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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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FOUNDED 1875

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

Director, Canada, Ltd. 25 St. James St. W. Toronto, Ont.

VOL. LI.

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1915.
LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 18, 1916.

No. 1234



You pay for service

and you get it when you buy Brantford Roofing. This is because we firmly believe **service** is greater than all else, save quality; and since service depends upon quality we put **quality** into Brantford Roofing and it gives everlasting service.

All Brantford Roofing is built on a foundation or base of long-fibred, pure wool felt. This is then saturated under great pressure with asphaltum. The surface coating is of crushed rock, silicate or mineral rubber, depending upon the roofing we are preparing. In any case nothing but reliable materials are used.

Brantford Roofing

is admirably adapted to all buildings having either steep or flat roofs. It may be laid from gable to gable or from ridge to eave; the former we consider the better. The ends of the roll are well protected, and in the core of each roll are placed sufficient nails and cement to lay it. Once on, Brantford Roofing requires no attention. It will not crack, it will not melt, it will not rust, it will not leak, and it will not blow off. It is the roof of **quality**, and the roof for **service**.

May we send you samples and a copy of our free roofing booklet?

Brantford Slates on the other hand are very suitable for roofing bungalows, garages, club houses, or public buildings. In fact it may be used on any building requiring an artistic and durable covering that will harmonize with its surroundings.

Brantford Slates are made from pure wool felt, asphaltum and crushed rock particles. They may be had in the natural rock colors of green, red, black, grey or slate. They are very pliable and therefore fit neatly around gables and into the angles over dormers, bay windows and porches.

Brantford Slates

are easily and quickly laid and form a continuous roof without seams, joints or gaps. They add much to the value of any building by giving it a well built, solid appearance. They are fire-resisting, fadeless, attractive and do not require painting. They will not warp, curl nor split. Once you have Brantford Slates laid, they are permanently "on the job".

Send us the dimensions of your buildings and we will gladly submit estimates without charge or obligation.

The Brantford Roofing Company, Limited, Brantford, Canada

Branch Warehouses: Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Canada

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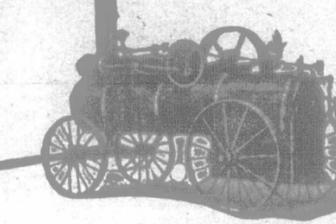


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Produces heavy yields and clean crops

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Timothy - Clover - Alfalfa

The valuable Inoculating Material
NOD-O-GEN is FREE
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PINE TREE BRAND ALFALFA
If your dealer cannot supply you
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THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.
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All sizes for sale cheap. Complete threshing outfit, traction engine with cab, separator, wind stacker, in good operative condition..... **\$875**

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Sweet Fresh Ensilage down to the last forkful

THE HYLO SILO is perfectly air-tight. No frozen or spoiled ensilage around the walls. Convenient and perfect fitting doors, adjustable without hammer or wrench. Made of Guaranteed Long Leaf Yellow Pine. Built to last a life-time. Stands rigid when empty.

Write for prices and catalogue. AGENTS WANTED.

Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd. 49 York St. Guelph (4)



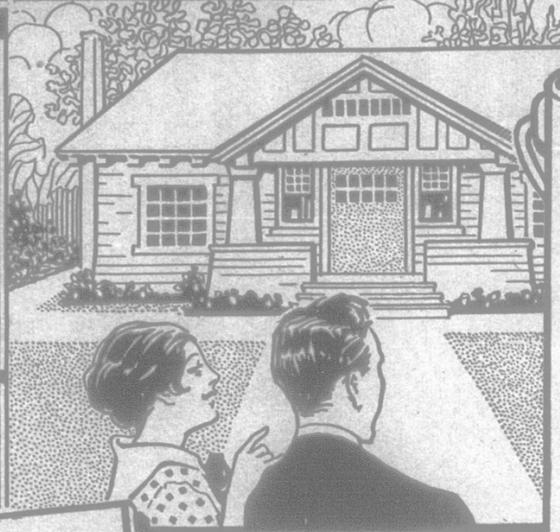
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How much better a freshly painted house appears beside a shabby one next to it. And a year later how much better appears the house on which Canada Paint is used when compared with those coated with cheap paints. It's the high quality of the material used in

Canada Paint
that makes this difference—It's the best paint that you can buy at any price. The "C. P." on every can is your assurance of full value.

Use Canada Paint this spring and you will see "what a difference C. P. makes" in the appearance of your house and your pocketbook next spring—as well as seeing the economy of using only the best paint regardless of first cost.

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"Sun Varnish Stain" makes old woodwork like new.



What-When and How to Paint
Canada Paint Co. Limited

We have a valuable booklet "What, when and How to Paint" that tells the complete C. P. story. Send for your free copy today. 4

Sydney Basic Slag

The Best Value in Fertilizer on the Market

Sales in Ontario in 1913 - 230 tons
" " " " 1916 - 3,108 "

WE suppose you have missed our advertisement recently. Well, we have not retired from business, but the fact is, we have had more orders than we could execute, and we had to lie low for a bit. We are now, however, booking orders for the fall wheat trade, and we want you to make a start in using SYDNEY BASIC SLAG this season. We know you have been thinking of doing so, but now is the time to place your orders. Write us, and we will give you the name of our agent in your district, or if we do not happen to have a man representing us, perhaps you could take a carload of 20 tons and distribute same among your neighbors. You will be reasonably remunerated for your trouble, but above all, you will earn their gratitude for introducing SYDNEY BASIC SLAG into your district. Drop us a line, and our general salesman will give you a call and discuss the matter. If necessary, also, he will help you to canvass your territory. SYDNEY BASIC SLAG was first sold in Ontario in 1913. That year we placed 230 tons. This season we have sold 3,108 tons. Think that over for yourself.

Interesting descriptive literature will be sent on application.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

The Light Running GILSON Silo Filler
SIMPLY CAN'T BE CLOGGED

The simple scientific, carefully worked out design of the Light Running "Gilson Silo Filler" makes it absolutely impossible to clog at the inlet or blower, no matter how fast the corn is thrown in. The Gilson Silo Filler is the only one of its kind.

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It is remarkable, devoting power, efficiency, strength and simplicity to the simple, convenient and quick method of silage making. The Gilson Silo Filler is a simple, reliable, and efficient machine which is a real labor saver. It is guaranteed to cut and chop any crop with the SAME power than AN ordinary cutter. Write for catalogue and proof. Manufactured by

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I thrive on hard work—just "eat it up" and it costs but a trifle to keep me hustling at the hardest work. I will give you perfect service because I am one of the famous

GILSON "Goes Like Sixty"

Engines—the line that exactly meets every farm need with a high quality engine at a low price. It will give you to write for full particulars of Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Engines.

Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd. 149 York St. Guelph, 14 Canada.

\$47.50



A Gold Mine On Your Farm

You can double your profits by storing up good green feed in a

BISSELL SILO

"Summer Feed all Winter Long"

Scientifically built to keep silage fresh, sweet and good to the last. Built of selected timber treated with wood preservatives that prevent decay.

The BISSSELL SILO has strong, rigid walls, air-tight doors, hoops of heavy steel. Sold by dealers or address us direct. Get free folder. Write Dept. W.

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



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THE P. MON. THE C. ST. J.

Amatite feet with

The best. Yo Barrett's market. accomplish of timber to moisture

Many a fa This toug are daily a leak to lining gu gum is a hundred

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Insurance laying I "Rubber little an building roll 36 i

We have dollar ev ings, it a appeara from rus carbon p

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you'll quite r you do had pa spendt

INSURANCE

Barrett
Made in
Canada

Money Savers for Farmers

DON'T eat more dinner than you can hold simply because the cook has prepared more than you can eat. If you do, you'll probably have "inside information" that things are not quite right. By the same token, don't buy something that you don't need merely because it's cheap. If Robinson Crusoe had paid one cent for a postage stamp he would have been a spendthrift.

But, when you find things that have an every-day need, selling at moderate prices, then is your time to *economize by buying*. Such products will save you money. We make such commodities. This page describes seven of them. Sold by good dealers everywhere.

Everjet Elastic Paint

We have a product called Everjet Elastic Paint that will save you many a dollar every year. It is a wonderful roof paint. Applied to ready roofings, it adds years to their life, makes them leak-proof and improves their appearance. Everjet is invaluable for farm implements. Protects them from rust and keeps them new. It never peels, scales or cracks. The best carbon paint made. Good wherever you have exposed surfaces. Try a can.

Everlastic Roofing

Insurance against wind, weather and water can be had very cheaply by laying Everlastic Roofing wherever you have a slanting roof. The best "Rubber Roofing" on the market at the price. It is easy to lay, costs little and gives satisfaction for years. Just the thing for barns, out-buildings and poultry houses. Comes in rolls of 1, 2 or 3 ply weight, each roll 36 inches wide. You could pay twice as much and not get as good.

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One of the little things so often overlooked is the relation between contented live stock and profits. Best results cannot be secured if your live stock is infested or worried by flies. Spray your horses, cows, pig-pens and hen houses lightly with Creonoid. It positively and permanently destroys vermin and lice. Keeps flies away. Makes healthy porkers, happy cows, good tempered horses. More flesh from your live stock. More eggs from your hens. More milk from your cows. Follow directions carefully.

Amatite Roofing.

Amatite Roofing is distinctive for two reasons—its bright attractive, sparkling appearance and its great durability. It has wide fame, too, as the roofing that needs no paint. Its mineral surface is waterproof and fire resisting. Amatite is made in rolls, each roll containing enough to cover 100 square feet with a 3 inch lap.

Barrett's Grade One Liquid Creosote Oil

The best fence post made will rot if not protected with a good preservative. You can make an ordinarily good fence post last 20 years by using Barrett's Grade One Creosote Oil. It is the best wood preservative on the market. Penetrates deeper than any other Creosote product. Hence it accomplishes more. We can show you tests to prove this. Save the expense of timber renewals. It's a big item. Wherever you have wood exposed to moisture or earth, preserve it with Barrett's Grade One Creosote Oil.

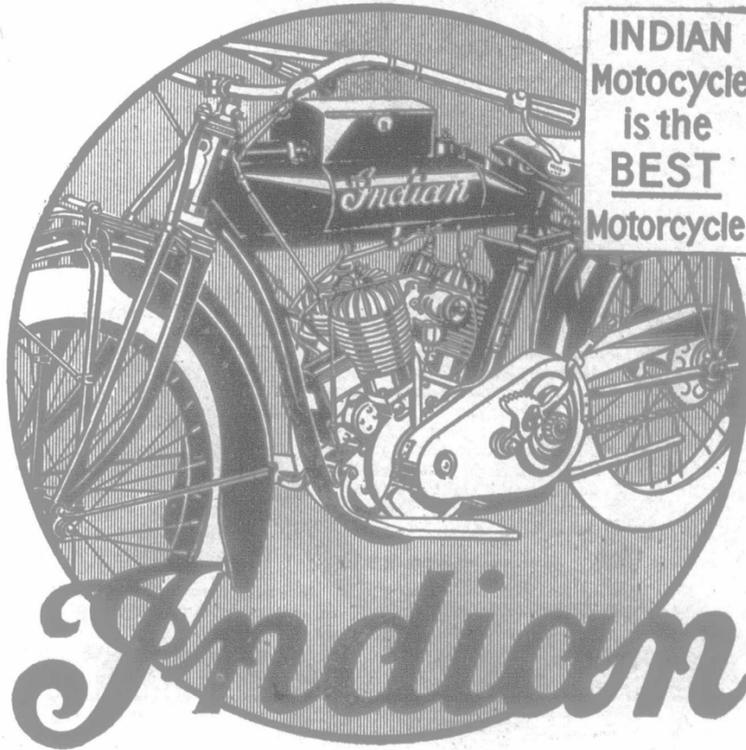
Elastigum Waterproof Cement

Many a farmer or house owner has saved the day, by having Elastigum handy. This tough, elastic, adhesive cement is a wonder for those quick repairs that are daily coming up. And it makes those repairs permanent. If you have a leak to fix, a joint to seal, use Elastigum. Unexcelled for joining or re-lining gutters of wood or metal, and for flashings around chimneys. Elastigum is a real "handy man" and you ought to have it on hand. Good for a hundred uses.

Send for illustrated booklet describing Barrett Money Savers in detail. Address nearest office.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

THE CARRITTE-PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED
ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S. SYDNEY, N. S.



INDIAN
Motorcycle
is the
BEST
Motorcycle

81 Drop Forgings in the 1916 Indian

DROP forgings alone—costly to make as they are—meet Indian ideals of strength and stamina where durability and strength are most needed.

They are used because they are tougher than castings and more dependable than stampings.

Indian is called the all-drop-forge machine because it has more drop forgings than any other motorcycle made.

81 of these Samson pieces in the Indian make a machine which withstands, with smallest wear and operating cost, the hardest tests to which a motorcycle can be subjected.

Automobile engineers, who have studied the Indian and Indian manufacturing methods, marvel at the expensiveness and fineness of Indian construction, for it is built like a high grade motor car.

Indian is the *only* Motorcycle
MADE IN CANADA
thus giving the rider the *best*,
quickest, and *most complete Service*

Beautiful 1916 Indian Catalog now ready. Send for your copy.
HENDEE MANUFACTURING CO.

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(Largest Motorcycle Manufacturers in the World)

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We gladly quote prices on any water system or pumping system required.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE
AND PUMP CO., Limited
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SLIP it under the bed when you're through with your sewing. Carry it up and down stairs under your arm. The

ELITE
FOLDING TABLE

is useful all over the house. Only weighs 11 lbs. yet steady and strong—never a wobble! Every housewife can see a hundred different uses for such a table in her home. Your Furniture Dealer has it, or will get it for you. Ask him.

HOURD & CO., LIMITED.
Sole Licensees and Manufacturers
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MADE IN CANADA.
Write TO-DAY for Illustrated Booklet "G" describing the various styles and sizes of "Elite" and "Peerless" Folding Tables. It's FREE.

The Right Way to Heat a House

The Right Way to Heat a House is by HOT WATER. This is PROVED by years of EXPERIENCE, and except for steam in large buildings, hot water is cheapest, best, and practically the ONLY ABSOLUTELY SATISFACTORY method of house heating. Why? Because, water can be regulated to any temperature to suit any kind of weather, and water holds heat longest. The constant, unfluctuating radiation of heat from a King Hot Water Radiator prevents drafts and "cold zones." Blizzards don't affect Hot Water Heating. There is no cold, drafty, "North East" room in a house heated by a KING HOT WATER BOILER. Hot water reaches every room, and every room is heated alike. This is very important for sanitary reasons and assures freedom from colds and from most sicknesses that colds prepare the way for. A Hot Water System is certainly the Right Way to Heat a House, and the "right system" means the King Boiler and King Radiators.

The Greatest Known Heat Maker & Coal Saver

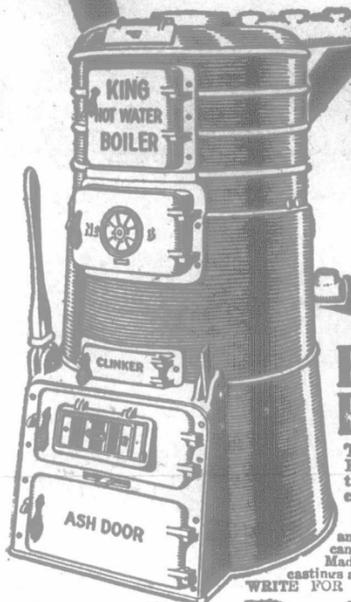


You Can Try This Experiment

If one Heating System Can Save Fuel, compared with all others, it is the cheapest system. If, as is the case with the King Hot Water Boilers and Radiators, the system also gives the most and the steadiest heat, it is not only the cheapest, but the best. King Boilers and Radiators are both economical and efficient. One of the principles that makes for efficiency is illustrated this way: Take two vessels—one holding an inch of water, the other two inches of water, and set them over a fire. It is quite plain that the less quantity will heat faster. That principle is followed in the King Boiler. The wall of water surrounding the fire pot and continuing all through the water sections is only about half the quantity that the waterways of other makes require, and, therefore, water in the King Boiler is twice as quick to heat and twice as quick to circulate. The quicker the house is heated, the sooner the Boiler draft may be turned off and fuel saved. These very important advantages are special features of the King Boiler and Radiators, and make the King Hot Water Boiler pay for itself in a short time by the money it saves in reducing coal bills.

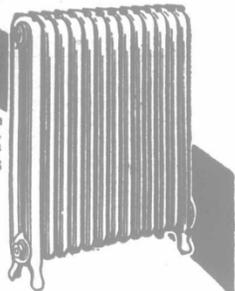
King Hot Water Boiler

Insist upon your local dealer giving you prices



King Radiators

The moulding methods employed in making King Radiators make an imperfect section practically impossible. Instead of wooden patterns which expand and contract under variations of humidity and temperature, we use IRON PATTERNS. We submit every section and radiator to a water pressure of 100 lbs., and as the usual water pressure is only 10 lbs., you can readily see how we can back every King Radiator with our UNQUALIFIED GUARANTEE. Made in every conceivable size and shape for any position. Clean, smooth castings and pleasing design. Architects and builders are familiar with our styles. WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG AND BOOKLET, "COMFORTABLE HOMES."



Steel and Radiation Limited

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Off for an Afternoon's Sport

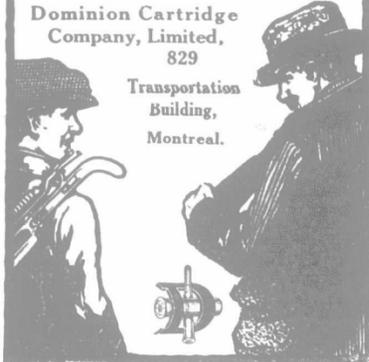
Real sport too—the kind that makes the blood tingle with excitement. Don't envy the man who belongs to a gun club. Have a club of your own. Wherever you go take a

Dominion Hand Trap

It provides the cleanest and least expensive of all shooting sports. Pack one in your suit case on week-end trips. A boy can operate it. Costs only \$4.85. Send for illustrated booklet.

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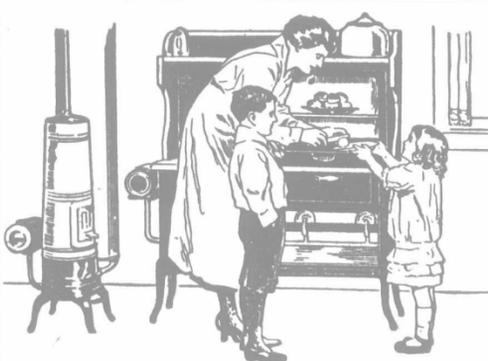
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WIPE THEM OFF WITH SOAP & WATER. — PRESTO! JUST LIKE NEW

BEST QUALITY DULI FINISH SMART AND DRESSY

AT YOUR DEALER'S OR DIRECT, FOR 25c

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As soon as YOU have a "Florence Kitchen", cooking will be a real pleasure. McClary's Florence Blue Flame Oil Stove is always instantly ready when

you want to cook. The heat is all used for cooking and cannot make a hot kitchen in summer.

You can keep one—or four—burners at an intensely hot flame, or at a mere simmer. To regulate the heat you turn a lever according to a dial.

McClary's Florence oil stoves are clean, safe, economical, reli-

able. No wicks to trim nor valves to leak. The oil supply is automatically constant.

McClary's ovens are perfect bakers.

Ask your dealer to show you the Florence. If he cannot, write to our nearest branch.

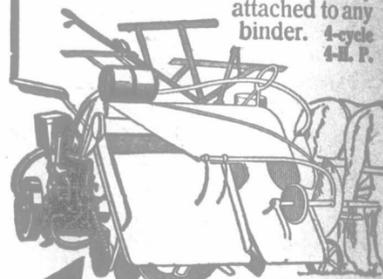
McClary's FLORENCE OIL COOK STOVES

Wickless, Valveless, Blue Flame, Automatic

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER CALGARY ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON EDMONTON SASKATOON 827

Save a Team During Harvest — Run Your Binder with 2 horses and a Cushman Engine

Better than 4 horses without the engine. Team simply draws machine. Engine does all operating. Sickle never stops when bull wheel skids. Easily attached to any binder. 4-cycle 4-H.P.



Weights Only 167 pounds

Quickly detached for any other farm power work. Delivers full 4 H.P. Speed changed while running. Has patented clutch pulley with sprocket for chain drive to double sprocket on binder. Schebler Carburetor. Also 2-cylinder 6-H.P. up to 20-H.P. heavy duty, light weight specialty farm engines. State size wanted.

OVERMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA, LTD. 283 Princess St., Winnipeg, Canada

Farm Cushman The Original Binder Engine

R.M.S.P.
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
BY TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS FROM St. John (N.S.) AND Halifax (N.S.)
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS.
Next Sailing from HALIFAX: R.M.S.P. "Chaudiere" May 19, 1916
APPLY TO THE Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., 57-59, Granville St., HALIFAX (N.S.) or to the Local TICKET AGENCIES.

The Deacon SHIRT
made of carefully selected fabrics—woven to order and chosen for their wear-resisting qualities. They are perfect fitting—made in all sizes—being made for the oversize man as well as the average man.
They are made to fit men and boys of all sizes, and to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. If you are over weight or size ask your Dealer for the "Big Deacon" shirt.
DEACON SHIRT COMPANY BELLEVILLE - CANADA

Louden Barn Equipments
SAVE Time—Save Labor—Save Expense
Our new catalogue describes every kind of device for money-making and labor-saving on farms. Write to:
Louden Machinery Company Dept. 1 Guelph, Ont.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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AND
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LI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 18, 1916.

1234

EDITORIAL.

A poor fence is worse than none at all.

We hope a late seeding does not mean a light harvest.

May 18! Time to plant corn, and cereal seeding not finished yet!

Take "a day off" now and then. It will pay in the long run.

Prime yearlings are always in demand, but they must be prime.

The road gate off its hinges is generally an indication of the farm business.

If you produce more, feed more of what you produce on your own place.

It looks as if there might be more "notes" from the United States to Germany, and so on.

Better put forth a Herculean effort to catch up the work than to lag behind all summer.

Everything has "gone up" because of the war, with the exception of the value placed on human life.

If rain in April and May has anything to do with it, Ontario should have a good crop of wheat and hay in 1916.

It will soon be time to do roadwork. Some helpful suggestions are included in an article on road-making and road maintenance in this issue.

When Johnny wants to go fishing buy him a good pole, line and some hooks, and help him dig the worms. He will be a better boy when he is working.

Horsemen are beginning to take heart. Buyers are reported more numerous, and, although they do not offer big prices, they are buying, and the trend of prices is upward.

Plant a few flowers in the garden and around the house. God made flowers to be enjoyed by farmers and farmers' wives, as well as by city folks. They will brighten up the house inside and out.

Stick to the bacon hog. It will not pay to listen to any fantastic stories about the lard hog. His place is in the United States' corn belt, but the place for the bacon hog to be produced is in Canada, and the place to sell it is in Britain.

Fifty years of military education has made Germany what she is. Clothing the mind of a nation in uniform and teaching its people that they are the only great people promotes Kultur. Oh, Germany, what a greater world force would have been thy lot if all thy efforts had been toward education for peace!

Every farmer should this year put forth his best effort to produce more than enough sound potatoes for his own use. Potato growers will do more, but on your own ten or twelve rows, or whatever it may be, plant good, sound seed, treated for scab, and keep the potatoes sprayed during their early growing season for bugs and blight. Give them a chance. Potatoes are one of our essential crops, and yet they are most neglected on the average general farm.

The Outcome of Bad Teaching.

Students of the political history of the nations tell us that the causes leading up to the present world war, and with it world crisis, had their inception at the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. From that time onward Prussianism gradually gained sway in Germany. Previous to that time Germany produced many great men in the arts of peace. Since then all her so-called great men have been great only in so far as they manifested military genius of the iron brand. We are told that the change has all been wrought by teaching. The German child is taught from his earliest recollections that Germany is the one chosen nation, and that all others must fall before her. So has the child been taught since the Prussian element with the House of Hohenzollern gained sway. The German boy and girl have instilled in their minds from the very beginning that all the world is gradually coming under German rule, and that which does not submit gracefully must be crushed by the cruelest Bismarckian methods. Nothing is too bad for any nation or people who would stand in the way of German or rather Prussian progress. The end justifies the means. People who cannot see eye to eye with Prussianism must be taught a lesson or wiped out entirely. To accomplish this Germany has for over 40 years dreamed, taught and worked militarism. The strong arm of Germany had to be made stronger in order to insure power to crush. As Owen Wister puts it, Germany put the uniform on her mind. So have her children been reared and educated in an atmosphere of the chronic nightmare of militarism and rule by the iron hand. According to Prussianism it is good for other people to suffer. Is there any wonder the German people of to-day, after nearly half a century of rule and teaching by Prussian war lords, believe they are right, and the thing of conquering the world must be done? But suppose Germany had, during the past 40 years, prepared for peace. Suppose the teaching had been different and the boys and girls had been taught that only by the untiring pursuit of peaceful occupations, the advancement of agriculture, industry, science, art, music, etc., could Germany become permanently great, what a difference there would have been—a great Germany in place of the present home of Prussianized barbarism which is nearing its end through a sea of the blood of the innocent as well as of the combatant. The lesson for nations, peoples and individuals is to be careful of the teaching the young minds are developed by. As the child is taught so he grows up. Teach war and you will have war; teach peace and war will be no more.

Let Us Keep Our Pork Market.

We have heard that a movement is on foot in Canada to encourage the production of the thick-fat type of hogs. It has been hinted that it started with some of the big packers. Of this we do not know, but Canadian farmers would be well advised to stick close to the bacon hog and to further improve Canada's output of this type of pork in uniformity and type. Time and again it has been shown through these columns that Canada cannot compete with the United States in the production of the lard hog. They have the advantage of cheap, fat-producing feed in their immense annual crop of corn. Moreover, the American market does not pay the price for the lard hog that our own market and the British market pay for the bacon hog. If Canada were to discard the bacon hog and produce nothing but the lard hog, our hogs would go into direct competition with the United States hogs at a great disadvantage.

The British market does not want the lard hog. Our own market does not want fat pork. What would be the result? The Canadian pork producer would be at the mercy of the United States packer. As has been pointed out through these columns several times recently, the supply of bacon from Denmark to Britain has been greatly curtailed and Denmark was Canada's big competitor in that market. Now is Canada's chance. Breeders should pin their faith to the long, smooth sows, trim of jowl, well-laid-in of shoulder, with great length of side and neat hams—sows which throw large litters of uniform pigs when bred to the same type of sire. True, the pigs may not feed quite so easily as some a little thicker, but there will be more of them and they will bring a premium on the market. Choose sows for type, prolificacy, and good feeding qualities of offspring, but be careful first of the type.

Figured Farming.

It is rather amusing at times to read figured-farming accounts in which writers endeavor to show that there is no money in feeding pigs at a certain price per cwt. for pork with feed at average prices, that there is a loss in producing milk at the average price it brings per cwt., that beef cattle cannot be fattened at a profit when beef sells on foot at 8 cents per pound, and so on ad infinitum. It is amusing, and yet it is serious, especially in so far as it is often true and also because it is necessary to put out figures to show some that it is essential for them to do some figuring on their own account if they would know what pays and what does not pay in their yearly operations. But in too many of the accounts which go to prove there is no money in feeding the different kinds of live stock at good, average prices for these times, something is generally left out, for, at the very time they are written, successful farmers are making money out of these very lines while less thrifty men go behind. There is little use of using several sets of figures in the abstract to show a man there is no money in beef cattle or hogs when he is paying for his farm year after year from these two branches of the farming business, and knows from a concrete instance that the money comes from them. The same is true of the successful dairyman who builds up his farm, pays for it, and saves a little money besides from his dairy cows with milk, cream, butter or cheese at regular rates. There is a little money in live-stock farming properly carried on, and it does pay to keep live stock and turn off the finished product.

There is the other extreme in figured farming where some one, generally better at figures than at farming, writes articles mostly to be read in towns or cities by men who think they would like to farm, showing how easy it is to make anywhere from \$100 to \$1,000 per acre from farm land. The man who reads and knows nothing of farming jumps to the conclusion that farming is an occupation which would soon put him in the millionaire class. If he does buy a farm he finds out differently.

And so we have the two classes of articles written to show that there is little or nothing in farming, and that there is a fortune in it. Articles showing how difficult it is to make profits have appeared in this paper. Figures are used to get people to study their own production and see wherein it might be economically improved. Figures stimulate the desire to keep "tab" on one's own operations. They are valuable in articles, but those from concrete cases are much more so than are abstract instances. If you have had success give us your methods and statement of profits.

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.

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Why Government by Commission?

The people of Canada have with an almost unlimited stock of complaisant confidence supplied millions upon millions of dollars and given away enough fertile land to build several empires for the construction of transcontinental railways, for the use of which they pay about all the traffic will stand. At the present session of Parliament further financial obligations for the aid of two of the lines are levied, and with the appropriation is linked a unique provision to the extent of \$150,000 for another commission to tell the Government and Parliament what to do with the tangle in which they have become involved. Innocently enough the people have been supposing that was exactly the business of successive governments, the size and cost of which have for years been steadily increasing, and yet they are apparently either unable or incapable of performing the duties for which they are paid. When anything in the nature of unusual administrative work crops up the job is turned over to a Royal Commission, the cost of which is saddled on the country. The really serious business that occupies the time and energies of a large proportion of our rulers is the distribution of patronage in the form of offices and contracts, and then partizan quarrelling over the way in which it is done. How long are the people going to submit to this sort of thing?

The Pit.

Charles Montesquieu, an eminent French historian, long ago pointed out that the corruption of each form of government commences with the decay of its principles. With the nations of the world in a state of turmoil and upheaval, such as history has never before recorded, men are compelled to consider, while the issues at stake are being fought out, whence the authority of rulers and governments who hold as mere pawns in their hands the destinies of millions of their fellow beings and who have drenched land and sea with blood? Thoughtful men are asking as never before what states exist for, if not to secure the lives, liberties and property of their citizens? Instead of this we see the whole cause of civilization disrupted, international pledges violated, every moral

and human standard and consideration ruthlessly and treacherously trampled under foot, and methods of warfare prosecuted, compared with which the practices of ignorant savages were commonplace and mild. Continued for a couple of years the horror of the world has become almost sated, and the very moral sense of neutrals, forgetful of their mutual obligations, dulled into mercenary callousness. This appalling result has been the outcome of deliberately setting aside of faith in those old and Divinely-inculcated standards of right and righteousness and replacing them by force and the State, which Prussia did forty years ago when France was overthrown and humiliated by Bismarck and Von Moltke. Once principle was abandoned every agency in the land, educational and even ecclesiastical, was subverted to military domination and state worship. For their acquiescence in this policy the German people are to-day paying the penalty with their lives and substance, and to recoup them they have the ghastly satisfaction of seeing other peoples involved in the vortex which is fast encircling them in its retributive and deadly embrace. History relates that during the bloody French Revolution one of its inciters pointed to the two thousand bloody corpses flung into the River Rhone as a sight that would "impress on beholders the omnipotence of the people." Already millions of unnamed graves cry out in mute appeal that surely forebodes a terrible day of reckoning for the German War Lords, whose over-mastering ambitions have betrayed humanity and let loose a hell upon the earth.

Who's Who for President?

The approaching Presidential Election in the United States, like every human interest of any magnitude, will likely turn upon issues arising out of the World War. From this there is no escape, because of the vastness of the conflict and the intimacy with which all the interests of mankind are now inter-related. With its national convention for the selection of a presidential candidate only a few weeks distant, the Republican party is in the extraordinary position of being without any certain forecast of its nominee. All the tentative local voting that has been done rather intensifies the uncertainties of the situation as it affects all the currents of tendency in the two great parties of the republic at the present time. The New York Outlook sums up the position with admirable terseness and lucidity, and it is worth giving, because of the unusual interest of Canadians in the issue across the lines:

There are a few consistent exponents of the doctrine that the use of force is wrong, that the way to conquer injustice is to yield to it, and if a nation is smitten on one cheek to turn the other also. Their logical candidate is William Jennings Bryan or perhaps Henry Ford.

A large number regard war as the greatest calamity that can befall the nation, and conceive the nation's first duty at all cost, is to keep out of it. Some of these merely dread war, some sincerely love peace, some are ruled by a mere sordid love of ease or gain, and others are inspired by a spirit of genuine humanity. They are not all content with present conditions, but are content to endure them. Their logical candidate is Woodrow Wilson, the present Democratic occupant of the White House.

A considerable number would avoid the personal responsibility of deciding America's foreign policy. They are perplexed and appalled. They would like to escape decision by selecting a good man whose views relating to the war are unknown, and leave it with him for decision. Their logical candidate is Chas. E. Hughes, formerly Governor of New York State, a man distinguished for the vigor of his independence and action, now a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

There are those who believe that the rights of a nation are its duties; that we may surrender rights but never our duties; that the primary duty of a nation is to protect its citizens at home and abroad on land and sea; and that the duty the United States should perform at whatever cost. They are unwilling that any man, however wise and good, shall decide for the people the question whether or not they will perform their duty; they want to perform this duty and to elect a man with the will and the ability to lead them in performing it. Their logical candidate is Theodore Roosevelt.

This brief summary of conflicting currents of opinion, adds the Outlook, may help the reader to decide which group he wishes to belong to, and aid by his influence in the pre-election discussion of the next six months.

When one reads the different accounts of the fuse investigation in the various political papers of both sides, he is forced to believe that politics must have something to do with it, for nothing but politics could cause capable reporters and editors to get such contradictory accounts of the same happenings.

What the United States Thinks of Consolidated Schools.

The consolidation of rural schools has been making rapid progress in the United States where the two primary motives in the movement are given as (1) for the purpose of securing better educational facilities, and (2) for the purpose of decreasing the cost of education on the school district. In Ontario the "cost" element has worked against any change in our rural school system, but in the country to the south it has been found that consolidation, compared with the old rural school is cheaper when account is taken of what is accomplished. The greatest gain from consolidation is in the making of two-teacher (or more) schools of the one-teacher schools—the making of graded schools.

Consolidation, as we now understand it, had its inception in Montague, Mass., in 1875, when three "district" schools were abandoned and a new brick building erected. This school is still flourishing, and serves a territory of approximately 20 square miles. In 1893 Seymour Rockwell, the founder, wrote of this school:

"For 18 years we have had the best attendance from the transported children; no more sickness among them, and no accidents. The children like the plan exceedingly. We have saved the town at least \$600 a year. All these children now attend a well-equipped school-house at the center. The schools are graded; everybody is converted to the plan. We encountered all the opposition found anywhere, but we asserted our sensible and legal rights and accomplished the work. I see no way of bringing the country schools up but to consolidate them, making them worth seeing; then the people will be more likely to do their duty by visiting them."

This school after 40 years of successful work is going on to greater things.

In 1879 the second consolidated school in the United States was started at Concord, Mass., and at the present time the State has few one-room schools left. In 1912, Ohio had 192 townships under consolidation of schools. In 1912 Indiana had 593 consolidated schools, and the movement has grown very rapidly since and spread to Louisiana, Carolina, Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and all these states and the few not named are working out a program of development, and furtherance of some form of the consolidation idea. It is working out as may be gleaned from the following statement by N. C. McDonald, rural school inspector of North Dakota:

"In the 57 consolidated schools that I have visited during the past two years, I have found the work to be much better than in the best rural schools I have been in at any time. Last year I conducted a series of tests in spelling and arithmetic. These were given to the fifth and eighth grades, inclusive, in 30 one-teacher rural schools, 30 graded rural schools, 30 consolidated schools, and 10 city schools. The results are as follows: The grand average in both subjects for the fifth to eighth grades for city schools was 90 per cent.; graded schools, 80; consolidated schools, 80; and rural schools, 55. For the eighth grade alone the grand average for both tests for city schools was 90, for graded schools 80, for the consolidated schools 81, and for the rural schools 43. The pupils in the rural schools were naturally just as bright as those in the other schools; but too many classes for the teacher, poor attendance, and poor teaching had left them far behind. Consolidation will remedy this and other conditions also. Then when we compare the number of boys completing the eighth grade, the graded and the consolidated schools are ahead of the rural school in that they graduate a larger proportion. In the schools inspected it is nearly three times as great, and for the city schools it is seven times as great. Here is the great waste in the rural school. But consolidation improves the grade and quantity of school work and increases the proportion completing the eighth grade."

These are the advantages found from consolidation in the United States:

1. Adequate supervision of the teaching work is made possible through consolidation.
2. Better educational results are obtained through the better division of the pupils' time between recitation and study.
3. Classification becomes possible with all the advantages to the pupil of working in a class of pupils approximately his own age and in the same stage of mental advancement.
4. Vitalizing special subjects such as music, drawing, agriculture, and household arts may be taught in the consolidated school.
5. High-school grades may be easily added to the consolidated school.
6. Pupils gain much education, general culture, and breadth of view from contact with the larger number of pupils met in the consolidated schools.
7. The child's progress is not seriously delayed as in the one-teacher school by the change of teachers. The teaching force in the consolidated school is stable. The entire force seldom changes at the same time. In the one-teacher school the entire teaching force always changes at the same time, and seldom leaves any adequate records behind. The new teacher must classify the pupils on the pupils' own statements of where they belong.

8. Better consolidated schools may have the to live where

9. A still longer term attendance very marked transportation

10. The one-teacher obtained.

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Studies

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8. Better teachers may be obtained for the consolidated school. Teachers like to work where they may have the association of other teachers, they like to live where they may meet other teachers.

9. A study of consolidated schools shows that longer terms, a larger enrollment, and a more regular attendance results from the consolidation. There is a very marked improvement in attendance where transportation is furnished.

10. The cost of the consolidated school is less than the one-teacher school considering the advantages obtained.

If consolidation is so good for the United States, might it not have a fair trial in Ontario? We have shown how well it has done in Manitoba; will Ontario be next?

Studies in Political Economy—XI.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

With this study I bring the present series to a close, by reviewing the ground covered, and making some general concluding observations.

We began by a study of the terms rich and poor, and found ourselves faced by the problem of the just distribution of wealth. We then defined accurately what we meant by distribution, and discussed methods of solving the problem. We pointed out that we could only proceed successfully by studying the problem first in its simplest form, so as to get its main bearings, and then subsequently follow it in its complications. Proceeding thus, therefore, we soon discovered that the ground rent, as defined in economics, was a disturbing factor, and prevented the just distribution of wealth, and we came to the conclusion that the only way to ensure to each worker a just return for his labors was to place all ground rents in a common fund, to be shared equally by all.

Digressing then, briefly, in Study IV, we considered the distribution of wealth between the factors in production—Land, Labor and Capital—and showed what important practical questions arise when the functions of land owner, laborer and capitalist become separated in different individuals. We discovered further, in this digression, that the ground rent was the Land's share, and thus by another road arrived at the same conclusion as before, viz., that no individual could justly claim this rent. We then traced out the growth of social parasitism by allowing the ground rent to be appropriated by individuals, and showed how the sharing of this common fund removed from any and every individual every advantage but that depending on his own intelligence, skill and industry, and thus fulfilled the conditions of just distribution.

In Study VI we showed how, with the growth of social organization, the ground rent on the one hand, and the need for a common social fund on the other, both increase pari passu; and that, therefore, the appropriation of this socially produced value—the Land's Share—by society, meets society's requirements for public revenue. We suggested finally that this was the key to the problem of distribution, which remained for us to work out in this 20th century. We began Study VII with a statement of Canada's financial problems, and the part which Canadian farmers must play in solving them. We pointed out the relative decline in agriculture, and the total inadequacy of many current explanations of this decline. Assuming the vital need of stimulating Canadian Agriculture we pointed out the noxious effects thereon of land gambling, and the way in which this evil could be eradicated by the social appropriation of the ground rent.

Study VIII exhibited a comparison between the earnings of Canadian "Manufacturing" and those of Canadian Agriculture, showing conclusively the discrimination against Agriculture. In Study IX we discovered how our system of indirect taxation, by means of customs duties, was largely responsible for this discrimination; and in Study X we showed how great a relief Canadian Agriculture would obtain, and how much greater revenues we should have, if this indirect system of tariff taxation were replaced by a direct system of taxation of land values, a substitution which, so far as Canada is concerned, is an urgent duty.

Two things will operate to postpone the performance of this duty: ignorance on the part of the suffering masses, as to why the shoe pinches, and selfish greed on the part of the exploiting classes. If history has any meaning, the forces of Special Privilege will fight till the last ditch, and, if they succeed, bring about political and social corruption and national downfall. Largely directing, as they do, the press, the pulpit and the school, it is an open question as to whether or not they will succeed. The shores of the Ocean of Time are strewn with much national wreckage, strikingly significant to all students. It were wise not to be misled by a fictitious prosperity, ever the precursor of decay, and to remember that justice is the only foundation upon which a permanent social structure can be erected.

The world indeed is founded upon Equity. A noted writer has said: "To thoughtless persons it seems otherwise. The world looks to them as if they could cozen it out of some ways and means of life. But they cannot cozen IT: they can only cozen their neighbors. The world is not to be cheated of a grain; not so much as a breath of its air can be drawn surreptitiously. For every piece of wise work done, so much life is granted; for every piece of foolish work, nothing; for every piece of wicked

work, so much death is allotted. This is as sure as the courses of day and night."

The wages of sin—of injustice—is death. The consequences of inequity in the distribution of wealth is social disease, famine, and dissolution. This is not mere rhetoric, metaphor or symbolism: it is strictly scientific fact. A great economist has well said: ". . . it needs no economist to tell us that if in any country the products of a living civilization were treated as the Bedouins treat the products of a dead civilization, the swift result would be fatal to that civilization—would be poverty, famine and death to the people individually and collectively. This result would come utterly irrespective of human law. It would make no difference whether the appropriation of 'things once there' without regard to the will of the producer were in defiance of human law or under the sanctions of human law; the re-

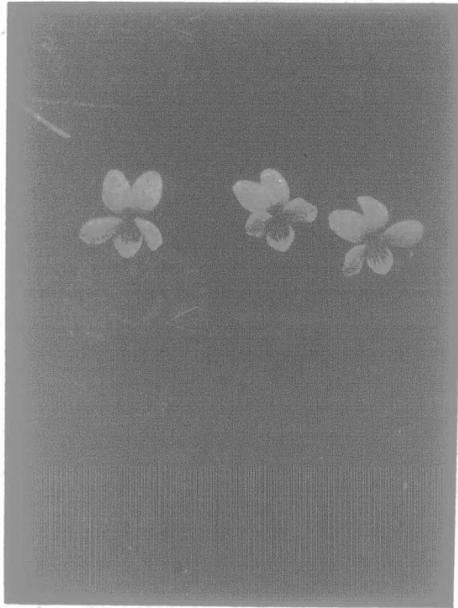


Fig. 1—Sweet White Violet (Viola pallens).

sult would be the same. The moment producers saw that what they produced might be taken from them without consent, production would cease and starvation begin. Clearly, then, this inevitable result is not a consequence of human law, but a consequence of natural law. Not a consequence of the natural laws of matter and motion, but a consequence of natural laws of a different kind—laws no less immutable than the natural laws of matter and motion.

"For natural law is not all comprehended in what we call physical law. Besides the laws of nature which relate to matter and energy, there are also laws of nature that relate to spirit, thought, and will. And should we treat the present products of farm or mine or mill or factory as we may treat the pro-



Fig. 2—Canada Violet (Viola canadensis).

ducts of a dead civilization, we shall feel the remonstrance of an immutable law of nature wherever we come in conflict with the moral law. . . .

As to pierce the heart and divert the blood that has been produced from the natural course of its distribution is to bring about the death of the physical organism most swiftly and certainly, so to interfere with the natural laws of the distribution of wealth is to bring about a like death of the social organism. If we seek for the reason of ruined cities and dead civilizations we shall find it in this."

We in Canada have been suffering from relative famine, indicated by an abnormal rise in the "cost of living," and have been deploring the lessened production, which is the prime cause of this famine. Injustice is the source of it all. We have allowed the idler to live in luxury upon other people's earnings. We have, by human enactment, violated the moral law which commands a just distribution of wealth. And yet we pretend to be astonished be-

cause the land grows thistles instead of grain, and persist in the hollow mockery of calling for greater production without first assuring to labor a just reward. Verily unto this generation may be fitly applied the message of Isaiah when he says:

"Hear the word of Jehovah, ye rulers of Sodom; give ear unto the law of our God, ye people of Gommorah. What unto me is the multitude of your sacrifices? saith Jehovah. I have had enough of the burnt offerings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts; and I delight not in the blood of bullocks or of lambs or of he goats. When ye come to appear before me, who hath required this at your hand, to trample my courts? Bring no more vain oblations; incense is an abomination unto me; new moon and Sabbath, the calling of assemblies,—I cannot away with iniquity and the solemn meeting. Your new moons and your appointed feasts my soul hateth; they are a trouble unto me; I am weary of bearing them. And when ye spread forth your hands I will hide mine eyes from you; yea, when ye make many prayers I will not hear: your hands are full of blood. Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek justice, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow."

Twenty-five centuries have rolled by since these words were spoken. A Greater has come who bade us seek first the Kingdom of Righteousness,—that in so doing we should obtain all material blessings. Civilizations have waned, waned and disappeared. And yet now, in this enlightened year of grace the world is engaged in the bloodiest war of all history, and we Canadians are having our political and moral turpitude proclaimed from coast to coast. It is time for national repentance. It is time the national conscience awakened to the sinfulness of land gambling, tariff robbery and all forms of Special Privilege. It is time the scales of expediency dropped from our eyes and we saw things in their relation to the eternal verities. Only thus is there hope: otherwise there is none.

Brant Co., Ont.

W. C. GOOD.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

In our woods at this season of the year we find a great many different species of Violets, species of many different colors—pale blue, dark blue, violet lilac, yellow and white. Though they vary in color the structure of the flower is much the same in all species—two petals standing almost straight up, one spreading out at each side and a broad one beneath. The lower petal is prolonged backward into a spur, which is of greater or less length, depending on the species, in which the nectar is held. Besides these showy flowers most species of Violets produce another kind of flower, little flowers with no petals which never open and which thus are necessarily self-fertilized.

In regard to the habit of growth our Violets are of two types, one type called the "stemless-Violets" in which the flower-stalks spring directly from the root-stock, and the other called the "leafy-stemmed Violets," in which the shorter flower-stalks spring from stems which bear numerous leaves. Fig. 1 shows a species of the first type and Fig. 2 a species of the second type. In both these species the flowers are white, in the case of the White Violet (Viola pallens) the lower petal being marked with delicate forking lines of chocolate, while in the Canada Violet (Viola canadensis) the lateral and lower petals are yellow towards the base, and marked with fine blackish lines and the outside of all the petals is tinged with blue.

The bird migration is now at its height. Each day brings more of the species which are to nest with us, and brings hosts of migrants which tarry with us for a few days on their way to more northerly breeding grounds.

A little bird which is very abundant as a migrant and common as a summer resident throughout Eastern Canada from the Atlantic coast to Manitoba is the Black and White Warbler. This species is about five inches in length, and is black and white in streaks all over except on the abdomen, which is pure white. The Black and White Warbler differs from the other Warblers in its habit of creeping about the trunks and limbs of trees. Its song is a fine, high-pitched "See-swee-see-swee-see-swee-see-swee-see-swee," which reminds one somewhat of the sound made in sharpening a fine saw. The nest of this species is placed on the ground; it is deep, composed of strips of bark, grass and leaves, and lined with hair. The eggs are from four to six in number, creamy-white, spotted with reddish-brown. A nest of this species which I found near Guelph was placed on the raised ground between three Basswoods which grew together at the bottom, and contained four young Black and White Warblers and a young Cowbird, the latter being fat and about three times the size of the rightful heirs, which were very thin and rather weakly. I gave them a chance to secure more nourishment, as I eliminated the Cowbird which had undoubtedly been getting the greater part of the food which the parents brought to the nest, as is usual in the case of these parasites. I noticed that the parents in bringing food had a regular path to and from the nest, descending one Basswood trunk in approaching the nest, and ascending another trunk in leaving it.

A Warbler which is common as a migrant from the Atlantic to central British Columbia is the Magnolia Warbler, a veritable winged gem, one of the most

gaily dressed of all this gay family. The male of this species has the back black, the rump yellow, the crown clear ash-color bordered in front by black and behind by a white stripe, the forehead and sides of the head black, the underparts yellow with black streaks, the wings and tail black, the former with white bars and the latter with a broad white bar in the middle. The markings of the female are similar but are duller than in the male. The Magnolia breeds commonly in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Northern New Brunswick, Northern Quebec, Northern Ontario, and in the wooded portions of the Northwest, and isolated pairs are found nesting farther south. It is abundant again during the fall migration, and the last leave Ontario about September 28th, for the winter home of the species in the Bahamas, Cuba and Central America.

THE HORSE.

A few rolled oats will help the foal along.

Keep acquainted with the colts during the summer season.

Breed, feed, weed is applicable to horse breeding as well as to dairying.

Commence breeding the mare early in the season unless fall colts are desired.

Do not attempt to raise re-mounts by breeding a heavy mare to a light stallion.

Working horses cannot be expected to maintain their spirits and fleshy condition on grass alone.

Watch the feet on the youngsters after they first go to grass and keep them properly trimmed.

We have heard of mares which were difficult to get with foal "catching" when bred immediately after a smart gallop for a mile or two. Of course, the opposite of this practice is advised as a general thing.

When hitching a horse always fasten the lines to the bit and take them down ready for use before hitching the traces and holdbacks and in unhitching unfasten traces and holdbacks before putting up the lines.

Won't You Free Him?

Many an old horse, faithful and true, after his period of usefulness has been almost worked in for his owner is sold for a mere pittance to go into slavery for some man who has not the price or the inclination to buy a younger animal and who buys simply to "pound" so much work out of the poor brute he purchases. Before selling or trading the horse which has been your friend and servant for many years read these lines from the pen of Will P. Lockhart and recently published in "Our Dumb Animals":

No, Mr. Trader, go your way,
I've set old Dobbin free;
I may be foolish, as you say,
But I've a conscience, see?
For twenty years he served me well
And this is Dobbin's wage,
A refuge in the grassy dell,
And foods that suit his age.

I can't afford it? Yes I can.
Your argument's the same
That's used by every heartless man
Who knows himself to blame—
The man who, Judas-like, betrays,
For but a paltry sum,
The faithful friend of other days,
And sells the aged dumb.

You say you cannot understand?
Perhaps I lack the art
Of making people understand
Who haven't any heart;
But, to the final word I come,
'Tis plain as plain can be:
I'll be no traitor to the dumb,
I've set old Dobbin free.

Lameness in Horses—XXII.

Stifle Lameness.

Stifle-joint lameness is of two kinds, namely, that within the joint proper, involving the articular surfaces of the femur (the bone of the thigh), the pair of cartilaginous disks that exist in the joint and the articular surface on the upper end of the tibia (the bone of the leg); and that involving the articulation of the patella or stifle bone. The nature of both forms is the same.

In stifle-joint lameness the limb, when the animal stands, is generally bent, the thigh being flexed upon the pelvis and the leg upon the thigh, so that the articular surfaces are separated, hence prevented from pressing against each other; but when made to move, the relative positions of the various bones are altered, and, instead of being flexed the bones are kept in as rigid a position as possible, in order to prevent friction of the bones against each other. In this manner the joint is practically locked, its movements suspended and as a result the heel

of the foot touches the ground first. There is usually more or less tenderness upon pressure, and in some cases a swelling of the parts, which must not be confounded with an apparent enlargement of the part, seen in the healthy stifle when the animal stands with the limb in a semi-flexed, easy position, resting it.

Treatment is often unsatisfactory, as the articular cartilages and the semi-lunar are often so diseased as to make a perfect cure improbable. The animal must be given rest, the joint bathed long and often with hot water, and after bathing an anodyne liniment, as one composed of two ounces laudanum, four drams acetate of lead and water to make a pint, until the acute soreness and inflammation are allayed. After this it is good practice to blister. For this purpose the ordinary blister, composed of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline, is usually used. Clip the hair off the parts, tie the patient so that he cannot bite them, rub the blister well in once daily for two days, and on the third day apply sweet oil and turn loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the scale comes off, then, if necessary, blister again.

Luxation or Dislocation of the Patella.

Luxation of the patella or stifle bone may be partial or complete. The former more often seen in colts or quite young horses, especially in those that when quite young graze on rough, uneven or hilly ground, caused by the malposition in which the limbs are frequently placed for considerable time. The patella is forced outwards, the internal lateral ligament becomes stretched and allows the bone to slip outwards to a greater or less extent.

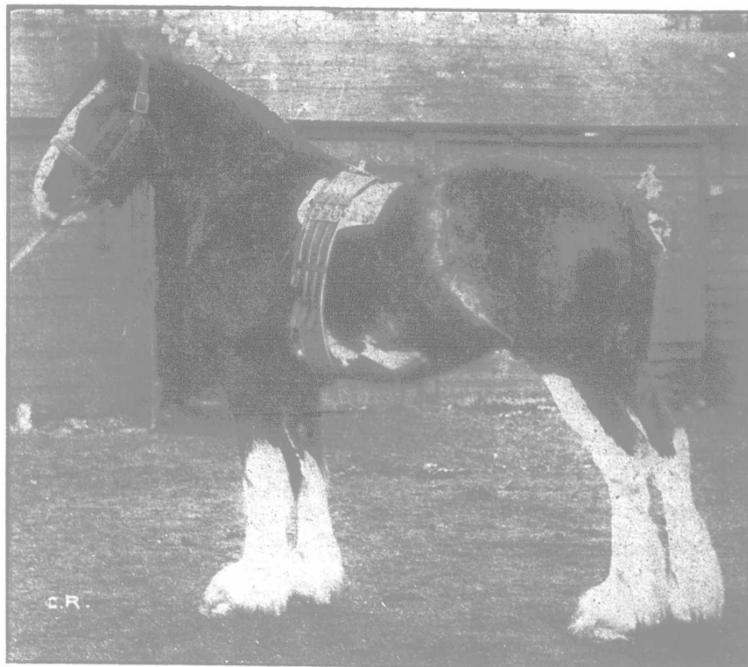
Symptoms.—While there is seldom well marked lameness, there is faulty action of the limb or limbs affected. Close observation and examination will reveal a more or less well-marked clucking noise at each step. This is caused by the bone slipping back into position. The palm of the hand placed upon the outside of the joint while the patient is walking will detect the abnormal movement of the bone. After the condition has existed for considerable time a puffy swelling can be noticed to the front of the limb, just below the joint. This has neither heat nor tenderness.

Treatment.—If the case has reached the stage in which the puffy enlargement (called a porcellaneous deposit) has appeared, a perfect cure cannot be effected, but the animal will probably make a partial recovery and be useful for slow work. The patient should be kept as quiet as possible in comfortable quarters, and the front and inside of the joint should be blistered repeatedly in the ordinary way as described above. The blister should be repeated monthly for a few months.

Complete Dislocation of Patella.

While some horses, without apparent cause, appear to be predisposed to this accident, any horse is liable to it. It occurs as a result of slipping on ice, rising on slippery floors, or in a constricted space, etc.

Symptoms.—The symptoms are characteristic. Of



Kismet.

A winning Old Country Clydesdale

course, the accident occurs suddenly, probably at night. To all appearances when the horse is standing there is nothing wrong. There is no pain nor distress, he stands with equal weight upon each foot, but when asked to move, the groom immediately notices that there is something wrong. He refuses to move. If the groom attempts to force him to back, or to move sideways, he discovers that the patient cannot lift the foot of the affected leg. He acts as if the foot were nailed to the floor. If forced forward, he will move on three legs, trailing the affected leg. There is no heat nor tenderness and practically no noticeable alteration of structures of the joint.

Treatment.—Of course, the luxation must be reduced. In some cases this can be done by standing behind the joint, placing the ball of the hand on the dislocated bone and pressing forcibly forwards and inwards. The operator will feel the bone go into place and probably hear a slight cluck. The animal then moves off perfectly sound. The accident may not recur, but in many cases, especially when reduction is so easy, it will recur when he is turned around or allowed to stand. In other cases reduction is not easy, all the force that can be applied is not sufficient to force the bone into place while the patient is putting weight upon the foot. It is necessary to elevate the foot and draw it forward. This is usually done by placing a strap or rope around the pastern, getting an assistant to stand forward and pull, while the operator lifts forcibly upon the limb to raise the foot from the floor. The assistant then pulls it forward and keeps it from the floor, while the operator presses upon the bone as described. As soon as the bone slips into place, the horse regains control of the leg and is inclined to kick backwards, hence the assistant should be cautioned to keep tension upon the rope and the operator should be smart in getting out of danger. In rare cases even this method fails, and it may be necessary to cast the horse and then reduce the luxation, if it has not become reduced during the casting. It is now good practice to blister the joint as described, and as soon as the parts are oiled, turn him loose in a roomy box. In cases where the luxation persists in recurring, even after the blister is applied, it is necessary to tie the foot forward and keep it elevated for eight or ten hours. This can be done by putting a collar on, running the strap or rope that is around the pastern between the fore legs and tying to the lower part of the collar, with the strap sufficiently tight to keep the foot slightly forward, and then placing a block or box four to six inches high under the foot. The practice of putting what is called "a stifle shoe" on the sound foot in order to force the patient to stand upon the foot of the sound leg is irrational, cruel and ineffective. W.H.R.

LIVE STOCK.

Cheese Factory Hogs in Hastings County.

At every cheese factory there is always a quantity of whey to be disposed of and sometimes it becomes a problem to use it in such a way that its real value may return to the patron. Whey is worth from one-third to one-half as much as skim-milk for feeding swine, yet there are instances, it is said, in Eastern Ontario where it is given to anyone who will haul it away, and even this liberal offer is sometimes refused. The Zion Hill cheese factory in Hastings County, Ontario, does not experience this difficulty, for the whey is fed directly to hogs on the premises. This system might not apply under all circumstances, but in the case referred to it has been put in operation for a long period to the satisfaction of those who are interested in it.

All the patrons of the factory do not dispose of their whey in this way, for a separate company from that operating the factory was organized to carry on and be responsible for the pig-feeding phase of the business. Several patrons and members of the company did not see their way clear to embark on the factory hog-feeding enterprise at the time of its inception, desiring rather to convey the whey themselves to their farms or hire it delivered by the carrier. This necessitated a separate organization which is really a child of the parent company. Those who withheld their patronage from the feeding proposition still procure and use their own whey, but it is said in the district that many of them would now gladly bring hogs to the piggeries and have them fed there in accordance with the general practice and methods in vogue. When the piggeries were erected, so

much space was contracted for by each share-holder so it is now impossible to admit new members unless they are fortunate enough to purchase the space and rights of one who can no longer use them.

The Piggeries.

The piggeries are situated between 400 and 800 feet from the factory and on a lower level. The whey runs from the factory to the piggeries by gravity in large V-shaped troughs, and is delivered by the same force into the large trough-like tanks between the rows of pens. The two buildings in which the hogs are confined all the time and fed are 40 feet by 80 feet,

set 5 feet apart on a slight grade. The pens are arranged on a huge sewer vault in fluid form, twice each week near-by farm.

The inside for feeding, but across the pig course, back of vat between pens are clean out-door tank, which the troughs at the boxes which are feed at one width of the pens as are the hog than others, do produce and the whey. The a few are only but a light move in each pen, or provided. Wh of this paper, is the usual number here that, contents contented bunch. Another notice and bad odors. runs daily smell the piggeries difficult common in small and good vent were responsible this place. To it should be said a large number obstacles in the true where whe. An occasional a disease has been

Much of the proposition is for 29 years Jo accent, and it is

Black

Fortunately or black quarter sufficient number of Hastings and a result of this some consideration source has placed be vaccinated in over 250 doses the office of the County, and this amount used, for dealers and from The Veterinary thus regarding would say that

A Vaccina

throughout this many years supplied and to the Province vaccine is shipped

While no epidemic it is also called, h that the germs of and cause losses. Frequently the sy the animal may a characteristic swe death, when littl skin is being rem will suggest some County last year but the cause of farmers, visited r expressed the op were due to black proof. The fact have occurred in about which ther appeared very su

set 5 feet apart. Between the two is a large tank set on a slight grade and into this the droppings from all the pens are cleaned. A wagon with a large tank arranged on it can drive under the lower end of this huge sewer vat and receive the manure, which is mostly in fluid form, through a sluice. The large vat is emptied twice each week, the contents being deposited on a near-by farm.

The inside of the buildings is arranged conveniently for feeding, but no space is lost. Two rows of pens across the piggery face on the feed alley and two, of course, back on the gutter which slopes to the manure vat between the two buildings. Each morning the pens are cleaned into the gutter and thence into the out-door tank. In the feed alleys are set large vats into which the whey runs from the factory. Above the troughs at the front of the pens the meal is kept in long boxes which are made large enough to hold considerable feed at one time. They usually extend the whole width of the pen and each patron's feed is kept separate, as are the hogs. Some stock-holders have more space than others, depending upon the amount of milk they produce and the number of pigs required to consume the whey. The large pens are 10 feet by 12 feet, while a few are only half that size. The floor is cement but a light movable platform made of lumber is placed in each pen, on which the hogs sleep. No bedding is provided. When visited recently by a representative of this paper, about 350 hogs were being fed but 500 is the usual number. It can be conscientiously stated here that, considering the number, a more clean, thrifty, contented bunch of hogs was never seen by the writer. Another noticeable feature was the absence of stench and bad odors. The trough through which the whey runs daily smelt clean, being exposed to the sun, and the piggeries did not possess even the bad air only too common in small pens poorly ventilated. Cleanliness and good ventilation of the buildings presumably were responsible for the satisfactory conditions about this place. To those who think lightly of this matter it should be said that it is a difficult proposition to feed a large number of confined pigs without encountering obstacles in the way of sanitation, and this is particularly true where whey is an important part of the rations. An occasional animal has died but no outbreak of any disease has been experienced.

Feeding the Swine.

Much of the credit for the success of this hog-feeding proposition is certainly due to the caretaker and feeder. For 29 years John Bremner, who speaks with a Scotch accent, and it is natural, has fed the hogs for the Zion

Hill factory, and for 11 years of this time he has been caring for the stock in the pens previously described. No farmer has any hesitation in placing his swine in John Bremner's care for the herdsman's skill is well developed in the man employed by these patrons at an annual stipend to feed their stock. And right here it should be said that the success of any similar feeding proposition will probably depend more upon the caretaker engaged than upon any other one factor, and furthermore, the cheesemaker should not be expected to feed the swine. He might be able to feed satisfactorily and care for them successfully, but in any case he would be almost sure to fall down in his primary duty, that of making clean cheese of good flavor.

Hogs of all sizes and ages are brought to the piggeries to consume the whey. Sometimes they are little over 5 weeks old, yet in other cases they weigh 100 pounds or more. All the various stages between these two are delivered to John Bremner's care, and they are sold or taken away when they are satisfactorily finished and when the price is right. For young pigs the feeder instructs the patron to provide him with shorts, or oats finely ground. In addition to this portion of meal they receive a small quantity of whey. Ten small pigs would get less than 1 1/2 pails of whey per day in three feeds. This is gradually increased and the feed is changed to oat and barley chop, finely ground. This feeding continues and the whey increases until when around 100 pounds in weight 10 pigs would receive 3 pails of whey, three or four times per day, in addition to the meal. At 150 pounds in weight, 10 hogs would be getting practically all the whey they would consume and about 4 dairy pails of meal made from a mixture of all grains.

At about 170 pounds the finishing process begins. Mr. Bremner then advises the owners to bring him pure barley chop. He prefers that to a mixture because the hogs do well on it, and the quality of the finished article is good. He condemns rye by itself as too heating, but likes it all right with a mixture for growing pigs. Charcoal and sulphur are fed. Often sods are thrown into the pens and for these the pigs will leave their grain to root about and devour.

When feeding, a little whey is frequently given first. Then the dry meal is put into the troughs and after it is cleaned up the bulk of the whey ration is put in. During the heavy milk flow in the spring plenty of whey is available, but, after the production begins to fall off, each patron's stock of hogs is allowed 90 pounds of whey for every 100 pounds of milk delivered to the factory.

through some part of the skin or through the mucous membranes of the mouth, digestive tract or lungs. This is probably why outbreaks most frequently occur when the stock is on pasture. It is not contagious, in the general sense of the term, as cattle do not contract the disease directly from one another. Sheep and swine are very seldom affected with blackleg, and man never. While it is generally believed that cases are most likely to result when the stock is pastured on low-lying land it should be remembered that hilly land or upland is no guarantee of immunity. There may be affected districts which receive the wash from tanneries, woollen mills or from affected areas on a higher level, and these should be isolated from the remainder of the field. The first symptoms of an attack will perhaps be a stiffening of the animal and a lameness in one leg or more. The animal will probably cease to eat and will appear dumpish. The quarter in which the animal has shown lameness becomes swollen and the tissue beneath the skin is filled with gas, feeling very much like stiff paper when pressed by the hand. Pressure gives a crackling sound, the skin covering the affected part is dry, and on post-mortem examination is found to be dark in color. J. G. Sills, of Hastings County, who has lost several cattle as a result of blackleg, said in one case the animal appeared rather dumpish and went off feed. It also showed lameness in one quarter. The patient was hauled into the stable at night and made comfortable, but in the morning it was dead. To the casual observer there were no outward evidences of blackleg, but on removing the skin the stench and odor emitted by the carcass made them suspicious that blackleg was the cause. Three head succumbed while on pasture but they were not found until dead, so the disease in its various stages of development could not be observed. However, its duration was brief for they were all right when visited only about three days prior to the time they were found dead. While the characteristic swellings may not always be apparent in the animal suffering from the disease, yet they are usually present after death and upon post-mortem examination assist in determining the cause. It is seldom that a creature over two years of age is affected and very rarely is a cattle beast over four years of age ever observed to suffer from the disease.

Treatment.

As yet no treatment has been recommended for the disease after the animal shows clinical symptoms. However, blackleg vaccine is manufactured by chemists and by the Biological Department of the Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa. Vaccine used on an animal already affected with blackleg will not protect nor will it prevent its death. The use of blackleg vaccine during or immediately after the appearance of an outbreak of blackleg may be followed by death, in some instances due to the stimulation of the blackleg germs already in the system of the animal, and such accidents cannot be prevented. Vaccination is only a preventive measure intended to forestall further outbreaks.

Single blackleg vaccine and double blackleg vaccine are both manufactured, but the former is used most commonly on this continent. The product of the different manufacturers may vary in some details and their instructions must be followed to the letter. The vaccine prepared by the Health of Animals Branch is in the form of a small pill, and is put up in hermetically sealed tubes or vials with 10 pills in each tube. The vaccinating instrument consists of a handle and an inoculating canula or hypodermic needle of sufficient size to hold the pill. After the needle is inserted beneath the fold of skin a plunger can be forced with the thumb through the needle pressing the pill out of the canula. The accompanying illustration shows both the instrument and the sealed vial containing 10 doses of vaccine.

Method of Vaccination.

The animal can be vaccinated in several different parts of the body, but it is usually found that behind the shoulders where the skin is loose is the most convenient place. The Health of Animals Branch describes the operation as follows: "The needle may be dipped in alcohol before each vaccination and allowed to thoroughly dry before engaging a vaccine pill. If disinfectants such as carbolic acid, or creolin, are used on the canula or hypodermic needle, the virus in the pill will be destroyed and in consequence the vaccination will have no protective value to the animal".

"The instrument should be boiled for at least ten minutes before using."

"The vaccine is dispensed in hermetically sealed glass tubes which are easily broken at the mark shown on the label. The pills can be run from the tubes into the palm of the hand and from there taken up by the

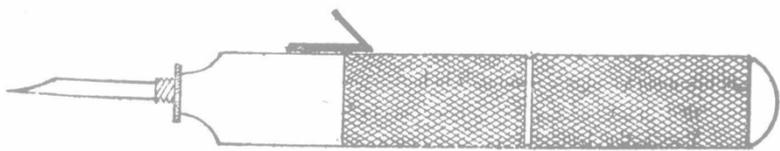
Blackleg in Some Eastern Ontario Counties

Fortunately there were no epidemics of blackleg or black quarter in Eastern Ontario last year, but a sufficient number of animals were lost in the Counties of Hastings and Peterborough in the season of 1915, as a result of this disease, to warrant farmers giving it some consideration. A report emanating from a reliable source has placed the total number of head that will be vaccinated in Peterborough County at 800, while over 250 doses of vaccine have been ordered through the office of the District Representative in Hastings County, and this will only represent a percentage of the amount used, for in some cases it is purchased through dealers and from the Health of Animals Branch direct. The Veterinary Director-General for Canada writes thus regarding the distribution of the disease: "I would say that it has been, for many years, general

Representative in the County last mentioned, has spent considerable time this spring in demonstrating the use of blackleg vaccine. As result many farmers in the different townships have procured enough for their young stock and have immunized their cattle which have gone to pasture. A survey of the whole situation would not lead us to suggest a general vaccination of all animals on pasture in Ontario, but every owner of live stock should be acquainted with the symptoms and nature of the disease and the means of control; then if any deaths result, they would be in a position to diagnose the case and render the remainder of their herds immune to blackleg, if such was evidently the trouble. On those farms where outbreaks have been experienced in recent years, the precaution should have been taken and the preventive treatment applied during the latter part of March or the first of April.

Symptoms.

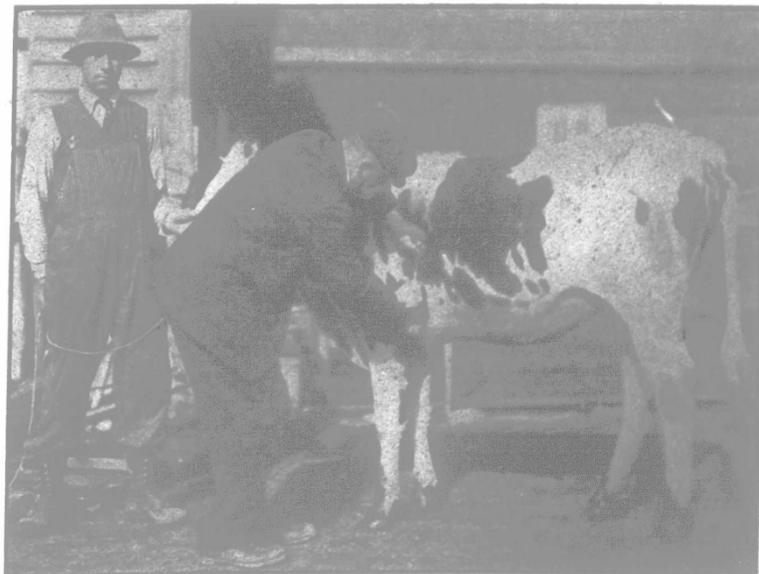
Blackleg is caused by a specific germ which must enter the system



A Vaccinating Instrument and Tube of Vaccine Pills.

throughout this country. The Department has for many years supplied vaccine to the Western Provinces and to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. This vaccine is shipped to almost every district".

While no epidemic of blackleg, or black quarter as it is also called, has been recently reported, it is evident that the germs of the disease still linger in many localities and cause losses that are not always attributed to it. Frequently the symptoms of blackleg are not pronounced, the animal may appear off-feed and a little stiff, but the characteristic swellings often do not appear until after death, when little notice is given to them unless the skin is being removed, in which case a sickening stench will suggest something radically wrong. In Hastings County last year several cattle died while on pasture, but the cause of the deaths was not determined. Some farmers, visited recently in that district by the writer, expressed the opinion that not a few of these losses were due to blackleg but of this there was no conclusive proof. The fact remains, however, that many losses have occurred in Peterborough and Hastings County, about which there is no doubt and several cases have appeared very suspicious. A. D. McIntosh, District



Vaccinating an Animal for Blackleg.

canula or hypodermic needle of the vaccinating instrument. With a pill in the left hand and the vaccinating instrument in the right, the open end of the canula is placed over the pill, pressed down and the pill remains. Slight pressure with the ball of the thumb will wedge the pill into position and it cannot become disengaged until forced out by the plunger."

With the pill in the canula, the skin of the animal to be vaccinated is grasped with the free hand and the canula holding the pill is forced under the skin parallel to the body of the patient. While the vaccinating instrument is held with the point of the canula under the skin, the pill is forced out by the plunger and the process of vaccination is complete. Beneath the skin the pill dissolves, freeing the vaccine virus and nothing can be found at the site of inoculation four weeks after the introduction of the vaccine pill."

The price of the vaccine supplied by the Health of Animals Branch is 50 cents for each tube containing ten doses or enough to vaccinate ten animals. The price of the instrument is 75 cents.

In an accompanying illustration the District Representative of Hastings County is shown inserting the needle beneath the skin of an animal which is being vaccinated. The hair was first clipped off with the horse clippers and the spot was disinfected with alcohol.

When a calf is vaccinated before it is six months old it will not continue immune and should receive a second inoculation at a later date.

When an animal dies and the owner is suspicious that blackleg is the cause he should take a few drops of the bloody material from the affected muscles and place them on a clean piece of note paper and allow them to dry in the air. When examined with a microscope it can be determined whether or not blackleg germs are present. This specimen could be sent to the Veterinary Director-General, Ottawa, for examination to whom also application should be made for vaccine or vaccinating instruments.

The Farmer's Advocate is informed by Geo. Hilton, Acting Veterinary Director General, that the embargo has again been placed against the State of Illinois for three months from May 3rd, shutting out all animals their parts and products from that State.

THE FARM.

Our Noblest Native Fern.

The noblest and handsomest species of the true ferns (Poly podiaceæ) native to Canada is the one known as Goldie's Fern. Well developed examples in its favorite situations raise a crown of gracefully recurved fronds of almost tropical luxuriance,—

individual leaves reaching a length of 5½ feet, with a maximum width of 16 inches. The type example of this fern was collected about 100 years ago by John Goldie, grandfather of the Goldie Brothers, the well-known millers of Guelph, Ont., and sent by him to Sir William Hooker, who published a description of it in 1822 in the Philosophical Journal of Edinburgh. He gave it the name of *Aspidium Goldianum*, in the well-deserved honor of the collector, who was a pioneer student of the flora and fauna of old Upper Canada.

The purpose of this note is not only to turn attention to our native ferns, but also and especially to suggest protection of this their noblest example. In a tract of country extending from Grand Bend on Lake Huron to Ingersoll, I knew, within the last twenty-five years, of four fine colonies of Goldie's Fern, all in rich beech and maple woods. By the recent clearing of a piece of bush land in Nisour Township, Middlesex County, the last of these has disappeared. Several Ontario botanists, of whom I have inquired lately, are, like myself, unacquainted at the present time with a living native colony of this fine plant. To prevent its extinction people who know it, and see it in land that is being cleared, should transfer some plants of it to a shaded corner or woodland where it may have a chance to survive. Correspondence relating to its present distribution in this country in care of "The Farmer's Advocate" will be welcomed.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

JOHN DEARNESS.

Drainage and Maintenance the First Essentials in Road Improvement.

Owing to failure to give proper drainage and keep the roads narrow with a good grade, many of them are in a deplorable condition this spring. Good roads are a valuable asset to the country, permitting of easy communication between places at all times of the year, and are the means of bringing trade to centers to which they lead. Farms within easy access of these main highways will bring more if offered for sale than those located on roads that are impassable during several weeks of the year, and are seldom what might be called "good." Bad roads have a depressing effect on the people who are forced to travel over them. If the amount of money and time spent in the building and upkeep of the public highways is any criterion of what the roads should be, one would expect that all leading roads would by this time be paved or macadamized, and the back concessions and sideroads at least gravelled. However, such is not the case, far from it, and unless the simple, fundamental principles of road making are adopted, few of the present generation will live to see the average road much improved. At enormous expense the leading roads are gradually being made more or less permanent, but even these so-called permanent highways gradually break through before the ravages of the elements and the weight of traffic.

Making and keeping roads in a passable condition is a problem that is as yet unsolved, judging from present conditions. There are various forces at work preying on the road structure. Frost is the most potent, and each spring the results of its work are seen, but frost is powerless without the aid of water. Automobiles and heavy motor trucks are frequently spoken of as being destructive of the road surface. No doubt but that they are a factor in disintegrating the particles which compose the road. The suction caused by the tires draws up large amounts of dust, which is blown away. Every time a car or vehicle goes through a mud hole it throws soil particles ditch-ward, and so deepens the hole. The narrow-tired wagon has a slicing effect on the surface, and once a start is made it does not take long to cut a rut almost axle-deep which holds water and tends to soften the substance composing the road. Wide tires have replaced narrow on the majority of wagons, but still there is that wear, cutting and slicing which is bound to take place if the road surface is soft enough to give it a start. The pressure of traffic tends to lower the crown, and unless the road substance is dry and resistant, it must of necessity flatten out and give water and frost a better opportunity to operate. Weeds and grass growing on the shoulder of the road

hold dust and mud, thus preventing water from flowing to the ditch. Moisture and heavy traffic will gradually wear down and disintegrate the best built road. The trouble has been that, in too many cases, the finishing coat was put on without any preparation being made for a permanent foundation. Too frequently stones and gravel are applied to a flat, soft, undrained road, and then the freezing and thawing, combined with traffic, disrupt the road bed, break the surface bond



A Simple but Effective Split-log Drag in Use.

and cause the mushy subsoil to draw the material applied into its quagmire depths in the spring. The road is made full of holes and ruts and in June, when the road work is being done, more stones and gravel are hauled to level up. This process has been going on for generations, but the roads do not yet appear to be permanently improved. All roads cannot be paved, nor can gravel be secured in many localities. Earth roads must be used and nothing is much more pleasant to drive on in summer than a well-kept road of this nature, but during a wet season they are bound to cut. However, the country roads, whether gravelled or not, could be kept considerably better than they are in

present, and at less expense, if the fundamental principles of road making and maintenance were practiced. If water is allowed to stand on or near a road, there cannot help but be cutting, ruts and upheavals in the spring, if frost gets in its work. Thorough drainage is the first essential in making and keeping a permanent road.

Statute Labor.

Under the present system of road maintenance most of the repair work is done by statute labor during the month of June. The concessions are divided off into "beats" of from one to one-and-a-half miles in length, and all owning property in that distance are required to haul so many loads of gravel, or put in a certain time on the grader, or shovelling gravel in the pit. One of the ratepayers in each beat is selected as "Pathmaster" by the township council, and it is his duty to arrange the time roadwork must be done and where the gravel is to be placed. While the worst part of the road is supposed to be fixed, it too frequently happens that the Pathmaster has the grading done and the gravel placed in front of his own farm, regardless of the needs of the road. There appears to be lack of system in the present methods, and the average highways are always patchy. If ratepayers were more public-spirited and willing to put in an extra day's work on the road, if necessary, instead of "skipping" the work, the roads would show a greater improvement. In one township in Western Ontario double time is frequently put in in order to fix a certain piece of road, and, needless to say, they have their reward in always having good roads to travel over in their township. Besides being a convenience, it increases the value of their farms. In parts of Ontario the roads were worse this spring than ever before. Gravel roads that were previously fairly good were cut into holes and ruts, and the bottom went right out of some earth roads. The regular amount of time spent on road repairing this year will not make much impression, as practically all roads are bad. The cause of the bad state this spring can be traced to last fall and early winter, when the continued rains filled many ditches and the water seeped under the roadway, softening it and giving the frost an excellent opportunity to do its detrimental work.

Repairing the Roads.

It has been noticed that narrow roads with a high crown and good drainage require very little repairing. Water has no opportunity to lodge and damage the



A Well-Kept Country Road.



Building a Stone Road.

structure. are too wide the center of these conditions first essential depended upon It may do and water g beneficial on bottom, but is put in just cases, even from the bo work with center of the substance, a water to get in this way foundation will be easily last summer springs they roads require side is sufficient for sideroads center to the to permit th When in implement but its use recently the on a gravel to cut the so center, cover a substance True, the ro that freed it find its way this spring w were intende surface on rut deeper t piece of road sod from the far enough. and was hold it off. Too road it might give the road the shoulder either hauled When the ro correct grad to keep the Roads that either tile d Extra work begrudge tin

After the some district thickness of that will give This makes and requires but on only be expended good gravel t used and ma permanency grades of gravel material, th before it sets toward the gravel, whic traffic. The



As Some of the City and Country Roads Appeared this Spring.

structure. The trouble with many roads is that they are too wide and have not sufficient drainage. Frequently the center of the road is lower than the sides. Under these conditions gravel is soon lost. Drainage is the first essential to a good road. The open ditch is depended upon on most roads to carry away the water. It may do it, but too often it becomes partially filled and water gets away but slowly. Tile drains would be beneficial on most roads. These may be put in the ditch bottom, but better results will be obtained if a drain is put in just inside the shoulder of the road, or, in some cases, even down the centre. The water is then drawn from the bottom of the road and frost has nothing to work with. Whether the drain is put in at the edge or center of the road, it should be filled with some porous substance, as stone, gravel or cinders, to allow the water to get down to the tile. The expense of draining in this way may be high, but it is a means of laying the foundation for a more or less permanent highway that will be easily kept in repair. Road beds that were tiled last summer are not cut up this spring, although previous springs they were almost impassable. Many of the roads require narrowing up. Twenty feet from side to side is sufficient for the concessions, and eighteen feet for sideroads. A grade of one inch to the foot from the center to the edge of the ditch is not too much, in order to permit the water to run off easily.

When in proper hands, the road grader is a useful implement for constructing and shaping the roads, but its use has been misapplied in many places. Only recently the writer saw where a grader had been used on a gravel road, that was a little low in the center, to cut the sod from along the edge and draw it into the center, covering the road metal that was there with a substance that would take a long time to smooth. True, the road was given a good grade, and any water that freed itself from the sod in the center could easily find its way to the ditch, but a fairly good road for this spring was ruined. Instead of driving where they were intended to, the travelling public took the smooth surface on the edge and one wheel track soon was a rut deeper than the bottom of the ditch. On another piece of road the grader had been used to scrape the sod from the road toward the ditch, but it did not go far enough. The sod was left in a ridge at the edge and was holding the water on the road in place of letting it off. Too often the grader is misused. On a flat earth road it might be wise to drag the soil to the center to give the road a crown, but if the road is already gravelled the shoulder should be scraped off and the material either hauled away entirely, or placed clear of the ditch. When the roads are made the proper width, with the correct grade, and thoroughly drained, it is possible to keep them in good condition at very little expense. Roads that are cut up, or flat, should be graded and either tile drains put in or the ditches cleaned out. Extra work is required this year and no one should begrudge time spent in putting the roads in condition.

Gravelling the Road.

After the roads are carefully graded and drained, some districts will be in a position to put on a good thickness of crushed stone and roll in binding material that will give a surface almost equal to a pavement. This makes a splendid road that stands heavy traffic and requires very little repairing for several years, but on only a small portion of the roads will money be expended to make a road of this description. Where good gravel that packs well can be secured it is generally used and makes a solid surface which has a degree of permanency if the foundation is right. There are different grades of gravel. Some is too fine and contains no binding material, the soil having to mix with it somewhat before it sets. In such cases much of the gravel is spread toward the ditch. Then there is the coarse, stony gravel, which really makes the road dangerous for traffic. The large boulders are enough to lame horses

and wreck vehicles. Large stones should either be left at the pit or crushed before being put on the road. However, they are placed on certain roads and point to the ignorance of some men regarding road building. The rule is to haul a yard of gravel to a load. This would give a coating one foot deep and nine feet in length. Some pathmasters believe in spreading the gravel four or five feet wide, but three feet is sufficient. While it may appear rather high for a time, it soon spreads out with traffic and is not so liable to cut through as the thin application. In order to have a smooth track, the gravel must be spread evenly and large stones should be raked off. Gravel pits are not distributed at uniform distances over the country. Some districts are more favored than others in this regard, and for them it

is not a difficult matter to keep plenty of gravel on the roads. But there are places where gravel must be hauled eight or ten miles, and in others the distance is so great as to prohibit teaming of it. Under these conditions road making is more difficult. Lack of a plentiful supply of gravel is a drawback to a community. However, D. Ward King, of Missouri, says: "Seven dollars a year will keep a mile of ordinary road in the finest condition if people have the sense to use simple methods so as to keep the water off."

keep it that way. By its use earth roads dry more quickly in the spring and can be kept smooth and firm throughout the summer. Use the drag early in the spring when the roads are slushy and the water will be squeezed out of the surface by the holes or ruts being filled with soil. This process tends to puddle the soil and makes it impervious to water. When the roads are drying, so that the lumps and ridges crumble down and fill the holes, is also a time when the drag is effective in levelling up, but it should not be used when the soil is sticky and rolls in lumps to the center of the road. These lumps will bake and be a source of annoyance for some time. The drag is at its best when used to smooth the road surface and draw a sufficient quantity to the center each time to make up for any spreading out due to wear. It is a mistake to wait until the roads get rough before starting repair work. Keep them from getting cut up by frequent use of the drag, not only in the spring, but after heavy rains during the summer and again in the fall before it freezes up. If the water is not permitted to remain on the road, there is little danger of it cutting into ruts or holes. The old axiom of "a stitch in time" might well be applied to road maintenance. The roads could be kept from getting in bad condition, at very little expense, by doing repair work at the proper time. On all roads there should be some one responsible the year round for keeping a certain portion in repair.

The drag is useful on gravel roads to keep the gravel to the center and prevent grass and weeds from growing on the edge. Grass and weeds between the ditch and road-center are detrimental and should never be allowed to grow. They hold dust and mud, not permitting water to escape freely to the ditch. If left, it is only a matter of time until they ruin the road. By regular use of the drag, grass never gets a chance to start. A dragged road is kept in condition throughout the season. Ruts and holes never get a chance to form. The road dries quickly after every rain, and has a smooth, hard surface.

The Roadside.

Attention should be given the roadsides as well as the roadbed. Too frequently they are left in a rough state and allowed to grow a crop of unsightly weeds or wild shrubbery, which detracts from the appearance of the road as well as the farm it fronts. They also hold moisture,

which prevents the road drying quickly. The ground should be levelled and seeded to grass to prevent weeds getting a start. In one township at least, probably there are others, the roadsides are broken up when the grass shows signs of running out, and a cultivated or grain crop is sown for a year or two and grass seed is again sown. Neither rubbish nor weeds are allowed to put in an appearance. Therefore there is no danger of farms becoming seeded down with noxious roadside weeds. A neat fence and a row of maples aid in making an attractive highway, and incidentally increase the value of the adjoining farms.

There is no excuse for leaving the roads in a flat, rough, rutted, impassable condition, nor the sides of the road with the appearance of a wilderness. Every ratepayer should be public spirited enough to aid in making and keeping the roads in good condition. If the township council does not arrange for grading and dragging the roads, every farmer could at least keep the road in front of his farm smooth, hard and rounded, by frequent use of the split-log drag. The expense would be small, the returns large. No farm looks its best nor shows to advantage, when viewed from a rutted, shapeless road, axle-deep in mud. If gravel or stone roads are not available, make the earth roads as



A Stone Crusher Badly Needed.

Actual condition in which a road was left for the public to drive over.

Earth Roads and the Split-log Drag.

In many parts of the country earth roads are kept in excellent condition by use of the inexpensive road-drag. It is so simple to make, easy to operate, and so beneficial to the roads that every mile of earth, and even gravel roads should be dragged several times a year. If it were more generally used, the roads would show a decided improvement. A drag may be made, by taking two half-logs about seven feet long and fastening them together, three feet apart, then hitch a chain so they will draw on a slant and scrape the earth to the center of the road. A piece of iron bolted to the front log prevents it wearing. A couple of pieces of three-inch plank, seven feet long and eight or ten inches wide, make a splendid drag. A stick of timber or one plank with a tongue fastened to it has also been used effectively. Three horses are usually required to furnish satisfactory power.

If the road is flat, the grader may be used to remove the shoulder of the road and make a crown, although the drag can be used for this purpose if the sod edge is first plowed. After the road is put in condition, the drag is the best and cheapest implement known to



Weeds and Rubbish versus Cultivated Roadside.

Weeds hold moisture and prevent roads from drying quickly

serviceable as possible. The grader is a good implement for building roads, and the drag for maintaining them. Drainage is essential. Water must not be allowed to stand on top, underneath, nor beside the road, if service and permanency are to be obtained. Do not wait for the township council to repair the roads, but start a good-roads campaign immediately in your own community. Give the roads a good crown and proper drainage, then have one person responsible for dragging them frequently, in order to prevent them flattening out again. Do not allow ruts or holes to form, as prevention is easier than effecting a remedy. If every ratepayer would take a pride in trying to keep the road in front of his farm in repair, farmers would not have to flounder through mud on their way to store, shop or market every spring and fall, as they were forced to do in some places this spring. The fundamental principles of road building and maintenance are simple, but, nevertheless, effective.

The County Farm Bureau.

An adaptation of the Agricultural District Representative of the Province of Ontario is making encouraging progress in the United States, where he is called the County Farm Adviser. It has been concurrent with what is known as the County Farm Bureau Movement. Soon after the inception of the movement it was found that in order to secure permanence and avoid a breakdown, due to friction arising from a meddling paternalism resented by American farmers, it was necessary to enlist the local co-operation of communities. This was wisely secured by sharing in the direction and financial support of the undertaking for the advancement of farm interests. One of the weaknesses of the Farmers' Institute system arose from its efforts taking on a sort of centralized spoon-feeding. The newer movement in the States appears to have grown out of what

was known locally as the Crop Improvement Committee and became designated as the County Farm Bureau or Development Association, being partly agricultural and partly related to the commercial end of farming. In sixteen leading states the County Supervisors are allowed by law to appropriate public funds in conjunction with local support to carry out the purposes of the organization, and its agent or adviser. From the Federal Department of Agriculture a further fund of \$1,200 per year is available. Up to a recent date there had been 313 counties so organized, with a membership contributing a nominal fee, and the work branches out in the special directions where the greatest needs are apparent, such as improved crops, weed extermination, school work, co-operative seed buying, establishing local slaughter houses and laundries, installation of water supply systems, the supplying of drainage and rotation plans and so on, corresponding with what is being accomplished in Canada.

The Possibilities of Sugar-Beet Growing in Canada.

Sugar is sugar, whether it is manufactured from the cane which grows in the tropics or from the beet which can be grown on Canadian soil. In appearance there is no difference, and chemists claim the quality is the same. However, Canadians have been content with importing their sugar supply. It is only during the past few years that an endeavor has been made to encourage the growing of sugar beets and the manufacture of the same into the commercial product so well and favorably known by old and young. When sugar retails at \$8.45 per hundredweight, or over 50 per cent. higher than it was two years ago, the head of the house wonders what has happened to the sugar industry, and fears there is prospect of a famine. If the war continues there may be some ground for his contention, unless an effort is made to produce this necessary product in Canada. Sugar ranks high among the foodstuffs consumed in this country. Not only is it a nutritious, carbonaceous food in itself, but it is utilized in many ways in making other foods more palatable and nutritious.

Statistics show that Canadians are among the heaviest users of sugar. According to the Agricultural War Book, the annual consumption is approximately 700,000,000 pounds, or nearly 100 pounds per capita. Only 37,000,000 pounds of this was produced in Canada in 1915, leaving about 643,000,000 pounds to be imported from other countries, chiefly from the West Indies, British Guiana, Fiji, and Peru. In 1915, 17,000 acres in Canada were devoted to sugar beets, which was a 30 per cent. increase over 1914, and this year promises even a greater increase. From this acreage 150,000 tons of beets were produced. The average yield is about nine tons per acre, and \$5.82 was the 1915 price per ton. This industry is in its infancy, but it is believed that it will grow rapidly. There is no need for Canada to depend on foreign countries for all her sugar supply, as it has been demonstrated that Canadian soil is adapted to producing beets of excellent quality, and the manufacturers have made the finest grades of sugar from them. The high prices of sugar prevailing at the present time may give an impetus to this important industry.

Some of the European countries were the first to manufacture sugar from the juice of the beet. As the labor was arduous and the beets only tested from two to four per cent. sugar, it required an enormous quantity of the raw material to produce a ton of sugar. However, the pioneers in beet growing were persistent, and it was only a matter of a few years until by seed selection and cultural methods the sugar content was greatly increased. The purifying of the beet juices in the factories has also improved rapidly. In this country both the growers and manufacturers have benefited by the experience of the Old Land; consequently, right at the start Canadian factories were able to produce an article that compared favorably with the best sugar on the market. The grower received his seed supply from the European fields, and instead of growing a low-testing crop at first, the percentage of sugar was comparatively high.

Only two sugar-beet factories operated in Canada in 1915, but they were able to handle the crop of the 4,000 growers and place on the market the amount of sugar previously mentioned. This spring at least one, and probably two, new factories are under construction. Berlin and Wallaceburg factories have been in operation for a number of years, and a new factory is being built at Chatham, with a large daily capacity. The season of operation is short, lasting from 75 to 100 days, but during that time the factories run day and night, thus giving employment to a large number of men during the fall and early winter months.

Much of the beet seed used has been imported, but the sugar companies are endeavoring to grow the Canadian seed supply in this country, and are meeting with a large degree of success, although as yet home-grown seed is rather scarce. However, great care is taken in the selection of the beets for seed production. The beets are tested, and only those showing a high sugar content are used for growing seed. Not only is an endeavor made to increase the percentage of sugar, but also the yield of the root. Beets with from 15 to 20 per cent. sugar are quite common, while 25 per cent. sugar content has been reached. However, 13 to 15 per cent. is a good

average. It would appear that the beet is still capable of improvement, and before long growers may be supplied with seed that will produce a larger yield of higher-testing beets than they are growing at present.

The character of the soil influences the sugar content of the beet to a certain degree. On light soils the yield is not so bulky as it is on muck land, but the test is considerably higher. The crop does well on different classes of soil. While the bulk of the Canadian crop is grown on the level, deep, muck land of Southwestern Ontario, beets have been profitably grown on soils varying from heavy clay to sandy loam. Many growers report that sugar beets are the most profitable crop produced on the farm, and, in districts where a specialty is made of growing this crop, land has increased in value. It is claimed that preparing the soil and seeding is very little more expensive than for the cereal crops or corn. Of course, thinning, hoeing, topping and hauling to market is where the increased cost comes in. Reckoning labor at current rates, it is estimated that the total expense need not exceed \$30 an acre. The average yield of nine tons at \$5.82 per ton would leave a net profit of \$22 per acre. On many farms the returns are much greater than this, but even a profit of \$22 is 22 per cent. interest on land valued at \$100 an acre, which makes beet growing a profitable business. The crop also pays indirectly, as frequent cultivation through the summer cleans the land and leaves it in good condition for succeeding crops. Sugar is sunshine, water and carbon-dioxide combined by the plants. These substances do not come from the soil, consequently the country exporting sugar removes no part of the soil fertility from the farms, provided the by-products are used at home. A country that exports sugar can well afford to import cereals, but what of the country that exports cereals? Are they not actually shipping plant food, and slowly but surely depreciating the soil fertility and lowering the producing power of the farms? As the soil is the main source of wealth, the one country becomes more wealthy each year at the expense of the other. It might be possible for Canada to at least supply a greater percentage of her home demand for sugar.

True, there is another side to the question. A good deal of hand labor is required in handling the crop, so that men must have flexible backs to stand it. Belgians have proved to be excellent workmen in thinning and topping beets. These people frequently contract to look after so many acres each season, and the farmer only has to do the horse cultivating, plowing out the roots and hauling to the factory or shipping station. Where labor can be secured the grower has few worries during the growing season. The acreage should be regulated according to the amount of available help for handling the crop. Shipping facilities is another problem that confronts the sugar-beet grower. If the farm is located far from the shipping point, the expense of hauling may greatly reduce the profits. The crop is usually harvested when other work about the farm is pressing, therefore, the farmer located several miles from the station or factory should think twice before undertaking to grow a large acreage of beets. Where the distance is not over a mile or two it is possible for two men with two teams to ship the product of an acre in one day. The distance from market makes a vast difference when a bulky crop like beets is being shipped. Condition of the roads must also be considered. It frequently happens that a wet spell sets in about the time beets are being harvested.

Beets are grown on different types of soil, but the greatest success is attained on a deep loam. Soil cultivation, manuring, etc., is similar to the treatment necessary for growing mangels, except that it is advisable to plow deeper, as the beet roots penetrate into the soil instead of growing out of it as many varieties of mangels do. On many farms it is customary to plow a certain depth each year. Below that depth more or less of a hardpan, impervious to the tender roots, forms and the ordinary crops do not root at greater depths. This does not furnish

sufficient feeding room for the beet. When a crop, which necessitates deep plowing, is worked into the rotation, the roots of succeeding crops can feed deeper than they previously could. This is one reason given by growers for their soil being improved by the growing of this crop. Frequent cultivation is necessary during the growing season and this tends to destroy weeds, thus leaving the soil clean for the following season's grain crop. Thinning and hoeing are similar to the requirements for mangels. The crop is plowed out and knives are used for removing the tops. Payment is made on the percentage-of-sugar basis. If a grower produces higher testing beets than his neighbor, he is paid accordingly. There is no "pooling" the beets, consequently a large yield of low-testing beets may not be worth any more per acre than a smaller yield where the sugar content is higher. Over and above the contract price, the growers received a bonus last year, and a similar one is in view for 1916.

The price of sugar is higher than it was last year, and indications are that it will go still higher. The sugar cane of the tropics can only supply a small portion of the world's demand, and the countries where the growing of sugar beets has reached the highest degree of perfection are at war. Instead of being able to export immense quantities of sugar, as they formerly did, their supply for home use is believed to be inadequate. A scarcity of raw material naturally caused the price of the manufactured product to advance. However, it costs little more to manufacture sugar in Canada than it did previous to the war, but, as the raw material produced in this country is merely a drop in the bucket compared with the consumption, the price advanced, the consumers paid, and the growers were bonused by the manufacturers. Possibly they did not receive a fair amount of the increase in price, but it is at least gratifying to know that they were remembered.

With the present price of sugar the profit in growing beets should be greater than it has been in the past, which may encourage those favorably located to grow this important crop, and thus assist in supplying the home demand for sugar. While the industry is growing steadily, the acreage sown to beets must increase to twenty times that of 1915 before Canada can cease importing. This industry in Canada is independent of foreign countries, as it has been clearly demonstrated that the seed can be successfully grown in this country. The beets test high, and the manufactured product is of first quality. From the standpoint of permanent agriculture it is important that Canada develop its sugar-beet industry.

THE DAIRY.

The Value of Good Stock.

Eight years ago a certain dairyman had a herd of ten grade cows that averaged between six and seven thousand pounds of milk in a year. This herd was considered to be the most profitable one in the district, as it produced about a third more milk than other herds of the same size. A pure-bred bull of a dairy breed was being used and the heifer calves from the most promising cows were raised. However, the owner was not satisfied, and, as a good deal was being written about the milk yield of pure-bred cows it was decided to purchase a cow and a couple of heifers. The three animals cost \$400. This was not a high price, as prices for good animals run, but it was considered in that neighborhood to be an enormous figure to pay for a cow and two heifers, when the average cow was selling around \$75. This cow dropped a heifer calf about three months after she was brought to her new home, and produced nearly 9,000 pounds of milk the first year. Since that time she has given birth to six calves and yielded an average of over 9,000 pounds of milk a year. The first calf from this cow was a heifer which grew to be a big-framed cow that gave over 10,000 pounds of milk, testing four per cent. fat, her first year in milk. One of the heifers purchased gave over 12,000 pounds of milk in one year, and the other one 7,500 pounds as a two-year-old, and came up to 11,000 pounds for 316 days as a four-year-old. The investment turned out to be a profitable one, as these animals gave milk enough

to pay for themselves at the present price. The bull refused to be mated and the bull calves were less than a year old high-producing, many of the heifers their dams. They have increased in standard in this district and are not allowed.

Not only is the grade herd an interesting work behind them. The stock is the reason keep pure-bred and to purchase a whole. One or two good cows that are giving for about one-half is selling for at give as much milk as the pure-bred does. The milk and butter is within reach of a little more to see the extra cost is production.

Summer

Calves which are as satisfactory as the fall or early winter aim at having them do the calves do milk during the year season. However, the spring and the districts where the calves to best advantage. Only recently were loaded in a No doubt it was calves for veal the feeds required to However, by slaughtering meat supply.

The spring development as keep the utensils the hot weather young animals. spring calves the partially darkened men have a shade will, but where no they should not be three months old order to keep the

Calves raised the largest gains, but economical feed animals. Cream supply of skim-milk calves. Valuable care must be taken and in clean sooner or later to calves. Skim-milk milk that go to be is lacking, and should be fed along the ration. Corn been used with concentrates mention an ideal ration of the year. It is wise in raising calves that will exactly a start. Even if per hundredweight it to the calves every weeks old.

Buttermilk feed has been used, and do fairly well, although milk. However, the buttermilk of the digestive system calves are raised with roughage and three weeks old whole milk. For fresh. A daily amount. It must not will be as sleek as on milk, but will make fair gains good-sized yearlings. With skim-milk raise the fat content. It contains a small amount in protein. As linseed meal, ration when where. Where there a gruel made with scalded in one quart makes a very good quart of whole

to pay for themselves in one year, if it had been sold at the present market price. Besides this, \$50 was refused for the heifer calves the day they were dropped, and the bull calves sold from \$75 to \$100 a piece when less than a year old. The sire used in this herd is from high-producing, high-testing cows, and as a result many of the heifers have proven more profitable than their dams. In eight years the pure-bred females have increased in number from three to nineteen. The standard in this herd is set high and the cows not qualifying are not allowed to remain long.

Not only is the present herd more profitable than the grade herd previously kept, but it is much more interesting working with stock that have some breeding behind them. The expense of securing foundation stock is the reason given why many dairymen do not keep pure-bred animals. However, it is not necessary to purchase a whole herd in order to go into the business. One or two good females are sufficient for a start, and cows that are giving a large flow of milk can be purchased for about one-half more than the ordinary grade cow is selling for at sales. True, many grade cows will give as much milk as pure-breds, but they are the exception not the rule. It costs no more to keep pure-breds than it does grades, but they usually produce more milk and butter fat and their offspring commands a higher price than the ordinary calf. Good stock is within reach of every dairyman. Although it costs a little more to secure such animals than it does grades, the extra cost is made up many times by the increased production.

Summer Feeding of Calves.

Calves which are dropped in the spring seldom make as satisfactory gains as do those which arrive during the fall or early winter. For this reason many dairymen aim at having the cows freshen in the fall. Not only do the calves do better, but the cows produce more milk during the year than if they freshen at any other season. However, there are many cows freshening in the spring and the problem confronting dairymen in districts where whole milk is sold is how to feed the calves to best advantage. In some places the calves are sold. Only recently three deck-loads of young calves were loaded in a dairy district on one shipping day. No doubt it was considered more profitable to sell the calves for veal than to use high-priced milk and other feeds required to bring them through the summer. However, by slaughtering large numbers of calves the future meat supply is being seriously affected.

The spring calf has not the same advantage for development as the fall calf. It is more difficult to keep the utensils used in feeding, sweet and clean during the hot weather, and the heat and flies also bother the young animals. For the greatest success in raising spring calves the pen must be clean and should be partially darkened to keep out the flies. Many dairymen have a shaded paddock for the calves to run in at will, but where no shelter from the sun can be provided they should not be turned out before they are at least three months old. Care and attention are essential in order to keep the calves thrifty.

Calves raised on whole milk undoubtedly make the largest gains, but it is a question whether it is the most economical feed on which to raise ordinary-priced animals. Creamery patrons usually have a plentiful supply of skim-milk which facilitates the raising of calves. Valuable as is this product as a calf feed, care must be taken to have it fed at the proper temperature and in clean buckets. Cold milk or dirty pails sooner or later tend to cause digestive troubles in the calves. Skim-milk contains the nutrients of whole milk that go to build up bone and muscle. Fat alone is lacking, and some feed containing considerable fat should be fed along with skim-milk in order to balance the ration. Cornmeal, oats, or ground flaxseed have been used with good results. Skim-milk, the concentrates mentioned, and sweet legume hay make an ideal ration on which to raise a calf at any time of the year. It is when whole milk is sold that difficulties arise in raising calves. Nothing has yet been discovered that will exactly take its place for giving young calves a start. Even if the whole milk is selling around \$1.50 per hundredweight, it will pay to feed a few pounds of it to the calves every day until they are at least three weeks old.

Buttermilk fed in the same quantities as skim-milk has been used, and once the calves get used to it they do fairly well, although not so satisfactorily as on skim-milk. However, there is less trouble from scours, the buttermilk evidently having a beneficial effect on the digestive system. In cheese-factory districts many calves are raised on pasteurized whey, in combination with roughage and concentrates. When they are about three weeks old whey is gradually substituted for the whole milk. For best results it must be fed when fresh. A daily allowance of about 15 pounds is sufficient. It must not be expected that whey-fed calves will be as sleek and growthy in the fall as those raised on milk, but with reasonable care and attention they make fair gains through the summer and grow to be good-sized yearlings if properly fed the first winter. With skim-milk it is necessary to feed something to raise the fat content of the ration. Whey is different. It contains a small percentage of fat but is relatively low in protein. Therefore feeds high in this constituent, as linseed meal, oats or bran, should form the grain ration when whey is being fed.

Where there are no dairy by-products available, a gruel made with one pound of finely-ground oats, scalded in one gallon of water, and allowed to cool makes a very good drink for the young animals. If a quart of whole milk can be spared it will make con-

siderable difference on the growth of the calves. A combination of linseed meal, low-grade flour and blood-meal has been used with satisfactory results. The prepared calf meals are also recommended by some feeders.

There are many large-framed, profitable cows in the producing ranks that were raised from the time they were three weeks or a month old without the use of skim-milk or even whey. Possibly they would have made better cows had they been raised on milk. However, good, thrifty calves are being raised on the rations mentioned, where milk is not available. Lack of dairy by-products is no excuse for disposing of young calves. There are other feeds that to a certain degree serve as substitutes. A little gruel night and morning besides a supply of fresh water, together with hay or grass and the concentrates mentioned will bring calves through their first summer. The fall calves have the



Hillhouse Heather Bell.
Champion female Ayrshire at Kilmarnock, 1916.

advantage of winter feeding, and are usually large enough to go on grass in the spring with the rest of the young stock. The spring calves, however, require personal attention all summer. If they are turned on pasture they should be kept by themselves and have access to a shelter from heat, cold and wet. Young calves bring a fairly good price as veal, but, considering the price of stockers and finished bullocks, it might be profitable to raise a greater number of calves instead of vealing them.

POULTRY.

Breaking Up the Brooding Hen.

The hen that makes a record in egg production keeps busy the greater part of the year. She has very few off days, but, the average hen is inclined to lay only a few eggs in the late winter and early spring, then go broody. This is natural. Nature intended the hen to reproduce her kind and the native bird would probably only lay as many eggs as she could cover then proceed to incubate them. After the young chicks were hatched her time was pretty well occupied looking after her brood. She had done her duty as far as egg



The Old Question Again.

Which is the mother, the goose that laid the eggs or the hen that hatched them?

production for that year was concerned. Nature's method is not sufficiently remunerative for the average poultryman, so by selection, breeding and feeding, the egg-laying season has been greatly prolonged and the two-hundred-egg hen is not uncommon. However, there are many birds that have not reached this high degree of production. They persist in going broody at this time of the year. On a farm recently visited practically all the hens were on the nest but no eggs were being laid. The hens that were required to hatch chicks had been set some time ago, but here were many hens remaining on the nest, losing in flesh and producing no revenue. Unless some artificial means is taken to break them up they will remain broody for many weeks. This is a waste of the hen's time. It would be more profitable to make a pot-pie at the commencement of the season. If left to themselves they seldom start

laying during the summer. It is possible to break up a broody hen and start her laying in two or three weeks. Barbarous methods as starving, abusing or ducking them in water, are not necessary. Simply by arranging to have the air circulate under them, or by leaving them in a pen without nests, the desire for sitting soon leaves them and the development and laying of eggs commences provided they are properly fed.

A coop with a slatted or wire bottom, raised about six inches from the ground, is used with good results. There are no nests for the birds and the air current under them has the desired effect. A large poultry farm recently visited had a number of hens in a pen of this description and it was claimed that only a few days were required to prevent the hen returning to the nest. Only a limited quantity of feed, and plenty of water, were given at first, but later they were fed heavily to stimulate egg production. For only a small flock

of hens a wire or slat crate could be suspended from one corner of the poultry house. Some poultrymen do not bother with a crate but merely wire off a portion of the pen, from which the nests are all removed, for the cluckers, and keep plenty of fresh water and green feed before them. This method also proves very satisfactory. The longer the hen is left on the nest the more difficult it is to break up the broodiness. If the hen is not required for hatching purposes, she should be removed from the nest to the crate immediately she shows an indication of wanting to sit. If an effort were made to break up the broody hens on every farm the number of eggs produced in a season would be considerably increased. It costs ten or eleven cents a month to properly feed a hen, whether she

is busy manufacturing eggs or remaining idle on the nest. Having the poultry yard supplied with shade has a tendency to prevent broodiness. At the early part of the season the broody hen is desired, but after the middle of May they become almost a loss, unless some means is taken to overcome the natural desire for sitting.

Incubating and Rearing Chickens.

A large, roomy, well-ventilated cellar, built in the side of a sand-bank is used for the incubators at the Norfolk Specialty Farm. Above this cellar is the brooder house, where thousands of young chicks are given a start in life. In order to supply the demand for day-old chicks and to replenish the flock each year, a large number of incubators are used, varying in size from the small one-hundred-and-forty-egg machines to a mammoth two-thousand-egg incubator. These machines, with a total capacity of seventy-three hundred eggs, are set early in the spring and kept running steadily until on in June, sometimes longer, especially if broilers are desired. Between each hatch the machines are disinfected with a coal-tar product. On the majority of the incubators gas is used for generating the heat and it is found to be very satisfactory. All machines have a water pan to furnish moisture to the eggs. One man is kept busy looking after the incubators and the young chicks, as all the eggs must be turned every day, candled on the eleventh day, the right degree of temperature maintained in each machine, the young chicks moved from the incubators to the brooders and fed five times a day. When the brooder-house becomes crowded the older chicks are removed to colony houses. By the end of the season about five thousand chicks have to be fed and looked after besides the ducklings and young turkeys. It is interesting work, as there is always a degree of uncertainty about hatching and raising chicks. It is never wise to count the chickens before they are hatched. A rise or fall from the normal temperature during the incubation period may upset all calculations. However, at this plant an average of seventy-five per cent. of the eggs hatch strong chicks. In some incubators a much higher percentage is obtained which goes to prove that the eggs are fertile and the incubators properly handled. With each incubator an endeavor is made to break all previous hatching records and it appears as if "Bobby" Graham, who looks after this work, is going to establish some high-hatching records this year.

The brooder house is wired off into small pens and about one hundred chicks are allowed to run together. The temperature of the brooder is kept at about one hundred and ten degrees for the small chicks, but as they increase in size they are moved to larger hovers with a lower temperature. In this way they are more or less hardened, preparatory to being transferred to the colony house. The floor of the brooder-house is covered with shavings. The infertile eggs which are removed from the incubators at the time of testing are boiled for the young chicks. The first feed consists of rolled oats and hard-boiled eggs, in the proportion of one of eggs to five parts oats. About one ounce of feed to sixty chicks is considered sufficient for one

meal, but they are fed about every two hours during the day for the first two weeks. Milk and water in separate dishes are given them to drink. At the end of two weeks a little chick-feed is added to the ration, and when they are three weeks old boiled turnips and shorts are mixed and the chickens are fed all they will eat. Access is given to grit when they are first put in the brooder house. The young chicks have been particularly free from disease this year, the mortality running less than ten per cent., for the April and May hatching. In March it was a trifle higher.

The growing chicks are reared in colony houses, alongside a stream which runs through the farm. In this way there is always a plentiful supply of fresh water without the labor of drawing it. On one side of the stream is a corn field and on the other side a hay field in which the chickens are allowed to run. This furnishes ideal conditions for growing chicks. Grain, which consists principally of wheat, is fed in hoppers, so that the chickens can feed at all times. Early in the fall the pullets are placed in their winter quarters in the woods and the cockerels that are not sold for breeding purposes are fattened for the market.

A Poultry Ranch in the Woods.

The traveller proceeding along the road eastward from the little town of St. Williams, in Norfolk County suddenly stops and listens. From the near-by woods comes the sound of cackling of hens and crowing of roosters. No, he is not in primeval woods, nor does the noise come from degenerate birds that have taken to the woods for shelter. It is the Norfolk Specialty Farm and the hens are advertising in clarion notes their ability to produce. Scattered throughout the few acres of woods are several twenty by twenty, open-front poultry houses and numerous colony houses—the homes of one thousand bred-to-lay Barred Rock fowl. Outside the wooded area, which is surrounded by poultry fencing, are one thousand White Leghorns that have the run of the farm and roost in pens near the farm buildings. Down by the stream a large flock of Pekin ducks were enjoying their morning swim, and on yonder hill roamed twenty-five turkey hens, when the writer called at this farm. The farm contains seventy-four acres, part of which was blow sand and part swamp a few years ago, but to-day it is all highly productive. Poultry raising is the big end of the business carried on, but early potatoes, grain, strawberries, apples and peaches are profitable side-lines. Every foot of space is utilized even to the woods.

A large trade has been worked up in eggs for hatching, and in day-old chicks. This year there are orders for 40,000 eggs for hatching and 10,000 day-old chicks. Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks and White Leghorns are the two breeds specialized in, and the increasing number of orders received each year is proof of the quality of the eggs and chicks shipped. From four to five thousand chicks are reared at the plant in order to secure pullets to replenish the flock. All but from two hundred to two hundred and fifty of the laying stock are disposed of every fall, and pullets are relied on to supply the eggs. The birds laid about fifty per cent. during the winter months when eggs were high in price. This goes to show that they are a bred-to-lay strain. This spring the fertility of the eggs is running as high as 94 per cent. in some incubators, and the hatch to 85 per cent., with an average of about 75 per cent. of eggs set. When it is considered that incubators of a total capacity of 7,300 eggs are set several times during the season, this is considered a remarkably high percentage. It is largely accounted for by the birds being on free range. During the winter and after June 1, a high-class egg-market is catered to. There is a supply of eggs the year round on this farm.

Hens are not trap-nested, but male birds from stock that are known to be producers are purchased each season. One male bird is supplied for every twenty-five females. By this method the Barred Rocks have increased in production by 30 per cent. in the past four years. A large number of cockerels from the flock are sold for breeding purposes, and the remainder marketed as roasters. Many of the White Leghorn cockerels are sold as broilers.

By having the Barred Rocks quartered in the woods, it is estimated that egg-laying is increased by at least fifteen per cent. during the summer season. The birds are always in the shade and are busily engaged scratching among the old leaves from sunrise to sunset. It is generally recognized that it is the busy hen that lays the eggs, and it certainly is proven on this farm where conditions are favorable. The birds are active, consequently egg-production is increased. When the heavy breeds of fowl are housed and yarded where there is very little shelter from the sun during midsummer, the birds do very little scratching; they merely eat and rest. On many farms the woods would not be a practicable place to keep the poultry, but it might be found profitable to move the hen-house and yards to the orchard.

Feed and methods of feeding play an important part in stimulating egg-laying. An endeavor is made to have the pullets hatched early and they are raised on free range and put in winter quarters early in the fall. The winter ration consists of a mash composed of boiled turnips four bushels, cornmeal two parts; middlings two parts; bran one part, and about ten per cent. fish or beef scrap. This is fed once a day, usually about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Corn and wheat, in the proportion of one-third of the former to two-thirds of the latter, are fed in a deep litter of straw in the winter. Rolled oats are kept in the hopper summer and winter. Grit, oyster shell, a dust bath, and

plenty of fresh water are always within reach of the birds. The turnips furnish green feed. One man looks after the feeding but he has no set amount of feed to give each bird; it depends on their appetites. If they have cleaned up their previous mash or grain they get the regular allowance, but if any feed remains no more is given that meal. In this way there is no over-feeding and the birds are kept healthy. The mash, with the exception of turnips, is fed during the summer and grain is fed in hoppers instead of the litter. A horse is used to draw the feed supply and water from pen to pen, as it would be a laborious task looking after the large flock if all water and feed had to be carried. It is interesting to see a woods fairly alive with birds of one breed, and to look around the farm buildings where hundreds of white fowl are industriously working for a living. The manager of this farm, E. F. Montgomery, and his three helpers have poultry farming on a large scale down to a science. That they know their business is evidenced by the results obtained in breeding, rearing and feeding poultry. Attention to details is claimed to be the key-note of their success.

Bred-to-lay Birds.

On June 28 last, 190 White Leghorn pullets were hatched at the Norfolk Specialty Farm and the general opinion among poultrymen was that it would be folly to even expect to secure eggs from these birds until late this spring. Naturally, one would think that pullets hatched so late in the season would not be sufficiently developed to commence laying during the winter months. However, an agreeable surprise was in store. By careful feeding and attention the chicks grew very rapidly, and many of them commenced laying in November and December. In January the 190 pullets laid 1,268 eggs; in February 2,043; in March 2,602. The cost of feeding was eleven cents per bird per month. At the price at which the eggs were sold there was a substantial profit after paying for the feed. This shows the possibility of developing the birds so that they will lay well in the winter. If these pullets had been hatched a month earlier there is no question but that they would have done even better than they did.

A pen of 90 Barred Rock yearling hens on this farm also gave a very good account of themselves during the winter months. In December the high day was 47 eggs, January 57, and February 67 eggs. For the three winter months this pen averaged over fifty per cent., which is considered good laying especially for a pen of yearling hens.

Feed for Growing Ducks.

A stream of clear, running water is a duck's Paradise. On the placid surface of the stream which runs through Norfolk Specialty Farm, in Norfolk County, about 100 white ducks spend the greater part of the day. They require very little attention, except to be given a feed of grain. A large number of eggs are procured from the flock, which are either sold for hatching or are incubated on the farm and the ducklings grown and fattened for market. The eggs are hatched in the incubator and the percentage fertility is high this spring. For hatching duck eggs the temperature of the incubator is held at from 100 to 101 degrees the first two weeks, at 103 degrees the third week and 104 degrees the fourth week. The hatch is usually good and there is a low percentage of mortality. Growing ducks are not given free range but are confined in small yards. The feed for the ducklings consists of corn-meal and bran, with plenty of green feed. Water is supplied only while they are feeding, which is for about fifteen minutes three or four times a day. It is claimed to be difficult to grow and fit ducks for market in a reasonable time when they have an unlimited water supply. As it is, ten weeks after hatching the ducks are marketed in prime condition. If kept any longer than this the profit is materially decreased.

HORTICULTURE.

Improved Shipping Facilities.

The Transportation Department of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association has been active of late in procuring for the growers throughout the Province some local improvements in their shipping facilities. On account of the large production of berries in the Vineland and Jordan area in the Niagara District and owing to the perishable nature of such fruit, the G. T. R. has consented to drop a car at Jordan from the regular fruit train at 1.37 p. m., and pick it up with train 97 at 5.32 in the evening. The latter train will also be held four or five minutes at Vineland to take on such fruit as could not be loaded in the car at Jordan. This will permit the growers to gather fruit well on into the afternoon and still get it away the same day. This service is for shipments east of Toronto including Montreal. An Ottawa transfer will be permitted at Toronto.

With regard to slatted floors in fruit cars, the railroads will allow 300 lbs., damage or, in other words, 300 lbs. will be deducted from the total weight and permitted to go free of charge. In cars that are not already equipped the railroad will allow the shipper \$3.00 for the material placed by him in the slatted floor. A fruit siding has been promised to the Burlington shippers and it is to be ready for service this season.

The Transportation Department of the O. F. G. A. is also endeavoring to have the C. N. R. grant a better

express rate to the growers of Prince Edward County, in their shipments to Ottawa, Kingston and other eastern towns and cities. The fruit growers' proposal is that distances be considered so the charges on fruit leaving Prince Edward County will be on a fair competitive basis with those on Niagara District shipments. Better express facilities on the H. G. & B. at Beamsville are also being sought after.

Stay with the Game.

There may be some reason, on account of different types of soil, in the arguments regarding cultivation of orchards. But when it comes down to a matter of spraying, the opposition forces have little strength. It appears that many orchards formerly well cared for, will this year be neglected owing to the predicted heavy crop and restricted ocean transportation. At present these predictions seem well founded but any gains made this year, through neglect, will be lost in future seasons, when the attempt will surely be made to again put the trees in shape. The war against insects and fungous diseases is a perpetual one, and bearing trees in these times will not permit of any neglect. There are several ways of looking at the situation this year. One extensive grower recently said: "We intend to go on just the same and put out a good product. If apples are cheap, consumers will have an opportunity to get acquainted with a liberal use of fruit and this will tend to increase consumption in future years." Others believe the increased tariff on apples will curtail importations from the other side and make a better home market. Those producers of fruit who have grown up with the industry are not worrying, for they have experienced the ups and downs of the trade and are prepared to take things as they come. Their confidence, however, is built on the foundation of years of fair dealing, and this all growers should aim at. No one can ever expect to become a successful producer and marketer unless he stay with the business. There are two important sprays: one before the blossom buds burst and another just after the petals have all, or nearly all, fallen. Sometimes as many as six applications are made but the two mentioned should not be omitted. Refer to the Spray Calendar in the issue of March 30 and stay with the game yet another year.

FARM BULLETIN.

In the Open.

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

In Miss Janet Carnochan's history of Old Niagara mention is made of the tradition that the first parliament of Upper Canada assembled under an oak tree. Even though the historians may not agree about the matter I hope that the story is true and that some day all Canada may learn a lesson from it. It would be a good thing if all our parliaments met in the open air. Sunshine would help legislation as much as it helps sanitation. If public business were conducted in the sunshine and open air we would not need to have the light turned on its transactions so frequently. I am led to these conclusions by the marked difference I notice between thoughts that come to one in the open and in the cities. When I visit the cities I find people shaken by strange thoughts and forebodings that seem quite logical and natural when considered under a roof. The war takes on terrible aspects, the financial burdens of the country assume overwhelming proportions and the future of the country is simply "darkness visible". But when working on the farm, and dodging showers, prospects seem to improve. The gloomy thoughts of the city are shot through with light and forebodings vanish like a mist. Of course things look bad enough even in the country, but they are not hopeless. In the country the great work of the world is going on as placidly as if some millions of human beings were not insanely at war. And, by the way, it is worth noting that Nature conducts her work in the sunshine. Without sunshine life cannot develop from the seedtime to the harvest. Here is a hint that we might take in our planning and scheming. Before putting our plans into action it might be a good idea to review them in the sunshine with the wind blowing over us. This plan might save us and the world a lot of disappointments and misery.

This morning while pottering around in the sunshine I suddenly became thankful for a thing that has been the exasperation of my life. The hardest thing that a public writer has to endure is the fact that it is so difficult to convince the people of anything that he knows to be true.

After he has gathered his facts, and arranged them so that they appear entirely conclusive he puts them into print. The matter under consideration may be one of the most urgent importance, but does anyone pay any attention? Not that you would notice. You may argue, scold, rave, and show people in a thousand different ways what you are advocating is entirely for their own good; but they will view your efforts with stolid indifference until you are utterly discouraged. It cannot be moved until they are ready to move. This is what has embittered the life of every reformer the world has ever known, but as I thought it over in the sunshine I realized that it is also the salvation of the race. If it is hard to move people for good, it is equally hard to move them for evil. The demagogue who

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would stampede us to disaster finds the apathy of the public impossible to overcome. At the present time we are all liable to feel a wild desire to see everyone rushing to the battle front, and yet if everyone responded instantly to the call their enthusiasm would only bring defeat in a new form. The news from Europe tells us that the peasants are going on with their work even within the sound of the guns. Although the war is at their very doors it does not stir them from their normal occupations. They know that they must produce food for themselves and their families

as long as life remains, and they refuse to be moved by the terrors of war. This curious apathy to events that seem overwhelming makes the work of the world go on. If all the people could be stampeded at every crisis the race would have wrecked itself long before this. But no matter what "Kings and Counsellors of the Earth" may plan, or how insane they may become in their ambitions, the great mass of the people go on with their appointed tasks as undisturbed as Nature herself, and it is well that this is so.

Prince Edward Island Passes Important Agricultural Legislation.

Thirty-four bills in all received the Royal Assent during the recent session of the Prince Edward Island Legislature, the most important of which were:

The Drainage Act 1916; Acts to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Brick and Tile Co., Ltd.; to vest certain lands in the Prince Edward Island Brick & Tile Co., Ltd.; to amend an Act to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Dairy Association; to incorporate the Trustees of the Hillsboro School; to further amend the fish and Game Protection Act; to incorporate the Farmers' Union Co-operative Society; to incorporate the Charlottetown Hotel Co., Ltd.; to amend an Act re the Lady Wood Estate; to introduce Medical Inspection in the Public Schools of the City of Charlottetown; and the Appropriation Act.

The remainder were of a more or less private nature.

The most important act, agriculturally, is the Drainage Act. It is patterned after the Drainage Act of Ontario, and differs only to suit local conditions. Upon a petition from the majority of the land owners of any section, the Government may send an engineer to make an examination of the area proposed to be drained, and to prepare a report setting forth the estimated cost of the work, the assessment of the lands to be benefited, and the proportion of the cost to be paid by each person. On the completion of this report, a meeting of all those interested shall be called for the purpose of considering the report, and completing arrangements for the prosecution of the work if it is decided to go on with it. In case anyone feels aggrieved or unfairly dealt with by the report, an appeal may be made to the Judge of the County Court.

The Government undertakes to loan money to land owners to carry on this work, the loans to be Crown Debts, and principal and interest to be repaid in equal annual installments extending over a period of years. To provide the money for this purpose debentures are to be issued, but not more than \$5,000 to be issued this year.

The great obstacle to the introduction of drainage in the past has been the cost of the tile. The freight on them from either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick has been so high, that it made drainage altogether impracticable except in a few special cases. Last autumn a suitable area was located for the manufacturing of tile in the immediate vicinity of where the greater part of the underdrainage will likely be done and a company organized and incorporated under the name of the Prince Edward Island Brick and Tile Company, Limited. The Capital Stock is \$25,000 of which \$15,000 has been fully paid up. The powers conferred on this Company are those usually conferred on joint stock companies, except that this company can expropriate lands under certain conditions.

There are about 100,000 acres of land in Prince Edward Island that would be the better of drainage, and the Drainage Act and the incorporating of the above mentioned Company, are regarded as the most important items of legislation of the present session.

The amendments to the Dairymen's Act give the Dairymen's Association more power in dealing with unsanitary conditions at cheese factories and creameries. Under the Act as amended the Association can close any factory or creamery, if in the opinion of the dairy instructor everything is not kept in a sanitary condition, or if the methods of manufacturing cheese and butter are unsanitary. The dairy industry in Prince Edward Island is capable of very great expansion, and it is expected that more money will be available from the Dominion Grant for this work this year.

The purpose of the Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Hillsboro School, is to make provision for the care and management of the Consolidated School established in the Province by Sir William Macdonald, through the agency of Dr. James W. Robertson. For the last few years it has been unoccupied, but last winter a Short Course in Agriculture was held in it. Dr. Robertson now proposes that this property shall be vested in a local Board of Trustees, and be used for agriculture, education and such other means of community development as may be deemed advisable. The Act does not vest the property in the Board but merely constitutes the Board.

The amendment to the Fish and Game Act extended the close season for Wild Ducks from August 15 to September 1.

The Act to incorporate the Farmers' Union Co-operative Society Ltd., is interesting because of the co-operative movement that has taken such strong hold of the farmers of Prince Edward Island.

With the inception of dairying, the co-operative movement had its beginning. Every cheese factory and creamery in the Province, except one, is owned, and all are managed co-operatively. In 1910 the Co-operative Fruit Company was incorporated, four

years later the Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, and the next year the Co-operative Seed Association. In 1913 the first co-operative store was established by the Bedford Farmers' Co-operative Company, Ltd., and this year another company has been incorporated as named above, for the purpose of buying co-operatively for its members and handling their farm products.

For the purpose of increasing the hotel accommodation at Charlottetown, The Charlottetown Hotel Co., Ltd., has been incorporated.

Prince Edward Island had in the past a Land Question similar to that of Ireland. It was however settled by the Government buying out the landlords, and selling to the actual holders. It turns out now, however, that all the landlords were not bought out, but the Government sold the lands and gave deeds as if they had been. Some time ago action was entered in the Courts by the Trustees of the Lady Wood Estate, for the recovery of rents on these lands, and the Government were obliged to protect the deeds they had given by settling with the Trustees. The amendment gives the Government power to issue a Debenture to the Trustees bearing interest at the rate of four and one half per cent. per annum.

The Act introducing Medical Inspection into the Public Schools of Charlottetown gives power to the trustees to introduce and maintain medical inspection of all the pupils and all the school buildings and premises in Charlottetown, and to maintain and to keep in cleanliness and in a healthy condition as far as possible the pupils and their surroundings, the cost to be defrayed out of monies received by the Board for the yearly support of the schools, and shall be in addition to the amount now allowed by law for that purpose.

The Appropriation Bill differs very little from that of last year. The Estimates for 1916 are about the same as the expenditures for 1915 except in the Department of Public Works and the Capital Expenditure Account. Last September a storm of more than ordinary violence passed over the Province and did great damage to roads and bridges, causing an extraordinary expenditure of from \$40,000 to \$50,000. It is not anticipated that a similar storm will occur this year. Again, on account of the war it is intended to build fewer steel bridges etc., etc., this year.

The Provincial expenditures of the Department of Agriculture for 1915 as compared with the estimates for 1916 are as follows:

	Expenditures 1915	Estimates 1916
Commissioner of Agriculture.....		
Part Salary.....	\$ 900.00	\$ 900.00
Travelling Expenses.....	350.00	350.00
Professor of Agriculture Part Salary.....	1,400.00	1,400.00
Travelling Expenses.....	300.00	300.00
Departmental Expenses and Contingencies.....	1,245.57	1,200.00
Printing and Stationery.....	912.56	1,000.00
Exhibitions and Live Stock Judging.....	9,250.00	9,250.00
Farmers Institutes and Educational Work.....	1,653.50	1,700.00
Encouragement of Field Crops Horticulture, Dairying and Poultry Raising.....	3,151.47	3,000.00
Vital Statistics.....	683.83	700.00

Several resolutions also came before the House, one of which having to do with the running of automobiles, was more or less interesting. In 1908 an Act was passed prohibiting the running of motor vehicles upon the public highways of the Province. In 1913 it was enacted that the Governor-in-Council might open up highways for the use and operation of motor vehicles. The present resolution asked that the statute of 1913 should be repealed and the provisions of the law as it stood in 1908 should be restored.

In 1914 a Provincial Anti-Automobile Association had been formed and had carried on quite an agitation for the repeal of the 1913 Act. They drew up the following pledge and presented it to all of the candidates before the recent election.—I—Candidate for the Electoral District of—County in Prince Edward Island do hereby pledge myself to vote for the repeal of the present Motor Act, and the re-enactment of the Statute of 1908, and further pledge myself to bring before the first session of the Legislature the necessary resolution if elected.

It had been signed by eleven of the elected members, one of whom however was made Speaker and as an attempt was being made to make it a party question, it caused unusual interest. It was however defeated by a vote of fifteen to thirteen.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. THEODORE ROSS.

The Pellat Holstein Sale.

The big dispersion sale of the herd of 75 Holsteins owned by Sir H. M. Pellat at his Lake Marie Farm, on Thursday, May 11, was run off without a hitch. The event brought together a large number of breeders, many of them from distant points. The arrangements for the comfort of the visitors left nothing to be desired, the sale being in the large hay barn which was comfortably seated. The cattle were brought out in nice condition and although there were no sensational prices paid, it was generally conceded by the breeders present that the sale was a success. The total for the lot was \$8,068. Fifty-two females from one year old up made an average of \$128.30. The plum of the sale went to the bid of R. H. Reid, of Reid's Corners, for \$250. Following are the prices paid for all selling for \$100 and over.

Segis Schuiling Prince, E. Caskey, Woodbridge.....	\$100
Eric De Kol, R. Livingston, Woodbridge.....	100
Segis De Kol, F. Rountree, Weston.....	250
Sir Colantha Abbekerk, F. Rountree.....	131
Princess Faforit Posch, Wm. Keffer, Maple.....	140
Dorothy Dorliska, F. Rountree.....	120
Beauty De Witt, H. Bagg, Downsview.....	155
Winnie Pietertje Posch, P. Micklejohn, Belleville.....	230
Lucy Pietertje, Lancaster & Son.....	170
Coral Posch De Kol, Patterson Bros., Agincourt.....	110
Lady Posch Schuiling, G. S. Stewart, Downsview.....	125
Countess Marion De Kol, A. Watson & Son, Pine Grove.....	130
Beauty Faforit Posch, T. M. Baker, Maple.....	200
Julia Abbekerk Posch 4th, N. Somerville, Nashville.....	150
Della Abbekerk Posch, J. Ianson, Scarboro.....	175
Blanche Canary De Kol, W. A. Bryant, Strathroy.....	125
Lady Lulu Segis, T. M. Baker.....	195
Lake Marie Butter Baroness, James Stewart, King.....	180
Sadie Louise De Kol, Lancaster & Son.....	100
Content Houwtje De Kol, R. H. Reid, Reid's Corner's.....	250
Delta Gem, J. Winters, King.....	120
Rockmaple Alice, Lancaster & Son.....	160
Queenie Canary, Harry Bennett, Brooklin.....	110
Silvia De Kol Posch, R. Livingstone.....	145
Polly Posch, N. McMurchy, King.....	115
Eva Posch, J. Bagg.....	100
Jemima Pietertje, S. Wilkinson, York Mills.....	120
Canary Clothilde, J. McWhitty, Maple.....	155
Pearl Clothilde Korndyke, Samuel Wilkinson.....	130
Muriel Posch De Kol, Lancaster & Son.....	200
Calamity Lady Alice, H. Bennett, Brooklin.....	125
Kitty De Kol Calamity, James Stewart.....	125
Evergreen's Rex, Lancaster & Son.....	195
Francy De Witt Korndyke, J. Ross, Woodbridge.....	145
Calamity Brook Princess, T. Bale, Armitage.....	135
Centre View Wayne Norine, F. Rountree.....	240
Centre View Gentle Canary Norine, Wm. Henry, M. P. P., Todmorden.....	220

Record Board Has a Good Year.

The National Record Board held its annual meeting in Toronto last week. The principal speaker was John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, who advised that particular attention be paid to the breeding of heavy horses, to increasing bacon production, and to developing a greater production of sheep and cattle. The work of the year had been entirely satisfactory as pointed out by President William Smith, receipts being \$28,482. The following officers were elected:

President, William Smith, Columbus; heavy horses, Peter White, K. C., Pembroke; dairy cattle, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; beef cattle, Robert Miller, Stouffville; light horses, Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; sheep, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; swine, J. E. Brethour, Burford; Secretary-Treasurer, John W. Brant, Ottawa.

Road Cart Grass Seeder.

A foot-weary farmer of Middlesex Co., Ont., after about a week of tramping in the rear of tillage machinery resolved on a change and a rest when it came to grass-seeding a large field of spring grain. He had been in the habit of using one of the small hand seeders that is turned by a crank, which involves a lot of additional walking at a smart pace. Why not hitch a steady going nag to the old road cart and ride he thought? It had a seat roomy enough for a smart boy to drive by the stakes and "Dad" sat facing backwards and operated the seeder. The plan worked like a charm and gave the sower's aching corns a needed holiday.

A Useful Present.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I am enclosing remittance for two new subscriptions for "The Farmer's Advocate." I might add that they are for two friends which we wished to give a useful present and know of nothing that would be more useful than The Farmer's Advocate to come once a week.

York Co., Ont. E. MARCHANT.

All Should Read It.

We find your paper more and more valuable as the years roll by. It should be read by every farmer in Eastern Canada.

P. E. I. H. & E. MCFARLANE.

Our Scottish Letter.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

We are living in exciting times, yet somehow things are moving along a very even plane, so far as individual interest is concerned. Not a day passes but there is the record of some brave young soldier having paid the supreme penalty, and many a home is desolate. A friend, once well known in the agricultural world, Alexander Russell, Solicitor, Glasgow, has lost both of his sons; the younger, Lieutenant Peter Currie Russell, who was in an aviation corps, in December last; and the elder, Captain Thomas Russell, within the past few days. Much sympathy is felt with Mr. and Mrs. Russell, who are much esteemed in a wide circle of friends. The Irish rebellion has added a new terror to existence. Many who went over to the Dublin spring show, which was due to be held this week, never got the length. They were turned at Drogheda, and some of them arrived back yesterday. Whether the show was held is not known at time of writing (Friday evening, 28th April), but we should think it very unlikely that it would be. At home here we have had the annual show at Ayr this week. It was held on Wednesday, when we had a fine display of Ayrshire cattle and Clydesdale horses. The dairy breed of the West holds its own, and there is every prospect that as a commercial animal to make money in the dairy the Ayrshire is to hold her own, and go on to conquer. The champion three-year-old this time came from the Gree farm, Fenwick, one of the most outlying parishes in Ayrshire, yet one of the most go-ahead and agriculturally prosperous. Farms in that parish are relatively small, but the occupiers are usually men of strength of character, and not at all of the order that would stand up to be hanged to please the laird. The Fenwick farmers were among the first to judge cattle by their results at the pail in conjunction with their shapes and constitution. They have now been followed in this by the great county association itself, the class for milk record cows this year being a highly-creditable one indeed. Altogether it is legitimate to claim that the Ayrshire of to-day is a much more valuable dairy animal than the Ayrshire of ten years ago.

The weather has undergone a change for the better. We have had three very fine Spring days, and it is amazing to contemplate the progress made by vegetation in that time. There was urgent need for some such fillip as this as matters were becoming serious. Seldom have we had so backward a spring, yet granted a dripping May and a weeping June following a good seed-time—and heavy crops have been reaped. The great trouble among farmers at present is the conditions under which they are at liberty to market their hay crop of 1915. The War Office, under the Defence of the Realm Act, requisitioned the whole crop in September last. Prices were paid which were regarded as highly satisfactory, and generally everybody was over-pleased. No hay could be sold by a farmer without a government permit, and the price was restricted. The consequence was that many a farmer got a far higher price for his second and third grade hay than he got for his first. That is to say, the Government had first to be served with all they required. Then they gave the grower leave to sell the remainder. Very often the remainder was highly inferior to that which the Government had taken, yet it would be sold in the open market at perhaps £2 per ton more than the best hay. This went on for a bit, and then in December the Government, in opposition to the views of the military, released all hay not actually taken over by the War Office, in the hope and belief that the result would be a reduction in price to the consumer. Instead of that there was an increase, because the grower who had good hay held on to it for a rise, and to his aid there came a snowstorm of unparalleled severity in March. Flockmasters were compelled to buy hay to carry

their stocks through; result, the price rose to £11 per ton, and some men were coining money. But the Government said, this won't do. You are not playing the game, and they reimposed the requisitioning order, and fixed the price at £6 5s. per ton, which was the market figure at the date of release of surplus in December. Thereupon we had some noise. There was a certain element of injury inflicted on the man, who, while the embargo was in abeyance, bought at £8 or £8 5s. and was compelled to sell at £6 5s. Where the money had actually passed the War Office said we will indemnify you, but not otherwise, as the reimposition of the Order nullifies all bargains, and the object of the Defence of the Realm Act is to prevent the public being victimized. Of course, the men who were out for plunder are feeling sore, and there is an outcry.

Our Government is making a very poor job of the recruiting business. The fiasco in the House of Commons yesterday indicates to what a depth of puerility our legislators have sunk. The country is sick of shilly-shallying. We want to get on with the war. If Kitchener demands the men he must have them. Unless this War is won decisively by the Allies it will be a bad business. That there will be difficulties in withdrawing more men from agriculture and industry goes without saying. But these are emphatically difficulties which must be overcome. Women must buckle to to farm work. School children of more advanced age must be released to enable them to bear their part in spring, summer and autumn work on the farm. Shirkers there must be in no industry, and such follies as idleness on the Saturday afternoon must be abandoned, and not be even once named in agriculture until peace has returned. Some School Boards are acting wisely by the children, but others are playing the fool in no common way. Until the rank and file of our people realize that there never before was such a War in human history as that now raging, and that every nerve must be strained to win, there is no guarantee that victory will come our way. Food prices are rapidly advancing, and the difficulties of labor are becoming more and more acute. Yet, in spite of all, horse racing is going on, and on the Saturday afternoons vast crowds assemble to witness football matches. Public houses at certain hours are thronged, and on every hand evidence accumulates that the home land is still far from feeling the pinch of War.

Breeders of Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus cattle have been taking counsel together concerning the Argentine exporters' manifesto about the tuberculin test. Mr. Duthie has advocated a policy of patience. He is inclined to think that the exporters signed in haste, and that they will repent at leisure. He also suggested that possibly the unfortunate experience of one buyer who had bought a bull at 500 guineas on the faith of a fine tuberculin chart, and had to sell at 120 guineas with no chart, had as much to do with the origin of the manifesto as anything. In both of his surmises we incline to believe that the Shorthorn King is right. Still, the agitation serves a good end. It may teach both breeders and dealers that there are, in their respective ranks, men, who want to be carefully watched. They are capable of doing very shady things, and the great breed societies are singularly timid in bringing transgressors to book. Any one who can be proved to have faked the tuberculin test should be dealt with with the utmost rigor. He should receive no mercy. It is a humiliating fact that there is only one veterinary surgeon in England whose charts command the confidence of exporters. They must be extra careful, because they have to face an exceptionally trying ordeal when they reach Buenos Aires. In the circumstances they naturally take no risks. Even then they incur heavy losses—and among them are men who do not play the game.

Recently honor was done to a prominent man in the Shorthorn world. John Allanach, the herds-

man in Lord Lovat's famous herd at Beaufort Castle, was honored by his employer and brother herdsmen, as well as by a large number of tenant farmers on the Lovat estates. Allanach was selected by the late Robert Lawson, himself no mean judge and expert in handling Shorthorns, to act as head cattleman at Beaufort in days when the leading line there was preparing fat cattle for the London Christmas market. In this line of things John showed himself to be an expert whom no rival could eclipse, and many triumphs he enjoyed. But still greater laurels wreathed his brow when the breeding of Shorthorns was started. The Lovat cattle have always had a character entirely their own. The herd has supplied stock bulls to all the leading herds, including even Collynie, and of these triumphs John Allanach has himself been the greater part. Yet with him there is no "side." He belongs to the gallant race of Scots who find their reward in duty well performed. As a guide to younger men he stands unrivalled. If he has a tip he passes it along. No tyro is afraid to ask John's advice. It is freely given, and if the pupil beats the master, the master is the first to congratulate the pupil. Long life to John Allanach, and may this old land long continue to produce his type!

A very notable member of the agricultural journalistic profession has recently passed away. George Hendry was a Banffshire man, and the greater portion of his life was associated with the fortunes of the Aberdeen Free Press. As a critic and expert in Aberdeen-Angus cattle George had no rival, and he was almost as much at home among Shorthorns. He knew the beef breeds well, and was held in high esteem by all ranks of breeders. His services were much in requisition as a judge of Aberdeen-Angus stock, and as a demonstrator he had scarcely an equal. About eight years ago Mr. Hendry abandoned journalism, and accepted the less exacting post of Secretary of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture. He died with startling suddenness at a meeting of the governors of that body. He will be greatly missed in the northeast of Scotland.

Kilmarnock and Ayr shows have been held during April. At both there have been great displays of Clydesdales. Whatever the cause, the quality in the yearling classes of both sexes is this year rather disappointing. The Aberdeen foal crop of 1915 has not yielded anything like the same sensational results as the foal crop of 1914. The conclusion one would draw is that much depends on the mares with which an epoch-making sire may be mated in any given year. He cannot even in the same district, have the same mates two years in succession, and hence variation in results. The leading sire continues to be Dunure Footprint for younger animals, and his sire, Baron of Buchlyvie for older animals. The champions at Kilmarnock were Dunure Chosen among females, with Craigie Sylvia by Apukwa, reserve, and Kismet, among males, with Botha reserve. Dunure Chosen and Botha are both by Baron of Buchlyvie, and Kismet is by Dunure Footprint. At Ayr there was no open male championship. The younger classes had a contest for championship honors, and Dunure Independence scored. He is a great two-year-old, and has been first this year at Glasgow, Kilmarnock and Ayr. His foot is worth studying as a genuinely good article of its kind, and he is up to a big size with very close action. His color is ideal. He is by Baron of Buchlyvie. The female championship was the Cawdor Cup for mares. It was won by George A. Ferguson, Sunadale, Elgin, with his beautiful, big, handsome, three-year-old mare Rosalind, got by Dunure Footprint. Craigie Sylvia, a strikingly typical Clydesdale mare with a splendid foot was reserve. She is owned by James Kilpatrick. All the Dunure animals are owned by William Dunlop, who has a marvellous stud.

SCOTLAND YET.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards West Toronto, from Saturday May 13 to Monday, May 15, numbered 213 cars, 4,204 cattle, 1759 hogs, 79 sheep, 495 calves and 14 horses. Cattle trade strong. One extra choice load sold at \$9.45. Heavy steers, \$9.15 to \$9.35; choice butchers, \$8.85 to \$9.25; cows, \$6.75 to \$8; bulls, \$6.50 to \$8.25; feeders, \$7.25 to \$8.25. Calves, sheep and milkers unchanged. Hogs firm at \$11.75 weighed off cars. This was the best market of the season thus far.

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

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	45	385	430
Cattle.....	619	4,815	5,434
Hogs.....	532	10,275	10,807
Sheep.....	181	280	461
Calves.....	469	1,457	1,926
Horses.....	94	93	187

The total receipts of live stock at

the two yards for the corresponding week of 1915 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	47	454	501
Cattle.....	487	5,942	6,429
Hogs.....	912	8,636	9,548
Sheep.....	114	398	512
Calves.....	288	1,484	1,772
Horses.....	301	1,042	1,343

The combined receipts at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 71 cars, 995 cattle, 51 sheep, and 1,156 hogs; and an increase of 1,259 hogs, and 154 calves, compared with the corresponding week of 1915.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards during the past week were fairly liberal for cattle, hogs and calves; but, notwithstanding this fact, prices have been firm even in these classes, and for sheep and lambs prices have been at prohibitive values for the general public. On Monday there were about 3,000 cattle on sale, all of which were readily taken at firm quotations, with the previous week, all offerings being sold out by the noon hour. The general

quality of the offerings being good, with a fair percentage of choice. During the week there has been an upward tendency in cattle values which have not reached their final goal. There were many young cattle, babies one, and two years on sale, which should not have been offered for another year, when they would be producing nearly double the quantity of meat. These sold readily at high prices ranging from \$8.85 to \$9 per cwt. Nine dollars per cwt. has become a common value for choice cattle, and in fact few butchers' cattle sell below \$8 per cwt., and those that do are in the common and medium classes. There were many loads sold at this figure, and no small number at \$9.25. One choice load brought \$9.40, but they were of extra quality.

Stockers and Feeders.—The offerings in these classes were light, while there was a growing demand caused, no doubt, by the prospect of good pasturage on account of the wet season now prevailing. The prices paid for choice, short-keep feeders is a good indicator of values for the finished product.

Short-keep steers, 950 lbs. to 1,000 lbs., sold at \$8.25 to \$8.50. A few loads of this class went to the United States at these values. Of course, they were of choice quality, and de-horned. Off-color, common steers of 600 lbs. sold at \$6 to \$6.50.

Milkers and Springers.—The demand for these was far greater than the supply, especially for the good to choice classes. We saw one order for 200 cows, from the West, which means that values for choice milkers and springers are not likely to recede. The general trend of the milk cow market is upward. As high as \$116 was paid for one choice Holstein.

Veal Calves.—While receipts were larger there was no recession in values, as we saw four choice calves sold at \$11 per cwt., which price has not been paid for several weeks.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light receipts have caused values for the ovine classes to be more than firm. Sheep sold up to \$10.50 per cwt.; yearlings at \$14 per cwt., and spring lambs at \$13 each

Hogs.—Pack-duce values, and succeeded, but are still selling to \$11.65, fed

Butchers' Cattle sold from \$9.15 steers, \$8.85 to \$8.60 to \$8.80 common, \$7.60 to \$7.60 to \$8; good common to me, \$7.75 to \$7.50; com-

Stockers and horned steers, \$8.25; steers, 70 \$7.75; stockers to \$7; common

Milkers and ers and springers cows at \$60 to \$50 to \$65.

Veal Calves.—to \$10.50; good \$7.50 to \$8.25 heavy, fat calves \$12 each.

Sheep and I to \$10; yearling heavy sheep, \$11.75; fed and \$11 f. o. b. can

Ho

The Hon. A Mr. Robert G on Tuesday a City Cattle M were from \$190 were a very fin

B

Wheat.—Onta outside) No 1 No. 1.06; No. 2 co No. 3 commerc ing to freights to 90c., nomi (track, hay p \$1.29 1/4; No. 2 northern, \$1.22

Oats.—Ontar to 47c., accord commercial oats oats (track, b 52 1/2 c.; No. 3 feed, 51c.; No.

Rye.—No. 1 according to fre

Buckwheat.— according to fre

Barley.—Ont according to fre 60c. to 63c., a side.

American Co track, Toronto.

Canadian Co track, Toronto.

Peas.—No. according to sa

Flour.—Ontar track, Toronto seaboard; Mani onto were: Fir patents, \$6, i \$5.80, in jute; i

Hay.—Baled, No. 1, best gra per ton, low gra

Straw.—Baled track, Toronto.

Bran.—\$24 p shorts, \$26, Mo \$26 to \$27; Mo flour, per bag, freights.

Butter.—Price sales during the fresh-made, pou creamery solids, dairy, 27c. to 3

Eggs.—New-l stationary, selling dozen.

Cheese.—19 1/2 Honey.—Is of

Beans.—Prim Poultry (live v 45c. per lb.; ch lb.; fowl, heav light, 16c. per geese, 12c. per per lb.; old, 18c

Hide

City hides, f cured, 18c.; cou 17c.; country l skins, per lb.,

Hogs.—Packers have tried hard to reduce values, and in some instances have succeeded, but selects weighed off cars are still selling at \$11.75; and \$11.50 to \$11.65, fed and watered.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice, heavy steers sold from \$9.15 to \$9.35; choice butchers' steers, \$8.85 to \$9.15; good butchers', \$8.60 to \$8.85; medium, \$8 to \$8.40; common, \$7.60 to \$8; choice cows, \$7.60 to \$8; good cows, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common to medium \$6.75 to \$7; choice bulls, \$7.75 to \$8; good bulls, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice, dehorned steers, 800 to 950 lbs., \$7.80 to \$8.25; steers, 700 to 850 lbs., \$7.50 to \$7.75; stockers, 600 to 700 lbs., \$6.75 to \$7; common, off-colors, \$6 to \$6.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and springers at \$9 to \$11; good cows at \$6 to \$7.50; common cows at \$5 to \$6.50.

Veal Calves.—Choice veal calves, \$9.50 to \$10.50; good, \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium, \$7.50 to \$8.25; common, \$7.50 to \$8; heavy, fat calves, \$7 to \$8.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light sheep, \$9 to \$10; yearling lambs, \$12.50 to \$14; heavy sheep, \$8 to \$9; spring lambs, \$8 to \$12 each.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, \$11.75; fed and watered, \$11.60; and \$11 f. o. b. cars.

Horse Market.

The Hon. Adam Beck, assisted by Mr. Robert Graham, bought 60 horses on Tuesday and Wednesday at the City Cattle Market. The prices paid were from \$190 to \$210 each, and they were a very fine lot.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, (according to freights outside) No 1 commercial, \$1.04 to \$1.06; No 2 commercial, \$1.02 to \$1.04; No 3 commercial, 99c. to \$1.01, according to freights outside; feed wheat, 88c. to 90c., nominal. Manitoba wheat (track, hay ports) No. 1 northern, \$1.29 1/4; No. 2 northern, \$1.27; No. 3 northern, \$1.22 1/4.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 3 white, 46c. to 47c., according to freights outside; commercial oats, 45c. to 46c. Manitoba oats (track, hay ports) No. 2 C. W., 52 1/2c.; No. 3 C. W., 51c.; extra No. 1 feed, 51c.; No. 1 feed, 50c.

Rye.—No. 1 commercial, 93c. to 94c., according to freights outside.

Buckwheat.—Nominal, 69c. to 70c., according to freights outside.

Barley.—Ontario, malting, 64c. to 65c., according to freights outside; feed barley, 60c. to 63c., according to freights outside.

American Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 82c., track, Toronto.

Canadian Corn.—Feed, 72c. to 73c., track, Toronto.

Peas.—No. 2, \$1.70, sample peas, according to sample, \$1.20 to \$1.50.

Flour.—Ontario, winter, \$4.40 to \$4.50, track, Toronto; \$4.45 to \$4.55, bulk, seaboard; Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6.50; second patents, \$6, in jute; strong bakers', \$5.80, in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, best grade, \$22 to \$24; No. 2, per ton, low grade, \$18 to \$20.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$7 to \$8, track, Toronto.

Bran.—\$24 per ton, Montreal freights; shorts, \$26, Montreal freights; middlings, \$26 to \$27; Montreal freights; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.60 to \$1.70, Montreal freights.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Prices declined on the wholesales during the past week. Creamery, fresh-made, pound squares, 29c. to 32c.; creamery solids, 28c. to 30c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.; dairy, 24c. to 26c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs remained stationary, selling at 24c. to 25c. per dozen.

Cheese.—19 1/2c. to 20c.

Honey.—Is off the market.

Beans.—Primes, \$4.

Poultry (live weight).—Spring chickens 45c. per lb.; chickens, 18c. to 20c. per lb.; fowl, heavy, 18c. per lb.; fowl, light, 16c. per lb.; ducks, 18c. per lb.; geese, 12c. per lb.; turkeys, young, 20c. per lb.; old, 18c. per lb.

Hides and Skins.

City hides, flat 19c.; country hides, cured, 18c.; country hides, part cured, 17c.; country hides, green, 16c.; calf skins, per lb., 26c.; kip skins, per lb.,

24c.; sheep skins, city, \$2 to \$3; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$2; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.20 to \$1.25; horse hair, per lb., 41c. to 44c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$5 to \$5.50; No. 2, \$4.50 to \$5. Wool, washed, 40c. to 44c. per lb.; wool, rejections, 33c. to 35c. per lb. wool, unwashed, 28c. to 32c., per lb. Tallow, No. 1, 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c.; solids, 6c. to 7c.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Asparagus is once more holding sway on the market, coming in freely, and is now selling at \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.25 per 11-qt. basket.

Old potatoes after declining the first part of the week firmed up again Thursday; the New Brunswick Delawares selling at \$1.85 per bag, and the Ontarios, at \$1.70. The new potatoes are beginning to come in more freely, Floridas selling at \$8.50 per bbl., and Bermudas at \$10.50 per bbl.

New vegetables are arriving in large quantities daily; carrots, beets, and white turnip selling at \$1.50 per hamper.

New cabbage has advanced, as it has been rather scarce, and is now quite firm at \$4 per case.

A straight car of green beans, in hampers, came in Wednesday last, and sold at \$4 and \$3.75 per hamper.

Lettuce of every kind has been extremely scarce and has advanced in price; the Canadian head lettuce selling at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per dozen.

The strawberries arriving for the past week have been exceedingly poor quality, ranging from 14c. to 20c. per box.

Pineapples are coming in in increasing quantities, and are declining in price; the Porto Ricos selling at \$3 and \$3.25 per case; while the Cubans are going at \$2.65 to \$2.75 per case.

Oranges have kept about stationary in price. Navels ranging from \$2.25 to \$4 per case, and late Valencias from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per case.

Montreal.

Supplies of cattle on the local market continued quite light, and although consumption is said to be lighter than usual at this time of the year owing to the continued high price of beef, butchers and packers took everything offered and looked for more. Carloads of choice steers sold around 9 1/2c. per lb., while smaller lots brought as high as 9 3/4c. Good quality could not be had less than 8 3/4c., and lower grades at around 6 3/4c. to 7 1/4c. per lb. Butchers' cows and bulls ranged from 6 1/4c. to 8 1/4c. per lb., according to quality.

The market for sheep and lambs continued very strong and prices were higher. Sales of sheep took place at 8 1/2c. to 9c. per lb., while spring lambs were taken at from \$5 to \$8 each, according to size and quality. Calves were bought both for local account and for export to the U. S., and the tone of the market was firm. Choice calves sold at 8 1/2c. to 9c. per lb., while mediums ranged from 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c. The market for hogs continued strong, and packers took every offering at 12c. to 12 1/2c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers report a very limited demand for horses. Offerings were little more than nil, so that the lack of demand does not result in appreciably lower prices. For driving purposes, however, as well as for freight purposes, the motor car is certainly having its influence. Prices held steady, as follows: heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each; small horses, \$100 to \$125 each, and culls \$50 to \$75 each. Fine saddle and carriage horses were quoted at \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Owing to the continued firmness in the market for live hogs, dressed hogs brought fractionally more than the previous week. Prices for fresh-killed, abattoir-select stock were 16 1/2c. to 16 3/4c. per lb.

Poultry.—Very little interest was taken in this market. Dealers quoted nominally 24c. to 27c. per lb. for turkeys; 22c. to 24c. for chickens, 17c. to 19c. for geese and fowl, and 19c. to 20c. for ducks.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes was a little on the easy side, and green mountains and Quebec varieties were available at \$1.65 per bag of 90 lbs., carloads, ex-track. Smaller lots were quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.90, ex-store.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—New syrup continued in good demand and prices were practically unchanged, being 90c. for 8-lb. tins, \$1.10 for 10 lbs., \$1.30 for 13 lbs., and \$1.45 for extra choice 13-lb. tins. Maple sugar was 12c. to 14c. per lb. Honey does not attract much attention. White comb sold at 15 1/2c. per lb., and white extracted at 13c., brown comb being 13c., and brown extracted 11c., with slightly lower for larger lots. Buckwheat honey was 9c. to 10c.

Eggs.—Demand was active for everything offered. Consumption is large and packers are operating freely. Select, new-laid eggs were 27c.; straight-gathered, 25c.; No. 1 stock, 24c.; and No. 2, 23c.

Butter.—The market continued to ease slightly, owing to the increased make and the larger offerings. Finest, new milk creamery was 29c. to 29 1/2c., while fine was about 1/2c. below these figures. Held creamery sold from 24 1/2c. to 26c., according to quality, but is not in very good demand. Dairy butter was 22c. to 23c.

Cheese.—The market for cheese continued very firm at 19 1/2c. to 19 3/4c. for finest Westerns with 1/2c. less for fine; 19 1/2c. to 19 3/4c. for finest Easterns, with about 1/2c. less for fine.

Grain.—The wheat markets have been showing considerable strength, and dealers quoted car lots of No. 1 commercial white winter as high as \$1.10 per bushel. Oats were about steady at 55c. for No. 2 Canadian Western; 53 1/2c. for No. 3 and for No. 1 feed extra; No. 1 feed being 53c., and No. 2 feed 52c. Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white still sold at 52c.; No. 3 at 51c., and No. 4, 50c. per bushel, ex-store.

Flour.—There was no change in the market. Manitoba spring wheat patents were \$6.60 for firsts; \$6.10 for second patents, and \$5.90 for strong bakers', per barrel, in bags. Ontario winter wheat patents were \$6, and straight rollers \$5.30 to \$5.40 in wood, the latter being \$2.45 per bag.

Hay.—There was little change in baled hay. No. 1 was \$21.50 to \$22; extra good No. 2 was \$21; No. 2, \$20 to \$20.50; No. 3, \$19 to \$19.50. Clover mixed, \$18.

Seeds.—The season is coming to an end. Prices were \$10 to \$15 per 100 lbs. for timothy; \$21 to \$26 for red clover, and \$17 to \$24 for alsike, Montreal.

Hides.—The market was unchanged, calf skins, 32c. per lb. for No. 1, and 30c. for No. 2; beef hides, 21c., 20c., 19c. for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively; sheep skins, \$2.50 each; horse hides, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each; rough tallow was 1 1/2c. to 2 1/2c. per lb., and rendered 7c. to 7 1/2c.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Another liberal run of cattle here last week—160 loads on Monday or 4,000 head. Offerings light after Monday. In the neighborhood of 60 loads of shipping order steers, best of which ranged from \$9.65 to \$9.85, with best Canadians offered running from \$8.75 to \$9, but not a very good kind. Prices looked generally a dime to fifteen cents lower on shipping cattle, while butchering grades ruled strong. Two loads of yearlings made \$9.85, averaging around 900 pounds, with another load on the fairish order bringing \$8.75. Best handy butchering steers sold from \$8.75 to \$9, a heavy butchering steer kind selling up to \$9.50. All grades of butchering cattle sold readily, cows and heifers being in especially strong demand. Heavy, fat cows sold up to \$8, and heavy, fat heifers from \$8.50 to \$8.75. A medium kind of cows ranged from \$5.50 to \$6, and at no time for many months past has the demand been better. Bulls sold again at firm prices, heavy ones reaching \$7.90 to \$8, and anything in the bull line found very ready sale. Stock and feeding cattle sold strong, best feeders running from 700 to 750 lbs., selling up to \$8. Milchers and springers were in moderate supply and brought \$5 per head more than the previous week. At the close a complete clearance was had. Sellers generally are looking for higher prices on cattle. At Chicago the past week fancy yearlings ranged up to \$10.25, and predictions are made that prices on choice grades will undoubtedly go higher. Receipts of 4,425 head last week were against 4,700 for

the previous week, and 3,075 for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.35 to \$9.85; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9.15; plain, \$8.40 to \$8.60; very coarse and common, \$8 to \$8.25; best Canadians, \$8.75 to \$9.25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.50; common and plain, \$7.75 to \$8.10.

Butchering Steers.—Choice, heavy, \$8.75 to \$9; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.50; best handy, \$8.85 to \$9.25; common to good, \$8 to \$8.75; light, thin, \$7.50 to \$7.85; yearlings, prime, \$8.75 to \$9.85; yearlings, common to good, \$8.25 to \$8.65.

Cows and Heifers.—Prime, weighty heifers, \$7.50 to \$8.50; best handy butcher heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; best heavy, fat cows, \$6.50 to \$7.50; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to fair, \$5 to \$5.75; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.75; canners, \$3.25 to \$4.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.75; good butchering, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7.25 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common to good, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$75 to \$90; in carloads, \$60 to \$70.

Hogs.—Liberal receipts at all marketing points on the opening day of last week resulted in a break in prices. At Buffalo values went off ten to twenty cents, buyers getting the bulk of the crop at \$10.15. Few good weights, however, brought \$10.20 and \$10.25, and pigs ranged from \$8.90 to \$9.10. After Monday receipts were light and market was a little stronger from day to day, Friday's sales on best grades being made mostly at \$10.40, some up to \$10.45 and \$10.50, and pigs reached \$9.40 and \$9.50. Roughs sold anywhere from \$9 to \$9.35, and stags \$7.50 down. Receipts last week were 26,400 head, being against 25,471 head for the week previous, and 23,200 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market occupied a favorable position last week. Monday top lambs sold mostly at \$10.25, few \$10.35, Tuesday one bunch reached \$10.50, Wednesday the range was from \$10.35 to \$10.50, Thursday bulk sold at \$10.50, with one load \$10.60, and Friday the best desirable lambs brought from \$10.50 to \$10.75. Ninety-pound lambs again undersold the more desirable lots by from 50 to 75 cents, and there was a difference of as much as \$1.50 per cwt. between the extreme heavy ones and the handier kinds. Cull lambs sold well, bringing up to \$9 and \$9.25, and skips went as low as \$6.50. Sheep were scarce and higher the past week, choice wethers selling from \$8.25 to \$8.35, and ewes \$7.75 down. Receipts last week reached around 26,600 head, as compared with 22,432 head for the week before, and 12,325 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Market showed improvement as the week advanced. Monday top veals sold mostly at \$10.50, Tuesday they reached \$11 and \$11.25, Wednesday and Thursday bulk moved at \$11, and Friday prices were jumped \$1 over the two previous days, bulk being placed at \$12. The fore part of the week culls sold from \$9 down, and on Friday best throwouts brought up to \$10. Receipts last week were 4,500 head, being against 4,617 head for the week previous and 4,575 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.90 to \$10; stockers and feeders, \$5.90 to \$8.80; cows and heifers, \$4.35 to \$9.50; calves, \$7 to \$10.50.

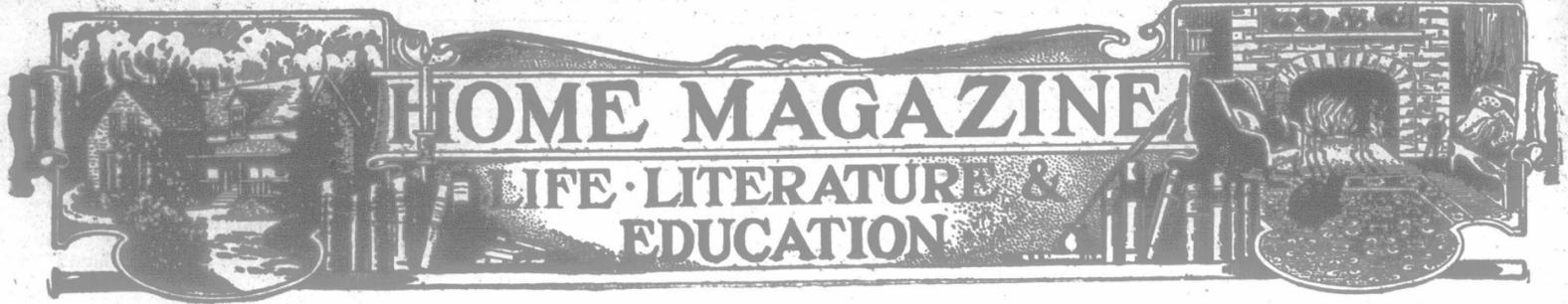
Hogs.—Light, \$9.65 to \$10.15; mixed, \$9.70 to \$10.20; heavy, \$9.65 to \$10.20; rough, \$9.65 to \$9.80; pigs, \$7.40 to \$9.50.

Sheep.—Native, \$7.35 to \$9.70; lambs, native, \$8.50 to \$12.25.

Sale Dates Claimed.

June 10.—Watt, Gardhouse, Miller, Elora, Ont.; Scotch Shorthorns. June 14.—Francis Stauffer, R. 4 Bright, Ont.; Holsteins.

The 1916 Agricultural War Book, published in order to encourage "Production and Thrift" is ready for distribution, and may be had on application to the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.



The Housekeeper.

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER.

"Oh, Woman, what is the thing you do,
and what is the thing you cry?
Is your house not warm and enclosed
from harm, that you thrust
the curtain by?
And have we not toiled to build for
you a peace from the winds
outside,
That you seek to know how the battles
go and ride where the fighters
ride?"

"You have taken my spindle away from
me, you have taken away my
loom,
You bid me sit in the dust of it, at
peace without cloth or broom,
You have shut me still with a sleepy
will, with nor evil nor good
to do,
While our house the World that we
keep for God should be
garnished and swept anew.

"The evil things that have waxed and
grown while I sat with my
white hands still,
They have meshed our World till they
twined and curled through
my very window-sill;
Shall I sit and smile at mine ease the
while that my house is wrongly
kept?
It is mine to see that the house of me
is straightened and cleansed
and swept!

"My daughters strive for their souls
alive, harried and starved and
cold—
Shall I bear it long, who was swift and
strong in guarding them white
of old?
My children cry in our house the World,
neglected and hard-oppress—
Is my right not then to command all
men to be still while the
children rest?"

"I who labored beside my mate when the
work of the World began,
The watch I kept while my children
slept I will keep to-day by
Man;
I have crouched too long by the little
hearths at the bidding of
Man my mate—
I go to kindle the Hearth of the World,
that Man has left desolate!"
—The Independent.

**The Home-maker's Answer
to Her Country's Call.**

BY MARGARET MCKONE.

In this time of our country's great
struggle, the call has gone forth for
increased economy in every line of
expenditure, and this call must prove
an incentive to every home maker,
if any incentive be needed, to con-
sider every possible means of reducing
living expenses. We are beginning to
realize as never before that the nation
depends on the individual, that national
economy depends on individual economy,
and hence that a spirit of true patriotism
demands from every home-maker the
practice of every possible economy in
household affairs.

In many families, however, the in-
come has heretofore been spent so care-
fully that any lessening of expenses
seems impossible; but in almost every
one of these families there is one large
item of expense that may quite easily
be reduced if the home-maker will
give a little study to the subject.
This item is the meat bill.

Now, a great deal has been written
about the use of cheap cuts of meats,
and, no doubt, where the cost of the
fuel required for the cooking of the

cheaper cuts is not a consideration, a
certain amount of economy may be
practiced in this way, but it is as
nothing to the large reduction of ex-
penses that could be made were the
use of meat entirely or even partly
discontinued; yet so strong are the bonds
of custom and prejudice, and so firmly
fixed is the idea that meat is the only
producer of strength that it is seldom
that this form of economy is given the
serious consideration which it de-
serves.

If a lessened consumption of meat re-
sulted in lowered vitality and conse-
quently in reduced efficiency, it would
be no economy at all—quite the re-
verse; and simply to drop meat from
the menu and take no pains to supply
the body with the tissue-building ma-
terial lost when meat was abandoned,
would probably have just this result.

The tissue-building element supplied
to the body by meat is called "pro-
tein," and protein is found, not alone
in meat, but in large quantities in eggs,
milk, cheese, nuts, cereals (wheat,
oats, etc.), and legumes (beans, peas,
lentils, etc.), hence, when we contem-
plate the preparation of a meal with-
out meat we must study the possibili-
ties of these foods, and be careful to
supply the necessary protein from one
or more of them. Then nothing but
desirable results can possibly follow
the disuse of meat.

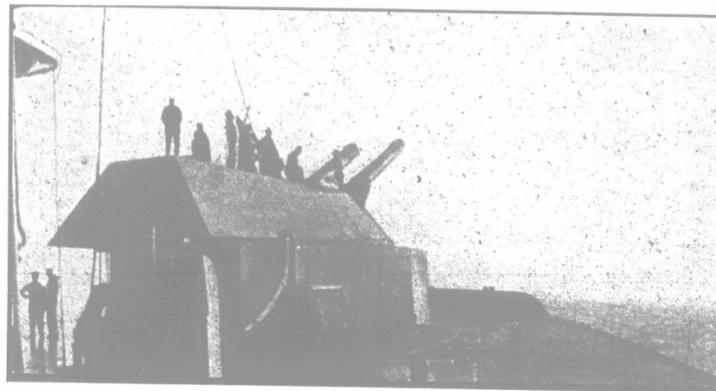
If there are any doubts in the mind
of anyone as to whether health and
strength can be maintained as well
on vegetable protein as on that obtained
from meat, consider the splendid speci-
mens of physical vigor produced in
Scotland on a diet consisting almost
entirely of oatmeal; the fine specimens
of manhood produced in Ireland on a
diet chiefly of potatoes and butter-
milk; consider the sturdy English laborer
with his bread and cheese, using meat
to only a limited extent, the Japanese
and the Chinese coolies, famous for
their physical strength, subsisting almost
entirely on rice. There is no conceivable

and improved health following the
introduction of meatless meals, seem
ineffective against the tyranny of custom,
and the fact that the taste of meat
yields pleasure to the palate of which
few seem willing to deny themselves.
Here is where the home-maker has her
great opportunity. By a little study
and the exercise of a little tact she can
not only practice a great deal of
economy, but can improve the health
of her family and also lessen the fright-
ful sum of animal suffering in the world.

The meatless menu should, as a
rule, be introduced very gradually.
In most families it is best to begin
with an occasional meal for a treat.
A substantial dish, having meat value
must be prepared to take the place
of the accustomed meat, and it should
be very attractively served, since much
of the benefit we derive from our food
depends upon our mental attitude
towards it.

To most families, a properly-prepared
meatless meal would prove a most
welcome change, and an occasional
meal of this kind would lead to the
appreciation of the fact that meat is
not the absolute necessity which it has
so long been considered to be in this
part of the world.

Increased health will surely follow
increased use of carefully-cooked vege-
tables, and a great variety of these is so
easily procured, and variations in
methods of cooking and serving are so
readily accomplished that there is no
excuse for monotony of diet. Many
people, children especially, are prone to
care little for vegetables, and even
to refuse to eat many varieties. The
mother, who allows her children to grow
up with these foolish prejudices is
assuredly laying the foundation for
digestive troubles later. However, not
much can be accomplished by compulsion
in cases of this kind. Especial care
in the cooking and serving of the vege-
table part of the meal and tact in
representing it as desirable is about
all that can be done.



The Gun Turret in a British Monitor.

An interesting development of the war is the appearance of many "monitors" in the British fleet. The monitor was invented for the American navy by Captain John Ericsson in 1862 as a support for revolving gun-turrets. The fact that it is practically without a keel makes it useful in these days of submarines and torpedoes.

reason why the protein of wheat, oats,
corn or rice should not build for man,
muscles proportionately as strong as
they build for the ox, the horse or the
elephant.

As a matter of fact, in the interest
of health, most doctors nowadays
advise their patients to eat sparingly
of meat or to abstain from it altogether;
and when the necessary protein is sup-
plied from other sources, there is no
doubt that a great gain in physical
health will follow, since the body is
relieved from the necessity of getting
rid of the toxic substances always
present in meat.

But the best of reasons of economy

Once the idea of supplying sufficient
protein is grasped, the preparer of the
meal will find pleasure in inventing
different combinations which will ac-
complish this purpose. Eggs, milk,
cheese, rice and the other cereals,
macaroni, ground nuts of all kinds
(in the form of a nut roast) dried
beans, peas, and lentils, cream soups,
vegetable salads, etc., all served in many
different ways, surely furnish a sufficient
variety of meat substitutes with which
one may make an almost unlimited
number of satisfying and attractive
dishes at a cost very much less than
that of meat.

A good example of a recipe that
may be varied in almost endless ways
with always a satisfactory result, is
that for a nut roast. The preparation
of these roasts may be very quickly
accomplished if prepared nuts and bread
crumbs are kept on hand ready for use.
They both should be ground in a meat-
grinder or rolled fine with a rolling pin,
and placed in fruit jars and tightly
covered. Of course, the bread must be
thoroughly dried before grinding. Then
with any left-over cereal which hap-
pens to be on hand, the materials
for a nut loaf are always ready. A
typical recipe is the following: Mix
one cup each of grated cheese, ground
walnuts, and fine, dry bread crumbs;
moisten with two tablespoonfuls of
grated onion, previously cooked a few
minutes in one tablespoonful of cook-
ing oil or butter and a very little water;
add one or two eggs and season with
salt and pepper. Form into loaf,
place in pan and bake until firm and
brown. Any cold, cooked cereal may
be substituted for the bread crumbs,
and any kind of nuts may be used;
cheese may be omitted, and a very
little sage or one-half cup of celery
chopped fine be used as seasoning,
and the cereal and nuts may be com-
bined in different proportions. If
wanted in a hurry, about two table-
spoonfuls of flour may be added to the
mixture, and it may be made into
patties or fritters and fried. With
either roast or fritters serve a good
sauce of some sort, either brown gravy,
cream sauce plain or flavored with
chopped parsley, tomato sauce, or
tomato gravy made by adding tomato
catsup liberally to brown gravy. This
recipe will serve four people. If any is
left over it may be used sliced in sand-
wiches, or it may be cut into dice,
mixed with a couple of hard-boiled
eggs cut into quarters and heated in
the left-over sauce. Serve on toast
for luncheon or supper.

Another sort of meat-substitute
loaf may be made from dried peas,
beans or lentils. These must all be
soaked over night, and next day cooked
until tender in as little water as possible.
If cooked in an aluminum saucepan
there is not much danger of scorch-
ing. When soft, all the water should
be absorbed. However, if any liquid
does remain, save it and use for making
a soup so that none of the valuable
food elements of the legumes may be
lost.

To make a green-pea loaf, soak a
package of dried green peas over night,
boil, and then put them through a
sieve. Add two cups fine bread crumbs,
two beaten eggs, pepper, salt and grated
onion to taste. Pack in a buttered
mold and steam or bake until firm.
Turn out on a hot platter, garnish
with hard-boiled eggs and parsley
and serve with cream sauce.

For a lentil roast soak one cup of
lentils over night. In the morning
add one sliced onion and three or
four pieces of celery cut small and cook
until soft. Put through a sieve. Add
one-half cup cooked and strained tomato
pulp, one-half cup whole wheat flour,
one or two beaten eggs, and salt and
pepper to taste. Put in buttered dish

and bake un-
brown gravy.

Beans are a
vider, and Li-
nice and quick
be served plain
or covered with
may be put in
like peas or in
or, with the a-
salt, pepper,
most satisfying
to serve with
the following
half an onion
tablespoonfuls
Add one table-
well. Then stir
tomato and sea-
Simmer until
to remove onion
of chopped pea-
bring to a boil
beans also may
mixed, when co-
of one-half cup
one tablespoo-
cut chives or
pimiento and C-

Another substi-
when no meat
of cold macaroni
inch rings and
in about equal
with grated on-
uncooked mayo-
and garnish with

Cold macaroni
any left-over
cut into small
very attractive
ing considerable
beans, peas, ca-
especially good
ened with mayo-
and garnished with

Many dishes
stitutes, may be
To make cre-
boiled macaroni
baking dish, po-
cream sauce in-
to taste, has
fine crumbs or
in oven. If in-
in the baking
hard-boiled qua-
sauce over all
hot. Served with
macaroni.

Egg pie is made
macaroni, hard-
sauce flavored
pinch of curry
buttered crumbs
The usual macar-
gains much in
value by the a-
Cut the hard-
remove yolks
pepper, salt, n-
desired seasoning
prepared yolks
of hot macaroni
Pour over all
If no macaroni
is desired, boi-
stituted in any

Baked eggs
prepared in an
patty pans. In-
spoonful each o-
and season with
break a fresh e-
with crumbs, m-
ing with a la-
Bake in oven
turn out on a
with chopped p-
plain or with c-

Scalloped egg
egg dish. Place
eggs—two for e-
baking dish, spr-
salt, pepper, bi-
or fine, dry cr-
enough milk to
and bake until

Green pea p-
luncheon or hot
properly made
men of the fam-
tion about an h-
Slice three or fou-
into a kettle,
add two onions
can of green pea-
rinsed. Cover
put over fire,
brown in four
ing oil, and ad-
with one cupful
more boiling v-
keep vegetables

and bake until brown. Serve with brown gravy.

Beans are an excellent protein provider, and Lima beans are especially nice and quickly cooked. They may be served plain boiled, with butter, or covered with cream sauce. They may be put through a sieve and used like peas or lentils for making a loaf; or, with the addition of grated onion, salt, pepper and milk, made into a most satisfying soup. A good sauce to serve with these beans is made by the following recipe: Chop fine one-half an onion and fry brown in two tablespoonfuls of cooking oil or butter. Add one tablespoonful of flour and mix well. Then stir in one cup of canned tomato and season with salt and pepper. Simmer until thick; strain if desired to remove onion; add one tablespoonful of chopped parsley; pour over beans, bring to a boil again and serve. Lima beans also make an excellent salad if mixed, when cold, with a dressing made of one-half cup of uncooked mayonnaise, one tablespoonful each of very fine cut chives or green onion, chopped pimiento and Chili sauce; mix well.

Another substantial salad for a meal when no meat is used may be made of cold macaroni cut into one-quarter inch rings and chopped hard-boiled eggs in about equal amounts, seasoned with grated onion and moistened with uncooked mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce and garnish with sliced pimiento olives.

Cold macaroni added to almost any left-over vegetable which can be cut into small pieces makes a salad, very attractive in appearance and having considerable food value. Green beans, peas, carrots, or asparagus are especially good used in this way, moistened with mayonnaise, served on lettuce and garnished with hard-boiled eggs.

Many dishes, useful as meat substitutes, may be made with macaroni. To make creamed macaroni, place boiled macaroni in layers in an oiled baking dish, pouring over each layer a cream sauce into which grated cheese, to taste, has been stirred. Cover with fine crumbs or grated cheese and brown in oven. If in a hurry place macaroni in the baking dish, cover with four hard-boiled quartered eggs, pour cheese sauce over all and serve as soon as hot. Served thus it is called Dutch macaroni.

Egg pie is made of alternate layers of macaroni, hard-boiled eggs and a cream sauce flavored with grated onion and a pinch of curry powder. Cover with buttered crumbs and brown in oven. The usual macaroni and tomato sauce gains much in appearance and food value by the addition of stuffed eggs. Cut the hard-boiled eggs crosswise, remove yolks and mash with butter, pepper, salt, mustard and any other desired seasoning. Fill halves with the prepared yolks and place on a layer of hot macaroni in a serving dish. Pour over all a thick tomato sauce. If no macaroni is at hand or if variety is desired, boiled rice may be substituted in any macaroni recipe.

Baked eggs are good and quickly prepared in an emergency. Oil large patty pans. Into each put one tablespoonful each of soft crumbs and milk, and season with salt and pepper. Next break a fresh egg into each and cover with crumbs, milk and seasoning, finishing with a layer of grated cheese. Bake in oven until eggs are set, then turn out on a hot platter, sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve, either plain or with cream or tomato sauce.

Scalloped eggs is another excellent egg dish. Place layers of hard-boiled eggs—two for each person—in an oiled baking dish, sprinkling each layer with salt, pepper, bits of butter and flour or fine, dry crumbs. Pour into dish enough milk to nearly cover the eggs and bake until brown.

Green pea pot pie is a splendid luncheon or hot supper dish, and when properly made appeals strongly to the men of the family. Begin its preparation about an hour before it is needed. Slice three or four medium-sized potatoes into a kettle, (aluminum if possible), add two onions thinly sliced, and one can of green peas carefully drained and rinsed. Cover well with water and put over fire. Scramble two eggs brown in four tablespoonfuls of cooking oil, and add to contents of kettle with one cupful of rich milk. Add more boiling water if necessary to keep vegetables well covered and stir

often. When the vegetables are soft, season to taste with salt and peppers, then drop in the dumplings and cover and cook about fifteen minutes more.

To make the dumplings take one cup of flour, three tablespoonfuls Crisco or butter, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, and water enough to mix like pastry. Roll paste out about one-quarter of an inch thick, cut into one-inch squares, and drop into boiling liquid. A great deal of the flavor of this pot pie depends upon getting the eggs into small pieces, brown, without being burned.

These recipes are suggestive and admit of many variations, and they will prove, to all who give them a fair trial, how easy it is to supply a satisfying meal without the use of any meat.

terrifying than the Falls, because less intelligible. Close in its bands of rock the river surges tumultuously forward, writhing and leaping as if inspired by a demon. It is pressed by the straits into a visibly convex form. Great planes of water slide past. Sometimes it is thrown up into a pinnacle of foam higher than a house, or leaps with incredible speed from the crest of one vast wave to another, along the shining curve between, like the spring of a wild beast. Its motion continually suggests muscular action. The power manifest in these rapids move one with a different sense of awe and terror from that of the Falls. Here the inhuman life and strength are spontaneous, active, almost resolute;

A man's life is of many flashing moments, and yet one stream; a nation's flows through all its citizens, and yet is more than they. In such places, one is aware, with an almost insupportable and yet comforting certitude, that both men and nations are hurried onwards to their ruin or ending as inevitably as this dark flood. Some go down to it unreluctant, and meet it, like the river, not without nobility. And as incessant, as inevitable, and as un-availing as the spray that hangs over the Falls, is the white cloud of human crying. . . . With some such thoughts does the platitudinous heart win from the confusion and thunder of a Niagara peace that the quietest plains on most stable hills can never give."

The words—all fatalistic, even stoical as they are—seem to sob with the moaning of a dirge, as though the writer, gripped unconsciously even then in the maelstrom of the doom hurrying Europe to her great tragedy, had caught some premonition of the fate that should carry him, before another year had passed, to his far-away grave on Lemnos.

The "trip out west" gives the letter-writer fresh opportunity for description, intimate description irradiated by incident and glimpses at the personality of people encountered by the way, the maudlin Englishman struggling over the disentanglement of the "Logos," the Indian guide "taciturn and Mongolian," children on the train, the Mounted Police, the omnipresent Real Estate man with the American accent, who, at every turn, invites you to "step inside and examine our *Praposition*."

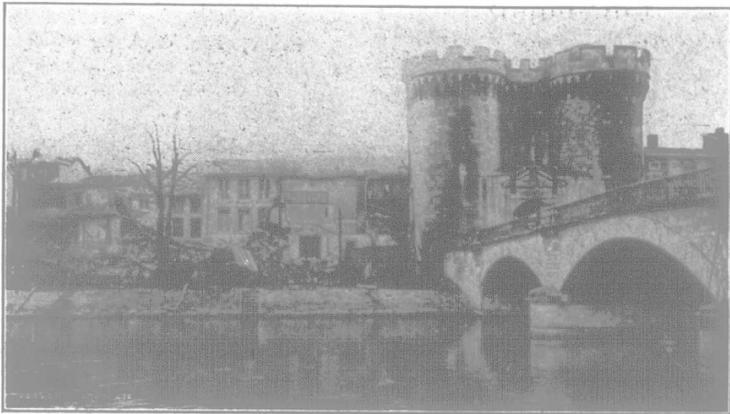
Especially do the wilds, with "air unbreathed and earth untrodde" appeal to the young dreamer from the lands of many people,—the lakes and hills without tradition or name, promises of the future, "some day, perhaps to be clothed with loves and memories and the comings and goings of men, but now dumbly awaiting their Wordsworth or their Acropolis to give them individuality and a soul." And then he grows sarcastic as he reflects that instead of a Wordsworth or an Acropolis are more likely to come "fishy young men" vendors of real estate, boosters, ugly sky-scrapers, houses for the rich, "none beautiful," and the hurried manufacture of cheap and ugly objects, "sold to the people at more than they are worth, because similar and cheaper objects made in other countries are kept out by a tariff."

In part of the West he finds a more progressive spirit than in any other part of Canada, specifying libraries with that of Calgary most praised. "Cross the Rockies to Vancouver, and you're back among dirty walls, grubby furniture and inadequate literature again. There's nothing in Canada to compare with the magnificent libraries little New Zealand can show. But Calgary is hopeful."—We thank him for his plain words, for it is well to be shown our faults.

He is not fond of boasting, which he finds necessary to define, "To boast is to commend outrageously." And he smiles at this characteristic thus:

"I travelled from Edmonton to Calgary in the company of a citizen of Edmonton and a citizen of Calgary. Hour after hour they disputed. Land in Calgary had risen from five dollars to three hundred; but in Edmonton from three to five hundred. Edmonton had grown from thirty persons to forty thousand in twenty years; but Calgary from twenty to thirty thousand in twelve. . . . 'Where—as a respite—did I come from?' I had to tell them, not without shame that my own town of Grantchester, having numbered three hundred at the time of Julius Caesar's landing, had risen rapidly to nearly four by Doomsday Book, but was now declined to three-fifty. They seemed perplexed and angry."

—There is the pride of long lineage there, and yet is it not better to march forward to the future than to look back upon the past?—provided the marching be based on something better than population or money for money's sake—there's where he lays finger on the blemish. One cannot but reflect,



Verdun—A Mass of Ruins after Bombardment.
Underwood & Underwood

Surely every home-maker will be willing to give a little time and thought to gradually decrease the consumption of meat, since this decrease will bring to the family an increase of health, wealth, and happiness.

masculine vigor compared with the passive gigantic power, female, helpless and overwhelming, of the Falls. A place of fear."

—And so the poet-soul drifts from the staggering sense-impressions of the great cataract, to the subjective mood in which it never fails to enmesh the thinker and the artist:

"One is drawn back, strangely, to a contemplation of the Falls, at every hour, and especially by night, when the cloud of spray becomes an immense visible ghost, straining and wavering high above the river, white and pathetic and translucent. The Victorian lies very close below the surface in every man. There one can sit and let great cloudy thoughts of destiny and the passage of empires drift through the mind;

Among the Books

Letters from America.

(Continued.)

"Letters From America," by Rupert Brooke; Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; \$1.25 net.

As might be expected in a work by Rupert Brooke, the descriptive paragraphs are very fine. Those who have visited Niagara Falls and the



For Verdun.

M. Charles Humbert, Senator of the Meuse district examining monster shells bound for Verdun.

great, mysterious gorge below, will discern the magic touch of this:

"Beyond the foot of the Falls the river is like a slipping floor of marble, green with veins of dirty white, made by the scum that was foam. It slides very quietly and slowly down for a mile or two, sullenly exhausted. Then it turns to a dull, sage green, and hurries more swiftly, smooth and ominous. As the walls of the ravine close in, trouble stirs, and the waters boil and eddy. These are the lower rapids, a sight more

for such dreams are at home by Niagara. I could not get out of my mind the thought of a friend, who said that the rainbows over the Falls were like the arts and beauty and goodness, with regard to the stream of life—caused by it, thrown upon its spray, but unable to stay or direct or affect it, and ceasing when it ceased. In all comparisons that rise in the heart, the river, with its multitudinous waves and its single current, likens itself to a life, whether of an individual or of a community.

too, that Canada possesses a history as marvellous as that of any country under the sun, more interesting than a fairy tale, but Rupert Brooke did not know. Were we to talk more of our history and less of our real estate, we might yet draw the cloak of Romance upon us and invite an interest and an understanding that we have not yet achieved. Our forests and wild places are not "windswept and empty," as Rupert Brooke concluded. They are peopled by tens of thousands of shadowy ghosts; ghosts of red men that flit among the trees, of black-cowled priests and brave adventurers, of heroes and martyrs, men and women, who once fared forth finding death and the glory of self-sacrifice in these wilds. Perchance Cartier and Champlain, La Salle and Marquette, Lalemant and Le Jeune and Brebeouf, yet, betimes, revisit old scenes, gliding once more, in fancy, down limpid streams and through virgin forests, where the silence once terrified and only the dip of paddle aroused the prowling wild beasts to stare in wonder at these new strange forces invading their trackless domain. Ah yes, Rupert Brooke did not know.

In the Rockies he finds the first real beauty in Canada, but it is in the South Sea Islands that he discovers the Paradise for which he has been looking. One is tempted to quote at length from his description of Samoa—Robert Louis Stevenson's island—where "the Creator seems to have laid Himself out to show what He can do," but that must be left for the reader of the book.

So the young poet ends his trip, and we end it with him, coming at last to the closing chapter in which he tells of the "unusual young man," who, we suspect, is himself, who on the declaration of the War, back again in his own country, "climbed a hill of gorse, and sat alone, looking at the sea. His mind was full of confused images and the sense of strain." He thought of Germany. He realized that he might have to volunteer for military training and service.—"Some of his friends would be killed. . . . His own relationship with A—, a girl he intermittently adored, would be changed. Absurd, but inevitable; because . . . he and she and everyone else were going to be different." A "profound and unknowable change" had come . . . The word "England" "flashed like a line of foam" before him . . . "Grey, uneven little fields, and small ancient hedges rushed before him, wild flowers, elms and beeches, gentleness, sedate houses of red brick, proudly unassuming, a countryside of rambling hills and friendly copses." And so he went forth for England's glory, to Lemnos.

Smiles.

His View.—Cubist Teacher—"Can any one give an impressionistic definition of New York?"

Bright Pupil—"A small body of limousines almost entirely surrounded by Fords."—Houston Chronicle.

Free Verse.—"What is poetry of motion?"

"The kind that's always going from one editor to another."—Woman's Home Companion.

Small Boy—"Good fishin'? Yessir; ye go down that private road till ye come to th' sign 'Trespassers Will Be Prosecuted'; cross th' field with th' bull in it an' you'll see a sign 'No Fishin' Allowed'—that's it."

"Now, Silas," said the speaker, "I want you to be present when I deliver this speech."

"Yassuh."

"I want you to start the laughter and applause. Every time I take a drink of water, you applaud, and every time I wipe my forehead with my handkerchief, you laugh."

"You better switch dem signals, boss. It's a heap mo' liable to make me laugh to see you standin' up dar deliberately takin' a drink o' water."

Hope's Quiet Hour.

To-day I am stepping out of the pulpit to make room for some of our readers to express their thoughts. It will be a little variety for you.

As usual I must thank those of our readers who have made me their steward. Two Easter gifts of \$5.00 and another gift of \$2.00 require acknowledgement to-day. I will spend this money on the sick poor, sending some of it anonymously to one or two people who are poor but independent.

The Church and the Rural Community.

Regarding the church in connection with the rural welfare and advancement, we have only to apply the common rule of every day life, that all our

their social qualities, their progress and thrift in material things, in fact everything that the heart could wish or the mind conceive, the church stands for all this and more. Because the scope of the church is infinite. Yesterday it was the writer's privilege to attend divine worship in one of these rural hospitals, where the sick and wounded have so often found comfort and healing to their broken hearts and bruised spirits. The singing—especially the first Psalm—was something sublime. This psalm was the 28th in short metre beginning:

"O Lord I cry to thee,
Thou art my rock and trust,
O be not silent lest I die
And slumber in the dust."

The following lines were written by one of our readers:

The World's Hope for Peace.
Should we look to the English navy
Or the allied armies' power

ur Lord in his Glory, Grace and Power
Prepares for that kingdom's birth.

Have men forgot, if they ever knew,
In this time of bitter hate,
That the greatest power is the power
of love,
Will they learn ere it be too late?

So while our cause seems just and right
And the allied armies brave,
Let us not forget lies the world's one
hope
In the power of our Lord to save.

Though the kingdoms fall in this fearful
time
And are overthrown one by one,
It is a sign that the saints shall know
Of a kingdom just begun.

And when this time of trouble is o'er,
Shall begin a day of peace,
A day that shall last a thousand years—
And its glories never cease.

They who are chosen saints of Christ
Shall be joint heirs with Him,
To bless this world for a thousand years
And remove the curse of sin.

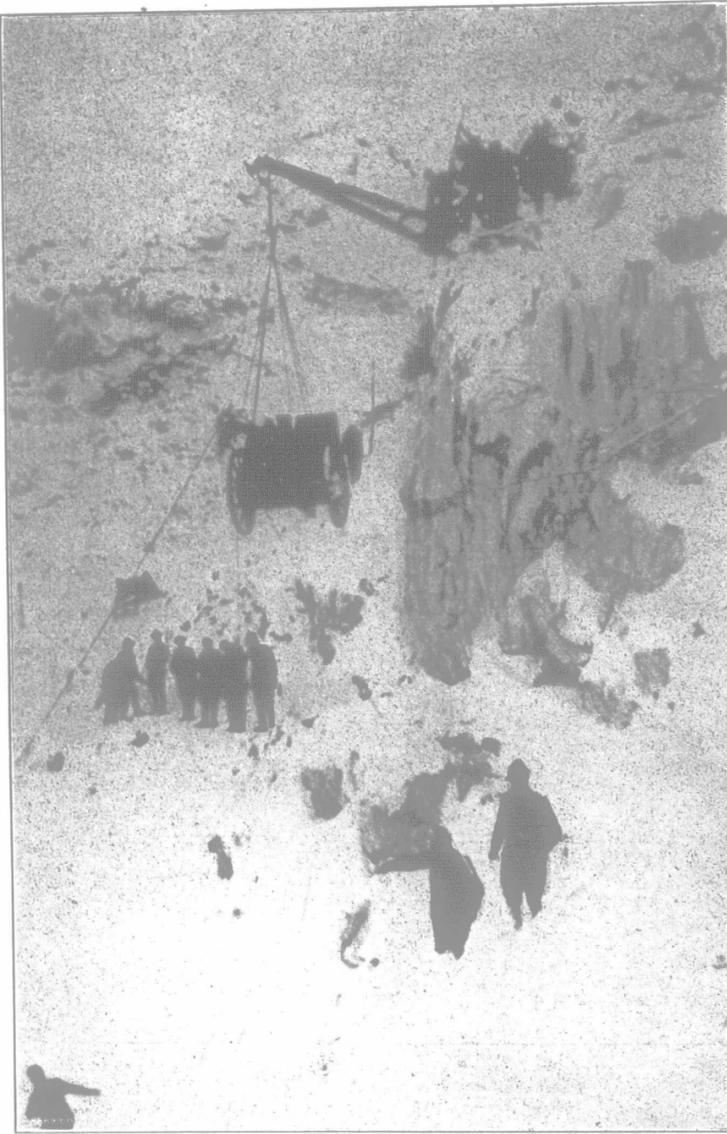
So let us look to our Lord above
And not to the power of men,
To deliver us from the blight of war
And bring to us peace again.
WM. S. WRIGHT.

The City of Light.

After the sublime description of the New Jerusalem (Rev. 21) St. John the Divine tells us: "I saw no temple therein." What is the interpretation?

First and chiefly let it be shown that the entire description, fact and imagery, refer to this world which we inhabit, and not to some far-off or mystical heaven which untutored imagination may suggest, or which fancy's wand may build. Read the chapter with care. In the 2nd verse we are told of the new order of things, —of the holy city, new Jerusalem,—as coming to earth. In the next verse the fact is re-stated and emphasized. "Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them." See, also, Lev. 26: 11, 12. Ezek. 43: 7. 2 Cor. 6: 16 as corroborative texts. Then follows a description of the character and condition of those who are to constitute, and to participate in the happy or heavenly state. "He that overcometh"—the good and true—only, are to inherit this higher, holier, more blessed condition, when "former things" shall have passed away; when a new and better social order shall make a "new earth", true faith and enlightened intellect shall draw from higher spheres of thought the "new heaven." Thought is creator, is builder; it builds an order or world of its own, according to its liking. War—thought creates war—makes a world of misery. Peace—thought creates peace—a world of happiness. The one kind of thought makes hell; the other makes heaven. Heaven is less a place than a condition. Man makes his own hell—his own heaven. Those who conceive of and devise evil shall be destroyed; the righteous shall endure and "inherit all things." "The fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone; which is the second death"—utter destruction. Then follows St. John's glorious vision and description of the "great city, the holy Jerusalem, descending out of heaven from God." He next tells us: "I saw no temple therein." Why no temple? Because not needed. The Divine light of universal intelligence shall be sufficient. When "knowledge shall cover the earth" one shall not say to another, "know the truth," for all shall know. Then shall the true kingdom of Christ be. Already there are signs of its coming. Creeds formulated in the dark ages shall be discarded in the era of light now dawning. Voices of the night shall give place to voices of the day. Deaf ears shall be unstopped to hear the whisperings of Truth, and dormant minds awakened to receive its message.

In the answer of Jesus to the woman of Samaria (John 4: 21, 23) we have the true doctrine of worship. "The hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem worship the Father. . . . But the hour cometh and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in



Italian Army Engineers Lifting a Gun from One Mountain Level to Another. Italian Army Engineers are daily confronted with such tasks as depicted above. The perils and difficulties of transporting guns and ammunition are many but the engineers are familiar with the country and with the aid of big cranes surmount these obstacles with invariable success.—Photo Underwood & Underwood.

attainments will be according to the foundation we lay. If we expect great returns, the foundation must not only be broad but also permanent. Having it thus we can and ought to build according to the model we would like to see when finished. It is encouraging and inspiring to go through a section with good buildings, clean fields, good fences and fine, well-kept orchard, and stock of A 1 quality. But what is it really worth without the church. The owner can congratulate himself only for a little while, his whole life work will be a miserable failure, at the end, his foundation was built too narrow, he left out the church and all it stands for. What does it stand for? Why, man, it stands for every thing! The Salvation of the individual soul, the welfare and beauty of the home, the training and refining of the family,

To establish peace in this stricken world,
In this dark and dreary hour?

When the world is scarred by this awful
strife,
When men travail in pain,
Must we look to men or material things
To bring back peace again?

Or shall we look to a higher power—
To the Son of God, our Lord?
Who with ten thousand of his saints
Shall come to prove His word.

And this is the word that our Lord
shall prove
In these days of kings of men,
A glorious kingdom will I set up
That shall never fall again.

And so while the nations hate and kill,
For supremacy on the earth,

truth." Luke of God cometh with outward of God is w Paul tells us who made t therein, seeing and earth, d with hands: men's hands. and time are since the Inf related to, or finite condition ally, then, m ages would see the Churches whole truth? The Scriptur are destroyed —Hosea 4: 6. (doctors of di away the ke 11:52. But ' come from th and He shall before was pre heaven must restitution of spoken by th prophets since 3: 19-21. St refers to the since he is writ ed by Christ unto you." preaching aft Those who r the second c destroyed. H told elsewhere the night" (lighting that and shineth u come in the the higher thi of heaven"; " heaven"—gl

In the comi more lead the shall lighten e know the tru Christ Himself and king. "

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How t

Order by measurement at least ten Also state in peared. Price TERN. If tw the one suit for skirt, thirt Address Fash Farmer's Adv zine," London your name v Many forget t

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truth." Luke 17: 20-21, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation" (or with outward show). . . The Kingdom of God is within you." Again, St. Paul tells us (Acts 17: 24-25) "God, who made the world and all things therein, seeing that He is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands: neither is worshipped with men's hands." Thus we see that place and time are non-essentials in worship, since the Infinite One is not essentially related to, or limited by, these or other finite conditions. Scripturally, and logically, then, much of the theology of the ages would seem to be untenable. Have the Churches taught the truth—the whole truth? Do they now teach it? The Scriptures answer: "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."—Hosea 4: 6. "Woe unto you, lawyers! (doctors of divinity) for ye have taken away the key of knowledge."—Luke 11:52. But "times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord; and He shall send Jesus Christ, who before was preached unto you; whom the heaven must receive until the time of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all His holy prophets since the world began."—Acts 3: 19-21. St. Peter here evidently refers to the second coming of Christ, since he is writing of the Apostles appointed by Christ who "before was preached unto you." There is no intimation of preaching after His second coming. Those who reject Him then shall die the second death,—shall be utterly destroyed. His second coming, we are told elsewhere, shall be as a "thief in the night" (of ignorance) or, "as the lightning that cometh out of the east and shineth unto the west." He shall come in the mystery and greatness of the higher things of life,—in the "clouds of heaven"; "cloud" a symbol of mystery; "heaven"—glory, exaltation.

In the coming age the blind shall no more lead the blind. The "true light shall lighten every man," and all shall know the truth. In the City of Light, Christ Himself shall be exemplar, priest, and king. "I saw no temple therein."

Kent Co., Ont. W. J. WAY.

Fashions 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 fifteen cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, thirty 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:—
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The Beaver Circle

Our Junior Beavers.

[For all Beavers up to Junior Third, inclusive.]

Peekaboo Stories.

Peepapeep and the Ants.

One day in summer the fairy Peepapeep strayed out into a pasture field. There were great cows roaming about there, but by this time Peepapeep was not at all afraid of them, for she had learned that they were great kindly creatures that would not willingly hurt even a mouse. Indeed once she had permitted one of them to sniff at her, and had felt its warm breath and looked into its big kindly eyes. It had seemed to like her, and had stayed so long that the herd boy had come with a great bluster to drive it off.

"Please, boy, don't hurt Mrs. Cow" said Peepapeep, but the boy paid no attention whatever, and then Peepapeep remembered that there are many boys and girls who cannot see fairies. "How odd it is," she said to herself, "that Mrs. Cow could see me and Mr. Boy could not."

But to come back to our story—this day of which we speak was very hot. The sun shone above like a great blazing light in a sky of cloudless blue, and below plants seemed to be parching for rain. Peepapeep soon sat down to rest in the shade of a clump of yarrow.

"Oh dear," she said "It's too hot to walk about." Then, all of a sudden, she noticed some very busy folk running into an odd-looking hill just beyond the yarrow.

"Dear me," said Peepapeep again, "How very energetic this warm day! I believe I'll move nearer and see what's going on." And with that she got up and went close to what appeared to be a doorway into a tunnel running into the hill.

"Why, it must be an ant-hill,—these are ants," she said to herself, for she had often seen ants in the woods running about on logs.

Many of the ants were carrying food into the hill, while others seemed to be carrying useless things out, and once she saw a small ant struggling with the dead body of another, which it carried well away from the door of the hill before putting it down.

"So that's the way they do when anyone dies," said Peepapeep. "They don't have much fuss over a funeral."

"What's the use?" said a voice near her, "We haven't time."

"Oh," said Peepapeep, "I didn't know ants could talk."

"Didn't you feel the Moonray Fairy touching your ear just now?" said the ant. "She did. Whenever she does that you hear better. Everything talks."

"How very wise you are!" exclaimed Peepapeep.

"Oh, yes. Would you like to come in and see our house? We're not very big, but we're ever so much more clever than those great cows over there. They never build houses, and when it rains they just lie there like big logs and take it."

"I'd love to go into your house," said Peepapeep. "I'm sure you're very clever. And you are such good workers."

"That's why we're clever," said the ant. "Come along."

With that Peepapeep followed the ant into the tunnel, and presently, much to her surprise, she found that she was in a very large house indeed, made up of halls and corridors that ran off in all directions. There were several floors, one above the other, and everywhere there were hundreds of ants, all apparently busy over something. In the upper chambers were thousands of queer little whitish bundles that looked as though something were wrapped up in cloth, and many ants were taking great care of these, moving them continually into warmer or more comfortable places.

"Whatever are they?" asked Peepapeep.

"Why, cocoons," said the ant. "After a while ants will come out of these. Would you like to hear all about it?"

"Of course," said Peepapeep.

"Well," began the ant, "in the first place the father and mother ants have wings and can fly about. All of us

that you see about here are just workers. Early in spring the mother ant, or queen, lays little white eggs. We workers take care of them, and in a month little grubs hatch out. Then our work begins, you may believe we have to feed these grubs, which are really the ant-babies, and they eat a dreadful deal too. For six weeks this goes on, then the babies calmly begin to spin robes about themselves and change into the cocoons that you see here."

"How funny," exclaimed Peepapeep. "Yes," said the ant, "and later in the summer an ant will come out of each of these, full-grown, as, I should think, they ought to be after so long a sleep. When cold weather comes near, we all work down to the lower floors of our houses, and hibernate. Do you know what that means?"

"Why, sleep, as the bears do," said Peepapeep.

The ant wiggled its head in a way that might have been nodding assent. "Just that," it said. "We sleep all winter, and in spring most of the winged ones fly out and form new homes. So don't you think we're very much more clever than the cows?"

"Very," said Peepapeep. "Is there much more to tell?"

"A great deal," replied the ant. "Some of our cousins build houses many feet high. They live in Africa and some other places. Some make their homes in wood, and others really plant a sort of grass whose juice they use for food. Some, too, form armies and take slaves to work for them. One species gathers real honey, but they don't put it into combs as the bees do. They keep it in their bodies in a sac that swells out until it looks as large as a small cherry. Oh, we're very wonderful."

"Very!" exclaimed Peepapeep. "But you mustn't become conceited."

"Oh, no," said the ant, cheerfully, "we're too busy. Well, I must get to work again. Shall I take you back to the door?"

"Please, do," said Peepapeep, "I'd surely get lost among all these tunnels."

Without a word more the ant set off ahead, and Peepapeep followed. Once more out in the bright sunshine she blinked hard to see if she were really awake, or had only been dreaming. But yes, there was the ant-hill, and there were the ants hurrying about, in and out.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your interesting Circle. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for many years and I have enjoyed reading your letters for some time. My sister and I go to school. We have a long walk, about two miles. My teacher's name is Mr. Campbell.

Isn't this a terrible war? The soldiers are suffering very much. Canada is losing many men. Germany was mistaken when she thought she was going to be the world power, didn't she? She didn't expect England to join and help France.

I will close now, hoping the W. P. B. is not hungry when my letter reaches there. Best wishes to Puck and Beavers.

Paisley, Ont. EDITH MCKINNON.
(Age nine, Sr. Second.)

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my second letter to your charming Circle. I always like to read the letters, and the riddles too. I have read a lot of books, some of which I like very much. I like to go to school, and go every day I can. I have a cousin out at the war. One time I heard that he had got his arm shot off, but it was not true. I hope my letter will escape the W. P. B. So I will close with a few riddles.

What comes after liver? Ans.—pool.

A colored waiter carried a platter full of turkey; he let it fall; what harm did it do to four nations? Ans.—Down fall of Turkey, break-up of China, overflow of Greece, and confusion of Africa.

Why is the letter k like a pigs tail? Ans.—Because it is at the end of pork.

BETTY PARINGTON.
Hill-side Farm, R. M. D., No. 3, Magog, Que.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—My father is taking the Advocate and I like reading the letters very much, and I thought I would write to your Circle. My teacher's name is Miss Bower. We had a Patriotic

Concert in our school March 3rd, and I sang and recited. I have twin sisters five years old and their names are Kathleen and Vivian. I have a kitten and I call it Fluff. I will end with a riddle.

What is the first thing a man does when he falls in the water? Ans.—Gets wet.

Blyth, Ont. MELDA McELROY.
(Age 8, Jr. II.)

Beaver Circle Notes.
Albert Gile, (age 11, Sr. III.), Harlem, Ont., wishes some of the Beavers to write to him.

Honor Roll.—Nellie Muckian, Wolfe Island; Marion Rutherford, Castleton, Ont.; Aldric Lafrance, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Lillie Harnden, Colborne, Ont.

Riddles.
What is empty all night long and full in the day? Ans.—A boot. —Marion Garbutt, Oshawa.

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.]

Odds and Ends.

Every morning on my way to the Ingle Nook den I meet hundreds of High School students, boys and girls in the first flush of youth and enthusiasm—bright eyes, bright cheeks, bright hair—all the world filled with possibilities, a maximum of pleasure and achievement ahead and a minimum of disappointment and failure. It remains for many of these hopeful young souls to find out that in many an apparent failure may be the truest success, and in many an apparent success the most abject failure. That is a reflection that only comes with mature years, and much experience, and an ever-widening philosophy.

At the same time one looks upon these young people, during these strenuous days, with a peculiar interest and tenderness. One cannot help feeling that although young life has at all times been precious to the world, it is to-day more precious than ever. In this vigorous, unspoiled young blood is the hope of the world. Among these boys and girls are the future governors, and thinkers, and artists, and inventors of the race—and not one can be spared from a world decimated by the senseless and inhuman slaughter of war. Even the rank and file of them, without strikingly definite talent or brilliance are inestimably of value, for it is they who will establish the sturdy and useful peoples of the days to come.—Yes, surely, as never before is the value evident, of the youth of our land and of all lands. And surely, as never before, is it necessary that the very best of everything be placed before them, that there be no wastage.

Not that one would set them forth only on a primrose path—primrose paths seldom yet produced great men and women—but that the best should be presented to all, and the choice to attain it made possible, even over roads difficult with bramble, and parched ways, and rocky steeps. Never before in the history of the world, perhaps, was it so necessary to perceive real values and to set them before the children and the young folk of the land.

A little beyond the High School I pass, daily, a scene of a different order. This morning, for instance, in the bright sunshine, were lined up on one of the streets over two hundred of the signal corps, scarcely one of them, apparently, over twenty years of age; there seems to be something about the flutter and dash of signaling that appeals to the younger among the recruits. One's heart aches as one looks at them—straight of limb and erect of bearing, at the very threshold of manhood, fit for the vast constructive work of the world, and yet compelled by the sense of honor and self-sacrifice, stronger than any compulsion, to go forth to destroy and be destroyed.—One looks at them, then

prays that the balance of the world, its sense of values, may be speedily so adjusted that those younger boys and girls, trooping back there to the High School, may never know necessity such as this.

One of the refreshing bits of news in the papers of the past fortnight, tucked away in the midst of columns telling of little but battle-smoke and butchery, was an item about the unveiling, at St. Andrew's Church, Fort William, of a memorial in honor of the 253 men and 5 nursing sisters who have left that congregation to go to the front. It seems to me that this is a move in the right direction. Why wait until people are dead to do them honor? Why not unveil memorials to noble deeds while the doers of them are still here?

Possibly, in the future, all memorials will take the form of things either definitely useful or definitely beautiful. Ghostly tablets will be no more; drinking fountains, libraries, conservatories, parks, attractive wards in homes and hospitals, fine pieces of statuary, and beautiful paintings hung in public buildings will take their place. I do not know what form the memorial in St. Andrew's church, Fort William, was given, but the innovation is surely in the right direction.

Did you notice in "Among the Books" for last week, Rupert Brooke's comment on the ridiculous and unnatural pomp and elaboration with which we are accustomed to lay away our dead?—such elaboration, he says, as must "make death impossible for a refined man," and so true is the sally that we quite forgive him for introducing the stroke of fine humour into such a lugubrious subject.

Brooke himself met death and burial as he might have wished, his spirit fitting away from his racked body on a French warship, upon the blue sea, beneath the blue Eastern heavens, his last journey, without hearse or plume, to his grave among two long lines of graves of heroes on the island of Lemnos.

Before William Morris died he asked that his body might be carried on a "bright, cheerful waggon", painted red and garlanded with fresh green boughs from the trees that he loved. I think that when I die I should like to be buried just thus,—taken to my grave in a waggon "painted red," with branches of the maple above me.

In the next yard to the one connected with the house in which I live here in the city, there is a clump of bloodroot growing. It looks somewhat out of place so close to the dusty street, and not a bit at home. Indeed it hath a lean and hungry look." Its leaves look crumpled and shrivelled, and its three or four flowers seem to have been put forth with effort, and wave pitifully in the breeze like the flag of a forlorn hope.

I thought this morning as I looked at them that they were more than a little symbolic of some country folk who move to the city, "retiring" with the hope of living happy ever after. True, there are some country people who are of the city from the beginning, never happy in the country, never appreciative of it. These, it seems to me, should get into their element as soon as possible; we can't work at our best when discontented, and surely we have been put here to do our part in the world's work. But there are others who are just as fundamentally of the country. They know naturally what some one cleverly has called "the joy of old clothes"; they have an instinctive dislike to the little formalities inevitably connected with city life; an outlook of brick walls and paths of hard granolith can never take the place, to them, of broad fields and grass-grown lanes with elder, and golden rod and blackberries growing along the fence-sides. The odd part of it is that such people should ever "retire" to the city. And yet they do.

Urged by one knows not what subconscious idea that farm-work is all drudgery and city-life chiefly rest and pleasure, as soon as they have massed their little pile they drift in, usually late in life and quite unfitted to adapt themselves to the new environment. Presently "he" finds sitting about on the verandah and walking down town every day an unbearable monotony, and "she" begins to long for the freedom

of the farm, and but among her again, and waving to Mary S farm. The city expectations. T bloodroot, cannot for self-expression so long as life l

When people they go to piece we should think to "retire". (I you?) and that still before we to make such environment a to city. Bet of compromise, continuance of as life shall last, strike work, debt to the unive

To finish with practical; pamp and blanks in wh on the subject of Home" has been Department of Cornell Universit are very suggest concern amounts frying, soap and on bones ask reg feed. Also recie which the variou mutton,, pork, b be used instead c keted shortening

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A Gardener
Dear Junia.—A sketch on gardeni response,—and in lest too many sh I will try my pe should begin by time," for this the days when I, detailed to look af

By the far side a plot of ground, which had long b vegetable garden refer to a new pie chosen and great forth to improve The old plot was so we begged to garden all our ow have it plowed. was accordingly we might have the driveway ar and divers other loined from the till the dinner ho skipped away be lest our services m the house for aw bought and "swi all the seeds we co Besides all the o had two beds of selves. One hel from poultries) and found in the gran pected to have results as when w peas in her garden.

The grown-ups when they view There being join everything in pain and rows we had our bare feet had Indeed we spent running up and d duce the hard e weeds didn't grow bed was daily in offender had tram edges. Rare was how rainy, when w at the garden if

of the farm, and to wish that she could go but among her chickens and calves again, and wave a good morning greeting to Mary Smith over on the next farm. The city has not proved up to expectations. The newcomers, like the bloodroot, cannot find there the chance for self-expression that is a necessity so long as life lasts.

When people give up work, as a rule, they go to pieces. I have an idea that we should think long before we decide to "retire". (I hate that word, don't you?) and that we should think longer still before we decide, late in life, to make such a sudden change of environment as that from country to city. Better make some sort of compromise, and arrange for a continuance of definite work so long as life shall last. After all, work—constructive work, whatever it be—is our debt to the universe.

To finish with something very, very practical; a pamphlet containing questions and blanks in which to write the answers, on the subject of "Waste of meat in the Home" has been set in circulation by the Department of Home Economics at Cornell University. The questions asked are very suggestive. Those on fats concern amounts used for shortening, frying, soap and chicken feed. Those on bones ask regarding soup and chicken feed. Also recipes are asked for in which the various kinds of fat—beef, mutton, pork, bacon and chicken—may be used instead of butter or other marketed shortenings.

There are people who do not yet know that rendered flank fat (beef) is good for almost any kind of cookery. There are others who do not know that for "deep-fat" frying—for doughnuts, croquettes, etc.—economy and good digestion are secured at the same time by having the fat smoking hot. This prevents it from soaking into the food, and the fat may be used over and over. Last of all, there are people who never think of "clarifying" scraps of fat, for shortening, or of making soap, or feeding refuse scraps and ground green bone to hens.—Yes, the questions are suggestive, aren't they?

JUNIA.

A Gardening Experiment.

Dear Junia.—A serious or otherwise sketch on gardening should have quite a response,—and in this time of stress, lest too many should choose the serious, I will try my pen at the otherwise. I should begin by saying "once upon a time," for this happened long ago in the days when I, being quite small, was detailed to look after my younger brother.

By the far side of the barley field was a plot of ground, about 25 by 100 feet, which had long been used for the family vegetable garden, but in the year I refer to a new piece of ground had been chosen and great efforts were being put forth to improve the garden production. The old plot was not going to be used, so we begged to be allowed to make a garden all our own. We only asked to have it plowed and harrowed—which was accordingly done. Every morning we might have been seen running out the driveway armed with hoes, rakes and divers other garden tools purloined from the barn. We were busy till the dinner horn blew and very often skipped away before dinner was over lest our services might be required around the house for awhile. We begged and bought and "swiped" from the pantry all the seeds we could plant in our garden. Besides all the ordinary vegetables we had two beds of special interest to ourselves. One held flaxseed (left over from poultices) and the other black "peas" found in the granary, and we truly expected to have some such beautiful results as when we saw sister plant black peas in her garden.

The grown-ups were quite surprised when they viewed our finished work. There being joint ownership we had everything in pairs. Between the beds and rows we had beaten paths which our bare feet had worn smooth and hard. Indeed we spent considerable time running up and down the paths to produce the hard effect. We found the weeds didn't grow so fast there. Every bed was daily inspected to see if any offender had trampled upon the smooth edges. Rare was the day, no matter how rainy, when we did not work a little at the garden if that work only con-

sisted of admiration for our efforts or counting the beds again.

We were beside ourselves with delight when the first green things appeared from the underworld. New wonders presented themselves each day and unwilling members of the household were dragged forth to see the mysteries. Never before had the family realized the benefits of a garden. It needed but a glance from the dining room window to assure them that we were at our beloved work. Before this it had required trips to the barn, frog pond, pig pen, loft, woods, or the creek to satisfy them as to our whereabouts. What a trouble we two were to be sure! Well do I remember the year before when we found a deliciously long rope dangling from the roof of a barn. If we reached up quite a ways it bore our weight for a time, and then gently lowered us to the floor. We took turns and the quantity of rope on the floor gradually increased. There seemed to be no end to it. Then it began to come more quickly and presently would not hold our weight, so we just pulled and watched it coil at our feet. A moment more and the remaining length piled down on our heads. We thought it advisable to leave the scene so arming ourselves with our old alder poles we sped off to the creek, and when the hired man went for the cows he found us fishing by the bridge. "So here's where you are." We didn't see what difference it could possibly make to him where we were but thought we had better round up the cows for him. However, we didn't drive them all the way to the barn. We went to the wood pile where we built wonderful forts with the big blocks. At supper it was hard to appear altogether unconcerned. Our efforts were wasted, for daddy informed us that we should be spanked for pulling the hay rope out of the track that ran the length of three long barns. It needed several hours work to replace it and those were busy days. The frog pond held unusual attractions for us. Its possibilities were unlimited. We walked the log on its sides, we fished frogs, built rafts, dams, and bridges and often sank to our knees in the slimy black mud. There was a quagmire pool beside it and the big folk fully expected to hunt for us some day and find only our heads above the mud. So the garden was a relief to their attentions, and it surely held as much charm for us as climbing ropes, swinging on tree tops, or fishing in the creek where frogs and eels abounded and even the chubs refused to bite. We hoed and hacked and carried water in the dry season, and our garden flourished. Truly no plot ever grew such luxuriant thistles but while we held sway their heads no sooner appeared above ground than we whacked them off and hunted out their roots. Things grew wonderfully. Our garden was the pride and envy of the grown folk. No guest ever came and got away without duly admiring our efforts. On viewing our shrine one evening after a rain we saw it at its very best and that night we trundled to bed satisfied and happy. At breakfast there was a constraint—a feeling of impending trouble. We were given an unusually large number of chores to do and permitted to fish in the river—a privilege only occasionally granted that year. It was after dinner before we reached our garden. No symmetrical paths and even rows greeted us. It was a wreck of trampled beds and uprooted vegetables—just such a mess as you would expect when eight hungry cows had spent the night at a feast. Another disconcerting thing they had not been our own cows. If they had been I believe we would have headed for the pasture with sticks and stones. In a few days we had to go back to school but our hearts were heavy over our little garden. The joy had gone out of the work altogether, we fixed it as best we could. Tradition in our family still speaks of the wonderful garden—model of neatness—and valuable as a means of keeping a very muck alive boy and girl out of mischief.

New Brunswick. "REMINISCENT."

Thank you for your "wee private note." Yes, I certainly agree with you that every effort should be made to stamp out tuberculosis. It could be done within a few years if we would only be careful enough. Germs only live by being carried from one living body to another. . . . What a calamity to your garden! I certainly think every garden should be provided with a good

cow-proof fence; don't you? Unfortunately all cows are not merely "Fence-viewers", like Peter McArthur's illustrious "bossies". (Did that word come from the Latin, *bos*?) Some of them might be called more fittingly, "Fence-climbers," and "Fence-levellers," might they not?

Cooking Kohl Rabi.

Dear Junia.—In the Ingle Nook I noticed a request from "Marion" for directions for cooking Kohl Rabi. This vegetable is not as well known as its merits deserve. In my family it is preferred to cauliflower when prepared in the following way:

Cut off all the green leaves, leaving only the round hard part. Peel this as you would an apple or potato, and boil in plenty of salted water till tender. I usually half and quarter to save time in cooking. When tender, drain off the water and cover with milk, first chopping the Kohl Rabi in fine pieces, with a knife. Add a tablespoonful or so of butter, bring to a boil, and thicken with flour. Season with salt and pepper and serve hot. A second helping is usually demanded.

Berwick, N. S. LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Queries.

Have a new cupboard which smells strongly of pine. What will destroy the odor so that it will not taint food when placed in it?

What will take the starch out of new curtains when washed for the first time? A SUBSCRIBER.

There is nothing that you can do with the cupboard other than to paint it well inside. . . . If the curtains are white, boiling them will take out the starch. A little stiffness will not be objectionable.

Seasonable Cookery.

Cooking Old Potatoes.

Old potatoes, as a rule, need to be cooked in particularly nice ways to make them palatable. When combined with butter, cream or cheese, very nutritious dishes which may be used as the main supper dish may be devised.

Mashed Potato.—Mash the potatoes very thoroughly, adding, for each pint of the potato, a tablespoonful of melted butter, 3 tablespoonfuls scalded milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, and $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon white pepper. Heap in a baking-dish, brush the top with milk or melted butter and brown in a hot oven.

Creamed Potatoes.—Cut cold boiled potatoes into small cubes. Put these into a saucepan, nearly cover with milk, and cook gently until the milk is absorbed. Cover with white sauce, stir up and serve, sprinkled with finely cut parsley, or dots of butter and a sprinkling of paprika. To make the white sauce, rub together $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonfuls butter and 2 tablespoonfuls flour. Add 1 cup warm milk and stir steadily in a double boiler until the sauce thickens. Season to taste. For a richer sauce use part cream or all cream, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons flour to the cup of cream. White sauce may be used for fish or for any kind of vegetables.

Potatoes with Bacon.—Prepare creamed potatoes in the usual way. When almost done add bacon which has been cut in tiny cubes and fried until slightly brown. Drain well on paper before putting with the potatoes.

Potatoes in the Half Shell.—Bake large, smooth potatoes. When soft cut in halves lengthwise. Scoop out the potato carefully and mash with a little butter, milk, pepper and salt to taste. Also, for 4 potatoes beat the whites of 2 eggs stiff. Fold these into the mixture and refill the shells, then brush with milk or butter and brown in a hot oven.

Potatoes and Cheese.—Boil 6 or 7 potatoes until mealy, mash smooth with 2 tablespoons butter, salt and pepper, and enough hot milk to make them soft. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese, and grate a little more over the top. Place in the oven until the cheese toasts.

Creamed Potatoes with Cheese.—Cut boiled potatoes in slices and arrange in layers in a baking-dish, with a grating of cheese over each layer. Pour a thin cream dressing over all, grate some cheese over the top and brown.

Substitute for New Potatoes.—Cut the old potatoes into very small balls and let soak 3 or 4 hours in cold water,

then boil in cold salted water and serve with cream sauce.

The Scrap Bag.

Keeping Toothbrush Sterilized.

An article published recently in Literary Digest will be hailed as a boon by many people who had hitherto been distressed to know how to keep a toothbrush sterilized without destroying the brush, as scalding or exposing to hot sunshine is likely to do. The method given is very simple. After each using wash the brush well, then cover the bristles with common salt and leave so until the next using, when the salt may be used on the teeth or brushed off as one chooses. It is quite impossible for germs to exist along with the incrustation of salt.

A Good Stove Duster.

A whisk broom covered with a piece of old stocking makes a good duster for the kitchen range. Dip the whisk into kerosene and allow it to evaporate before using.

Scrambling Eggs.

Scrambled eggs curdle when they are cooked fast and too long. Stir the eggs continuously over a slow fire until they are a soft, creamy mass, just thick enough not to flow off the crisp, hot, buttered toast on which they are served.

Cleaning Baking Dishes.

If a porcelain baking dish becomes discolored on the inside fill it with butter-milk and let stand for two or three days, when the stain may be easily washed off.

Tarnished Silver.

Tarnished silver can be easily brightened by placing it for a short time in boiling water in which a lump of washing soda has been dissolved.

Food in Uric Acid Disorders.

People who have a tendency towards uric acid disorders should be very careful about their diet, omitting alcohol in any form, and largely eliminating meat, especially the red meats, which are supposed to be the worst offenders chiefly by reason of the "extractives" which they contain. As roasted or fried meats retain these extractives better than boiled meats, the latter are considered better for sufferers. The diet should consist largely of farinaceous foods, fruit and fresh vegetables, although, to secure the necessary nitrogen, eggs, milk, cheese, fish, poultry and nuts may be added. At a very early stage, however, the advice of a good physician must be sought, and his directions in regard to diet strictly followed.

It is always safe to omit sugar, if the slightest sign of weakness of the kidneys is detected, but the sweet course will not be much missed by those who have accustomed themselves to eating fruit and vegetable salads. Saccharin may be made to take the place of ordinary sugar. Vegetable soups with milk or cream for a foundation are nice for a change, especially for supper; also baked apples. A few vegetables, however, are often forbidden to the uric acid sufferer, chiefly because of the oxalic acid which they contain. Among these are rhubarb, asparagus and tomatoes. Such acid fruits as strawberries are often forbidden, especially to a gouty patient; while fruits containing large quantities of sugar, such as grapes, prunes and figs may be also on the taboo list. Cereals of almost any kind may be allowed, and, unless in extreme or complicated cases, graham or whole wheat bread. Malted milk and buttermilk are in high favor, while plenty of pure water should be drunk between meals.

It is not well, however, for any person suffering from excess of uric acid in the system, to try to treat himself. There may be complications, e.g., obesity, which would necessitate the elimination of fat-producing foods; or diabetes, in which case starchy foods must be largely eliminated. The advice of a good physician, as above noted, obtained at an early stage, may avert much trouble for the future.—Abridged from "American Cookery."



A Hint to June Brides

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Diet for Elderly People—and Others.

Minnie Genevieve Morse, in "American Cookery," points out that people might keep strong and fit much longer than they do if they would only devote more attention to their diet. With the decrease in all forms of activity as people grow older, she notes, less fuel is needed by the body, hence moderation in the quantity and richness of food is to be observed. If this is disregarded the man past the half-century mark "will in time certainly either accumulate fat or become acquainted with gout or rheumatism, or show signs of unhealthy deposit of some kind in some part of the body,—processes which must inevitably poison, undermine or shorten his remaining term of life. . . . Longevity and a spare figure usually go together."

"The diet should consist of easily digested food, the proportion of proteids or nitrogenous foods being smaller than when physical activity and the resulting tissue waste were greater. Among the articles of food that may be recommended are chicken and other especially tender meats, in small quantities, bacon, white-fleshed fish, eggs lightly cooked, milk and buttermilk, nourishing soups, cereals, fresh and cooked green vegetables, fruit stewed or baked, and perfectly ripe, fresh fruit in moderation." If stewed fruits need so much sugar as to cause flatulent indigestion, a little soda should be added, or saccharine may be used instead of sugar.

Constipation may be greatly avoided by incorporating in the diet fresh vegetables, especially spinach, lettuce, celery, and boiled onions, with fruit such as oranges, grape-fruit, baked or stewed apples, stewed prunes and figs, and stewed berries. Fruit taken on an empty stomach has a more laxative effect than under other conditions, hence the custom of beginning breakfast with an orange, grape-fruit or raw or baked apple is a good one. Some people, however, cannot eat cereal with milk after fruit that contains acid. Brown bread, graham gems and molasses cookies all help in preventing constipation, and plenty of water should be drunk on rising in the morning, and between meals. "A considerable quantity of fluid in the alimentary canal prevents the food from becoming too dry to be easily propelled through the intestine."

People afflicted with rheumatism should avoid excess of meat and sweets; gouty folk, too, should eat very little meat, very little fat, and practically no sugar; while those who have heart trouble find it advisable, as a rule, to take only small quantities of either solids or liquids into their stomachs at one time. The reason for this is that the heart and the stomach are close together, so that any dilation of the stomach may make it press upon the heart.

The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Red Cross Supplies, (2) Soldiers' Comforts, (3) Belgian Relief, (4) Serbian Relief.

Contributions from May 5 to May 12: "Toronto," \$2; "Friend," Canmore, Ont., \$2; Jos. Standaeven, St. Mary's, Ont., \$5; Mrs. H. F. Payne, Cairngorm, Ont., \$1; Robt. Coxe, Milton, Ont., 50 cents; H. Henry Sturdy, Auburn, Ont., \$5; Jas. Cloakey, Belgrave, Ont., \$5; Ida K. Standaeven, St. Mary's, Ont., \$1; Mrs. Wm. C. Grier, Maberley, Ont., \$1; "A Friend," Ravenswood, Ont., \$5.

Amount previously acknowledged. . . . \$2,361.90

Total to May 12th \$2,368.90

IF YOU CAN'T GO TO THE FRONT, GIVE.

Kindly address contributions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

Millicent's Man.

BY ANNE SHANNON MONROE.

Millicent was one of those timid, flower-like women who with a bit of embroidery in hand, naturally fit into an afternoon tea, or into a home, where there are men to be mothered and crooned over; and she had reached thirty with never an opportunity to attend a "tea," or never a home with a real home-man in it.

She had lived an isolated life with her erratic father, moving from Chicago to New York, to London and back again, making the round of the trilogy of cities as his invention demanded. He had a heart and soul only for his invention, and woe to any one (the little girl Millicent had found this out in the long ago) who dared intrude in the littered workshop with a kind inquiry, when he was deep in a machinery puzzle. And so she had spent her young years in a Sisters' school, learning embroidery, water-colors and music, and her mature years poring over books from the public library, practising on a rented piano, doing centerpieces for the Women's Exchange, and wistfully longing for a home, a pansy bed and a little lawn to keep green—and a father who would sometimes come out of his workshop into her life and chat with her about just nothing at all.

Then, by some freak of fortune, the wandering c met changed its course and shot off to the Pacific Coast; Millicent's father found Portland suited to his needs, and Millicent found Portland roses and Portland gardens a dream of heaven come true. She had already built a castle in the air, all trellised with vines, when her father suddenly died.

After everything was over, and she again faced life, she found herself in possession of one thousand dollars insurance money and a room full of queer wooden models. What use these latter were to serve she had not the remotest idea; but her father's life-devotion to them fell in a measure upon her. She could not allow another's eye to rest on what he had guarded so carefully. So she packed the cumbersome things in a great box, nailed the lid down, pitifully mashing her fingers in the operation, and then, the only duty in sight attended to, she began to think of her future.

One thousand dollars! It seemed like quite a large sum. She had heard her father say many a time that he could make a fortune if he only had that amount, but what should she do with it? Even while she asked, she smiled to herself, for she knew—she knew all the time—had known from the moment she found that that sum would be hers—she would have a home of her own, at last. Braver than she ever before had felt on approaching a stranger, she sought a real-estate agent. She was fortunate in finding one with the homing instinct freshly stirred—he was newly married, and he suggested that Hazelhurst was just the location for her. He knew of an "ideal little place"—he'd take her that very afternoon to see it.

All the way out—it was an hour's run from the city—the agent kept up a running talk of Hazelhurst's merits—a coming addition—good location—values sure to advance—a little old-fashioned as it had never been advertised—but that wouldn't last—all of which made no impression. What did she care about those points? What she wanted was a home.

But when they got off the car and went by a winding path past native trees, and walked right up to the door of a tiny bungalow set in a group of firs—and the agent in a proprietary manner stepped upon the porch, fitted the key to the lock, threw open the door and told her to go in—and when she had run from room to room—there were four—and had seen that every one had large windows and looked out into green trees, and that in these trees were birds' nests, and the birds were there, singing away fit to burst their little throats, she just turned about on him, her hands clasped in joy, tears of happiness in her eyes, and cried, in a voice quivering with excitement, "Oh, can I have it—for my thousand dollars—please, can I have it?"

He was an honest agent, and a good-hearted Westerner.

"Nine hundred cash is what they're asking," he said. "Do you want to pay cash?"

"Oh yes—I want it really mine—right away."

The bargain was closed. He tried to tell her something about the title being clear, but she was watching two birds billing and cooing in a swaying elm tree

which brushed its branches against the bedroom window. He mentioned that an ordinance had been passed for paving the streets and that electric lights were to be put in that summer, but by that time she was at the dining-room window, gazing into the solemn, quiet stateliness of tall pointed firs, beyond which showed the red roofs of other houses; they peeped from the green foliage, she was thinking, like berries on a vine.

"It's good soil," he went on. "I'll have sweet peas all around, and roses—oh, lots of roses—"

"Out back there's a strawberry patch." "Strawberries! Lovely!"

"And you can put in a garden—'tain't too late—and have fresh vegetables all summer."

It was simply too good to be true! She loved it—oh, in all her life she had not loved anything half so much as she loved that little, brown, shingled bungalow. She could hardly wait to get down-town and sign the paper and pay over her money.

And then, her feet all springs, she went out of the office with her deed, which the agent twice cautioned her to record, and a credit of one hundred dollars in the bank.

She knew from experience, however, the ways of managing on a small amount. A furniture store was ready to put in the necessary furnishings on the instalment plan. In a week thereafter she was blithely singing at her own piano and looking about, between songs, at her own cheery rooms and fresh rugs, and spotless curtains—all the dainty hominess of her long dream materialized.

Her plan of living was very simple; she would sell embroidery and water-colors and give lessons to the children of the neighborhood. She stopped in the midst of a song, got out paints and cardboard and spent an hour making a sign: "Music Teacher." It looked very well; and because she loved to dabble in paints, and because it seemed the thing to do, she made another: "Lessons in Water-colors and Embroidery." She held the signs out at arms' length and laughed for joy at her venture. And then her joy was checked by sudden remembrance; tears sprang to her eyes. Why couldn't her poor father have had such a home? Naturally, she could not realize that all that warmth and coziness and color would have no appeal to his machinery-obsessed soul.

She got up, dashed away the tears and going to the kitchen for hammer and nails, was soon busy placing the signs outside on the porch pillars. Then she went back to the piano. It was too dark to see the notes; she stopped to light a lamp, and as she did so, a queer noise held her, the match meanwhile burning low in her fingers; then she smiled at her fears and brushed the bedroom window. The agent had told her that that tree needed trimming, but she couldn't bear to sacrifice the long swaying branch, the one with the bird's nest on it.

She finished lighting the lamp, brought it to a stand near the piano and resumed her playing. At the next pause, she started, hearing voices outside. Of course, though, that was natural enough, she told herself, for the house was so close to the street; the feet passed along the soft sod and the voices died out.

"That's the trouble," she thought, "there is no paving, so you can't hear people coming—you just hear their voices and it is startling."

She refused to entertain fears; she had never felt afraid in a city apartment and she saw no reason for fear now. But argue as she might, each night thereafter as darkness came on, a tense nervousness took possession of her; she found herself moving about on tiptoes, and after she was in bed, lying in a rigid position till she fell asleep, so afraid was she of making the bed creak, by moving.

The afternoon of the fourth day, she went out to the little tool-shop at the rear of the lot, where she had stored her father's models—with a Yale lock fitted to the door—and looked about for a piece of iron which might resemble a pistol. She thought of laying it on the edge of the piano, in sight from the street but she found nothing that would do. She carefully locked the door and, much perplexed, returned to the house.

She had to admit that the front door of glass with its wide panes to each side, which she loved so for its light and openness, had its drawbacks; everything in the house was plainly visible from the street;

passers-by could see all she was doing.

Just then a broad-shouldered black medic thought, "it no one else in it—no one father's life—away in his case of trouble tall figure in the corner, the house among that he had her. But he put on her boarded a door once to a man for a light and cane.

"What size? Oh, large, the right size just the right medicine-case difficult, but miss a sale, tion being f smile and o delivery.

That even close obscure opened the creased the hat-rack, w the street. natural pos When all w convincing embroidery comfortable

Each eve dark, she masculine o across a ch each other; the hat on out on the rubbers—a she tramped days, and w sight, mudd on dry days

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passers-by could see perfectly clearly that she was alone.

Just then a man went by—a tall, broad-shouldered man, carrying a small, black medicine-case. "There," she thought, "it's a man I need, not a pistol; no one ever molests a house with a man in it—no one ever troubled me during father's lifetime—and he was always shut away in his workroom—never handy in case of trouble." Her eyes followed the tall figure lingeringly. As the man turned the corner, he looked back at the little house among its green trees and she saw that he had a kind face. It reassured her. But he had given her an idea. She put on her hat, locked all her doors and boarded a down-town car. She went at once to a man's clothing store, and asked for a light summer overcoat, hat, gloves and cane.

"What size, madam?"

"Oh, large, very large—and tall—just the right size for a large, strong man—just the right-sized man." She had the medicine-case man in mind. It was difficult, but the salesman didn't want to miss a sale, and no more explicit information being forthcoming, he suppressed a smile and outfitted her, promising early delivery.

That evening as dusk came on, in the close obscurity of her bedroom, Millicent opened the package, shook out the coat, creased the hat and hung them on the hat-rack, which was plainly in sight from the street. The cane she placed in a natural position, with the gloves near. When all was finished, the effect was so convincing that she settled down to her embroidery by the reading-lamp with a comfortable sense of security.

Each evening after that, as it grew dark, she varied the position of the masculine outfit; she would lay the coat across a chair and roll the gloves over each other; the next time, she would put the hat on the piano and leave the cane out on the porch; she added a pair of rubbers—a big man's rubbers, in which she tramped around the garden on wet days, and which she left conspicuously in sight, muddy and used, on the front porch on dry days.

Just to look at the man-trappings filled her with a sense of safety. She knew burglars would never attempt to pass such conspicuously aggressive rubbers; the cane, however, produced the greatest measure of confidence. The thought of that cane in the hands of a strong man—like the medicine-case man—would surely scare off the most intrepid night prowler. And so she sang on and painted pictures and embroidered centerpieces, planted roses and trained vines and waited for pupils.

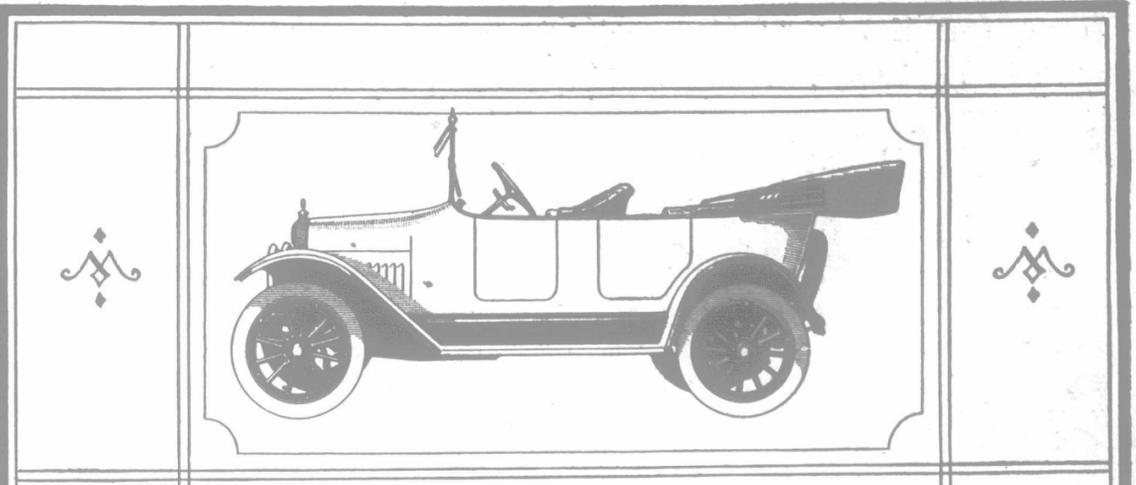
At the end of two weeks she began to grow a little uneasy. Did no one ever take lessons out West? There had not been a single applicant. That there had been no callers did not surprise her; in fact, she would have been surprised had there been any, excepting on business. In city apartments your neighbors never call, and as for people living a block or more away—as all of her neighbors did—such a thing as ever being on friendly terms with them had not occurred to her. But the next payment on her furniture and piano would take nearly all her money; she must have something assured by another month.

All these things ran through her mind as she washed her lunch dishes. She hung the dish-towel carefully on the rack, took a final satisfactory survey of her neat cupboard, with its blue-and-white-china, and then went out to the front of the house to look at the signs from the street. They could still be seen, though the rapidly growing vines partly hid them. The agent had said her plan was feasible. What was the trouble? Her brow creased in perplexity.

The sun, suddenly bursting through an uncertain sky, caught the gold glints in her hair and gave a pink glow to her fair complexion; in her dainty blue-and-white checked gingham dress with its Dutch collar and the tiny apron of dotted muslin with small blue bows on the pockets, she added a pretty human touch to the little home nest, which she vainly searched for flaws.

Perhaps the signs should be placed higher up, away from the foolish vines which grew so fast. She hurried into the house for hammer and nails, and quickly returning, climbed on to the porch rail, readjusted the "Music Teacher," put a nail in place, lifted the hammer and brought it heavily down upon her slender pink-nailed finger.

"Oh!" she screamed, as she dropped the hammer and sank down on the rail



The World's Champion Endurance Car

Unity

IT may have come to your notice that The Maxwell Motor Company does not base its entire advertising appeal upon the speed of a motor or the foreign lines of a body, or genuine leather upholstery, or the social distinction of its patrons—to the exclusion of every other feature of the Maxwell Car.

It is the Maxwell policy that no essential unit of the Maxwell shall dominate Maxwell Character as embodied in the car and expressed in Maxwell advertising.

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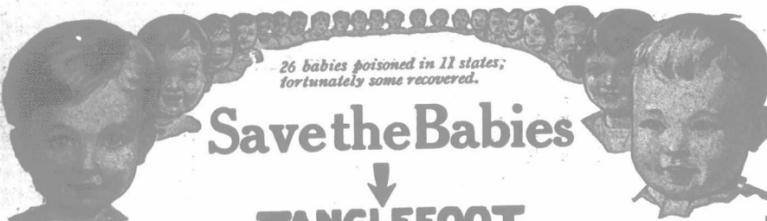
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26 babies poisoned in 11 states; fortunately some recovered.

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TANGLEFOOT

Catch the disease carrying fly that strays into your home with safe, efficient, non-poisonous TANGLEFOOT; not arsenic

poison in an open saucer set within reach of the baby, or a can from which a poisoned wick protrudes, sweetened to attract both flies and babies.

Flies kill many babies, and fly poison more than all other poisons combined—

—But in homes where careful mothers have protected their babies from such risks by using only TANGLEFOOT, both dangers are avoided.



The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society reports 26 cases of arsenical poisoning from fly destroyers in

1915 in only 11 states; in 1914 there were 46 cases in 14 states.

It states editorially:

"Symptoms of arsenical poisoning are very similar to those of cholera infantum; undoubtedly a number of cases of cholera infantum were really cases of arsenical poisoning, but death, if occurring, was attributed to cholera infantum.

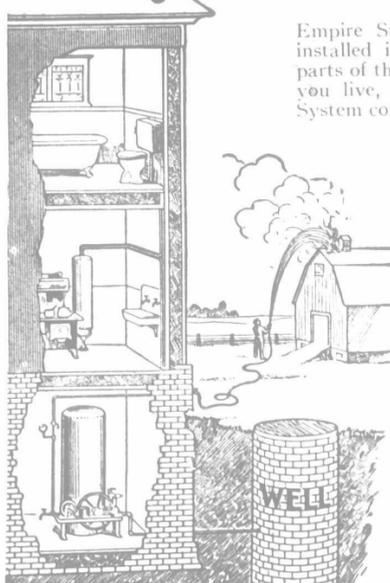
"We repeat, arsenical fly destroying devices are dangerous and should be abolished. Health officials should become aroused to prevent further loss of life from their source. Our Michigan Legislature, this last session, passed a law regulating the sale of poisonous fly papers."

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among the vines, nursing the injured member.

"Can I help you?"

She looked up quickly; it was the medicine-case man.

"I am a physician. Is it a bad bruise?" he added.

The pain was intense, so intense that tears were trembling on her lids.

"I'm so stupid with a hammer," she said meekly, pulling free from the torn vines. "It's not so bad now, only I'm just as likely to do it again."

He looked at the finger, opened his case, gave her a small bottle of arnica and then took up the hammer.

"Where do you want these?" he asked gravely.

"High—high enough for the people who pass to see them plainly from the street. I think the vines have hidden them, for no one has applied."

He nailed the signs in place, rearranged the string on which a vine climbed so it could not interfere and then took up his case and hat, and bidding her good afternoon, went on down the street.

Millicent went back into the house, attended to her finger and then sat down in the little white rocker with its blue cushion and wept for the first time since coming to Hazelhurst. She knew that it was not on account of the throbbing finger or the lack of pupils or the instalments so soon due, nor yet altogether for her father. Her home, that she had dreamed of since she was a wee child, her dainty dishes, her pictures and rugs, her pretty chairs—all that the four walls enclosed—did not satisfy. There was no heart in it; she was alone. She put her head down on the table and cried with the abandon of one newly bereaved.

The neighborhood, meantime, was not oblivious of the newcomer or her "signs," and the paraphernalia, telling of a man in the house, had impressed them quite as successfully as she had hoped, though in a different way.

"That real-estate agent said she was alone—had just buried her father and had no kin." Mrs. Jones, Millicent's nearest neighbor, thus enlightened the Ladies' Aid Society in session under the trees on the parsonage lawn. "But every evening, since the first few days, sure as dark comes, there's a man there; who he is nobody can find out. Some says he comes out of that tool-house she keeps so close locked. He don't come out on the car, that's certain; and he ain't no Hazelhurst man." Mrs. Jones' sharp eyes didn't lose track of a single thread in the piece of linen from which she was drawing them, preparatory to filling up the spaces again.

"Spencer's boy Dick, that delivers groceries, said he asked her if she was alone, and she spoke up mighty quick that she was not alone evenings. He said she kinder rattled the pans and got red." Thus Mrs. Pence, as she clicked her needles rapidly, in an effort to finish a Shetland wool shawl destined for the pastor's wife.

"Hicks, the expressman, says it is a mystery what she's got locked up in that tool house. He says the box was so heavy, he needed help to get it in, and she stood over them every minute afraid it would burst open. He was hoping it would be much trouble as it would be, so he could see what was in it." Mrs. Larkins eagerly added this bit to the gossip, not wanting to be out of it.

"Well, all I can say is I'm mighty glad I was took with a spell of hay-fever the week she moved in," contributed Mrs. Joyce, a red-faced, wheezing woman who believed in the intervention of Providence. "But for that I'd had Hallie and Jane taking music lessons before I knew it, and what Hallie and Jane do, all the other girls do. She'd a had a big class right here under our noses, and that man there every night! An escaped convict, for all we know!"

"There is something queer about a lone young woman buying a place and living in it all by herself, and keeping dressed up all the time just the same as if she had company—she ain't never had on a wrapper since she come. And such a playing and singing as goes on!" Mrs. Jones, lying so near had almost cornered the gossip; it seemed hardly fair.

"Dr. Sanderson says it sounds like birds inside and out," piped up thin Miss Beal, who liked to quote the doctor, even about another woman.

"Oh, that kind can be attractive enough to the men," sniffed Mrs. Jones. "But if she thinks she is so far out of civilization that she can break all the proprieties

without suffering for it, she'll find she's mistaken; when they come West they don't even put their letters in the church—not half of 'em." This, a bid for sympathy from the minister's wife!

"Still, I do think," returned that lady, who was chained to her chair with rheumatism, "that if I were you, I'd go see her. Maybe she is in trouble."

Before they could enter protests, Dr. Sanderson stopped for his usual afternoon call on the invalid. All the women greeted him volubly. He had given generous aid to the church building fund and in return they had tried to marry him to each eligible woman in the neighborhood; but there he drew the line. Socially, he was not a success—he refused to make any but professional calls. "He needs a wife," was the common verdict. "Half the folks of Hazelhurst don't know there is a good doctor out here; he just won't mix."

Miss Beal's persistent voice now rose above the rest. "We're just talking about the new neighbor in the shingled bungalow," she said. "You've met her, haven't you?"

Dr. Sanderson, surprised, looked up from the pinched face of the minister's wife. He started to say "No," then hesitated, remembering the incident of the hammer, and changed his answer to the affirmative.

"Now, how does she impress you?" wheezed Mrs. Joyce. They all waited, a panic among needles, not one of which could take another stitch till the doctor's answer.

"As a woman needing the co-operation of good-hearted women—like yourselves." The needles fell to work as though they must make up for lost time.

"In what way?" Miss Beal persisted. "Your friendship—and pupils; she plays well—I don't know anything about embroidery—but you could decide that."

The needles clicked on violently; it wasn't easy to tell Dr. Sanderson gossip. He had an irritating way of closing his ears as well as his mouth. However, he must have heard the talk from the men, and he thought in the face of everything that they should take her up. Oh, well, men always think women are not fair—especially if the other woman is pretty.

As he passed on down the street their eyes turned again to the minister's wife, a frail staff physically, but a giant spiritually.

"We can't have our children studying with a woman who flies in the face of the proprieties," expostulated Mrs. Jones, "and who may be sheltering murderers." "Anyway, you can call and show a kindly spirit, as Dr. Sanderson says, and perhaps the mystery will clear up," persisted the minister's wife. Her husband intended to call on the newcomer as soon as he got back from the conference; so she informed them.

At the next meeting of the Ladies' Aid, the minister's wife strove valiantly to avoid the subject of the brown, shingled bungalow; it was ten against one, however, and the barrier gave way.

"My husband says she seems to be a very gentle, sweet-spirited, young woman," she told them at last, evasively; she was wearing the Shetland wool shawl.

"But what about the man?" "She didn't explain; she merely said that he was there—in the evenings."

"And the tool-shop, with the Yale lock?"

"He didn't press that point." The subject was dropped. But as the summer days passed, Miss Beal's curiosity became irrepressible; also she was willing to do almost anything to please Dr. Sanderson. So she risked the criticism of all the married women and made an excuse to call.

"We've got so many Logan berries this year," she said, sitting gingerly on the edge of the white wicker chair and gazing about the fresh, dainty rooms so as to be able to report each item. "I thought maybe you'd like some for canning; I can send Tommy over with as many boxes as you want."

Millicent's face flushed; she stammered, coughed and then said frankly, "I couldn't pay for them—not right now; thank you so much, though."

"Oh, I didn't mean for you to pay; they're just going to waste on the vines." "Perhaps I could exchange lessons," Millicent began.

Miss Beal interrupted. "I'd like to awfully well, but you see school begins next month, and I'll have no time at all, what with housekeeping and teaching; but I'll gladly send the berries over."

She rose toward the things masquerading as report the c

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She rose to go. Passing through the room to the front door, she cast her eyes toward the hat-rack; it was guiltless of all things masculine but the cane; she would report the cane.

"You all alone?" she half queried, her hand on the knob.

"Yes—during the day," Millicent answered; blushing, she looked guilty away from the piercing eyes of the tall, thin woman.

Miss Beal sent the berries and then wiped her hands of the whole affair. Even for Dr. Sanderson, she couldn't afford to risk her reputation any further.

It was the middle of September, warm and sunny as summer days, and only the trooping school children told that the year was passing around into winter. Millicent's bank-book told the same sad story; not a cent was left. Two furniture instalments were due; she owed a week's bill at the grocery store, and she had just received notice from the dealer that her piano would be called for, if another payment was not made by the end of the month.

After reading the crisp notice from the piano house, which had come in the morning's mail, Millicent said to herself for the hundredth time, but with accumulated emphasis, that she must do something. She opened her purse and turned it upside down on the kitchen table; there fell out a postage stamp, three pennies and one silver dollar.

She set out her lunch of tea and dry bread and tried to eat. How famished she was for the fresh fruit dropping from all the vines and trees of Hazelhurst; her garden had not been very successful. Her strawberries had dried up for lack of water, and the only fruit she had had was that which Miss Beal so kindly sent. She had called to thank her, but Miss Beal had been out, and she had not seen her again. She sat on by the little table after finishing her tea, fingering her change and wondering what she would do next. Her fortune had been at low ebb many a time before; but there was always her father to go out and sell something or raise money in some way; she hardly knew how. Now there was no one—what should she do?

Looking out the window, she saw the broad shoulders of Dr. Sanderson; he was passing by on his round of calls. He had helped her once—with the signs—and had seemed kind. It wouldn't be wrong—she must speak to some one—ask some one's advice. She hurried to the front door just in time to intercept him.

"Not well?" he asked, as he came up the steps, evidently noticing her drawn, anxious face and the frightened look in her eyes.

"Oh, yes, I'm well—just worried; I don't know what to do—I've got to have money—the house is mine—how can I raise money on it?"

"A mortgage, you mean?"

"Yes, I think I mean that."

"It's too bad to mortgage it—must you have a large sum?"

"No, just money to—live on! I haven't any pupils." Her eyes fell in shame at her failure.

"Have you no other resources? I'm always sorry to see a woman mortgage her home."

They stood on the porch, screened by the vines; he looked down into the troubled face and his own appeared almost as troubled. Slowly she shook her head.

"I think I can arrange a loan for you," he said. "Say five hundred dollars—would that be enough?"

"Oh, yes, much less would do."

"Then shall I call again later—at about four—to arrange it?"

"Yes—please," she said. "You are so kind."

After he had gone, Millicent suffered a few hours of dejection. She knew what a mortgage meant—the beginning of the end; the home would go at last. How often had she seen the furniture of her father's flat carried back to the store. He had always assured her that he would get some more—soon—and he always had; but what resources had she? She went through the little house, out to the workshop, around the yard, taking inventory of her possessions. There was nothing she could sell; but how could she give up the dear little home—the pretty rooms and the trees and the garden? No, no, she couldn't; she would appeal directly to the women of the neighborhood for pupils; she would go at once to the minister's wife. She might know of some one who would buy her embroidery or take lessons.

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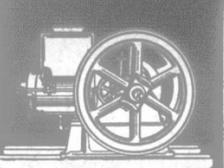
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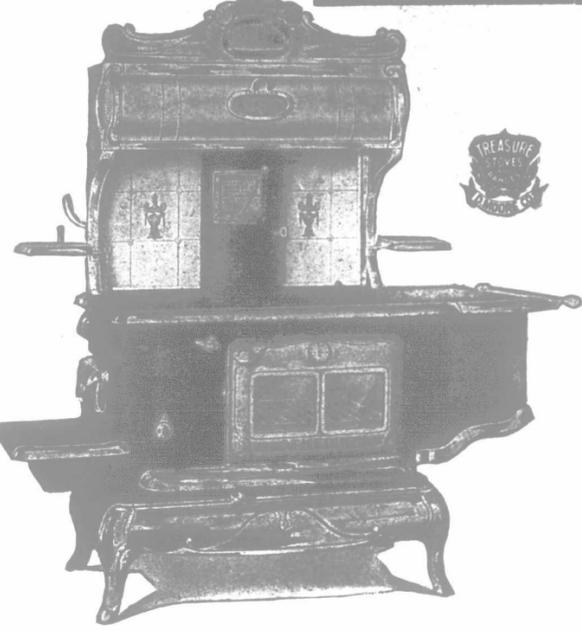
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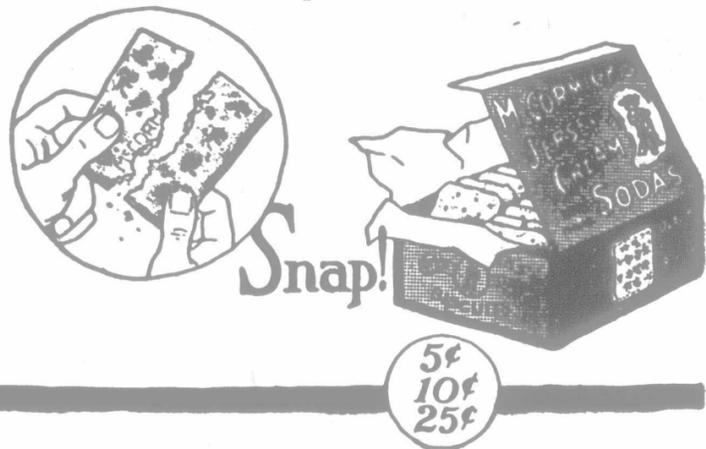
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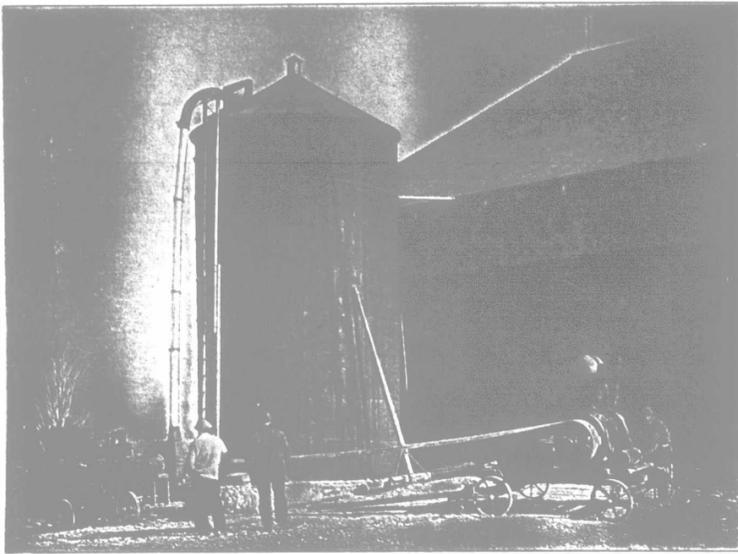
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Hurrying into the house, she put on her hat and gloves. She reached the parsonage just as the Ladies' Aid was preparing to adjourn its regular meeting under the fir trees. Dr. Sanderson had stopped for his daily call, and as Millicent came up to the group, the women looked from her to the doctor, and then to the minister's wife. The latter spoke kindly. "Won't you sit down? It's Miss Hale, I believe."

Millicent remained standing and with the directness city life teaches, went at once into her errand. She was sorry the doctor was there, but no time was to be lost. He considerably turned away and occupied himself with a great dog, now panting under the shade of a heavily-laden prune tree.

"I am very anxious for piano pupils," she began. "I must get a class or give up my little home here, and I thought maybe some of you had daughters who would like to study. My terms are reasonable."

There was an uneasy movement among the women.

"You're alone out here, ain't you?" Mrs. Larkin questioned.

"Yes." She colored and looked down. "My father died almost on reaching Portland."

"That was sad for you," said the minister's wife gently.

"Well, what I want to know is, who's that man that spends his evenings at your house so regular?" demanded Mrs. Jones, unable to hold back any longer. "I always speak my mind right out—it's my way—now who is it?"

The minister's wife blushed; the other women began fingering their sewing, very busy all at once. Millicent turned bewildered eyes from one to another, then to the doctor. What should she say? Tell the truth? And have them all laugh at her—and lose her sense of security? Her eyes rested in mute appeal on the doctor—he was the one person from whom she had received kindness. She was about to open her lips to make some reply—she knew not what—when he entered the breach.

"It is I who have spent many evenings with Miss Hale," he said quietly. "I am on my way there now, with some business papers. Shall we go on, Miss Hale?" Lifting his hat, he touched her arm, and they moved off under the trees together, leaving a circle of needles pointing into the air in petrified astonishment.

The two, unspeaking, reached the bungalow and went up the steps and inside. Millicent was trembling with nervousness and the effect of the strained situation, though its meaning had not fully dawned on her.

"That—that was so kind of you, Dr. Sanderson," she said, once inside, where speech could be trusted. They stood together by the sitting-room window, where the tall pointed firs showed through. "So very kind." Tears trembled on her lids. The doctor still regarded her with grave perplexed eyes. "I will—yes I will tell you the truth."

"Don't—unless you wish, Miss Hale." His voice was strained. His gray eyes looked upon her, yearningly.

"Yes, I will—but please, oh, please don't tell any one—and promise not even to smile. There isn't any man."

"Isn't any man?" he repeated, vaguely, staring down upon her, his brow wrinkled in perplexity. But her hands were now over her face and she shook with uncontrolled sobs.

"There isn't any man—there—there never was any man—I just pretended—look!" Darting across the room, she threw open the chamber door. There on a table lay the "properties." "I was afraid—afraid of burglars—so I—just pretended there was a man."

The doctor did smile in spite of his promise; but there was so much sympathy and kindness back of the smile, and so much relief and joy, that could she have seen his face she would have forgiven him; but she was now crying too hard to see anything. All the pent-up worry and anxiety were finding vent.

"And so there isn't any man," he repeated, drawing her hands away from her face. "You can't know how glad I am—that there isn't any man." At last she looked up and found the kindest face she ever saw bending over her. "I have always wished there wasn't any man—you quaint little bluebird."—In PICTORIAL REVIEW.

Current Events.

Hon. J. A. Ouimer died at Montreal.

Theodore Roosevelt has announced that he will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination for the Progressive Republican party. Others mentioned are Charles Evans Hughes, of New York; Leonard Wood, Senator Root, and Henry Ford, who has received strong support in Michigan and the Middle West. The Democratic party considers no one but President Wilson.

Bombardment at Verdun still goes on, and the situation, at time of going to press, remains practically unchanged. Near Loos 500 yards of British trenches were taken by the enemy, but were partially recovered. It is reported that the Germans are about to try another advance towards Dunkirk through Belgium. . . . In the Far East the Russians are attempting to connect with Sir Percy Lake's troops, with Bagdad as the objective, while on the vicinity of the Black Sea, Grand Duke Nicholas' forces have resumed their advance from Trebizond to Erzingan. . . . It is said that 36,000 Bulgarians have been sent forward towards Salonika.

Test Your Knowledge of the War.

The following questions were set recently as an off-hand test for students at New York University and Bowdoin College. Test your own knowledge of the war by trying to answer them. You might find it interesting to look up information in which you find yourself lacking.

- Where is Gallipoli?
- What is the capital of Bulgaria?
- What countries bound Serbia?
- In what country is Salonika?
- Who is in command of the French Army?
- Who is Bethmann-Hollweg?
- Who is Poincare?
- Who is Venizelos?
- Who is Briand?
- Who is Von Hindenburg?
- Name the ruler of Greece?
- Name the ruler of Italy?
- Name the ruler of Bulgaria?

The ignorance displayed by the students' papers is commented upon as "charmingly incredible" by The Times, in an editorial that bewails the general "mental confusion" and "want of concentration" revealed by the answers, and the evident disinclination of the boys to read anything in the newspapers carefully,—outside of the sporting page. The Times offers but one apology,—that in an examination which "didn't count," the temptation to "Kid the professor" may not have been wholly wanting.

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Girl of the Future, feared of all
Chasing the far-flung Fashion line,
What awful things may yet appal,
Hung on your human form divine!
Girl of to-day stay with us yet,
Lest we regret! Lest we regret!

The tunic and the peplum dies,
The plaiting and the flare depart;
Oh, what must we next sacrifice
To future of a fearful art?
Girl of to-day, stay with us yet,
Lest we regret! Lest we regret!

The blouse and bodice melt away,
For ever fades the silhouette;
Lo! all the mode of yesterday
Is one with puff and pantalette.
Girl of to-day, stay with us, do,
Lest worse ensue! Lest worse ensue!

If, drunk with mad designs, we loose
Wild styles that hold no art in awe—
Such clothing as the Fijis use,
Or lesser breeds without the law—
Girl of to-day, stay here with we,
Lest worse may be! Lest worse may be!

For foolish maid who puts her trust
In French tailleur or smart modiste,
In valiant men of mein august,
Without discernment in the least—
For frantic fads of Fashion's whirl,
Have mercy on us, Future Girl!
—Carolyn Wells, in Harper's Magazine.

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Author of "Down Among Men," "Fate Knocks the Door," "Red Fleece," "Routledge Ridesat Alone," "Midstream," "The Child and the Country," etc.

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II

2

How blind and young were we of the outer nations. Of course we had our way. The siege of the legations at Peking was lifted; the Forbidden City utterly profaned by lustful, looting foreigners; the Chinese Court forced to flee for its life; the Fist of Righteous Harmony withdrawn, badly bruised to its sling; the third of a billion demanded, and punitive expeditions sent throughout the northern Empire to kill ten for one—

"In short, we are disciplined," said Yuan. "When our Chinese venture out into the few places of the Christian world, where they are not excluded, they are dehumanized. Yet the Christians come here. We find them our inferiors, seek to do away with their dull godless propaganda. We know their Christ and their Bible better than they, but they build their drab nests, and continue to infest—perceiving not our pleasure, nor taking hint. Finally we seek to drive them out by force—"

This was hard listening, because it was known at Peking that Yuan had helped us. That taint was upon him. I spoke of what he had done. There was nothing else to say.

"I would do all that again, and better," he said. "I loved you—and was called to test. I shall be made to suffer for that. Those who fled from the Forbidden City do not ask their servants to explain. They do not care to rival a man's loves, nor friends. My affair is only mine. I was thinking of the large relation—"

He was pale, a trifle terrified in realizing the great pressure of insensate force from the outer nations.

We were in Shanghai, and it was now ten weeks since the flight down the river. Still prostrate, I was being born again in the flesh. It appears that the old tissue had been very tenacious to hold life until the new formed—for I had been badly hit. Four contributions from the Romany rifle-magazine had gone through various parts,—small steel fliers that would have penetrated five men like me, though I am not narrow in lung nor shoulder. My limbs were like dried riverbeds. A year, they said, before I should be worth while again.

I had not seen Mary Romany since the morning before Hankow. Indeed, there had been little of physical vision for me in that meeting. Again it was Santell that kept us apart. The man was Nemesis to me—always calling from the other shore. . . . The third boat which contained the Romanys was an hour behind us in reaching Hankow. Huntoon and I were the last wounded that could be cared for on the French hospitalship La Samaritaine. Yuan understood how I wanted Mary Romany, but he was afraid for my life; afraid to have me moved again. The French officers glanced at Santell, knifed from neck to knee, and would not take him on. The decks were already over-crowded with cots. The American nurse-ship, Orderly, was coming up the river. Everything was hurried, and scantily understood. Mary Romany agreed with my friend to take no chance that would irritate those who must care for me. Mary thought we would be separated only for the passage down the river to Shanghai. And so, with her father and Santell, she waited for the Orderly to drop anchor. All were grateful for expert care in my behalf at any cost. Then La Samaritaine sailed down the

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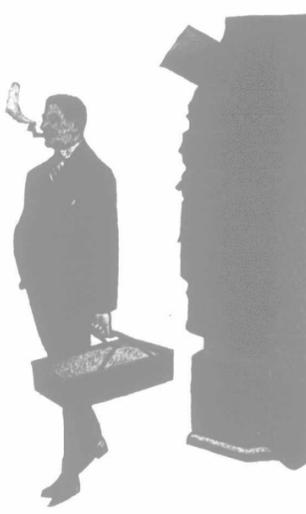
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river and cruised a week at sea, finally landing me at the German port Kiaochow. The rebellion was at its height. All China was disrupted. The American ship Orderly was elsewhere sailing. Reaching Shanghai at last, I was still physically helpless.

"You must think," said Yuan, "that it is just as hard for Miss Romany. She is trying to find you. This is war—and you are both well. You would know if it were otherwise—"

Here Yuan smiled. . . I had been taught to wait. At Shanghai we learned that the Orderly had anchored two weeks in Hankow; then, filled with sick and wounded, had come down the river and sailed for Nagasaki. There was a letter for me at the American consulate in Shanghai. I had left one there (written by Yuan) a month before. Mary Romany was as deeply in the dark as I. Santell lived. Her father was not mentioned. I felt the throb of her horror as a sentence of the letter bore her back to that dawn before Liu chuan. I could see the gray at her temples and the more salient contour between the temple and cheek. . . Sometime soon we would meet again, she wrote. She sent her heart's dearest wish, and her mind's deepest anxiety. . . It was the first letter I had ever received from Mary Romany. It was sad in its great-heartedness.

And now to end briefly this lamentable missing period of ships and cables and ports: Yuan cabled at once to Nagasaki. The Romanys had sailed north on the Coptic—five days before. It was too late to catch the Coptic at Kobe; but a cablegram was instantly dispatched, care American Consulate at Yokohama. The answer: "Letter here for Thomas Ryerson. Romany partly sailed for San Francisco on Coptic this morning."

Yuan bent over me saying: "I cabled to forward letter here, my friend. She's safe at sea for ten days. We can catch her by cable at Honolulu and five days later at San Francisco—and then when you can travel—it's on we'll go—and she'll be waiting—"

He held me from the abyss into which I would have fallen. . . I used to ask him why he was so good to me. He seemed to think if he had not been with me three or four weeks previously, he would have missed the intention of Fate when he met Jane Forbes back on the cliffs and Liu chuan.

The letter from Mary Romany arrived from Yokohama. She was sailing in despair. She knew that we had meant to go to the States as soon as I could stand the passage; was not sure that I had not already gone. The heart-message was different but dearer. She gave her San Francisco and New York addresses. . . I counted the hours after that, until she could get my cable in Honolulu. . . The Coptic made good time, for almost at the hour when I was thinking of her creeping into that far sweet harbor—her message flashed back to me:

Thank you. Grateful. Relieved. Address as designated Frisco and New York. Come when passage is easy. Letter left here.

"Yuan," I said that night, as a cool wind came through our open windows across the Bund from the river. "Yuan did you ever read about old Madame Defarge in the Tale of Two Cities?"

"Yes—she who brewed hell with her knitting—"

"Exactly."

"Well—?"

"I'm knitting just like that—steadily, swiftly knitting."

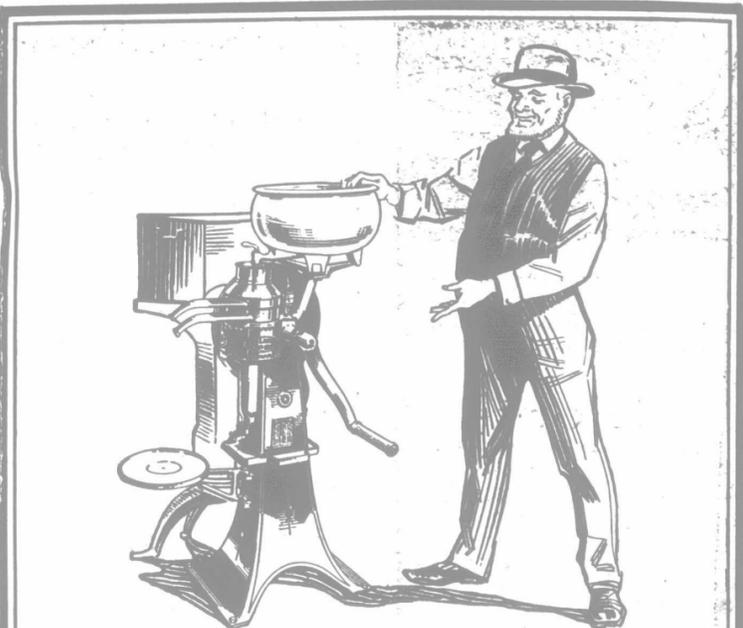
"I feel almost as if I could stretch and take a long breath."

"Don't—not yet," said Yuan.

3

The Monfrisia was about to clear from the roadstead off Woosung. Huntoon was waiting for the last whistle of the launch alongside that was to take him back to Shanghai. We had seen very little of him, since his discharge from La Samaritaine, as if he hesitated to impose an up-river friendliness upon us now in travel-lines. Yuan had talked with him for many minutes alone. He was taking farewell of Jane Forbes with a queer embarrassed smile. Her eyes seemed so dry that they must ignite.

"No, I'm not to go back to Liu chuan for the present," he said. "I'm apt to follow you rather close to the States. They've had the story of that night at the Mission back in St. Louis—and my father has commanded me to report—"



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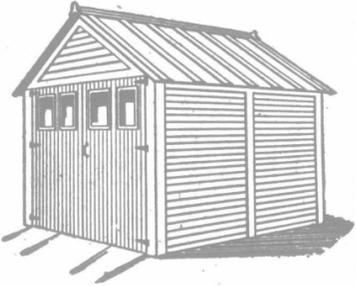
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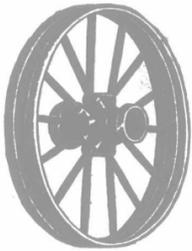
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"I'm so glad," she said, "but why not this ship?"

This had been the first question Yuan had asked.

"It's too late now."

The launch whistled. We were at the ladder together. I told Huntoon he had shown me a new way of being a man. Yuan spoke a better sentence. Jane Forbes whispered the last seconds away—strength of soul pouring from her.

His feet stumbled as he turned to the ladder. He was below in the launch before venturing a look. He had caught his nerve again after our outpouring, and laughed in his jovial fashion.

"And when I see the slung arm and the lonely eyes," Jane Forbes said, tears trickling through her fingers, "it seems I can hardly endure—for the pity of it. Oh, how good men can be."

That night, after the woman had gone to her stateroom, Yuan told me a little of what had happened at the Mission that last night, and something of Huntoon's part:

"About the time the German was murdered on the cliffs, they discovered at the Mission that all the servants had fled. The Reverend Benson was there alone with the women—and it appears he groveled a bit. There was shooting, when Huntoon burst in. The Elder, who formerly had been unfriendly, now embraced the knees of the remittance-man; and old Miss Austin, who is a good deal of an angel, implored Huntoon to smoke in all parts of the house, when he asked if he might light a cigarette in the kitchen.

"As Miss Austin was making coffee, a bullet drilled through the glass of the front window, and made a gouging ricochet upon the oaken table in the dining-room. The Elder fell. It was a faint, however. He was not touched. His repeated comment was 'I am a man of peace.' Huntoon noted that the window shades were white and thin, so that a figure passing between them and the light would be seen outside. He turned the lamps low; and, never far from his rifles and six-shooters, kept the women alive by telling stories of his own early days. You know how he talks about himself—not ruefully, always of the past, and with his own inimitable Americanisms.

"After a while they heard the 'snick—snick'—a fire on the roof. Huntoon went up. The schoolhouse was already burning. Of course, the Chinese were waiting when he appeared in the glow, and they began to fire. Huntoon stayed there, however, taking pails from the women below, until the fire was extinguished. The Chinese had tossed up a blazing ball of tinder. About this time the rain started, so danger of fire was about over. Huntoon let himself down, and they saw he was about shot. It splintered the bone of his arm. He was hit again on the river, you know, same arm, but not so badly. Miss Forbes was binding the wound and things were quieter when I got there.

"Then, you remember I came back to you and Miss Romany at my house. I didn't tell you exactly then. A strange thing had happened at the Mission. The Germans didn't understand I was arranging to take care over that they could take two, possibly three, of the women, down the river in their boat—but not more.

"There are only six of us," Benson said. Miss Forbes and Miss Austin at once volunteered to wait for me, and the Elder then asked if there was not room for four. He was truly a man of peace," Yuan finished, with a queer native gesture, pressing his arm against his breast.

"And what did the Germans say?" I asked.

"They would have nothing to do with Benson. Three of the women finally went in their boat."

I was thinking of the prayer I had heard in the dawn-light against the background, as it were, of Nicholas Romany's inspiring roar.

"Huntoon is a tender subject with me," Yuan concluded. "He was a strong man for us on the river in those five days—wounded and fevered though he was. It was only at the last that he gave up. I would like to do much for him. He said he would come to Washington."

I wondered if Huntoon had promised this, in his anxiety to be away. He could endure a night attack more gracefully than a group of friends making much of him. I wondered also if Huntoon had

Big Ben



Just As a Clock

If he didn't have an alarm in his make-up he'd be the best three dollar clock that ever kept track of the day on any farm.

As it is, he's two good clocks in one—a reliable alarm to get up by, a punctual timekeeper to serve in parlor,

dining room, or kitchen. He goes quietly about his work—you hear him only when he calls.

Handle him with reasonable care,—he'll last for years.

7 inches tall. Price \$3.00 at your dealer's. If your dealer hasn't him, send a money order to his makers and he'll come direct by parcel post, all charges prepaid.

Western Clock Co.

La Salle, Ill., U.S.A.

Makers of Westclox

This Book

Shows How to Make Better Farm Improvements.

A copy will be sent to you free of charge.

If you intend making any kind of farm improvements—you need this book. It tells how to build everything a farmer needs—from a barn to a fence, better and more economical than is possible in any other way.

It is the standard authority on farm building construction. It has proved of untold value to more than 75,000 progressive Canadian farmers.

If you haven't a copy of this valuable book, send the coupon now.

Canada Cement Company Limited,
Herald Building - MONTREAL.



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CUT OUT AND MAIL

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED,
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Gentlemen:—Please send me a free copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

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Your own good taste

will do more to convince you of the choice qualities of Red Rose Tea than all the claims we can make for it.

In sealed packages only. Why not try it?



RED ROSE TEA is good tea

712

Keep Them Growing

The rapid growth started by Pratts Baby Chick Food should be kept up with

PRATTS Poultry Regulator

Mix it in the mash and watch the gain.

Sold on Money Back Guarantee. 25c., 50c. up to \$2.50

Pratt Food Co. of Can. Ltd., Toronto.



Poultry and Eggs

A BARGAIN, S.-C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. dollar per setting; chicks fifteen cents each, heavy winter layers; safe delivery. Walter Darlison, Brantford, Ont.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?—EGGS FROM winners at Panama Pacific Exposition. Madison Square Gardens, Guelph, Ottawa, Brahmas, Spanish, Partridge Rocks, Partridge Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Barred Rocks (Ontario Agricultural College strain), Indian Runners, Pekin ducks. War prices. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

CLARK'S ORPINGTONS, BUFF AND WHITE exhibition and laying strains. Hatching eggs exhibition \$5 per 15, others \$1 and \$2 per 15, 9 chicks guaranteed; \$6 per 100. A few good cockerels at \$2 and \$3 each. Catalogue free. J. W. Clark, Cedar Row Farm, Cainsville, Ont.

EGGS FROM IMPORTED SINGLE-COMB Brown Leghorns, persistent winter layers, 140 eggs daily from 190 hens; mated with choice vigorous cockerels. Price \$1.00 per 13, \$2.00 per 40, \$4.50 per 100. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.

EGGS FROM CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY FAWN and White Indian Runner ducks at 75c. per eleven. George Butters, Stratford, Ont.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS Select matings, wonderful winter layers; also Rouens. Fertile eggs \$1.00 per 12, Ernest Howell, St. George, Ont.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE strain of bred-to-lay Barred Rock eggs, \$1.00 per 15. J. P. Hales, Guelph, Ont.

ORDER YOUR DAY OLD CHICKS NOW from the best strain of bred-to-lay S.-C. White Leghorns in Canada. Utility Poultry Farm, Stratford, Ont. Thos. G. Delamere, Prop.

ONE DOLLAR PER FIFTEEN EGGS, O. A. C. Plymouth Rock laying strain. Mrs. Berry, Owen St., Guelph.

POULTRY PARTNER WANTED NO capital required. Married man with team preferred. Poultry Box "F" Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, O.A.C. bred-to-lay. Eggs from select pen \$1.00 per fifteen. B. Armstrong, Codrington, Ont.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS HEAVY winter layers. Send for photos of flock and further particulars. Settings \$1.50, \$1.00, guaranteed. Baby Chicks 20c. Goldham, Partridge, Ont.

SELECTED PEN PURE-BRED SHAER-LAC of Wyandottes. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15. S. H. Gault, Cambridgeville, R.R. 2, Ont.

S.-C. WHITE LEGHORN'S BRED FROM PEDIGREED stock with heavy laying records. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$2.00 per 40, \$4.50 per hundred. G. D. Elliott, R.R. 1, Elm, Ont.

THE NEW FABLE EGGS, DUCKS TWICE as many, larger, earlier setting, night delivery eggs as the average hen. No "black blaxon." Send for circular and better price section to win some of these wonderful birds. W. A. Staebler, Gananoque, Ont.

TRAP-NESTED WHITE LEGHORN'S. Certified eggs, record with every bird. Eggs, chicks for sale. Welland View Poultry Farm, Welland, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM SPECIALLY selected, vigorous stock. Laying strain, \$2.00 per setting. Wellwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FOR HATCHING. \$1.50 per setting of 15. J. C. Baldwin, R.R. No. 1, Gortie, Ont.

White Wyandottes Heavy early class stock. The kind that produces both eggs and meat. Eggs one dollar per setting. Herbert German, Box 141, St. George, Ont.

seen what I had observed already in the faces of the passengers, when they noted a Chinese and a white woman standing and talking together.

Yuan had not been spared the revelations of the remittance-man in that hour of delirium when he gave up his heart's truth. Had Huntoon known, we would never have seen him again. . . . And the others had passed out of our lives—old Miss Austin, the Reverend Goethe Benson; Miss Lamson, who was last seen listening to the Elder; the other two women of the Mission, and the Germans. We pluck a friend or lover from a certain passage in the world; and behind the stirring intimacy, there is left only a vague movement of forms and faces—mere shells emptied of their vitality to furnish our heart its peculiar knight or heroine.

Yuan scarcely ate or slept that voyage. The man lived electrically drawing his forces from sun and cloud and sea and wind. The people of the ship had shocked him. . . . The woman was stronger. I was avoided by the passengers, and scorned the cabin-folks who drew apart, and who took care that the two should see. In China, the lovers had been permitted to forget.

Jane Forbes smiled into the hard face of the world. A woman has the finer courage. She could do more than smile; she could put the distortion out of mind. A woman loves one-pointedly; with her whole nature. A man loves with one hand on the world's pulse, and an alien conjecture in his soul. Jane Forbes could pity the poor people who knew not her happiness. To Yuan the ship's company was a microcosm, holding all the world-elements hostile to his love and to his work. As America hated him in her company, so China hated her with him. Yuan knew that his love must temper every breath Jane Forbes drew—that every thought of her from outside was poison—that she was put away in the minds of common men and women, shudderingly among the perversions—that behind her pale face they reared, from images of their own, the passion abnormal. A Chinese by her side, and within her a monster awakened. Yuan was her confession.

I knew these two, and my veins ran with hatred. I had lived the boyhood of a prince, every culture offered me; and yet, I was joyfully a disciple before the mind of my friend. In spirit, Yuan Kang Su had mastered me—in age and strength and concentration. His thought was purer, less self-conscious than mine. His stirring masculinity never up-rose to blur with red his brain. As for courage, which men speak of first in a man's making, I had seen Yuan Kang Su in black night and brilliant noon. He had all but died for me.

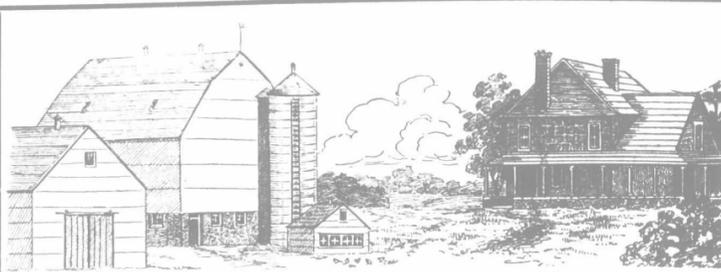
And Jane Forbes—there was strength. Beauty of brain or body she had not, as we know them distinctly, but the great silent mystic bringing forth of Mother Earth, she had,—all things in season. Grand elements were in her, whose fairest fruits are spiritual heroism and prophecy. I had seen that plain face turn and recognize its lover. That was more important than China or America to me. She had seen the man who could shine her sleeping forces into creation, and lo, upon her there was light.

There was one time on the voyage that she said "Good-night," and a loveliness came forth from her spirit to me that made the plain face inspired.

"Sometime I shall sit at your feet, Jane Forbes," my mind said, as a curve of her shoulder vanished in the darkness. . . . Like a dream it came to me, that compared to her Past, China was but a sick babe, and the Americas unborn; that she had borne seers when the Orient was new, and bathed their tired feet when they were men; that it had not been hers to listen and understand, but to labor and bring forth. . . . She was Mother—mother of masters.

I seemed to see Yuan Kang Su and Jane Forbes working out an immortal destiny, with that strength of spirit that laughs at to-day, and perceives its own from afar. I was afraid they saw each other too clearly to hasten to happiness along the pitiless road they had now taken. I was afraid they could meet and go their way—to meet again when the faces of men were not variously hued, save by a greater or lesser lustre of soul, and nations were not, but one brotherhood of man.

To be continued.



You Men Who Need Roofing Materials

For New Roofs or for Old Buildings

If you could step into my warehouse and see with your own eyes the roofing I offer. If you could compare it and test it alongside any other roofing you know. If you could see the stack of letters testifying to the genuineness of our values. If you could do this there is no doubt what your answer would be.

But you can't. You can't very well come to me. And so I am coming to YOU with the most liberal, open-and-above board

RISK FREE

TEST-AND-TRY-BEFORE-YOU-BUY

offer that has ever been put in print. I want you to see a sample of my roofing. I want you to test and compare it any way you like.

Forget my low price. Think of quality only. Then if you find any roofing equal to, or better than others. And if you also find it much lower in price, I know that I can leave the rest to your common sense.

Mr. L. E. Allen says: "I have carefully compared by testing in several ways the sample you sent me, with roofing at over \$3.00 per roll, AND CAN FIND NO DIFFERENCE!" (Cost to Mr. Allen was \$1.85, three-ply).

I want you to have the same chance as Mr. Allen. I want to send to your station at my risk, all carriage charges paid, a sample roll of my Pure Asphalt Roofing. Government Standard saturation. Complete with rust-proof nails, cement and full instructions for laying. Each roll covers one square, allowing for laps.

I will ask you for no promises in advance. I gladly take all risks, because I have already proved in hundreds of cases that my roofing sells itself. Hundreds of customers testify to savings of from 75 cents to \$1 and more per roll. No matter what size or style of building you have, I can save you money on the roofing. Give me your name and address on the enclosed coupon.

TEAR OFF AND MAIL

FRANK J. HALLIDAY, President, Hamilton, Canada.

I am interested in roofing for my () . The size of the roof is () . The ridge () . The rafters () . Please say how many squares of your roofing will be required. Also send to () station, prepaid, at your risk, a Sample Roll of your () ply roofing. I agree to inspect the sample roll on arrival, but I am not bound in any way to give you my order.

My name is () P.O. ()
 Prices delivered in Old Ontario: 1-ply 89c., 2-ply \$1.50, 3-ply \$1.85.
 Prices delivered in New Ontario and Maritime Provinces: 1-ply 95c., 2-ply \$1.60, 3-ply \$2.00.

Full particulars of our free delivery offer will be sent on receipt of coupon or letter.

THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, LIMITED
 FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS
 73 Hughson Street HAMILTON, CAN.

In Summer STOP THE BIG LOSS FROM SUDDEN CHANGE OF FEED

Feed them **LINSEED**

Milch cows will produce MORE and BETTER milk and cream.

Horses, calves, sheep and stockers will gain weight faster and remain in better condition. Hogs will make flesh and be less susceptible to cholera all the summer.

CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS LIMITED
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Full particula
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 THE ONTARIO

GURNEY-OXFORD PRINCE

Here is Stove Value Never Seen Before

You can now buy this splendidly built, fully guaranteed, cast iron Range from the factory or our dealers on a 100 days' approval, freight paid to any point as far west as Ft. William, for the new low price of **\$25⁷⁵**

This may sound a very low price for a stove of the admittedly superior Gurney-Oxford make. So it is, but the value is there. The "Prince" at \$25.75 freight paid is the wonder of the stove world. It is possible only through our improved methods and enormous production.

Built for Years of Service

At anything like this price you have never seen such solid construction and so many splendid features built into any stove. In all our 70 years expert experience we have never known better value, and our profit on each sale is extremely small. Only the resources of our huge foundries, the largest makers of stoves, heating apparatus, etc., under the British flag, are equal to the task of producing the Gurney-Oxford "Prince" for you at \$25.75 freight paid.

Gurney Quality All Through

No matter how low our sales department sets the price it does not affect our foundries. They will not permit a ny

Gurney-Oxford stove to go out until it has been tested and measured up to the rigid Gurney-Oxford standards. We know you must have a stove good for well-cooked, nourishing meals more than a thousand times a year for many years and the Gurney-Oxford name demands that you get only that kind of a stove.

The Gurney-Oxford "Prince" at \$25.75

freight paid is wonderful value, but every page of our new illustrated Catalogue is filled with equal stove wonders. Also tells all about our new 100 days' approval selling plan. Stove buying is a very important matter so we want you to send to-day for a copy—free. It's a splendid guide to stove buying, with new low prices and full descriptions of all our stoves, parts, etc.



What the "Prince" Gives You
Shipping weight, 410 lbs., tells its story—nothing light or flimsy about this special Gurney-Oxford offering. Plain but beautiful design. Gurneys do not lavish over much nickle trimming to please the eye and thus skimp construction.

Four 8-inch covers, right hand copper reservoir, high shelf, two tea-pot rests as shown, \$25.75 (without reservoir \$20.50) freight paid as far west as Ft. William, 100 days' approval or money refunded.

Gurney's New, Low Factory-set Prices

People now realize they can buy a Gurney-Oxford Quality Stove and know what they have to pay, including freight, all with the fullest guarantee of quality, satisfaction and safety, without any uncertainty, bother or dickering. One price to all, whether you buy direct from us or from our nearest dealer.

GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED, Dept. 817, 476-534 West King St., TORONTO, ONT.
ALSO AT MONTREAL, HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, VANCOUVER



This Free Book

Tells how and why the great Gurney Foundry Co.'s fixes new low factory prices on all Gurney - Oxford Stoves, etc. It is a splendid guide to Stove buying. Send for it to-day. Use the coupon.

CLIP OUT THIS COUPON—FILL IT IN—AND MAIL IT TO US TO-DAY
Gurney Foundry Co. Limited
Dept. 817 476-534 King St., Toronto

Dear Sirs:— Please send, without obligation of any kind to me, a copy of your new catalogue, "The Stove Problem Solved," containing new low prices and pictures of all Gurney-Oxford Stoves, ranges, oil stoves, gas stoves, combination stoves, heaters, etc. ALSO PARTICULARS OF YOUR 100 DAY APPROVAL SELLING PLAN.

Name _____
Address _____

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Victoria Day

(May 24th)

SINGLE FARE

Good going and returning May 24th.

FARE and ONE-THIRD

Good going May 23rd and 24th.
Return limit May 25th.

Return tickets will be issued between all stations in Canada, east of Pt. Arthur and to Detroit and Pt. Huron, Mich.; Buffalo, Black Rock and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Full particulars and tickets on application to agents.

Cobbler Potatoes For Sale, \$1.75 for 90 pounds, sacks free. F.O.B. Forks of Credit.

J. H. Smith, Belfountain, Ont.

Harab-Davies Fertilizers

Yield Big Results

Write for Booklet.
THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD.
West Toronto

Gossip.

Anyone looking for Chester White pigs should refer to the advertisement of Wm. Stevenson & Son, in this issue. They have young pigs for sale, both sexes.

Volume 87 of the American Shorthorn herd book is ready for distribution, a copy having been received at this office through the courtesy of the secretary, F. W. Harding, Chicago, Ill. It contains the pedigrees of bulls numbering from 421001 to 429000 and of cows from 193001 to 205000.

We draw attention to the advertisement of the Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation in this issue. Also readers should get this company's little book on investments and entitled "Profits from Savings," a copy of which may be had on application to 82-88 King St. East, Toronto.

In travelling throughout the country we find an increased interest in the use of commercial fertilizers. Since the war has cut off the potash supply and since the public is becoming more familiar with other fertilizers these have increased in demand. Basic Slag is getting quite a run this year and the consumption of this and other fertilizers promises to increase greatly.

MATTHEWS-BLACKWELL, LIMITED

President, W. E. Matthews
General Manager, Albert Matthews
Vice-Pres., C. S. Blackwell
Sec.-Treas., T. F. Matthews
PLANTS AT: Toronto, Montreal, Hull, Peterborough and Brantford

We have secured an option on a block of the common stock of this company, and offer it at the very favorable price of

\$38.00 per share

A block of some 3,000 shares was purchased by interests at \$40.00 per share.

J. PITBLADO & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange 10 St. John St., MONTREAL

Backed by a reputation earned in the kitchens of Canada

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

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

Make the Dealer Show You What the Fence Weighs



**Heavy
American
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**Costs No More
Than Lighter Fences.**

**Its Big Wires
Mean More Strength**

**Its Heavy Galvanizing
Means Longer Life**

Its Stock-Proof Weave Means Greater Security

Its Patented Hinge Joint Means More Flexibility

Buy It—And Get More for Your Money

AMERICAN ORIGINAL AND GENUINE FENCE

Agent in Every Town. Manufactured by:

The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Limited
HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

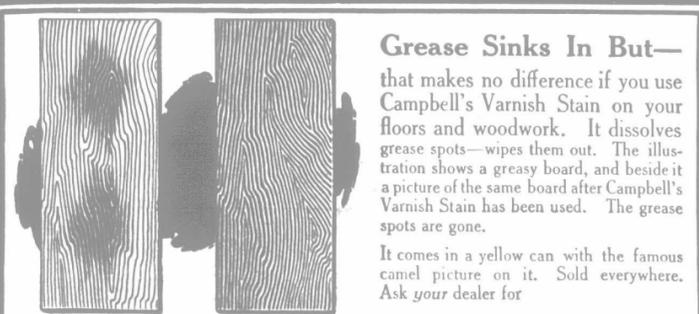
In every community to ride and exhibit a sample 1916 Hyslop Bicycle. **10 DAY'S TRIAL.** If owner is not entirely satisfied after riding any Hyslop Bicycle 10 days it can be returned and money will be promptly refunded. **TWO CENTS** is all it will cost to write us a postal and we will mail free, postpaid, catalogue and colored art folder showing complete line of bicycles, tires and supplies and particulars of most marvelous offer ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our low prices and remarkable terms. **MAKE MONEY** taking orders for Bicycles, Tires and Sundries. **DO NOT BUY** until you know what we can do for you. Write today. **HYSLOP BROTHERS, LIMITED** DEPT. 2 TORONTO, ONT.

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

Pays for Itself in 7 days
WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL OFFER
This latest model Hand Mixer produces a better mix with less cement, saving you time, labor and money.
Wettlaufer Bros., Ltd
178 A Spadina Ave., Toronto

For Sale—IRISH COBBLER SEED POTATOES. Home grown, clean, selected stock. Price reasonable. Write: **J. WILHELM** Formosa P. O. Bruce County, Ont.



Grease Sinks In But— that makes no difference if you use Campbell's Varnish Stain on your floors and woodwork. It dissolves grease spots—wipes them out. The illustration shows a greasy board, and beside it a picture of the same board after Campbell's Varnish Stain has been used. The grease spots are gone.

It comes in a yellow can with the famous camel picture on it. Sold everywhere. Ask your dealer for

CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN
DISSOLVES GREASE SPOTS

There are 13 colors: Natural wood color, light oak, dark oak, walnut, cherry, mahogany, green, rosewood, white enamel, flat black, gloss black, piazza green and piazza red. Sold by reliable dealers everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you

LET US SEND YOU THIS BOOK
Mr. Ekin Wallick, contributor to the Ladies' Home Journal, and a national authority on home decoration, has written a charming and instructive book, "The Attractive Home." He tells all about rugs, lighting, pictures, furniture and how to make an attractive home at small expense. Regular price, \$1.00. For forty-five (45) cents in stamps we will send you this book postpaid, and a half-pint can of Campbell's Varnish Stain, price 20 cents. \$1.30 worth for 45 cents. Write today and give name of nearest paint dealer or decorator.
Made by **CARPENTER-MORTON CO.** Boston, Mass.
Canadian Distributors **A. RAMSAY & SON CO.** Montreal, Can.



The most economical system of Life Insurance is The **MUTUAL**.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR **FURS-HIDES-WOOL**
PRICE LIST SPORTSMEN'S CATALOG AND TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE FOR THE ASKING
JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED
NO 3 HALLAM BUILDING - TORONTO

Baby Beef in Demand at Buffalo.

The following letter from our Buffalo market correspondent will surely interest readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" who feed cattle for profit. It was dated May 3rd. Read it carefully. Up to receiving it we had always thought Buffalo paid a premium on the well-finished, heavy-weight steer, but while Buffalo is a good market for heavies it seems that it is also a good market for prime baby beef, but it must be prime. "A load of yearlings, out of Canada, such as you describe, was sold on the market here Monday at \$9.10. There were twenty head and they averaged 952 lbs.

"You will recall that in former communications, I have called attention to the fact that the crying demand in this day and time is for "baby beef" and young cattle of this kind invariably sell readily and at high prices. The reason is that the cuts are handy and can be used by the retail butcher to good advantage in the family trade. The steers we get mainly out of Canada are the larger and heavier classes, used almost exclusively on shipping demand, killed in New York and other eastern cities on kosher account. These New York killers usually kill a high-class kind of steers and they cannot come too good for them but it is easy to oversupply this demand and it depends, in a large measure, on the Jewish outlet, as they take the fore quarters, and killers often find that they are loaded up on the hind quarters.

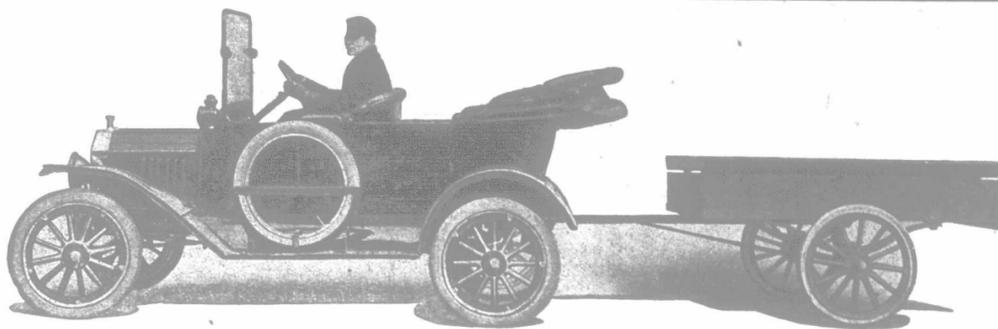
"I have been on the live-stock markets of the country for a good many years and I cannot recall that I have ever seen yearlings go a begging on any market. The same fellows who buy the big cattle will take the yearlings, and this was demonstrated here this week, when a load of light native yearlings sold at \$9.40 and a load of long yearlings up to \$9.50, within a dime of the good, strong weight cattle, a couple of loads of which sold at \$9.60, extreme top for this week.

"Your publication could accomplish a great work, in encouraging the finishing—up to the prime state—of yearlings and handy butchering steers and heifers—weights from 900 to 1,050 lbs., but to expect the best results they must be finished up to the last notch. It requires quick and full feeding and the baby cattle require close attention. Get your farmers and feeders going on the handier cattle and you will find that it will prove very profitable in the end".

Sales From Woodholme Stock Farm.

In writing for a change of advertisement, G. M. Forsyth, proprietor of Woodholme Stock Farm, North Claremont, Ontario, expresses satisfaction with his winter's business. He writes: "I never had as many enquiries for good Shorthorns as I have had during the last six months. A few of the most recent sales are: To A. H. Gibney, Holt, a good thick bull from a splendid milking dam; to Mr. McLean, a fourteen-months Clementina to be shipped to Alberta; to Peter Cochrane, of Almonte, a show calf of the Miss Ramsden family, and the good breeding cow Blossom, with a heifer calf at foot, sired by Lord Gordon imp.; to D. Pipher, of New Lowell, Wexford Favorite, which should make him a good sire; to John Forsyth, of Glasgow, a good calf of the Crimson Flower family; to G. C. Burt, of Hillsburg, a two-year-old heifer of the Fortuna family, and a good yearling heifer; to John Miller, Ashburn, Clementina Princess 7th, with a bull calf at foot, also the sixteen-months Lavender bull; to Julius Wurm, of Berk's Falls, the fourteen-months-old Balsam Duke; to Joseph Sheedy, of Cobden, a good eleven-months-old calf; to D. C. Ross, of Woodville, the even-fleshed show bull, Torpedo; to Alonzo Blizzard, of Mt. Albert, a good young Mysie cow; to J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, B. C., a yearling and a two-year-old heifer, and a Duchess of Gloucester bull; to D. H. Clans, of Vineland, a bull calf; to R. E. White, Perth, the good breeding bull Lord Gordon (imp.) I have placed at the head of my herd, Princely Sultan, bred by Robert Miller, Stouffville. This bull is sired by Superb Sultan, and his dam is a Cruickshank Village cow, Village Fairy 12th, sired by Mildred's Royal. I have still a few more cattle I can part with, a few heifers of the dual-purpose kind, also a number of young bulls of the right type and quality from ten to thirteen months old.

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Here is a New Time and Dollar Saver

Once in a while, an idea, so simple that everybody wonders why it was not thought of before, is exploited and immediately becomes a huge success.

In the last few months thousands of auto trailers have been sold in the United States, because the trailer is so entirely practical, so convenient, so useful and so inexpensive.

For hauling to market—to mill—to save horses from being taken away from work in the fields—for many kinds of delivery and hauling purposes you will find a Fox Trailer a remarkable time-and-labor saver.

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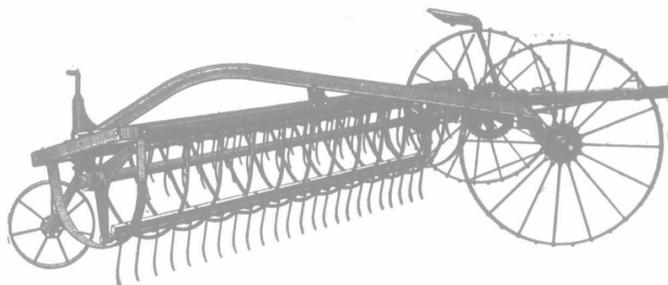
It's Every Man's Duty to Make Money.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I wis oot tae a meetin' o' church deacons the ither nicht, an' as mysel' an' some itherers were passin' the auld grave-yard that's nigh to the church we noticed that some parties had been diggin' a grave an' makin' ither preparations for a funeral. "Wha's deid the noo," says I, "I didna see the doctor passin' this way lately, an' ye generally see him gang by once or twice before the funeral is announced, or twice before the funeral is announced." "Weel," says auld Peter McIntyre, "gin ye didna see the doctor there canna be onyone deid. It must be they're movin' William Robinson. Ye mind they buried him by the hoose when he died last winter." "That's it," says I, "it's in the auld family lot a'richt. I canna say that I think ower muckle o' this transplantin' business hoover, Peter." "Weel, no," says Peter, "but William wouldna hae gone tae the expense o' it gin he had a say in the maitter. He was as tight as the hoops on a water-barrel in January. I mind o' goin' tae buy some little pigs frae him one time, an' the box I had wouldna' hauld them. "Ye'd better gie me an auld bran sack tae pit this last one in," says I "Weel," says William, "they're worth five cents, those bran bags." "A richt," I answered back, "bring it on. Here's yer five cents." An' he took it, did William, though I wis payin' him a guid price for the pigs.

"That reminds me," I says, "o' an auld friend o' yours that we willna be callin' by name. He wis in the bar-room o' a hotel one day a few year back when one o' the boys asked him tae come along an' hae a drink wi' the rest o' them. "Na, na," says the auld chap, "I dinna drink, but I'll tak' the five cents gin it's a' the same tae you." An' he got it." "Weel," says Peter, sittin' doon on the church steps tae wait for the rest o' the deacons that were tae come tae oor meetin, "it's queer, the ways o' some men. They scrape an' scratch an' save a' their lives an' get sae muckle taken

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up in the bairn's game they're at that they forget tae spend a dollar till it's too late, an' some one else gets a' the fun that's tae be had oot o' the process o' gettin' the coppers back tae their former owners. They may get a queer sort o' pleasure oot o' pilin' one dollar on tap o' anither this way, but their souls get mighty dried up gin they pit in sixty or seventy years at it. I dinna object tae a mon gettin' rich gin he does it in a sensible way, an' gin his mind grows wi' his fortune. It's one o' the main purposes o' life tae mak' money honestly an' spend it richtly. But ye must spend it. It willna' bring ye onything but a narrow mind an' a dwarfed speerit gin ye try tae hauld it. Sure, a mon must get money, an' plenty o' it gin he is going tae get the most possible oot o' life. Gin he wants tae educate himsel' by travelin' he must hae money tae buy his tickets an' pay his hotel bills. Gin it's by books that he intends tae get knowledge he must hae money tae buy them. An' it's the same wi' almaist everything o' a material nature in this world. It has it's price, an' gin ye want it ye'll hae tae come up wi' the money." "An' hae ye noticed, Sandy," says Peter, gettin' muckle in earnest, "that it's these vera chaps that ken the proper way o' spendin' money that hae the knack o' bringin' it in. The mon that is afraid to spend mair than five cents at a time usually gets it in at about the same rate. He's sae held back by fear that he can never by ony chance dae onything worth while. He doesna' even get the experience that comes frae makin' mistakes, for his business is sae small that a mistake canna get intae it." "Ye remind me o' what Roosevelt said, Peter," says I. "He said that a mon that never made a mistak' never made onything."

"Weel," said Peter, "Roosevelt has said things wi' less truth in them than that, but it's a fact that gin a mon is in small business he'll remain a small mon an' get mighty little oot o' life. There is a Power in nature that helps us tae mak' richt decisions in a' the affairs o' life, gin we are in the proper attitude towards that Power, an' tryin' tae dae the best we can, but the money-



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grabbin, copper-savin' miser has pit himsel' oot o' reach o' anything like that. he mak's his ain decisions an' generally they are contrary tae what wad be for his guid in the lang rin.

"They say we're gangin' through this life but once, an' gin that's the case we want tae be daein' somethin' worth while. We must get money, an' plenty o' it, for what we can dae wi' it, but we hae no need tae mak' it the end or purpose o' life. It's the means tae that end, an' when we get tae understand this there will be na sae muckle danger o' oor mind gettin' intae a rut that will only let it travel frae cents tae dollars, an' frae dollars back again tae cents."

"Weel, Peter," says I, "I suppose the methods o' some o' oor grafters an' speculators on the Stock Exchange will suit ye a' richt then. They're makin' money, an' no five cents at a time either. What hae ye got tae say about that?"

"Sandy," says Peter, "there's just one way tae mak' the money I hae been talkin' aboot; the money that's gaein' tae broaden yer life an' mak' an a'round better mon o' ye, an' that is tae mak' it honestly. An' the way tae dae this is tae produce something that ye will gie the ither chap in exchange for what ye get frae him, an' that will leave him as weel, or better off, than he wis before. The grafter an' stock speculator dinna' dae this. They mak' their money by makin' some one else poor, an' in the end they get caught in their ain trap as a rule. It's the mon that adds somethin' tae the wealth o' the country that is buildin' on the richt kind o' a foundation, an' he's the mon that is gaein' tae get the benefit in the lang rin."

"I suppose, Peter," says I, "that ye'll be thinkin' o' us farmers when ye speak aboot the producin' class."

"There's mair than farmers," he replied, "Ilka manufacturer in the city, an' the lumberman in' the woods, an' the miner an' the fisherman, an' mony anither one are producin' something o' value tae the world, an' they a' hae the chance o' gettin' rich an' daein' it honestly."

"Weel," says I, "ye've got quite a piece awa' frae yer text, Peter, an' I guess ye'll hae tae be drawin' tae a close, for here's the rest o' oor crowd comin', but I'll no' forget yer sermon, especially what ye said aboot oor duty tae get rich. I'm a mon that sticks at naething when it's a question o' duty. Mind that Peter, says I."

SANDY FRASER

Gossip.

The Watt, Gardhouse, Miller Short-horn Sale.

An event of great importance in Shorthorn circles is the sale on June 10 at Elora, of selections from the three herds of J. A. Watt, J. M. Gardhouse and Robert Miller. The owners have been amongst the leading men connected with the breed for two and three generations. They have imported the best to be found, they have kept the best sires regardless of cost, and they have furnished the foundations for many of the good herds in America, in fact there is scarcely a leading herd on the continent that has not been strengthened by blood from them. The winners in nearly every show can trace their lineage to their breeding, many of them being bred by the men themselves. No herd in Canada has made such a remarkable showing for many years as has the Watt herd. A lot of the winners, their dams, their brothers and sisters will be sold in this offering. Every animal is a good one, bred from good ones of the most fashionable blood lines. The Emmert herd, the Cargill herd, the John Milton herd, the Barnett herd and many others have been gathered in to the three herds which were strong before, making a collection unprecedented to select from and the public will get the best of it. These men feel that their reputations will be raised or lowered in this sale, and they cannot afford to have them lowered. An attempt in future issues will be made to give the public an idea of the merits of the cattle to be sold, but when they are seen on sale day the verdict must be that the half has not been told.



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"Glencarnock Victor," the grand champion steer at Chicago International Show. Was sired by Elm Park Ringleader 5th 190679. We have two full sisters to this great breeding bull in our herd also a number of half sisters that are producing the kind of bulls that will get the best kind of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. We have some bulls and females for sale at reasonable prices.

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T. B. BROADFOOT, Fergus, Ont.

Women's Institute Work.

The number of Ontario Women's Institute meetings to be held this summer is 832. At a conference of workers, held on April 26 and 27, many features of interest to the Institute members were discussed, among them being the campaign directed by Dr. C. C. James in the interest of Production and Thrift. Patriotic work, especially that of the Red Cross, has occupied most of the time and attention of the Institutes since the war began, and they will, of course, continue to emphasize this feature. Mrs. H. P. Plumtre, Hon. Secretary of the Canadian Red Cross Society, outlined fully to the delegates the present needs, stating that the articles marked by a double cross in "War Work" were very much needed, those indicated by one cross not so urgently required, and those without a mark required in still less quantities. The delegates were asked to request the members not to devote their attention to preparing surgical dressings. Among the great needs are dressing gowns, pyjamas, and shirts with collars for hospitals.

The delegates were asked at the conference to urge the Institute officers to encourage the girls to join the Institutes in as large numbers as possible, and, if possible give them some encouragement and assistance by planning for programs which would be of special interest and value to the girls, and also give them some special work to do independent of the other members.

The report on Demonstration-Lecture work during the year was very encouraging indeed. Fifty courses of two weeks each and attended by something over 2,000 girls and women were very much appreciated. These courses included Food Values and Cooking, Home Nursing and Sewing. In one class in Manitoulin the mother, grandmother and daughter took instruction together.

The importance of co-operation and business methods in preparing their goods for market and selling the same were urged by F. C. Hart, of the Co-operation and Markets Branch.

Neglected and Dependent Children, report of Commission on Unemployment, Health Problems, were among the other subjects discussed.

W. Bert Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, congratulated the lecturers upon the splendid results attending their efforts, and expressed the greatest confidence in the possibilities surrounding the work of the Women's Institutes.

A wide field is to be covered in the summer work, and all should take an interest and help make it a success.

Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

A Tenant Question.

A rents a farm from B for 5 years. A has to feed all straw on place. Shortly after A gets possession a wind storm wrecks the barn on property and B, sooner than repair the barn, makes a verbal agreement with A to draw straw off the place and return 3 loads of manure for every 2 of straw no specifications regarding size of loads or quality of manure. A certain company hold a mortgage on B's farm, they close the mortgage and sell the place when 3 years of A's lease has expired. A gives up possession and draws back manure in winter time according to agreement between A and B. This manure is put in a pile where it heats and rots. C buys this farm. He loads up this manure in the spring, traps the loads and puts on all his team can move and has about half as many loads as A put in the pile. Can A be compelled to make up the balance or other half.

Ans.—From our understanding of the question if A drew back the agreed-upon number of fair-sized loads of manure he has done his part and cannot be called upon to do more.

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J. M. Gardhouse has bought the entire Cargill Herd, the John Milton Herd, and now the J. W. Barnett Herd, every animal in each of these herds is well bred, nearly every one straight Scotch of the most attractive families. A lot of them must be sold.

Robert Miller has more Shorthorns than he has had for years, and the quality is right at the top. The breeding is of the kind that is insisted on in this herd.

From each of these herds there will be selected a lot of the very best of both sexes. Show things of all ages, cows with calves at foot, that would under no other circumstances be offered at any price, perhaps the most valuable lot of Shorthorns that has ever been sold by auction in Canada. This is being done because the men interested in the sale think that the sale by auction is the proper way to sell their cattle, and they are going to try it out. The standing of the three herds is to be tested in this sale. We ask you to write for catalogue, to come to the sale, and we will abide by your decision.

Col. Carey, M. Jones and Captain Robson are the auctioneers.

Write for catalogue, mentioning this paper.

ROBERT MILLER,

Stouffville, Ontario

Gossip.

Robt. Miller's Shorthorns.

A short time ago on visiting the noted herd of Scotch Shorthorns, owned by Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., we were considerably disappointed in not seeing the noted old sire, Superb Sultan, in his familiar box, and on enquiring was told that the inevitable end of the bovine tribe had overtaken him and the butcher had done his work. He was a great sire, and at the time of our visit the last of his 1915 sons was being prepared for shipment to Michigan. He was a roan Cruickshank Butterfly, out of the same dam as the famous Butterfly King. But there are several younger sons of Superb Sultan coming on, every one of them smooth and near the ground, some of them bred for getting good milking cows, and all of them of the type that shows careful breeding for form as well as milk. The calves with their dams are a smooth, thrifty and attractive lot that will still further enhance the reputation of their great sire, while on the other hand their dams are among the best in the herd, cows that have made their mark and have sons heading the best herds in the land. These youngsters should make good ones. The imported Butterfly cow is nearing her calving again to Superb Sultan. The Princess Royal cow that has produced so many good ones on the farm is also near due again. The Avondale Lavender cow, that has always produced a topper, is again rearing another, a beauty, from which much is expected. The Cruickshank Lovely cow has a grand roan bull calf at foot, and amongst the many others is a big, thick Golden Drop cow with a bonnie heifer calf at foot. This pair goes to James Green & Son, of Bartonville, Ont. Golden Drop 19th and her calf at foot are certainly a credit to the herd. Amongst the good ones yet to freshen is the roan two-year old Silver Mist, one of the best two-year-olds we know of. She has never yet been beaten in the show ring, a low,

It Kills Lice on Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, Poultry.

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Zendoleum is recommended by Veterinarians, Agricultural Colleges, Breeders, Stockmen and Poultrymen all over the continent. Non-injurious non-inflammable, cheapest and best of germicides. One \$1.50 gal. tin makes 50 gals. dip. Your dealer can supply Zendoleum, or we will ship carriage paid, on receipt of price. Various sizes—25c., 50c., 90c., \$1.50. Write for FREE book—"How to Cure Sick Live Stock." ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., Sandwich Street WINDSOR, Ont.

Canada's Grand Champion Shorthorns of 1914-1915

are headed by the great "Gainford Marquis," Imp. Write your wants.

J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONT. G.T.R. & C.P.R.



GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS

Pure Scotch in breeding, we have an exceptionally choice lot of bulls for this season's trade, ranging in age from 8 to 15 months, big mellow fellows and bred in the purple. Also several young bulls of breeding age—level, thick, mellow fellows, and bred just right.

Wm. Smith & Son, Columbus, Ont. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Oshawa, C.N.R.

Spruce Glen Shorthorns

When in want of Shorthorns visit our herd. We have 70 head to select from. Minas Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emilys, etc. Many of them one and two-year-old heifers. Also several young bulls of breeding age—level, thick, mellow fellows, and bred just right.

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS, DUNDALK, ONT.

Shorthorns and Shropshires

T. L. MERCER, Markdale, Ontario—With 125 head to select from, we can supply young cows in calf, heifers from calves up, and young bulls from 9 to 18 months of age, richly bred and well fleshed. In Shropshires we have a large number of ram and ewe lambs by a Toronto 1st-prize ram; high-class lot.

Blairgowrie Shorthorns

Are always for sale at reasonable prices. Cows with calves by side and re-bred.

JOHN MILLER, ASHBURN, ONT. Myrtle Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS AND SHIRES

For Sale: A few choice young bulls, cows and heifers of high class quality, choice breeding and from splendid milking dams. Also two young stallions and a few mares and fillies. Prices reasonable.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Weston, Ont. C.P.R. & Electric Railway, L.-D. Phone

Woodholme Shorthorns For Sale: A bull sired by Imp. Lord Gordon, fit to head from good milking families. Also a few good heifers in calf, in a condition that I can sell worth the money. Mail orders filled with greatest care. Write for catalogue.

G. M. FORSYTH, Claremont, Ontario

Pleasant Valley Farm Shorthorns

For sale, 9 bulls of serviceable age. We can interest you in a real good bull at a high price, for herd headers or use on grade herds. Some sired by (Imp.) Lord Scots also available. Write us before buying.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONT. STA., C.P.R. 11 miles east of Guelph.

OAKLAND-48 SHORTHORNS

Present offering is one choice red bull, 20 months old, price \$175; also three about seven months old. A few cows with calves at foot and bred again, and some fine heifers bred. All registered and priced to live and let live.

JNO. ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, ONT.

thick, smooth heifer. A close second in the order of merit is her stable-mate, the red Marabelle heifer, about due to calve. She has been a winner wherever shown since a calf. Another prominent winner is the grand, big, mellow heifer, Daydream. These three heifers are in calf to a grandly-fleshed Missie bull, and should produce something good. A number of yearling heifers are being bred to the Butterfly bull before he goes to the other side of the line. At present the herd numbers 50 head, and not a poor nor ill-conditioned one in the lot. Plenty of fresh air, pure water from artesian wells, strong wholesome feed in liberal quantities are the three things relied on to help out and develop the good breeding on this farm.

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Remarkable Cloth that Won't Wear Out!

Now readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free! A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suiting. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid, hard grinding work every day of the week (not just Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think readers just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants sent to you all charges and postage paid and guaranteed for six months' solid grinding wear. Now, don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2 cent post card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W. C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self-measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free, and postage paid. Send 2 cent post card at once! Mention "The Advocate."—Adv't.

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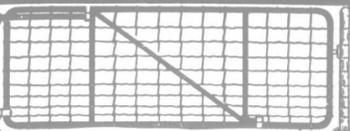
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THERE is no guess work in the manufacture of Peerless gates. The points of greatest strain are scientifically calculated and then we design braces, stronger than actually necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid—they simply

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They embody only the best materials. Frame-work of 1 1/2 inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability weather proof and stock proof.

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Five high-class bulls, from 10 to 15 months, two sired by Real Sultan, others just as good. Am pricing them low, as it is getting late in the season. A few heifers and young cows to offer, some milking families. Freight paid.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont

5 SHORTHORN BULLS 5 MILKING STRAINS

A choice lot, 10 to 16 months. Dams with records of from 8,000 to 12,000 lbs.

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We are offering choice young bulls from 6 to 12 months of age. Cows in calf, heifers from 1 to 2 yrs of age. Also our big, thick stock bull, Barmpton Sailer. A. McKinnon, Erin, R.M.D. Hillsburg or Alton Stations. Long-Distance Phone.

Shorthorns bulls, females, reds, roans, size, quality. Breeding milkers over 40 years. Cows milking 50 lbs. a day. Big, fleshy cows that will nurse calves right. Prices easy, write: THOMAS GRAHAM, R.R. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Killing Lilacs.

Let me know through the columns of your valuable paper what will kill lilac bushes. Is there a certain time to cut them that they will not grow? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—About the only way to kill them is to dig them out and keep all sprouts cut below the ground. Cut at all seasons, it will be necessary. Some apply salt all around the roots.

Horse Kicks in Stable.

I have a black mare which rubbed out a small patch of hair. I neglected doing anything with it and white hair grew in. If I blister this hair off and keep it well greased will it grow in black? If so, what kind of a blister should I use? This mare has a habit of kicking at other horses in the stable while feeding. She strikes her heels and they have swollen. What will reduce the swelling? What will stop her kicking?

Ans.—It is doubtful if blistering will have any effect on causing the hair to grow in the original color. Continued bathing is the best method of reducing the swelling. Kicking is a bad habit that is hard to break. By standing behind the mare at feeding time and making her behave for a few days may have the desired effect.

Probably Black Head.

The past year or two I have had some trouble with my turkeys. Just recently I lost a fine tom bird weighing about thirty pounds. He was ailing two or three days. The head turned black and he had diarrhoea. What is the cause of the trouble and remedy for the same? R. H.

Ans.—It is rather difficult to diagnose the case from the symptoms given, but we are inclined to believe that the bird was affected with black head. If so, the liver would probably show white spots, and the caeca or blind intestine would be hard or clogged. Treatment of infected birds has not been altogether effective. Some recommend starving the birds for 48 hours and then letting them drink from a mixture composed of a teaspoonful of muriatic acid to a quart of water. It is claimed that organisms of the disease remain in the soil for several years. Therefore, all apparently healthy birds should be separated from the diseased flock and put on fresh soil. Do not feed them on ground upon which sick turkeys have run.

Horse Dies.

When cutting corn with binder at a neighbor's one of our horses stepped on a willow snag, and a piece of it penetrated the heel and broke off and remained in the foot. The horse worked the next day at another neighbor's without apparent lameness. The next morning when leading out to water he fell headlong going out of the door. Got him back into the stable and sent for the veterinarian. When he came he said he had symptoms of tetanus. Next or third time he discovered the wound in his heel, injected something in and left some powders to give. Next time he used a probe and felt something hard in the wound, but did not open it to find what it was. He came five times when he was sent for each time, on the 9th or 10th day the horse became paralyzed and had to be shot. At the post mortem we found the piece of wood in his foot which caused blood poisoning. I would like to know if the veterinarian can collect pay for his five visits when he failed to do his duty in examining the foot properly? Who should be responsible for the loss of the horse? He was worth about \$175.00. J. B.

Ans.—The veterinarian in all probability could collect his fees. You would be safer to pay him anyway, and likely you will have to bear the loss of the animal yourself. It is very difficult to prove that a practitioner is lax in carrying out his duty. About the only thing you can do is put up with the loss and change your veterinarian. If you are quite sure this man was at fault and you can prove it you might take action against him.

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Escana Farm Shorthorns

FOR SALE: Two imported bulls, proven valuable sires; 12 bulls, 10 to 20 months old, all by imp. sires and from high-class dams; also for sale, 20 heifers and young cows, several with calves at foot, all of very choicest breeding, and especially suitable for foundation purposes. Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

Twenty Imported Bulls

These imported bulls, along with 10 home-bred bulls, may now be seen at our farms. There are some choice ones among them. We also imported four cows and a heifer, all of which are forward in calf. An invitation is extended to anyone interested in this class of stock to visit us at any time. Correspondence will receive our most careful attention.

Burlington Jct., G. T. R. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT
Burlington Phone or Telegraph. FREEMAN, ONT.

Robert Miller Still Pays the Freight—And he is offering in Shorthorns some of the best young bulls and heifers that can be produced. Young bulls fit for service, some younger still; heifers ready to breed and younger, and some in calf. They are of the best Scotch families, and some of them from great milking families. They are in good condition and made right, just what you want to make a proper foundation for a good herd, and suitable to improve any herd in the land. They will be priced so that you can afford to buy, if you will tell me what you want. Our business has been established 79 years and still it grows. There is a reason. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario

Quality Scotch Shorthorns—High-class breeding—We have fitted for immediate sale several extra choice young bulls of serviceable age at a price, quality and breeding considered that cannot be duplicated in the country; also high-class heifers. RICHARDSON BROS., Columbus, Ont.

Oak Lodge Stock Farm Shorthorn bull, 20 months old, bred from dam of milking strain. Two bulls, twelve months old. Will be sold at a price that will please customers. J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS, Burford, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls New ton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422 Can supply a few of either sex. KYLE BROS, Drumbo, Ont. Phone and telegraph via Ayr

Females SHORTHORNS Females I can supply females of the most popular Scotch families, Crimsons, Flowers, Minas, Lady Fannys, Nonpareil, Butterflys, Amines, Athas, Miss Ramsdens, Marr Emmas, Marr Missies and Clarets. A few bulls. A. J. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS, ONT Myrtle, C.P.R. & G.T.R. Oshawa, C.N.R.

Maple Shade Farm Shorthorns—The products of this herd have been in very strong demand. There's a reason. Can always supply a good young bull at a price which will make him well worth the money. Not many females for sale, but can show a few which should interest you. Brooklin, G.T.R., C.N.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. W. A. DRYDEN, Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in seven days, 156.92 in 30 days—world's record when made.

J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, Hamilton, Ont. For sale—HOLSTEIN BULLS, varying in age from 1 to 11 months, from Record of Performance or Record of Merit dams, and the grand bulls Sir Korndyke Wayne Dekel, grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, or Lakeview Dutchland Le Strange, a grandson of Count Hengerveld Fayne Dekol. Prices right. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT

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Present Offering: Several bull and heifer calves; also a few yearling heifers bred and ready to breed. Write for prices and descriptions. Bell phone. A. E. HULET, NORWICH, ONTARIO

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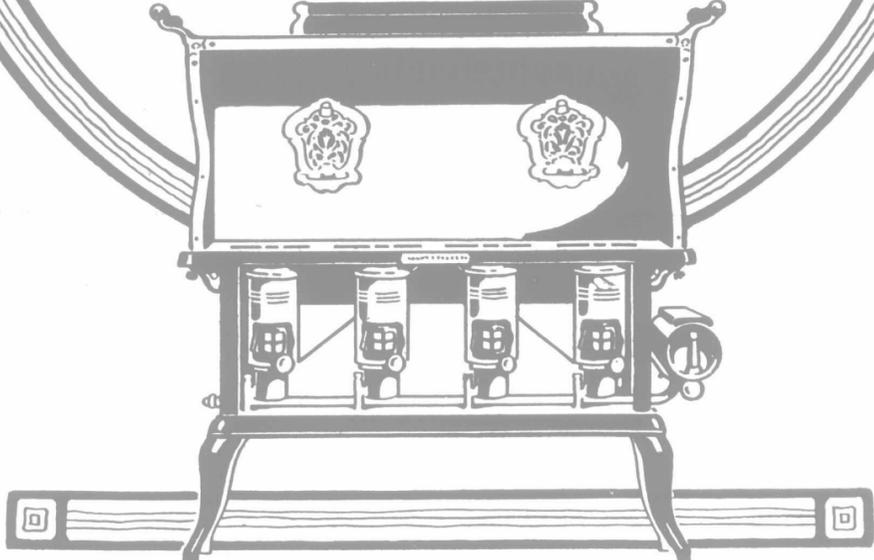
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19 BULLS--HOLSTEINS
From 18 months down. Grandsons of "King Fayne Segis" King Segis Pontiac, "Rag Apple Korndyke 8th"—the best of the breed. Write us giving particulars as to your requirements.
R. M. Holtby, R.R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The only herd in America that has two sires in service whose dams average 119 lbs. milk a day and over 35 lbs. butter a week. Cows that will give 100 lbs. milk a day are what we are trying to breed. At present we have more of them than any other herd in Canada. We can supply foundation stock of this breeding. Visitors always welcome. Long-distance Phone.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. 2, Hamilton, Ont

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS
Present offering is 10 young bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, the records of whose dams, sire's dam and her full sister, range from 28 to 32 lbs. They are sons of Klrg Lyons Hengerveld Segis.
R. F. HICKS, Newtonbrook, Ont. On T. & Y. Railroad Line.

Dumfries Farm Holsteins—Think this over—we have 175 head of Holsteins—50 cows milking, 25 heifers due to calve in the fall, and 60 heifers, from calves up to 2 years, as well as a dozen yearling bulls, and anything you may select is for sale. Breeding and individuality the very best.
S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, St. George, Ontario

For Sale Only three bull calves from our senior herd sire and a few from the junior herd sire left. In these is combined some of the richest testing blood of the breed. Also females of all ages, 75 or 80 head from which to choose.
M. L. HALEY & M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont.

For Sale: Sons of King Segis Walker
From high-testing daughters of Pontiac Korndyke. Photo and pedigree sent on application.
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Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont., Offer for sale sons and grandsons of 100 lb. cows, one is out of a 24.50 lb. record old daughter of Lakeview Rattler's 28.20 lbs., the latest Canadian champion 30 day matter cow 8 months after calving, and is half brother to L. D. Artis, 34.66 lb. Canadian champion under 200 lbs. Terms to suit purchaser.
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Clover Bar Holsteins A splendid 14 month old son of Minnie Paladin Wayne, who has 38.1 containing a record of 26.87 lbs. butter, 54.5 lbs. milk in 7 days. Her 2-year-old record was 22.34 lbs. Fat, color and color he is second to none. Also her 10 week old bull calf and a few others from good blood.
PETER SMITH R. R. No. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.

30-lb. Bred Holsteins 30-lb. The new cow 30 lbs. Korndyke Segis, sire of the 30 lb. cow Dan, Sadie Cornish, a Maroon, 31.21 lbs. per cent. We have some of his bull calves of the same quality with records up to 29 lbs. Write for extra copy pedigree, or come to see them.
D. B. TRACY, Cobourg, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Congenital Inability.
Cow calved on April 23rd. The calf is of fine type, healthy looking, drinks well and is growing well, but has never been able to stand. It appears paralyzed. **A. J. R.**
Ans.—The inability is congenital. All that can be done is to give a reasonable amount of new milk and keep as comfortable as possible. If the trouble be simply weakness, it should gain strength, but if there be some congenital anatomical defect it will not improve. If it does not gain strength and power to control its limbs in a reasonable time it will be wise to destroy it. The administration or application of medicines will do no good. **V.**

Miscellaneous. Formalin Solution.

How long will formalin solution, used for treating grain, keep good? **S. R. P.**
Ans.—If kept in a tightly-stoppered receptacle it should not lose in strength, but, if left exposed its value for destroying smut spores would decrease rapidly. The solution should be made and grain treated immediately before sowing. If some of the solution is left it could be held several days or a week by covering the barrel with sacks, but it is advisable to make a fresh solution rather than depend on holding it too long.

Milk Fever—Basic Slag—Green Manure.

1. Is a cow that once had milk fever more subject to the disease than one that never had an attack? Is there any way of preventing milk fever?
2. Has basic slag a tendency to make ground hard? What is it made from?
3. I have more ground fall plowed than I can get sowed this spring. As I intend keeping one field for summerfallow, what would be a good crop to grow on it to plow down later in summer? Would turnip or rape seed be all right to sow to turn down green?
SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1. We think not. Methods of prevention are to avoid stimulating feeds just previous to freshening, and do not milk the udder dry for two or three days after calving.
2. Basic slag is a by-product of the steel works. It should not make the ground hard.
3. Rape has been sown early and plowed under for manure with beneficial results. Sweet clover, rye or buckwheat also make good green manuring crops.

Line Fence.

A year ago my neighbor informed me that a number of the property owners between two side-roads had decided to employ a surveyor to re-survey divisional line at back of said farms. I informed him I was perfectly satisfied with original survey, and could produce witnesses to testify that present dividing fence was built thereon. The fence has been there for twenty years. I have been owner, and as it is still in good repair I do not wish to be put to the trouble of rebuilding. A few weeks ago my neighbor commenced building his share of fence on survey No. two. I informed him in writing that he was trespassing on my property. The post holes are still open, and as my stock will soon be at pasture in this field who will be responsible for injury done? Can line be changed without my permission after twenty years peaceable possession?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Unless all the contracting parties are willing, the line cannot be changed. If it is the neighbor's share of the fence and he has been notified that stock will be turned in the field on a certain day, he would be responsible for any damage done owing to his fence being out of repair.

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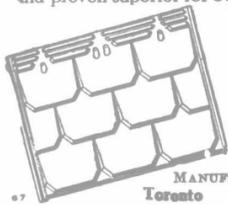
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A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian-bred, sired by Auchenbrain Sea Foam (imp.) 35758, grand champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke. Write for Catalogue.
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High-Class Ayrshires If you are wanting a rightly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.
D. A. MacFARLANE, KELS0, QUEBEC

Stockwood Ayrshires—Sired by my prizewinning bull, Whitehall King of Hearts, Imp., for sale are all heifers and young bulls, out of Imp. and producing cows.
D. M. Watt, St. Louis St. P. O., Quebec

Alderley Edge Ayrshires
Two yearling bulls sired by Lakeside Day Star (Morton) as Hanet. Write for description.
J. R. KENNEDY, Knowlton, Que.

Jerseys for Sale—I am offering two very fine Jersey bulls, age 10 and 12 months, also heifer calves from imp. sire and high-testing dams. To prevent inbreeding will sell my stock bull, De la Roche Duke (imp.). Prices right.
CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll, Ont.

Fillers in Fertilizers.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The term "filler," as applied to commercial fertilizers, generally gives rise to suspicion in the mind of the average farmer. Yet it has a legitimate place in this connection, although it must be admitted that its use is sometimes abused. For this reason the farmer is well advised if he keeps his eyes open and throws out an occasional interrogation when purchasing his supply. In discussing the question of fillers with the superintendent of a large fertilizer factory, I received some information that might be of general interest.

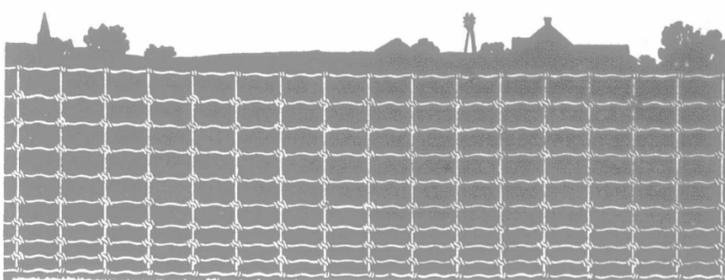
In the compounding of mixed fertilizers it frequently becomes necessary to use certain staple materials that naturally take up moisture from the air, which causes them to become moist and sticky. During damp weather this condition becomes worse, and on the other hand when an attempt is made at drying they will cake into solid masses. Hence the impossibility of securing an even distribution by means of a fertilizer drill, or for that matter, in any other way. To obviate this difficulty the manufacturer incorporates in the mixture certain dry, pulverulent materials which take up the excess moisture, and thus keep the fertilizer in good mechanical condition.

There are three classes of materials that will serve this purpose. The first group consists of tankage, steamed bone, etc. These are not only as dry and pulverulent as to keep both themselves and the other materials of the mixture from becoming sticky or caked, but are also high-grade plant foods. If employed in a sufficiently large proportion for their fertilizing properties no additional drier is required. Sometimes, however, a cheap, inert material is added as a diluent in order to cheapen the fertilizer.

The second group of materials that may serve to keep the mixture in a proper mechanical condition are garbage tankage, dried manure, dried peat, etc. The plant food derived from these is comparatively low in availability and agricultural value. It is not so certain, however, that the price will be lowered in proportion. This state of affairs works a hardship on the consumer as well as on the manufacturer who uses only high grade sources of plant food. For example, a unit of nitrogen good enough to pass inspection requiring a guarantee, only of total nitrogen content can be purchased for about half the cost of a unit of nitrogen in high-grade materials. Thus two brands of fertilizer may contain exactly the same amounts of nitrogen, yet one of them may cost the manufacturer twice as much as the other. This has a tendency to drive the high-grade goods off the market. Such differences in the availability of nitrogen may be detected in a fairly satisfactory manner by means of chemical methods, and fertilizer laws should cover this point not only as a protection to the consumer, but as a matter of justice to the manufacturer who is trying to put out first-class goods.

The third group of materials that are utilized for keeping a mixture mechanically right is composed of the various cheap, inert fillers which contain practically no plant food at all. When it is feasible to employ one of the groups already mentioned, the using of materials belonging to this class is an economic waste. But this, however, is not always possible. Most of these materials used as a drier also contain nitrogen. This dual character is not desirable when a fertilizer of sticky materials is wanted and containing no nitrogen—such as is required for certain crops like corn—like acid phosphate and muriate of potash. In such cases the use of inert material is perfectly legitimate and defensible. There is a limit, however. When used only in sufficient quantity to insure a good mechanical condition, there are no grounds for criticism. When used in larger amounts for the purpose of cheapening the fertilizer the consumer has a lot of useless material dumped on to his land that he must pay good money for.

There is no question but that many of the brands of mixed fertilizers contain more low-grade or inert material



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Sows bred and ready to breed. Boars fit for service. Young things, both sexes, from my prizewinning herd.
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Ancestors bred from the best herd in Canada. Young pigs ready to wean, both sexes.
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Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns—Fined from the prizewinning herds of England. Choice Tamworths, both sexes, for sale. Choice Shorthorn, males and females of the deep-milking strain, also Clydesdale stallion, 3 years old, a day.
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Young sows bred for August farrow and some nice young boars. Write
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Young stock, either sex, for sale from our imported sows and boar. Also some from our show herd headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right.
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AVONHURST YORKSHIRES
A few splendid young boars, two months old. Quality and breeding of the best. Rose-Comb Rhode Island Reds, O. A. C. bred-to-lay. Eggs \$1.00 per fifteen
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than is strictly necessary. Most frequently though, the fault will be found to lie with the consumer. The manufacturer has found that when he can make a well-balanced, high-grade fertilizer to sell at say \$30.00 a ton, the consumer may refuse to pay more than \$22.00. Here is a demand for a cheap fertilizer, so in order to meet it the manufacturer dilutes his high-grade brands with some cheap materials to such an extent that he will be able to sell it at the price the consumer is willing to pay. Of course, all this extra work and materials cost money, which later is sure to turn up in the bill presented to the consumer. As a result, his plant food costs him ten to twenty-five per cent. more than it would cost in a high-grade fertilizer at a higher price per ton.

Some manufacturers claim superiority for their brands, because of the materials they use as a filler. When the filler is also a plant food these claims may be sound, but when it is merely diluent, containing no plant food, even though used in a legitimate way, there would seem to be no ground for special merit. What would you think of a grocer who claimed to use a particularly meritorious quality of sand in his sugar?

When a filler is worked into a brand of fertilizer with the object of making it more convenient to handle it must, I suppose, be accepted as one of the necessary evils. If, however, the object is to expand the profit of the manufacturer that is another story. About the only practical remedy is for the farmer to refuse to buy the diluted goods. What he wants is to make a dollar buy as much plant food as possible. To do this he must stop investing his money in useless filler because it looks cheaper, and buy only a high-grade article because it is cheaper in the fact that it possesses the advantage of producing results.

Elgin Co., Ont. AGRICOLA.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Indigestion—Spavin.

I have a cow that ceased giving milk for a few days on two different occasions last fall, but she came back to her milk again. This spring she lost her calf one month before she was due to freshen. A week ago she aborted and is now in milk. She did not do well the past two winters, although she was well fed. She has a cough and moans a good deal. Her appetite is very poor this spring. What treatment would you advise?

2. I have a two-year-old mare that has a bog spavin on one leg. It came on last summer and she goes lame occasionally. What would you advise doing for it? J. P. P.

Ans.—1. The failing to give milk and loss of appetite at intervals are symptoms of an animal affected with indigestion. Treatment is to purge with 1½ lbs. Epsom salts and one ounce ginger, followed by 2 drams nux vomica three times daily and good feed. If the afterbirth was not completely removed at the time of calving it might cause the cow to lose in flesh. However, the cough is a symptom of tuberculosis, for which nothing can be done. If she is affected with this disease she should be isolated from the herd to prevent infection. It would be wise to have your cow tested with tuberculin, and if there is a reaction it would indicate that the cow is diseased.

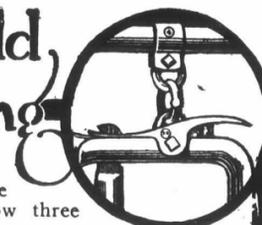
2. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 ounces vasoline. Clip the hair off the parts, rub with the blister once daily for two days, and on the third day apply sweet oil. Allow her to run loose in a box stall, and oil the blistered part daily until the scale comes off, then blister again. It may be necessary to blister several times, as these sores are hard to remove and are liable to recur. Blistering should remove the lameness.

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MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 16th day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Glanworth No. 2 Rural Route, from the 1st of October, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Glanworth, London, St. Thomas and Wilton Grove, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent. Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 5th May, 1916.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 16th day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Thorndale No. 3 Rural Route, from the 1st of October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Thorndale, London and St. Mary's, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent. Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 5th May, 1916.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 16th day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Thorndale No. 1 Rural Route, from the 1st of October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Thorndale, London and St. Mary's, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent. Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 5th May, 1916.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 9th day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Southwold Station No. 2 Rural Route, from the 1st of October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Southwold Station, St. Thomas and Muncy, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent. Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 28th April, 1916.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 9th day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Petrolia No. 1 Rural Route, from the 1st of October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Petrolia, Wyoming, Oil City and Oil Springs, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent. Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 28th April, 1916.

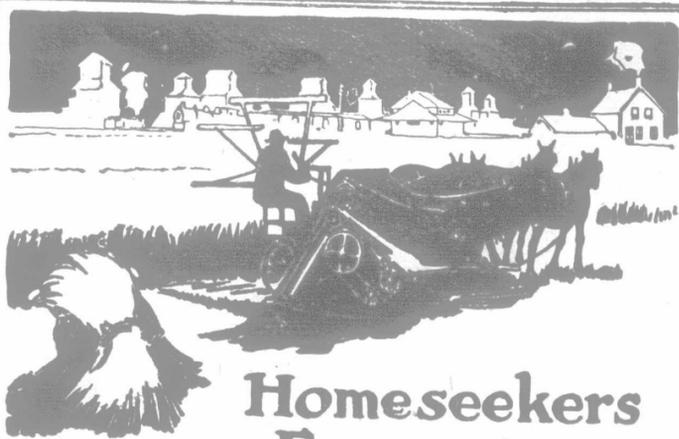


MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 9th day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Petrolia No. 2 Rural Route, from the 1st of October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Petrolia, Wyoming, Oil City and Oil Springs, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent. Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 28th April, 1916.



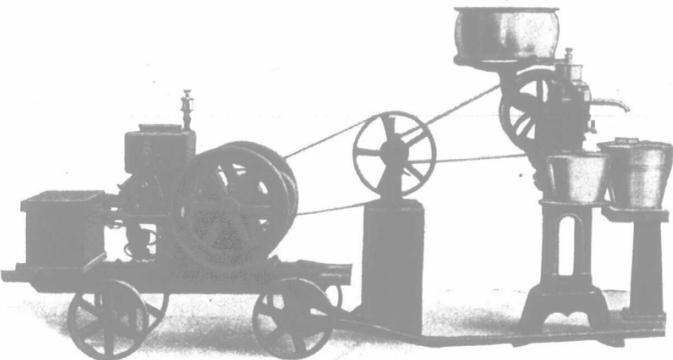
Homeseekers Excursions

Every Tuesday, March to October "All Rail" Every Wednesday During Season Navigation "Great Lakes Route"

Somewhere out on the prairies where last year Canada's Greatest Wheat Crop was produced there is a home waiting for you. The CANADIAN PACIFIC

will take you there, give you all the information about the best places, and help you to success.

Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or write W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.



SOLVING THE "HIRED HELP PROBLEM"

This MONARCH 1 1/2 h.-p. Engine attached to our Intermediate Friction Clutch Pulley solves one of the problems for hired help. No counter shaft needed with this attachment.

The machine driven is always given its speed automatically, and needs no special attention from the operator. We also make special pulleys to fit separator.

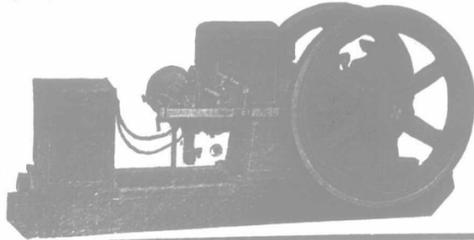
Get our catalogue. It's free for asking. We make all sizes of engines, from 1 1/2 to 35 h.-p. Ensilage Cutters, Grain Grinders, Pump Jacks, Saw Frames, Friction Clutch Pulleys.

Canadian Engines, Limited DUNNVILLE, ONT. FROST & WOOD Smith's Falls, Ont. Selling Agents East of Peterboro

The Windsor Gasoline Engine

BUILT FOR YEARS HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY TRIED NEVER FOUND WANTING

It is easy to start, full of power, economical and thoroughly practical in every respect. It is fully guaranteed by the manufacturers and by us, both as to power developed, and as to durability.



Windsor Supply Co. Farm, Thresher, Auto Supplies WINDSOR ONTARIO

FREE LAND

FOR THE SETTLER IN New Ontario

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable, free at a nominal cost, are waiting for cultivation. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a large awaits you.

For full information as to terms, regulations and conditions, write to H.A. MAGDONELL, Director of Colonization Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT. HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.



HOMESEEKERS' FARES

From Toronto

To WINNIPEG and Return . \$35.00 REGINA and Return . . 38.75 SASKATOON and Return . 39.75 EDMONTON and CALGARY and Return . . . 43.00 EVERY MONDAY TO OCTOBER 30th

Proportionate Fares from and to other Points

Electric Lighted Tourist Cars

For our booklet "Homeseekers' and Settlers' Guide," tickets and information apply to nearest Can. Northern Agent, or write R. L. Fairbairn, General Passenger Agent, 68 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN NORTHERN



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 9th day of June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Petrolia No. 3 Rural Route, from the 1st of October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Petrolia, Wyoming, Oil City and Oil Springs, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent. Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 28th April, 1916.

CREAM WANTED

We think we have the longest experience.

We try to give the best service. We need your cream and will make it "worth your while" to ship to us. A card brings particulars.

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd. TORONTO

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

CREAM

We are prepared to pay the best price for cream at all seasons of the year. We pay express charges and furnish cans. Write for particulars.

WESTERN DAIRY, LIMITED ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

Brant Creamery

Brantford, Ontario

Guarantees to you a high-priced market for cream every day of the year.

Write for our book.

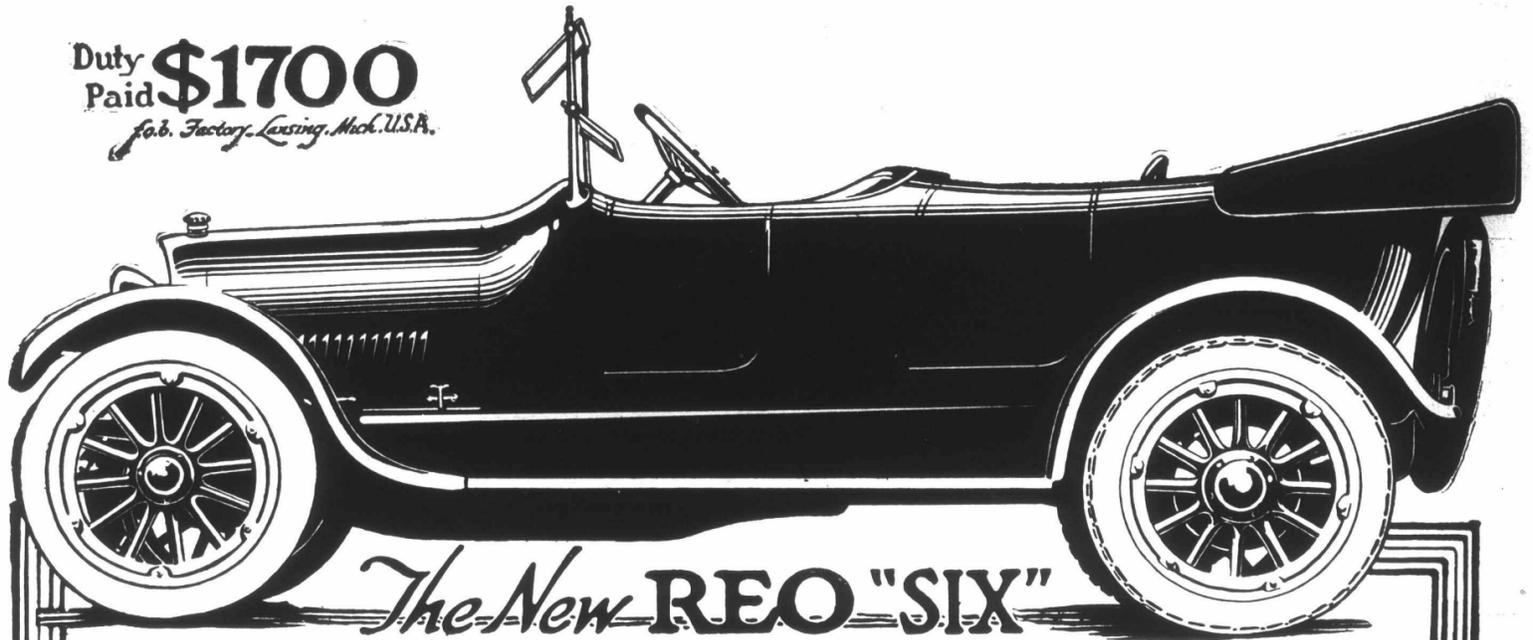
Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia

CREAM WANTED

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit weekly. We guarantee highest market price.

Ontario Creameries Limited London, Ont.

Duty Paid **\$1700**
f.o.b. Factory, Lansing, Mich., U.S.A.



The New **REO "SIX"**

The "Gold Standard" of Sixes

RECENTLY A GROUP OF GENTLEMEN were discussing motor cars—as men so often do, since there's no other peaceful topic that is of such general and such vital interest.

THEY WERE TALKING SIXES, pro and con, and "wondering whether" such and such Sixes were really good cars this year—in view of their past unsatisfactory records.

ONE SAID, "of all the Sixes made, there's just one you can tie to with certainty that it will live up to all expectations—because of its own and its makers' past record.

"THAT'S THE REO SIX—the handsomest as well as the sturdiest Six made.

"IT'S THE GOLD STANDARD of Sixes."

"WE ARE ALL AGREED ON THAT, I guess," exclaimed another. "there never can be any doubt as to the quality of a Reo.

"REO CARS HAVE BEEN the 'Gold Standard' of automobile values since there were automobiles."

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF THAT—just in that way?

IF NOT, JUST CONSIDER the tremendous significance of that fact—that the "Gold Standard" of automobile values is a Reo.

YOU MAY DOUBT it, but it's a fact that for other makes of cars, the "Gold Standard" of automobile values is a Reo.

THAT'S WHY, when you buy a Reo, you are buying the "Gold Standard" of automobile values.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD—no matter what your income—you can't afford to experiment in so important a matter.

FOR IT ISN'T THE PRICE—goodness knows that is lower than anyone ever dreamed a first-class six-cylinder car could ever be bought for. It isn't the price that counts.

IT'S THE UPKEEP—cost of operation and maintenance; and the still more important fact that if the Six you buy fails to live up to the glowing praises of its makers your pleasure will be marred on every trip you take and as long as you own it. And the longer, the more unsatisfactory.

THAT'S WHAT COUNTS. If it proves to be a racing car—and therefore a "gasoline hog"; or so light it will soon show its flimsiness by squeaking and creaking and groaning over the least inequality of the road:

IF IT'S ONE OF THOSE "2 in 1" affairs that looks simple from the outside but proves as inaccessible as a burglar-proof safe when you try to make some adjustment or repair or repairs;

IF IN FACT, it will not make good on any one of a list of promises when it falls short of the Reo standard, you will be grievously disappointed.

SO THEN, when you buy a Reo, you are absolutely certain that you will be as pleasurable as you can be—no chances—choose a Reo.

YOUR OWNERSHIP IS ASSURED—because all the world considers it the best at its price and in the lowest depreciation.