unbroken crust on the surface. From now on throughout the summer make it a rule to cultivate the land after every rain, as soon as the soil is dry enough to work freely and before a crust has formed. Fields intended for corn or root crops may have weeds easily destroyed by frequent cultivation with disc or drag harrows before the crop is planted or sown. This greatly lessens the hoeing required.

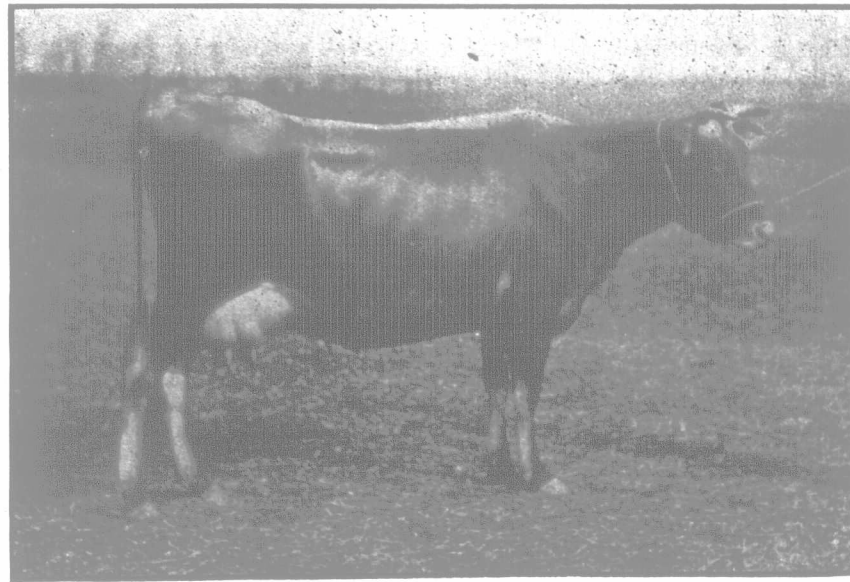
Harrowing corn fields even after corn is up may be done with advantage and with a marked saving in the hoeing required. Time, tide and bugs wait for no man. Kill the various insect pests which are so destructive to farm crops at the proper time even though you must needs hire another man for a day or two. One dollar so spent might save many dollars if the pest is allowed a few days grace. The writer realizes of course that labor is scarce, and that it is often difficult to do things when one knows that they ought to be done.

By no means does this exhaust the various ways in which increased yields per acre may be obtained, but the writer

feels it an opportune time to mention some which may in turn be the means of suggesting other ways for increasing yields.

Halton County, Ont.

W. WILSON.



One of the Jerseys to be Sold by A. Hughes, Sarnia, on May 20.

Lulu May De Kol, J. U. Nichols, Ingersoll,	200.00
Princess Maureen De Kol, N. H. McConkey, Forest Ridge Segis Maureen, A. A. Farewell,	135.00
Madolyn Duchess Sarcastic 2nd, F. B. Robins,	280.00
Forest Ridge Segis Orpha, R. W. E. Burnaby,	285.00
Forest Ridge Segis Orpha 2nd, R. W. E. Burnaby,	210.00
Orpha's King Segis, G. W. Clark, Brantford,	210.00
Forest Ridge Fayne Segis 5th, J. W. Graydon, Courtland,	135.00
Inka Belle Idaline De Kol, R. W. E. Burnaby,	130.00
Forest Ridge Segis Inka, A. A. Farewell,	325.00
King Segis of Forest Ridge 11th, E. George, Putnam,	210.00
Bessie Netherland De Kol, H. C. Holthy,	110.00
Glenwood's Pledge Butter Girl, F. B. Robins,	400.00
Edna Veeman De Kol, J. D. Holthy, Belmont,	275.00
Molly of Bayham, H. C. Holthy,	140.00
King Fayne of Saskatoon, Lindsay Bros., Forest Ridge Segis Dollie, J. U. Nichols,	195.00
Forest Ridge Fayne Segis, P. Davidson,	170.00
Listowel,	110.00
Forest Ridge Segis Wayne, A. A. Farewell,	125.00
Forest Ridge Segis Lady, N. McConkey,	270.00
Segis Duchess, N. McConkey,	215.00
Jennie Mercedes Hartog, N. McConkey,	180.00
Rosie Veeman Segis, Fred Sinden,	180.00
Forest Ridge Segis Wyton, J. D. Holthy,	170.00
Copia Segis Artis, R. W. E. Burnaby,	190.00
Bull Calf, N. McConkey,	235.00
Heifer Calf, Fred Sinden,	150.00
Heifer Calf, Fred Sinden,	195.00
Heifer Calf, Fred Sinden,	105.00
Heifer Calf, Fred Sinden,	100.00
Heifer Calf, R. W. E. Burnaby,	100.00

Prospects Bright for Fruit.

Rains the past week have brightened prospects for a bumper crop. On a trip from London to Hamilton and then on through the great fruit belt the writer last week saw the best outlook for crops of all kinds noticed in years. Winter wheat, clover, spring grain, and particularly fruit is very promising. Blossoming was just past its best and the fruit was beginning to set, showing an enormous load. A few strawberries were showing bloom, peach bloom was dropping, cherries were white and pears will be loaded. It is a sight never to be forgotten to see the Niagara Peninsula in its gala spring attire. The growers are beginning to ask themselves what they are going to do with the fruit, but an enlarged market at a price giving a reasonable profit to all will surely increase the consumption of tender fruits. Early potatoes are being used largely as a crop to go with the fruit trees. They give a good return, and, well fertilized, leave the land in excellent condition for planting or developing trees. The cover crop stands in great favor, and is being used on the well-managed farms. "More than usual" will surely be the result of 1915 efforts in the fruit belt. Nature is doing her part, and the growers are optimistic—working hard for good crops and fair returns.

Agricultural Legislation in Prince Edward Island.

Amidst the booming of cannon, and with the usual ceremonial display the Provincial Legislature of Prince Edward Island was prorogued on Saturday afternoon, April 24. The Session which closed was one of more than usual interest, being the last Session before the Provincial election, and the last to be opened and closed by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Rogers, whose term of office expires next June. The guard of honor was composed of men from the 55th Overseas Battalion. They marched well and presented a fine appearance. The Session opened on March 17, and sat for thirty-four week days.

Fifty-three bills occupied the attention of the House, forty-eight of which received the assent the Lieutenant Governor. The remaining five were dropped. Twenty-eight are Acts of Incorporation and Amendments, nine being general business companies, five rural telephone companies, eight fox companies, and the remainder miscellaneous. Of these the most important agriculturally is the Act to Incorporate the Co-operative Seed Company.

In 1912 the Banner Oat Club was formed for the purpose of encouraging the production and sale of Banner Oats. It was a success from its organization, and its membership increased to such an extent that it was considered advisable to seek incorporation as the "Prince Edward Island Co-operative Seed Association." It is intended to adopt the standard of the Banner Oat Club, and all seed offered for sale by this Association will first have been inspected in the field and afterwards in the bags. No oats will be admitted to the seed houses of the company that are not free from other varieties and other kinds of grain.

Many may, however, consider the Fox Acts the most important. The first is an Act to incorporate the Silver Black Fox Breeder's Association of Prince Edward Island. Its objects are: The encouragement, development and regulation among its members of the silver black fox industry of Prince Edward Island.

(a) By keeping a record of the breeding and origin of all foxes held in captivity by members of the Association, by collecting, preserving and publishing data and documents relating to the same. (b) By establishing standards of breeding, and carrying out a system of registration for its members. (c) By adopting means from time to time for the protection of its members engaged in the propagation, and breeding of foxes in compliance with this Act or any by-law or regulations thereunder.

Other means will also be taken to place the industry on a sure basis in order to merit the confidence of the people.

Membership in the Association shall consist of individuals, partnerships, voluntary associations and incorporated companies who are owners of foxes registered or enrolled in the Association, provided they have conformed to all the regulations of this Act and its by-laws and amendments. There shall be a board of directors of fifteen members, five from each county, who shall be elected for a term of three years, five of which shall go out of office each year.

Any company about to organize, that wishes to obtain membership in this Association, must submit a copy of their prospectus to the Executive of the Association before offering their Capital Stock for subscription. The Executive before giving a certificate of approval to the prospectus, must satisfy themselves that the company is not over-capitalized, and that it is right in every particular.

The Directors shall make by-laws providing for the enrolment and registration of all foxes owned by members in or outside of the Province.

Another Fox Act passed is called the Fox Enrolment Act, which provides that the Department

of Agriculture shall keep a register for the enrolment of foxes. This enrolment is not, however, compulsory, but any owner or breeder may register such foxes as he wishes with the Department, giving breeding and all other information, under oath.

Of the remaining Acts two are worthy of special note. One is the Act providing for the compensation of the Trustees of the estate of Dame Louise Augusta Wood. This Province was originally divided up into large holdings. At the time of Confederation the Government bought out the proprietors, or landlords, as they were called. For some reason the Wood Estate was never purchased, but the Government proceeded to sell the lands just as if it had been purchased. The heirs of that estate have come back on the occupiers of the land for rent. The case was tried in the Supreme Court and the claim of the Wood Estate upheld. As, however, the present occupiers purchased these lands in good faith from the Government and paid their money for them, the Government were in duty bound to protect them, and this Act was passed for this purpose.

The Amendments of the Prohibition Act are of interest to many. They are that the following drinkable liquors shall be held to be intoxicating liquors without proof that the same contain alcohol, namely, rum, brandy, whiskey, gin, wine, ale, porter, table beer and lager beer. Any other drinkable liquors must be proved to be intoxicating before a conviction can be made under this Act, no matter what their analysis may show. Further, all druggists and chemists in the Province must be registered, and any druggist or chemist convicted a second time, either personally or through his clerk, servant or agent, shall have his name removed from the register. Again, the time for making a search is extended from ten to thirty days after the papers have been issued.

The Act, however, about which the greatest discussion takes place is the Appropriation Act. The part which deals with agriculture is very similar to that of last year.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, May 10, numbered 176 cars, comprising 3,154 cattle, 771 hogs, 53 sheep and lambs, 366 calves, and 392 horses. Quality of cattle good to choice. Trade active, with prices 25 cents higher than a week ago. Choice heavy steers, \$8.30 to \$8.60, two loads at latter price; choice heifers and steers, \$8 to \$8.25; good, \$7.75 to \$8.60, two loads at latter price; medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; cows, \$4.25 to \$7.40; bulls, \$5.75 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.50 to \$7.40; milkers, \$60 to \$90; calves, \$5 to \$10. Sheep, \$7.50 to \$8.25; spring lambs, \$6 to \$11 each. Hogs, \$9.25 weighed off cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS
The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	36	477	513
Cattle	354	5,277	5,631
Hogs	179	7,388	7,567
Sheep	75	210	285
Calves	234	1,261	1,495
Horses	127	2,339	2,466

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	10	242	252
Cattle	140	3,303	3,443
Hogs	186	5,136	5,322
Sheep	54	185	239
Calves	70	1,212	1,282
Horses	28	76	104

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 261 cars, 2,188 cattle, 2,215 hogs, 46 sheep and lambs, 213 calves and 2,362 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of live stock at the Toronto markets last week were liberal for cattle, hogs and calves, but light for sheep and lambs. Trade was active in every department, with prices firm, and in some instances higher, especially for cattle. Quality considered, all classes of cattle advanced from 15c. to 25c. per cwt., as the outside demand was good, about 500 being taken for outside points, especially Montreal. The demand for

feeders and stockers was far greater than the supply, and values increased accordingly. Milkers and springers were scarce, and values a little higher. Veal calves sold at steady to firm prices. Choice, well-finished calves are scarce, but the general quality of the calves is better since the government regulations as to age and weight of calves allowed to be offered have been enforced. Sheep and lambs were scarce, and values firm, at quotations, especially for spring lambs of good quality, which sold up to \$13 each. Hogs, as usual at the beginning of the week, did not sell as high as at the close, as the packers tried to break prices.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers sold from \$8 to \$8.35; choice butchers' steers and heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; good steers and heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; medium steers and heifers, \$7 to \$7.40; common, \$6.75 to \$7; choice cows, \$7 to \$7.25; good cows, \$6.75 to \$7; medium, \$5.75 to \$6.25; common, \$5.25 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5; bulls, \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Steers weighing from 600 to 900 lbs., sold from \$6.50 to \$7.75; stockers, 550 to 600 lbs., \$7.75 to \$6.25. The foreign demand was exceedingly strong for steers of good quality and colors.

Milkers and Springers.—The demand for these was stronger than the supply, especially the choice grades, which sold from \$80 to \$95, and a few as high as \$105 each; medium to good, \$60 to \$75 each; common, \$45 to \$55.

Veal Calves.—Choice sold at \$9 to \$10; good, \$8 to \$8.75; medium, \$7 to \$7.75; common, \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Sheep.—Ewes sold from \$7 to \$8; heavy ewes and rams, \$4 to \$6.50; spring lambs sold from \$7 to \$13 each.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, sold from \$8.90 to \$9.25, the latter price being paid at the close of the week. About \$9 was the average value.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

Col. Penefather held an inspection at the Union Horse Exchange of horses for the British Army on Tuesday. Thirty horses were bought for artillery purposes, at prices ranging from \$180 to \$200 each, and fifty for cavalry purposes, at an average of about \$175 each. Other

classes of horses, of which few were sold, were reported at steady values.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.50; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.70; No. 2 northern, \$1.68; No. 3 northern, \$1.66, track, bay points.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 60c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 67c.; No. 3, 65c., lake ports.

Peas.—No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.65.

Barley.—For malting, 73c. to 75c., outside.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 82c.; No. 3 yellow, 81c., bay ports.

Rye.—Outside, \$1 to \$1.05.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 80c. to 82c., outside.

Rolls Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.40. Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$8.10; second patents, \$7.60; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$7.40; Ontario, 90-percent. winter-wheat patents, \$6.40 to \$6.45, seaboard; \$6.40 to \$6.60, Toronto freight.

HAY AND MILFEED.

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

Bran.—Manitoba, \$27 in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$29 to \$30.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$11.00.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Butter again declined slightly during the past week, the creamery pound squares selling at 32c. to 33c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs remained firm, selling at 22c. to 23c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, large, 19c.; twins, 19c.

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

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

Potatoes.—Per bag, 45c. for car lots of Ontarios, track, Toronto; New Brunswick, 55c., track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Turkeys, per lb., 18c. to 20c.; ducks, 15c.; hens, 15c.; chickens, live weight, 15c.; squabs, per dozen, 10 ounces, \$3.60 (dressed).

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 14c.; country hides,

cured, 13c. to 14c.; country hides, part cured, 12c. to 13c.; country hides, green, 12c.; calf skins, per lb., 14c.; kip skins, 12c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; horse hair, per lb., 38c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.15 to \$1.25; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 7c.

Wool.—Cannot give any wool prices for a few days on account of the embargo.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Canadian asparagus was so plentiful on the wholesales on Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, of the week before last, that the prices declined from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per 11-quart baskets, to from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11-quart baskets. Thursday, 6th, however, the shipments were lighter, causing the price to advance to \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 11-quart basket.

The first Canadian hot-house tomatoes for this season came on the market Wednesday from Leamington, selling at 20c. per lb. The Florida tomatoes were selling at \$3.25 to \$4.75 per case.

The first full car of strawberries for this season came in on Thursday, from Louisiana, selling at \$21c. to 23c. per quart box.

Apples—Spys, \$3.25 to \$6 per barrel; Baldwins, \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel; Ben Davis, \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel; American, boxed, \$1.75 to \$2; bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per bunch; grape-fruit, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per case; lemons, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per case; oranges, \$3.25 to \$4 per case; bloods, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per half strap; pine-apples, Porto Rico, \$3.25 to \$4 per case; beets, new, 90c. per dozen bunches; old, 40c. to 50c. per bag; cabbages, Canadian, \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel; new, imported, \$3.50 per case; carrots, old, 60c. per bag; new, \$2.25 per hamper; celery, \$2 to \$2.25 per case; onions, Texas Bermudas, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 50-pound sack; Egyptian, \$4.50 to \$5 per 112-pound sack; American, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per 100-pound sack; parsnips, 60c. per bag; turnips, 60c. per bag; parsley, 75c. per dozen bunches.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices quoted by Toronto seedsmen, to the trade, for cleaned seed: Red clover No. 1, \$20

THE
Capital
Reserve
Total A
HEAD
Branch
of
A
S
Savin

to \$21 pe
to \$18.50
\$17 per cu
to \$20.50
\$17.50 to
No. 3, \$1
1, \$19 t
No. 2, \$
clover No
No. 1, \$1
othy, No.
timothy M

Offering
during the
light side
not been
readily ab
as a cons
market w
were selli
medium s
to 7c.,
6c. per H
ranged ge
according
calves wa
quence pr
ordinary
\$1.50 to
ing more
outside \$
scarce, ar
\$4 to \$8
demand a
of the m
and a sl
tain sect
at 9c. t
9c.

Horses.
demand b
farmers,
wanted,
of good
advantag
Heavy dr
to 1,700
\$300 ea
1,400 to
each; sm
\$50 to \$
carriage

Dressed
hogs was
firm in
live hogs
unchange
fresh-kill
to 13c.
at 11c.
light wei
Potatoe
dispositio
declined
Prices w
carloads,
a jobbin
above th
Honey
demand
mand for
65c. to
\$1.20 fo
to 11c.
clover c
extracted
to 14c.
Eggs—
even ga
prices h
Quality
packers

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

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

Accounts of Farmers Invited
 Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all Branches

to \$21 per cwt.; red clover No. 2, \$18 to \$18.50 per cwt.; red clover No. 3, \$17 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 1, \$19.50 to \$20.50 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 3, \$16 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 1, \$19 to \$22 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 2, \$18 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 3, \$17.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 1, \$10.75 to \$11.25 per cwt.; timothy No. 2, \$9.25 to \$9.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 3, \$8.50 per cwt.

Montreal.

Offerings of cattle on the local market during the past week have been on the light side, and the stock arriving has not been any too choice. Demand readily absorbed everything offered, and as a consequence the general tone of the market was firm. Good to fine steers were selling at 7½c. to 8c. per lb., while medium stock ranged from around 6½c. to 7c., with inferior grades as low as 6c. per lb. Butchers' cows and bulls ranged generally from 4c. to 7c. per lb., according to quality. The supply of calves was not large, and as a consequence prices have declined considerably, ordinary calves being obtained at \$1.50 to \$5 each with the best not bringing more than around \$9., or at the outside \$10. Spring lambs were still scarce, and the range of prices was from \$4 to \$8 each. Yearlings were in good demand at 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb. The tone of the market for hogs was quite firm, and a slight advance took place in certain sections. Selected hogs sold here at 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb., with heavies at 9c.

Horses.—Small horses continue in fair demand both for army purposes and for farmers, but large horses are not wanted, carters having a greater supply of good animals than they can use to advantage. Prices were as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. were quoted at \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. at \$175 to \$225 each; small horses, \$175 to \$250; culls, \$50 to \$100 each; and fancy saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs was fairly active, and the tone was firm in sympathy with the firmness of live hogs. Prices continued practically unchanged, however. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed, Ontario hogs selling at 13c. to 13½c. per lb. North-west hogs sold at 11½c. to 12c., and country-dressed, light weights, 11½c. to 12c.

Potatoes.—Potatoes showed an easier disposition last week, and prices again declined from the top of a week ago. Prices were back to 45c. per 90 lbs., carloads, track, for Green Mountains. In a jobbing way they were 10c. to 15c. above this figure.

Honey and Syrup. There was a fair demand for syrup, but almost no demand for honey. Maple syrup sold at 65c. to 70c. for 8-lb. tins, and up to \$1.20 for 13-lb. tins. Sugar was 10c. to 11c. per lb. Honey was dull. White clover comb was 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Eggs.—This market has now struck an even gait, and for some weeks past prices have shown no change whatever. Quality was good, and, therefore, the packers were busily putting the stock

away. Straight-gathered stock was 22c. in round lots, while selected was 25c., and No. 2 stock 21c.

Butter.—The make of new creamery is increasing all the time, and it will not be long now till the grass goods will be in. Meantime prices have shown a further decline, and yet lower prices are looked for in the near future. Finest fresh creamery was quoted at 30c., to 30½c., with fine at 29½c. to 30c., and seconds 29c. to 29½c. per lb.

Cheese.—The market for cheese showed quite an advance last week, owing, possibly, to the appearance of an export demand. Finest, white cheese was quoted at 17½c. to 17¾c. per lb., while colored was ¼c. more. Finest eastern was 16½c. to 16¾c., with under-grades ¼c. less.

Grain.—Fluctuations in the wheat market were smaller last week. Oats were very steady also, no change whatever being reported. Local No. 2 white oats were selling at 67c.; No. 3, 65½c. to 66c., and No. 4, 64½c. to 65c. per bushel, ex-store. Canadian Western were 67½c. to 67¾c. for No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed. No. 1 feed was 66½c. to 66¾c., and No. 2 feed 65½c. to 65¾c. Local Argentine corn was 82½c. Beans were unchanged at \$3.05 for 1½-lb. pickers; \$2.90 for 3-lb., and \$2.80 for 5-lb., with cheaper stock at \$2.70 in carlots.

Flour.—The flour market has quieted down. Demand was light and prices unchanged. Manitoba first patents were \$8.20; seconds, \$7.70, and strong bakers, \$7.50 in jute. Ontario flour was 10c. up at \$7.90 per barrel for patents in wood, and \$7.40 to \$7.50 for straight rollers, bags being \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Millfeed.—Bran, \$26 per ton in bags; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$33 to \$34 per ton; mouille, \$37 to \$38 for pure, and \$35 to \$36 for mixed, bags included.

Hay.—Prices of hay showed quite an advance, supplies being light. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex-track was \$20 to \$21.50 per ton; No. 2 extra was \$20 to \$20.50, and No. 2, \$19 to \$19.50.

Hides.—Beef hides were steady at 17c., 18c. and 19c. for Nos. 3, 2, and 1 respectively, but calf skins advanced another cent at 17c. per lb. Sheep skins were rather lower at \$1.75 each, and horse hides were \$1.50 for No. 2 to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2½c. for crude.

Hayseed.—Dealers still quoted \$8.50 to \$12 for timothy per 100 lbs., and \$17 to \$22 per bushel of 60 lbs. for red clover or for alsike. Seed houses were as busy as could be, many of them working nights so as to keep up with orders.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Trade in the cattle end of the live stock market is looking upwards. With the removal of the quarantine restrictions, steers that were held back have largely been marketed, and from now on sellers are predicting that good-weight steers will be running lightly, and that there is every reason to believe that the first of June will witness stronger values. Of course, the stuff in the heavy steer line must be prime to attract the larger killers, well finished and of good quality. It is not expected that warmed-up steers that have been on short feed and are badly lacking in quality will find as satisfactory outlet as the real good kinds—they never do, and besides there is always a limited demand for these, and especially plainish, weighty steers that are coarse and have been neglected in feed. It is evident now that butchering cattle will continue to sell strong. They have been bringing good, strong values for the past several weeks, and authorities contend that there is nothing ahead to indicate they will show any weakness. As a matter of fact, real good handy cattle have been selling to better advantage than the weightier, costlier steers, and sellers maintain there is now too much spread between the weightier, prime steers and the handier kinds. But in the summer, hot months, it is usually the case that the lighter cattle move to better advantage. The demand through the summer calls for the light cuts for domestic use, and the weightier cattle are used for the hotel, restaurant and boat trade, which outlet is of necessity somewhat limited. Yearlings are selling right up alongside the best and weighty steers coming to market, and real choice handy steers are bringing

now as much money as the older and heavier steers. The past week at Buffalo witnessed a most satisfactory cattle market, both on good weight steers and in the butchering division. Shipping steers sold from a dime to fifteen cents better than the previous week, and a good strong to shade higher deal was witnessed on the butchering cattle. Best steers ranged from \$8 to \$8.25, with yearlings that were only fair bringing that price. It was the general opinion of sellers, however, that real prime weighty steers, of which there were none offered the past week, are quotable up to \$8.35 to \$8.50, but at that they do not appear to be selling to as good advantage as the handy steers which are quotable up to \$8 to \$8.15, and possibly on the real extra prime kinds, more. Fat heifers and good butchering cows are ready sale, heifers going in with steers at \$7.50 to \$7.65, and fat cows running up to \$7, but they must be good to bring the price. Medium and commoner female stuff are bringing good prices, and the bull trade has been most satisfactory for the past week. Canner call was strong here the past week, the big fellows wanting them, but there were no more than were needed for local consumption. Beef trade appears to be strengthening up right along and sellers generally are taking a most favorable view of the outlook. The past week receipts were 3,200 head, as against 4,000 for the previous week, and 4,000 for the corresponding period last year. Quotations:

Choice to prime native shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$8 to \$8.35; fair to good, \$7.60 to \$7.75; plain and coarse, \$7.25 to \$7.50; Canadian steers, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8; Canadian steers, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., \$7.50 to \$7.75; choice to prime handy steers, native, \$7.75 to \$8.25; fair to good, \$7.25 to \$7.50; light common, \$6.50 to \$7; yearlings, 750 to \$8.35; prime, fat, heavy heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; good butchering heifers, \$7 to \$7.50 light, \$5.50 to \$6.25; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.25; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5; canners, \$3 to \$4; fancy bulls, \$6.50 to \$7; best butchering bulls, \$6 to \$6.50; good killing bulls, \$5 to \$5.50; light bulls, \$5 to \$5.50.

Hogs.—Market the past week, barring Friday's trade, was very satisfactory. On the opening day of the week the bulk of the good hogs sold at \$8, few \$8.05, with pigs selling generally at \$8, and Tuesday's trade on all grades, except pigs, was strong. Wednesday mixed grades and yorkers were jumped up to \$8.25, and the bulk of Thursday's sales on these weights were made at \$8.30. Friday the packers had little, if any, opposition, and values were declined fifteen to thirty cents, bringing yorkers down to \$8.05 and \$8.10, with best grades selling generally at \$8. Pigs sold around \$7.75, roughs, \$6.50 to \$6.75, and stags mostly \$5.75 down. Receipts the past week reached approximately 29,900 head, as compared with 24,351 head for the previous week, and 22,480 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Record prices were paid at Buffalo for shorn stock the past week. Top handy shorn lambs, four days out of the first five, sold from \$10 to \$10.15, and the high day, which was Wednesday, a couple of loads reached \$10.30. Best shorn yearling wethers made \$9, some yearling ewes sold at \$8.65, top clipped wether sheep brought up to \$7.75 and \$7.85, and ewes ranged from \$7.25 down. Receipts the past week figures around 16,600 head, being against 17,016 head for the week before and 29,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Another liberal supply the past week, there being approximately 4,100 head, as against 5,576 head for the previous week, and 3,800 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Monday was the high day of the week for veals, best selling at \$9.50 and \$9.75, with a few reaching \$10. Tuesday tops sold at \$9.50 and \$9.75, Wednesday's market was steady, Thursday nothing brought above \$9.50, and while Friday's opening sales were made at \$9.50, buyers got tippy grades during the late session at \$9 and \$9.25. Culls during the entire week sold mostly from \$7.50 down, and fed calves were quoted from \$4.50 to \$6.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.50 to \$8.90; cows and heifers, \$3 to \$8.60; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.20 to \$7.65; mixed, \$7.15 to \$7.60; heavy, \$6.80 to \$7.15; rough, \$6.80 to \$6.95; pigs, \$5.25 to \$6.80; bulk of sales, \$7.30 to \$7.45.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$7.60 to \$8.65. Lambs, native, \$8.50 to \$10.85.

Cheese Markets.

Stirling, 17½c.; Campbellford, 17½c.; Picton, 18½c.; Napanee, white, 18½c.; colored, 18 1-16c.; Cornwall, 18 3-16c.; Utica, N. Y., 15½c.; Woodstock, 19½c.; Brockville, 17½c.; New York, N. Y. State, whole milk, fresh, specials, 16½c. to 16¾c.; average fancy, 16c. to 16¼c.; Montreal, finest Westerns, 17½c. to 17¾c.; finest Easterns, 16½c. to 17c.; London, bidding from 15½c. to 16½c., no sales; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 16c.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

The Canadian Militia Department has authorized the organization of a Second University Company for Overseas Service, to go as a reinforcement to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The Company will be commanded by Captain Geo. C. McDonald, of the McGill Contingent, C. O. T. C., with Captain Percival Molson, also of the McGill Contingent, C. O. T. C., as Second in Command. Owing to the success which has attended the recruiting for the First University Company, which is at present up to full strength, and attached as "D" Company to the 38th Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force, it was thought advisable to form another company, and an application was made to the Department for the necessary authority, which has been granted.

Recruiting for the Company has already been started, and many names have been received. The company will be composed of graduates or undergraduates of universities, or their friends. Conditions of service and rate of pay will be the same as in the other units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The First University Company and the Toronto University and McGill University Contingents, C.O.T.C., are going to a Training Camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake on May 3 to 15, and it is expected that during that period a large number of recruits for the new Company will be obtained. Immediately after the camp, active recruiting will be commenced at Montreal. The Headquarters of the Company will be at 382 Sherbrooke Street West, and any enquiries or applications should be addressed there to Lieutenant Geo. S. Currie, Recruiting Officer.

Gossip.

Attention is directed to the advertisement on page 831, this issue, of the sixth annual show of the Live-stock Breeders' Association of Beauharnois, Ltd. Look up this advertisement and write W. G. McGerrigle, Ormstown, Que., for full particulars.

A BIG FAIR.

Readers should be interested in the big Miramichi Agricultural Exhibition and Industrial Fair, to be held this year at Chatham, N. B., Sept. 27 to Oct. 1. The premium list reaches the large amount of \$20,000. Geo. E. Fisher, of Chatham, N. B., is manager. Get in touch with him. Write for prize list and full information.

A SALE OF JERSEYS.

On Thursday, May 20, 1915, A. Hughes will sell at Myrtry Lodge Farm, three miles from Sarnia, his entire herd of thirty-six Jersey cattle. The owner of this herd has been very successful in show-ring circles in Western Ontario during recent years, but through an accident is obliged to dispose of the herd. Catalogues have been issued describing all the animals, and anyone interested in Jerseys, either in a large or small way, would do well to secure one of these catalogues and arrange to attend the sale. All trains and boats will be met, and lunch will be served at noon. The sale will proceed at 1.30 p. m. Write A. Hughes, Sarnia, Ont., for catalogue.

d.

the enrol-
t, however,
reeder may
the Depart-
nformation,

worthy of
ng for the
estate of
ovince was
gs. At the
bought out
they were
estate was
ceeded to
urchased.
ack on the
case was
aim of the
the present
good faith
money for
bound to
d for this

Act are of
the following
ntoxicating
ne contain
gin, wine,
Any other
ntoxicat-
under this
may show.
the Pro-
ruggist or
personal-
gent, shall
er. Again,
ended from
have been

reatest dis-
n Act. The
ery similar

kets.

hides, part
hides, green,
14c.; kip
1.50 to \$2;
40c.; horse
lamb skins
llow, No. 1.

ol prices for
embargo.

ABLES.

plentiful on
aturday, Mon-
week before
from \$2.25
ts, to from
art baskets.
shipments
ice to al-
r 11-quart

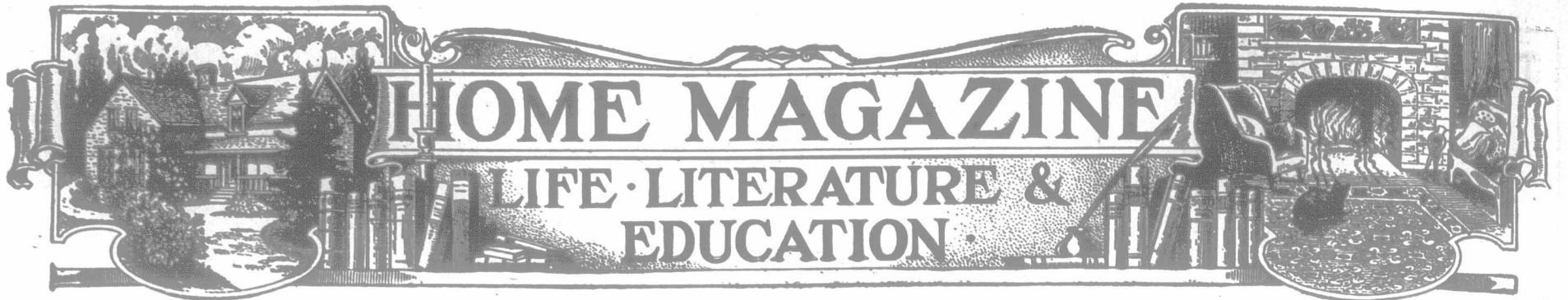
se tomatoes
the market
selling at
matatoes were
case.

berries for
rday, from
to 23c. per

per barrel;
barrel; Ben
American,
\$1.75 to
\$2.75 to
\$5 to \$3.50
\$4 per case;
half strap;
\$5 to \$4 per
zen bunches;
cabbages,
barrel; new
carrots, old,
per hamper;
use; onions,
50 per 50-
to \$5 per
25 to \$2.75
60c. per
parsley, 75c.

MARKET.

quoted by
ade, for re-
No. 1, \$20



The Mine-sweepers.

By H. Ingamells.

"Ware mine!"
 "Starboard your helm!" "Full speed ahead!"
 The squat craft duly swings—
 A hand's breadth off, a thing of dread
 The sullen breaker flings.

Carefully, slowly, patiently,
 The men of Grimsby Town
 Grope their way on the rolling sea—
 The storm-swept, treach'rous, gray North Sea—
 Keeping the death-rate down.

Cold is the wind as the Gates of Death,
 Howling a dirge with its biting breath,
 Tearing rude music from rigging taut—
 The tune with deadly omen fraught:
 "Look to yourselves, oh, sailors bold—
 I am the one ye know of old!
 I make my sport with such as ye—
 The game that is played on every sea
 With death as the loser's penalty!"

Valiantly, stoutly, manfully,
 The trawlers fight the gale;
 Buoyant they ride on the rolling sea—
 The storm-swept, treach'rous, gray North Sea—
 Dasht by the North Wind's flail.

Cruel the waves of that ocean drear,
 Whelming the heart with a palsying fear,
 Hurling their might on the staggr'ring craft,
 Crashing aboard of her fore and aft,
 Buffeting, pounding, a dreadful force,
 Sweeping her decks as she hugs her course.

Little they care, come wind or wave,
 The men of Grimsby Town;
 There are mines to destroy and lives to save,
 And they take the risk, these sailormen brave,
 With a laugh and a joke, or a rollicking stave,
 As the gear goes plunging down.

Honor the trawler's crew,
 For Fear they never knew!
 Now on their quest they go
 With measured tack and slow—
 Seeking the hidden fate
 Strewn with a devilish hate.

Death may come in a terrible form,
 Death in a calm or death in a storm,
 Death without warning, stark and grim,
 Death with a tearing of limb from limb,
 Death in a horrible, hideous guise—
 Such is the mine-sweepers' sacrifice!
 Careless of terrors and scornful of ease,
 Stolid and steadfast, they sweep the seas.

Cheerfully, simply, fearlessly,
 The men of Grimsby Town
 Do their bit on the rolling sea—
 The storm-swept, treach'rous, gray North Sea—
 Doing their duty unflinchingly
 Keeping the death-rate down.
 —In London Spectator.

The Man Possessed.

[The following extract has been taken from "The Friendly Road," by David Grayson, published by the Doubleday, Page Pub. Co., Garden City, New York. Mr. Grayson is a farmer writer. "The Friendly Road" is an account of a sixty-mile walking tour that he made in search of adventure, and surely no knight of the olden time riding out with lance a-tilt in quest of "little affairs of honor" ever succeeded in meeting with more interesting experiences than those which came to him. But then, Mr. Grayson possesses the magic power of finding adventure everywhere. We heartily commend to

you his "Friendly Road." To read it may bring to you too, do you not already possess it, a draught of that magic potion.—Ed.]

When I left the Ransomes that fine, spring morning, I had not the slightest presentiment of what the world held in store for me. After being a prisoner of the weather for so long, I took to the Road with fresh joy. All the fields were of a misty greenness, and there were pools still shining in the road, but the air was deliciously clear, clean, and soft. I came through the hill country for three or four miles, even running down some of the steeper places for the very joy the motion gave me, the feel of the air on my face.

Thus I came finally to the Great Road, and stood for a moment looking first this way, then that.

"Where now?" I asked aloud.
 With an amusing sense of the possibilities that lay open before me, I closed my eyes, turned slowly around several times and then stopped. When I opened my eyes I was facing nearly southward: and that way I set out, not knowing in the least what Fortune had presided at that turning. If I had gone the other way—

I walked vigorously for two or three hours, meeting or passing many interesting people upon the busy road. Automobiles there were in plenty, and loaded wagons, and jolly families off for town, and a herdsman driving sheep, and small boys on their way to school with their dinner pails, and a gypsy wagon with lean, led horses following behind, and even a Jewish peddler with a crinkly black beard, whom I was on the very point of stopping.

"Well," said I, "I'm not at all tired, but I want to be agreeable."

With that I sat down on a convenient stone, took off my hat, wiped my forehead, and looked about me with satisfaction, for it was a pleasant country.

I had not been sitting there above two minutes when my eyes fell upon one of the oddest specimens of humanity (I thought then) that I ever saw. He had been standing near the roadside, just under the tree upon which I had seen the sign, "Rest." My heart dotted and carried one.

"The sign man himself!" I exclaimed. I arose instantly and walked down the road toward him.

"A man has only to stop anywhere here," I said exultantly, "and things happen."

The stranger's appearance was indeed extraordinary. He seemed at first glimpse to be about twice as large around the hips as he was at the shoulders, but this I soon discovered to be due to no natural avoirdupois, but to the prodigious number of soiled newspapers and magazines with which the low-hanging pockets of his overcoat were stuffed. For he was still wearing the old, shabby overcoat—though the weather was warm and bright—and on his head was an odd and outlandish hat. It was of fur, flat at the top, flat as a pie-tin, with the moth-eaten earlaps turned up at the sides and looking exactly like small, furry ears. These, with the round, steel spectacles which he wore—the only distinctive feature of his countenance—gave him an indescribably droll appearance.

"A fox!" I thought.
 Then I looked at him more closely.

one finger was missing, and that the hand itself was cruelly twisted and scarred.

The stranger instantly set off up the Road without giving me much more attention than he would have given any other sign-post. I stood a moment looking after him—the wings of his overcoat beating about his legs, and the small, furry ears on his cap wagging gently.

"There," said I aloud, "is a man who is actually going somewhere."

So many men in this world are going nowhere in particular when one comes along—even though he be amusing and insignificant—who is really (and passionately) going somewhere, what a stir he communicates to a dull world! We catch sparks of electricity from the very friction of his passage.

It was so with this odd stranger. Though at one moment I could not help smiling at him, at the next I was following him.

"It may be," said I to myself, "that this is really the sign man!"

I felt like Captain Kid under full sail to capture a treasure-ship; and as I approached, I was much agitated as to the best method of grappling and boarding. I finally decided, being a lover of bold methods, to let go my largest gun first—for moral effect.

"So," said I, as I ran alongside, "you are the man who puts up the signs."

He stopped and looked at me.

"What signs?"

"Why, the sign 'Rest' along the road."

He paused for some seconds with a perplexed expression on his face.

"Then you are not the sign man," I said.

"No," he replied, "I ain't any sign man."

I was not a little disappointed, but having made my attack, I determined to see if there was any treasure aboard—which, I suppose, should be the procedure of any well-regulated pirate.

"I'm going this way myself," I said, "and if you have no objections—"

He stood looking at me seriously, indeed suspiciously, through his round spectacles.

"Have you got the passport?" he asked finally.

"The passport!" I exclaimed, mystified in my turn.

"Yes," said he, "the passport. Let me see your hand."

When I held out my hand he looked at it closely for a moment, and then took it with a quick, warm pressure in one of his, and gave it a little shake, in a way not quite American.

"You are one of us," said he, "you work."

I thought at first that it was a bit of pleasantry, and I was about to return it in kind when I saw plainly in his face a look of solemn intent.

"So," he said, "we shall travel like comrades."

He thrust his scarred hand through my arm, and we walked up the road side by side, his bulging pockets beating first against his legs and then against mine, quite impartially.

"I think," said the stranger, "that we shall be arrested at Kilburn."

"We shall!" I exclaimed, with some-thing, I admit, of a shock.

"Yes," he said, "but it is all in the day's work."

"How is that?"

He stopped in the road and faced me. Throwing back his overcoat, he pointed to a small, red button, on his coat lapel.

"They don't want me in Kilburn," said he, "the mill men are strikin' there, and the bosses have got armed men on every corner. Oh, the capitalists are watchin' for me, all right."



These asters were grown on an old barnyard at the home of Mr. Wm. Naismith, Falkenburgh, Muskoka. Two plots produced 50,000 flowers, among them prizewinners at Toronto and Ottawa.

"I should like sometime to know a Jew," I said to myself.

As I travelled, feeling like one who possesses hidden riches, I came quite without warning upon the beginning of my great adventure. I had been looking for a certain thing all the morning, first on one side of the road, then the other, and finally I was rewarded. There it was, nailed high upon a tree, the curious, familiar sign:

[REST]

I stopped instantly. It seemed like an old friend.

"No," said I, "an owl, an owl!"

The stranger stepped out into the road and evidently awaited my approach. My first vivid impression of his face—I remember it afterwards shining with a strange inward illumination—was not favorable. It was a deep-lined, scarred, worn-looking face, insignificant, if not, indeed, ugly in its features, and yet, even at the first glance, revealing something inexplicable—incalculable.

"Good day, friend," I said heartily.

Without replying to my greeting, he asked:

"Is this the road to Kilburn?"—with a faint flavor of foreignness in his words.

"I think it is," I replied, and I noticed as he lifted his hand to thank me that

I cannot
 I felt
 suddenly
 around m
 for years
 tone in
 "capitalis
 around to
 ravening
 trees.
 "So you
 "Yes,"
 those dar
 First a
 Socialism
 from the
 the hills,
 had ever
 I could n
 the stran
 dore Roo
 One of
 all our
 humble),
 the ordin
 Here was
 man of t
 his mid
 ears wagg
 believable
 quite as
 Coming
 woodland,
 roadway,
 "Strang
 bite of lu
 He begg
 expected
 "Oh, I'
 "and I c
 firm belie
 Without
 into the
 fortable
 Now, w
 wich out
 making i
 bite into
 tempted,
 madam,
 Brummel
 respectul
 neither s
 tasted M
 soon as
 From tim
 for anot
 pickle (w
 which he
 was gone
 to reach
 last crun
 peared, B
 hand gro
 in contac
 pickles I
 know, I
 ished. (C
 on what
 ply had
 But the
 in his ta
 clothing
 his face
 gence, an
 tide of
 afterward
 of a gre
 but that
 His tal
 "capitali
 sciousness
 "economy
 ism.")
 from tim
 smashing
 poleon, F
 giving t
 cited at
 tistics, t
 Once he
 eloquence
 raising
 (quite un
 up a dil
 of his m
 Yes, I
 brave a
 surd litt
 was only
 that he l
 the time
 miration
 cere, but
 much hi
 For whil
 appearing
 they are
 something
 ever thi
 all their
 ing upon

I cannot convey the strange excitement I felt. It seemed as though these words suddenly opened a whole new world around me—a world I had heard about for years, but never entered. And the tone in which he had used the word "capitalist" I had almost to glance around to make sure that there were no ravening capitalists hiding behind the trees.

"So you are a Socialist," I said. "Yes," he answered. "I'm one of those dangerous persons." First and last I have read much of Socialism, and thought about it, too, from the quiet angle of my farm among the hills, but this was the first time I had ever had a live Socialist on my arm. I could not have been more surprised if the stranger had said, "Yes, I am Theodore Roosevelt."

One of the discoveries we keep making all our life long (provided we remain humble), is the humorous discovery of the ordinariness of the extraordinary. Here was this disrupter of society, with his man of the red flag—here he was with his mild spectacled eyes and his furry ears wagging as he walked. It was unbelievable!—and the sun shining on him quite as impartially as it shone on me.

Coming at last to a pleasant bit of woodland, where a stream ran under the roadway, I said: "Stranger, let's sit down and have a bite of luncheon."

He began to expostulate, said he was expected in Kilburn. "Oh, I've plenty for two," I said, "and I can say, at least, that I am a firm believer in co-operation."

Without more urging he followed me into the woods, where we sat down comfortably under a tree.

Now, when I take a fine, thick sandwich out of my bag I always feel like making it a polite bow, and before I bite into a big brown doughnut, I am tempted to say, "By your leave, madam," and as for mince pie—Beau Brummel himself could not outdo me in respectful consideration. But Bill Hahn neither saw, nor smelled, nor, I think, tasted Mrs. Ransome's cookery. As soon as we sat down he began talking.

From time to time he would reach out for another sandwich or doughnut or pickle (without knowing in the least which he was getting), and when that was gone some reflex impulse caused him to reach out for some more. When the last crumb of our luncheon had disappeared, Bill Hahn still reached out. His hand groped absently about, and coming in contact with no more doughnuts or pickles he withdrew it—and did not know, I think, that the meal was finished. (Confidentially, I have speculated on what might have happened if the supply had been unlimited.)

But that was Bill Hahn. Once started in his talk, he never thought of food or clothing or shelter; but his eyes glowed, his face lighted up with a strange effulgence, and he quite lost himself upon the tide of his own oratory. I saw him afterward by a flare-light at the center of a great crowd of men and women—but that is getting ahead of my story.

His talk bristled with such words as "capitalism," "proletariat," "class-consciousness"—and he spoke with fluency of "economic determinism" and "syndicalism." It was quite wonderful! And from time to time, he would bring in a smashing quotation from Aristotle, Napoleon, Karl Marx, or Eugene V. Debs, giving them all equal values, and he cited statistics!—oh, marvellous statistics, that never were on sea or land.

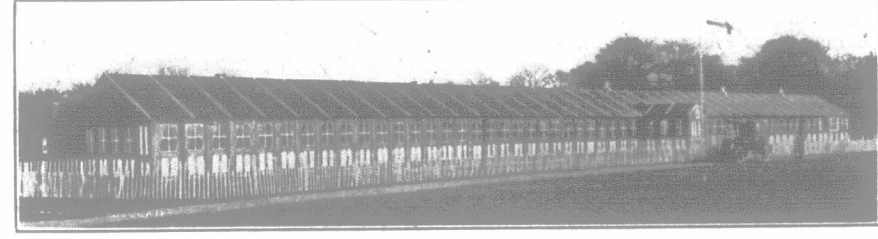
Once he was so swept away by his own eloquence that he sprang to his feet and, raising one hand high above his head (quite unconscious that he was holding up a dill pickle), he worked through one of his most thrilling periods.

Yes, I laughed, and yet there was so brave a simplicity about this odd, absurd little man that what I laughed at was only his outward appearance (and that he himself had no care for), and all the time I felt a growing respect and admiration for him. He was not only sincere, but he was genuinely simple—a much higher virtue, as Fenelon says. For while sincere people do not aim at appearing anything but what they are, they are always in fear of passing for something they are not. They are forever thinking about themselves, weighing all their words and thoughts and dwelling upon what they have done, in the

fear of having done too much or too little, whereas simplicity, as Fenelon says, is an uprightness of soul which has ceased wholly to dwell upon itself or its actions. Thus there are plenty of sincere folk in the world, but few who are simple.

Well, the longer he talked, the less interested I was in what he said and the more fascinated I became in what he was. I felt a wistful interest in him: and I wanted to know what way he took to purge himself of himself. I think if I had been in that group, nineteen hundred years ago, which surrounded the beggar who was born blind, but whose anointed eyes now looked out upon the glories of the world, I should have been among the questioners:

"What did He to thee? How opened He thine eyes?" I tried ineffectually several times to break the swift current of his oratory, and finally succeeded (when he paused a moment to finish off a bit of pie crust). "You must have seen some hard experiences in your life," I said.



Lancashire Agricultural Society's Pavilion. Used as a hospital for wounded soldiers.

"That I have," responded Bill Hahn. "the capitalistic system —"

"Did you ever work in the mills yourself?" I interrupted hastily.

"Boy and man," said Bill Hahn. "I worked in that hell for thirty-two years—The class-conscious proletariat have only to exert themselves —"

"And your wife, did she work, too—and your sons and daughters?" A spasm of pain crossed his face.

"My daughter?" he said. "They killed her in the mills."

It was appalling—the dead level of the tone in which he uttered those words—the monotone of an emotion long ago burned out, and yet leaving frightful scars.

"My friend!" I exclaimed, and I could not help laying my hand on his arm.

I had the feeling I often have with troubled children—an indescribable pity that they have had to pass through the valley of the shadow, and I not there to take them by the hand.

"And was this—your daughter—what brought you to your present belief?"

one!—and then the story would die back again into quite narrative.

Like most working people, he had never lived in the twentieth century at all. He was still in the feudal age, and his whole life had been a blind and ceaseless struggle for the bare necessities of life, broken from time to time by fierce, irregular wars, called strikes. He had never known anything of a real self-governing commonwealth, and such progress as he and his kind had made was never the result of their citizenship, of their power as voters, but grew out of the explosive and ragged upheavals of their own half-organized societies and unions.

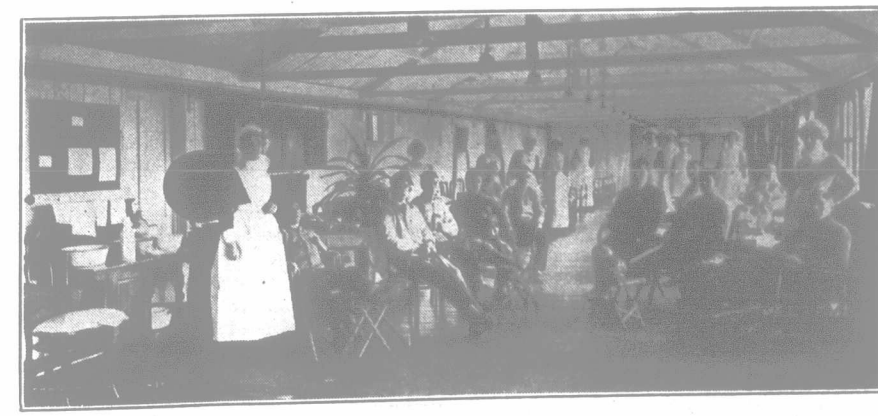
It was against the "black people" he said that he was first on strike back in the early nineties. He told me all about it, how he had been working in the mills pretty comfortably—he was young and strong then, with a fine growing family and a small home of his own.

"It was as pretty a place as you would want to see," he said; "we grew cabbages and onions and turnips—everything

grew fine!—in the garden behind the house."

And then the "black people" began to come in, little by little at first, and then by the carload. By the "black people" he meant the people from Southern Europe, he called them "hordes"—"hordes and hordes of 'em"—Italians mostly, and they began getting into the mills and underbidding for the jobs, so that wages slowly went down, and at the same time the machines were speeded up. It seems that many of these "black people" were single men, or vigorous young married people with only themselves to support, while the old American workers were men with families and little homes to pay for, and plenty of old grandfathers and grandmothers, to say nothing of babies, depending upon them.

"There wasn't a living for a decent family left," he said. So they struck—and he told me in his dull monotone of the long bitterness of that strike, the empty cupboards, the approach of winter with no coal for the stoves and no warm clothing for the



Interior View of Lancashire Agricultural Society's Pavilion. Showing wounded soldiers and nurses.

"No," said he; "oh, no. I was a Socialist, as you might say, from youth up. That is, I called myself a Socialist, but, comrade, I've learned this here truth: that it ain't of so much importance that you possess a belief, as that the belief possesses you. Do you understand?"

"I think," said I, "that I understand." Well, he told me his story, mostly in a curious, dull, detached way—as though he were speaking of some third person, whom he felt only a brotherly interest, or but from time to time some incident, or observation would flame up out of the narrative, like the opening of the door of a molten pit—so that the glare hurt

children. He told me that many of the old workers began to leave the town (some bound for the larger cities, some for the Far West).

"But," said he with a sudden outburst of emotion, "I couldn't leave. I had the woman and the children!"

And presently the strike collapsed, and the workers rushed helter-skelter back to the mills to get their old jobs. Begging like whipped dogs," he said bitterly.

Many of them found their places taken by the eager "black people," and many had to go to work at lower wages in poorer places—punished for the fight they had made.

But he got along somehow, he said—

"the woman was a good manager"—until one day he had the misfortune to get his hand caught in the machinery. It was a place which should have been protected with guards, but was not. He was laid up for several weeks, and the company, claiming that the accident was due to his own stupidity and carelessness, refused even to pay his wages while he was idle. Well, the family had to live somehow, and the woman and the daughter—"she was a little thing," he said, "and frail"—the woman and the daughter went into the mill. But even with this new source of income they began to fall behind. Money which should have gone toward making the last payments on their home (already long delayed by the strike) had now to go to the doctor and the grocer.

"We had to live," said Bill Hahn. Again and again he used this same phrase, "We had to live!" as a sort of bedrock explanation for all the woes of life.

After a time, with one finger gone and a frightfully scarred hand—he held it up for me to see—he went back into the mill.

"But it kept getting worse and worse," said he, "and finally I couldn't stand it any longer."

He and a group of friends got together secretly and tried to organize a union, tried to get the workmen together to improve their own conditions; but in some way ("they had spies everywhere," he said,) the manager learned of the attempt, and one morning when he reported at the mill he was handed a slip asking him to call for his wages, that his help was no longer required.

"I'd been with that company for twenty years and four months," he said bitterly, "I'd helped in my small way to build it up, make it a big concern, payin' 28 per cent. dividends every year; I'd given part of my right hand doin' it—and they threw me out like an old shoe."

He said he would have pulled up and gone away, but he still had the little home and the garden, and his wife and daughter were still at work, so he hung on grimly, trying to get some other job. "But what good is a man for any other sort of work," he said, "when he has been trained to the mills for thirty-two years!"

It was not very long after that when the "great strike" began—indeed, it grew out of the organization which he had tried to launch—and Bill Hahn threw himself into it with all his strength. He was one of the leaders. I shall not attempt to repeat here his description of the bitter struggle, the coming of the soldiery, the street riots, the long lists of arrests ("some," said he, "got into jail on purpose, so that they could at least have enough to eat!"), the late meetings of strikers, the wild turmoil and excitement.

Of all this he told me, and then he stopped suddenly, and after a long pause he said in a low voice:

"Comrade, did you ever see your wife and your kids sufferin' for bread to eat?"

He paused again with a hard, dry sob in his voice.

"Did ye ever see that?" "No," said I, very humbly, "I have never seen anything like that."

He turned on me suddenly, and I shall never forget the look on his face, nor the blaze in his eyes:

"Then what can you know about workin' men!"

What could I answer? A moment passed and then he said, as if a little remorseful at having turned thus upon me:

"Comrade, I tell you, the iron entered my soul—them days."

It seems that the leaders of the strike were mostly old employees like Bill Hahn, and the company had conceived the idea that if these men could be eliminated the organization would collapse, and the strikers be forced back to work. One day Bill Hahn found that proceedings had been started to turn him out of his home, upon which he had not been able to keep up his payments, and at the same time the merchant, of whom he had been a respected customer for years, refused to give him any further credit.

"But we lived somehow," he said, "we lived and we fought."

It was then that he began to see clearly what it all meant. He said he made a great discovery: that the "black people" against whom they had struck in 1894 were not to blame!

"I tell you," said he, "we found when we got started that the black people—we used to call 'em dagoes—were just workin' people like us—and in hell with us. They were good soldiers, them Eytalians and Poles and Syrians, they fought with us to the end."

I shall not soon forget the intensely dramatic but perfectly simple way in which he told me how he came, as he said, "to see the true light." Holding up his maimed right hand (that trembled a little), he pointed one finger upward.

"I seen the big hand in the sky," he said. "I seen it as clear as daylight."

He said he saw at last what Socialism meant.

One day he went home from a strikers' meeting—one of the last, for the men were worn out with their long struggle. It was a bitter-cold day, and he was completely discouraged. When he reached his own street he saw a pile of household goods on the sidewalk in front of his home. He saw his wife there wringing her hands and crying. He said he could not take a step further, but sat down on a neighbor's porch and looked and looked. "It was curious," he said, "but the only thing I could see or think about was our old family clock which they had stuck on top of the pile, half tipped over. It looked odd, and I wanted to set it up straight. It was the clock we bought when we were married, and we'd had it about twenty years on the mantel in the livin' room. It was a good clock," he said.

He paused and then smiled a little.

"I never have figured it out why I should have been able to think of nothing but that clock," he said, "but so it was."

When he got home, he found his frail daughter just coming out of the empty house, "coughing as though she was dyin'." Something, he said, seemed to stop inside of him. Those were his words: "Something seemed to stop inside o' me."

He turned away without saying a word, walked back to strike headquarters, borrowed a revolver from a friend, and started out along the main road which led to the better part of the town.

"Did you ever hear o' Robert Winter?" he asked.

"No," said I.

"Well, Robert Winter was the biggest gun of 'em all. He owned the mills there, and the largest store and the newspaper—he pretty nearly owned the town."

He told me much more about Robert Winter which betrayed still a curious sort of feudal admiration for him, and for his great place and power; but I need not dwell on it here. He told me how he climbed in through a hemlock hedge (for the stone gateway was guarded) and walked through the snow toward the great house.

"An' all the time I seemed to be seein' my daughter Margy right there before my eyes coughing as though she was dyin'."

It was just nightfall and all the windows were alight. He crept up to a clump of bushes under a window and waited there a moment while he drew out and cocked his revolver. Then he slowly reached upward until his head cleared the sill and he could look into the room. "A big, warm room," he described it.

"Comrade," said he, "I had murder in my heart that night."

So he stood there looking in with the revolver ready cocked in his hand.

"And what do you think I seen there?" he asked.

"I cannot guess," I said.

"Well," said Bill Hahn, "I seen the great Robert Winter, that we had been fighting for five long months, and he was down on his hands and knees on the carpet—and he had his little daughter on his back, and he was arguin' about with her, and she was laughin'."

Bill Hahn paused.

"I had a heart on him," he said finally, "but I couldn't do it—I just couldn't do it."

He came away all weak and trembling with cold, and, "Comrade," he said, "I

was cryin' like a baby, and didn't know why."

The next day the strike collapsed, and there was the familiar stampede for work, but Bill Hahn did not go back. He knew it would be useless. A week later his frail daughter died, and was buried in the pauper's field.

"She was as truly killed," he said, "as though some one had fired a bullet at her through a window."

"And what did you do after that?" I asked, when he had paused for a long time with his chin on his breast.

"Well," said he, "I did a lot of thinkin' them days, and I says to myself: 'This thing is wrong, and I will go out and stop it—I will go out and stop it.'"

As he uttered these words, I looked at him curiously—his absurd flat fur hat with the moth-eaten ears, the old bulging overcoat, the round spectacles, the scarred, insignificant face—he seemed somehow transformed, a person elevated above himself, the tool of some vast incalculable force.

I shall never forget the phrase he used to describe his own feelings when he had reached this astonishing decision to go out and stop the wrongs of the world. He said he "began to feel all clean inside."

"I see it didn't matter what become o' me, and I began to feel all clean inside."

It seemed, he explained, as though something big and strong had got hold of him, and he began to be happy.

"Since then," he said in a low voice, "I've been happier than I ever was before in all my life. I ain't got any family, nor any home—rightly speakin'—nor any money, but, comrade, you see here in front of you a happy man."

When he had finished his story we sat quiet for some time.

"Well," said he, finally, "I must be goin'. The committee will wonder what's become o' me."

I followed him out to the road. There I put my hand on his shoulder, and said:

"Bill Hahn, you are a better man than I am."

He smiled, a beautiful smile, and we walked off together down the road.

I wish I had gone on with him at that time into the city, but somehow I could not do it. I stopped near the top of the hill where one can see in the distance that smoky huddle of buildings which is known as Kilburn, and though he urged me, I turned aside and sat down on the edge of a meadow. There were many things I wanted to think about, to get clear in my mind.

As I sat looking out toward that great city, I saw three men walking in the white road. As I watched them I could see them coming quickly, eagerly. Presently they threw up their hands and evidently began to shout, though I could not hear what they said. At that moment I saw my friend Bill Hahn running in the road, his coat skirts flapping heavily about his legs. When they met they almost fell into one another's arms.

I suppose it was so that the early Christians, those who hid in the Roman catacombs, were wont to greet one another.

So I sat thinking.

"A man," I said to myself, "who can regard himself as a function, not an end of creation, has arrived."

After a time I got up and walked down the hill—some strange force carrying me onward—and came thus to the city of Kilburn.

A Case for Burbank

And Lindy had brought around her three grandchildren for her mistress to see. The three little darkeys, in calico frocks, stood spinning in line while Lindy proudly surveyed them.

"What are their names, Lindy?" her mistress asked.

"Dey's name 'fter flowers, ma'am. Ah name 'em. De biggest one's name 'Gladiah. De mes' one, she name 'Heshotrape'."

"Those are very pretty," her mistress said. "What is the littlest one named?"

"She name 'Artificial, ma'am."—Woman's Home Companion.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Our King and Country.

I saw in the night visions, and, behold, one like the Son of Man came with the clouds of heaven, and came to the Ancient of days, and they brought Him near before Him. And there was given Him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve Him: His dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away and His Kingdom that which shall not be destroyed.—Dan. vii.: 13, 14.

Our citizenship (commonwealth) is in heaven; from whence also we wait for a Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ: Who . . . is able even to subject all things unto Himself.—Phil. iii.: 20, 21 (and margin).

We are very proud of belonging to the British Empire, and loyalty to our king and country has flamed into white heat since the war began.

But at this Ascensiontide we should, in heart and mind, ascend whither our Lord has gone before, and stir up our loyalty for a far greater Empire than any earthly one. Bishop Hall says that the church's work is often weakly done, because we are content to "look back" to JESUS on earth, instead of "looking up" to JESUS at the right hand of God.

Daniel saw in a vision four great beasts, and the fourth was dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; it devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with its feet—a terrible description of lawless and wanton destruction. No wonder the prophet was grieved and troubled. Then it was explained to him that four great kingdoms should arise, one after the other, and that the fourth kingdom should devour the whole earth, tread it down, and break it in pieces. "Then the saints of the Most High shall take the kingdom, and possess the kingdom for ever, even for ever and ever." This unending kingdom is not to be a republic; for Daniel saw its King, high and lifted up. Though He is in the likeness of our race—a Son of man—yet He is given everlasting authority over all the nations. The great and terrible empires of earth rise and fall, but this King shall reign for ever, even for ever and ever.

This vision was not altogether unexpected to Daniel. He had already interpreted a strange dream of Nebuchadnezzar to mean that there should arise four great empires, and in the days of the fourth God should set up His own kingdom which "shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever." Bible students seem united in interpreting these kingdoms to be the Babylonian, Medo-Persian, Greek and Roman empires. In the days of the mighty Roman empire God quietly started the Christian Church, which has grown steadily for nearly two thousand years, and spread from country to country, claiming all people as subjects of JESUS the King. Instead of growing weaker, as the centuries pass, it is now so full of life and energy that the splendid motto of its mission-workers is: "The world for Christ in this generation."

Do you think the present world-trouble is a proof that the King of Love has no power to rule His Kingdom? I think we have sung: "Gentle Jesus meek and mild," until we have forgotten that He Who took the little children so tenderly in His arms, also said sternly to the scribes and Pharisees: "Woe unto you . . . ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the judgment of Gehenna?" (S. Matt. xxiii.: 33, R. V.) Our King is meek—accepting agony and mockery uncomplainingly—but He is not weak. He will sternly punish offending nations when their cup of wickedness is full, and will cleanse His Kingdom from iniquity. Jerusalem, the city of the Great King, was told by Ezekiel that even such godly men as Noah, Daniel and Job, could not save it in the awful day of God's judgment. "Though Noah, Daniel, and Job, were in it, as I live, saith the Lord GOD, they shall deliver neither son nor daughter; they shall but deliver their own souls by their right-

eousness. For this saith the Lord GOD; How much more when I send My four sore judgments upon Jerusalem, the sword, and the famine, and the noisome beast, and the pestilence, to cut off from it man and beast." His kingdom is too dear to His heart to be allowed to sink down into ruin and decay. But His people are told that the remnant shall be comforted and "ye shall know that I have not done without cause all that I have done in it, saith the Lord GOD."—Ezek. xiv.

We don't know the necessity for cleansing that exists even in our own loved British Empire. Harold Begbie, in "The Crisis of Morals," which was published about a year ago, sadly declares that the vices flourishing like bad weeds in England, are like those described by St. Paul in the first chapter of his Epistle to the Romans—a terrible statement, indeed. He says: "If it were possible to tell the tale of these things, such a book might be written as would lacerate the soul of Christianity."

The King told His Church that she had been lighted with the fire of love and holiness, in order that she might enlighten the darkness of the world. He said that His disciples were to live in the world without becoming worldly, that they were to be as salt to purify and preserve society, and as leaven to raise—

from within—the whole lump. That is the secret of the whole matter—the Kingdom of God cometh not with observation, it is within the heart of the King's servants. Outside respectability cannot enlighten, purify, or elevate the world. The King of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen offers personal and individual Love to each of His subjects, and can never be satisfied until each heart is won. His borders are not extended by force of arms, but by the mighty power of love.

We shudder when we hear of cruelty and injustice—there is nothing attractive about such inhuman doings—but when we read the papers of some noble, self-forgetting kindness shown to a wounded foe we are inspired with an eager desire to be kind and noble, too. If sin is contagious, so is goodness. And let us remember, for our comfort, that the reign of the dreadful and terrible beast—though he was strong exceedingly—could not possibly last. A dominion established by violence and wrong has the seeds of its own destruction within itself. "The judgment shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion, to consume and to destroy it unto the end." Righteousness is not only better than wickedness, it is infinitely stronger, and shall last for ever and ever.

Our citizenship is in heaven, and our King is mighty to save, and also strong to punish evil. His laws are just and good, and those who refuse to obey them do so at their own peril. Our Lord, in one of His parables, described a nobleman who went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom, and to return. But his citizens hated him, and sent a message after him, saying, "We will not have this man to reign over us." How often, in this "Christian" land, has that defiance been hurled in the face of Him Whose eyes are as a flame of fire! How many outwardly respectable households are absolutely heathen in their customs! The angel stands waiting, with the golden censer in his hands. Much incense has been given him that he should offer it with the prayers of all saints upon the golden altar which is before the Throne. The "much incense" is the never-ceasing intercession of our King and Priest, going up in fragrant clouds for us. What about the earthly prayers which should ascend continually with it?—Rev. viii.: 3 and 4. Do you fancy that if you are too "busy here and there" to pray, the world will go on just as well and the King will never notice?

Browning tells a story of a boy called Theocrite, who worked at a humble trade, but—

"Morning, evening, noon and night,
Praise God!" sang Theocrite."

The boy was ambitious to praise God, as the Pope did, from Peter's dome; so he went to Rome and the voice in the workshop was silenced.

"God said in heaven, 'Nor day nor night
Now brings the voice of My delight.'"

Therefore the archangel Gabriel took the place of Theocrite and toiled contentedly at his trade, praising God all day long. But angelic praises did not satisfy the Father's heart. Who said: "I miss My little human praise." So the angel flew to Rome and took the place of the new Pope, Theocrite; who went back to his trade when he received Gabriel's message:

"Vainly I left my angel-sphere,
Vain was thy dream of many a year.
Thy voice's praise seemed weak; it
dropped—
Creation's chorus stopped!
Go back and praise again
The early way, while I remain."

Though the King is so high and His kingdom so great, He is listening for your voice and mine. Does He listen in vain, missing His little human praise?
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.

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



8594 Girl's Apron, 8 to 14 years.



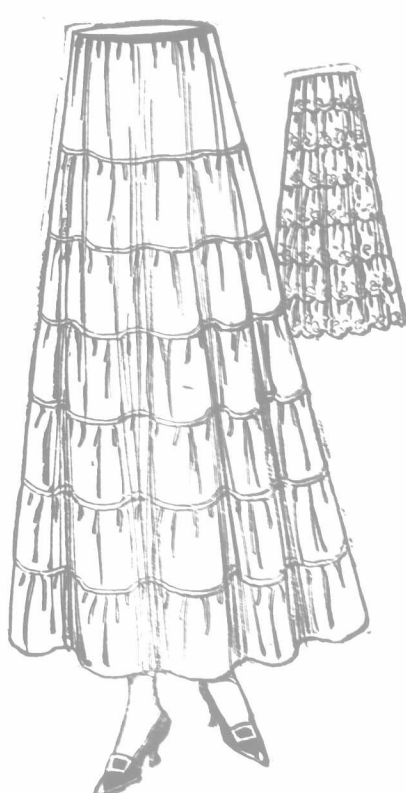
8546 Waist with Fox Plaits, 34 to 42 bust.



8529 Child's Dress, 6 mos. or 1 year, 2 and 4 years.



8642 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.



8648 Sectional Skirt, 24 to 32 waist.



8581 Semi-Circular Skirt with Yoke, 24 to 32 waist.



8622 Bolero Costume with Three Piece Skirt, 34 to 42 bust.



8650 Dressing Jacket, One Size.



8630 Blouse with Bolero Effect, 34 to 42 bust.

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.]

Pictures in the Home.

The subject under discussion was "walls."

"I tell you," said He, "the color of a room in which we live has a far deeper effect upon us than we imagine. It's been proved by medical experiment;—too much blue likely to develop melancholia, too much red, temper, and so on."

"I know," added She, "that when I was so ill that time I never felt so restful as when removed to the gray-green room. Of course, there was a sunny window and a pot of daffodils. I believe all helped."

The Friend nodded approvingly. "Yes, and if we should be careful about our wall-colorings we should be even more so about the pictures we hang about us. They have an influence, too, especially upon children."

"She" laughed. "That brings up old memories. Once, when teaching away out in I-won't-tell-you-where I was given a bedroom which had three pictures on the walls. One represented Wellington's funeral, another Napoleon's tomb, and the third—you could hardly call it a picture, but it was framed—was the breastplate from a coffin mounted on black velvet."

The Friend shuddered, then all three laughed.

"It was a good thing you had a bump of humor," said He, "else I could never have married so doleful a maiden."

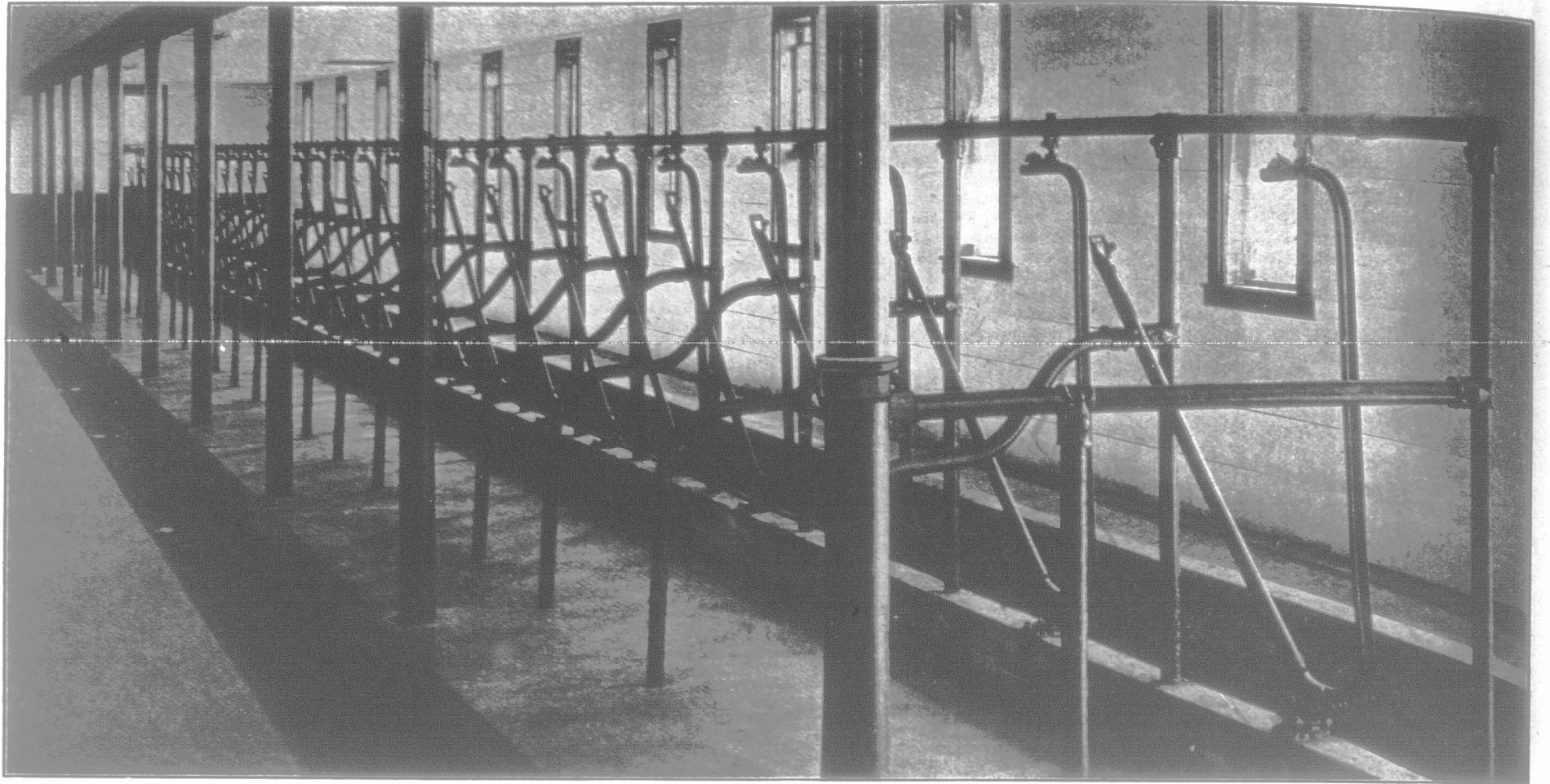
"Oh," She explained, "I scarcely saw them. I draped them quite entirely with fuzziwuzzy clematis. It passed. No one was angry."

"Queer," mused the Friend, "that so many people have so few ideas about pictures. I've been in houses, otherwise furnished in fair taste, where the whole effect was utterly spoiled by gaudy lithographs on the walls,—girls with big hats and gleaming teeth, looking exactly like tooth-powder advertisements; landscapes all crude green and blue; fierce sunsets; very décolleté ladies with roses in their hair,—Horrors!"

"Or, worse," laughed She, 'home-made' paintings, everything out of proportion, color impossible! I really think that an artist who permits an aspiring pupil,



8635 Empire Gown, 34 to 42 bust.




A
**Clean Stable and
Comfortable, Healthy Cows**



Whether you have fat stock or dairy cows you should find out every fact about Galvanized Steel Stalls. They have done so much for other farmers, have helped them in so many ways to save money and make money that you owe it to yourself to learn *how*. They have helped other men to make more money from feeders and to get far greater profit from milkers, and they will help you too. If you are building or remodelling your barn and have not investigated BT Galvanized Steel Stalls fully, send the coupon for the books at once.

BT Galvanized Steel Stalls

You need BT Stalls, no matter what kind of stock you keep. You need them because they make the stable so much cleaner, so much more sanitary and pleasant to work in. You need them because they let the sunlight flood every corner, permit the air to circulate freely and do not harbour lice or vermin or germs of disease. You need them to lessen the dangers of tuberculosis, to prevent big knees, bruised shoulders, ruined udders and to save expensive accidents like abortion caused by straining.

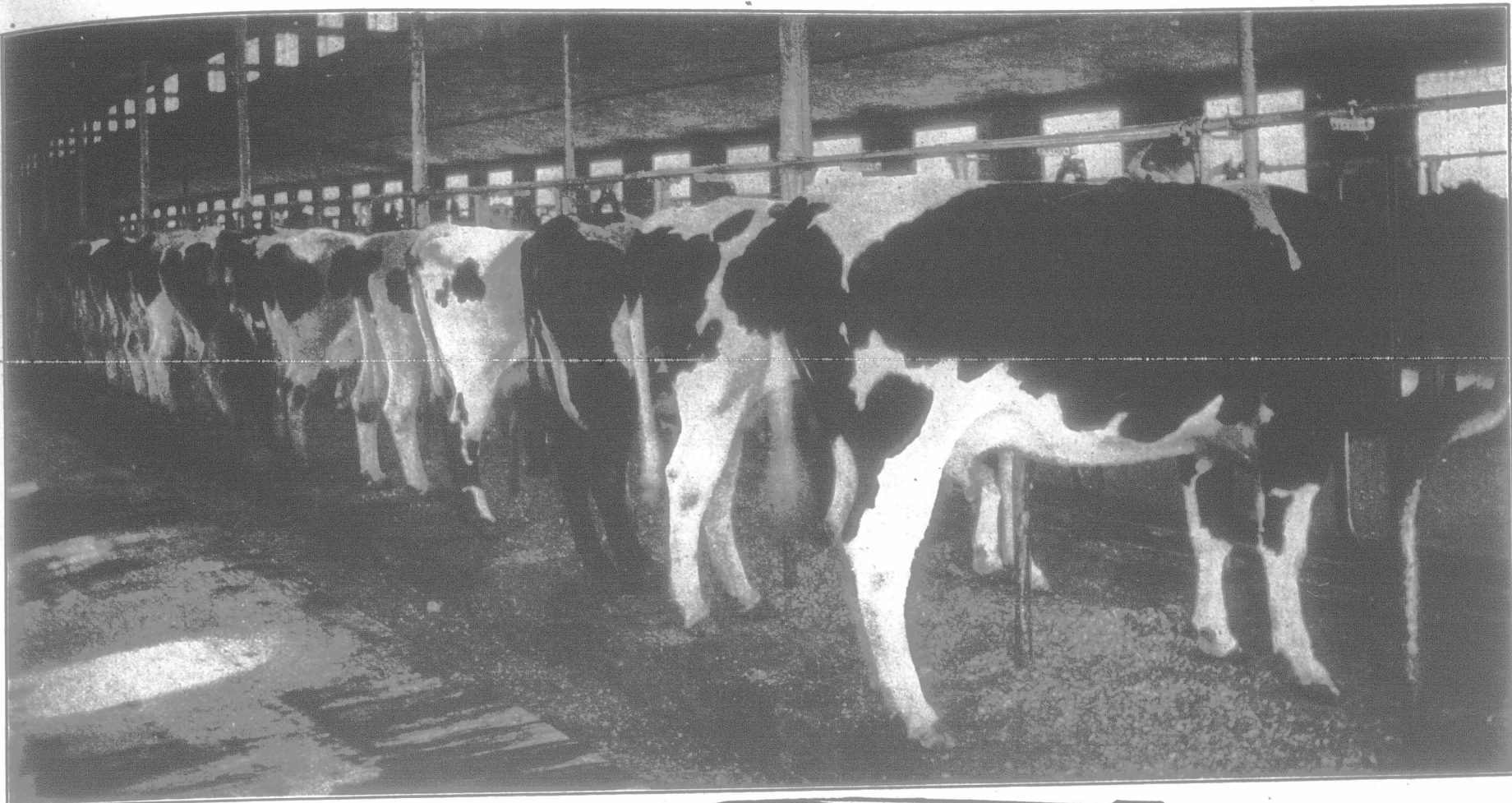
They will save work and time in doing the chores, in feeding, watering and cleaning. They lessen the need for hired help, and make help easier to get and keep, when you have to have it. They help to keep the boys on the farm.

You must have BT Steel Stalls if you want your stable to be permanent, if you want it to last as long as you live without jutting or repairing,

soaking up manure or rotting, if you want it to be fireproof. We have not room here to tell you *how* BT Galvanized Steel Stalls do *all* these things. But we want you to know. We want you to send the coupon for our free books and see for yourself.

BEATTY BROS., LIMITED
1761 Hill St.
FERGUS, ONTARIO





See how this cow is lined up to the gutter. A small Jersey could be tied in the same stall and lined up by moving the stanchions back to the last notch of the Aligning Device.

Cows Lined Up to Gutter and Kept Clean

This is only one of the many special advantages of BT Stalls. A patented Aligning Device permits you to shift the stanchion forward for long cows or to bring it back for short ones, keeping every one of them lined up evenly over the gutter. The manure falls into the gutter instead of on the cattle-stand. The cows are cleaner and more comfortable. Work is saved in cleaning them and in cleaning the stall. The appearance of the barn and of the cows is greatly improved.

Let Us Quote You a Price

Let us tell you about every advantage of BT STEEL Stalls. Let us show you how, not only the Aligning Device, but all the patented features mean so much more value for your money.

We want you to read about the Galvanizing on BT Steel Stalls. This costs you not one single copper more than you pay for painted stalls. It prevents rusting so your stalls look better and last longer. Not only the tubing of the stalls is galvanized, but every clamp and nut and bolt as well. It's all done by a costly electro galvanizing plant in our own factory. You have to pay 40% extra for galvanized pipe in the open market so BT Stalls are worth 40% more than painted stalls.



Get our prices before you put in your stabling. Let us quote you on the complete equipment, Galvanized Stalls, Stanchions, Steel Columns, Pens, Water Bowls, Litter Carrier, Hay Carrier, Iron Horse Stable Fittings, and everything you require. We are sure we can show you that this modern equipment will pay for itself.

We will show you how to plan your barn to save space, how to lay the cement floors, cattle-stands, mangers, how to set up the equipment and have a model stable in every way.

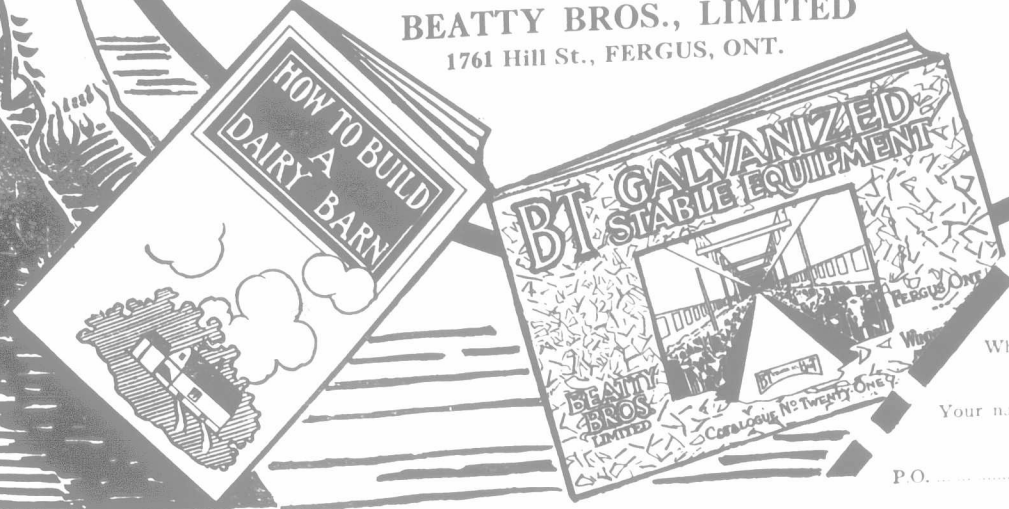
It costs nothing to get facts, full information and prices and there are many helpful suggestions about building in our free books. Fill out the coupon and send it now, before you turn the page.

Stanchions adjusted by Aligning device (marked with arrow) for a large Holstein.

Beatty Bros., Limited,
1761 Hill St.,
Fergus, Ont.

I want a price on Galvanized Steel Stalls for my barn, and full information about the complete equipment including Steel Columns, Water Bowls, Pens, Iron Horse Stable Fittings. Send me Book "How to Build a Dairy Barn" and book about Galvanized Stable Equipment. I am answering your questions and it is understood that I do not obligate myself to you in any way.

BEATTY BROS., LIMITED
1761 Hill St., FERGUS, ONT.



How many stalls will you need? _____

Litter Carrier? _____ Hay Truck? _____

Are you building or remodeling? _____

When will you start? _____

Your name _____

P.O. _____ Prov _____

More than half a Century of Quality is behind every package of

BENSON'S Corn Starch

Always order by the name **BENSON'S** in order to get what you want



Practically every grocer in Canada has **BENSON'S**.

CREAM

Where are you shipping now? And what are you getting for your cream?

We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us.

Write for our proposition.

Silverwoods Limited
LONDON, ONTARIO



Buy St. Lawrence Granulated Pure Cane Sugar in original packages, and get pure, clean, perfect sugar.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Belgian Relief; (2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Red Cross Supplies.

Amounts received for the Dollar Chain from April 30th to May 6th, are as follows:

Contributions of over \$1.00 each:

"Toronto," \$2.00; William Patton, Millgrove, Ont., \$5.00; Wm. R. Nicholls, Greenbank, Ont., \$2.00.

Contributions of \$1.00 each:

"Scotia," London, Ont.; Jas. R. ss, Holyrood, Ont.; J. G. Docker, Ettrick, Ont.; J. F. Thompson, Zephyr, Ont.; "A Reader," Rodney, Ont.; "A Friend," Harrisburg, Ont.; "A Reader," St. Thomas, Ont.; M. K. W., London, Ont.; Oak Bay Sabbath School, Oak Bay Mills, Que.

Amount previously acknowledged from Jan. 30th to April 30th..\$1,231.48

Total to May 6th.....\$1,249.50

THE RED CROSS SPIRIT.

"It has been pointed out again and again that in the pagan world were no such things as hospitals. There were many noble women in that world, but not one of them ever dreamed of being a sick-nurse. As a simple matter of historical fact, our hospitals are in this world to-day, not because men are tender of heart, but because Jesus lived and Jesus died. Without Christ we would have had no Florence Nightingale—think of what that would mean for British soldiers! Without Christ we would never have had Lord Lister—think what that would have meant for countless sufferers! With Christ there had not been lying yonder in the hospital poor men being tended by the finest skill that riches could command. "For this thing will I be enquired of saith the Lord." Yea, take a calm look at it. Tell me if you ever realized what Jesus Christ has done for this community and the world?"—G. H. Morrison, M. A., Glasgow.

"What is polygamy?" asked the teacher.

"When a man has several wives," came the answer.

"What do you call it when he has only one?"

"Monotony," was the reply.—Sel.

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY
MINT-COVERED
CANDY-COATED
CHEWING GUM

Ontario Lightning Rod Co.

Wants agents in all parts of Ontario to handle their Rods.

Write for Agency.

Box 236, Station "D," Toronto, Ont.
Phone Jct. 5683

Ah! The audience held their breath and simply thr-r-rilled as Bravado Jack, the hero, killed the last of the Indians. He staggered about, he almost fainted with the loss of blood. Then he gazed about him, and suddenly his voice rang out with hope. "See!" he cried. "The dawn breaks bright upon yon topmost heights!" The stage remained in almost total darkness. "See! he yelled again. "The dawn breaks bright upon yon topmost heights!" Still darkness reigned. "The dawn! The dawn!" he screamed, raging about the stage. "It breaks! The dawn!" A head popped over the mountain top. "Old 'ard, guv-nor," said the head. "Don't be in such a desp'rate 'urry! Some one's bin an' switched the 'lectricity orf!"

In a certain rural parish church in the north of Scotland, some years ago, the following incident occurred: During the singing of the first psalm a goose entered the church and quietly "waddled" up the passage towards the pulpit, just as the preacher had got out of tune and almost come to a standstill, a not unusual occurrence at that time. The minister, observing the goose, leaned over the pulpit, and addressing the church officer, said—"Robert, put out the goose." The functionary, not observing the presence of the feathered parishioner, and supposing that the minister's direction had reference to the preacher, marched up to that individual and to the no small amusement of the congregation, collared him, saying at the same time—"Come out o' that, you stupid fellow."

News of the Week

A double company, to be known as the University Overseas Company, is being formed to reinforce the Princess Patricia's. It will be represented by McGill University, and the University of Toronto.

On May 4th the Canadian Officers Training Corps began work at Niagara-on-the-Lake, under Col. W. C. Macdonald. One thousand four hundred and fifty men are in training, 800 from the University of Toronto, and 650 from McGill.

Dr. Dernburg said in New York on May 9th, that Germany has only begun her crusade against Britain's commerce, and that no vessel of any nationality will be safe if cargo regarded by Germany as contraband is on board. Cotton, automobile accessories, and parts of flying-machines, are now on the contraband list.

The most startling development of the war the past week has been the dastardly sinking of the Cunard liner Lusitania, by torpedoes from a German submarine, off the southeast coast of Ireland, on May 7th. According to latest statistics 1,300 people perished, only 764 being saved. Several hundred of the passengers were from Canada, ninety-six from Toronto alone. The event has aroused the deepest indignation, and many United States citizens have called upon President Wilson to declare war. The Lusitania was one of the newest and fastest vessels afloat, was 790 feet long and 88 feet in breadth, and had a carrying capacity of 3,150, including the crew. She carried a cargo valued at \$750,000. Among the passengers who perished were Alfred K. Vanderbilt, Charles Frohman, the noted theatrical manager, and Elbert Hubbard, publisher of The Philistine and other periodicals.

On May 5th, three Russian aviators flew over Constantinople and dropped bombs on the city. On the same day, shells were thrown into the Turkish forts on the left bank of the Bosphorus, from the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

It appears evident that the Russians suffered a severe defeat on May 2nd in the Dunajec River in Galicia, where the Austrians claim to have taken eighty thousand prisoners. In the west, however, the French report a notable victory near Lens, seven miles south of La Bassée. At time of going to press, heavy fighting is still going on in the vicinity of Ypres, where the Allied troops are reported as stubbornly holding their own. . . . In the Dardanelles also, terrific fighting has taken place during the week, the shell-fire being directed chiefly from the ships of the Allies in the Gulf of Saros, across the Gallipoli Peninsula. The towns of Gallipoli and Maidos have both been set afire, and the forts of Chanak and Kilit Bahr silenced. In the Caucasus the Turks have been again defeated by the Russians, leaving 3,500 dead on the field.

Office Declined.

English as 'she is "spoke" will ever have its pitfalls for foreigners, though some are not so deep as the following:

A Frenchman was forced to go to a friend for advice.

"Can you tell me," he asked, "vat heem is—vat you call a pole bear? Vat is a pole bear?"

"A polar bear, you mean?"

"Yes, yes, vat is heem?"

"Oh, he is a bear that lives on the ice and eats fish."

"Mon Dieu! And me do that! Nevaire; Nevaire!" exclaimed the Frenchman.

"You do it? What do you mean?"

"Vell, a man in de house vere I leave he die, and they say to me vill I pe pole bear for heem. Live in de ice and eat fish! Not even for a dead man! Nevaire! Nevaire!"



1854 Ye Old Sugar Loaf 1915

If you want sugar that is absolutely pure, and as clean as when it left the refinery, you can depend on getting it in

Original Redpath Packages

2-lb. and 5-lb. Sealed Cartons.
10, 20, 50 and 100-lb. Cloth Bags.

"Canada's favorite Sugar for three Generations"

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL 123

PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD and BETTER BREAD" and BETTER PASTRY Too

Week

own as the... is being... Princess Pat... by McGill... ty of To-

an Officers... t Niagara... Macdonald... d fifty men... University... GILL.

ork on May... begun her... merce, and... ty will be... rmany as... ton, auto-... of flying... contraband

ent of 'as... o dastardly... sistania, by... marine, off... d, on May... statistics... 764 being... he passion-... six from... as aroused... any United... on Presi-... The Lusit-... and fastest... ng and 88... ying capa-... rew. She... \$750,000... ished were... Frohman... and Elbert... line and

a aviators... dropped... same day... rkish forts... rous, from... Sea.

Russians... y 2nd n... where the... en eighty... rest, how-... table vic-... uth of La... to press... on in the... ed troops... ding their... o, terrific... the week... efly from... Gulf of... Peninsula... idos have... forts of... In the... again de-... ng 3,500

ill ever... though... following:

go to a

ed, 'vat... ear? Vat

on the

that!

French-

ean?"

I leave

ll I pe

ice and

d man!

Thousands upon Thousands of Women Recommend Diamond Dyes

If you could see the letters that come to us about Diamond Dyes you would not hesitate one moment to use them frequently.

Women the world over, dress better while spending less money for clothes, because they use Diamond Dyes.

The letters produced below are but two of the thousands upon thousands that we have received.

Mrs. A. D. RHODES writes:

"I had a Crepe-Meteor dress, the color of which did not please me. I was about to discard it, when a friend of mine said 'Why don't you dye it?'"

"I had never dyed anything, and thought that it was an intricate process which required a great deal of skill and practice."

"I followed the directions of my friend and those published in your Diamond Dye Annual and Direction Book."

"I recolored my dress black, and it came out a solid, deep black which has not faded in the slightest degree."

"Diamond Dyes are certainly very simple to use and great money-savers."



Crepe-Meteor dress dyed black.

Diamond Dyes

"A child can use them"

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

Miss L. R. POST writes:

"Since I have begun to use Diamond Dyes I dress very much better than I did before."

"In an effort to make a little money buy lots of clothes I used to buy cheap fabrics. Now I buy the highest quality fabrics and make them do double service by recoloring them with Diamond Dyes."

"The photograph of myself, which I enclose, shows a broad-cloth suit which was Terra-Cotta. I dyed it dark green and it is really prettier now than it was before."

"Diamond Dyes are great money-savers for my family. My two sisters, my mother and my aunt all use them."



Terra-Cotta suit dyed dark green.

Truth About Dyes for Home Use

There are two classes of fabrics—Animal Fibre Fabrics and Vegetable Fibre Fabrics.

Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. Cotton and Linen are vegetable fibre fabrics. "Union" or "Mixed" goods are usually 60% to 80% Cotton so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

It is a chemical impossibility to get perfect color results on all classes of fabrics with any dye that claims to color animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics equally well in one bath.

We manufacture two classes of Diamond Dyes, namely—Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk, to color Animal Fibre Fabrics, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods to color Vegetable Fibre Fabrics, so that you may obtain the Very Best results on EVERY fabric.

Diamond Dyes Sell at 10 Cents Per Package

Valuable Book and Samples Free

Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We will then send you that famous book of helps, the Diamond Dye Annual and Direction Book, also 36 samples of Dyed Cloth—Free.

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED
200 Mountain St., Montreal, Canada

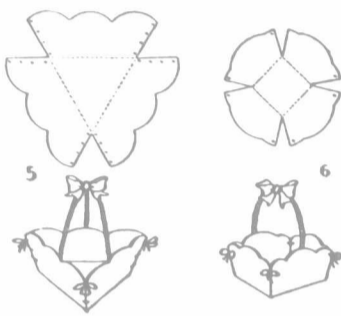
The Beaver Circle

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

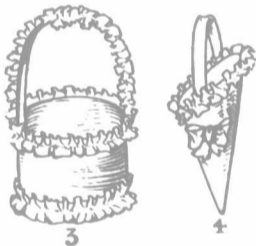
May Baskets.

Dear Beavers,—Once I happened to be over in the United States on May Day, and when we went out after breakfast the first thing we saw was a pretty little basket of flowers hanging on the door-knob. Moreover, looking down street we saw somewhat similar baskets either hanging on every door-knob or being admired by pleased people.



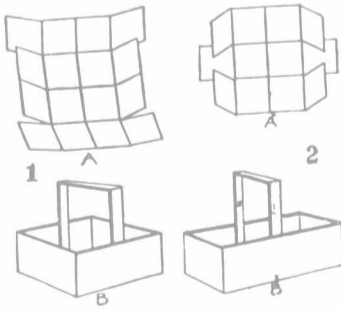
"Oh, the children have been around," said Mrs. H.

I thought it was such a pretty custom, teaching the children, too, to be kind to others. So I thought I would tell you Beavers about the baskets today. Perhaps you would like to make some and take them about to your friends, say on the 24th of May. The orchard blossoms should be out, then, and perhaps a few could be spared from them to fill your baskets. If you choose you may put some homemade candy in the bottom, with violets or apple-blossoms on top.



All of the baskets are made of very heavy paper or light-weight cardboard, and some of them, as you see, are trimmed with crepe paper or ribbon. They are cut out according to the patterns given, then glued together.

Green cardboard makes the prettiest baskets, with little pink or mauve ribbon bows for trimming; but pink or mauve cardboard may be used if liked.



Apple or crabapple blossoms, violets, buttercups, ferns—indeed all sorts of flowers—may be used for filling the baskets, but only one or two kinds, with some greenery, should be put in each. Too much of a mixture spoils the effect.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a good many years, and likes it fine.

I am a regular bookworm, and I have read over one hundred books. One I have read through ten times. I like Henty's books best, though I read any that are interesting. I have one brother and one sister. My brother is eighteen months older than I am, and my sister is just a baby. Well, I guess my letter is getting rather long, so I will close.

CLARENCE J. M. BURGESS.

(Age 11, Class Sr. "C.")
Baltimore, Ont.

FAIRY SOAP is perfect for toilet and bath. It has most refreshing cleansing qualities—you cannot find a purer soap at any price.

Fairy Soap is individually packed—each oval cake in its own wrapping of dainty tissue, enclosed in a special box.

The white oval floating cake fits the hand.

FAIRY SOAP

THE W. S. FAIRBANK COMPANY

"HAVE YOU A LITTLE 'FAIRY' IN YOUR HOME?"

GLOBE LIGHTNING RODS

Made of Pure Copper are Best, Best!

Prof. Day of Ontario Agricultural College and most Fire Insurance Companies now recommend that farmers protect their buildings against loss by lightning, with a Pure Copper Lightning Rod.

Prof. Day considers our Pure Copper Cable to be a First Class Rod and his opinion is based on knowledge gained through years of investigating Lightning Rod.

We still have openings for Agents wishing to handle the very best Rods. Write for samples and territory.

Globe Lightning Rod has been on the Market longer than any other Canadian Rod and it is still the leader and is guaranteed by

HAMILTON BRASS MFG. CO., Limited, - - Hamilton, Ont.

SUCCESSORS TO

GLOBE LIGHTNING ROD CO.

Furniture Direct from Factory

Our method of supplying directly from factory to buyer leaves out all useless expense, bringing the furniture to your home at least cost possible. Write us for our large

FREE PHOTO-ILLUSTRATED Catalogue No. 7

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

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

A Real Woman Abhors



the appearance of masculinity. Nothing accentuates this more than to have one's lip, chin, cheeks, brows or neck disfigured with

Superfluous Hair

We have had over 20 years' experience in successfully treating this and other facial blemishes, including moles, wart, red veins, small birthmarks, "cowlicks," etc., and assure satisfaction in each case.

Write to-day for descriptive booklet "F" and sample of toilet cream.

Miscott Dermatological Institute
61 College St., TORONTO. Estab. 1892



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

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

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

BEULAH Farm White Wyandottes—Hatching eggs from our 200-egg hens, now two dollars per setting, and from the remainder of our stock one dollar per setting. Some stock for sale at easier prices than we ever sold the same quality before. McLeod Bros., Box A, Stoney Creek, Ont.

CUP Winners—Light Brahmas, Golden Poland one-fifty; S. S. Hamburgs, S. C. Anconas one dollar setting. Harry Wilson, Collingwood, Ont.

CATTLE'S S.C. White Leghorns, guaranteed winter layers, large white eggs, setting \$1.20. E. Cattley, Weston, Ontario.

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

EGGS and day-old chicks from Barrons White Leghorns and Parks and O. A. C. bred-to-lay Barred Rocks. Eggs \$5 a 100. Chicks \$15 a 100. Catalogue for asking. Huron Specialty Farm, Brussels, Ont.

EGGS from imported single comb brown Leg- horns; persistent layers, mated with choice cockerels, as high as 68 eggs a day from 82 hens. Have free range. Price \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 45; \$4.00 per 100. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.

FAWN Indian Runner duck eggs, \$1 per 12. Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

PENCILLED Indian Runner Ducks, guaranteed winter layers, trio \$10, laying ducks \$4, settings \$1.50. E. Cattley, Weston, Ontario.

MAMMOTH Exhibition Pekin duck eggs, one- fifty for ten. T. McGovern, Bedford, P. Q.

ROSE-COMB Rhode Island Reds—Eggs for hatching; select pen; bred-to-lay; \$1.00 per fifteen. B. Armstrong, Codrington, Ont.

SILVER-LACED Wyandotte eggs, \$1 setting; big, vigorous, most profitable fowl. W. Darlison, Brantford, Ont.

SETTINGS of eggs \$2.00 for 15 from pens of finely bred brown and white leghorns. Hens in breeding pens are now laying from 80 to 90% of eggs a day. Bruce F. Bradley's Fertile Meadow Farm, Jeannettes Creek, Ont.

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

SINGLE-COMB Black Minorcas—Canada's best strain. Winners at Guelph, Toronto, London and Buffalo. They are noted for shape, color and large size; hens weighing 8 to 9 lbs. each, are mated to the finest males I ever owned; 10 fertile eggs to a setting, or clear eggs replaced. I have sold eggs from this mating at \$10 a setting; the balance of the season at \$3 per 15 or \$5 per 30. Every egg guaranteed from my best pens. Chas. Gould, R. R. No. 1, Glencoe, Ont.

WHITE Orpington baby chicks, 25c., 35c., 50c. each. Eggs \$1. \$2, \$3 per 15. Best strains. Rev. W. J. Hall, Newmarket, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per setting, from four choice breeding pens. Choice pullets, \$2 each. Address Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING
S. C. White Leghorns, bred from heavy laying and prize winning stock, \$1.00 per 15 a hatch, guaranteed. \$4.50 per 100.
GEO. D. FLETCHER, ERIN, R.R. NO 1

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

Rouen Duck Eggs, \$1 for 15; Bronze Turkey Eggs, \$1 a doz.; also Mated Turkey Hens.
C. A. Powell, R. R. No. 1, Ettrick, Ontario

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my second letter to your charming Circle. As I did not see my first one in print I thought I would write again. For pets I have a dog called Fan and a calf called Billy. We built a new house last summer and I like it fine. We have the waterworks and bathroom. I go to school every day. I am in the Junior Fourth Class. I hope this dreadful war won't last very much longer. Isn't it terrible? I have a horse I can drive all over. I call her Maud. Well, I guess I will close, wishing the Beavers every success.
ARNOLD MERKLEY (age 12).
Iroquois, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have long been one of your readers, and now I wish to join your Circle. I have a mile to walk to school, and go every day it is possible. Our teacher's name is Miss N. Blanch. I like reading books. I have read "Wellington," "Old Margie's Flower Pot," "The Last Bell for Sunday School," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "Jack and Jill," "Cinderella," and quite a few others. Well, I will close for now. I will send this riddle:
The king of Bersheba sent to the queen a bottomless barrel to draw flesh in.—
Ans.—A ring.
JEAN RADCLIFFE.
(Age 11, Sr. III. Class.)

P. S.—I wish some of the girls of my age to write to me.
Granton, Ont.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Here is a piece about our goat:

The people are getting curious, and are asking about our goat; They want to know how large he is, and the color of his coat. They ask if he's ferocious that we keep him in a box; I say he is gentle as a kitten, yet he is a sly old fox.

And he is very particular who goes riding on his back, If your record is not good you had better take a hack. Those who hope to join our order, just to put on another coat, Need not expect to stay long upon our Billy goat.

And yet he is a dear old fellow, we love him one and all, He's been many a one's salvation, he's kept many from a fall. Now, if you want to ride him, you had better let us know. For we want to feed and groom him before we let him go.

We examine every buckle in a way we have the knack, Before we trust a stranger upon our Billy's back, Our equipment it is perfect, and when he's ready for the fray, Where you'd find a nobler fellow it is difficult to say.

The head stall is of friendship, and the bridle rein is love, And each buckle has a glimmer like the radiance from above; And the saddle cinch is charity, and its strength cannot be beat, As you are sure to agree with me if you're once safely in the seat.

I wish some of the Beavers would write to me.
CHARLIE ROBINSON.
(Age 11, Jr. II. Class.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Well, I guess I will go to work and tell you about my pet things. I have a little puppy and his name is Fox; he is a dear little fellow. When I come home from school he always comes to meet me, and jumps up to see if I have anything left in my dinner-pail for him to eat. I have also two cats; one is called Flossy and the other Daisy. One is just as black as I don't know what. She has just one spot on her stomach. The other is black and white.

After Easter the teacher let the Fourth Class have their examination the first day of school on writing and grammar, and let all the rest of the school go out and play while they finished their papers.

We have to take our dinner to school, and leave home at eight o'clock and get out at four. We have fun at noon when the teacher goes to Miss Edna Parker's for her dinner. I hope my letter misses the w.-p. b. this time.
GLADYS DUNN (age 10).
R. R. No. 5, St. Thomas, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I did not see my letter in print, I thought I would write again. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for five months, and I like it fine. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Miller; I like her fine. I am in the Junior Third Class. I have a dog; his name is Buster. We have four horses. Their names are Daisy, Queen, Harry, and Fred. I will close, wishing some of the Beavers to write to me.
MARGARET SAVOIE (age 13).
Upper Dundee, Restigouche Co., N. B.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your Circle, and I hope to see it in print. I am a little boy seven years old, and live on a farm. I have two grandmothers and two grandfathers. Don't you think I'm a lucky little fellow? I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Corbett, and I like her very much. Well, I guess I will close.
JACK McLEAN.
(Age 7, Part II.)
Parkhill, Ont., R. R. No. 6.

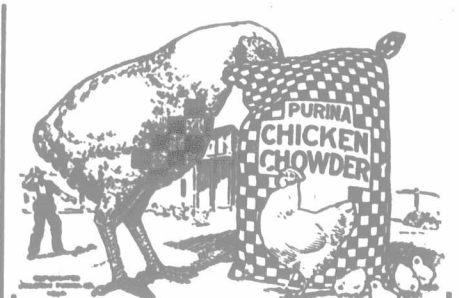
Dear Puck and Beavers,—May I help you to work, too? This is my first letter to your circle. My brother and I have our pets together. We have a little white pony; she had a little colt last year. We have a little pup; we call it Snap. I have a little baby sister, and we call her Margaret Euphemias. I go to school every day. I hope this will escape the w.-p. b. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success.
VERNA SANDERSON.
(Age 9, Sr. II. Class.)
Fordwich, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I wrote once before and did not see my letter in print so I thought I would write again. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" since I can remember. My father owns two farms. We had a good crop of oats and wheat last year. I read some books last month. The names are: "Black Beauty," "About Giants," and "Paul the Peddler."
JEAN SMITH (age 9, Grade IV).

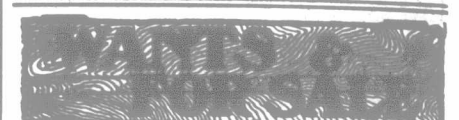
Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. We would be very lonesome without it. I enjoy reading the Beavers' letters. Please let me be one of your Circle. I am a little girl. Will be eight years old on the 26th of this month. I tried for the Junior Second Class at Easter. I am really having a good time helping mamma and carrying drinks to papa, for you know seeding-time has been started. For pets I have one cat named Tabby. I will close this time with a riddle.
What grows with its roots up? Ans.—An icicle.
LAURA HYLAND.

Dear Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember. I am nine years old. I go to school every day. I am in the Senior Second Class. My class is the largest in the school. For pets I have a kitten, a hen, and three calves. My cousin is coming to spend part of her holidays with me, and I am going to spend the other half with her. Hoping to see this letter in print, I will close.
MARGUERITE MILLER.
Creemore, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for thirty years, and we all like it fine. I live on a farm half a mile from school. I go every day, and am in the Senior Second Class. For pets I have two colts, five sheep, and a cow. Well, as my letter is getting long, I will close with a riddle.
As I went over London bridge I met a London scholar, and drew off his hat.



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



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.
TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

CORN LAND for rent on a crop share basis. I am ready to supply seed, horses, feed and all necessary equipment for the working of any crop on my black loam farm of 1,655 acres at Jeannettes Creek, Ont. Am building new houses for tenant's use. It is not too late for the ground will be ploughed for you by tractor power. Phone Chatham 962 r1-3, Bruce F. Bradley.

WANTED—Capable girl for general household work. W. C. Good, Paris, Ont.

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

Detroit Wax Beans by quart or bushel, selected and cribbed for in good repair. Good length cable.
H. NEWELL, Millgrove, Ont.

For Sale—Canadian Swenson Stump Puller in good repair. Good length cable.
George Nesbitt :: Nestleton, Ontario

SEED CORN Many varieties. Specially selected and cribbed for seed. Also feed corn. Apply to
ED. TELLIER
(St. Joachim), R.R. No. 2, Belle River, Ont.

For Sale—30 High-grade Brood Sows, mated to registered boars, all about two or three years old. These sows are very prolific and of unusual constitution and vigor.
BRUCE BRADLEY, Jeannette's Creek
Chatham phone, 962 ring 13.

HALTON FARM FOR SALE
Stock Farm, Oakville district, farm hundred and fifty acres, Dundas Road, 20 miles from Toronto, new brick dwelling, frame barn, two acres bearing orchard, 7 acres maple and pine woods, good spring creek. Property clear of encumbrance. Eighty Dollars per acre. Would take good mortgage as part payment. Easy terms.
JOHN FISHER & CO. Toronto
Lumsden Bldg., Toronto

Cream Wanted
We are offering highest prices for cream from any point on C.N.R., C.P.R. or G.T.R., within 175 miles of Ottawa.
We furnish cans and pay all express charges.
Write for particulars.
Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited
319 Sparks Street, Ottawa

CREAM WANTED
We meet any competition for Good Quality Cream
We have the experience, the capital, and the market connection in the largest city in the Province. Prompt remittance. Cans supplied, charges paid. References—Any shipper, or any banker. It will be worth your while to ship us.
TORONTO CREAMERY CO. LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario

WE HAVE ADVANCED OUR PRICE FOR Good Quality Cream
We pay express and supply cans. It will pay you to write us, we have had ten years experience, and we can guarantee satisfaction. A man wanted in every county. Easy money

GALT CREAMERY, Galt, Ontario
FARMERS' ATTENTION
FOR SALE: The formula or recipe for the best preparation you ever used for killing the "Potato Bug" (hard or soft) without injuring the bushes. Can be used with equal success on berry bushes, etc. Is also a valuable fertilizer. Made and sold over my own counter. The 1st year 200 lbs., the 5th year over 5 tons. This is no fake, but a genuine offer. Price \$1.00. For full particulars apply to
DRUGGIST, 550 Concession St. Ontario
Hamilton

USE D-P-W PAINT

BECAUSE :

It Is Better

It wears longer, covers a larger surface per gallon, holds its color and spreads easily. It is ready to use. You can apply it yourself without trouble. We make it to your order. It is freshly ground and mixed.

It Costs Less

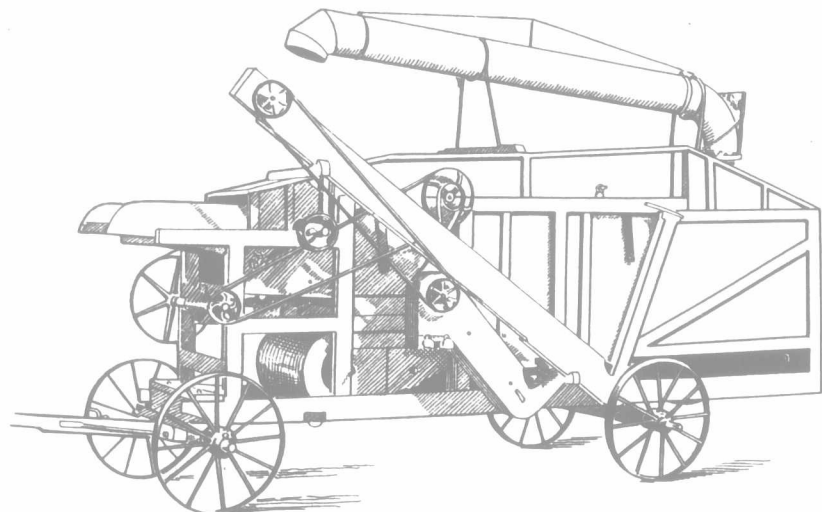
You do not buy it from a dealer who sells paint along with many other things. You buy it from our factory, where it is made. From factory direct to you at factory prices. You save the dealer's profit.

House Paint	Linseed Oil	Barn Paint
Floor Paint	Turpentine	Fence Paint
Flat Wall Paint	Shellac	Wagon Paint
Enamel	Cement Floor Paint	Implement Paint
Varnish	Concrete Wall Paint	Shingle Stain

Have you received a copy of our booklet on "Paints for the Farm?" If not, send us a post card, and you will get one by return mail. It shows colors and describes the quality. The prices given will surprise you.

DOMINION PAINT WORKS, LIMITED
Walkerville, Ontario

LISTER IDEAL THRESHER



Made in Three Sizes, for 5 to 12 Horse-power

Why pay \$50 to \$75 per day to some other person to do your threshing when you can buy your own outfit, including power, for around \$500, and can save the outlay the first year by utilizing the power for other farm work? Why allow your fall plowing to be all upset by having to break off in the middle for threshing, when with your own outfit you can be your own master and thresh at your convenience.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO DEPT. "G."

R. A. Lister & Company, Limited
58-60 Stewart St., TORONTO

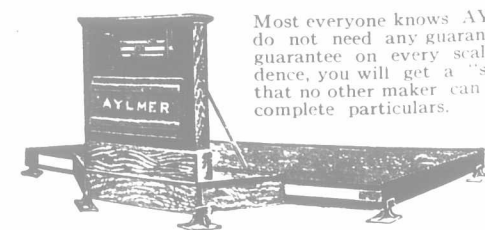
WINNIPEG QUEBEC ST. JOHN, N.B.

How One Farmer's Scales Made Money for Him

One farmer had been "guessing" at the weight of milk from his cows and thought he was doing well. When he got his AYLNER SCALES he found that 15 of his 35 cows had been losing money for him all the time. His scales detected the loss, and he credits them with increasing his profits. Get scales—a moveable scale, or one of our big 4- or 5-ton scales. Write for catalogue.

AYLNER 4-TON SCALE—\$85.00

THIS IS A SPECIAL CUT PRICE—ACT PROMPTLY



Most everyone knows AYLNER SCALES so well that they do not need any guarantee, but we offer a "money-back" guarantee on every scale. Send your money in full confidence, you will get a "square deal" every time, and scales that no other maker can equal at the price. Write us for complete particulars.

AYLNER PUMP & SCALE COMPANY, LIMITED
422 Water Street
AYLNER, ONTARIO

and drew off his glove, and tell me the name of the scholar. Ans.—Andrew.

HAZEL C. NORRIS (age 9), Thornloe, Ont.

Beaver Circle Notes.

The following wish Beavers to write to them:

Vera Norris (age 12), Thornloe, Ont.
Laura Hyland (age 8), Maidstone, Ont.
Hazel C. Norris (age 9), Thornloe, Ont.

Riddles.

As I went over London bridge I saw a London ship; it was full of people, and yet there wasn't a single one in it. Ans.—They were all married.—Sent by Vera Norris.

Opens like a barn door,
Squeals like a cat,
Guess all your life,
You can't guess that.
Ans.—Scissors. Sent by Vera Breuse.

The Windrow.

Mrs. A. B. Canfield, seventy-four years old, was recently elected Mayor of Warren, Ill., a town with a population of about 1,500.

All shipping between Great Britain and Holland has been temporarily stopped. This is looked upon as an indication that a naval battle in the North Sea may be imminent.

Thousands of people are dying of starvation, because of famine, in the Province of Szechuan, China.

At a Red Cross sale recently held at Christie's, London, Eng., a stradivarius violin, dated 1702, and presented to the sale by Lord Newlands, was sold for \$19,500.

A MODERN BATTLE.
A description of the scene presented by a divisional headquarters during an action will perhaps convey some impression of the aspect in which it presents itself to a divisional general, and of the manner in which it is controlled from that point. The headquarters are situated in a large square farmhouse, close to a high road not much more than a mile from the battle line. Leading up to the house are many wires. Outside it is a collection of motorcycles with their riders, waiting to carry messages. Every now and again a cyclist starts off with a despatch, or a fresh one dashes up.

Down the road towards the rear passes an almost continuous stream of wounded men, some slightly wounded, with bandaged heads or hands, on foot, others in motor or horse ambulances. More cheering is the sight of the little groups of prisoners, which from time to time pass in the same direction. Sliding quietly along in the contrary direction come the empty ambulances full of stretchers, the bearers seated inside, most of them swaying to and fro, fast asleep, for they have been working night and day.

At the roadside is drawn up a long line of ammunition wagons, and further down is a collection of transport of all kinds. In the fields and enclosures are more ammunition wagons, with rows of horses picketed alongside. The din of battle has been so often described that it need not be done again. But it is at this point specially overwhelming, because this is the region of our artillery positions, and the roar of our own guns close all round is mingled with the sound of the explosion of the shells fired at them. The air is pulsating with sound.

Inside the house everything seems to depend on maps. In one room, seated at a collection of tables, are officers of the operations branch of the divisional staff, bending over large maps, on which they record every change of position of the troops as soon as it is reported, and pass the information back to corps headquarters. As the reports from the front come in one by one, the whole struggle being enacted a mile or two away is made partially clear.

KEITH THE FARMER'S SEEDSMAN

SELLING GOOD SEEDS SINCE 1866

We pay railway freight in Ontario and Quebec on all orders of \$25.00 or more.

POTATOES	
Empire State, Registered	Per bag \$1.35
Empire State	1.15
Davies Warrior	1.50
Eureka	1.50
Cobbler	1.25
Early Ohio	1.80

ALFALFA CLOVER	
No. 1 Ontario grown	Per bush. \$17.00
No. 2 Ontario grown	15.00
Ontario Variegated, per lb.	.33c.
Lymann's Grimm, per lb.	.80c.

MILLETS	
Siberian	Per bus. \$1.75
Common	1.75
Hungarian	1.75

CORN FOR ENSILAGE	
Bags free.	Per bush. Per bush. on cob (70lbs.) shelled
Wisconsin No. 7	\$1.60 \$1.50
Golden Glow	1.60 1.50
Bailey	1.55 1.45
Imp. Leaming	1.55 1.45
Yellow Cap Y Dent	1.55 1.45
Longfellow	1.75 1.65
North Dakota	1.75 1.65
Comptons Early	1.75 1.65
Broken bushel orders Cob Corn add 15c. extra for each broken lot.	
Early Amber Sugar Cane or Sorghum \$5.00 per 100 lbs.	

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

Harab FERTILIZERS

Write for FREE Fertilizer Booklet and prices. THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED West Toronto, Ont.

Save \$100 and get tone, durability and all around excellence equal to the world's best pianos. The **SHERLOCK-MANNING** 20th Century Piano is undoubtedly "Canada's Biggest Piano Value" Write Dept. 18 for catalogue T. THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO. London (No street address necessary) Canada

Have You The **MOFFAT COOK BOOK** —the Cook Book that 12000 Canadian housewives wrote. Mailed post free for 25 cents THE MOFFAT STOVE CO., LTD., Weston, Ontario

When Building—Specify **MILTON BRICK** Smooth, Hard, Clean-cut. Write for Booklet. MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY Milton, Ont.

"1900" Gravity Washer Sent free for one month's trial. Write for particulars. "1900" WASHER COMPANY 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario (Factory 79-81 Portland Street, Toronto)

Buy High-Grade Flour

Direct From the Mill

MAKE the best bread and pastry you've ever tasted. Prices of flour and feeds are listed below. 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 and New Ontario add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes. Cash with orders.



Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

GUARANTEED FLOURS	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West (for bread)	\$4.05
Toronto's Pride (for bread)	3.80
Queen City (blended for all purposes)	3.70
Monarch (makes delicious pastry)	3.70
FEED FLOURS	
Tower	2.00
CEREALS	
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)	.35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	3.40
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)	2.30
FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag
Bullrush Bran	\$1.40
Bullrush Middlings	1.50
Extra White Middlings	1.62½
Whole Manitoba Oats	2.10
Crushed Oats	2.15
Chopped Oats	2.15
Whole Corn	1.85
Cracked Corn	1.90
Feed Cornmeal	1.85
Whole Feed Barley	1.85
Barley Meal	1.90
Geneva Feed (Crushed Corn, Oats and Barley)	1.90
Oil Cake Meal (old process)	2.05
Cotton Seed Meal	1.95

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

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

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

BOOKS

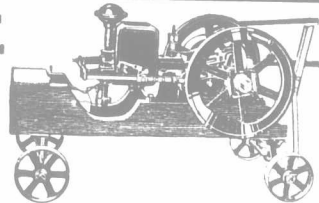
Helen's Babies	Beautiful Joe
Lorna Doone	Little Women and Good Wives
Mill on The Floss	The Story of an African Farm
Tom Brown's School Days	Black Beauty
Adam Bede	Quo Vadis
David Harum	The Three Musketeers
Innocents Abroad	The Mighty Atom
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm	Mr. Potter of Texas
The Lilac Sunbonnet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

The Campbell Flour Mills Company Limited
(West) Toronto

ENGINES 1/2 PRICE

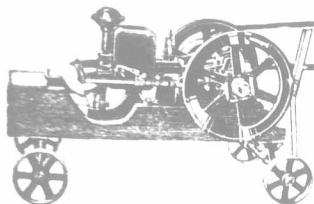
1½ horse-power	\$ 39.00
1¾ " "	46.50
3 " "	68.00
5 " "	113.50
6 " " (with magneto)	168.00

(Truck—\$6.00 to \$10.50 extra)



DIRECT From PAGE Freight PREPAID

Highest Quality—Lowest Price



PAGE Engines are built of the very finest materials—by expert workmen—in an up-to-date plant. Many valuable features—found only on other engines at twice its price. Buy DIRECT from PAGE—at half-price—and put the "middlemen's profits" in YOUR own pocket.

Write for FREE Illustrated Folder.

Dept. 101 B
PAGE, 1137 King W, TORONTO

Now a message tells of a battalion checked in front of one of the enemy's trenches by barbed-wire and machine-guns—which means heavy losses. Perhaps the next is to the effect that some brigadier has sent his last reserves forward to work round the flank of the enemy holding a certain position. A third may notify the capture of prisoners, of signs of demoralization shown by the enemy in a certain quarter of the field, of our troops being in hot pursuit. A little later another announces the capture of a hostile trench by a bomb party, and of its conversion for the use of our side."

There is a lull for a short space, the cannonade dies down and becomes fitful, and in the comparative stillness can be heard the distant fire of rifles and machine-guns. Then suddenly our artillery begins to speak afresh and a message comes through: "The enemy are massing for a counter-attack. Louder and louder swells the volume of sound as the fire of one battery after another is directed on to the target offered, and the throb of the Maxims grow more insistent. For those who cannot see what is going on, there is now a period of suspense, until the next report states laconically that the counter-attack has been repulsed. To picture what has happened at the scene of action between the receipt of the two messages demands little imagination.

The day wears on and the night comes. Throughout the hours of darkness flares go up into the sky over the battle-field and the beams of searchlights occasionally wander across, lighting up in their chilly radiance the battered parapets, the dark patches of blood, the still forms of the dead lying among the ruins and debris, or half immersed in the water which fills trenches, ditches and shell craters.

Near at hand the darkness is pierced by the flashes of rifles, while far away to the front and on the flanks the discharge of the guns are reflected in the sky like the play of summer lightning. Although there is no cessation of fighting at night, it becomes possible to communicate more freely with the fighting troops, to discover the exact situation and make plans for the following day.

Such are the conditions by day and night in which a divisional commander and his staff have to think and construct their plans and to act. The distracting influences are many, for above all does the atmosphere of a battle breed wild rumors. They are brought by the wounded, by tired, overwrought men from the trenches who have just been relieved, and by others who have not been in the fighting, but have been affected by what they have seen daily.—Telegraph, London, Eng.

CANADA SAVED THE DAY.

The following splendid tribute to the Canadians who fought so bravely at Langemarck, in the vicinity of Ypres, is taken from the New York "Independent:"

Every American's heart beat faster when the news was flashed across the ocean last Sunday.

The greatest battle of the war was raging in Flanders. The Belgians, the French and the British were facing 500,000 of Germany's bravest, heavily entrenched, in the arc-shaped battle front above Ypres. The Canadians held the British left, next to the French. It might be the turning point of the war.

The Germans threw grenades of asphyxiating gas. A yellow cloud of vapor blew over the French trenches. The French fell back. The Germans charged. The Canadians were forced to give way in order to keep in touch with their line. Then reforming, the whole Canadian division countercharged. They drove all before them. They recaptured their guns. They remanned their trenches. They took one hundred of the foe prisoners. They left a thousand dead. But the tide of defeat was turned.

Said a wounded Canadian officer: "Our boys were more than magnificent; but there are very many of them whom we will never see again. The shelling started soon after one o'clock. It was directed mainly to the French lines north of us, but huge shells came behind our trenches every few minutes.

It was literally hell for the poor French beggars who were joined up to us.

Our artillery was splendid and caught the Germans with raking shrapnel side fire. It was lucky for the French, but unlucky for us, for it drew a part of the attack on our front.

The Germans were mowed down by our machine guns, but they came solidly over 200 yards and over our entanglements. Several mines were let off at just the right time by our engineers, but still they came on, yelling taunts in English, which were meant particularly for us Canadians.

We had some shells of this asphyxiating kind earlier, and thought we knew what to expect. Our men were staggering around almost in delirium a few minutes, but then they absolutely ran amuck among the Germans.

The United States is neutral. But the United States will ever applaud the valor of men who are not afraid to die. Such are they who fight under the banners of the eleven nations of the earth now at war.

But beyond all, the United States must applaud the heroism of Canada. Canada is our kith and kin. Canada is our neighbor. Once we invited her to join our Union. For a hundred years neither cannon nor fort has frowned over the 3,000 miles of frontier between us. We have shown the world the way to peace and disarmament.

In this supreme and solemn hour of victory, when the blood of her sons reds Belgium like the maple leaf, the clay of Belgium, we realize more than ever that Canada's heritage and civilization are ours also. The Canadians are Americans.

Russia has given an order to the Canadian Car and Foundry Company to \$83,000,000 worth of shrapnel, and lesser contracts have been given to thirty-seven manufacturers in the United States. The Westinghouse Air Brake Company has a shrapnel order of \$20,000,000 from France, and within a few days there have been orders for \$1,000,000 of aeroplanes. In addition large orders for field and machine guns, benzol, uniform cloth and beef are being distributed among various American firms.

That Horse Trade.

A TRUE STORY.

By Agnes Hunt.

"Well Meg, I've decided to sell old Nell."

It had come at last; the thing I had long feared.

John went on calmly: "Old Mr. Winters offers to trade me a young mare for her, and you know he would be good to her."

"Why should he offer to trade a young horse for an old one?" I asked, my suspicion at once aroused.

"You see, it's just this way. Winters is an old man and hasn't the right use of himself. This young mare is rather high-spirited, and sometimes kicks; only by spells, he says, and he would much rather have a quiet horse than one like that."

"How about you?" I asked, ironically.

"I'm a young man, and since I know her fault, I can be watching out; you see, and ready for just such emergencies. I never yet saw the horse I was afraid of."

John threw back his broad, capable-looking shoulders, inflated his chest, and smiled down at me.

How a young man does glory in his strength!

"What about the children?" was my next query.

"They'll just have to keep away from her in harness, and they say she is perfectly quiet in the stable. I hope you won't kick up a row. I think I would be bettering myself a whole lot, and I simply won't keep old Nell much longer. Her age of usefulness is past."

"Very well John, have your way, but I only hope when my age of usefulness is past, I may die rather than be thought in the way. It's lucky old folks can't be traded off like old horses."

"Now Meg, don't be silly. Horses and people are different things. There's no comparison at all in fact, and don't let foolish sentiment run away with your common sense. You know as well as I

For cleaning churns
so that they will be spotlessly
clean and absolutely free from
any rancid or stale odor—use

**Lawrason's
Snowflake
Ammonia**

Ask for it
by name—
say "Snow-
flake."

5 and 10
cent
packages.



**Make it
better-use
Windsor
Cheese salt**
(Made in Canada)₁₅₉

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 Hyslop
Bicycle, with all latest improvements.



**HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR
HIDES, WOOL, &c.**
JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED
TORONTO

Hereford Bulls
ready for service, with size, quality and breeding.
Inspection invited.

ARTHUR F. O'NEIL
Route No. 2 Denfield, Ontario

**Richards
QUICK NAPHTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP,
MADE IN CANADA**

do that Nell was old enough to vote
when we got her, and you know how
many years we've had her. Why can't
you be sensible and let me get some-
thing for her rather than shoot her one
of these days."

"Have your own way about it John,"
I answered shortly, "you will anyway."

As the door slammed behind him I
glanced out, and there was old Mr. Win-
ters coming up the road leading a
horse,—presumably the one of which
John had spoken. The matter must
have been all fully arranged before, and
for a minute my blood boiled with
righteous anger.

But why—why was he leading the
horse and walking!

Perhaps, as John says, I am natural-
ly suspicious.

Mr. Winters came through the gate
leading the new horse right up to where
John was ploughing in front of the
house, and I saw him looking over her
critically. So did I, all unobserved,
from behind the sheltered curtains.

She was a dark bay with small,
sensitive ears, ears that twitched and were
constantly in motion, expressing her
every shade of thought, and she had
thoughts, plenty of them, and deep ones
too.

Her mane was short and unkempt, her
hair rough as if from lack of good
grooming, while her short tail was
frayed and uneven, as if it had been
chewed by some mischievous colt or
young calf. This much I saw from the
window, but John, who came in to
draw my attention to her and if possi-
ble win my approving smile, added the
information that she was wiry and
tough as whalebone, and had such a
kind eye in her head.

Well, the deal was made, and the
horse was hitched to the wagon with
her new mate, John volunteering to
drive Mr. Winters home. The latter ex-
postulated and seemed anxious to walk,
but John good-naturedly insisted and
the old gentleman climbed gingerly up
behind and poor old Nell, the children's
cherished pet, was led away to a strange
home.

The new horse was on her good be-
havior, and knew her business well.

All evening and far into the night I
heard her praises sounded; John mental-
ly patting himself on the back the while
for his clever trade.

Next morning she was harnessed and
led out to the plough with the other
horse. When just in front of the house
she cast her eyes round at John, squealed
and bobbed up suddenly.

She kicked only by "spells"! Well,
this promised to be one of them. But
the promise was nothing to the fulfill-
ment.

When he started to plough she started
to kick, and such kicking!

Higher than John's head, fiercely and
incessantly her heels flew, while at
every kick she grunted or squealed.

Mud and water flew in showers, the
other horse backed around and looked
at her in surprise, but she never ceased
until she stood free.

Mr. Winters had suggested kindness
when she had one of her tantrums, and
John certainly held his temper well.
Patiently he again fastened the tugs
and started, but it was the same old
story. At the commencement of the
furrow, again in the centre, and at the
end she had her spell of kicking.

At last, his patience exhausted, John
unhitched the other horse and took her
to the stable, fearing that she might be
kicked or spoiled. Then, between his
teeth, by way of emphasizing the re-
mark, he vowed that Kate (such was
her name) should plough alone or he
would know the reason why. And
plough she did. Bravely she bent to
the task, and though he drove the
plough deeper and deeper, almost to the
beam, she sailed ahead, and still she
kicked just as she had at the beginning.

Thoroughly tired and almost disgusted
he unhitched and came round to the
stables, but instead of putting her in
he tied her to the fence and came into
the house.

"Isn't she a proper ————?" he
queried.

I don't mention the word as it sounds
rather profane, except when used in
church, but I never before heard of a
proper one. John, however, needs much
excusing, for he was sorely tried.

I merely nodded my agreement. His



Little
Miss
"MAIDEN"
CANADA
Registered

**COWAN'S
Perfection
COCOA**

Serve plenty—
wholesome.

Got Your Home Mortgaged?

Then, of course, you'll pay off the
indebtedness in time. But suppose
you should die suddenly—will the
mortgagee foreclose, or will your wife
be able to meet the payments?

And even if she can, won't it make a big
hole in her resources?

Well then, why not ensure its repayment,
whether you live or die, by means of an
Imperial Endowment policy for the amount
of the mortgage?

Hundreds of men have adopted this method.
It is the surest way yet devised for protect-
ing the home.

Write for further particulars today. To-
morrow may be too late.

**THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada**

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
Branches and Agents in all important centres

The Imperial provides security of \$134 for every \$100
of liability to policyholders.

COPYRIGHT 1915

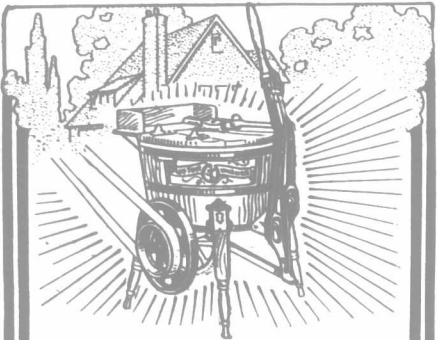
**When Writing Advertisers Please Mention
The Farmer's Advocate.**

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and
Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof
you are thinking of covering and we
will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG



AS GREAT A HELP

to the farmer's wife as the modern labor saving self binder is to the farmer. This labor saver is peculiarly adapted for use with gas, gasoline, steam engine, or windmill power or can be easily operated by hand or foot, or both. See it at your dealers or write us direct.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL, Limited.
Hamilton, Ont. 15-14

PLAYTIME

MAYPOLE SOAP

The Easy Home Dye

MAYPOLE SOAP cleans and dyes at the same time, cotton, silk, woolsens, satin, velvet, lace, feathers.

Colors are even — free from streaks — absolutely fast — no waste — no mess — safe, quick, easy, clean.

Make over your last summer's things — dye them with MAYPOLE SOAP — and they will be as good as new.

24 deep, rich, fadeless colors — 10c a cake — Black, 15c. At your dealer's or postpaid with booklet, "How to Dye" from

FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO.,
MONTREAL. 131

OTHELLO

"THE WONDER WORKER"
TREASURE RANGE

Alma (Ladies) College

Attractively situated. Picked faculty.

For prospectus and terms write the Principal
R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont. 64

description exactly fitted her and was none too strong.

"I won't put her in the stable for I'm afraid to. She can stand outside while she stays with me, but I'm going to take the kick out of her if I'm able."

Accordingly after dinner, the team was hitched to the wagon. Instead of behaving as she had the previous day she grunted and kicked, and only when John spoke sharply did she ever pause, and then only for a minute.

John's patience had taken wings, and the last I saw of the moving-picture show was John applying the whip and Kate using her heels.

In an hour or so they returned, but Kate was tied behind the wagon and John held up one end of the neckyoke. The end-board was in splinters. I had often heard of tables being turned, but this was the first exhibition I had ever seen where a driver turned horse. It might not appear strange in China, India or even Africa, but in Canada we prefer horses to do such work.

I met them outside.
"Now, don't you wish you had Nell back?" he shouted.

"Not at all," I replied coolly, "this one is as tough as whalebone and has such a kind eye in her head." Then I fled, for in John's eyes was all the bottled-up wrath he had nursed since Laurier and incidentally Reciprocity were defeated, and he had waited far into the night in a strongly Conservative crowd to hear the election returns.

It's all very well to have a well-developed bunch of humor, but it's safe at times, not to laugh, no matter how much one's funny bones are tickled.

Next morning John started out to get rid of Kate, driving the black, and leading her behind.

For two days he travelled, and at last came home, having traded her to a man who formerly owned her, for a young colt.

Indeed, the David Harums are not all Americans, but may be found running at large on this side of the border as well.

And now John was seriously handicapped, for he had only one horse, and to a man used to a team, one horse is but a poor excuse.

He decided to buy, and to this end visited the stables of all the lumber companies far and near. All their horses were extra large, and nearly all were badly blemished or lame. Probably, too, all had been fed "dope," a common enough custom in camps where horses are mere machines, and when their strength fails poisons are given as stimulants. These of course weaken and undermine the constitution, and the best are short-lived. Anyway, John could not get a horse to suit him. The good ones were too big or beyond his purse, and the poor ones he did not want.

So the winter passed, and we heard Mr. Winters was offering Nell for sale. "Perhaps I had better buy her back," John remarked one day rather sheepishly, and I think my face told of my joy.

Now, old Nell not having work and exercise was just like old people, badly stiffened up, and when brought out for prospective buyers to look over she had twice spoiled a sale for Mr. Winters by falling down.

John paid the old gentleman a visit, and when Nell was brought out this time she kept on her feet and the deal was made.

It was a happy day for the kiddies and me when the cutter came into the yard, old Nell patiently trotting behind. At the bars—for he had come the winter road—John threw the halter over her neck and she started at once for the well-remembered stable, but on second thoughts crossed the yard to the watering trough. There she was surrounded by the youngsters and fondled and petted to her heart's content, and finally was led triumphantly to her own stall.

A just came over my eyes and a lump in my throat, and I turned into the house so as to avoid John's questioning eyes. Then when everything was quiet and no one about I stole into her stall. With her great brown eyes she looked at me as she contentedly crunched her oats, and I put my arms about her neck and laid my face against the faithful old creature, whispering of my joy, and we know, she and I, that she understood it all.

The National Dairy Council.

At the National Dairy Show, Chicago, in 1913, one of the ideas worked out was a Round Table Conference of the dairy industry, which entertained delegates from thirty industrial and educational branches of dairy activity, and from this conference there was evolved an organization to meet each year with the Show called The Council of the National Dairy Show. The Council served a more or less useful existence, but the ravages of foot-and-mouth disease, with an enormous loss to the dairyman, together with a generally demoralized outlook for markets for dairy products as a result of the European war conditions, and many disturbing home problems, have aroused the active men of the dairy industry to the necessity of meeting these conditions with a more powerful organization, and as a result the "National Dairy Council" was formed on April 24, 1915. The object of this organization as set forth in the constitution is: "To advance the cause of dairying in America by promoting the dairy cow and all interests dependent upon her through a co-operative and united effort."

Breeders of live stock and producers of milk, and representatives from all industries connected with dairying and all ramifications of the enterprise are represented in this Council. The membership and support is purely voluntary, and membership application cards will be issued to all of the dairy interest, and the constitution says, "Any person, corporation or association, interested in dairying, may become a member of this Council."

At a meeting of the executive, Dr. H. B. Favill was chosen president; H. O. Alexander, Vice-President; R. A. Woodhull, Treasurer, and W. E. Skinner, Secretary.

A HEAVY CALF.

A Middlesex correspondent writes: "We own a pure-bred Holstein bull, and a cow owned by a neighbor has a calf by him. The cow is a grade Holstein. The calf at birth weighed 134 pounds. How much heavier calf has been known at birth? We would like to hear of a heavier one."

O.A.C. Examination Results.

FIRST YEAR—MAXIMUM, 2500.

1, Geddes, 1913; 2, James, 1865; 3, Brenner, 1864; 4, Kemp, 1860; 5, McArthur, 1848; 6, Leggatt, 1845; 7, Logan 1844; 8, Chesley, 1822; 8, Brown, A. T., 1822; 10, Malton, 1814; 11, Ferguson, 1808; 12, Wilson, G. R., 1802; 13, McEwan, 1790; 14, Fidler, 1755; 15, Arnold, 1750; 16, Cooper, 1747; 17, Hammond, 1735; 18, Macklin, 1726; 19, Maybee, 1716; 20, Hempel, 1711; 20, Kent, 1711; 22, Long, 1680; 23, Newton, 1676; 23, Patterson, 1676; 25, Snyder, E., 1632; 26, Hancock, 1621; 26, Sullivan, 1621; 28, McAdam, 1618; 29, Kay, 1614; 30, Haines, 1603; 31, Nelson, C. S., 1597; 32, Erb, 1588; 33, McCulloch, 1569; 34, Galbraith, 1562; 35, Shorey, 1554; 36, Davis, 1552, No. 6; 37, McWhinney, 1550, No. 29; 38, Steele, 1549; 39, Riley, 1534; 40, Parfitt, 1531; 41, Watt, A. L., 1529; 42, McBeath, 1527; 43, Jakes, 1522; 44, DeLong, 1521; 45, Fairles, 1512; 46, Snyder, A. W., 1497; 47, Clare, 1493; 48, Duff, 1490; 49, Merrick, 1478; 50, Henderson, 1469; 51, Osborne, 1463; 52, Smith, 1461; 53, Hoard, 1447; 54, McLeod, 1440; 55, Shaw, C. F., 1438; 56, Halsey, 1428; 57, Hamilton, 1426; 58, Watt, M. A., 1424; 59, Brown, Richard, 1409; 60, Brown, Ralph, 1405; 60, Switzer, 1405; 62, Johnston, W. D., 1401; 63, High, 1399; 64, Corbett, 1377; 65, Brydon, 1361, No. 6; 66, Brown, W. R., 1352; 67, Sibbit, 1337; 68, McGee, 1335, No. 1; 69, Lavis, 1334; 70, Knowles, 1332; 71, Dodding, 1329; 72, Ames, 1318; 72, Lambert, 1318; 74, Walker, C. V., 1317, No. 11; 75, Crookard, 1316, No. 12; 76, Delworth, 1314, No. 19; 77, Harrop, 1307; 78, Scott, 1303, No. 7; 79, Haultworth, 1301; 80, DuToit, 1293; 81,

LOOK HERE SIR!



You know that you can buy better clothes and buy them cheaper in England than you can in Canada. When, therefore, we offer to sell you a suit for \$12.50 and convince you that it is as good, if not better, than the suit you pay \$20 to \$25 for in Canada, surely our offer is worth looking into. Furthermore, although the tariff into Canada has been increased 5%, we are not increasing the price of our suits to you.

SUIT \$12.50

Remember, we have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order Custom Tailors in the British Empire.

HOW TO GET OUR PATTERNS FREE

All you need to do is to mail the coupon below, and by return post we will send you our Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of cloth and a letter explaining how we do business. We guarantee to satisfy you absolutely or return your money in full. Remember, we've been doing business in Canada for six years.

Fill out the coupon, therefore, or write a postcard and get the patterns. You'll soon be needing a suit.

MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY

MESSRS. CATESBY'S LIMITED
(of London, England), Dept. 4,
119 West Wellington Street, Toronto
Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.
Full Name.....
Full Address.....
Farmer's Advocate.

You couldn't make one for the same money

Griffith's HANDY TIE
ROPE

A simple tie that can't bind or slip! Nothing to break! You could tie or untie it with mitts on. If your dealer can't supply you, send a quarter and we will send one by mail postpaid. You couldn't buy the rope that goes into this tie, and snaps and rings, for the same money—and you wouldn't have half as good a tie if you made it yourself.

Griffith's Saves You Money. Your dealer can show you a lot of Griffith money savers. Ask him. Or write to us for a list. FREE if you mention this paper.

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON,
68 Waterloo St., Stratford.

Seed Corn

We have a quantity of fancy large, long-typed hardy, high-germinating LONGFELLOW. \$1.50 per bush. of 70 lbs. each, selected on the cob, bag included; other varieties also.

F. B. Stevens & Co., Chatham, Ont.



Walker, J. L., 1291, No. 9; 82, Boys, 1289; 83, Cunningham, 1287; 84, Middleton, 1276; 85, Matheson, 1273; 86, Shaw, H. J., 1227; 87, Wallace, 1223; 88, Finch, 1214; 89, Silverthorn, 1206, No. 9; 90, Stevenson, 1182; 91, Walker W., 1175; 92, Marshall, 1152, No. 4; 93, Wilson, A. E., 1152, No. 12; 94, Shaw, J. G. B., 1143; 95, Nelson, A. R., 1134; 95, Moore, 1134; 97, Copeland, 1113, Nos. 9, 18; 98, Singer, 1101, No. 7; 99, Macfarlane, 1093, Nos. 1, 11; 100, Johnston, W. A., 1090, No. 7; 101, Clarke, 1084; 102, Fleming, 1066, Nos. 4, 9; 103, Moses, 1052, Nos. 9, 12; 104, Rothwell, 1042, No. 9; 105, Foreman, 1038, Nos. 10, 20; 105, Bogart, 1039, Nos. 9, 12, 15.

STUDENTS WITH P. T. IN ENGLISH.
O'Neill, 1490; Wilcox, 953, No. 8; McGregor, 918; Raymond, 852, Nos. 9, 12.
No. indicates subjects upon which students must take supplemental examinations.
(Students who failed are not listed.)

LIST OF SUBJECTS.

1, English Literature; 2, Composition; 3, Arithmetic and Drainage; 4, Book-keeping; 5, Hydrostatics; 6, Soil Physics; 7, Mechanics; 8, Manual Training; 9, Chemistry; 10, Geology; 11, Botany; 12, Zoology; 13, Horticulture; 14, Field Husbandry; 15, Animal Husbandry; 16, Dairying; 17, Poultry; 18, Apiculture; 19, Vet. Anatomy; 20, Vet. Materia Medica.

SECOND YEAR—MAXIMUM, 3200.

1, Rowley, 2656; 2, Cowan, 2311; 3, Watt, 2297; 4, Stokes, 2296; 5, Neale, 2288; 6, Shearer, 2280; 7, Gauty, C., 2245; 8, Brownlee, 2241; 9, Elder, 2231; 10, Williams, 2225; 11, Campbell, 2209; 12, Lane, 2206; 13, Hanlan, 2168; 14, Slack, 2141; 15, Fuller, 2121; 16, Murdoch, 2096; 17, Hempton, 2079; 17, McMullin, 2079; 19, McKillican, 2067; 20, Fulton, 2065; 21, Davey, 2062; 22, Martin, 2061; 23, Gregory, 2053; 24, Bissett, 2014; 25, Skinner, 2007; 26, Mascn, 1987; 27, McPhail, 1978; 28, Wodell, 1976, No. 15; 29, Steckley, 1970; 30, Selwyn, 1962; 31, Bonham, 1961; 31, Sarton, 1961; 33, Cox, 1952; 34, Hill, 1947; 35, Simmons, 1943; 36, Cudmore, 1929; 37, Hammond, 1921; 38, McConkey, 1910, No. 16; 39, Wiggins, 1910; E. 40, Evans, O. C., 1902; 41, Smith, 1899, Nos. 12, 18; 42, Lee, 1898, Nos. 11, 12; 42, Mallory, 1898, No. 16; 42, Waterman, 1898; 45, Meek, 1897; 46, Wood, 1893; 47, Ure, 1892; 48, Tirams, 1884; 49, Graham, C., 1870; 50, Wilson, 1859; 51, Lawrence, 1850; 52, Graham, H. W., 1837; E. 53, Agar, E. Z., 1836; E. 54, Kernighan, 1832; 55, Boulton, 1830; E. 56, Gauty, L., 1824; 57, Knox, 1822; 58, Marritt, 1813; 59, Keirstead, 1808; 60, Hunter, 1806; E. 61, Roger, 1803; E. 62, Hockey, 1800; 63, Nixon, 1794; E. 64, Parker, 1785; E. 65, Davis, 1781; 65, Springstead, 1781; E. 67, Keillor, 1760; 68, Rowland, 1760, No. 8; E. 69, Runnalls, 1759, No. 16; 70, Rawson, 1753, No. 17; E. 71, Henry, 1733, No. 16; E. 72, Delahay, 1730; 73, Luckham, 1728; E. 74, Mills, 1726; E. 75, McCook, 1721, No. 1; E. 76, McConnell, 1714; E. 77, Grierson, 1711, No. 8; E. 78, Brubacher, 1709; 79, McCurry, 1685; E. 80, Fallis, 1683; 81, Malcolm, 1678, Nos. 7, 12; E. 82, Anderson, 1670; E. 83, Fleming, 1663; 83, McLoughry, 1662, No. 13; E. 85, Fenwick, 1661, No. 7; 86, Patton, 1658, No. 7, 17; E. 87, Mann, 1653, Nos. 8, 16; E. 87, Newman, 1653, No. 17; E. 89, Thompson, 1646, Nos. 14, 16; E. 90, Dempsey, 1637; E. 91, Merkley, 1622; E. 92, McNeil, 1619, Nos. 13, 16; 93, Kelly, 1612; E. 94, Raitton, 1607, Nos. 19, 21; E. 95, Morton, 1603, Nos. 7, 12;

BELOW 50 PER CENT. IN GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

E. 97, Munro, 1582, Nos. 11, 18; E. 98, Agar, J. C., 1572; E. 100, Parsons, 1550; E. 102, Sirett, 1535, Nos. 1, 8; E. 104, Edwards, G. H., 1489, Nos. 13, 14; E. 110, Edwards, H. S., 1412, Nos. 7, 21.

No. indicates subjects on which students must write supplemental examinations.

E. indicates students who made less than 60 per cent. average in English subjects.
(Students who failed are not listed.)

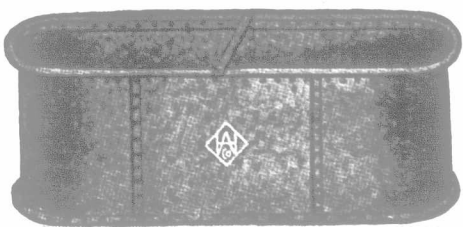
LIST OF SUBJECTS.

1, English Literature; 2, Composition; 3, Public Speaking; 4, Economics; 5,

Galvanized Steel Tanks and Troughs

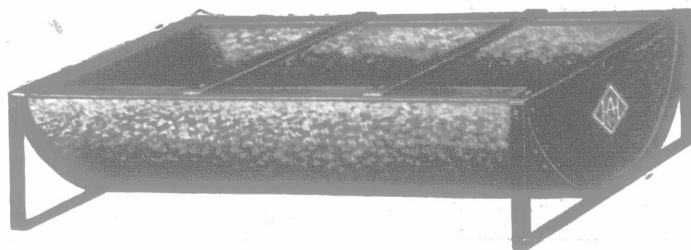
Best at any price—A tank of any size—A tank for any purpose

ROUND END TANKS



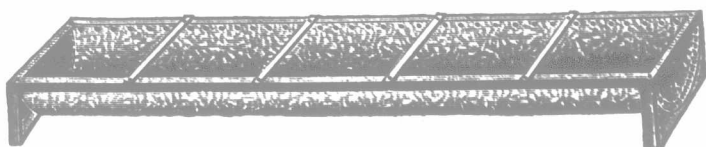
91 to 1218 gallons capacity.

HALF ROUND TROUGHS



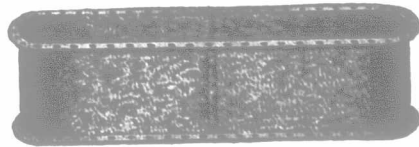
6 to 430 gallons capacity. These Tanks have a steel frame or truss at each end

HOG TROUGHS—Sanitary, Everlasting, Convenient

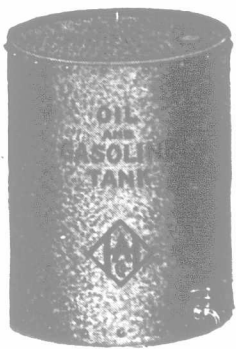


2 to 8 feet in length, with angle iron stands

ROUND END OBLONG TROUGHS



33 to 180 gallons capacity



OIL AND GASOLINE TANKS

32 to 260 gallons capacity

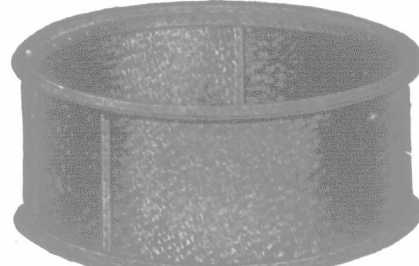
Our Oil and Gasoline Tanks are made of heavy galvanized steel. They are very strong and durable, and will stand much hard usage. We place a screw cap opening in top to fill up by and a faucet in the side near the bottom to draw off the contents.

The only proper and correct way to keep oil and gasoline in these tanks as same are air-tight and will save loss of contents by evaporation.

If your dealer does not handle them, let us know.

Shipments made same day order received.

ROUND TANKS



91 to 1361 gallons capacity

The Heller-Aller Co.,

Manufacturers of "Baker" Wind Engines, Pneumatic Water Systems, Elevated Tank Systems, Pumps and Cylinders, Pine and Cypress Tanks, Galvanized Steel Tanks, Tank Heaters, Feed Cookers, Thresher Tanks.

Windsor, Ontario

IT \$12.50

reased 5%, we price of our

re been doing for six years, largest Mail in the British

T OUR FREE

is to mail the return post Style Book, cloth and a we do busi- to satisfy you our money in ve been doing for six years.

therefore, or get the pat- needing a

N TO-DAY

S LIMITED Dept. 4, street, Toronto season's Style of cloth. I am

Handy Tie Rope

Money. Ask him. FREE if

Chatham, Ont.

Improvements Worth While

Measured by their Permanence, Beauty, Usefulness and what they add to the intrinsic value our Ornamental Fencing and Gates are one of the best and biggest paying investments that can be made to any property. They will last a lifetime and increase the value of your place ten times their cost.

DENNISTEEL LONDON - CANADA Fence and Gates

Our fence is the heaviest, handsomest, strongest, Ornamental Fence made; made of heavy, rust-proof wires reversed on the picket wires instead of between—it will never sag or slacken; stands up straight, strong and tight for a lifetime, either iron or wooden posts, anyone can put it up.

Write Now for Particulars. Dennis Wire & Iron Works Company Limited London, Canada

AGENTS WANTED Splendid Proposition Write at Once

THE PERCHERON STALLION, FRISSON II 71971 Bred and owned by W. H. Miner, Chazy, N.Y. Foaled October 22nd, 1909. Grey. This is a good big horse, well bred and guaranteed a sure foal-getter. He is inspected and controlled, with a certificate of the highest class for this season. This is a good opportunity to get a splendid Percheron stallion for a small moderate price. Write, or come and see him. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

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

Thesis; 6, Surveying and Drainage; 7, Agr. Engineering; 8, Electricity; 9, Farm Mechanics; 10, Organic Chemistry; 11, Agricultural Chemistry; 12, Animal Chemistry; 13, Bacteriology; 14, Entomology; 15, Horticulture; 16, Botany (Christmas); 17, Economic Botany; 18, Plant Physiology; 19, Field Husbandry; 20, Animal Husbandry (Christmas); 21, Feeding and Management; 22, Principles of Breeding; 23, Judging Live Stock; 24, Horse Judging; 25, Dairying; 26, Poultry; 27, Vet. Pathology; 28, Vet. Obstetrics; 29, Forestry.

THIRD YEAR—MAXIMUM, 2,500.

1, Romyn, 2247; 2, Cotsworth, 1997; 3, Culp, 1885; 4, Strong, 1884; 5, Baird, 1878; 6, Carncross, 1876; 7, Ferguson, 1862; 8, Morse, 1842; 9, Walsh, 1836; 10, Bennett, 1800; 11, Schuyler, 1799; 12, McIntosh, 1776; 13, Duncan, 1774; 14, Coughlan, 1752; 15, Oldfield, 1750; 16, Beaumont, 1746; 17, Curran, 1700; 18, Glavin, 1693; 19, Strothers, 1680; 20, Shaw, 1659; 21, Elliott, 1647; 22, Aiton, 1631; 23, Small, 1619; 24, McCulloch, 1617, No. 18; 25, French, 1606; 26, Young, 1582; 27, McDermott, 1574; 28, Riley, 1562; 29, Cannon, 1553; 30, Hogan, 1552; 31, Rowland, 1547; 32, Burrows, 1544; 33, McArthur, 1527, No. 14; 34, McLennan, 1525; 37, Coke, 1515; 38, Townsend, 1490; 39, Atkins, 1476; 40, Clarke, 1451; 41, Bryden, 1439; 42, Langley, 1431; 43, Brownridge, 1400; 44, Lackner, 1398; 45, Zavitz, 1397; 46, Scott, 1379; 47, Hill, 1374; 48, Atkinson, 1349, No. 1; 49, Adair, 1347; 50, McDonald, 1294, No. 5; 51, Abraham, 1269; 52, Lawson, 1239; 53, Griffin, 1226, No. 1; 54, Wilson, 1208, Nos. 1, 13; 55, Dougherty, 1154, Nos. 12, 13.

No. indicates subjects in which supplemental examinations must be taken.

LIST OF SUBJECTS.

1, English Literature; 2, Composition; 3, Public Speaking; 4, Economics; 5, French or German; 6, Calorimetry; 7, Meteorology; 8, Cold Storage and Ventilation; 9, Inorganic Chemistry; 10, Qualitative Chemistry (written); 11, Qualitative Chemistry (practical); 12, Quantitative Chemistry; 13, Organic Chemistry; 14, Geology; 15, Cryptogamic Botany; 16, Physiological Botany; 17, Entomology (economic); 18, Entomology (systematic); 19, Bacteriology.

Dispersion Sale of Canada's International Champion Herd of Utility Jerseys

PROPERTY OF A. HUGHES, SARNIA, ONT.

Thursday, May 20th, 1915, at the Farm, Myrtry Lodge---3 Miles from Sarnia

36 HEAD---21 Cows (12 fresh and 9 to freshen right away); 15 Young Heifers from 3 to 15 months old, besides some Young Bull Calves and Stock Bull 2 years old.

This herd has won over 1,300 first and second prizes in seven years, all the first and second herd and sweepstake prizes at Port Huron, Mich., and possesses the best blood and milking strains the Dominion or the Island of Jersey can produce. Our standard for 12 years has been a cow producing 10,000 lbs. milk testing over 5%. We have produced some milking more and testing as high as 7%. Alice Roosevelt (650) included in the sale, has won 68 first prizes, the West Lambton dairy contest producing 64½ lbs. milk in 24

hours, testing 5.7. A full description of each animal will be found in the catalogue which will be sent promptly upon application. Certificate of registration, with transfer of ownership, will be given each purchaser. Passengers by train or boat will be met at Vendome Hotel, Sarnia. Sale commences at 1 p. m., and if weather is unfavorable will be held under cover. Terms: \$25 and under, cash; over that amount, 5 months' credit on approved joint notes at 6% per annum; discount for cash. Send for catalogue at once and be sure to attend the sale, May 20th.

Auctioneers: Capt. T. Merritt & Dean;
T. F. Hawken, Strathroy;
Geo. Brown, Oakdale.

A. Hughes, Myrtry Lodge Farm, R. R. No. 2, Sarnia, 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 enclosing.

Miscellaneous.

Tuberculosis.

I suspect a valuable dairy cow of my herd of tuberculosis. She has a racking cough, which seems to stick with her all the time. She has been tested, and does not react.

1. Is it possible for a cow to have tuberculosis and not react?
2. She was dehorned as a heifer, and has always been tied with a very tight chain. Could this have caused the cough?
3. If tubercular milk is thoroughly boiled is it fit for use?
4. Would boiling the milk in any way spoil it for separating and butter-making?

Ans.—1. It is; but the test can generally be relied upon.

2. Dehorning would not cause the coughing; the chain might, but we doubt it.

3. Yes.

4. It should not be boiled, but simply pasteurized by heating to 160 degrees F. for 20 minutes.

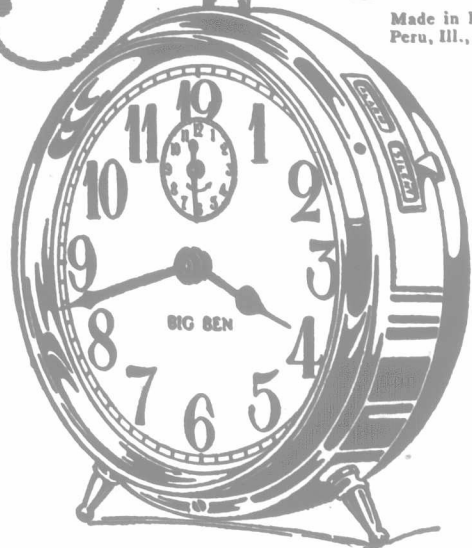
Crippled Chicks.

My incubator chicks have some trouble which I do not understand. They did fine till 2½ weeks old, when their legs all crippled up. They would eat, but died in a few days, and the bones in their legs seemed as spongy as cardboard. Sometimes they would fall down and open their mouths. I looked in their mouths for worms, but could not find any. I kept these chicks in a heated brooder in a well-lighted room, with a runway of chaff to scratch in. I fed them bran, mashed oats, meal, middlings, table scraps, oatmeal, and hard-boiled eggs at first. I gave them plenty of water and sour milk. After I noticed the trouble I also gave them coarse gravel and clam shells for grit, and chopped beets for green food. Could you kindly publish what you think was the trouble, and the remedy, if any; also whether there is any place to send such chicks for examination? L. V. B.

Ans.—The trouble is rheumatism, or leg weakness; probably the latter. The cause was likely due to excessive feeding of mash and meal, with insufficient hard grain, green feed, and exercise. Where leg weakness threatens, throw chick feed composed of cracked wheat, granulated oatmeal, small cracked corn, and grit, into the litter, and oblige the chicks to work for it. Allow an abundance of green feed, scurped in sprouted grain or mown grass, and cut down the ration of grain and mash. As soon as possible, get them into the fresh air and onto the soil. It is possible that too much underfeeding in the brooder caused the

Big Ben

Made in La Salle and Peru, Ill., by Westclox



For That Big Monday

Right after that Sunday rest-up—for a running start at that job Monday morning with plenty of time at noon and the work all done by sun down—Big Ben.

Set him for any hour you wish. He will have you on the job at any time you say—with one

straight five-minute ring that can't miss fire or with ten gentler taps every other half minute for ten minutes.

Big Ben stands seven inches high with a clear, deep-toned bell, large black hands and bold numerals which show up clearly in the dim early light.

His price is \$2.50 in the States—\$3.00 in Canada. See him at your dealer's. If not there, a money order to his makers, "Westclox, La Salle, Illinois," will bring him to your address—postpaid.



A Crow can't eat corn treated with "Corvusine D.G."

Crows Won't Steal Corn

In England—where Crows, Sparrows, and other birds are thick—"Corvusine D.G." is used by all the best farmers.

They say that it absolutely protects the grain—and kills smut too—yet the treatment costs only a few cents per acre. No danger in feeding treated grain to stock. There is no poison in "Corvusine D.G."—and your seeds germinate better for its use.

You can't afford to do without it especially when we make a

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

If—after treating your grain as directed, with "Corvusine D.G."—you find it eaten by birds, we'll refund your money without hesitation.

Try a No. 1 Can to treat 16 bushels of corn. Sent prepaid for \$2.25. Cheaper in larger quantities. Free 24 page Booklet describes everything. Dealers wanted in Ontario.

McArthur, Irwin Limited

Established 1842.

Chemical and Dye Importers

324 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Que.

trouble. Send a specimen to F. C. Eiford, Chief of Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, with full explanation of the trouble.

Gossip.

Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., writes: "The Percheron horse I am advertising is a good specimen, with lots of size, action and quality. He is splendidly bred, both sire and dam being imported from France. He has proved himself a good sire at Heart's Delight. There is little time to sell him for this season, and in order to make a quick sale, a moderate price will be accepted."

Old Country advices state that the wheat average has been increased by 15 or 20 per cent. in some parts. The weather has been favorable, but cold nights have kept back the grass, and warm showers are badly needed. Horses are said to be very scarce and dear over there, and feed is high, particularly oats. Labor is scarce because of the war, and also due to the fact that companies are paying wages too high for the farmer. The live-stock trade is brisk and prices high.

The Spice of Life.

"Mamma, is papa goin' to die an' go to heaven?"

"Why, Bobby, what put such an absurd idea into your head?"

"Why don't you advertise?" asked the editor of the home paper. "Don't you believe in it?"

"I'm agin' advertisin'," replied the proprietor of the Haysville racket store. "But why are you against it?" asked the editor.

"It keeps a feller too darn busy," replied the proprietor. "Advertised in a newspaper one time about ten years ago and I never even got time to go fishin'."

Professor John F. Genung, of Amherst College, is a man not easily mistaken for any one else. He has a very individual personality. He wears a full beard and a full complement of hair on the top of his head. His eyes have a peculiar twinkle behind his glasses.

Several years ago he went up to a Maine resort with his twin brother, whose eyes twinkled in the same way behind the same kind of glasses and whose beard matched that of the professor to a hair. Professor Genung had his hair cut by the hotel barber the next morning. Before he could realize what was happening, the barber drenched his head with a wonderful hair tonic of his own make. At five o'clock that afternoon the professor's twin brother stepped into the same chair for a much-needed hair cut.

The barber looked at him in amazement, and, then, grabbing his precious bottle of hair tonic, he leaned over and said confidentially:

"Say, Bo, was I deceiving you this morning? Not me. I'm honest, I am. I tell you what I'll do now. I'll cut you free, if you will give me a testimonial for this tonic."

MIL

QUALITY STANDS OUT
prominently on every house painted with

Maple Leaf Paint
COVERS most surface and does it well.
SPREADS easily and evenly
WEARS the longest time.
PROTECTS against every kind of weather.
PRESERVES best from decay.
Looks Best all the Time

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

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 28th day of May, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Mooretown No. 1 Rural Route, from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained, at the Post Office of Mooretown, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 16th April, 1915.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

CHALLENGE COLLARS

Acknowledged to be the finest creation of Water-proof Collars ever made. Ask to see, and buy no other. All stores or direct for 25c.

Made in Canada

THE ARLINGTON CO.
of Canada, Ltd.
88 PRINCE AVENUE
TORONTO

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

At a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book describing the SHAW Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up.

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 79, Galesburg, Kan., U.S.A.

SWEET MILK AND CREAM WANTED

Highest prices paid throughout the year. Write for particulars to

S. PRICE & SONS, LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario

CHURCH BELLS

CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

FULLY WARRANTED

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

Chicago Office: Room 64, 154 1/2 Randolph St.
Established 1877

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Where Cement May be Bought.
Kindly let me know if there is any cement company doing business in Ontario who would sell 100 barrels of cement direct to a farmer. I am building a barn, and would like to buy direct from the company.
FARMER.

Ans.—Turn to page 777 of "The Farmer's Advocate," issue May 6, 1915. Correspond with the company advertising there, and get in touch with the dealers.

Dumb-waiter—Chemical Analysis.
1. On page 696, of April 22nd issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," I noticed a plan of dumb-waiter which might be more convenient in some cases if the weights and cords or chains were placed below the floor. This could be done by letting the sides of waiter extend two or three feet below the bottom shelf, to steady waiter when raised, and fasten chain or weight cord as many inches below bottom shelf as the pulley is below the floor. In some cases where a heavy weight is necessary, a small double jack chain is used, with about three-quarter inch links, of about fourteen gage wire, with better satisfaction than window-sash cord, and not expensive. Cheap weights can be made of concrete.

2. Can you tell me, through your valuable paper, where I can get the chemical analysis of some swamp muck, and what will be the cost for two samples to be analyzed?
N. S.

Ans.—1. We are grateful for the information.

2. Send them to Prof. F. T. Shutt, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who is Dominion Chemist.

Sowing Fertilizer on Corn.
1. I want to put fertilizer on my corn and wish to know the best way to do so. Would it be best to plant corn in hills and then drop a handful of fertilizer on it, or sow with grain drill with the fertilizer attachment? If I drill the corn in, would it be best to sow every tube with fertilizer, or just the one used for sowing the corn. How much per acre should I use?
P. M.

2. Is it too late to sow land plaster on meadows?
P. M.

Ans.—It is immaterial whether the corn is planted in hills or in drills. The fertilizer will do very effective work if sown broadcast. It would be unwise to drop the fertilizer on the hills of corn. It would be better to first put the fertilizer on the land and plant your corn afterwards as ordinarily done. Use from 400 pounds to 700 or 800 pounds per acre, according to the analysis of the brand used. Five or six hundred pounds per acre would be a fair application of a fertilizer testing 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. of nitrogen, 7 to 9 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and 2 to 3 per cent potash. A higher percentage of potash is usually recommended, but it will be practically impossible to obtain it this year.

2. It is getting rather late by the time this answer appears to sow land plaster on meadows. Fall would be a better time.

Trade Topic.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TO WESTERN CANADA.

Particular attention is directed to the remarkably low round-trip fares in connection with homesekers' excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until October 26th, inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale. The C. P. R. offers the finest possible equipment and fastest train service via one of the most scenic routes in the world. It is the only line operating through standard and tourist sleeping cars, also dining cars to Winnipeg and Vancouver. All equipment is owned and operated by the C. P. R., affording the highest form of efficiency. If such a trip is under consideration, apply to any C. P. R. Agent for full particulars, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

Maud—Haven't you and Jack been engaged long enough to get married?
Marie—Too long. He hasn't got a cent left.

Ammunition for every purpose

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

Dominion Ammunition
(Entirely Made in Canada)

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

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

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

DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO. LIMITED
858 Transportation Bldg.
Montreal

TRADE MARK

THE CHAMPION TURNIP SEEDER

A STRONG, HANDY IMPLEMENT

This Seeder is made both single and double, and in either form is without an equal as a compact handy implement. The seed-box is run by a friction gear, and can be stopped and started instantly without stopping the horse. It can be regulated to sow any desired quantity of turnip, mangold or carrot seed.

Write for Catalogue, fuller information and price list to

BRUCE AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Teeswater, Ontario
OLHEISER & SEMPLE, Proprietors

Percherons, Belgians and Clydesdales

We have still a few good Percheron Stallions and Mares left, one champion Belgian Stallion, one good Clydesdale mare, coming 4 years, due to fall in June. Those wanting a good stallion or mare, now is the time to come along, as they are going fast. Prices extra low. Terms to suit buyer. As I said before, we are renovating and building, and must get rid of our stock. Grenville is midway between Montreal and Ottawa. C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.R. Three trains daily each way. Bell phone.

J. E. ARNOLD, - - GRENVILLE, QUEBEC

Clydesdales That Are Clydesdales

Three, four and five years of age, prize-winners and champions at Ottawa and Guelph, up to 2,100 lbs. in weight, with the highest quality and choicest breeding. When buying a stallion get the best, we have them; also several big, well bred, tried and proven sires from 7 to 12 years of age, cheap.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

JUST LANDED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS JUST LANDED

I have just landed a new importation of Clydesdale stallions, in ages from 3 years up to the big, drafty kind that makes the money. I can satisfy any buyer no matter what the wants; a visit will convince.

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.

John Deere Implements



The Accurate "Natural Drop" Corn Planter

The John Deere No. 999 plants 2, 3 or 4 kernels as desired. You merely shift a foot lever. Quick change hill-ing to drilling, and also in varying drilling distances.

Accurate, because surface of hopper bottom and openings to seed cells are oblique or sloping. Kernels naturally move toward and fill cells rap-

idly. Better than any other method because more accurate.

Enclosed gear case, oil tight, dust proof. Gears always in mesh and not under severe strain. As perfect a driving mechanism as that used on automobiles.

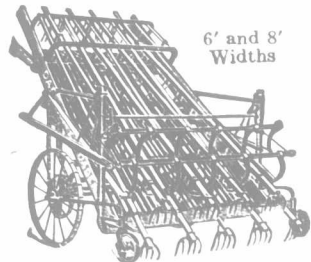
Easily detachable runners, simplified checkheads, disc marker without rope and underhung reel are also improvements you will appreciate.

Dain Hay Loader

The one man loader of the rake bar type. Operated at exactly the right speed to require the least power and rake clean. Strokes overlap, practically raking the ground twice. Gathers hay full width of machine, dividing swath if necessary.

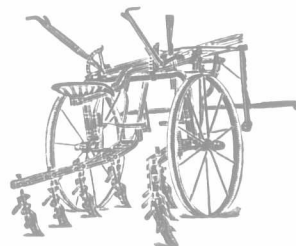
Quick change to windrow work and automatically adjusts itself to handle light or heavy hay without choking. Push delivery action of rake bars pushes hay well forward in the middle of the wagon, so that only one man, the driver, is needed.

The Dain is mounted entirely on wheels. Principal working parts swing back and forth freely and roller bearings are used on all main journals. In fact, entire loader is designed to require the least energy and yet gather all the clean hay.



6' and 8' Widths

John Deere KA-65 Cultivator



The cultivator that does all kinds of work right whether ordinary field work or truck farm cultivating.

Frame is adjustable—any row from two to four feet in width can be cultivated successfully. The low wheels permit quick dodging, preventing injury to plants.

The wheels are shifted either way by a foot crank. Response of the cultivator is immediate—no need of covering up or plowing out a hill. When rows are straight and the field level, wheels may be made rigid if desired.

Shovels penetrate hard soil. The compression springs can be made to exert any pressure on the rigs up to the combined weight of the cultivator and operator.

The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle The John Deere Spreader

The beater—the business part of a spreader—and all its driving parts, are mounted on the rear axle. That is why the John Deere is the simplest, easiest running and most efficient manure spreader.

Here is what the beater on the axle means to you:

- 1st.—No clutches to give trouble.
- 2nd.—No chains to break or get out of line.
- 3rd.—Less than half the parts

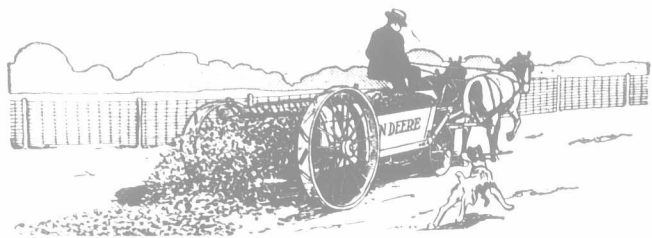
heretofore used on the simplest spreader—some two hundred parts are done away with.

4th.—Manure not thrown on the axle—straw cannot wind around it.

5th.—You get big drive wheels and a low-down spreader, without stub axles—traction and strength.

6th.—Drive wheels back out of the way when loading—you see where you place each forkful.

7th.—Only hip high—easy to load.



Don't Pay Your Hired Man Extra Wages

Poor tools cut down his efficiency. Use good judgment by buying from a man who has an established reputation for high quality implements—your nearest John Deere Dealer.

John Deere Plow Co. of Welland, Limited
Toronto, Ontario

FAIRY MOUNT HEREFORDS

Sited my Toronto and London Canadian Bred Champion. I have for sale several young bulls from 7 to 24 months of age, Toronto and London winners among them, the low thick kind, an exceptionally choice lot.

G. E. REYNOLDS, R.R. No. 2, FLORA, ONTARIO

1909 Canada's Champion Hereford Herd 1915
For the above years at the leading shows from Toronto to Edmonton my herd has maintained its supremacy as the champion herd of Canada; American and Canadian bred bulls for sale, the highest attainment of the breed; also cows and heifers.

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ontario

SHORTHORNS
of breeding style and quality. Present offering some extra fine young bulls from good dams and heavy milkers, and we have heifers about all sizes.

Ge. Tier & Son, R. R. No 1, Waldemar, Ontario

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Killing Tansy.

Give the most satisfactory way to eradicate tansy, which appears to take the form and habits of twitch grass, growing from the roots when turned up. Is there any way of smothering it out?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Try clean cultivation, followed by rape, as outlined in our issue of May 6, for Twitch Grass.

Beans.

Please advise me on all these points about bean-growing:

1. Kind of land. My land is high, sloping toward creek; some low ground.
2. Grew oats last year, and not an exceptionally good crop.
3. Should I use much manure?
4. When is the best time to sow them?
5. What kind of beans should I use, early or late?
6. What distance apart should I plant them?

We expect to put in about thirteen acres, and we would like to know all the beneficial points on the planting, cultivating, etc. Kindly advise above, and I will be greatly obliged.
P. H. A.

Ans.—1. They do well on a variety of soils. They do best on rich loam, sandy loams, gravelly loams, and gravelly clay.

2 and 3. Use about 12 loads of barnyard manure per acre if you have it.

4. First week in June.

5. Sow either the Small White Pea Bean, the Medium or Navy, or the Morrowfat. The Medium gave best results of the three at the Ontario Agricultural College. At that institution, however, Pearce's Improved Tree is the heaviest yielding variety of all.

6. About 28 inches apart.

Get the new Bulletin on Field Beans, by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

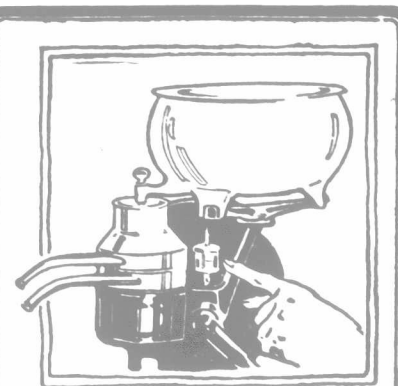
Rearing Ducks—When Heifers Should Freshen.

1. Kindly inform me the best way to rear ducks to market early, the best feed to give them, and whether they should run or be kept confined. Would it be best to keep hens with them? I intend to hatch them under hens.

2. I have some yearling heifers. At what age should they freshen for best results?
R. H.

Ans.—1. If the ducks are hatched under hens it would be well to allow them to run with them for some time. Feed them a mixture of equal parts wheat bran and corn meal, to which has been added, at first, two per cent. of good beef scrap. At one week old feed five per cent. of beef scrap, gradually increasing the proportion until at four weeks they are getting ten to fifteen per cent., or whatever they can simulate without digestive trouble. Milk is also a good way to provide animal food. Ducks are gross feeders, but are notional about changes, and when contemplating a change it must be made with care and very gradually. Some recommend a mixture of one part corn meal and two parts bran, with ten per cent. of high-quality beef scraps added, and five per cent. of coarse sand or fine grit. Although they are not very particular about the make-up of their ration, they require plenty of it, and should be fed at least four times a day until they are four weeks old, after which three times is sufficient. It is necessary also to provide an abundance of fresh water and green feed. By mowing a field of grass frequently, the duck-raiser can easily procure a half-bushel or bushel of fresh grass in the morning when the dew is on, and furnish the young ducks all they will eat. If green clover can be obtained it is especially good for this purpose. Close confinement is not good, but the young ducks do not need to roam at will. Provide suitable shade, plenty of fresh drinking water in a fountain or clean pan, and sufficient green feed, and the ducks should be ready to market at ten weeks of age.

2. From 28 to 30 months of age is a suitable time at which to freshen the heifers. Fashionable some breeders believe that an heifer is too old, but when a heifer is so late period is allowed, the animal will develop into better cows.



GET ALL THE CREAM

THE best cream separators often fall below expectation because they are not properly lubricated. As you can't use tractor oil on a sewing machine, neither can you expect the best results when you lubricate your separator with ordinary farm oils.

Standard Hand Separator Oil

perfectly lubricates finely adjusted and close fitting separator bearings because it is made for just that kind of work. It gives you the highest percentage of cream and the lowest percentage of repairs. There is nothing "just as good."

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited



Made in Canada



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE-SO-EASY
MADE IN CANADA

SHIP US YOUR

CREAM

We supply cans 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 Co.
Berlin, Canada

Land Tile For Sale

Strongest tile made from solid blue clay.

McGrenere Brick & Tile Co., Limited

Phone, London, 862 ring 1 and 4
Yard: Opposite Smallpox Hospital

Running Water On Every Floor!

Write us today for particulars of the EMPIRE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM for country homes. Double efficient, no trouble to operate, costs little. We make hand, windmill, gasoline, and electric outfits.

EMPIRE MFG. CO., LIMITED
1200 Dundas Street, London, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

15⁹⁵ Upward ON TRIAL

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

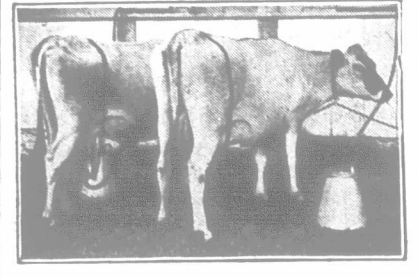
A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk, making heavy or light cream.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL

The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BOX 3200 Bainbridge, N. Y.



HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER



Made in Canada

Is noted for its EFFICIENCY. LOW initial cost. LOW cost of operation. LOW upkeep cost.

Price \$50.00 Per Unit

H. F. BAILEY & SON, Sole Manufacturers for Canada. Galt, Ontario, Canada

WANTED

1,000 Chauffeurs

By the British Government

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

ED. W. CAMERON, Principal
Toronto Automobile School
86 Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Methylene Blue for Infectious Abortion

This is the remedy made famous by the continued tests at the Vermont Agr. Exp. Station and now recognized by other colleges and by breeders and dairymen generally as the only reliable remedy.

USE BLUETTS

Bluetts are Methylene Blue Tablets, scientifically prepared, for easy, safe and certain treatment according to the Vermont recommendations. Not sold at retail. Can be obtained only from us. Write for full information and prices.

THE BLUETTS COMPANY
41 Tenney Block, Madison, Wisconsin

AN EVEN BALANCE



GOOD LUCK BRAND COTTON SEED MEAL

For Poultry and Feeding Swine

CRAMPSEY & KELLY

300 LBS. OF TORONTO 300 LBS. OF 111ST

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF COTTON SEED MEAL IN CANADA

SHORTHORNS

12 Shorthorn Bulls and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

Northlynd R.O.P. Shorthorns and Jerseys

For Sale: One of the best sire of big milkers, St. Clair=84578—a Clara-bred son of Waverley. Several of his sons are also O.P. dams; also Shorthorns and Jersey females. Official records is our specialty.

G. A. JACKSON, DOWNSVIEW, P. O., WESTON STATION.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped breeding unsuperseded. A new selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick mossy heifers.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ontario

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Full Age.
When is a girl free from the home's care; or, in other words, when is she legally of age, at eighteen or twenty-one?
O. M. S.

Ontario.
Ans.—At twenty-one.

Sore Teat.
We have a cow that has a teat that is swollen and hard at the end; it also scabs over, and seems very sore. It is hard to milk, and gives only a small stream. What would you advise us to do with it?
T. E.

Ans.—It may be necessary to use a teat siphon. Bathe the teat in warm water, and apply vaseline with a little carbolic acid added. It is probable the cow will lose the quarter.

Salt for Hens and Pigs.
1. I have been told that salt would kill hens. Will it?
2. Also, that salt is not good for pigs. Is this the case?
K. C.

Ans.—1 and 2. Too much salt is not good for either; in fact, salt in too large quantities becomes poisonous to some animals. A little salt in the mash fed the hens, or in scraps from the table, does no harm. A little given to the pigs is all right, but do not overdo it.

Holidays for Hired Man.
1. How many hours per day is the hired man compelled to work?
2. What holidays is the hired man entitled to?
3. Would it be within the hired man's rights to refuse to work the extra hours and on holidays?
A. L.

Ans.—1. We cannot say how many he is "compelled" to work, but ten hours in the field is generally considered a day's work, the man to take care of his team besides, or do a few necessary chores.

2. Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Christmas Day, and any other day appointed by official proclamation as a public holiday.

3. Yes.

Condition of Aid to Western Farmers.
I am holding a mortgage against a farm in Alberta. As the last crop was a total failure, the Government let the farmers have seed grain. Will this be charged against the land, and will it hold priority over the mortgage?
F. D.

Ans.—The Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, answers this question as follows: "The distribution of seed grain was formerly limited to persons who had made entry for homestead, but had not received patent, and a patent for the land did not issue until the lien had been paid. This year, on account of the unusual shortage of crop, the advance of seed grain was made also to those who had received patent for the land. In these cases, a mortgage was taken on the land, which took priority over all other encumbrances."

Line Fencing.
A and B have fifty acres each, side by side, adjoining lots. A buys other fifty, which abuts his, through to other road alongside of C, who abuts B. The line fence between is not straight, and a new one will have to be built. C offers to take the end of present fence at each road, which is probably about on lines as surveyed for line between A and C. A and B have long built as they agreed upon some years ago. Can A compel C to take line from their corner? Or can the line be made as C offers? Or what can be done as the matter? C's land needs a new fence at road than next to B at back. There has been no place for many years.

Ans.—It is a matter to be dealt with and disposed of by the local surveyors at his parties had the survey quite unable to see a way in a suitable arrangement of it.

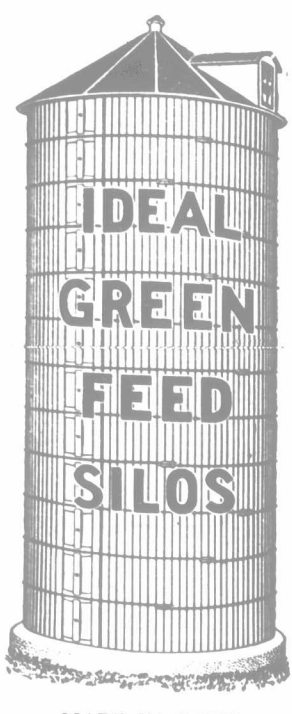
The line between A and B was laid out by a surveyor in 1880. B's survey was made in 1900. A's survey was made in 1910.

Your last chance to get this Silo Free

Competition Closes June 1st

Get your "reasons" in right away

Costs nothing to enter



MADE IN CANADA

THE competition is open to any Canadian farm owner or to any member of his family living on the farm with him.

It isn't necessary to spend a cent to enter this contest. There are no entrance fees. The prize will be awarded to the one who gives the most and best reasons why there should be a silo on every farm.

The "reasons" should be written plainly in pen and ink, or typewriter, on one side of the paper only, and sent to our Peterboro address, as given below.

The prize will be one of our 10x20 Ideal Green Feed Silos, complete, with roof, having a silage capacity sufficient for 7 or 8 cows.

If the winner of the prize prefers a silo of larger size he will be given credit for the list price of a 10x20 silo toward the payment of a larger size silo.

Should the winner of the prize purchase an Ideal Green Feed Silo before June 1st, 1915, the date this contest closes, credit will be given him for the list price of prize silo toward payment on whatever size silo he may have ordered.

The contest will close June 1st, 1915, and no entries will be considered after that date.

Our new silo book, containing a great deal of silo and silage information, will gladly be mailed upon request.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
Sole distributors in Canada of the Famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of creamery, dairy, cheese factory and milk dealer supplies. Catalogues mailed upon request.

115 Park Street, Peterboro, Ont.

50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

Nine young Bulls around a year old for sale. Sired by Archer's Hope, the winner of First Prize in Aged Bull Class at both Toronto and London, 1914. Archer's Hope is undoubtedly the best individual and the best breeding bull that ever stood at the head of this herd.

WILL. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont. Brooklin G.T.R. and C.N.R. Myrtle C.P.R.

Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight

And in addition he can furnish great, strong, thick fleshed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surprise you. Many of them bred to head good herds and improve them. Many of them of a kind to get good feeders and great milkers, and all of them low down, thick and smooth with good heads and horns, that will grow into big weights and bring more money in the market than you are asked for them now. Some high-class heifers for sale too. Write for what you want.

ROBERT MILLER, - - - - - Stouffville, Ontario

Escana Farm Shorthorns—100 head in the herd, which is headed by the noted herd at 1914 Toronto National Show, and Raphael, Imp., grand champion at London Western Fair, 1914. For sale: 29 bull calves, 9 to 14 months old, several in show form, also 20 cows and heifers.

Mitchell Bros., Props., Burlington P.O., Ont. Farm 1 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct.

"Thistle Ha" Herd of Scotch Shorthorns. The oldest established herd in Canada is now offering for sale 10 young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. Some good enough to head the best pure bred herds and some suitable to get choice steers. All at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, ONT. Pickering Stn., G.T.R., 7 miles. Claremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles. Greenburn Stn., C.N.R., 4 miles.

SHORTHORNS—War Tax Payers—SHORTHORNS
They are dirt cheap now. The war will more than double their value in a year, at rock bottom prices. I have choice young bulls from 10 to 18 mos. of age. Cows due to calve in the Spring. Heifers bred and of breeding age.

JOHN MILLER - Myrtle Sta., C.P.R. and G.T.R. - ASHBURN, ONT.

10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares
Our bulls are all good colors and well bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 foals and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require. Bell Telephone.

Burlington Station, G.T.R., 1/2 mile. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

H. SMITH, - HAY P.O., ONT.
12 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

Northlynd R.O.P. Shorthorns and Jerseys
For Sale: One of the best sire of big milkers, St. Clair=84578—a Clara-bred son of Waverley. Several of his sons are also O.P. dams; also Shorthorns and Jersey females. Official records is our specialty.

G. A. JACKSON, DOWNSVIEW, P. O., WESTON STATION.

Maple Grange Shorthorns
Pure Scotch and Scotch topped breeding unsuperseded. A new selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick mossy heifers.

R. J. DOYLE, - - - - - Owen Sound, Ontario

Plant Identification.

To aid farmers to know the weeds which infest their farms, the Agricultural Department at Ottawa is offering its help.

1. Plants which grow wild in Canada, or weeds, should be sent to the Dominion Botanist. Garden flowers should be sent to the Dominion Horticulturist.

2. Various parts of the whole plant should be sent, including the lower leaves, underground stems or roots, flowers, and, if possible, fruits. Several specimens of each plant should be sent. Common weeds can usually be identified without the flowers.

3. Specimens may be sent either fresh or dried. If fresh, they should be enclosed in a small tin or wooden box. Specimens may be dried by laying them between sheets of blotting paper and spreading them out flat, placing a weight on top and changing the paper several times until they are dry. They should be sent between two thin sheets of cardboard to keep them flat.

4. When there are two or more species, they should be numbered, and the sender should keep a similarly numbered set for himself. In naming them, it will be necessary to quote the numbers, as the specimens are not usually returned.

5. No postage need be paid on packages under 12 ounces if addressed "The Dominion Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa." Several packages may be sent free if each is under 12 ounces. Each package should bear the name and address of the sender on a slip placed inside or written on the wrapper.

Gossip.

THE HUME FARM AYRSHIRES.

One of those days oft recalled with pleasant memories was lately spent by the writer at the farm of Alex. Hume, of Campbellford, Ont. There are few men in Ontario whose sterling honesty is so thoroughly appreciated in the community in which they live as is that of Alex. Hume. Having occupied, by the grace of the people in the municipality in which he lives, all the offices within their gift, and also the warden's chair of the County Council, he last year stepped down and out with more honor and public confidence than when he entered public life. Would that there were more men like Alex. Hume in our municipal life. But to the people of this country as a whole he is probably better known as an importer and breeder of Ayrshire cattle. For very many years his large and well-selected herd of Ayrshires has held a foremost position among the leading herds of this country, both as a show herd and as a producing herd, and we are convinced of the truth of the assertion when we say that today the herd is much more uniform, with much more quality, and decidedly higher in R. O. P. average than ever before. Several of the older breeding cows are imported, and they and their daughters have all official records running along from 10,000 to 11,000 pounds, made with everyday care and twice-a-day milking, which puts them in a class of extras. Heifers at first calving now running in the test are going up to 1,100 pounds per month, and testing up to 5.02 per cent. Very many of them are first-, second- and third-prize winners at Toronto, and more than one of them have won championship honors. Several young bulls out of such cows as these, sired by the Toronto and London first-prize, richly bred, Hillside Peter Pan, are for sale.

During the flood of 1913, Lima received her share of the overflowing waters of the Ohio. The streets turned into rivers.

A dripping man, who apparently was suffering from an oversupply of wet goods inside as well as out, staggered into a blacksmith shop. With a thick voice he asked for a monkey-wrench, and getting one, waded back into the street.

As he did not return immediately, the blacksmith went to the door to look for him. He was standing in three feet of water, wading over a hydrant.

"Say, what are you doing there?" called the owner of the wrench.

The dripping man, braced himself against the street and called back with true civic pride: "Somebody's got to shut this water off. We can't waste it like this."

LIVINGSTON BRAND OIL CAKE MEAL

It will pay anyone to give our digestible Meal a trial.

The only men who worry about their live stock are those who don't feed our OIL CAKE

Made from Pure No. 1 North Western Canada Flax Seed A lower price per ton is no proof of cheapness

FATTER AND STURDIER SHEEP, HOGS AND CATTLE—BETTER MILK

You will receive higher prices for the higher quality.

Prices very moderate in comparison with other feeds.

ALSO LINSEED MEAL AND FLAX SEED

If you cannot buy from your dealer, write direct to us.

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

BADEN, ONTARIO

Manufacturers of Flax Seed Products

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

SIXTH ANNUAL SHOW

Of the Live Stock Breeders' Association of the district of Beauharnois Ltd.

Ormsdown, June 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 1915

\$6,000.00 In Prizes

Open to the Dominion of Canada, and Franklin County, N. Y.

Reduced rates on trains from Montreal, Hemmingford, Massena, Springe, Aultsville, Casselman, Upton, Swanton, Rouses Point and intermediate stations. Special train will leave Ormsdown for Montreal, Hemmingford and Fort Covington, Thursday and Friday nights after evening show.

W. G. McGenigle, Sec'y-Treas., Ormsdown, Que.

TOP dress all your crops with Nitrate of Soda alone, no matter what other fertilizers you may have used. 100 pounds to the acre for seeded, and 200 pounds to the acre for cultivated crops will do the work. The increase will yield large profit over the cost.

Our really attractive and interesting books sent free. Write on post card for these money makers

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director 25 Madison Avenue, New York

Shorthorns For Sale

The Brant County Shorthorn Club offers for sale bulls and heifers of all ages, of the best breeding either singly or in car lots. For information address the Secretary.

James Douglas, Pres. Geo. L. Telfer, Sec. Caledonia Paris, R.R. No. 2

SHORTHORNS

6 bulls from 9 to 16 months including a high-class herd header dam from an Imp. English Duchess cow; dams are good milkers, priced very low to clear them out before spring, also a few females.

Stewart M. Graham, R.R. No. 4, Lindsay, Ont. Lindsay C.P.R. and G.T.R. Stations.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpariel Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex. KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

6 SHORTHORN BULLS

25 females, reds and roans, serviceable, best type and quality, size: cows milking up to 50 lbs. Prices easy.

Thomas Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns, S. C. White Leg-

Reg. Banner Oats for sale. Three choice young roan bulls, high-class herd-headers and females of different ages. GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, R.R. No. 2, L.-D. Phone, Erin Sta., C.P.R.

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

For this season we have some extra nice thick fleshed bulls. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Also cows and heifers DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale, Ontario

Shorthorns and Swine—Have some

choice young bulls for sale, also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows. ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT

The Auld Herd

Our Herd consists of the following families: Orange Blossoms, Wimple, Jit, Roan Lady, Kiblean Beauty, Missie, Broadhooks, Rosebud, Secret, Victoria, Cecilia and is headed by:— Sylvian Power Burnbrae Sultan Bandsman Commander Broadhooks Ringleader Our address has been changed to:— A. F. & G. AULD, R.R. No. 2, GUELPH, ONT.



Belmont Farm Shorthorns Herd headed by Nero of Cluny (Imp.) and Sunnyside Marquis, with calves at foot. For sale: a number of young bulls and heifers, also young cows sired by Missie Marquis, with calves at foot. F. W. SMITH & SON, R. R. No. 2, SCOTLAND, ONTARIO Long-distance Telephone.

Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see. A. J. HOWDEN Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P. O., ONT.

SALEM STOCK FARM HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS

Many of our Shorthorn bulls are good enough to head the best herds. Others big and growthy that will sire the best kind of steers. Elora is only thirteen miles from Guelph. Three trains daily each way. J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Booth. Also five (5) young bulls from ten to twenty months old, of the low down, thick kind, good colors, reds and roans. Prices reasonable. OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

G. E. MORDEN & SON, OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well-bred lot. Heifers from calves up. W.M. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

We have three good bulls all of serviceable age and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman—87899; also four choice fillies, all from imported stock.

A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, L.-D. Phone STRATHROY, ONT.

Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep.

Herd established 1855; Bock 1848 The imported Crimkshank Butterfly Roan Chief = 60865 = heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns

Five Scotch bulls, 16 months old, from good milking dams. Low-set, thick, deep, well formed, growthy fellows, showing breeding, quality and size. You are invited to inspect this offering. F. W. EWING, ELORA, R. R. No. 1 G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Bell Telephone.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, partially cut off.

THE DICK

Lever Plow Wheel Attachment



will fit all makes of single walking plows. Any boy that can drive a team is capable with this Attachment of doing as good work as the best plowman. Write for full particulars and illustrated catalogue.

DICK AGRICULTURAL WORKS
Bolton, Ontario

MORE MILK

Of a better quality—in greater quantity—**"MAPLE LEAF" Oil Cake Meal**

Contains over 85% Prot-in
Contains over 35% Carbo Hydrates
Write for free sample and prices
The Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Ltd.
Toronto and Montreal



Good Jersey Bull 1 year old, sure and registered quick; dam Maid of Dentonia, No. 4016. Highest scoring Jersey cow at Guelph, 1913. Price low.

IRA NICHOLS, Box 988, Woodstock, Ontario

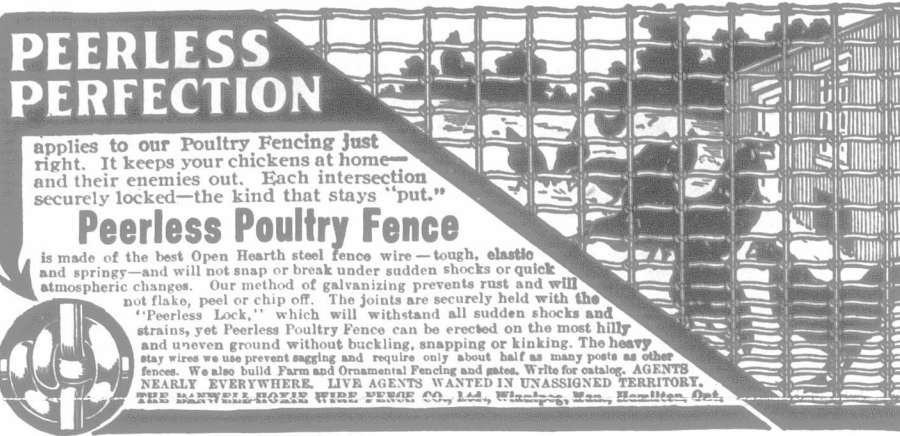
Prize-Winning Ayrshires For Sale
Bred on particularly good lines. Will sell females of all ages, also bulls from calves up, sired by Barcheskie Scotch Earl (Imp.). Prices reasonable.
W. G. Hensman, R.R. No. 4, Essex, Ontario

PEERLESS PERFECTION

applies to our Poultry Fencing just right. It keeps your chickens at home—and their enemies out. Each intersection securely locked—the kind that stays "put."

Peerless Poultry Fence

is made of the best Open Hearth steel fence wire—tough, elastic and springy—and will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Our method of galvanizing prevents rust and will not flake, peel or chip off. The joints are securely held with the "Peerless Lock," which will withstand all sudden shocks and strains, yet Peerless Poultry Fence can be erected on the most hilly and uneven ground without buckling, snapping or kinking. The heavy stay wires we use prevent sagging and require only about half as many posts as other fences. We also build Farm and Ornamental Fencing and gates. Write for catalog. **AGENTS NEARLY EVERYWHERE. LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN UNASSIGNED TERRITORY.**
THE MAXWELL-ROXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



Brampton Jerseys
We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

Stonehouse Ayrshires
Are a combination of show yard and utility type seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. Write or phone your wants to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere.
Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec

"AYRSHIRES" OLD HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
Waterloo, - - - Quebec
Bulls from a month to a year old, from dams producing milk of both quantity and quality.
Address:— **EDWARD GOODWILL, 119 St. Matthew Street, Montreal**

Hillhouse Ayrshires
Show-ring winners. Dairy test winners. 75 head to select from. Bull calves and females of all ages for sale. Special prices during May on heifers rising two years many of them granddaughters of ex-champion cow, "Prmrose of Tanglewyld." Before buying, come and inspect our herd and get prices.
F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Oxford Co., Ont.

Glenhurst Ayrshires
For 50 years I have been breeding the great Flos tribe of Ayrshires, dozens of them have been 60 lb. cows; I have lots of them get 60 lbs. a day on twice-a-day milking. Young bulls 1 to 10 months of age, females all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you write me.
James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires
Bulls of different ages; Females all ages. A fine bunch of heifers from 6 months to 2 years. Yorkshires from 3 to 8 months old. Quality good. Price moderate.
ALEX HUME & CO., Campbellford, R. No. 3



Note The Absence of Cross Beams



Note Truss of Heavy Angle Steel

It won't cost you a cent to get our help

Let us help you plan your barn. We'll show you how to save money and time by building the Steel Truss way.

We'll show you how to have one-third more storage space for your grains—more light for your work—better ventilation for the entire building.

You want to be protected from loss by Fire and Lightning—to know how to reduce your Insurance costs—we'll show you how.

You will want to know how to lay out your stables so that you will have the proper amount of space for each animal—the most sanitary conditions so that your stock will thrive and bring in good returns. We'll show you how.

We'll show you how to reduce your work at chore time—during harvest and during every day in the year.

We'll show you the hundreds of little money savers and labor savers which we have learned in the past twenty years of barn building.

STEEL TRUSS BARN

"YOUR BUILDING QUESTION ANSWERED"

We've just issued a new book, "Your Building Questions Answered", which you will find interesting reading. Your copy is here waiting to go out to you. You will find a lot of little suggestions in it which will help you with your plans.

There's another free book which you will want to read. We call it "The Steel Truss Barn", and it deals with the Model Barn Construction which has met with such favor all over Canada. Both of these books will be mailed to you FREE of all cost if you will just sign your name and address to the coupon below and mail it to us.

Mail it to-night, so that we can send your copy of the book early next week.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited
PRESTON, ONT.

Steel Truss Barn on Bow Park Farm
Bramford.

Note These Features

- Acorn Ventilators.
- Acorn Roof Lights.
- Lightning Proof Ridge.
- Acorn Corrugated Iron Roof and Siding.
- Metal Cornices.
- Metal Clad Doors on Bird-Proof Track.



The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited,
Preston, Ontario.

Please send barn books.

Fred Bramley was an artist of the impressionist school. He had just given the last touches to a purple and blue canvas when his young wife came into the studio.

"That is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for, dear," said he, standing aside and proudly surveying his work.

"Why not call it 'Home'?" said she, after a reflective look.

"'Home' Why?"

"Because there's no place like it," she replied meekly, as becomes a wife who is entirely without the finer feelings of imagination.

Gossip.

LLOYD-JONES' SALE OF SHEEP AND CATTLE.

J. Lloyd-Jones, of Burford, writes thus regarding his sale, which was held on April 6, 1915: "The sale was well attended by local buyers, but there were few from a distance, and none from the States. The total amount of the sale was \$2,100. The cows were a choice lot, and all young, only two were over seven years of age. The top price was \$85, for a young cow, half Jersey and half Holstein, giving 40 to 45 pounds of milk a day, and making two pounds of butter daily, without silage or clover hay. The average for the cows was \$65. Yearlings averaged \$29. One pure-bred Holstein bull sold for \$40, and two pure-bred bull calves \$29 each. It was buyers' day in sheep. I thought from the high prices reported in the papers for mutton and wool that I would have a good sheep sale, but the prices were the lowest I ever had at any of my sales for the last fifteen years, so it was buyers' day in sheep, and those who sent bids have written they were well pleased with the sheep they got. Shropshire rams averaged \$14 each. The top price was \$26 for a two-shear ram. Shropshire ewes, which were a good lot of three-year-olds, with lamb or lambs by side, averaged \$15 each, and ewe lambs only \$11 each. Southdown rams averaged \$8; Southdown ewes averaged \$14, and Southdown ewe lambs averaged \$13. Not much more than mutton prices were paid for these sheep. The Shropshires were all of choice breeding and good quality. I am still in business. It was our yearly sale, and all the stock advertised was sold."

OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

The Minister of Militia has assured the Directors of the Central Canada Exhibition Association that the soldiers now training and mobilizing on the Ottawa Fair Grounds will be away from there by July. The mobilization on these grounds last year caused some rumors that it would hinder the 1914 Exhibition being held. In order to prevent a recurrence of similar reports regarding the 1915 Exhibition, President Bate and Manager McMahon interviewed General Hughes. Besides assuring the Exhibition officers that the troops would be removed in midsummer, the Minister asserted that the militia authorities would place the buildings in the same condition as when they took possession of them. Several alterations had to be made for the accommodation of the troops.

The Ottawa Exhibition this year will have the benefit of a \$5,000 Dominion grant. This follows the action of the Department of Agriculture in substituting, for the former Dominion Exhibition grant, a much larger sum to be distributed among several fairs. The management of the Ottawa Fair is devoting all the new bonus to increasing the prizes in the utility classes of live stock, comprising horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry.

The first herald of the 1915 Ottawa Exhibition—a lithograph hanger—has gone forth. The figure of a khaki-clad soldier, waving the British flag, and partly hidden by a profusion of grain in sheaves, illustrates the motto of this year's Exhibition—Patriotism—Production. To promote enterprise in production, the Central Canada Exhibition Association is increasing prizes in farm products as well as adding the \$5,000 Dominion grant to live-stock premiums, also continuing the policy of paying freight on animal exhibits from two provinces.

Fred Bramley was an artist of the impressionist school. He had just given the last touches to a purple and blue canvas when his young wife came into the studio.

"That is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for, dear," said he, standing aside and proudly surveying his work.

"Why not call it 'Home'?" said she, after a reflective look.

"'Home' Why?"

"Because there's no place like it," she replied meekly, as becomes a wife who is entirely without the finer feelings of imagination.

MAY 13

Gasol
haule
engin
chang
tribut
ing.
The e
pert
s
shoul
TH
H

make
Mad
boar
spac
stud
pane
v
om

King
transmitt
the blood
bulls obt
complete

A. A. M

Hols
We offer
an

HAMILTON
LAK
E. F. OSL

A big bull
butter in

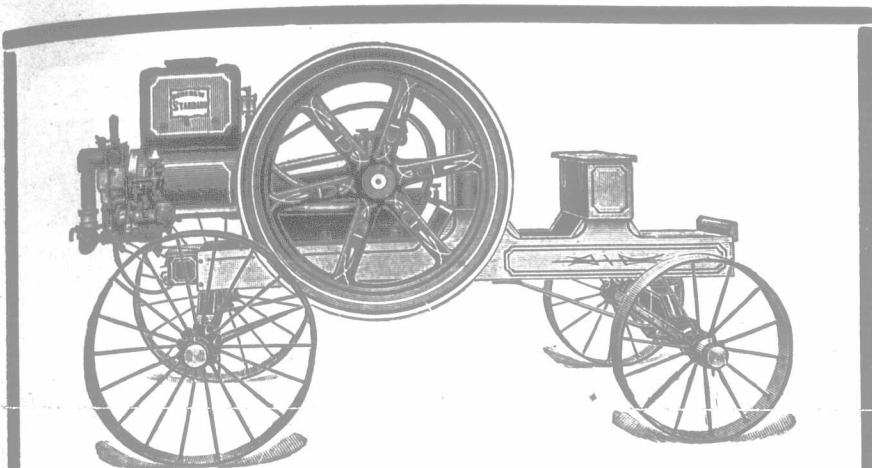
HOL
King Wall
bull calves

Ho
E. B. M

Sun

SHEEP AND

writes thus
as held on
was well at-
there were
one from the
of the sale
re a choice
ro were over
op price was
Jersey and
45 pounds of
ro pounds of
ge or clover
he cows was
\$29. One
for \$40, and
29 each. It
I thought
orted in the
that I would
at the prices
of any my
s, so it was
ose who gent
well pleased
Shropshire
The top price
am. Shrop-
good lot of
or lambs by
d ewe lambs
rams aver-
eraged \$14,
eraged \$13.
prices were
Shropshires
ng and good
ess. It was
stock adver-



Renfrew Standard
It starts without cranking

Above is shown one of the many styles of the Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine. It is a very popular style, because it can be easily hauled anywhere you please. It has a speed adjuster which allows the engine to run at high speed as a feed cutter and then to be immediately changed, without stopping the engine, to low speed to pump water.

The engine is correctly proportioned, the metal being so well distributed that no blocks are necessary under the wheels to prevent creeping. Large bearings are provided throughout, and the lubrication is ample. The engine runs with a smoothness and economy that only an engine expert can fully appreciate, but which means a lot to an owner, nevertheless.

Send for our engine booklet and get full particulars. No farmer should be without a gasoline engine these days.

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Ltd.
Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONTARIO
AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

The Power of the New Farmer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The farmer in the furrow can do as much for the Empire as the soldier on the firing line. Wheat and bullets are vitally related. Men are needed behind as well as in front. The call to the farm is as clear and ringing just now as the call to the trench.

An army is said to fight upon its belly. Canada must, to a very large extent, form the granary of the Allied armies. From her, at least, Britain must draw her food supplies. During the coming months there is not the least doubt that, more than ever, is Canada going to be called upon to export the products of her broad fields and her farm lands.

The farmer is beginning to realize his power. He has joined the forces with Nature in an alliance closer than ever existed in human activity. With the returning spring a new earth is rising out of the old. For five long, cold months, Nature seemed exhausted and asleep; waiting, but assuredly not asleep, for strange activities were being perfected in plant life. Wonderful energies were being stored up for future use. Myriad workmen and forces in the dark, silent factories of the ground, snow and frost no hindrance, were preparing food for the manifold seeds the farmer is now scattering over his broad and smiling acres.

The farmer is thinking differently to-day of his place and power. The "Reuben," the "hayseed," and the "jay," are fading from view, and in their place is coming to light the real creator of values. The pride of strong men and sensible women is this calling, as old as the human race, but only now coming to receive that intelligent and scientific recognition which it has always deserved. In a sense more vital to the race than he himself knows, the farmer has become the protector of the nation, providing in a very near and positive way those staple and substantial comforts which are so highly essential to the best thought and fibre of the people. No longer is the plowed field viewed as an accidental part of the landscape. To the eyes of the thoughtful observer it appears as the fulcrum which shall determine the lifting power of prosperity and the success or failure of British arms. A newly-awakened consciousness of this tremendous fact is changing the attitude of the town and city people toward the farmer.

All industry is dependent upon the success of the farmer's plans. Nothing is more certain than that a good harvest makes the world move in its grooves more smoothly. Let one year's wheat crop be a failure, and in every line of activity the effect is serious. The responsibility of caring for the nation, providing the bread of life, rests upon the broad shoulders of the farmer. His high calling and responsibility demand his noblest efforts. The race has to be fed, food must be sent to the men fighting the nation's battles, and if the farmer fails to do his duty, it will mean a serious handicap to his brothers at home and abroad.

It naturally follows, therefore, that so important a personage as the farmer should have the constant regard of the whole community. From a selfish point of view, to look no higher, this is undeniable. We are all dependent for very existence upon the produce of his labors, so that instead of putting on airs, and looking down on the hard-handed tiller of the ground, we should try and see things in their true perspective, and learn that his profession is outranked by no other under the sun, in power, scope, or service to mankind. The rest of us are but his poor relations.

W. McD. TAIT.

Alberta.

Trade Topic.

Individual silo-filling outfits are becoming more popular all the time. The farmer realizes the necessity of putting his corn into the silo at the right time, at the smallest expense, and one of these outfits for the farmer himself, or two or three clubbing together, is very profitable. A six-horse-power Gilson engine, as advertised in this paper, and a ten-inch Gilson ensilage cutter, has filled a silo 11 feet by 30 feet in seven hours. Enquire about this engine.

Cotton Seed Meal

LINSEED MEAL
CALF MEAL
POULTRY FOODS, etc.

Write for prices.

H. FRALEIGH, Box 2, Forest, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Twelve months and under from R.O.P. and R.O.M. cows and by such sires as "King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and "King Payne Segis Clothide." Settings of Indian Runner Ducks \$1.50 per setting.

R. M. HOLTRY

R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ontario

CLOVER BAR

Sires From R.O.P. and R.O.M. Dams
We have several choice ones, 2 to 10 months old, from the splendid sire Count Mercedes Ormsby (sired by Paladin Ormsby) all are out of R.O.M. and R.O.P. dams with records as 3-year-olds, 21.6 butter; 2-year-olds, 16.3 butter; mature cows 14,691 lbs. milk with 661 lbs. butter. A couple of these sires fit for service, they are nice fellows, priced reasonable. Write, or come and see them. P. Smith, R. R. No. 3, Stratford, Ontario

There is a Vast Difference Between Keeping HOLSTEINS

and just keeping cows. ONE GOOD HOLSTEIN COW WILL DO THE WORK OF TWO OR THREE ORDINARY COWS. You save in feed, housing, risk and labor. Holstein cows milk longer, more per year, and more per life than any other breed. There's money for you in Holsteins.

W. A. CLEMONS

Sec'y H.-F. Association, St. George, Ontario

Maple Grove Holsteins

If you are in need of a bull to improve your dairy herd, and want one that you can feel proud of, then get a son of the great King Lyons Hengerveld.—You can buy him right.

H. Bollert, R.R. No. 1, Tavistock

The Maples Holstein Herd

offers ready for service, sons of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde from R.O.P. and R.O.M. sisters and jam of Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, Canadian Champion two-year-old for butter in R.O.P. 16714 lbs. milk, 846 lbs. butter. Write: Walburn Rivers, R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

THE FAIRVIEW HOLSTEIN HERD offers ready-for-service sons of Homestead Colantha Prince—3 nearest dams average over twenty-nine pounds of butter a week; also daughters from one week to two years old. Priced right. FRED ABBOTT, MOSSLEY, ONT., R.R. No. 1

RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS For Sale.—One bull calf ready for service, and 3 young bulls, one of them sired by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate; also 2 young cows. Prices low for quick sale. R. W. Walker & Sons, R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont. Manchester, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Bell Phone

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES from high grade Holstein cows, heavy milkers and high testers. Our calves are all sired by the richly bred show bull Merceca De Kol. We ship at two weeks old. Price \$15 each. We guarantee safe delivery. Glenoro Stock Farm, Rodney, Ont.

COOPER DIP
ONE DIPPING
KILLS ALL TICKS
and keeps SHEEP free from fresh attacks. Used on 250 million sheep annually. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. Ask your druggist or write to us for nearest dealer's name. Specially illustrated booklet on "Ticks" sent free upon request.
WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS
139 Wellington St. Toronto, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep

"The Champion Oxford Flock of America" Winners at Chicago International Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge Fairs. Present offering:—75 ram and ewe lambs, 46 yearling ewes (some fitted for show), also 15 yearling rams which will make excellent flock-heads. Consult us before buying. PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater, Ontario

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Southdown Sheep, Collie Dogs

Some right good young Angus bulls and heifers for sale.

Robt. McEwen, - Byron, Ontario

Sheep, Swine and Seed Corn—Young stock of both sexes in Dorset Horn and Shropshire sheep and in Swine: Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires and Chester Whites. Also Seed Corn, all varieties. Consult me before buying. Cecil Stobbs, Leamington, Ont. Phone 284, M.C.R., P.M., & Electric Ry

BISHOPRIC LATH BOARD

makes houses warm in winter, cool in summer, dry and comfortable always. Made of heavy Asphalt-Mastic, surfaced on one side with tough sulphite fibre board, and reinforced on the other side with No. 1 kiln-dried lath uniformly spaced. Comes in sheets 4 feet square, ready to be applied direct to studding or ceiling joists by any carpenter or handy man. Gives handsome panelled effects.

Write for samples and Bishopric Products Booklets to

The Bishopric Wall Board Co., Limited
Office & Factory - 536 Bank Street - Ottawa, Canada

King Segis Walker whose dam granddam and great granddam have records over, 30 lbs., the greatest producing and transmitting family of the breed, I have for Sale some of his Sons combining the blood of Pont. Korndyke, King Segis and King Walker, the greatest trio of bulls obtainable. King Segis Walker's oldest daughter with her first calf has just completed a record of 24 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Send for Pedigree and Photo.

A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

SUMMER HILL FARM

Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire Hogs

We offer for sale, a dozen bulls, some ready for service, from high official record dams. If you are wanting a bull, better write us and let us tell you how good they are. Can also spare a few good heifers Yorkshire hogs all ages.

D. C. FLATT & SON, HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Phone 718 R. R. No. 2

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM, Bronte, Ont. Breeders of High-class Holsteins
E. F. OSLER, Prop. Offer for sale some choice young stock of both sexes. T.A. DAWSON, Mgr.

OURVILLA HOLSTEIN HERD

A big bull bargain.—One left ready for service. His dam and two grandams average 25.50 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sire is by Rag Apple Korndyke 5th, brother to a 37-lb. cow. Price \$125. Write quick to Laidlaw Bros., Aylmer, Ontario

HOLSTEINS At Hamilton Farms For Sale:—cows and heifers in calf to our great, herd sires Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, son of King of the Pontiacs and King Isabella Walker, son of the Pontiacs and King Isabella Walker. We have some splendid bull calves. If you want a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, write us. St. Catharines, Ont.
F. HAMILTON,

Holsteins—You are too late to secure a son of Pontiac Hermes old enough for service; but NOW is the time to secure a calf for next season's work. You can save money by buying NOW. Also one son of May Echo Lyons Segis out of a 15,000 lb. dam.
E. B. MALLORY, - BOX 66, R.F.D. - BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

Sunny Hill Holsteins Bargains in bull calves sired by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, world's greatest sire. King of the Pontiacs, world's greatest sire. Also one yearling, grandson of Pontiac Korndyke sired by a brother to the \$26,000 bull, dyke sired by a brother to the \$4,100, sire's dam 32.17 lbs., sold for \$4,100.
WM. A. RIFE - HESPELER, ONTARIO

**PLEASURE
CRUISES** BY
R.M.S.P.
— TO —
WEST INDIES
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
By Twin-Screw Mail Steamers
FROM
St. John (N.B.) & Halifax (N.S.)
Special Facilities for Tourists.
For Illustrated Folders, Rates, etc., apply
to The Royal Mail Steam
Packet Company; or in HALIFAX (N.S.) to
PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.

Rice's Pure Cheese Salt

is the best value you can obtain, because it is specially made for the even curing of your product.

Ask for

RICE'S !

North American Chemical
Co., Limited
CLINTON, ONTARIO

TAMWORTHS

Several very choice sows bred for early spring litters; also one boar ready for service.
HERBERT GERMAN, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

CLEARVIEW CHESTER WHITES

For many years my herd has won the highest honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Guelph. For sale are both sexes of any desired age, bred from winners and champions.
D. DeCoursey, R.R. No. 5, Mitchell, Ontario

Elmfield Yorkshires A few young sows bred, also young boars and sows 2 to 3½ months from choice breeding stock. Can supply pairs not akin. **G. B. Muma, R.R. No. 3, Ayr, Ont.** Phone Ayr R.R. 65 ring 2. G.T.R., Paris or Drumbo; C.P.R., Ayr.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM

Chester White Swine Champion herd at Toronto and London Fairs; also **Dorset Horn Sheep**, young stock of both sexes for sale. **W. E. WRIGHT & SON, Glanworth, Ontario**

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

We are offering a few extra choice Berk Sows in pig, due between May 1st and June 15th, these Sows are priced very reasonably, and will sell in short order. We have a few young Boars fit to head any herd. **Pomona Farm, Cobourg, Ont.**

BERKSHIRES AND JERSEYS

Berkshires from prizewinning dams, Guelph and Toronto. Herd headed by Mountain Pat, 1st aged class and champion at Toronto in Aug. and Nov. and at London 1913. Young stock for sale; prices low. **Ira Nichols, Box 988, Woodstock, Ont.**

TAMWORTHS

25 young sows, bred for spring farrow and a few choice young boars, registered. Write for prices before buying elsewhere.
John W. Todd, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns—Bred from the prizewinning herds of England. A choice lot of young sows to farrow in April, dandies and young boars, also choice young bulls and heifers in calf sired by Proud Royalist (Imp.) from extra choice milkers. **Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.**

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires

Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service. Choice stock, both sexes, pairs not akin. All bred from top Imp. or from Imp. stock. Prices reasonable. **C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R.R. 3**

Gavin Barbour & Sons, Crosshill, Ont.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

Bred from top Imp. sows bred, 4 boars 5 mos. old



"Worm Destruction"

How to destroy worms in Hogs, Sheep and Horses. See the full story on page 10. **W. COOPER & NEPHEWS, 102 W. Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.**

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Of Age.

Would you kindly answer, through the columns of your paper, the following questions: When is a girl of age, eighteen or twenty-one, and out of the home's care legally, and by law free entirely?

W. J. S.

Ans.—Twenty-one.

Deed.

Would you kindly tell me, through your Questions and Answers columns, how I can find out who holds the deed of a certain quarter-section in Saskatchewan Province?

W. H. P.

Ans.—Have your solicitor or other representative search the title of the property at the registry office of the municipality in which the property lies.

Stable Construction.

Would you please inform me, through your valuable paper, as to the right distance in cattle stable, as I am cementing it, from wall in front of cattle at passage to the drop for cows; also distance from feed passage to drop for cattle rising two years old; also distance posts for stalls should be from passage, as I am not using steel?

J. W. C.

Ans.—This question is thoroughly gone into in an article in our Stock Department, issue of May 6. Figures given are for steel work, but plank partitions would work very well with the same dimensions.

Line Fence.

A and B are putting up a new line fence. A lives on the south, B on the north. Fence runs east and west. On which side of the posts should A's wire be put, on his own side, or on B's?

A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—We cannot see that there is any difference. Some put it on one side, some on the other. For stapling and repairing, A's half of the fence would be better on A's side of the posts. If the center of the posts is exactly on the line, then A's fence should be on his side, and B's on his side, to be absolutely correct for both, but so long as the fence is on the line, we see no reason why a stick should be made over which side of the fence the wire is put.

Mare Halts.

I bought a driver in Toronto about a month ago. They said she was broken double, but had only been hitched once or twice single. Sometimes she goes beautifully, and a few times she refused to move, planting her feet and blinking her eyes, like a child pouting. The attack does not last long, and as it is her only fault, I will be very grateful if you can suggest some way of overcoming this. Her age is four years.

J. C. S.

Ans.—Kindness and patience are the best treatment. Be careful with the mare. Unless she shows viciousness do not whip. Talk to her. Rub her nose and show her that she will not be roughly handled. Always be firm with her, however, and gradually she will come all right. Drive her in an open bridle.

Breeding Old Mare.

1. Should an old mare be bred to a young horse? Mare is over 15, and in good condition.

2. If she has never raised a colt, is she likely to now? I have bred her a few times, but it was not successful.

3. Should I use the yeast treatment? Kindly advise me what is best to do.

4. Is a yearling colt too young to use in this case?

J. L.

Ans.—A mare which goes to this age without raising a foal may not get with foal no matter what horse she is bred to. We would advise breeding to a young, vigorous, sure horse but not to an immature colt, as a yearling. Try a four or five-year-old horse, or one even older than this, if a good one is available. If not, a two-year-old or three-year-old might be used. Do not use a yearling. You might try the yeast treatment. It would do no harm, and might do good. Breed the mare and return her regularly to the horse. She may conceive, but do not be surprised if she does not.

ANIMAL DIP AND INSECTICIDE FOR LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY

Make Live Stock Pay Better

Only healthy live stock pays. Beef, pork and mutton lose weight and quality and may even be a total loss if disease gets among them. Kill all disease germs by using Zenoleum as a disinfectant and germicide around the pens, stalls, barns and poultry houses. Write us for copies of letters from the greatest breeders and live stock authorities on this continent. Zenoleum kills lice, mites, maggots, sheep ticks; cures mange, scab, sores and removes stomach and intestinal worms and as a preventative is worth fifty times its price. Safe and sure; will not burn or poison. For live stock protection keep Zenoleum handy.

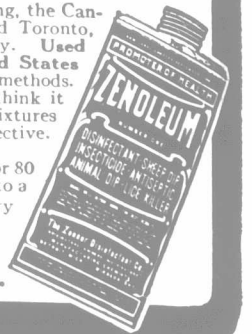
ZENOLEUM

MADE IN CANADA

There has been no trace of disease at, or following, the Canadian Live Stock Shows at Guelph, Ottawa and Toronto, where the management used Zenoleum exclusively. Used and recommended by Canadian and United States Agricultural Colleges. It is wise to their methods. Our GUARANTEE: If Zenoleum is not what you think it ought to be, your money back. Home-made mixtures are more expensive, dangerous and seldom really effective. Stick to the tested standard—Zenoleum.

Ask your dealer, or send us \$1.50 for enough for 80 gallons, carriage prepaid. We ship from a pint to a barrel. Write for 64-page book, "Veterinary Advertiser." Free if you mention this paper.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.
332 Sandwich St. E., Windsor, Ont.



CONVENIENT — Burns coal, coke, or wood. Large feed doors make firing easy.

McClary's

Sunshine

Furnace Water pan is filled without removing. See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

HOG PROFITS

The big men in the hog business make sure that their stock gets clean food. Sanitary Hog Troughs can be flushed out often; never get mouldy and unhealthy. Made in six sizes from best galvanized iron.

SANITARY HOG TROUGHS

Interesting prices and full information. Write to-day.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited, Preston

YORKSHIRES AND BARRED P. ROCKS

Bred and raised in CANADA at the Home of the Pure Bred, SUNNYBROOK STOCK FARM. Offering never so good, the Champion still at the head. Barred P. Rock eggs in season. Write us your wants.

WM. MANNING & SONS

WOODVILLE, ONTARIO



LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES Have a choice lot of sows service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call. **H. J. Davis, Long-Distance Phone, C.P.R., G.T.R. Woodstock, Ont.**

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE

In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generation back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.

MAG. CAMPBELL & SON

NORTHWOOD, ONTARIO

NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS

Boars and sows all ages, sows bred, others ready to breed, all descendants of Imp. and Champion sires. Several choice young bulls from 10 to 16 months old and a few calves recently dropped, all at reasonable prices.

A. A. COLWELL,

Long-Distance Telephone

NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO



ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar Suddon Torredor we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE P.O., ONTARIO** Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Rail.

FOR CULTRY
Rock
tter

Kill all disease
around the pens,
letters from the
ment. Zenoleum
ores and removes
with fifty times its
stock protection



coke, or
ing easy.

s
ne

is filled
removing.
booklet.

ure that their
oughs can be
and unhealthy.

GHs
Write to-day.

ed, Preston

CKS
OCK STOCK FARM
arred

OVILLE, ONTARIO
a choice lot of sows
g. Boars ready for
le prices. All breed-
erds. Write or call.
Woodstock, Ont.

CATTLE
and champions for
high in quality and

WOOD, ONTARIO

HORNS
p, and Championship
low calves

ASTLE, ONTARIO

SHIRES
ar Suddon Torredor
delivery guaranteed.
E. P.O., ONTARIO
dial.



BISSELL LAND ROLLERS

are all steel except the Pole. They are braced and stayed to stand all kinds of hard work and wear well. The entire frame, bottom and all, is built of steel. The (18) anti-friction Roller Bearings make light draught. The Draw Bracket and low hitch do away with neck weight. The Axle revolves with the drums and there is no squeaking or grinding. The Cages holding the anti-friction rollers are the best yet; they're MADE OF MALLEABLE ALL IN ONE PIECE—no twisting or binding of the bearings on the axle of the "Bissell" Roller. The Seat Spring is reinforced and is DOUBLED AT THE HEEL. These good features are not all of the advantages of the "Bissell" Roller. Many more good points are built into them, making a Land Roller that is "built for business," that stands up against lots of hard work. Ask Dept W for free catalogue. 75

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD.
ELORA, ONT.

JNO. DEERE PLOW COMPANY, LTD.,
77 Jarvis St., Toronto,
Selling Agents for Ontario and Quebec.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY
Toronto-Chicago
Toronto-Montreal

FOR CHICAGO
Leave Toronto 8.00 a.m., 4.40 p.m.
and 11.45 p.m. daily

FOR MONTREAL
Leave Toronto 9.00 a.m., 8.30 p.m.
and 11.00 p.m. daily

Smooth Roadbed.
Highest Class of Equipment.
Full particulars and berth reservations at Grand Trunk ticket offices.
C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent,
Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG
Our entire output of this Fertilizer for Spring, 1915, has now been sold and we cannot arrange further agencies unless for Fall delivery. Where we have no local agent we will supply farmers who wish to get an experience of Basic Slag this season with ton lots for \$20, delivered free at any Ontario Station, cash with order. Descriptive literature and all further particulars on application to:
The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
118 West 31st Street,
New York



FARMERS

Consider Purity in Paint
in Preference to Price.

You wouldn't pay the regular price for Sugar that analyzed 10% of sand. You wouldn't pay "all wool" prices for cotton-and-wool clothing. Why should you pay your good money for impure Paint, when you can get

MARTIN-SENOUR "100% PURE" PAINT

We guarantee Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint (except a few dark shades that cannot be prepared from pure Lead and Zinc alone) to be 100% pure White Lead, pure Oxide of Zinc, pure Linseed Oil, pure Colors and Turpentine Dryer; and to be entirely free from adulteration or substitution; and sold subject to chemical analysis.

Every experienced Painter knows that the above formula is right. It is the standard of the paint world.

You get absolute purity — extreme fineness — uniform quality—when you insist on "100% Pure" Paint.



SENOUR'S FLOOR PAINT **RED SCHOOL HOUSE PAINT**
The old reliable. for the barn and sheds

MARTIN-SENOUR WAGON and IMPLEMENT PAINT
for wagons, tools, etc.

We'll send you, free, "Farmer's Color Set" and our fine book, "Town and Country Homes", if you write for the name of our nearest dealer-agent.

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO
The MARTIN-SENOUR Co. LIMITED
655 DROLET STREET, MONTREAL. 75

Pure Copper Lightning Rod Company

HAMILTON, ONTARIO
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
**High-grade Pure Copper Strand Lightning Rod Cables,
Copper Tubes for Uprights, Galvanized Standards,
Copper Cone Points Nickelled, Ornamental Balls,
Copper Straps, Malleable Galvanized Dispersers, Ornamental Vanes.**

Our cable is a woven strand cable of 36 pure copper wires, 1,000 feet on a solid wooden spool, doing away with all waste ends and faulty connections. Government Bulletin 220 from the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., will give you full information on the heavy losses by lightning, and showing what the Government thinks of lightning rods as practically absolute protection. Our cable being pure copper and weighing over three oz. to the foot passes Government regulations. Our dealers and their erectors are experienced men on installing rods, and by specifying our Company's cable it insures absolute pure copper cable and the proper installation of the rods.

Pure Copper Lightning Rod Company
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

When Writing Please Mention Advocate

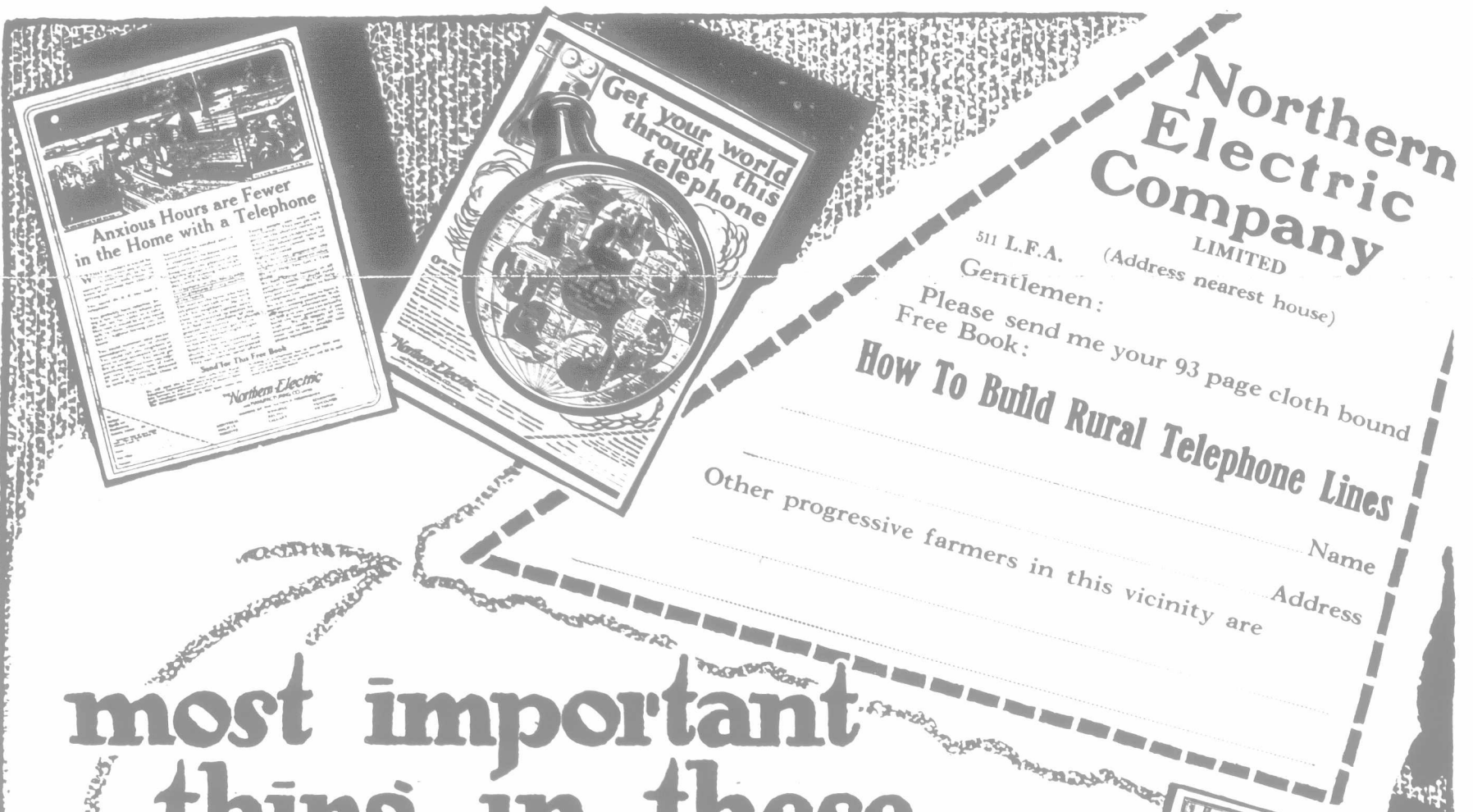
A FARMER'S GARDEN

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 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."

The Bateman-Wilkinson Co., Ltd.
412 Symington Avenue
Toronto, Can.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
For Winnipeg and Vancouver
Leave Toronto 10.20 p. m. Daily
Attractive Tours to
PACIFIC COAST POINTS
Particulars from Canadian Pacific ticket agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.



Northern Electric Company LIMITED
 511 L.F.A. (Address nearest house)
 Gentlemen:
 Please send me your 93 page cloth bound Free Book:
How To Build Rural Telephone Lines
 Name _____
 Address _____
 Other progressive farmers in this vicinity are _____

most important thing in these advertisements this little coupon

12 Good Reasons Why YOU Should Have a Telephone

1. The greatest single farm improvement known.
2. Increases profits—through daily touch with markets.
3. Saves loss—protects you against shrewd buyers, who take advantage of phoneless farmers.
4. Saves time—a dozen times a day.
5. Keeps the boys from getting "city-fever."
7. Protects family from tramps—a thug fears the phone worse than a gun.
8. Summons help in case of fire.
9. Relieves your wife's loneliness.
10. Puts you in direct touch with city.
11. Gives you the "why, how, and what" of the telephone.

Sign & mail the coupon today

MONTH after month, for years past, this Company has preached the gospel of the Telephone. We have told again and again of its place on Canadian farms—how it makes money in crop marketing—saves lives in emergencies—increases comfort and sociability ALL the time.

And, as a result, 125,000 of the most advanced and progressive agriculturists of the Dominion are to-day enjoying the profits and protection of the Telephone.

Ask anyone of these substantial farmers what led him first to instal the telephone, and, 99 times out of a hundred, he will answer that our Free Book "How To Build Rural Telephone Lines" was the thing that convinced him he could no longer afford to neglect this greatest of all farm improvements.

No one who has seen the development in business that follows the telephone—no one who has ever compared the isolation of the lonely farm to the sociability and security of one that has the telephone—can question for a moment the need and value of this "Shining little friend of humanity." But hundreds of farmers—you for instance—have neglected to sign the Northern Electric coupon and find out for themselves how little the Telephone costs, how easy it is to instal—how cheap it is to maintain.

Why put it off for another day? Why not clip this comfortable man-sized coupon right now, sign it and mail to us. It isn't as though you were obligating yourself to anything definite. For this coupon is just a sign that you are willing to hear what we have to tell you. That seems a mighty little thing to do. If we told you we had a reaper that would do twice the work of any other at half the cost—or a plow that would cut your work in two—you'd surely want to know ALL about it. Yet, here is the telephone—the most remarkable time and money saver a farmer can own—well, surely you want to know just what it can mean to YOU, PERSONALLY—don't you?

The coupon makes it easy and convenient to find out. Are you ready to see the movement in your township for bigger profits—safer homes—more comfort and modern, up-to-date telephone service?

Get on the Line. Get your neighbor on the Line. Get a special line installed on the Line. Do it Now.

Northern Electric Company LIMITED

Montreal Halifax Toronto Winnipeg Regina
 Calgary Edmonton Vancouver Victoria

Makers of the Nation's Telephones



The Emergencies of Farming Demand a Telephone
 "See my big driver is sick. Come quickly, will you?"
 Northern Electric Company



Telephone—and save yourself these useless drives
 City homes have telephones—why hasn't yours?
 Northern Electric Company



Every city boy has a telephone why hasn't yours?
 Northern Electric Company