

1918

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1887

Director General Exp. Fair
Dec. 31, 18

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Vol. LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 6, 1918.

No. 1341

Economical, Nourishing and Palatable

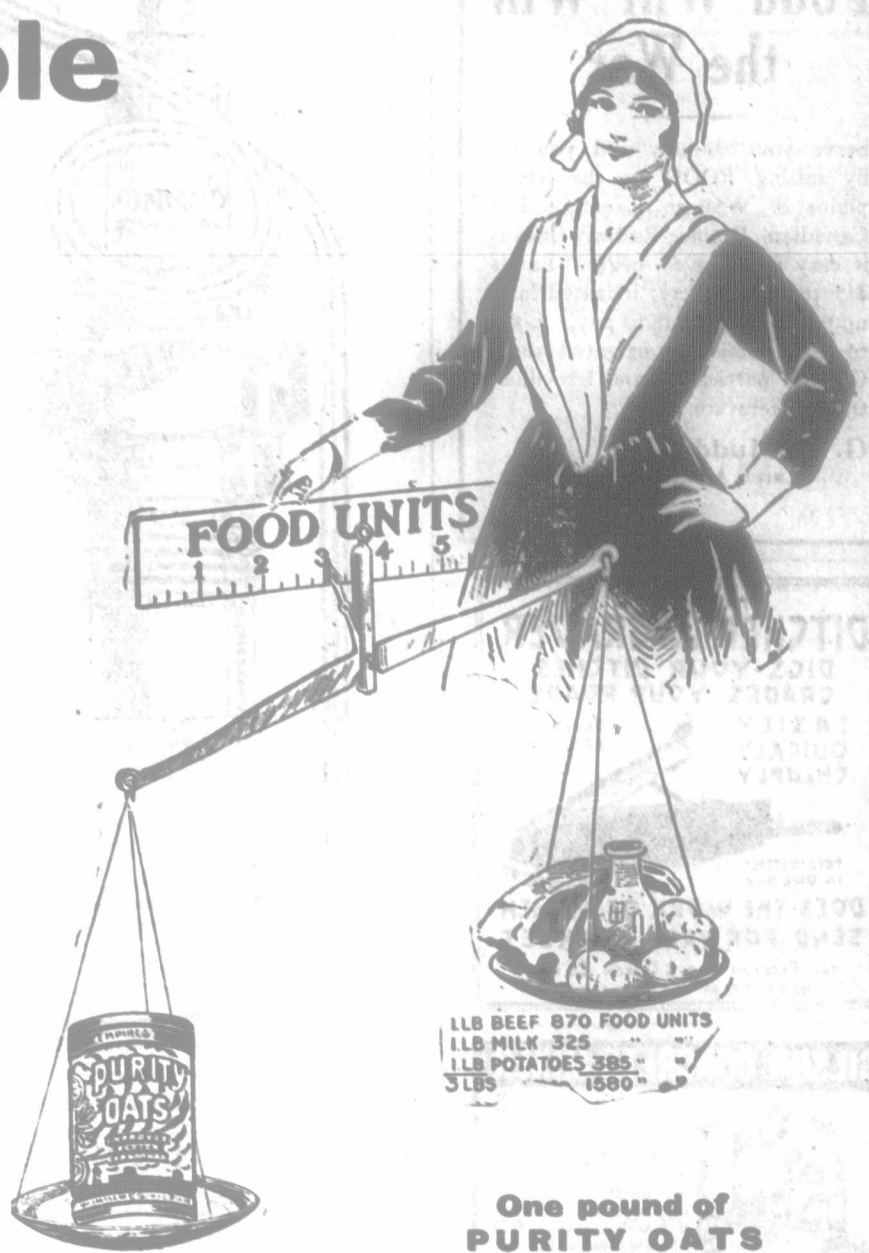
PURITY OATS

furnishes a maximum
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minimum expense.

**Delicious for
Breakfast**

Valuable as a substitute
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ordinary baking.

**Order a tube from
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One Pound
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1900 Food Units

**One pound of
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Contains more nourish-
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combined**

1LB BEEF	870 FOOD UNITS
1LB MILK	325
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3 LBS	1680

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited,
Toronto - Winnipeg

Flour License Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18
Cereal License No: 2-009

The Nations Need More Corn—AND HOW TO GET IT

CONSERVE

Your Seed Corn
USE AN ACURATE PLANTER—the

JOHN DEERE 999 PLANTER

IS THE MOST ACCURATE
JUST AS ACCURATE AS IF YOU COUNTED OUT THE KERNELS
AND DROPPED THEM BY HAND

(Some Methods Now Used for Ensilage are very Extravagant)

The John Deere 999 Planter, while in operation, can be changed to plant from two to three and four kernels with one plate, or three to four and five alternately, or six kernels to the hill with one plate, and will plant rows from 28 inches to 44 inches in width, and has five hilling distances.

For Ensilage, the 999 Planter will drill 4 3/4", 6 1/2", 7", 8 1/4", 9", 9 1/4", 11 1/4", 14", 17 1/2". This wide range is made possible by a special plate and three sprockets, with a foot shift lever. The different distances can be obtained while machine is in motion.

See your nearest John Deere Dealer or write Direct and ask for interesting booklet, "More and Better Corn"

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TO PROTECT THE PLANTS, AS WELL AS FOR THE GOOD
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John Deere Rotating Cultivator Plant Shields

PROVEN THE BEST BY TEST
ON THE

JOHN DEERE LEVEL J-B LIFT CULTIVATOR

First Cultivation—Use the John Deere Hoof Shovels.
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Food Will Win the War

Serve your country and yourself by raising FOOD on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway makes it easy for you to begin. Lands \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50; 20 years to pay. Loan to assist settlers on irrigated lands. Get full particulars and free illustrated literature from


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DIGS YOUR DITCHES
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EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY

REVERSIBLE ADJUSTABLE



DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN
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The ideal small Concrete, Plaster and Mortar Mixer, hand or power. Built in three sizes. Smallest size 2 1/2 cu. ft. per batch—mixes in two minutes—capacity 25 cu. yds. per day. Price on skids without engine . . . \$75
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BUILD CONCRETE SILOS

Dwellings, or any class of buildings from Concrete Blocks.

THE LONDON ADJUSTABLE BLOCK MACHINE makes all sizes and designs of Concrete Blocks. Price \$65.00. Send for catalogue No. 3.



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World's Largest Manuf'rs of Concrete Machinery

The Dependable Champion For McLaughlin Cars



The extra long shell places the spark down into the cylinder instead of in a pocket in the cylinder head as does the ordinary plug.

All new Fords, Overlands, Maxwells and Studebakers are factory equipped with

Champion Dependable Spark Plugs

No matter what car you own there is a Champion Plug that will make your motor produce the greatest amount of energy for each drop of gasoline used.

The patented asbestos-lined copper gaskets on the shoulders of Champion porcelains insure dependability and long life at any speed.

Ask any dealer for Spark Plugs with "Champion" on the porcelains—it guarantees "Absolute satisfaction to the user or free repair or replacement will be made".

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Champion Long Shell McLaughlin Cars Price, \$2.00

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Cleans a set of plugs perfectly in a few minutes without taking them apart or even getting your hands dirty. All you have to do is half fill the tube with gasoline, screw in the plug and shake for a minute. Sells everywhere for \$1.00



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Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable at 50c. an acre in some districts—in others free—are calling for cultivation.

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G. H. FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.


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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.

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Don't matter if broken. We pay up to \$15.00 per set; we also buy Crowns, Bridgework and Platinum. Will send cash by return mail and hold goods 10 days for sender's approval of our price. Mail to

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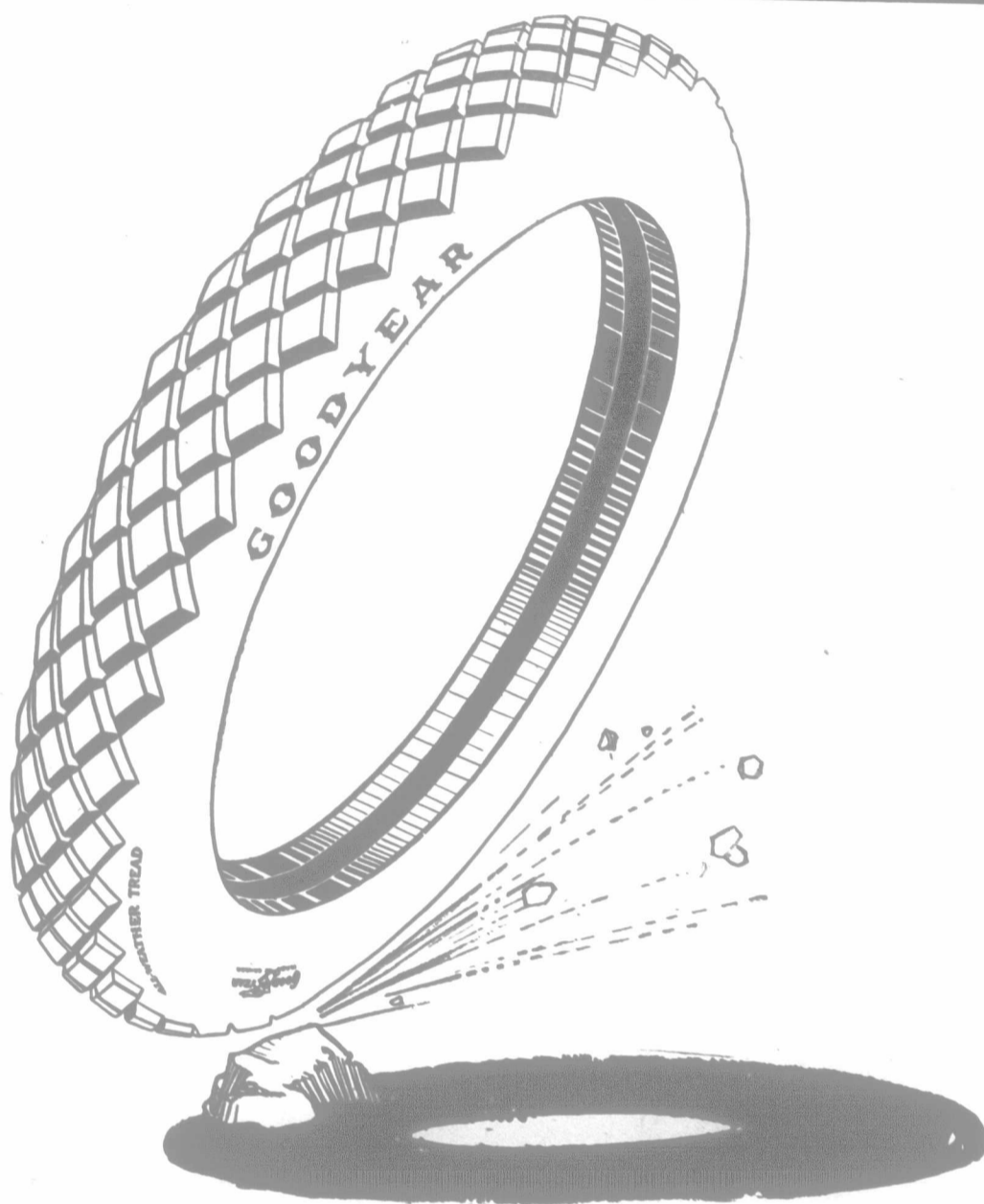
ITS CAUSES AND TREATMENT

Write for Free Booklet and particulars of the free trial offer of the Mears Ear Phone.

THE MEARS COMPANY OF CANADA
Dent. A., 194a PEEL STREET, MONTREAL

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Save Your Tires

A certain man after talking for an hour to good effect on Food Conservation hurried out of the hall and sprang into his waiting car.

Impatient to get to his next audience five miles away, he threw in the clutch and fairly jumped into full speed. Around the corner on two wheels, bumping sharply over culverts, in and out of ruts, he tore along.

He is an energetic man—and an earnest one.

But, his mind wholly given to the important work of saving food, he, like many others, sometimes forgets that other resources must also be conserved.

And so, he does not learn to save his Tires. He wracks them without knowing it.

When careful tire-users buy one set of Tires, the unthinking man buys two.

One man gets 10,000 miles from his Goodyear Tire. The other gets only 4,000. Yet all Goodyear Tires are the same. To get less than the highest mileage is proof of abuse (however unwitting) or neglect.

Consider what such tire-treatment means to-day. The absolute loss of valuable rubber, valuable cotton, valuable labor.

It is our business to supply a large share of the Tires used in Canada. It might appear that the careless use of Tires would benefit us. We cannot hold this view. For the greater mileage Goodyear Tires are made to give, the greater our business must grow.

Also we believe the waste of materials and labor in this day to be a national transgression.

Let every man who uses Tires, resolve to drive sensibly, watch his Tires, study the proper care of them, and get every mile of wear the Factory builds into them.

This Book is Sent FREE

We have printed a book which tells plainly how to get the most out of Tires. Look for it in the tool kit when you buy your car. If you don't find it write to us for a free copy. Mention this paper. Keep your tires right from the start.

More Help for the Car Owner

Tire-dealers who display this emblem will help you care for your tires. Make use of their services to get greater mileage.



THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA

"Bissell" AND Service

ARE ONE. The Implements bearing the Bissell trade mark stand always for service—one goes with the other—Bissell Disks have time and again made a record for themselves doing double the work against all competitors.

The merit of the Bissell implements is strikingly proven by letters from representative farmers in Canada, United States and New Zealand—one of our many satisfied users writes as follows:

Mervin P. O., Sask., Canada,
T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd.,
Elora, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—

Your Disk, which I have used for ten years, has given me excellent satisfaction. I have only put one plate on as regards repairs till now, and I think if new ball boxes are furnished, it will run another ten. It has been over some of the roughest ground in Saskatchewan as our land is mostly scrub and some heavy timber, besides a few stones, and it is a wonder it is not all to pieces by now, so that on the whole it cannot be beat for durability and light draft. I remain, Yours truly,

George Spencer.

The particular impressive feature of "Bissell" implements is their durability. Words of Praise encourage us to make "Bissell and Service" greater than ever.

The name Bissell has the confidence of all farmers because of the assurance they have in the service and guarantee that backs up the implement bearing the name. Recognition of this fact is the Foundation Stone of Bissell's Service.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD.
ELORA, - ONT.

The SAFEST Matches
in the World, also the
CHEAPEST, are

**Eddy's
"Silent
500's"**

SAFEST because they are impregnated with a chemical solution which renders the stick "dead" immediately the match is extinguished.

CHEAPEST because there are more perfect matches to the sized box than in any other box on the market.

War-time economy and your own good sense will urge the necessity of buying none but EDDY'S MATCHES.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited
HULL, CANADA

When writing please mention Advocate.



Install this Equipment on your Farm

Water, light and power are the three essentials to maximum results—whether in the house, the stables or the dairy.

Fairbanks-Morse Water and Light Systems operated by the Type "Z" Engine

give a combination of power farm equipment that embodies economy, convenience and efficiency. Bring your farm up to date—get better results—take the drudgery out of the farm work by installing this combination of units. They mean light anywhere at any time—running water on any part of the farm and power for driving farm machinery. Fairbanks-Morse Water and Light Systems lessen the housewife's labors. The ironing, the washing, the cleaning, the pumping and the great problem of farm labor are all solved. Write today to our nearest branch for full particulars.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited
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What CP Means to the Farmer

C.P. means Paint of only one quality—the best. It contains only the purest Oils, the best Lead and Zinc, mixed in scientifically correct proportions, and ground to the finest degree.

The Farmer knows, by careful comparison of cost per gallon and length of time on the house, that C. P., CANADA PAINT, is unquestionably the most Economical and the Best Paint for anyone to use.

"HOMESTEAD LIQUID RED" is the paint for Barns and Silos. One gallon covers 300 square feet, two coats. Ask the C.P. agent in your town for any information required.

Write us for your copy of our new paint book, "What, When and How To Paint". Sent free upon request.

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 Makers of the famous "ELEPHANT BRAND" White Lead.
 572 William Street, Montreal. 112 Sutherland Ave., Winnipeg.

Peerless Poultry Fencing


A real fence, not netting. Strongly made and closely spaced, a complete barrier against animals of any kind. Keeps the small chicks confined. They can't get through. Does all and more than is required of a poultry fence.

The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires with intermediate laterals will hold a carelessly backed wagon or unruly animal and immediately spring back into shape.

The wires are held together at each intersection by the Peerless Lock.

Send for Catalogue and address of nearest agent. We make a complete line of farm and ornamental fencing. We now have agents nearly everywhere, but will appoint others in all unassigned territory. Write for catalogue today.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,
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Just Put Clothes In—the Washer Does the Work

If you have a gasoline engine—if you have electric power—then no longer need you even work the lever of a hand-power washing machine. Let power help your work as it does your husband's!


Of course you realize that a washing machine, even run by hand, is quicker, easier, better than washing by muscle-power. But here's a washer that does everything—all you have to do is "turn on the juice."

Maxwell

Power Bench Washer

will do the washing while you do other work! No need to watch it—it can't go wrong. It will do the wringing too. Easy to operate—simple and strong in construction—perfect in mechanism. Made in one-, two-, or three-tub size; operate equally well by 1/6 h.p. electric motor, or any gasoline engine. Write us to-day for full particulars—it will be time well-spent.

38 MAXWELLS LIMITED, Dept. W ST. MARYS, Ont.

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The "Traction" or "Special" mark is on every pavement and road in every portion of Canada. Either mark is the sure sign that all is well ahead.

Your Garageman Stocks Dunlop Tires.

A. 86

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 It has gre...
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IMPERIAL SERVICE



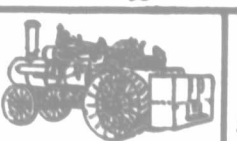
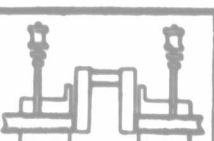
If you are in doubt about the proper lubricant, *ask the Imperial Oil man.* He will give you courteous attention and sound advice on your lubrication problems. That is part of Imperial Service.

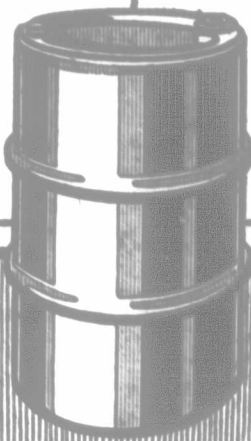
CALL AT HEADQUARTERS

WHEN you add a new machine to your farm equipment—a tractor, a stationary engine, a drill, a thresher—no matter what the machine, you need dependable lubrication advice. You want to be sure the oils you use will maintain your machine in constant service and give it long life. Look to us for the answer to your problem. We know the oil you need for each particular purpose. We know the lubrication requirements of every farm machine. Our chief interest is to do away with lubrication troubles, to make sure that you are using the correct lubricants.

All our oils are supplied in steel barrels and half-barrels—convenient, economical. No waste. You use every drop you pay for and you know every drop is uniform and clean.

A Correct Lubricant for every Farm Machine

 <p>For Gasoline Engines, Tractor, Auto or Stationary POLARINE OIL STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL For Kerosene Engines, Tractor or Stationary POLARINE OIL HEAVY IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL (Recommended by International Harvester Co.)</p>	 <p>For Open Bearings of Farm Machinery PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL —very heavy body, resists cold, won't thin out with moisture ELDORADO CASTOR OIL —a thick oil for worn and loose bearings</p>	 <p>For Steam Cylinder Lubrication, whether Tractor or Stationary Type CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL —the standard product for steam cylinder lubrication</p>	 <p>THRESHER HARD OIL For Grease Cup Lubrication of Bearings a clean solidified oil high melting point</p>
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IMPERIAL OIL
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

For Better Butter



Windsor Dairy
With Salt
THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED
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BOB LONG
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES



My Dad wears 'em

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

A Sterling Government Investment

You help yourself, your family and your country when you buy Victory Bonds. Yourself, because they provide the safest and most convenient form of investment—with an interest return better than many speculative investments. You help your family in the event of your demise, as the investment is easily looked after and contains absolute assurance of prompt and continuous payment on interest dates, and prompt repayment of principal at maturity.

Or the Bonds may be borrowed upon or sold any moment if money is urgently needed.

You help your country by providing the sinews of war. If you have money for which you have no immediate use that is not drawing interest or drawing only 3% interest invest it in Victory Bonds.

AND REMEMBER VICTORY BONDS ARE FREE OF FEDERAL TAXATION.

A \$50 Bond Costs \$ 49.45
A \$100 Bond Costs 98.87
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and accrued interest in each case. Larger amounts in proportion. Interest payable every six months at all banks without charge. Upon receipt of your application we will send bonds to your local bank, where you may inspect them before purchase, and you may pay us for them through your local bank without extra charge or exchange on cheque. Address Dept. C.

Graham, Sanson & Co.

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Toronto General Trusts Building, Toronto.

I have \$ for investment.
Please send to Bank at
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State 5, 10 or 20 year maturity
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Make More Dairy Profits With a Better Separator

THE Viking Cream Separator costs you less but gives you more for your money. It has greater capacity than any other separator of equal rating. It skims to a mere trace. The Viking is easy running and simple to clean, strong and durable. Write today for the Free Separator Book.

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515 S. Wells Street
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VIKING CREAM SEPARATOR

WAREHOUSES
Calgary, Alberta
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Regina, Saskatchewan

ROOFING AT FACTORY PRICES

WE ARE THE LARGEST DISTRIBUTORS OF HEAVY ROOFING IN CANADA. WE SELL BY QUANTITY TO USERS. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.

HALLIDAY COMPANY - HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

Sydney Basic Slag

IS THE IDEAL FERTILIZER FOR FALL WHEAT

Mr. D. A. Ferguson, a well-known farmer at St. Thomas, Ont., writes on 17th August, 1917:

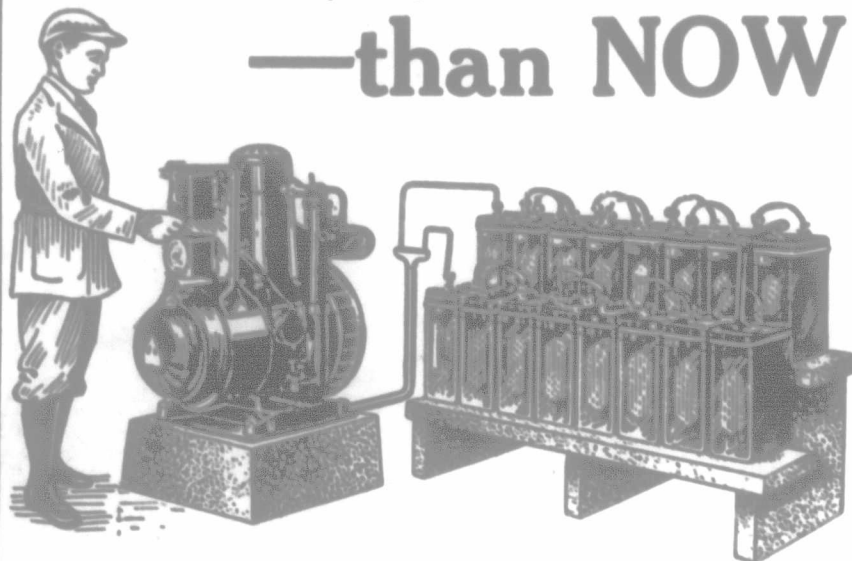
"Just thought I would drop you a line to say we 'have threshed our wheat that we fertilized with 'BASIC SLAG, and we have a yield of over 'fifty bushels per acre. Wheat is an extra fine 'sample. Our neighbors are becoming quite interested in BASIC SLAG."

Don't you think it is worth while investigating? Couldn't you take a carload of twenty tons and distribute among your neighbors? Write us, and our representative will call and talk the matter over.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

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

You Could Never Better Afford It—
 You Could Never Less Afford to be Without It—
 —than NOW



DELCO-LIGHT

Electricity Put Within the Reach of Every Farm Home

Wheat in 1914—90c bus.
 Wheat in 1918—\$2.20 bus.
 Delco-Light in 1914 would have cost 417 bushels.
 Delco-Light in 1918 costs you only 246 bushels.

These figures show without shadow of doubt that NOW is the time for the farmer to improve his equipment, to make his farm more efficient, to make life more pleasant and happy. Never before would farm produce buy so much. Not for a number of years will machinery that you need right now cost so little as it does to-day.

Now when labor is scarce and every extra bushel of farm produce means big profit to you, get a Delco-Light plant. It will pay for itself over again in actual profits, besides giving you all the pleasure and health of electricity on the farm. Ask our nearest distributor to send you fully illustrated literature. It is free.

Economical

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Domestic Engineering Co.
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Write Your Nearest Distributor

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Delco-Light brings to the farm the final aim of years of work—electricity in an efficient, economical form. Because of its low-cost and money-saving it is within the reach of every progressive farmer. It puts the farm on an equal basis with the city. It gives you city efficiency right on your own farm. Every farm should have a Delco-Light plant.

Simple

One of the beauties of Delco-Light is its sturdy simplicity. So easy to operate—a child can do it. Needs very little attention or adjustment. Nothing to get out of order. Does not need a mechanic to look after it. Will last for years.

Efficient

Delco-Light gives you ample electricity for light and power. It does this cheaply. It saves work on the farm in a dozen directions. It does away with hand-work by operating light machinery. It does away with lanterns and lamps. It gives better light for evening work. It saves a lot of hand-cleaning around the house by running a vacuum cleaner and washing machine. It gives you running water.

Money-Saving

You will find a hundred ways in which Delco-Light will save you money. Save you time. Save your family and your hired man time. Keep the boy on the farm. Ask your insurance agent what saving electricity will give you in insurance rates. Delco-Light pays for itself.

Write To-day

Complete illustrated literature explains all about Delco-Light. Write for it to-day to the nearest distributor.



GIVE YOUR WIFE A SQUARE DEAL

DON'T force her to carry water for drinking, cooking, washing, scrubbing, etc., but save her time, her health and her strength by installing an Empire Water Supply System, which furnishes a constant supply of pure, fresh water—direct from the well, spring or cistern—to any point about the house—or barn.

Always ready for instant use any hour of the day or night. Never freezes. Easy to install. Costs but little. The

Empire WATER SUPPLY System

creates improve living conditions on the farm for every member of the family and helps you get and keep better farm help.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET

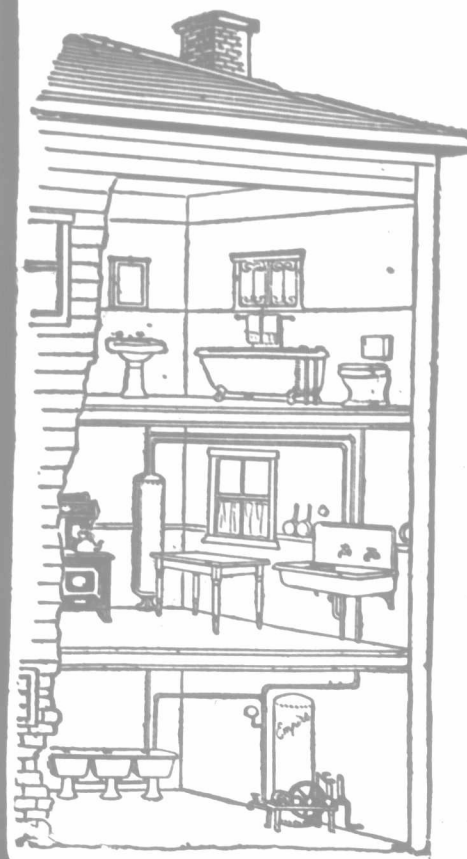
We want to tell you about the many advantages of the Empire System. Our Free Booklet gives descriptions and illustrations. We will also send you an Information Blank, which, when filled out, will enable us to send you full particulars and the cost of a system adapted to your particular needs.

Get posted—write us to-day.

THE EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

Head Office and Factory:
 London, Ontario

Branch Office and Warehouse
 119 Adelaide Street, West,
 Toronto, Ontario



If Your Home or Barn Stood

There

Nothing could save it. It would simply add one more to the thousands and thousands of buildings that are destroyed every year by Lightning. 1918 Lightning losses will be the greatest ever known, because of the increased value of the buildings, grain and live stock destroyed.

This country cannot afford to lose your grain and live stock this year. It is your duty to your country, as well as to your family and yourself, to see that every building on your farm is protected before Lightning strikes.

Shinn-Flat

Protects Property from Lightning

The Shinn-Flat Conductor is made of pure copper wires, woven in the form of flat ribbon-like cables, 1 inch in width. It is the most modern Lightning Rod ever devised.

Bonded to Protect

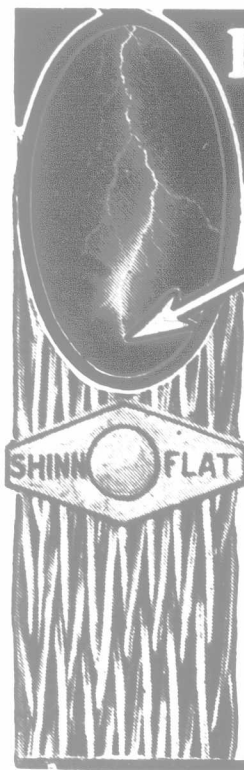
Every Shinn-Flat installation is covered by a Cash Bond that Lightning will not strike, paid for by us and issued direct to you by a large Bonding Company. The W. C. Shinn Mfg. Company is the only manufacturer of Lightning Conductors that ever backed up its goods and its work in this practical way.

Proper Installation Guaranteed

Any Lightning Conductor is dangerous unless properly installed. Shinn-Flat Conductors are installed by one of our representatives, who has been thoroughly instructed and whose work we are willing to bond. Shinn-Flat Conductors need be applied to any building at reasonable expense. Write for Book on Lightning Cause and Control, and full information.

W. C. SHINN MFG. CO., Windsor, Ontario

Remember—Lightning Can't Strike if SHINN Gets There First



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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 6, 1918.

1341

EDITORIAL.

Haying will soon be on. Have everything ready.

Careful conservation of good dairy breeding stock will bring its reward. This is true now as never before.

Corn has long been proclaimed "King," but he came near being dethroned this spring on account of the seed situation.

Prospects are for a fair to good fruit crop in spite of some losses due to winter-killing. Good fruit will pay this year as well as ever.

A Dominion Dairy Council will, no doubt, be realized, but the promoters should move carefully and give the matter the consideration it deserves.

A silo is a valuable improvement to a dairy farm in these times. It helps to utilize the corn crop most efficiently and conserves feed for the cows.

The hen is an economical producer if she is given a chance. The poor hen is not profitable now, but the good layer will return a substantial profit on her year's work.

Don't breed good mares to a stallion simply because the owner is a particular friend. Put horse breeding on a business basis and patronize the sire that is likely to leave good foals.

Under present labor conditions it looks as though farmers would be obliged to go back to the eight-hour-day system. Eight hours in the morning and eight hours in the afternoon.

Wool is now an important item in the output of the farm, and the price warrants proper care. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited is endeavoring to secure a satisfactory market.

It is not an uncommon sight to see women taking the milk to the factory. Canadian women are doing their part well, and no class is working harder than the wives and daughters in rural districts.

There is room for a greatly increased consumption of fruits in Canadian towns and cities. Fruit growers should advertise their product. Much of the difficulty in marketing can be solved by effective publicity.

The newly appointed Minister of Agriculture for Ontario has stated that he believes the future of the industry will be closely allied with live stock. It is encouraging to have ministers realize this so early in their management of affairs.

With sufficient hands to care for the Canadian crop this year the harvest should be a bountiful one, provided unfavorable climatic conditions do not intervene. A leave of absence to draftees under the Order-in-Council of April 20, who know something about farm work would help wonderfully in garnering the much-needed foodstuffs.

The Agricultural Committee recommended to Parliament that a refrigerator meat trade be discussed with the British authorities, that steps might be taken to improve transportation and other facilities. The expansion of our live-stock industry depends on the market for our product, and this again affects agriculture in general.

How Canada Views Titles.

The announcement which the Prime Minister had intended to make to the Imperial Council concerning titles does not give voice to the opinions held generally in Canada, nor does it express the views of the members of the House of Commons. Ignoring the incident in the House on May 21 when Unionist members felt obliged to vote for the Government's amendment in order not to embarrass the Cabinet after Sir Robert Borden declared that he would consider it a vote of confidence, we can truthfully say that Canada is fed up on titles and desires no more of them. The plain and common names such as Gladstone, Asquith, Lloyd-George and even those of lesser lights carry with them a refreshing atmosphere which suggests brilliant intellect and noble achievement. Lloyd-George's elevation from the environments of a cobbler's shop to the highest position in the Nation which can be occupied by any man outside of a certain lineage, and his great world influence can never be made more illustrious by any honor the Throne can confer. This is not written in any spirit of disloyalty, but recognition on the part of one's fellowman is what really does lasting honor to the name of those who prove themselves great. If one does not distinguish himself in any work which benefits his country a title will no longer delude the people, and the camouflage must be altered. For some reason or other a title suggests wealth and influence to the simple and democratic Canadian mind. Perhaps this is unfortunate, but titles are becoming common here and reports come from across the seas, where knight-hood has long been in flower, that distinction does not constitute the only claim to such preferment. Riches in themselves no longer bring glory to him who has accumulated them, and a title added does not increase one's popularity.

It is reported that the list of birthday honors, which will be announced before this is read, will not contain the names of any Canadians who are recipients of hereditary titles, and those conferred will probably be in recognition of valiant service on the battlefield. However, the feeling is that all should be abolished, and surely at the next session of Parliament an opportunity will be given for a free expression of opinion without linking the matter up with any vote of confidence or something else as unimportant to the citizens of this country who elected a Government to carry out the wishes of the Canadian people.

Ontario's Department of Agriculture.

The Prime Minister of Ontario has been reported as stating that there would be no reorganization of the Agricultural Department, and that Hon. George Henry, the newly-appointed Minister of Agriculture, would have the assistance of Dr. G. C. Creelman as Commissioner, with an Assistant and two Deputy Ministers. This was a disappointing news item, for if there is any department that needs reorganizing it is the Department of Agriculture at Toronto. For almost a quarter century the late Dr. C. C. James was Deputy Minister, and during the latter part of his incumbency of that important office he was the guiding figure in Ontario agriculture. Following his resignation the late Hon. Jas. Duff took unto himself two Deputies, which at the time appeared like an innovation in departmental administration for which there was no justification. Then came the regretted death of the Hon. Mr. Duff, whereupon Sir Wm. Hearst saw fit to take the portfolio of agriculture in addition to his other duties as Prime Minister, and in doing so he called to his assistance Dr. G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College. Dr. Creelman was made Commissioner of Agriculture, and since the College required a part of his time he was given an Assistant to aid him in

Toronto. No one, to our knowledge, objected to the selection of Dr. Creelman for Commissioner, but why two Commissioners and two Deputies were necessary was not understood. It seemed at the time and it still appears like an expensive and unnecessary duplication of departmental machinery.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has managed to get along with one Deputy Minister and Commissioners in charge of the various branches; here, too, the Deputy Minister has been in charge of work, such as Patents, which do not particularly concern husbandry, and of which heritage the new Minister might well be relieved. The Ontario Department has its branches as well, and those in charge deserve credit if they can find their way to the Minister through the gateways of the labyrinthian channel guarded so well by deputies and commissioners.

However, the peculiar conditions which suggested the appointment of two Deputies and the circumstances which induced the Prime Minister to take the portfolio of agriculture, with the further assistance of two Commissioners, have been, to a large extent, changed. With the elevation of Mr. Henry to the Cabinet, which event was expected, it was hoped that a reorganization would take place and the Ontario Department of Agriculture would enjoy the housecleaning which it deserved. The Hon. George Henry, being a practical farmer, will probably see the wisdom of what we have suggested and will, in due time, persuade the Prime Minister that a less top-heavy department would be less expensive, and at the same time quite as efficient. If by any method of reasoning unknown to us, the present organization of the Department could be justified under previous conditions, those arguments would no longer be forceful, now that we have a Minister whose training and experience should qualify him admirably for the task allotted to him. Mr. Henry will, no doubt, be expected to devote his whole time to the work, whereas Sir Wm. Hearst has been burdened with the responsibility of the entire Provincial Government and other numerous duties incident to the war.

Medical Inspection of Schools.

Conflicting opinions are frequently expressed regarding the relative health of rural and urban peoples, some arguing that city people, in spite of their close confinement and more unnatural surroundings, are healthier and less subject to illness than rural dwellers. Others claim that country people, by virtue of the naturalness of their surroundings and their close intimacy with nature and the natural forces, must inevitably have a healthier existence. This argument is backed up by the well-known fact that the population of cities and urban centres is fed constantly by an influx from the rural districts, and the additional belief, which at least bears some degree of truth as established by investigation, that if it were not for the revitalizing of city populations by fresh additions from the country and the intermarriages which naturally follow, the deterioration in health and physical standards of city dwellers would be so rapid that the passing of three generations would witness their extinction.

There can really be no argument that the mere fact of living in a city is conducive to greater healthfulness than living in the country; there is, however, strong argument in favor of the country, a place of abundance of fresh air and free-living conditions, as providing ideal living conditions under natural surroundings. There is, however, strong ground for believing that natural handicaps can often be largely overcome by artificial measures, and this apparently is what has happened in the cities. Realizing the handicap under which urban children grow up to manhood and womanhood, city governments and boards of education in cities have taken hold of the matter in such a way as to guard the well being and healthfulness of their children as far as possible. Strong

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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courses are taught on subjects such as hygiene and sanitation, and city homes are protected from outbreaks of disease by efficient health departments which rank among the strongest and most important among all the branches of municipal government. Medical inspection of schools is regular and thorough, and, in addition, is carried on by trained specialists in child welfare work.

The natural handicap of living in the city must always remain, but it is minimized as much as science and medical skill can bring this about until, in spite of this huge handicap, the actual degree of health in city schools is greater than at present exists in rural schools. Is there need for medical inspection of rural school pupils? Undoubtedly there is, since wherever man goes he disturbs the balance of nature, and when this is done there spring up, immediately, numerous ways by which these disturbances are reflected upon man himself. He must, therefore, take precautionary measures to offset the conditions he himself has brought about, thus gradually contributing to the complexity of modern civilization.

Thus the natural conditions of country life are frequently disturbed by polluted streams, oftentimes unsanitary conditions about the houses or outbuildings, and, too often it is to be feared, by lack of knowledge as to proper methods of feeding and clothing. The child who can live through these unnatural conditions in the country will grow up incalculably stronger than his city cousin who never sees the open country and who never can experience abundant fresh air and "clean" dirt. Medical inspection of all our rural schools will eventually come as a measure of self-preservation for rural people, and we ought to have it now. Eye trouble, adenoids, throat trouble, faulty digestion and other ills due to teeth that are poorly cared for, are more common by far than is generally supposed, and it behooves us to act wisely so as to restore to our children the healthy condition which should be their heritage because they live in the country.

The charges made in the House of Commons on May 22 by A. B. Copp, of New Brunswick, included several alleged offences, chief among which was the declaration that electors in non-combatant regiments overseas were threatened with transfer to the fighting line if they did not mark their ballots as instructed by the Deputy Presiding Officer. This is too serious a statement to pass over without an investigation. The air should be cleared in respect to such an allegation, and the Canadian people, for whom these men overseas are doing valiant service, would be glad to learn that the charges were groundless.

How the Farmer Loafs.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

A few days ago the following letter appeared in one of our city newspapers, a "leading daily", to use their own term for describing their position and occupation. We give it word for word as it comes from the pen of a self-appointed critic of the farmers, who, to do him justice, signs his full name to his epistle. Here is his letter:

"What does the farmer actually do in the way of work to justify his exemption from war service? In many parts of this country a very few days work in the spring puts in all the grain he grows, and, as far as my observation goes, the crop is left entirely to the Almighty's goodness until the autumn, when it is cut by machinery into sheaves, and a little later it is threshed by machinery and sold. His women folks, in many parts of the country, milk the cattle and some very juvenile members of his family bring the cows from pasture in summer and feed them in the winter time. Just contrast this with the eight to ten hours labor put in by women and girls every day in Montreal, to say nothing of men."

The reading of the foregoing will affect different people in different ways. The average farmer will treat it as a joke, as his sense of humor has been pretty well developed. Others will get "mad" and call the writer a fool that knows nothing of what he is writing about, which estimate will probably be not far from correct. But still others there are who will be inclined to believe it all, as their habit is to believe all they see in print without taking the trouble to think the matter out for themselves and get at the probabilities. And there are a good many who have a sort of grudge at the farmers these days, who would rather believe a letter like the one we have quoted, than not. It agrees with their ideas. For the benefit of these last-mentioned individuals the other side of the case should be given. The saying is that there are two sides to every story, so we may as well try to find the other side of this one. The best way for all interested parties would be for them to go on a farm and acquire the knowledge from personal experience. But since all are not able to do that perhaps they will accept information in a second-hand sort of way from one on the farm who has spent there all the time that has been allotted to him so far. From the time I "kicked" on going any longer to school and started in to work on the farm I have never been able to gather up enough material to make out a case against the farmer, if we were to have him up on a charge of loafing. We have heard of the man who was so fond of work that he would "lie down beside it", but I have actually known men that seemed to have a sort of craze for manual labor in some form and who kept going during every hour of daylight, or until they were "played out". One farmer I was acquainted with used to run from the field to the house when the dinner-horn blew and then run back to his work after he had bolted the pork and potatoes necessary to keep him going until he was again interrupted at supper-time. Work becomes very fascinating, no doubt, but I never felt myself carried away by it to any such extent as that. Another man I knew of made a habit of working out in the bush until dark in the winter-time, then coming in and doing the chores, which included the feeding of seventy head of cattle, besides other stock in proportion, and this feeding meant the carrying of silage in bags from a silo located about two hundred feet from the stables. A day of this length ought to compare favorably even with the "eight or ten hours labor" mentioned by our friend, the critic.

I remember, sometimes, in my early days on the farm, of going to work for the neighbors when I could be spared from our own work at home. My idea was to earn some pocket-money and I was never left in any doubt of the fact that I *did* earn it. One man I worked for used to continue putting in hay by star-light whenever his plans did not mis-carry. "I don't know how it is", he said one night, "but every time I have you with me we seem to have to work after dark." "Perhaps," I replied, "it's because we don't knock off at sun-down." But he was too thick-skinned for hints to make any impression on him. When he came to pay me up he asked me if fifty cents a day would be "about right". "Yes," I said, "It's more than I expected." Of course, this doesn't prove that the farmer is a generous, open-handed man, without exception, but it did prove, to my satisfaction, at least, that they were, as a rule, pretty hard workers. And my early impressions have never had to be revised. Later on I worked with my team for another farmer who was taking out saw-logs in fulfillment of a contract he had made. We used to get up at three o'clock in the morning to feed our horses and considered ourselves lucky if we got back to camp, on the last trip, by dark. And after supper we would generally have to go back over our road with an axe and a shovel and fix the cuts and holes we had made during the day.

Some will say that the days are short in the winter and if a man is to get anything done at all he must work after dark and before daylight, but I have heard cheesemakers say that in some districts they have been in they had taken in milk for farmers who were so early at the factory that they had to light a match to see the figures on the scales, and this in the longest days of the summer. Now men don't do this sort of thing without getting the habit, and what is more, they give the habit to others. There is nothing more catching than an example set by a man of some influence in the community, be the example good or bad. It was by this means, we may be sure, that we country people have become the early and late workers that we can claim to be, if we consider it a matter of credit. And I suppose it is, for it goes some way towards proving that we are not lazy, at least.

In making a mental estimate of the farmers with whom I am acquainted I have come to the conclusion that easily ninety per cent. of them are what may fairly be called hard workers, if long hours and close application to business will put them in that class. And the city-bred man who writes to the papers charging them with loafing had better hire out for the summer with some energetic member of the class he is disparaging and he may quite possibly be induced to revise the opinions to which he has been giving expression. Anyway he will then speak with the voice of experience and we will be glad to listen to him.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

Insects which do a great deal of damage to seasoned hardwood are the Lyctus beetles. The larvæ of these beetles, which are little grubs, yellowish-white in color, ranging from one-eighth to one-fifth of an inch in length, bore extensive galleries in the wood, often completely riddling it and rendering it useless.

The Lyctus beetles do not attack hardwood until it has been seasoned for at least eight months, as the chemical changes which take place in the process of seasoning render the nutritive substances in the wood, such as the sugar and starch, especially suitable for the development of the larvæ. They never attack hardwood, but confine their operations entirely to sapwood. These beetles attack not only stored hardwood in the form of lumber, but also a great variety of manufactured articles, including the woodwork of farm machinery, handles, hubs, spokes, shafts, doors, flooring, staircases, tables, chairs, etc., etc. Hickory, ash and oak are the kinds of wood most liable to injury, but the black walnut, butternut, elm, maple, poplar, locust, bamboo and other woods are also attacked. Infested wood may be detected by the fine, flour-like powder found on or beneath the wood. During the first year of infestation the powder comes from exceedingly minute holes in the wood, but after the second year the small holes from which the adult beetles have emerged are more or less conspicuous, and from these the powder will fall when the infested material is moved or jarred. When the wood is cut or split the interior is found to be converted into a mass of closely-packed, powdery material which has been held together by an outer shell and intervening fibres of sound wood. The grubs, burrowing through the wood in all directions have pulverized the wood fibre and packed their burrows with this powdered wood.

The Lyctus beetles are small, slender, somewhat flattened, brownish beetles from one-tenth to one-fifth of an inch in length. The female on emerging from the wood lays her egg in a pore of the wood. The minute larva which hatches from this egg proceeds to burrow in and through the wood in all directions, feeding and growing as it proceeds, until it has attained full size. It then excavates a cell at the end of its burrow, and in this it transforms to a pupa. Later the pupa changes to the adult which emerges and seeks a suitable place in which to deposit its eggs. Each female lays about sixty eggs. There is but one generation per year, and the adults emerge from April to August.

The larvæ remain dormant, or become active in the wood, according to the temperature, and as a consequence the infestation of wood stored in cold places may pass unnoticed.

The damage due to Lyctus beetles causes a loss which falls on the manufacturer, the dealer and the owner. The producer of the crude product is not affected, because it is only after the wood has been seasoned that it is attacked by these insects. Second-growth sapwood of the best quality is particularly liable to damage, especially when it has been stored in the same place for two or three years. In the case of manufactured articles, such as handles and hardwood flooring, this pest may be exterminated by the application of kerosene oil. The application must be thorough, so as to soak the wood, as a light wash over the surface will not have much effect. This should be done between October and March. In the case of stocks of stored hardwood there is no satisfactory method of treatment which will prevent attack, as any such method is likely to interfere with subsequent processes used in the course of manufacture, such as staining, etc. But loss may be prevented by careful inspection of stored material, and the U. S. Bureau of Entomology gives the following directions in methods of prevention:

Inspect material in yards and store-houses annually, especially stock two or more years old, preferably in November and February, and sort out and burn all material showing evidences of attack.

Classify all seasoned hardwood as (a) hickory, ash, oak, etc.; (b) heartwood, pure sapwood, part sapwood, and (c) according to the number of years it has been seasoned.

Prevent the accumulation of old stock.

Prevent the accumulation of refuse material in which the insects can breed.

Use only heartwood piling sticks in lumber piles.

Inspect all new stock to prevent the introduction into lumber yards and store-houses of infested material.

Treat all valuable pieces of manufactured material as soon as possible with varnish or paraffin wax, which effectively closes the pores and thus prevents the deposition of eggs.

Breeding

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THE HORSE.

Breeding Heavy Horses For Profit.

That the average farmer can breed heavy horses more profitably than the lighter classes is a fact that few will deny. Foals of the heavy breeds are not so liable to injury during colthood, are salable at an earlier age, and without the education or handling that is usually considered necessary to make an animal of the light classes marketable; and, if during colthood, by reason of accident or other causes, one should become blemished it does not lessen his value so much, so long as it does not interfere with his usefulness. Then again, the dam is more capable of performing the work on the farm during the periods of gestation and of nursing. Of course, there are farmers who are essentially light horsemen, and those may more profitably raise light horses, principally because it is more congenial; hence they take a greater interest in the stock than if they were of the heavier classes. We are speaking now of the average farmer, who breeds not because he has any particular liking for any particular breed or class of horses, but for "what there is in it."

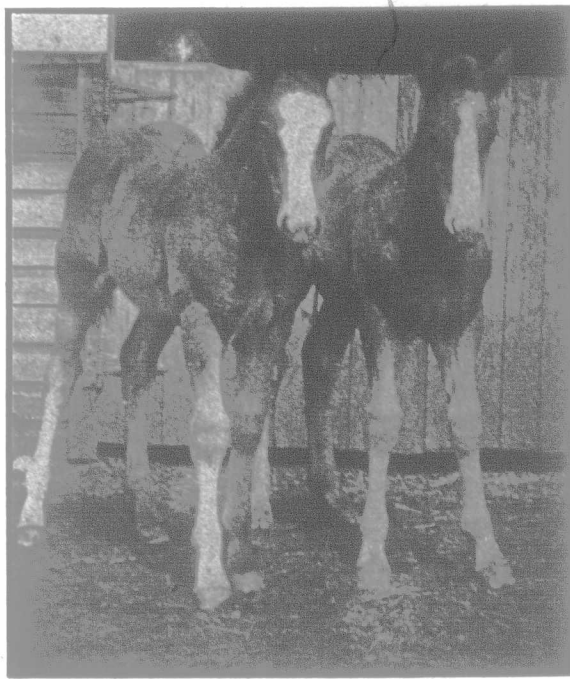
That, under existing conditions as regards demand, market, etc., heavy horses can be bred with profit, there can be no doubt; neither can it be denied that this branch of farming is badly neglected. There are several reasons why horse breeding has not been, and is not as profitable to the class of man under discussion as it should be. One reason is that he does not go about it with the same system as he does with the other branches of his business. His horse-breeding is done in a haphazard, slipshod manner. He probably gives careful thought and consideration to the breeding of cattle, sheep, swine and probably poultry. He selects or purchases good females of whatever breed or breeds he wishes to produce, and then either purchases pure-bred sires or patronizes those who have them. Year after year he follows this course, and, as a natural consequence, there is a gradual improvement in the type and quality of his stock. In horse breeding it is often different. Existing conditions may induce him to try. He has one or more mares that while reasonably valuable and satisfactory for ordinary work purposes, cannot be said to belong to any recognized class or breed. If a man who gives necessary thought to horse breeding were forced to breed such mares, he would consider carefully in order to decide the class or breed of sire to select; but the owner, knowing that heavy horses sell well, selects a sire of some heavy breed, when probably better results might reasonably be expected from a sire of the lighter classes. The result is unsatisfactory. The progeny, like the dam (but probably more so) is not representative of any breed or class, and, while it may make a serviceable animal and sell at a fair price, the breeder probably comes to the conclusion that all the talk about profit in horse breeding is only so much "hot air," and gives up the enterprise.

In order that reasonable success may attend horse breeding, reasonable intelligence and attention must be given it. In the first place, the mares selected to become the dams of heavy colts must have good individuality and one or more crosses of some draft breed. There is no question about the fact that if the breeder can afford the outlay it will pay him to spend a few hundred dollars for a registered mare or two of the breed he wishes to produce. The first outlay will, in a few years, prove to be well invested money as he will be able to produce pure-breds, and a registered animal of either sex is worth much more money than an unregistered one of the same class, even though the individuality of the two be much alike. Hence we say, "Secure pure-bred dams if possible," but at all events secure those with the characteristics of the breed fairly well marked, and then by carefully selecting pure-bred sires of the same breed, keeping the fillies for breeding purposes, and using the same precautions in selecting sires to breed them to, there will be a marked improvement in each generation (with few possible exceptions) and they will soon be eligible for registration. But all this waiting for eligibility to registration, and the selling of geldings for less than could be got if they were pure-bred stallions, will be avoided if pure-bred dams are secured at the start.

Another point that I wish to emphasize as a reason why the business is often unprofitable and disappointing, is the selection of sires of breeds other than that of which the prospective dam in a greater or less degree represents. For instance—a man has a fairly good mare with one or more crosses of Clydesdale or Shire blood, and he decides to breed her. There should not be the slightest ground for question as to the breed of sire to select. He should, of course, select either a Clydesdale or Shire stallion, and thereby intensify the blood in the progeny, which should be (provided the sire is a better individual than the dam) a better individual than the dam. The same remarks, of course, apply to mares with Percheron, Suffolk or other draft blood. They should be bred to good sires of the blood they represent.

But this line of breeding is not always carried out. While the mare has the characteristics, more or less well marked, of some particular breed, the owner may prefer another breed and wanting to produce a draft colt, he thinks that his mare, being a good one herself, must of necessity breed well to a good sire of any draft breed, hence selects a sire of the breed he favors. What can he expect? He breeds a mare of impure breeding to a sire entirely foreign to her blood, and, of course, the result is in most cases unsatisfactory, and this may convince him that "there is no money in horse breeding" and he will give up the attempt. The same man

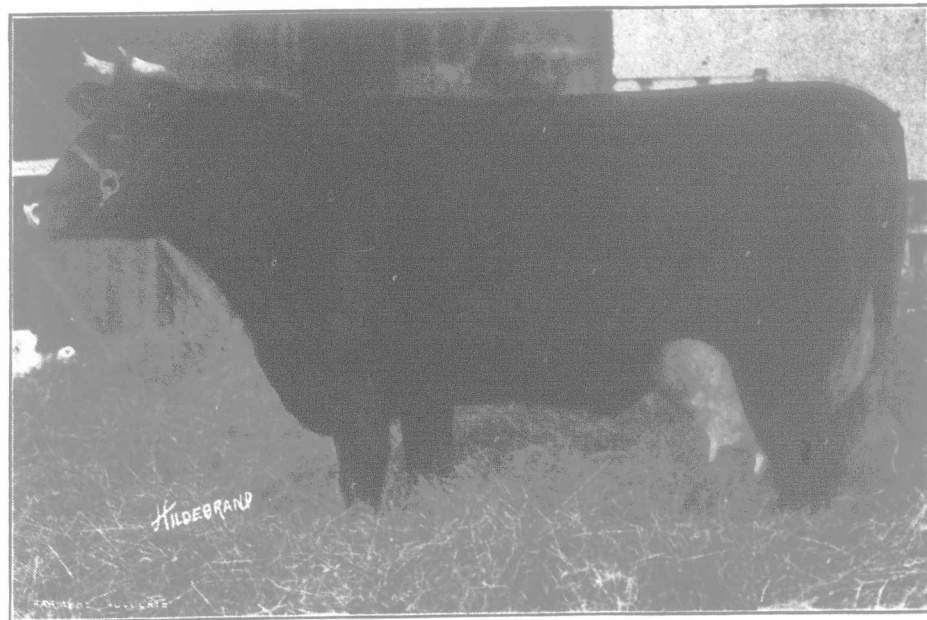
would not for a moment consider breeding cattle, sheep, or swine on these principles. Neither would he think of breeding horses this way if he gave the subject careful thought, but the trouble is, horse breeding with the average farmer is usually carried on as a side issue, and rather as an experiment. In many cases a sire is selected simply because he is owned by a neighbor or friend, and he wishes to help his friend along. In horse breeding, friendship should go for nothing. The selection of a sire should be governed solely by the breed and individuality of the prospective dam. In order that horse breeding may be carried on with reasonable probability of success, the breeder must stick to type and breed.



A Promising Pair of Drafters.

A very large percentage of the heavy mares in Ontario that are adapted to produce heavy horses have one or more crosses of Clydesdale or Shire blood. Hence no question should arise as to the breeds to be selected as sires, notwithstanding how much the breeder may admire the individuality of other breeds or the breed in general. If he wishes to breed, other than those mentioned, in order to be successful he must secure dams with at least some of the blood of the breed favored, and then breed on. Stick to the breed and each generation should be an improvement on the last, and he will soon have a class of horses with the general characteristics of his favorite draft breed.

The mixing of breeds must result in mongrelizing the produce. The first cross between two good animals of different breeds often results in the production of a high-class animal, but one wholly unfitted for breeding, as the second or later crosses (and any breeding must be a cross in such a case) are generally very



Red Rose.

Milks over 50 lbs. daily. Owned by Flintstone Farm, Mass.

unsatisfactory. If the farmers of any given section could agree to breed any certain class of draft horses, and each secure one or more mares, either pure-bred or with one or more crosses of the breed, and then use reasonable care in selecting sires, that section in a few years would become famous for producing a certain breed of draft horses, hence higher prices would be obtainable than where only an isolated animal can be bought. Buyers would come to the section and, of course, could afford to give much more per head where the required number of horses could be purchased in a small area than when a large tract of country has to be travelled in order to secure them.

WHIP.

LIVE STOCK.

The breeder the steer the greater the gain he will make in the feed lot.

When the flies get troublesome it is advisable to stable the calves during the day. They may be turned on grass at night if the weather is fair.

The Iowa Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association had a successful sale, when 53 head were disposed of at an average of \$400. As high as \$1,575 was paid for females.

Max Acres Sultan, a Shorthorn calf 14 months old, was disposed of at H. C. Lookabaugh's sale, in Oklahoma, for \$13,200. The average price for 43 head at this sale was \$1,370.

E. A. Ness, of Iowa, recently disposed of 68 head of Herefords at an average of \$689. King Fairfax topped the sale at \$8,000. Glen Ula, a seven-year-old cow, brought \$1,700.

Are you taking precautions to keep abortion and tuberculosis germs out of your herd? Prevention is much cheaper than effecting a remedy once disease has gained a foothold.

Where the cows are stabled night and morning for milking it is a good plan to have a bag or strip of burlap hanging from the top of the door jam so that it will rub on the animals back thus removing many of the flies and avoiding having the pest in the stable.

The price of prime beef continues to advance. During the week of May 22 a yearling heifer from the barn of J. Leask, of Seagrave, topped the market at \$18.50. The same week a car load of steers, averaging fifteen hundred pounds, sold at \$16 per cwt. Small lots sold higher.

Stock require a considerable quantity of water during the hot weather and it should be accessible at all times of the day. If the pasture is near the buildings water might be piped to a trough in the pasture if it is not convenient to have the stock come to the buildings during the day.

The thriftiness of the hogs depends a good deal on how they are fed and looked after. Too many feeders are over liberal with the feed. J. C. Hughes, a successful Middlesex County farmer, usually has good success with his hogs. He says "I only feed what they will clean up in about fifteen minutes. If they leave feed one meal they get less feed the next. Shorts and finely-ground oats are the feeds I like for growing the pigs, and I like to see the pigs ready for their meal."

Actinomycosis or Lump Jaw.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Actinomycosis, commonly called lump jaw, is a non-contagious, infectious disease of the ox, occasionally affecting other domestic animals and man, which manifests itself either in the appearance of a fibrous tissue tumor, which is rigid, or in a chronic abscess discharging a thick pus caused by a fungus, officially called *Streptothrix Actinomyces*, a very large name for such a small organism. The presence of this disease in cattle has been recorded since the year 1845, demonstrated by Langenbeck. Infection takes place through the mucous membrane lining the mouth, on infected barley beards, grasses, etc. The common seat of infection is the salivary glands, sub-maxillæ gland underneath the jaw, and the tongue, often termed wooden tongue where it becomes swollen and rigid. In other cases there is a chronic ulcer on the superior surface of the

tongue. We find on post mortem examination many cases of Actinomycosis in the various internal glands, which show no external symptoms, and one would never suspect its presence on an ante-mortem examination. However, we will only discuss that particular variety called lump jaw.

Now, many of the farmers believe that a lump jaw is practically useless, and consequently when the drover comes along he offers anything from ten to twenty-five dollars for a bullock which probably is worth from eighty to one hundred dollars on the market, and the farmer sells the animal, thinking he is lucky to get anything for him. But this is a mistake. The fact is the ox affected with actinomycosis is either worth the market

price for a steer in his class, or he is only worth his hide, therefore, if you happen to have an animal affected with this disease, do not offer him to a drover but communicate with an abattoir which is under Government inspection—that is, one in which Government veterinary inspectors inspect all animals slaughtered, and if it is too far from your farm to take the animal on foot, you can ship him directly to the abattoir. If he passes the inspection, the company will pay you market price less one dollar for the head, and if he is rejected by the inspector you get nothing. Is this not what any honest man would expect? If the animal is unfit for food, an honest man would not want pay for him, but on the other hand if he is fit for human consumption the owner is entitled to the value of him. Now, most farmers are led to believe that it is seldom that such an animal is used for human consumption, but only as canners or some of the cheaper meats. This is an erroneous idea; the fact is that over ninety-five per cent. of cattle affected with actinomycosis do pass veterinary inspection, being purely local lesions and if they pass the inspection the meat is as good as that of an animal which is not affected. If the abscess happens to be one of the pus formation get your veterinarian to treat, it till it dries up, for if there is much pus it is liable to be rejected as spoiled food material, that is where there is an absorption of septic material from the abscess and distributed by the blood and lymph through the muscle. Now this procedure applies only to animals old enough to slaughter. If it happens to be a yearling which is affected you may have it treated to advantage. Treatment consists of the following: If the tumor is not attached to the bone, you may have your veterinarian remove it surgically, but if it is in connection with the bone, blister and administer potassium iodide in two-dram doses twice daily. If ulcers appear on the tongue, dress with tincture of iodine.

G. P. MCKENZIE, V. S.

Feeding the Growing Pig.

With the scarcity and high price of feeds, it is necessary for the hog feeder to use judgment in selecting his feeds and also to exercise care in feeding. Hogs can be grown quite cheaply on clovers or rape thus using the minimum quantity of grain. No matter how luxuriant the pasture some grain is required for finishing the hogs for market. Then, too, it is advisable to feed grain to young pigs. It is claimed by some feeders that they should be upwards of seventy-five pounds in weight before being turned on pasture. However, it is doubtful if the run of a grass paddock injures pigs just taken off the sow. Not only do they get necessary exercise but they consume a considerable quantity of green feed which naturally tends to lessen the grain ration.

Milk is the natural food of all young and some stockmen claim that milk is essential in the growing of thrifty, strong pigs. While this may be true, pigs that never received milk after they were weaned have made satisfactory gains.

There are a number of feeds or combination of feeds suitable for pigs, and considerable work has been done on the Dominion Experimental Farms in order to determine which feeds give best results, or which can be substituted for milk for the weaned pig. The following table gives results of an experiment carried on similarly in three consecutive years, to determine the most effective substitute for milk.

Lot Feed given	1 Barley or Corn Shorts Oil Meal Milk	2 Barley or Corn Shorts Tankage Milk	3 Barley or Corn Tankage Milk	4 Barley or Corn Tankage Water	5 Barley or Corn Milk
Average daily gain per animal	.92 lb.	.73 lb.	.84 lb.	.41 lb.	.79 lb.
Meal required per pound gain	1.39 lb.	1.64 lb.	1.53 lb.	2.59 lb.	1.58 lb.
Cost to produce 1 lb. gain	2.94c.	4.10c.	3.53c.	4.74c.	3.3c.

From the above it will be seen that oil meal in the ration containing milk gives better returns than tankage and milk. Tankage has in many cases proven to be a fairly good substitute for milk in raising pigs, especially when fed to balance a ration that is low in protein.

According to the following table from Experimental Farm Notes milk is more economical than tankage for growing hogs.

	Meal (self-fed) and skim-milk	Meal (self-fed) and tankage
Total gains	554 lbs.	278 lbs.
Daily gains per pig	1.05 lb.	.52 lb.
Cost per pound gain	5.3 cents	10.2 cents
Meal required per pound gain	1.79 lbs.	3.9 lbs.

This experiment was carried on in 1917 in self-feeding trials and all lots of pigs were practically identical in age, weight and thrift at the start of operations. The kind of meal used is not given in the above table.

For young pigs finely-ground oats and middlings in equal proportions and mixed with skim-milk make an excellent ration. They contain the nutrients necessary for the development of bone and muscle. The frame of the pig must be grown before an attempt is made to put on flesh, if most economical returns are to be obtained. Using heavy grains is likely to make the young

pig fat and pudgy and it never attains the size or weight that it would have had a growing instead of a fattening ration been fed.

The hog feeder cannot afford to be careless in the feeding of his pigs and an unbalanced ration, irregularity in feeding, over feeding, keeping the pig in filthy quarters or permitting it to be infested with vermin are not conducive to economical gains. Feeds are too high-priced to be used carelessly. It is believed that more pigs suffer from being overfed than from being underfed. The feeder should find a clean trough at every meal; in fact, the trough should be clean within fifteen or twenty minutes after each feed. Any feed left in the trough should be removed and the ration reduced. Keep within the pig's appetite.

Australian Notes.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The Queensland State Government is pursuing its proposal to eventually monopolize the cattle industry and the meat trade. Already quite a number of ranch properties have been acquired and stocked, while other pastoral leases, as they fall due, are taken up by the Department. In all the larger towns meat shops have been established, where the Government under-cut their own fixed prices. It is promised that these shops are to be extended all along the railway towns and will be fed by stock from the Government stations. The innovation is watched with great local interest, though not a few predict that first drought will spell disaster to the enterprise. So far the Government have not meddled with sheep, as it is recognized that in the wool industry personal supervision counts to a greater degree than in the case of cattle.

An astonishing lambing record is reported reliably from Hergot Springs, S. A. In March and April Calanna station lambed 103 per cent., and in the following November and December lambed another 92 per cent. The flock consisted of 1,200 aged ewes.

The blow-fly is now our worst insect enemy. Its ravages among sheep is appalling in places, running into 50 per cent. of the ewes. Various plans have been tried in a war against the enemy, but not any are very efficacious. Traps made from benzine tins account for great numbers, and so does the laying of baits which collect the maggots before spraying. The experts are hoping to get good results from the chalcid wasp, which makes a host of the fly maggot for its spawn and that is the end of the section for the maggot. Millions of these wasps have been liberated, but it will take years for them to produce any appreciable effect as the flies are in myriad waves all over the sheep belt and in the grazing country generally.

Some question has arisen as to the best shearing records in Australia. Jack Howe's hand record of 321 in one day will probably never be beaten, as the work is now always done by machines, besides which the fleeces of to-day are heavier than they used to be. Jim Power with machine shears cut 316 in eight hours. His is the best of modern times. It will be readily understood what a good thing these swifts have on at the current rates of pay—25 shillings per 100.

Two hens—both black Orpingtons—put up a world's record this season by producing during the test 335 eggs in the 365 days. One was engaged in the Gatton College (Q) pen competition and the other in the Burnley (Vic.) contest. Unfortunately the first-named was

disqualified as some of the eggs were under standard weight. Poultrymen are now talking about breeding an egg-a-day type, but it could only succeed by the hens each producing over a period two eggs a day. In a recent Hawkesbury (N. S. W.) competition one hen produced during one fortnight four extra eggs.

The wheat farmers, through their Association, are clamoring for five shillings per bushel for their wheat during the ensuing and following seasons, as so far they say prices have only been normal. In contrast they quote Canada and America where the rates are more than twice those ruling in Australia. The last Imperial offer was four shillings and three pence. The State Government of N. S. W., in order to encourage production, has just guaranteed four shillings spot cash on the trucks, giving the Federal Government time to think over the position. The trouble of the Imperial Government is that it cannot get away the wheat and has five year's transport work in the five million tons of grain which have already accumulated.

Mr. E. J. Vossler, of the California State Horticultural Commission is at present in Australia, hunting for insect parasites. He was here twelve months ago and got hold of some which have already proved valuable. He is especially interested in finding an enemy to the beet hopper. Already he has sent away six gin cases about taking parasites by the hand and more than likely she will profit by this expert's work.

J. S. DUNNET.
Sydney, Australia.

Live Stock Prices in England.

The prices being paid for pedigreed live stock in England are soaring to great heights. Speaking generally, Shire horses are making in repository sales £1,000 down to £350, for stallions; £800 to £250, for mares, and £300 to £150 for fillies. That is for breeding stock. Shire-bred, every-day geldings make £115 to £170, and mares and fillies for farm work are selling at around £130 to £200. Shorthorns (pedigreed) are fetching an average of \$115 to £120 at local draft sales; Jerseys make their £80 to £90 apiece; Friesian cattle run at about £150 to £200. Large Black pigs are making £105 for gilts; £82 for sows, and £80 for boars. At a large Black pig sale, four gilts realized £105 each. The rise in the value of pigs is due to a boom in porcine races, consequent upon our cottagers and small holders and allotment (garden) holders going in for feeding and rearing generally.

Yearling Hereford bulls are worth £200 to £300 apiece. Red Polled cattle are making £200, and Welsh cattle are on the soar; this latter being a black-coated breed of the dual-purpose type, giving goodly yields of milk and then feeding up to a very good carcass.

All draft horses and pony stocks are "up". Suffolk horses are fetching £350 and mares £200, as against £100 and £60 respectively before the war. New Forest Welsh and other ponies are largely utilized as teams for haulage work, but they find some of London's bridge inclines a bit steep for them. Breeding Hackneys are making good money and private trade is good in that breed, but the public business is not so—which is curious.

We have had a remarkably good lambing season, the fine and mild winter having been much appreciated by flock owners. Exports of breeding sheep stocks continue to South America. Cattle, too, are going out in large quantities to the several States down there. One exporter got rid of 80 head on a single boat. Included in the group were 22 Herefords to Brazil. Rhodesia is taking Herefords.

Our show season is virtually nil this year. We have had a few stallion shows, held for publicity purposes, but that is about all. The Shire Horse Society keeps adding hundreds of new members, chiefly small farmers, to its roll. Stallion letting has been a great business this season. There are about 20 stallions that have commanded a fee of £1,000 apiece for the 1918 season. Many others bring in their owners £500 and £250. Stallion societies are on the increase as community propositions, and quite good schemes they are, too.

The pig feeding development is the outcome of the growth of allotments. These latter are rural and urban parcels of land devoted to the growth of vegetables and culinary roots. Local restrictions in by-laws that were against pig keeping within 100 feet of a dwelling are being relaxed, and pig societies are springing up everywhere. Men get together with a two-dollar investment apiece and the pigs are fed by the community, and the porkers and the bacon pigs are to be divided among that community. England—truly rural—and "swanky" suburban—has gone right back to the land. City clerks and tall-hatted gentlemen go home, rig themselves out in an old suit, and dig like Hades. Only to-day I saw a suburbanite going to town to business. Everyone in the carriage was in tatters. He was wearing a faultless tall hat and a nice frock coat, with silk lapels, but he had forgotten to take off his garden boots! And he wondered why the carriageful giggled. Some shoe black would surely break the news to him before he got to the office.

War correspondents writing to English papers tell pathetic stories of the frantic efforts of Flanders farmers to save their stock from the German onslaught. The English Tommy has done valiant deeds in rescuing, for instance, the single milk cow treasured by some poor farmer who has had to "move on."

"Comparatively little has been left for the enemy," writes a correspondent on the Flanders battle front. "He (the German) expected to find, among other things, quantities of live stock, for their airmen seem to have reported that the fields close to our front were still occupied by grazing cattle and sheep. Some of the Belgian peasants left their farms so hurriedly that they had no time to collect their cows and drive them away, and these bewildered animals wandered about aimlessly until rescued by the troops. Women and girls were the sole occupants of many farms, and as our men passed to and from the front line they witnessed many pathetic attempts by these brave people to take away their cows. Bent, grey-haired, old women could be seen trying to urge the tired animals through the tangle of moving guns. Frequently they halted beside the road, overcome by fatigue, and weeping bitterly when they realized they could go no farther. Finally, the military took charge, in the interest of the owners, and all live stock in the shelled areas was concentrated and driven out of range."

ALBION.

Some form of recreation is necessary to relieve the over-taxed, and sport to the youth is almost as important as food; but too many make sport and recreation the first consideration and relegate more vital matters to a second category. In this connection the statement credited to Bancroft B. Johnson, President of the American League, expresses the right spirit. He said: "I do not believe the Government has an intention of wiping out baseball altogether, but if I had my way I would close every theatre, ball park and other places of recreation in the country and make the people realize that they are in the most terrible war in the history of the world."



Bucky

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Metal Barn on Farm of J. H. Parker, Sherbrooke Co., Quebec.
Note the proportion of glass to wall space in stable, insuring ample sunlight.

THE FARM.

Buckwheat, Millet or Rape for Late Seeding.

It frequently happens, due to various circumstances which might be mentioned, that a field on the farm suitable for some crop, remains unseeded after the season is too far advanced for planting the staple crops which occur usually in the system of rotation. It is not yet too late to use such fields to very good advantage for they can be seeded to buckwheat, millet or rape, any one of which will prove very useful in some particular line. Every acre should be made to do its bit, and by a distribution of the scanty supply of labor we have, late-seeded crops perhaps may tide us over some difficulty.

Buckwheat is viewed very favorably this year. The restrictions placed on wheat will practically eliminate it from the rations this winter. Some buckwheat will help wonderfully in the mixture of oats and barley for hogs, cattle or hens. Even the flour may be very acceptable in case still further restrictions are placed on the quantity of wheat flour we may use.

A wet spring very often leads to an increased acreage of buckwheat and, while it will thrive on a great variety of soils, it is especially adapted to a cool, moist climate. One thing in favor of buckwheat, it will give a fair yield on soils so lacking in fertility that they will not produce a good crop of other grains. Frequently on rich soil the straw of buckwheat is very abundant, but the yield of grain unsatisfactory. We believe, however, that climatic conditions at blossom or filling time contribute to this lack of grain. Usually the richer the soil and the better the cultivation, the larger the yield.

Buckwheat is not seeded until late in June, so one has an opportunity to cultivate frequently and destroy all weeds. This crop is often used to smother out noxious weeds after the land has been summer-fallowed up until late in June. Buckwheat may be sown broadcast or drilled, but the latter method gives a more uniform stand. Three pecks per acre is a very good seeding of buckwheat, but the quantity will vary, depending on the size of the seed. As much as a bushel or five pecks are sometimes sown, but under ordinary circumstances three pecks to a bushel is the maximum requirement. With favorable weather the crop is ready to harvest about ten weeks after seeding. It can be cut with a binder, but where the crop is heavy and the straw abundant it may be necessary to leave the sheaves unbound.

One bushel of buckwheat will yield in the neighborhood of twenty-five pounds of flour. Middlings, a by-product of the milling process, is suitable for dairy cows or hogs. These contain a fairly high percentage of protein.

The common varieties are Silver Hull and Rye Buckwheat. The flour of the Rye buckwheat, as compared with that of the other varieties, has a yellowish color. The grain itself is not as attractive as that of the Silver Hull variety. The average results in a ten years' experiment at the Ontario Agricultural College showed the Rye buckwheat to lead all other varieties in the yield of grain per acre by about ten bushels, the range in production for the five kinds tried being from 20.31 to 32.88 bushels per acre.

Millet for Hay or Green Feed.

Millet may be sown as late as the middle of July, although from June 10 to 20 is generally considered about the best time. A field is very seldom set aside for the purpose of growing millet. The chief function of this crop is to utilize land that otherwise might remain idle or have to be summer-fallowed. It does not do well on light, hungry or sandy soils. Some have secured a fair crop of millet from fields after red clover had been harvested for hay; others have sown millet earlier and harvested it in time to sow fall wheat on the same land. For early seeding, Japanese Panic and Japanese Barnyard are found to be suitable varieties. Hungarian grass, which belongs to the same family of plants, is preferred for late seeding. When seeding

early in June the Japanese Panic would do very well, but it would be safer to use the Hungarian grass if seeding took place late in June or in early July. From 25 to 30 pounds per acre is the usual seeding requirement. Drilling is preferred to broadcasting.

Millet is most useful, perhaps, as a green feed; as hay it is not so nutritious as other grasses and must be fed with considerable care, particularly to horses. It also heats readily in the mow. However, it would pay better to produce a crop of millet for hay than allow a field to remain untilled.

Rape For Live Stock.

Rape is a crop grown extensively by stockmen, and where the pasturage is likely to be short this crop will help a great deal. It is very useful, too, in fitting cattle to go into winter quarters in a sappy, vigorous condition, and for flushing ewes in the fall it holds a high place in the estimation of the most skillful shepherds. It, like the two previously-mentioned crops, permits the land to be thoroughly cultivated before seeding must take place. The last week in June or the first week in July will do very well for sowing rape. It does best on moist, fertile soils which are rich in organic matter, and it is often profitable to manure the field even for this crop; especially is this true when the purpose is to smother out noxious weeds. Rape may be sown broadcast at the rate of 5 to 6 pounds per acre, but if the object is to clean the land as well as produce feed for live stock it is, perhaps, a better method to sow in drills, about 28 inches apart. About 2½ pounds of seed per acre is sufficient when drilled. The latter method of planting permits of two or more cultivations between the rows, after which the luxuriant foliage will smother out all weeds. When sheep or lambs are to be pastured on rape, it is safer to broadcast the seed, as the animals are likely to get on their backs between the rows and die before being rescued.

Out to Finish the Job.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

With an early and favorable spring a large crop is all in and looking good, which is half way to a good

harvest. The one topic of discussion now seems to be help and how to keep the boys on the farm, as if it were impossible to harvest the present crop. My own opinion is we are a long way from being "bushed" yet. When we read of a town of 1,700 people granting a license to a third pool room we believe there are still plenty of men to be had, and we trust our Government will see to it that every man not in a necessary business will be made help harvest our crop. There always have been a number of people in every town who make their existence through bleeding the other man. There will be no harm in their earning an honest living by the sweat of their brow. The one important thing to-day is to win the war, and that means men. Without winning this war what good would this beautiful country be to us? The sooner it is over the better, so let us pull together and send the troops and finish the job, knowing that the harder we're thrown the higher we will bounce. We will be proud of our blackened eye. It is not the fact that we are licked that counts, but how did we fight, and why?

Perth Co., Ontario. SAM MULHOLLAND.

Conditions in York County.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The past two months have wrought wonderful changes in the crop conditions in this County. When spring opened everything pointed to a good crop of fall wheat and new seeds (clover, alfalfa and timothy) but for some reason or other the tide turned and practically all the fall wheat has been plowed up, and the new seeds are also being plowed up wherever the farmer sees his way clear to get the field sown to roots or grain.

The weather has been dry and cool up to the week ending Saturday, May 25, but during that week and later we have had many good rains. The ground seems to have held plenty of moisture to keep things growing for the grain of all kinds has done extremely well. The clover and alfalfa that is left is about ten inches high already.

The mangels are nearly all sown. Some are up and they are an even catch. The peas have made a good start. Very few turnips are as yet sown, and I think there will be very little corn sown as it is very dear and it takes so much labor before the silo is filled. A real deal of buckwheat is going to be sown.

The fruit trees are covered with blossoms and I think that I might sum up the outlook as exceedingly good, even the backyard gardens in the towns are receiving great attention from the girls and small boys.

The labor situation is very good here; of course there are some farms with too little help, but on one 150-acre farm near here there are six able-bodied men, so I guess the crops will be harvested all right.

York Co., Ontario. FARMER.

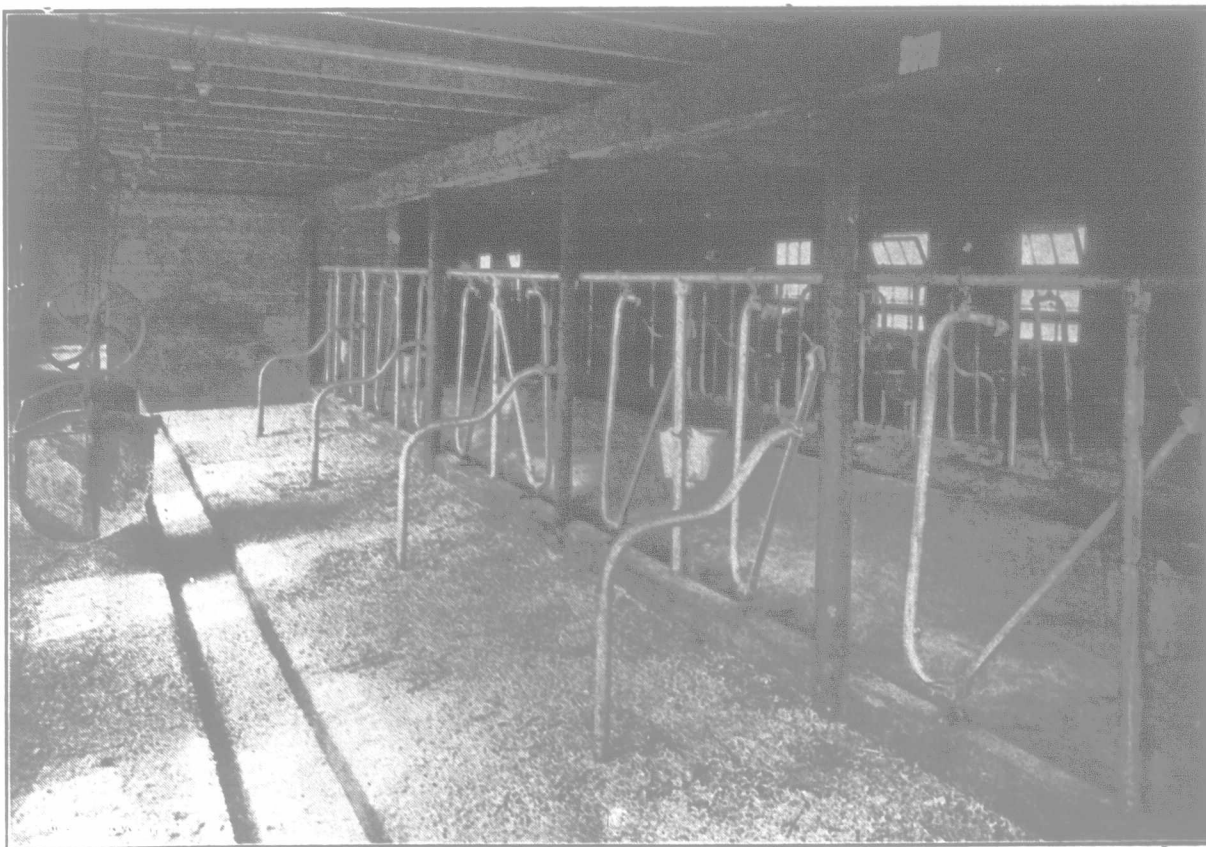
Farm Notes From Halton County.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

At time of writing (late in May) the crop outlook for this County is good, excepting the wheat which is almost a complete failure in most localities. A majority of the farmers around here have cultivated up their wheat. On some farms where the land was partly sheltered there is some wheat, but most farmers have sown barley or oats along with it.

Quite a few farmers in this locality have sown at least a few bushels of spring wheat, but owing to its having been a failure when tried in normal times, few people are willing to risk much, although they are fully alive to the need for greater crops of this grain.

The spring grains, especially oats and barley, are coming nicely and promise, if the weather is favorable, to yield a bumper crop. The spring wheat also is coming



Interior Fittings and Equipment in J. H. Parker's Stable.

along nicely. We all hope it will yield a bumper crop, but I am afraid that people were a little afraid to sow much on account of previous failures to mature.

The hay crop does not promise to be anything extraordinary, although it may pick up and be good yet. The newly seeded-down clover was pretty badly killed out on the exposed knolls, but along the fences and in the sheltered hollows it is all right. In the old seeded meadows the clover is all heaved out, but the timothy is coming excellently.

Most of the farmers are busy getting their root ground ready. Many have sown their mangels already and are getting the corn ground ready for planting. Although corn is high in price there does not seem to be any scarcity in the seed stores yet. There seems to be plenty of other root seeds also. We farmers were a little afraid that there would be a shortage of turnip and mangel seed, but there seems to be plenty for all yet, although it may be scarce enough before everybody has a supply. A few people have their early potatoes

in but most people around here just grow a few in the garden and depend upon the late field varieties.

There is a splendid promise for fruit this year, all the fruit trees being loaded with blossoms. We all hope for at least an ordinary crop of apples, as for the last few seasons we have had practically no crop of winter varieties. On the whole, I think the crop outlook is good but of course time will tell as to whether the harvest will be good or not.

Halton Co., Ontario.

W. J. C.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Taking Out Carbon.

In many of the large garages throughout the country men are employed who do practically nothing else but remove carbon from the combustion chambers and piston heads of motor cars. They become extremely expert because there is a constant demand for their services. When a power plant is using too much lubricating oil of even the best quality, or is using even the right quantity of a poor grade of oil, carbon will be deposited in the combustion chambers and upon the heads of the pistons. This condition also results from the use of too rich a gasoline mixture. Motorists are prone to reduce the air going into their carburetors, and this naturally throws a rich mixture into the cylinders. We have seen motors that were so heavily covered with carbon that over-heating became a habit and knocking a general condition. Perhaps you do not know that carbon retains heat and ignites the charge in the combustion chamber before complete compression has taken place. When it becomes necessary to remove the carbon you can take your car to a garage and have it blown out or burned out, whichever you wish to call it, by what is known as the oxy-acetylene process. The system employed is to use a tank of specially prepared gas, which is thrown out under high pressure, and burned at the end of a flexible hose. The operator takes out a spark plug from one of the chambers, puts a lighted match into the

chamber and immediately blows gas after it. This results in the development of a fierce heat which burns and blows out the carbon.

You can, however, remove carbon on your own garage on the farm. First take out the cages and scrape off all deposit from the piston heads and the interiors of the combustion spaces. The dust will be very easily blown out by means of a hand bellows or any available air blast. Do not allow any of the dust to get into the valves or cages, as it cannot fail to cause difficulties.

A good way to fight carbon is on the basis that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Put a little kerosene into each cylinder of your motor while the engine is still warm. Allow it to stand in the power plant over-night. The kerosene has a tendency to loosen the carbon which frequently blows out through the exhaust, when the machine is again put in operation. Should you follow this method, do not use too much kerosene or you may find it getting into your lubricating oil. Of course you will understand that the kerosene can be introduced into the motor by taking out the spark plugs. We have told you that carbon produced a knock in the motor, and sometimes there is a similar sound developed by a loose connecting rod bearing. If you find that there is a knock in the power plant and the removal of the carbon does not cure it, it might be well to decide that the noise is coming from some bearing that needs adjustment. If you remove the lower

half of the crank case, after draining out the oil, and turn the crank shaft over until the cranks are in a horizontal position, you will be able to get at the connecting rod bearings. Have some one turn the fly wheel back and forth, while you put your hand on the different bearings. With this operation it is a comparatively easy matter to find which bearing is loose. When you have tightened it up the knock will be found to have disappeared. The adjustment of your bearing should be carried out in accordance with the instructions issued in the manual that goes with your car.

We cannot close this article without telling you of an experience we had the other day that may prove valuable. A car was stalled on the road for no apparent reason. The owner figured that he was suffering from carburetor trouble. As a matter of fact the feed pipe from the gas tank at the rear had become damaged and so was not conveying fuel. The stalled motor was only about two miles from a garage, and rather than attempt to fix the pipe with improper tools, we took off the top of the carburetor and by filling it three times managed to get the machine to a place where it could be given proper attention. It is well to remember that a carburetor will work with the top removed, and that by constantly filling it you can make a machine go almost any distance, even though some other necessary parts in the fuel line may be defective.

AUTO.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

The Farm and National Welfare.

Canada is essentially an agricultural country, and farmers have, by men who knew whereof they spoke and by men who did not, been referred to as the backbone of the country. There can be no doubt of the truth of this statement, but it is used so frequently by scheming politicians that its truth is discredited.

The exceptional person in business and certainly in agriculture, is the man who makes a "mint" of money. Few men can be Carnegies or Rockefellers or J. P. Morgans. The very rich are the abnormal product of our national life, so that the normal product, the man who makes a moderate income, marries and educates his family, at the same time laying by a small competence, is perforce the strongest and most potent factor in national welfare.

Farming is a slow way of making money fast, but it is a sure way of making a good living by hard work. Many young men get the idea that they would like to make a comfortable living without working too hard, and point to their friends who have gone to the city and apparently have an easy time, wearing white shirts every day and having stated hours of work. Some years ago a story was published which has been enacted and re-enacted times without number. This story in all its phases is being personified in hundreds of cases right now, could we but know the Johns in the country and the Georges in the city factories and offices.

John and George were both raised on the farm, but George caught the glint of lights on the city streets and grew tired of the country. He wanted to learn a trade and, leaving the farm for the city, apprenticed himself to a harness-maker. John stayed home. Against the advice of some of his younger friends he bought 60 acres of land—and went into debt for it.

In about a year's time George was earning a dollar a day and wore a white shirt. Gradually he acquired pointed shoes. They weren't comfortable but all the people he met on the city streets wore them, so he did also. He managed to keep out of debt. John did reasonably well on the farm and had fair crops, but his income was badly shattered by interest charges on the mortgage. As a result he wore ragged shirts, overalls and heavy, clumpy boots. The people who knew them both said that George was making a gentleman of himself and was learning a trade into the bargain. John, however, still stuck to his 60 acres and his ragged shirt.

It took George two years to complete his apprenticeship and become a full-fledged harness-maker. He earned \$10 per week and lived in a house with a fancy verandah, electric lights and green window blinds. It is likely, too, that someone collected the garbage for him each week. As his salary grew larger his clothing improved, but John still wore overalls and old clothes and attended to his crops and the stock, which was gradually accumulating. In spite of John's ragged clothes, however, he paid his interest and \$300 on the principal each year. Everybody said that George the harness-maker was bound to do something for himself.

After another ten years George was foreman of the harness shop and was drawing \$50 per month. He lived in the same house and smoked Havana cigars. John smoked a pipe but had built a new house and barn in the meantime, and each year the neighbors

noted that he made some improvement about the farm. Gradually his clothes got better and he wore a white shirt when he went to town and buttoned shoes. He was becoming a prominent man according to his neighbors and, moreover, his word was good at the bank.

George began to find harness-making too confining and, anyway, the chances for advancement were not so good as he had expected. His health was gradually breaking down and the proprietor of the shop was selfish. John bought some more land and went fishing occasionally, while George came out occasionally on Sunday and finally got John to endorse his note. John had pigs, cows, horses, sheep and turkeys and raised wheat, corn, potatoes and fruit so he could afford to do it. John bought his groceries, clothes and tobacco, but George had to buy everything. John still continued to put from \$100 to \$300 in the bank each year, or, if he de-

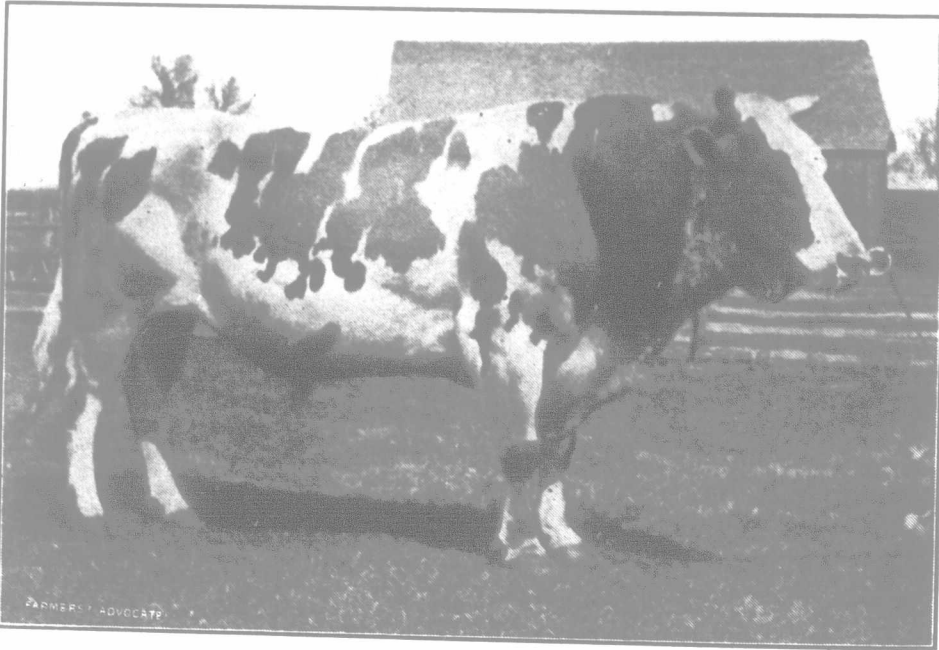
it is by no means fair to blame them for what follows since the woman is very often the hardest working "man" on the farm. Some men do not hesitate to provide improvements and conveniences for outside work but forget the inconvenience of the house, and still insist that dinner be sharp on time so as to get a good day's work done in the field.

Each person has a right to his or her own tastes, and George and Sarah have a perfect right to go to the city if they want to. The point is, though, that "all is not gold that glitters," and "far away fields look green." In these days it is very difficult to get something for nothing; usually the man who succeeds in doing so is a crook or a faker, and national solidarity is not built upon such a foundation. The biggest thing to be got out of the story of John and George is the difference between working for one's self and working for wages.

There is less responsibility incurred when working for wages and fewer sacrifices are required from the beginning. Moreover, capital for industrial enterprises is becoming harder to acquire, so that the tendency is for wage earners in cities to remain as such for a longer period than formerly. It is true that a considerable amount of capital is required for farming and, failing a sufficient amount of capital, considerable sacrifices are often an absolute necessity.

We are too often forgetful of the great fact that farmers as a class are really capitalists. They certainly are not merely wage earners, for there is no pension scheme that we know of that is applicable to farmers, while wage earners of all sorts enjoy the benefits of the schemes which are not provided for businessmen. The reason undoubtedly is that the wage earner who may in early life enjoy a larger income or salary than his struggling-farmer brother, almost inevitably falls behind as he grows older and requires assistance throughout his declining years.

Money comes easier and goes easier in the city, but the penalty must be paid. We sometimes wonder if it wouldn't be a little humorous to stand on a high pinnacle between the farm and city and read the thoughts of the workers on either side. Each envies the advantages of the other, except a few wise heads on either hand, who know a good thing when they see it and stay in the place they are most fitted to occupy.



King Segis Walker.

Son of King Walker, and a 31.24-lb. daughter of King Segis. Farewell dispersal, June 11. Will be sold with 24 daughters at

sired, took a trip to some city for a few days. George couldn't afford trips so he used to go out to the farm for his holidays and grumble about the high cost of living.

And what about Mary the wife of John, and Sarah the wife of George? Mary liked fluffy chickens and flowers and devoted what time she could spare from her numerous duties to their care. Sarah liked pink teas and bridge parties and, of course, had to be dressed in keeping with the company she kept. At least this is what we suppose were the natural tendencies of Mary and Sarah, although the story didn't say. It would be surprising if we knew the number of men who go to the towns and cities because their wives want to go, and

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THE DAIRY.

Breed, Feed and Weed continually.

Official records often add several hundred dollars to the selling price of the best bred cows.

Withholding water from a cow's ration may not affect the composition of the milk she gives but it means that the cow must take sufficient water from that stored up in her body to make up the deficiency. See that the cows have plenty of fresh clean water.

8,990 records of cows of all ages among United States Jerseys qualifying for Register of Merit show averages as follows: Milk, 7,842 lbs.; lbs. fat, 421; per cent. of fat, 5.37. At present there are over 450 U. S. Jersey breeders who test their cows each year for Register of Merit.

The increasing cost of the raw materials entering into the manufacture of all dairy products, has stimulated new interest in selection and feeding problems in connection with dairy cows. The breeding of the individual, however, is the one factor which determines more than all else, the cow's performance at the pail.

Probably no disease places a greater handicap upon constructive breeding than does tuberculosis. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Wisconsin has recently purchased a 600-acre farm in the southern part of the State where dairy cattle reacting to the tuberculin test can be placed, in order to preserve their future usefulness. The advantage of this in the case of valuable, pure-bred, pregnant cows is obvious.

Condensed Milk in 1918.

Some time ago we were informed that condensed and evaporated milk interests were likely to be seriously affected by the different conditions which they must meet in 1918 from those which brought about their prosperity in 1917, and which caused so much dissatisfaction among cheese-factory patrons. It was stated that conditions are much less favorable to these interests at present than in 1917. This is probably due to the fact that the export business from America to Europe for condensed and evaporated milk had been curtailed to a very marked extent. In the United States a nationwide campaign is being put on to stimulate the domestic consumption of milk, and among those who are taking a very active part in this campaign are the evaporated and condensed milk industries.

It appears that recent regulations issued by the United States Government are responsible for this curtailment of the export business, the available bottoms for export trade having been cut down from 24,000 tons to 6,000 tons monthly. Under these conditions the president of one condensed milk firm has stated that there will be an over production of six million cases of condensed and evaporated milk, or what is equivalent to six billion pounds in the calendar year. The price has declined already as much as fifty cents per case and further reductions are quite possible. The probable effect of this, in view of the fact that milk production has been stimulated as much as possible during the past three years, shows very clearly the necessity for a publicity campaign on the part of Canadian dairy interests, in order to stimulate the use by housewives of much greater quantities of milk, and dairy products generally, than is customary.

Attention has been called in these columns very frequently to the exceedingly high food value of milk and milk products. The production of milk in Canada and America generally cannot be cut down as easily as the export trade can be decreased. Naturally, therefore, it will be a matter of imperative necessity that this surplus milk, should it develop in anything like large quantities, must be disposed of at home. Very careful watching of the situation by the Government is quite in order at this point, since it is much more simple for a dairyman to kill off or sell his cows than to build up a high-grade herd.

Ayrshires in the R. O. P.

There has just come to hand a list of the Ayrshire cows and heifers that have qualified in the Canadian Record of Performance tests from May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, in order of milk production. In the mature class 55 cows have qualified, their milk production ranging from 14,522 lbs., made by Holehouse Flirt of Trout Run, who also produced 623 lbs. of fat from a test of 4.28 per cent., to 8,503 lbs. produced by the lowest of the mature cows. It is interesting to note that in this class the Experimental Farms, at Ottawa, and the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, each have animals which have qualified. None of these animals, however, reach the 12,000-lb. mark.

In the four-year-old class there are 18 cows that have qualified, Grace of Fernbrook leading with 12,940 lbs. of milk, testing 3.9 per cent. fat, or 503 lbs. of fat in all. The three-year-old class is headed by Lenore 2nd, with 11,302 lbs. of milk testing 4.38 per cent., and a total of 496 lbs. of fat. It is interesting to note that in this class also, among the 39 cows that have qualified, Bud's Minnie 2nd, from the O. A. C., Guelph, stands fifth with 9,833 lbs. of milk. The two-year-old class is very large, including 60 animals who are led by MacGregor's Laurie May, of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, with 13,060 lbs. of milk testing 3.85 per cent., and with a total of 503 lbs. of fat.

HORTICULTURE.

Asparagus is a vegetable and a delicacy all too rare in farm gardens. It is easily grown and in season now.

Young apple trees do not require much spray and it does not take long to secure them against disease and serious insect pests.

Tomato plants may be planted any time now in parts of the province where there is no further danger of frost. In some sections it is necessary to wait until about June 10.

Apple Situation in England.

A report of the cargo inspector employed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, at the port of London, states that the prohibition of the import of Canadian apples has been felt very keenly on British markets and throughout the country. Nevertheless, the excellent crop of English-grown fruit in 1917 and the care that was taken to ensure different varieties being sent in their proper season, had the effect of maintaining the supply well through the winter. Prices have, of course, been abnormally high, which in itself contributed considerably towards maintaining supply, the demand having dropped off rapidly as prices soared.

Even at the time of greatest supply the price of cooking varieties was not lower than 10 to 12 cents per pound, and early this spring French Russets of only fair quality were retailing at 30 cents per pound. A fair quantity of apples was secured from France, but these were not graded in any reliable manner such as English buyers have appreciated in the supplies imported from Canada. The point has been reached in apple prices where the public is refusing to purchase, and during their most plentiful season of supply cooking apples realized from \$2.75 to \$3.75 per bushel, while good dessert varieties were \$3.25 to \$4.50 per bushel. Cox's Orange Pippin, a very high-class English dessert apple, sold during November and December at from \$4.80 to \$6.00 per half bushel. In March, good Newton Wonders, large, well-colored cooking apples, sold for as much as \$7.20 per bushel. As may be seen from the foregoing prices, the apple crop of the English growers, which was abundant, was marketed at exceedingly remunerative prices.

FARM BULLETIN.

John D. Grieve, Plympton Township, Lambton County, reports that the fall wheat in his neighborhood came through very well on light land, but on heavy soil it is an almost total failure. He believes that ten to fifteen per cent. of last year's seeding is all that now remains of any use.

Orders have been given that a civilian, on or after the first day of June, 1918, who may reasonably be suspected to be within the description of class one under the Military Service Act must carry his credentials. Anyone failing upon request to produce evidence in regard to age, marriage, nationality, exemption, etc., may be considered a deserter or defaulter without leave and subject to fine or imprisonment. Carry your documents.

Ontario Farmers Meet Again on June 7.

J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, has issued a call to all Ontario farmers to be present at a mass meeting in the Labor Temple, Toronto, at 10 a.m. on Friday, June 7. Representatives from farmers' clubs, local branches of the U. F. O. and township councils are especially asked to attend. The results of the deputation to Ottawa on May 14 will be discussed, and a policy will be outlined for future action. The circulars state that a prominent official of the organized farmers of the West will address the meeting on June 7.

Pay Day on the Farm.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Having read the numerous letters in this paper regarding pay day for the hired man on the farm, I will endeavor to give a plan which I think would work very well both for the farmers and the hired man.

I think the hired man should be paid at the end of every month because if the money were kept until the end of the year the farmer would be getting interest on the money which should belong to the hired man.

If the farmer is a good business man he will make it a point to have the ready cash on hand. If the man is hired for a year it would be advisable to state in the agreement the wages to be allowed for each month. This would insure the farmer from paying high wages during the winter months and then having his help leave him when the summer work begins. If he was to be paid \$500 per year he could be allowed \$50 per month beginning at the first of April and ending the last of October and \$30 per month beginning the first of November and ending the last of March.

Another plan would be to pay the man about two-thirds of his wages at the end of every month and pay him the rest at the end of the year, this would prevent the man from leaving without giving notice. It would

not be advisable to hire the man by the hour or by the day because a man could leave with a day's notice and the farmer would not have time to secure other help, whereas if he were hired by the month he would have to give at least two weeks notice and this would enable the farmer to secure another man in his place.

The hired man should not have to ask his employer every time he wants a little money to spend because it is rightfully his and he should be able to have the use of it.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

E. McN.

EDITORIAL.

Suggestions for Friday's Mass Meeting.

Another mass meeting of farmers has been called for Friday, June 7, at Toronto, and the representatives of districts or organizations who attend will do so under great responsibilities. Not only will the delegates assembled speak for large and numerous organizations, but the voice of the meeting will be construed as the voice of Ontario's agricultural population. We understand the organized farmers of the West are also sending a representative, so the deliberations will be of a national as well as provincial character. One thing is sure, the rural people have a grievance and the train-loads of farmers and expert farm hands now daily coming to the headquarters of the Military Districts show only too well how agriculture will unquestionably suffer. All industries have suffered and will suffer, but the peculiar and unjust burdens under which husbandry has been carried on for the last 25 years make the situation what it is and especially critical throughout all parts of Canada where people derive their living from the soil. On the other hand, a gigantic battle is being waged across the seas, the Empire and Canada's future are in peril; great issues are at stake. This should be ever kept in mind and our words and actions at all times should be such that we, or anyone else, may never be able to look back on them with sorrow or regret.

Never yet have we heard a farmer say in private conversation that any class of people, more than another, should be relieved of the hardships, the sorrows and the heartbreaks incident to the war. The appeal is made on the ground that the draft will cripple agriculture, our greatest national industry, by taking away a large percentage of the expert help at a time when no relief is in sight, and when the calls for foodstuffs sent to Canada, because of its geographical position and wonderful possibilities for production, are pathetically earnest. A strong feeling exists that the Government does not understand what the draft will mean in this regard.

The facts which the Prime Minister communicated to Parliament, in secret session, have been carefully guarded, and those outside do not know what the actual condition of affairs establish as the great essential, or how speedily that essential thing is required. The members of the House who ratified the Government's action claim to have done their duty as they saw it, and we honor those who voted one way or the other instead of conveniently finding themselves absent when the vote was taken on the Mulloy Amendment. The facts must have surely suggested the right path. While our representatives in Parliament stand by their convictions, which is manly, few have come back and called their constituents together for the purpose of giving the reasons for the faith that was in them. Perhaps this is not one of the tenets of representative government but it would have certainly helped to calm the troubled waters.

The meeting on June 7 should number amongst its Executive or Resolutions Committee, representatives of our Canadian organizations, for the action taken will be more or less in the interests of Canadian agriculture. The Canadian Council of Agriculture is largely representative of a great body of farmers in the West. At the head and on the Executive of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, are men noted for their loyalty and good judgment. The Canadian National Live Stock Council is composed of men in whom the breeders of Canada have imposed a large measure of trust, and the breeders are seriously affected by the draft. The members of the Record Committee are likewise leaders in agriculture, as they would have to be to hold such a responsible position. These as well as dairymen's associations, fruit growers' associations, and all provincial organizations should be asked to send their very best men to take part in the deliberations on Friday, June 7, along with the farmers assembled and a representative of the organized farmers of the West. Only in this way can we get an expression of opinion that may have some weight with the Government, who might be persuaded to, at least, grant a leave of absence until this season's crops are taken care of, to all bona fide farm hands called by the Order-in-Council of April 20.

A greater and stronger organization of farmers will also probably be discussed. This move is only about fifty years over-due, and in such a representative meeting as we have suggested would be the proper place to introduce it. However, in order to bring about the kind of organization we require the promoters must move slowly and carefully, and build on a firm foundation. No matured plans can be given birth by a large mass meeting. Get a few representatives of all branches of agriculture together and mould the new thing into shape there in quiet and in thoughtful consideration.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending May 30.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

CATTLE						CALVES					
Receipts			Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)			Receipts			Top Price Good Calves		
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
May 30	1917	May 23	May 30	1917	May 23	May 30	1917	May 30	1917	May 23	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	3,725	4,152	5,465	\$15.75	\$12.35	1,591	1,187	1,651	\$16.00	\$15.00	
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	378	700	657	15.50	12.60	2,202	2,269	2,556	15.00	13.00	
Montreal (East End)	363	1,011	594	15.50	12.60	1,549	1,973	2,062	15.00	13.00	
Winnipeg	1,393	2,004	1,906	17.00	12.00	146	113	101	17.00	13.50	
Calgary	2,850	1,051	1,132	16.30	9.75						
Edmonton	568	258	544	12.25	10.25						

HOGS						SHEEP					
Receipts			Top Price Selects			Receipts			Top Price Good Lambs		
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
May 30	1917	May 23	May 30	1917	May 23	May 30	1917	May 30	1917	May 23	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	5,280	8,201	5,530	\$20.50	\$17.00	398	465	131	\$22.00	\$16.00	
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	853	1,673	1,608	20.75	18.00	155	201	62	12.00	10.00	
Montreal (East End)	565	1,276	880	20.75	18.00	187	231	101	12.00	10.00	
Winnipeg	55,669	6,213	4,975	19.50	15.85	56	12	9	18.00		
Calgary	3,481	1,879	2,500	19.60	15.00	95	6				
Edmonton	613	216	331	19.00	14.50	27					

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

Due to the weakness that developed on the closing market of the previous week, receipts dropped off considerably, and only four thousand cattle were offered for sale during the week, compared to an average of about sixty-four hundred head on hand during the three preceding weeks. Notwithstanding the lighter offerings, however, supplies were more than sufficient to meet the demand and drovers found it difficult to dispose of their cattle except at considerable reductions in price ranging from 50 to 75 cents per hundred, an exception being made in the case of really choice heavy cattle. On Monday the market was very slow and only a few head were weighed up by the noon hour, while at the close of the day seventeen hundred head, or only a little better than half of the offerings, had passed over the scales. A little more activity was displayed on Wednesday and Thursday, but at the best, abattoir buyers were listless bidders, claiming that following the sharp advance in wholesale meat prices, retail orders have been reduced considerably, causing a subsequent reaction in the live meat trade. The fall-off in demand applies more particularly to the lighter weights of butcher cattle, as the local trade calls largely for this class of stock. Outside packers were operating during the week and nearly three hundred head went to plants outside of Toronto while a similar number of butcher cattle were shipped to Buffalo, U. S. A., on speculation, and in addition, one hundred head of feeders went to Pennsylvania, U. S. A. Any activity that was displayed later in the week can be attributed to the buying on outside account. A few heavy cattle were offered during the week and some very good sales were made. One load averaging about fifteen hundred pounds per animal sold at \$16.15 per hundred, another small draft of six head, which averaged twelve hundred and eighty pounds, sold at \$16, while other good sales were made from \$15 to \$15.75. Of steers between the weights of ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds, sixteen choice yearlings of ten hundred and ten pounds each were weighed up at \$16 per hundred, ten head of eleven hundred and eighty pounds sold at \$15.75, while most of those of good quality within these weights went from \$14 to \$15 per hundred. For butcher steers and heifers under ten hundred pounds, \$15 was paid for eighteen head averaging nine hundred and ninety pounds, while eight head averaging nine hundred and ten pounds sold at \$14.70. Most of the sales of good killers in this class were made from \$13 to \$13.75 per hundred. Cows and bulls were weaker in sympathy with other grades of cattle. A few choice cows sold from \$11.75 to \$12.50, those of good quality from \$11 to \$11.75, medium from \$9.50 to \$10.50, and common from \$8 to \$8.75. One choice bull sold at \$14.00, a few other choice ones at \$12.50, while good bulls realized from \$10.50 to \$12, and those of bologna grading from \$8.50 to \$9.50. A number of drovers took advantage of the cut in prices to return feeders to the country, and about eight hundred head went back to Ontario farms during the week. Good feeders sold from \$11.75 to \$12.50 per

TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)					MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
STEERS heavy	218	\$15.25	\$14.50-\$15.75	\$17.00					
STEERS 1,000-1,200 good	557	14.71	14.00-15.00	15.75	27	15.00	14.00-15.40	15.50	
STEERS 1,000-1,200 common	65	13.00	12.75-13.50	13.75	7				
STEERS 700-1,000 good	1,100	14.12	13.00-14.50	15.25	56	13.25	13.00-15.00	15.40	
STEERS 700-1,000 common	147	12.19	11.00-13.00	13.50	20	11.75	11.00-12.00	12.00	
HEIFERS good	422	14.44	13.50-14.75	15.00	26	15.00	14.00-15.40	15.50	
HEIFERS fair	232	12.50	12.00-12.75	12.75	8	11.00	10.75-12.00	12.00	
HEIFERS common	7	11.25	10.50-11.75	11.75	12	9.50	8.50-10.00	10.00	
COWS good	222	11.07	11.00-12.00	12.50	24	11.20	10.75-12.00	12.00	
COWS common	346	9.63	9.00-10.50	10.50	83	9.75	9.50-10.50	10.50	
BULLS good	40	11.35	11.00-12.00	12.50	7	12.25	11.50-13.50	13.50	
BULLS common	56	9.66	9.00-10.50	11.25	29	9.50	9.00-10.50	10.50	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	95	7.25	7.00-7.50	7.50	18	6.50	5.00-7.00	7.00	
OXEN	1				8	11.75	11.00-13.50	13.50	
CALVES veal	1,591	13.00	12.00-14.25	16.00	2,202	13.00	12.50-13.50	15.00	
CALVES grass									
STOCKERS 450-800 good	66	11.06	10.75-11.50	11.75					
STOCKERS 450-800 fair	20	10.00	9.00-10.50	11.00					
FEEDERS 800-1,000 good	57	12.25	12.00-12.75	12.75					
FEEDERS 800-1,000 fair	74	11.64	11.00-12.00	12.00					
HOGS selects	5,070	20.22	20.00-20.50	20.50	790	20.65	20.50-29.75	20.75	
HOGS (fed and watered) lights	76	19.82	19.00-20.50	20.50	32	20.15	20.00-20.25	20.25	
HOGS (fed and watered) sows	130	18.67	18.00-19.50	19.50	22	18.60	18.50-18.75	18.75	
HOGS (fed and watered) stags	4	16.13	16.00-16.50	16.50	9	16.75	17.50-17.00	17.00	
LAMBS good	134	21.00	20.00-22.00	22.00	33	8.00	12.00-	12.00	
LAMBS common	8	17.00	18.00-18.00	18.00					
SHEEP heavy	119	13.00	12.00-14.00	14.00					
SHEEP light	75	15.00	14.00-16.00	16.00	71	14.00	13.50-15.00	15.00	
SHEEP common	62	7.61	6.00-10.00	10.00	51	13.25	13.00-13.50	13.50	

hundred, choice stockers from \$11 to \$11.75 and stockers of common quality from \$9 to \$10. Calves were in stronger demand and prices ruled a trifle higher compared with the market of the previous week. Veal calves sold up to \$15.75 per hundred, medium from \$13 to \$14.25, and common from \$9 to \$11. A few spring lambs are coming to the market and from \$10 to \$17.50 per head is being paid for those received according to weight and quality. Hog prices sustained further weakness, a cut of 50 cents per hundred being made during the week. Selects sold on Monday at \$20.50 per hundred, fed and watered. On Tuesday, the few hogs that were sold were weighed up at \$20, and this figure continued to represent the ruling price on Wednesday and Thursday. Of the disposition for the week ending May 23, packing houses bought 1,117 calves, 99 bulls, 210 heavy steers, 4,135 butcher cattle, 7,079 hogs and 124 lambs. Local butchers purchased 604 calves, 259 butcher cattle, 61 hogs and 61 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 51 calves, 92 milk cows, 458 stockers 40 feeders and 39 hogs. Shipments to United States points were made up of 400 butcher cattle and 25 feeders. The total receipts from January 1 to May 23, inclusive, were: 103,490 cattle, 26,858 calves, 160,676 hogs and

11,180 sheep; compared to 91,124 cattle, 22,586 calves, 209,966 hogs, and 12,280 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Montreal.

The number of animals offered for sale during the week were fewer than those of the previous week by five hundred and thirty cattle, ten hundred and seventy hogs, and eight hundred and sixty calves. The decrease in the receipts of cattle and calves was due to the natural shortage at this season, while the volume of hog receipts was affected by the severe decline in prices which occurred the previous week. Prices for good cattle were about equal to those of two or three weeks ago, or nearly as high as any that have ever been paid on the Montreal market. One good quality steer and one good quality heifer which weighed about twelve hundred pounds each sold together at \$15.50 per hundred. Ten head of butcher cattle made up of six steers and four heifers averaging ten hundred pounds sold for \$15.40 per hundred, and nine steers of about ten hundred pounds weight, but not well finished, sold for \$14 per hundred. Sixty per cent. of the steers offered weighed around nine hundred and fifty pounds and sold from \$13.10 to \$13.85. Twenty eight head of still lighter stock averaging

eight hundred and fifty pounds sold for \$12. There were very few light-weight common bulls such as were offered during the previous few weeks, while some of the bulls offered were of good beef breeding and were well finished. One pair of bulls averaging twelve hundred and twenty pounds sold for \$13.50 per hundred and one bull weighing nineteen hundred and fifty pounds sold for \$13. Light weight bulls of dairy breeding and poor in quality sold around \$9, while bulls of heavier weights in fair flesh sold from \$10 to \$10.50. There is a very wide range in the quality of the cows offered on the market, and prices vary accordingly, running from \$5 per hundred for canners, to \$12 per hundred for good fat cows weighing eleven to twelve hundred pounds. There were very few heifers offered, and of those on hand the best were weighed up with the steers, but the majority were young, poor in quality, and of little value. Prices for veal calves were 50 to 75 cents higher than those of the previous week. There was a brisk demand and prospects look good for well fed stock. Receipts of sheep are increasing, being about double those of the previous week and prices were higher, good sheep, clipped, selling up to \$15 per hundred, or \$16 unclipped. Yearlings sold for \$17 and \$18. Twenty head of sheep,

The



TH Head Offi with its 102 21 Branch Colum

clipped, about at \$15. Lamb The price for selects we prospect of week. Sows \$3.00 per head instead of \$2 months. The evidently better other market here of any in the immediate Pr. St. Cl for the week houses bought and cutters, cattle, 12 mi lambs. The United States to May 23, 27,542 calves sheep; compared calves 37,366 received during of 1917. EAST END. week ending bought 1,181 880 hogs and ments consist cattle and 10 States points The total to May 23, 24,177 calves sheep; compared calves, 19,633 received during of 1917.

The market advanced from for stock of good on account of and the keen fat, by the pa of butcher ca previous week head were of few were of cl a fair sprink the majority grading. De all the choice marketed for while a large show grain a out well, it is have now read and with the cattle about t will be toward

Cattle.—W creased over r cluding a goo trade ruled a grades of sh steers, while a from fifteen Best shipping price of the y and yearlings ever paid at was strong f buyers were n an in-between classes broug Bulls of all gr higher; stocke while dairy c

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clipped, about half being yearlings, sold at \$15. Lambs sold from \$12 to \$15 each. The price of hogs went down to \$20.50 for selects weighed off cars, with not much prospect of a rise during the ensuing week. Sows will probably be sold at \$3.00 per hundred less than selects, instead of \$2 less as during the past few months. The lower prices for hogs have evidently been caused by conditions on other markets, as there is no indication here of any material increase in receipts in the immediate future.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition for the week ending May 23, packing houses bought 2,556 calves, 23 canners and cutters, 166 bulls, 456 butcher cattle, 12 milch cows, 1,608 hogs and 62 lambs. There were no shipments to United States points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1 to May 23, inclusive, were 13,355 cattle, 27,542 calves, 26,088 hogs and 5,312 sheep; compared to 14,566 cattle, 27,777 calves, 37,366 hogs and 5,159 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition for the week ending May 23, packing houses bought 1,181 calves, 508 butcher cattle, 880 hogs and 91 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 456 calves, 86 butcher cattle and 10 sheep. Shipments to United States points were made up of 525 calves. The total receipts from January 1 to May 23, inclusive, were: 11,675 cattle, 24,177 calves, 15,505 hogs and 5,203 sheep; compared to 15,258 cattle, 22,629 calves, 19,630 hogs and 6,466 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Winnipeg.

The market for butcher cattle advanced from 25 to 50 cents per hundred for stock of good quality during the week, on account of the continued light receipts and the keen demand for cattle, showing fat, by the packing houses. Other classes of butcher cattle remained steady at the previous week's figures. Fifteen hundred head were offered. Of that number very few were of choice quality, and aside from a fair sprinkling of good quality stock, the majority were of fair to medium grading. Dealers state that practically all the choice grain fed stock has been marketed for the present season, and, while a large percentage of the receipts show grain and grass feeding and kill out well, it is believed that cattle prices have now reached the top for the present, and with the advent of free runs of grass cattle about the end of June, the tendency will be toward lower prices.

Buffalo

Cattle.—With receipts last week increased over the preceding week and including a good sprinkling of Canadians, trade ruled about steady on the best grades of shipping and handy weight steers, while a medium and fair kind sold from fifteen cents to a quarter lower. Best shipping steers made the record price of the year at any market—\$17.85, and yearlings scored the highest price ever paid at Buffalo—\$17.50. Demand was strong for anything choice, while buyers were rather slow to take hold of an in-between kind. Fat cows of all classes brought about steady prices. Bulls of all grades sold strong to a shade higher; stockers and feeders ruled firm, while dairy cows generally sold higher,

up to \$160 to \$175 being paid, highest prices of the year. The supply of Canadians did not include any real choice kinds, best offered bringing \$16.25, and the trade on these generally was lower. Offerings for the week totaled 3,900 head, as against 3,300 head for the preceding week, and as against 3,700 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Natives, choice to prime, \$17.25 to \$17.85; fair to good, \$16.20 to \$16.75; plain and medium, \$14.75 to \$15.50; coarse and common, \$13.50 to \$14.

Shipping Steers.—Canadians, best, \$16.50 to \$17; fair to good, \$15.50 to \$16; common and plain, \$12 to \$12.75.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$16.50 to \$16.85; fair to good, \$16 to \$16.25; best handy, \$15.50 to \$16.50; fair to good, \$14.50 to \$14.75; light and common, \$12 to \$13; yearlings, choice to prime, \$16.25 to \$16.75; fair to good, \$13.50 to \$14.75.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$14 to \$14.50; good butchering heifers, \$13.75 to \$14.25; fair butchering heifers, \$11.50 to \$12; common, \$8 to \$9; very fancy fat cows, \$12.50 to \$13.50; best heavy fat cows, \$11.50 to \$12; good butchering cows, \$19.50 to \$10.50; medium to fair, \$8.50 to \$9; cutters, \$7.25 to \$8; canners, \$6.50 to \$7.25.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$11.50 to \$12.50; good butchering, \$10.50 to \$11.50; sausage, \$9.50 to \$10.50; light bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; oxen, \$10 to \$12.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$10.50 to \$11; common to fair, \$9 to \$9.75; best stockers, \$9.50 to \$10; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9.25; common, \$7.50 to \$8.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, small lots, \$100 to \$140; in carloads, \$80 to \$100; medium to fair, small lots, \$75 to \$85; in car loads, \$65 to \$80; common, \$45 to \$50.

Hogs.—Prices showed a very heavy decline last week. Monday, when values went off 50 cents from the previous week's close, pigs topped the market, bringing up to \$18.25, and while several decks of handy hogs, mostly York weights, moved at \$18, bulk of the hogs landed at \$19.70, and heavies ranged on down to \$17.75.

Tuesday values showed a further drop of 40 to 50 cents, all grades sharing in the decline, and Wednesday prices were still lower, being declined 10 to 15 cents. On the middle day of the week pigs sold up to \$17.75, and the bulk of the handy weight grades landed at \$17.35. Friday there was another decline of 10 to 15 cents on all grades, except pigs, which brought up to \$17.75. Heavies sold mostly at \$17.15, and Yorkers and mixed grades went mostly at \$17.25. Roughs went as low as \$15, and stags \$12 down.

The past week's receipts were 19,000 head, as against 14,976 head for the week before, and 20,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Last week opened with best handy lambs selling from \$17.50 to \$17.65, and culls went from \$15 down. Tuesday's top was \$18.15; Wednesday one load reached \$18.25, and the latter figure was top for Friday. Cull lambs the latter part of the week sold up to \$15.50, and heavy throwout lambs ranged from \$15.25 to \$16.50. Sheep were scarce and they ruled firm all week. Best wethers were quoted from \$14.50 to \$14.75, and ewes from \$13.50 down.

Grassy kinds undersold the dry-feds by from 50 cents to \$1.50 per cwt. Receipts

the past week totaled 14,600 head, as compared with 23,068 head for the week previous, and 9,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Prices showed a narrow range the past week. Monday the bulk of the tops sold at \$15.25, and the balance of the week the majority changed hands at \$15. Cull grades went from \$14 down. Demand was fairly good, and a satisfactory clearance was had from day to day. Receipts for the week totaled 5,300 head, as against 5,982 for the week preceding, and 4,250 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Live-stock receipts at the Union Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, June 3, consisted of 157 cars, 2,311 cattle, 665 calves, 2,060 hogs, 208 sheep and lambs. The market was active. Butcher steers and heifers were 25 cents to 50 cents higher; cows were 15 to 25 cents higher; bulls, stockers and feeders, steady. Sheep and lambs strong. Calves 25 cents higher. Hogs weak at \$20, fed. Packers quote \$18.50, fed, for balance of week.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.22; (basis in store Montreal). Manitoba wheat, in store, Ft. William —including 2½¢ tax.—No. 1 northern, \$2.23½; No. 2 northern, \$2.20½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½.

Oats.—(According to freights outside) Ontario, No. 2 white, 80c. to 81c., nominal. No. 3 white, 79c. to 80c., nominal. Manitoba oats, No. 2 C. W., 81½¢; No. 3, C. W., 78½¢. (in store, Fort William); extra No. 1 feed, 78½¢; No. 1 feed, 75½¢.

Barley.—Malting, \$1.40 to \$1.42, nominal.

Peas.—According to freights outside; No. 2, nominal.

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), No. 3 yellow kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow kiln dried, nominal.

Rye.—No. 2, \$2.10, nominal.

Flour.—Manitoba flour, war quality, \$10.95. Ontario flour, war quality, \$10.65 in bags, Montreal; \$10.65, in bags, Toronto.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, \$15.50 to \$16.50 per ton; mixed per ton, \$13 to \$14.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$8 to \$8.50, track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$35.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$40.

Hides and Skins.

Prices delivered, Toronto: City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 13½¢; calf skins, green, flat, 30¢; veal kip, 22¢; horse hides, city take-off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 15c. to 17c.; green, 12c. to 13c.; deacons or bob calf, \$2.25 to \$2.75 each; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$5; horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 16c. to 17c.; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 15c. to 16c.; cakes, No. 1, 18c. to 19c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c. to 65c.; washed wool, fine, 80c. to 90c.

Farm Produce.

Butter.—All classes of butter remained fairly stationary in price, selling as follows on the wholesales: Creamery, fresh-made, pound squares, at 45c. to 47c. per lb.; creamery solids, at 42c. to 44c. per lb.; dairy, 38c. to 40c. per lb.

Oleomargarine.—32c. to 33c. per lb.

Eggs.—The egg market had an easier tendency, No. 1's selling at 40 per doz., and selects at 42c. to 43c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Cheese sold at unchanged prices during the past week: Both old and new variety selling at 24c. to 25c. per lb., wholesale.

Beans.—There is still a very limited supply of beans, but practically no demand, the price keeping stationary at \$6.25 per bushel for Japanese hand picked.

Poultry.—Receipts continue to be very light with only a moderate demand. The following prices were quoted for live weight: Spring chickens, 50c. per lb.; chickens, milk-fed, per lb., 30c.; chickens, ordinary fed, per lb., 27c.; fowl, 3½ lbs. and under, per lb., 25c.; fowl, 3½ lbs. and over, per lb., 30c.; fowl, 5 lbs. and over, per

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lb., 32c.; ducklings, per lb., 30c.; turkeys, per lb., 30c.; turkeys, old, per lb., 25c.

Potatoes.—New potatoes have advanced to \$6.50 per bbl., wholesale, owing to a temporary scarcity. The old variety having a slightly easier feeling sold at \$1.65 per bag for Ontarios and \$1.75 for New Brunswick Delawares. There are still a few Cobbler seed potatoes being offered at \$2.25 per bag.

Montreal.

Horses.—The demand for horses was very light during last week, and dealers declared they were doing no business. The supply, however, was not large, and prices held steady as follows: Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft horses, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$175 each; culls, \$50 to \$75 each; fine saddle and carriage horses, \$175 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—On the whole, the market for dressed hogs was slightly easier last week, and sales of fresh abattoir-killed stock took place at 29½¢ to 30c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market held quite steady, and supplies of new stock from the United States were still very light. The quality of old potatoes was naturally not quite so good as it has been, but it was fair. Sales of Green Mountains were taking place at \$1.55 to \$1.60 per bag of 90 lbs., in bulk; reds were selling at \$1.45 to \$1.50, and McIntyre's at \$1.35 to \$1.40, ex-track. About 20c. was added to these prices for smaller lots, ex-store.

Maple Syrup and Sugar.—Very little change took place in this market. Demand was good, and quotations were \$1.80 per gallon, for 15-gallon barrels, and \$2 to \$2.10 for 1-gallon tins, and \$1.50 for 8½-lb. tins. Maple sugar was selling at 23c. to 24c. per lb.

Eggs.—Supplies of fresh eggs were still liberal, but the period of the year will shortly be here when hot weather will cause the quality to deteriorate. Consequently, it is unlikely that prices will work any lower. Selected, new-laid eggs were 44c. to 45c. per dozen; new-laid, 42c.; No. 1 stock, 40c., and No. 2 stock, 38c. per dozen.

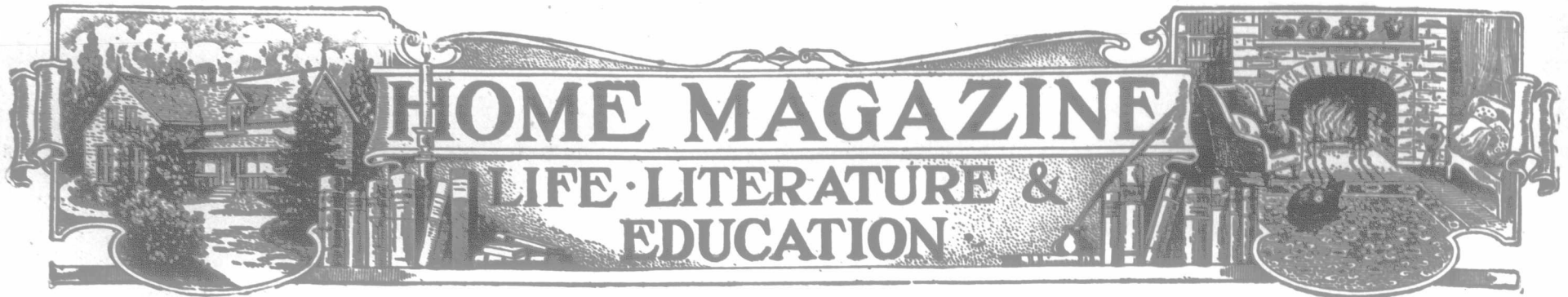
Butter.—The trend of the butter market is rather lower just now, owing to the increase in offerings. The make is large. Finest creamery was quoted at 43c. to 43½¢ per lb., and fine at 42c. to 42½¢, while dairies ranged from 36½¢ to 38½¢.

Cheese.—Commission prices were 23c. for No. 1 cheese; 22½¢ for No. 2, and 22c. for No. 3.

Grain.—The market for oats was considerably lower. No. 2 Canadian Western were quoted at 93c.; tough No. 2, 90½¢; No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed, 89½¢; tough extra No. 1 feed, and No. 1 feed, 86½¢. No. 2 feed, 83½¢ per bushel, ex-store. Rejected Manitoba barley sells at \$1.26, feed being \$1.19 per bushel, ex-store. Sales of American corn for shipment to the country took place at \$1.80 for No. 3 yellow, and \$1.75 for No. 4 yellow, ex-store, Montreal.

Flour.—The market was steady last week, with Government standard Manitoba flour \$10.95 per barrel, in bags, f.o.b. Montreal, and \$11.05 delivered to city bakers. Ontario flour was \$11.40 to \$11.50 per barrel in new cotton bags. Rye flour was \$16.50 per barrel, in bags. Barley flour was \$13.50; corn flour, \$12; Graham, \$11.20.

Millfeed and Rolled Oats.—Sales of
 Continued on page 985.



Mourning.

BY GERTRUDE KNEVELS.

Shall I wear mourning for my soldier dead,
I—a believer? Give me red,
Or give me royal purple for the King
At whose high court my love is visiting.
Dress me in green for growth, for life made
new;
For skies his dear feet march, dress me in
blue;
In white for his white soul—robe me in
gold
For all the pride that his new rank shall
hold.
In earth's dim gardens blooms no hue too
bright
To dress me for my love who walks in
light!—In *Outlook*.

A Prayer.

Help me, O God, to keep before my eyes
The larger visions of this war; to be
Inspired each day by noble thoughts that
rise
Of duty, honor, country and of Thee.
Help me to think of war as one vast
whole
Of human effort struggling toward the
right,
Ever advancing nearer to the goal
Of freedom, from the iron rule of
might,
Lest I forget, and in my sorrow see
Only the face of him who goes from me.
—Soldier's Wife, in *The Globe*.

Travel Notes.

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)

Mont Pélerin, Feb. 20, 1918.

YESTERDAY we were in Purgatory; to-day we are in Paradise—that is, comparatively speaking. From my window I look out on a heaving sea of grey fog, that stretches from the mountains of Switzerland clear across the lake (six miles) to the mountains of Savoy, in France. All the towns along the lake shore, and all the towns on the lower mountain slopes have entirely disappeared—buried deep under the fog. They have been buried for two weeks. And so have we.

Not for thirty years (they say!!) has such a continuous fog prevailed in this region. And so dense!

Uncle Ned said you could lean against it and leave an impression. And so cold!

It was quite impossible to get warm outdoors or keep warm indoors. The hotels were as chilly as barns, owing partly to the lack of coal, and partly to the Swiss regulations concerning heating. The inevitable result was dumps and ailments.

Aunt Julia was groaning with sciatica, and anything but angelic. Uncle Ned was hobbling painfully on two canes, and some of his language was not printable. Then the frontier was closed and there was no mail, not even newspapers. It really seemed as if we were jailed in some great cavern never reached by the light of the sun, and cut off from all the rest of the world.

Everybody was horribly depressed.

And meanwhile, above the fog was the most glorious sunshine and an atmosphere like summer. For one franc, one could take the funiculaire, escape from the fog-choked valley and reach the sun-bathed mountain heights in twenty minutes. Crowds of people came up to Mont Pélerin every day not only for the sunshine, but to see the unusual sight of a great sea of fog heaving and billowing like a veritable ocean—an ocean so realistic that one expected to see ships riding the waves. Especially magnificent was it at sunset time, when the rough surface of the west fog-sea became opalescent and the snow-mountains which formed its shores reflected the brilliant

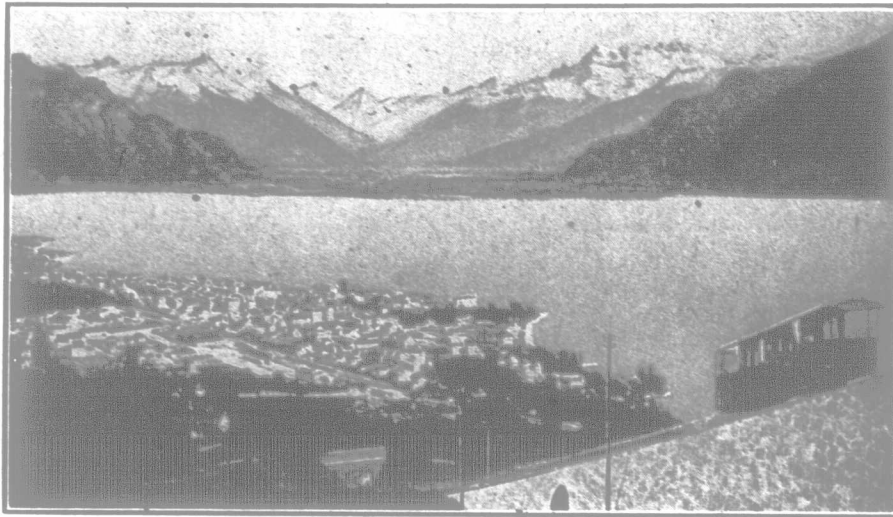
colors of the glorious sky. It was indeed a marvellous sight!

Feb. 26.

WE have been here about a week now. The ascent was not cheap, owing to the fact that we had to come up in an automobile on account of Aunt Julia. Fortunately there is a fine sanatorium here, and she and Uncle Ned are comfortably installed there and well looked after by the Sisters, who are very kind and most picturesque in their black gowns and big, flappy white caps. I am staying at a hotel nearby—one hill away,

about holding hands. (This is a favorite pastime of the interned soldiers.)

Although Mont Pélerin is just above Vevey, it is like another world. Everything is different. For instance, I haven't heard a word of English since I came. In Vevey, one hears a great deal of English, because of the number of English and American people there. Then the bread! Such a difference! Here, it is excellent, while in Vevey it is notoriously bad—even for war bread. I never tasted compressed sawdust, but I feel quite certain it would taste exactly like the Vevey bread.



Vevey and the Funiculaire to Mont Pélerin.

A clear day, showing Dents du Midi in the background.

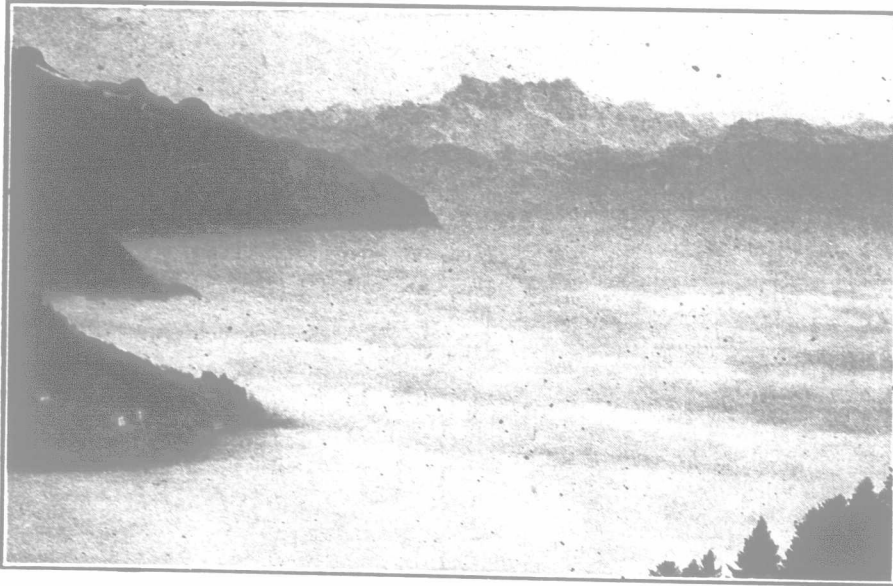
so to speak, but every afternoon I go over to the sanatorium and take tea with my afflicted relatives. It isn't exactly gay, but it is more or less interesting and amusing to see the different types of people collected there. There seem to be representatives of nearly every nation. I have not yet seen a Chinese, but I feel sure that there must be an invalid Chinaman stowed away in some room, and that he will flash into sight some day arrayed in gorgeous oriental robes.

A few days later.

THE air up here is magnificent—so bracing! I'm commencing to feel as if I had been made over. Hills seem like level stretches to me now.

As I said before, I have made no acquaintances, but every day on my mountain strolls I am greeted with frantic joy by the friendly cat, and looked on with scorn by the gorgeous peacock.

The friendly cat is a young and trustful creature, full of the optimism of youth.



The Great Sea of Fog which Covered Vevey and the Other Towns Along the Lake for Two Weeks.

I am really enjoying the solitude of this place. It is a sort of self-imposed solitude, as I am in that non-talkative, unsocial mood which follows the grippe.

Every day I go for long tramps on the mountain—up and down, up and down, always either up or down, there are no level places here except the terraces in front of the hotels. On my solitary rambles I meet very few people, except on Sundays when lovers are mooning

It inhabits a house at the top of a long ascent where two roads meet. From its sunny perch on the window-ledge it sentinels the road, and at the sight of an approaching pedestrian rushes joyously forth to meet him (or her, it is usually a "her") displaying the most unmistakable signs of feline delight. If there are several persons it greets them first collectively and then individually. It rubs against them with arched back, purring loudly and happily; it circles round and

round them, reaches up and claws them with its fore feet, emitting meanwhile meows interrogatory, meows friendly, meows joyful, meows unmistakably cordial—but sometimes misunderstood. It bestows its greetings quite impartially on Germans and English, Jews and Gentiles, being evidently a cat imbued with strict ideas on the subject of Swiss neutrality.

In spite of an occasional rebuff its faith in humanity remains unshaken. Yesterday I witnessed a most unpleasant encounter which it had with a nervous Russian lady from the sanatorium, who it seems has such a holy horror of cats that the mere sight of one sends her into spasms. She was taking her first constitutional, quite unaware, poor lady, of the awful fate awaiting her. She was plodding slowly up the hill, carrying her parasol in such a way that the immediate foreground was concealed from her view. Just as she reached the summit she shifted her parasol and saw, instead of an Alpine landscape—a cat, which to her terrified eyes looked as big as a tiger and as bloodthirsty. With a wild cry of terror she turned and fled shrieking down the hill.

Naturally, the friendly cat was very much perplexed at such extraordinary conduct on the part of the lady, and, when I went over to pick up the parasol which she had dropped in her flight, the friendly cat looked at me in a sad, puzzled sort of way which was really quite pathetic. I patted it sympathetically, which seemed to restore its spirits considerably.

Halfway down the hill, at a turn in the road, I came upon the Russian lady weeping bitterly. She had fallen and injured her foot so that she was unable to walk.

Fortunately, three boys came along in a few minutes trundling an empty cart. I commandeered it for Red Cross purposes, and with the assistance of the three dirty boys dumped the lachrymose lady therein. As the cart was small and the lady large, we had some difficulty in getting them separated afterwards.

Our progress to the sanatorium was rather exciting, owing to the lamentations of the lady and the fact that the funiculaire arrived just as we were passing the station. The passengers thinking we were indulging in a pleasant little lark, formed into a grinning line and cheered us as we passed. This agitated the Russian lady so much that she became quite hysterical and tried to get out of the cart, but being unsuccessful shrieked louder than ever.

I was glad when we reached the sanatorium and the officials took charge of the case.

The gorgeous peacock does not seem to share the altruistic views of the friendly cat. The peacock is suspicious. It peers at you out of its beady eyes with evident mistrust. It squawks raucously and intimates by its pompous actions that you are trespassing on private property. Regarded as a color scheme the peacock is certainly a thing of beauty, but its beauty would be tremendously enhanced if displayed from a pedestal more aesthetic than a manure heap.

But what can one expect from a pin-headed peacock?

March 3rd.

VERY peaceful and lovely it is up here on the mountain top. Spring is tinting the landscape with her magic wand; flowers are coloring the meadows and peeping out from rocky crevices.

Yes, it is very restful, very peaceful, and yet, sometimes, the silence is broken by the booming of cannon—far away, but quite distinct. And then, one remembers the tragedy of the war and walks with a sadder step.

I have made a discovery—quite an interesting one to me. I have discovered

a hotel on here on the that is not Switzerland displayed in country is where the s one in the town and y pursue you National; Hotel du La d'Angleterre Beausite; E The latter n One may tr trade every l It was, t prise to see What was Les Trois I do not gentlemen enormously less. I look factors. Bu inn named i the-heels so suppose th alcoholic, a that the wi Trois Suisse place. But taken.

WHEN day to heard the la "No." "If there and the cou would lose people?" "What's t "The peop "Why?" "They wo king would

TI The almanac Are the lo They are far Just why v

The robin is The oriole The bobolink 'Way down

The catbird i In a cadence The clover a Where mea

The lake is a In a circle The columbin At the foot

The violets p The orchard As, floating o Its scent

The lilacs blo The woods Was ever a p In a pictur

Roadsides an coin Of the dan As if the note Had dropp

The wild rose Where the On a limb in The scarlet

In view of al This riot o Do you wond The almanac Bobcaygeon

I love to fish t And climb up It fills me full To feel the bi And as the fis I simply love Then when I I reel in happy

a hotel on an out-of-the-way road up here on the mountain that has a name that is not duplicated in every town in Switzerland. The lack of imagination displayed in hotel nomenclature in this country is perfectly amazing. Everywhere the same commonplace names stare one in the face. You may change your town and your lake, but the same names pursue you wherever you go—Hotel National; Hotel Royal; Hotel du Parc; Hotel du Lac; Hotel International; Hotel d'Angleterre; Hotel de Paris; Bellevue; Beausite; Beau-Séjour; Hotel des Alps. The latter name it is impossible to escape. One may travel all over Switzerland and date every letter from the Hotel des Alps.

It was, therefore, a tremendous surprise to see an unaccustomed name.

What was the name?

Les Trois Suisses.

I do not know who the three Swiss gentlemen referred to were, but I feel enormously grateful to them nevertheless. I look upon them as public benefactors. But I regret to say that the inn named in their honor had a down-at-the-heels sort of look which led me to suppose that the interior was rather alcoholic, and I came to the conclusion that the wives of the frequenters of *Les Trois Suisses* strongly disapproved of the place. But, of course, I may be mistaken.

March 10th.

WHEN I came back to Vevey today an English lady rushed up to me and said: "Have you heard the latest *Have you heard?*"

"No."

"If there was a revolution in England and the country became a republic, who would lose the most, the king or the people?"

"What's the answer?"

"The people."

"Why?"

"They would lose a sovereign, but the king would only lose a crown."

The Almanac.

The almanac says the days in June
Are the longest of all the year.
They are far too short for me I know,
Just why would you like to hear?

The robin is singing the whole bright day,
The oriole calls to his mate,
The bobolink trills to his wee brown wife,
Way down by the pasture gate.

The catbird is warbling a glorious song
In cadences brilliant and sweet,
The clover a beautiful secret hides
Where meadowlarks rise from your feet.

The lake is a sheet of shimmering blue
In a circle of whispering pines.
The columbine lifts her honeyed red
At the foot of the wild grape vines.

The violets purple the soft, green grass,
The orchard's adrift like snow,
As, floating off on the wayward breeze,
Its scented petals go.

The lilacs bloom by the garden path,
The woods are a tender green.
Was ever a picture half so fair
In a picture gallery seen?

Roadsides are strewn with the golden coin
Of the dandelion band,
As if the notes of the bobolink's song
Had dropped from an unseen Hand.

The wild rose blushes along the lane
Where the bright-hued goldfinch sings.
On a limb in the forest over there
The scarlet tanager swings.

In view of all these beautiful things,
This riot of color and song,
Do you wonder I say with a serious face
The almanac must be wrong.
MRS. J. H. TAYLOR.
Bobcaygeon, Ont.

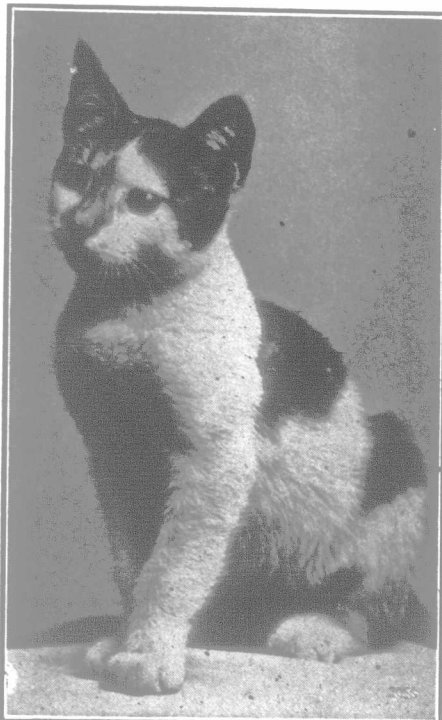
I love to fish the rippling brook.
And climb up trees to find my hook.
It fills me full of keen delight,
To feel the big mosquitoes bite.
And as the fishes flirt with death,
I simply love to bate my breath,
Then when I leave the fishy horde,
I reel in happy as a lord.

—Princeton Tiger.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Finding God on the Plain.

He said unto me, Arise, go forth into the plain, and I will there talk with thee. Then I arose, and went forth into the plain: and behold, the glory of the LORD stood there, as the glory which I saw by the river of Chebar: and I fell on my face. —Ezek.—III : 22, 23.



The Friendly Cat.

In this "day of grief and glory" we must be careful lest we lose our sense of proportion. Because so many are fearlessly facing danger and death, we must not grow dissatisfied with the quiet duties God asks us to do for Him each day. I read in to-day's paper that some Canadian nurses were called "the bravest soldiers in France"; because they obeyed orders calmly (when their hospital was bombed) and faced death with a courage seldom seen on the battlefield.

But what if that opportunity for showing the spirit that inspired them had never occurred! Is human nature only

But is it a greater thing for a man to die bravely than to live nobly? Must we wait for our "chance" until death faces us? When the peace we are so earnestly hoping for arrives at last will life become colorless, flat and tame?

Ezekiel, the prophet-priest, saw a wonderful vision by the river of Chebar. That was a great day in his life—a day which he could never forget. How carefully he noted it down: "It came to pass in the thirtieth year, in the fourth month, in the fifth day of the month."

But look at our text and you will see that on another day—just an ordinary day—the prophet went out into the plain and met the Lord there. Again he saw the glory of the Lord and he fell on his face in lowly worship. Like Jacob in the wilderness, and Moses in the desert of Sinai, he discovered that any spot on earth may be the house of God and the gate of heaven; that every place where God and man meet together is holy ground.

St. Peter thought it would be good for him to stay always on the mountain where he had seen his Lord transfigured, but his Master knew better and led the way to the plain, where work was waiting to be done. Our business is to grow like the perfect Man in all things. We are not only to walk in His steps as He leads to Calvary, we must also be ready to sacrifice self-will in a thousand trifles, as He did during those thirty uneventful years in a little village. He not only died splendidly He also lived beautifully.

Character can no more be made in a day than a baby can turn into a man in a day. The years that seem so commonplace, and the dull days that are so wearisome are all being built into character. If Christ met torture and death with Divine serenity and royal glory, on Good Friday, we must not forget that His splendid Manhood had developed quietly and without observation in Nazareth. It was there He had learned the daily joy of walking with the Father on the plains of life. If He had not walked with God on common days He would not have stored up the power which made Him a Conqueror in the day of fierce battle.

Everything is out of place in these days, and the motto men tried at first to carry out—"Business as usual!"—is laid away on the shelf and covered with dust. But war (at least war with our fellow-sinners) is not the normal business of life. It will be a sad thing for the world if all the ordinary virtues of peaceful times are laid away as not worth considering.

Happily for us, even during the Great



Scene on the West Front.

British stop in the midst of shell-fire to move the old and feeble.—Underwood & Underwood.

to have a chance to rise to the heights when war is desolating the world? If that were so, we might be justified in glorifying war as a blessing to humanity, instead of hating it as a terrible calamity.

Donald Hankey wrote of men who had never valued life, and said that when they were confronted with death, danger, and death they "came to their own." They treated death as a joke. "If they had lived amiss they died gloriously, with a smile for the pain and the dread of it. It was their chance."

War there is a great deal of life that is uneventful. To live always in the midst of excitement—even pleasant excitement—is a nerve-racking business; and we have good reason to thank God for the long stretches of plain which occur in every life.

But let us make the most of the quiet, uneventful days which are a kind provision of our Guide. Don't let them slip idly away while waiting for something exciting and different from the commonplace.

God called Ezekiel into the plain that He might talk with him there, as a man talketh to his friend. If He has called you into the plain—into a stage of life where one day is almost exactly like another—it is because He wants to meet you there. What a pity it will be if you plod along drearily, with eyes cast down so that you fail to see the Vision of God, with thoughts straying carelessly this way and that, so that you do not hear the still small Voice of your Divine Comrade.

Then, again, there are the interruptions to our chosen work, which seem such a waste of time and yet which we can't avoid. Remember the saying: "Our occupation is that which we select, but our interruption is that which is sent us". If we have really consecrated the day to Christ's service we will gladly do the little errands which He unexpectedly sets in our way.

Then there are the breathing spaces which occur in the midst of the daily rush of work. These are opportunities for meeting God, even if there is only time to look up into His face and feel the touch of His hand. Don't waste those opportunities, for they are of priceless value to you and to the world. You can help a friend in one of those breathing spaces and reach his special need in a moment, though you don't know what that special need may be.

"Perhaps, just then, my friend has fiercer fight,

A more appealing weakness, a decay
Of courage, darkness, some lost sense of right—

And so, in case he needs my prayer, I pray."

Often, when I am praying for the soldiers on my daily list, I add a word of thanksgiving as I mention the name of one who has been especially preserved and brought into a place of safety. Then I remember, with a thrill of gladness, that my thanks are due for all those whose names I hold up before God. In some cases I can see that He is answering my prayer; but always I know that He can be trusted to give the very best possible answer. And so the thanksgiving is woven into the prayer, and I thank my unseen Master and Friend, because the knowledge that He hears assures me that the prayer will reach and help those men who are perhaps too hard pressed to have time to pray for themselves.

We can reverse the tactics of Moses and Joshua. Moses—on the mountain—prayed for Joshua and his army, battling fiercely on the plain. Now our soldiers are on the heights, battling to keep their footing; and we, who are on the level plain—the smooth and easy stretch of everyday living—must do our share and uphold them with our prayers.

"Be very sure they need it; therefore pray."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Needy.

One gift, of \$2, from Mrs. Mary P., reached me last week. This will carry help to a poor woman whose husband died a week or two ago, and will bring her fresh hope to take up the battle of life for herself and her large family.

Three parcels of S. S. papers also arrived, and have already been passed on to the "shut-in."

With heartiest thanks.

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

What Is It Worth?

(To the Central Powers.)

Strong on the air are the battle-cries
sounding;

Fierce is the tumult of anger and strife,
What do they care for the woe and the
anguish—

A household's destruction—a baby's
wee life?

Red 'gainst the sky rage the flames of a
hamlet;

Low sounds the sobbing of children in
pain;

What does it matter? 'Tis all for a con-
quest!

What should the conqueror shrink from
to gain?

Peace! O ye spirits of turmoil and
passion!

What will it reckon when all's said and done?
Will ye find that the harvest of sword and of cannon
Will yield ye untainted the fruit that is won?

Oh, sheathe ye the sword! Let it rust in the scabbard,
Let the fields glow with verdure instead of with gore—
For what is it worth that ye slaughter a people,
Do ye think that the great God will love ye the more?

Stop your mad clamor and list to the murmur
That comes from all Nature with shuddering plea,
And the voices of Nations, united in protest,
Ye may hear, like a torrent, o'er land and o'er sea!

Aye! break up your legions; let craving for power
Die out of your bosoms and Love take its place.
So may ye win a more radiant glory
The lustre of Peace and humanity's grace.

ANNA B. BENSEL,
(From Boston Transcript.)

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.]

Community Canning.

IN some places "community canning" may be found the best and easiest way of conserving foods, which we are told, absolutely must be done this year if we are to keep up our supplies of necessary foods for the soldiers and escape being put on part rations next winter ourselves.

We are glad to refer those of our readers who may be interested in community canning to an article published in the last Christmas number of *The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine*, in which Mrs. Dawson of Parkhill, Ont., told about the establishment of the very successful canning center at that place. The equipment, she tells us was supplied by the Women's Institute branch of the Department of Agriculture, whose headquarters is in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

When equipment is bought through ordinary channels for this wholesale work, it costs about \$300.00—less or more according to the scope and completeness of the outfit. A complete outfit of the most modern kind consists of tables, slicers, paring machines, seeders, vats, steam-pressure canners, sealers, etc.

In some places in the United States "teams" for canning have been organized, working on alternate days.

Needle Points of Thought.

"He who courts popularity rarely secures it."

Cleanliness is an instinctive desire of civilized people, and marks the beginning of culture."

American Medicine.

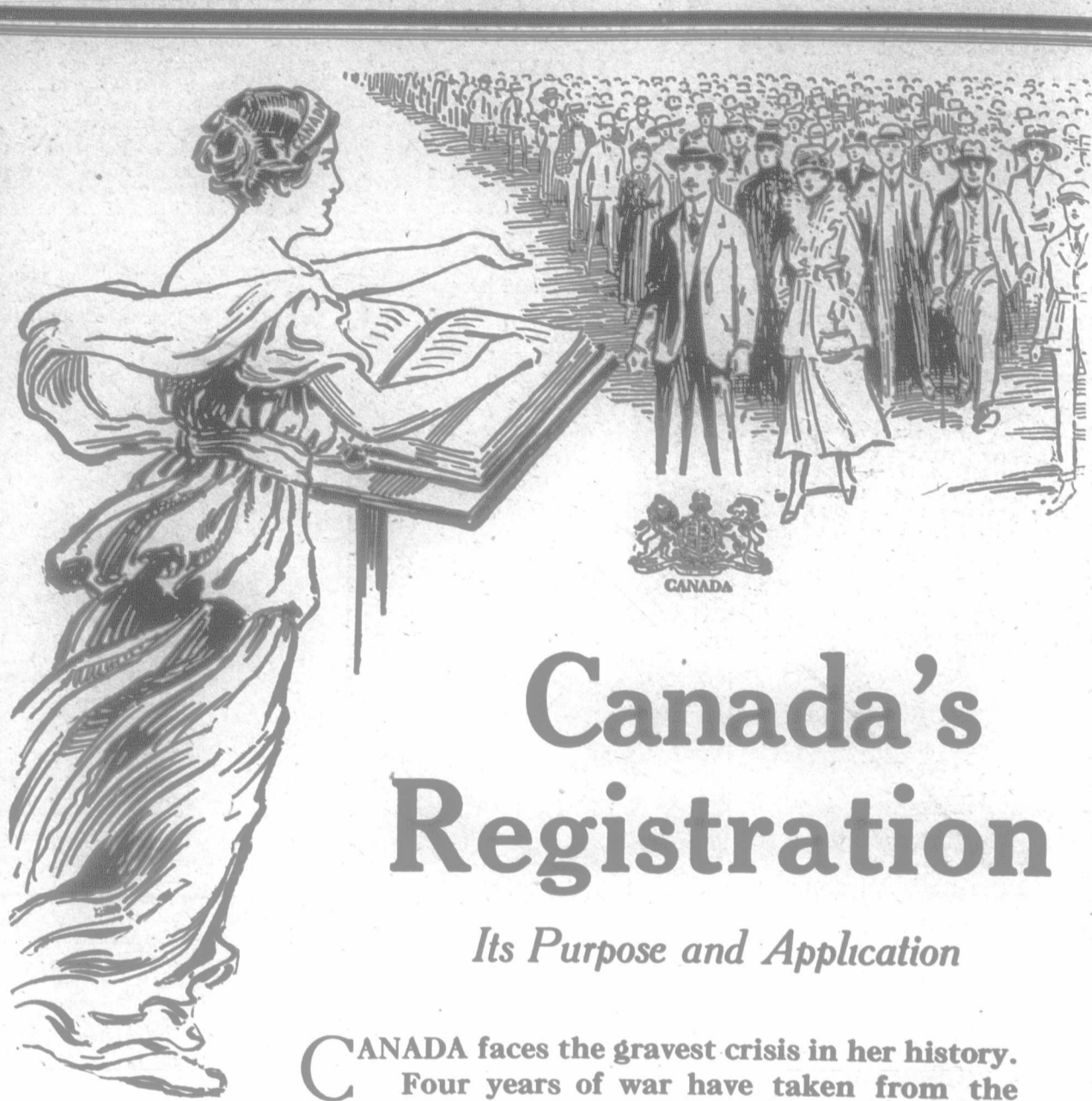
Our First "Farmerette Letter."

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Here I am back on the same farm as I worked on last summer, "Large as life, and twice as natural", as the saying is. I tried to do my best last summer when working for this man. I tried to take an interest in the work and I am well satisfied with the results I have obtained.

He came to me last summer and hired me on trial for one month at fifteen dollars. At the end of the month he offered me twenty-five. I accepted it and worked until the middle of September when I returned to school and spent eight months of hard study. Just after Easter I tried my examinations and passed, so decided to return once more to the farm, for he had already spoken for me. I have a very considerate employer who reasons farm problems out with me whenever one confronts me.

I enjoy the farm work and find it very



Canada's Registration

Its Purpose and Application

CANADA faces the gravest crisis in her history.

Four years of war have taken from the Dominion a heavy toll in talent and labor, yet despite the shortage of man power, our Allies still depend on Canada to maintain her own fighting forces at full strength, and to increase her exports of food and war materials, so vital to them and to the successful prosecution of the war.

Every ounce by which Canada can increase her food production, and every ounce Canada can save in her food consumption is needed for export to the Allies.

Should the war continue for another year, food cards and a rationing system may have to be instituted. It is the duty of Canada to be prepared for whatever situation circumstances may force upon her.

It is quite probable that before the war is won our Government may have to place restrictions upon the occupations in which men and women may engage. In such an event, the Government wishes to be in a position to render all possible assistance in keeping our population usefully and profitably employed.

Registration Day, June 22nd

These conditions point to the necessity of Canada knowing the exact capabilities of her men and women at home.

All persons residing in Canada, male or female, British or alien of 16 years and over, will be required to register on June 22nd and truthfully answer the questions set forth upon the registration card.

It is not the Government's intention to conscript labor in any form, but to assist in directing it wisely, so that every available unit of human energy may be utilized to the best advantage.

It is expected that Registration will assist in solving the very pressing farm labor problem, by disclosing who and where are the people who have had previous farm experience.

The information procured through registration will be used—as an aid to the Military Authorities in procuring the men necessary to maintain "Canada's First Line of Defence"—to mobilize all units of available labor in the Dominion and direct them from less essential to more essential occupations—to establish and intelligently administer a system of food rationing should that become necessary.

Issued by Authority of

Canada Registration Board

Cushman

SAVE



The 4 H.P. Cushman
Thousands are in
binder is not com
THE ONE (—th
BINDER (—th
ENGINE (—th
The Cushman
harvest field like

Save Horse
Invest
They are the lightest
quiet and dependable
or vibration. May be
move around. Moving
speed—speed change

Cushman
BUILT
GASOLINE

Why
Fanning Mills—“H
Vacuum Washing
Universal
Elevators
The

interesting although f
made me rather stiff an
ly. It did me no h
now feel fresher than I

A man of sixty, a b
I are working this
farm. I drove a team
and we are now prepa
My employer is plowin
ing and his son is ro
assure you that ther
We work on the old
chores are done the
boy, two neighbor's
bor's daughter come
a real good game of
till dark.

Of course all girls co
but if a great many of
in the right spirit and
make them sturdier
sides making the brain
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September. I am a
Girls' Athletic Associa
my exams, early so th
to the farm for seedin
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into the notion of
M. H.

Good for you, "M. I
There is the right ri
We hope to hear from
girls during the summe

Coloring a Hat.

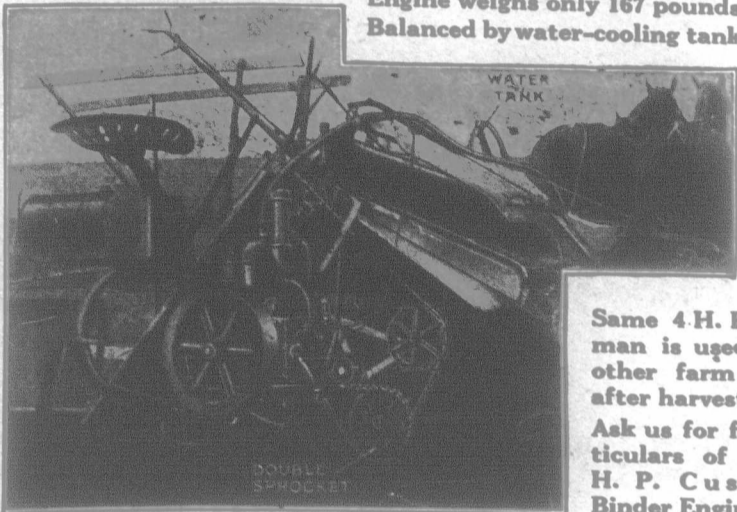
Dear Junia.—In a r
we read the story of th
made to look like new
Would colorite do for
had become yellow, an
in a dark blue or brown

I am going to sen
that I have not not
many, for you to pa
Throughout the cou
fly-proof lavatories are
cases (where the men
are almost impossible
suggestion may help
ceiling of the lavatory

Cushman Binder Engines For All Farm Work

SAVE A TEAM ON THE BINDER

Engine weighs only 167 pounds
Balanced by water-cooling tank on front



Same 4 H. P. Cushman is used for all other farm work after harvest. Ask us for full particulars of the 4 H. P. Cushman Binder Engine.

The 4 H.P. Cushman is the original and only successful Binder Engine. Thousands are in use every harvest—saving horseflesh and saving grain. A binder is not complete without a Cushman Engine.

THE ONE BINDER ENGINE —that is used in the grain fields all over North America, from Texas to North Alberta. —that has ten years of successful field work behind it. —that has proper attachments to fit any make of binder in use.

The Cushman is water-cooled and cannot overheat on all-day run in hot harvest field like engines not properly cooled.

Save Horses—Save Grain—Save Time—Save the Binder
Investigate our 8-15-20 H.P. Two-Cylinder Engines

They are the lightest-weight farm engines in the world, yet they are more steady running, quiet and dependable than heavy engines, because of perfect balance and almost no friction or vibration. May be attached to all farm machines that require stationary power. Easy to move around. Moving parts enclosed and run in bath of oil. Throttle governor. Run at any speed—speed changed while running. Direct water-circulating pump prevents overheating.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Limited

BUILDERS OF LIGHT - WEIGHT, HIGH - GRADE
GASOLINE ENGINES FOR ALL FARM POWER WORK
DEPT. H

Whyte Ave. and Vine St., Winnipeg, Man.

Fanning Mills—"Holland" Wild Oats Separators—Smut and Pickling Machines—
Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—
Universal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain
Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Combination
Threshing Outfits—Shinn-Flat Lightning Conductor.

It's the Womenfolks who Worry

"ONLY \$760 left after the bills are paid. It will not last long. Then, there are the mortgage payments to be met or I'll lose our home. If it were not for the children I could go out to work. But what can I do with them? I will have to do something—but what?"

"Exaggerated" you say. Not at all. All around us we see women and children adrift—left destitute because of man's very human tendency to "put off till tomorrow" a responsibility which involves a little self-sacrifice.

By means of an Imperial Monthly Income Policy you can make certain that, after you are gone, your widow will receive—regularly—every month—as long as she lives—a cheque to provide for her and for your children.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE . . . TORONTO
Branches and Agents in all important centres

interesting although for the first week it made me rather stiff and crippled, generally. It did me no harm though, for I now feel fresher than I have for months.

A man of sixty, a boy of fourteen and I are working this two-hundred acre farm. I drove a team all during seeding and we are now preparing the root land. My employer is plowing it, I am harrowing and his son is rolling. Now I can assure you that there is no lost time. We work on the old time and after the chores are done the fourteen-year-old boy, two neighbor's sons and a neighbor's daughter come over and we have a real good game of baseball right up till dark.

Of course all girls could not stand this, but if a great many of them would go at it in the right spirit and work well it would make them sturdier and healthier, besides making the brain clearer and fresher to go back to the old school next September. I am a member of the Girls' Athletic Association here and got my exams. early so that I could return to the farm for seeding as I felt was my duty. I hope this may put more girls into the notion of trying the farm.

M. H. S. FARMERETTE.

Good for you, "M. H. S. Farmerette"! There is the right ring to this letter. We hope to hear from many more brave girls during the summer.

Coloring a Hat—Flies, Etc.

Dear Junia.—In a recent "Advocate" we read the story of the old shoes being made to look like new by using colorite. Would colorite do for a straw hat that had become yellow, and could I get it in a dark blue or brown shade?

I am going to send two suggestions that I have not noticed among your many, for you to pass on to others.

Throughout the country I think that fly-proof lavatories are rare, and in some cases (where the men are not interested) are almost impossible to have, so this suggestion may help some. To the ceiling of the lavatory tack one of those

Churn Butter in One Minute



The Last Word In Butter-Making

Self cleaning in 10 seconds.
No scrubbing, etc.
Makes the most perfect butter in, from one to three minutes.
Gets the maximum of Butterfat out of your cream.
Operates with a slight pressure of finger. No power required. Vibration of oil tempered steel springs does the work. A child can operate this churn easily.
Thorough washing of the butter in the churn in a few seconds.

Most sanitary churn in the world. Nothing but glass touches the cream. No dashers, paddle-wheels, etc., no corners, cracks or crevices to scrub or clean.

FREE You owe it to yourself to at least investigate this marvelous time, trouble and labor-saving churn.

Write to-day for free literature which fully illustrates and describes this one-minute butter-maker. Don't wait. Get posted—Now!

The Hamilton Automatic Churn Company, Limited

41 King William St., Hamilton, Ont.

The price of bricks has gone up very little in three years. You can build an average-size, warm house on your farm of

MILTON BRICK

for the proceeds of half as many hogs as in 1914.

MILTON PRESSED BRICK CO., LIMITED
Head Office: MILTON, ONT. Toronto Office: 50 Adelaide St., West

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

(now Junia you will have to supply the name as I do not know it, but it is one of those little fly catchers that you attach to the ceiling or curtain, etc.) It is surprising how many tiny flies one will catch in a season.

And now, that lady that had so many closets in her home seems to have forgotten the one opening into the cellar, and in a home where there is no refrigerator it is a very handy one.

It is a box after the style of a kitchen sink, only deeper, and it needs to be perforated to allow the cellar air to pass through.

This is attached to the cellar ceiling between two joists; then a little trap door opening into it is cut in the kitchen floor, and fitted up with hinges, etc.

This serves nicely for butter, cream, meat, vegetables, etc., except in very hot weather.

Then about canning fish, I have not tried it, but I have heard that some vinegar added with the salt and pepper when canning fish will soften the bones.

And now one word or two just for you. We do enjoy your little chats. Sometimes they fit in so nicely to our very mood that it seems almost impossible that you are a city person.

And your talks about the war. Don't avoid them. Surely if we could see and understand what some are suffering we would be a different people.

You see my idea is that if this war is to be ended satisfactorily the individual must do it by reforming more or less his or her life. Hoping that I am not putting you about too much to answer my inquiry.

Huron Co., Ont. Mrs. Mc.

"Colorite," until recently, could be obtained in any shade at the drug stores, and is splendid for hats. You might try to get it yet, but the war has unsettled things so much you may not be successful.

All of the methods used to kill flies and keep them out of the house must now be used, as from now on they will be

upon us in full force. The best way of all is to prevent them from being formed. As you know the few females that come through the winter lay quantities of eggs in manure or filth of any kind; the eggs develop into maggots (larvæ) and the maggots develop into flies whose females lay millions more eggs. This goes on all summer. To prevent the swarms, manure—when it cannot be hauled out to the fields every week—should be kept in a tightly closed place to which the flies cannot gain access. This also preserves the manure. Also privies should be kept tightly closed and covered. The use of ashes is very helpful, and a box of it should be kept in every out-door privy.—Flies are always a menace to health. Everything possible should be done to be rid of them.

Song Wanted.

Will anyone who has the words of the Veteran's song beginning "You may wheel my chair to the window" kindly send them to Mrs. I. J. Murphy, R. R. 1, Orangeville, Ont.

More War Time Cookery.

Shepherd's Pie.—One-half lb. cooked meat of any kind, minced and seasoned; 4 cups mashed potato, seasoned; ½ cup gravy, stock or tomato juice. Put the meat in a buttered baking dish about two-thirds full. Add the liquid. Cover with the potatoes, putting dots of butter on top. Bake until light brown.—*Women's Institute Bulletin.*

Baked Finnan Haddie.—Put the fish in a pan, cover with milk and water mixed half and half. Heat slowly on back of stove for 25 minutes. Pour off the liquid, brush with melted butter and bake 25 minutes.—*From Women's Institute Bulletin.*

Salmon Loaf.—One can salmon, 1 cup cracker or breadcrumbs, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 egg, salt and pepper. Mix and place on a buttered dish set in a pan of water in the oven. Bake 1 hour.

Barley Custard.—One-half cup pearl barley, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups water, 2 cups milk, 1 beaten egg, 1 teaspoon butter, 2 tablespoons sugar. Cook the barley in the salted water for 2 hours. If it has been soaked over night 1½ hours cooking will be sufficient. When done add milk, egg, butter and sugar. Put in a buttered baking dish and bake in a slow oven.

Fish Chowder.—Two cups sliced potatoes, 1 cup sliced onion, 1 cup fish. Cook each separately, then put in layers in a baking dish, seasoning each layer to taste. Pour white sauce over and reheat.

War Bread.—Two cups boiling water One-third cup molasses, ½ tablespoon salt, 1 tablespoon dripping, ½ yeast cake dissolved in ½ cup lukewarm water, 1 cup rolled oats or oatmeal, 4½ cups flour. Add the boiling water to the oats and let stand 1 hour. Add molasses, salt, butter and dissolved yeast cake and flour. Let rise, beat thoroughly. Turn into buttered bread pans, let rise again and bake.—This recipe and those following are from the Food Controller's Office.

War Cake.—Four tablespoons dripping ½ cup sugar, ½ cup milk, 1 cup flour, 1 cup graham flour, 2½ teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 tablespoon molasses, 1 egg. Mix sugar, dripping, egg and molasses. Add the milk and flour alternately to the first mixture. Bake 30 minutes in a shallow, greased pan.

Bran Gems.—One and one-half cups flour, ¾ cup bran, 1 cup sour milk, one-third cup molasses, ¾ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons melted butter. Mix and sift dry ingredients; add milk to molasses and combine mixtures, then add butter. Bake in hot buttered gem pans.

Baked Beef Heart.—Wash the heart, remove veins, arteries and clotted blood. Stuff with a dressing made as for fowl. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Put in a covered baking pan with 2 cups boiling water and bake slowly 2 hours, basting every 15 minutes.

June Weddings.

ONE thing the war has brought —simplicity. May it never leave us. Before the war, in some things we were running almost to ostentation, and ostentation—"show" of any kind, or "showing off"—is always vulgar. In nothing, perhaps, was this tendency



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West half of lot 16, Con. 11, Township of Maryborough, County of Wellington, one mile from the village of Drayton, consisting of 100 acres of the very finest land in this county. Hydro runs within 200 feet of the house. Very best of public and high schools right at your door. An ideal place for a man who would like to make a beautiful farm home. This farm lies the nicest of any farm in Ontario, and while the buildings are in need of repair, there is a fairly good bank barn on the place. I am pricing this farm to close the estate, at a price that is dirt cheap even were there no buildings on it. The price is \$6,000.00. Go and look at it, and if you are interested, write me, and I will arrange to meet you. If you do not think this farm is worth all I ask for it, do not bother writing, as it will not be sold for less.

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"The man of business, the man of affairs, the manufacturer and the merchant, no matter how prosperous the present may be, has the fears of his business always about him, and the thing about life that we are always trying to overcome, and cast out, is this fear."

"Now, life insurance is one of the great contributory eliminators of fear, and when the young man has married and set up his domestic establishment, when he has insured his life and paid his premium he looks his family in the face, not as a family which may be stricken down and totally destroyed by an accident happening to him, but as a man without fear and with confidence as to their future."

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1-horse { corn or potato } cultivator works	4.4
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—Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station.

Fertilizers:
57.1 hours labor produce 1 acre of corn.
1 acre corn unfertilized (in Indiana) yielded 37 bus.
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more marked than in regard to weddings. A sort of feeling seemed to hold that weddings must be affairs of great display, carried through with an excess of expenditure and ceremony utterly foreign, often to the regular life of the people who had to do, in any way, with them. Indeed, so tense was the anxiety in regard to this, that some weddings must almost have resulted in nervous prostration among some of those responsible.

But that day has gone—it is to be hoped forever. In these busy times—when women go to afternoon teas in shirtwaists and carry their knitting with them, when "decorations" are omitted, and large formal parties are conspicuously absent—weddings also have become simplified, to the sweet, quiet ceremony that they ought to be. It is recognized that the wedding service itself is really a simple and sacred thing, and that great elaboration in connection with them is quite in bad taste, especially now that the whole world holds its breath in the face of great dangers.

So the brides this summer will have very practical trousseaux—just enough dresses to put them through the uses for which they are needed, and no more. Most of them have decided upon a simple white dress for the ceremony, and will discard train and veil, a few will be married in their travelling suit, with hat, small veil and gloves. Flowers, of course, there must be, for what bride cares to be married without her bouquet, unless, indeed she be a member of the Roman Catholic or Anglican church, in which case she may prefer to carry a little white prayer-book.

Flower decorations in either church or home, however, must not be in excess, and the wedding-breakfast, while dainty as can be, must not be elaborate.

For June the ceremony may take place on the lawn or verandah, and small tables may be provided for the refreshment, the guests sitting down to it, as sensible folk like to do.

In the center of each table there should

be flowers, and the refreshment may consist either of sandwiches, olives, small gherkin pickles, cake, bride's cake, ice-cream and fruit (say ice-cream and strawberries served on the one plate); or it may consist of cold sliced meats, salads, pickles, bread and butter, cake, bride's cake and fruit, or ice-cream. Hot tea, iced tea, coffee and lemonade may be supplied for drink. As the fashion now is to have weddings at noon the "breakfast" may take the place of a regular meal.

Bride's cake will not be given away this year, in the old-fashioned way, hence a small one will be sufficient—just enough for the wedding-day with a good-sized piece left over for the bride to take to her own home.

Some Wedding Recipes.

Sandwiches.—Use bread one-day-old and cut as thin as possible, buttering with softened butter. The filling may be of sliced cucumber, chicken, chopped peanuts, etc., with salad dressing and lettuce leaves. Wrap the sandwiches in a damp towel, put a dry towel about and set aside in a cool place until needed, then arrange on plates and serve at once. —A very nice fruit sandwich is made with chopped dates mixed with whipped cream spread thickly between buttered brown bread. Any sandwich can be decorated with half a walnut dipped in white of egg and pressed on top.

Chicken Salad.—Boil the chicken until tender, in as little water as possible. Save the water they were boiled in to make soup later, and when cold and jellied add some of it to the meat for the salad, as it makes it richer. Use the white meat, chopping it fine. Add chopped nuts, also early celery if in season. Season with salt. Heap on lettuce leaves, cover with mayonnaise and serve at once. May decorate with a sprig of watercress or slice of pickled beet or hard-boiled egg, or an olive or two on top.

Salad Dressing.—The excellence of a salad depends chiefly on the dressing.

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MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 5th day of July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the Petersburg No. 1 Rural Route, from the 1st of October, 1918.

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 Petersburg and New Dundee, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London. Chas. E. H. Fisher, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 24th May, 1918.

As few people in the country have learned to like oil Mayonnaise, the following may be safer.—Yolks 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon salt (level), 1 teaspoon mustard (level). Beat together, then add 1 cup thick cream, ½ cup hot vinegar and the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Cook over hot water, stirring very gently the one way until like soft custard. Will keep quite a while in a cold place. This dressing is good for any kind of vegetable, meat or fish salad. Always serve salad on lettuce leaves, if possible, as nothing else is as nice.

Wedding Cake.—One lb. brown sugar, 1 lb. browned flour, 3 lbs. raisins, 2 lbs. currants (or 5 lbs. raisins if you cannot get the currants), ¾ lb. butter, 1 cup molasses, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon each of cloves, black pepper, nutmeg and soda, 10 eggs, ½ cup currant jelly, ½ cup hot water. Have the fruit well washed and dried, and stir it into the flour before adding to the batter. Steam 2 hours then finish in the oven. This cake will keep for years.

Nut Cake.—Two cups sugar, ½ cup butter, 1 cup thin cream, 3½ cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 6 eggs, 1 pint chopped nuts. Cream butter and sugar together, then add the beaten eggs, then the cream and nuts, and lastly the flour sifted with the baking powder.

Snow Cake.—One-quarter lb. butter, ¼ lb. powdered sugar, ½ lb. arrowroot, pinch salt, whites 3 eggs, flavoring of lemon or almond extract. Beat butter and sugar together, add the arrowroot and salt, then the stiffly beaten whites. Beat until very light, then add flavoring, put in a shallow pan and bake in a gentle oven 1¼ hours. Do not let it brown. When done let cool a little, then with a sharp knife divide into small squares.

Devil Cake.—One cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 teaspoon soda in 1 tablespoon hot water, 2 eggs, 2 squares chocolate. Cream butter and sugar, add ½ cup milk then the dissolved soda. Boil together the chocolate, the remaining ½ cup milk, and the egg yolks until thick, stirring all the time, then stir into the first mixture when hot. Last add 1½ cups flour. Bake in two layers. As frosting is prohibited, use cream, whipped stiff and flavored for top and between.

Vanilla and Pistache Ice-Cream.—Color rich cream with pale green confectioner's coloring, and add a little pistachio or vanilla flavoring. Sweeten to taste and freeze as usual. When serving put a little plain whipped cream on top of each serving and cover with chopped nuts.

White Ice Cream.—Use nothing but pure sweet cream. Sweeten slightly with vanilla or almond flavoring or add crushed strawberries. Freeze as usual.

Fruit Ices.—Any kind of fruit juice boiled down with sugar may be frozen and served in clear glasses.

Tea Punch.—Pour 1 quart boiling water over 1 tablespoon tea. Let stand on back of stove 3 or 4 minutes, then take off and let stand until cold. Strain and add juice of 3 lemons and 3 oranges, pulp and juice of a small pineapple, and sweeten to taste. Add 1 quart soda water or plain cold water, then 1 lb. fresh strawberries or raspberries. Serve in a large punch bowl with bits of ice.

Coffee or Chocolate Frappe.—Make the coffee or chocolate as usual, only a little stronger. Strain and sweeten. When cold add 1 cup cream. Freeze to consistency of mush and serve with a spoonful of whipped cream on top.

Iced Tea.—Make good strong tea, straining off the leaves after 3 minutes. Chill on ice, sweeten, and serve without cream, with a slice of lemon on each glass.

The Scrap Bag.

Care of Rhubarb.

Do not pull out the seed stalk of rhubarb as that may injure the heart, but cut off the stalk as soon as the seed pods form. Like all other plants whose value depends on crispness, rhubarb requires rich, warm soil and plenty of moisture.

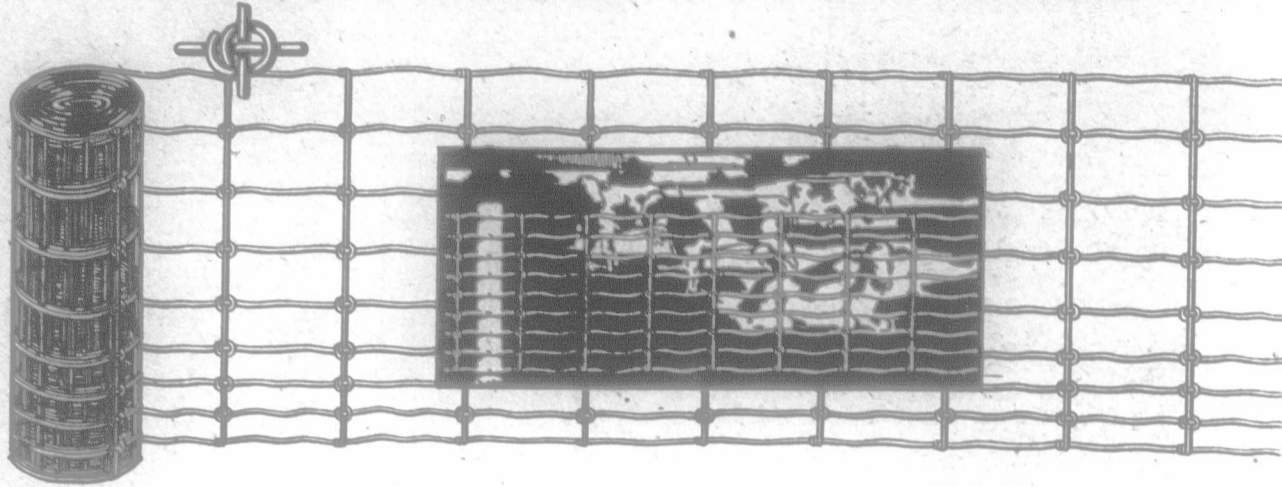
Left-Handedness.

At least one human being in fifty is left handed. Nerve specialists now tell us that no attempt should be made to change to right-handedness, as doing so produces a strain on nerves and sight.

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Even at its former prices, Page Fencing has been the choice of the careful Canadian Farmer. At these lower prices—made possible by the introduction in our factory of the most modern of labor-saving systems—Page Fencing is the best choice for every Farmer who wants Fencing to last, to look well, and to stay "put" for a lifetime. The quality of Page Fencing is guaranteed to be of the same high standard as in the past. Write for prices now, and select the fencing that you need.

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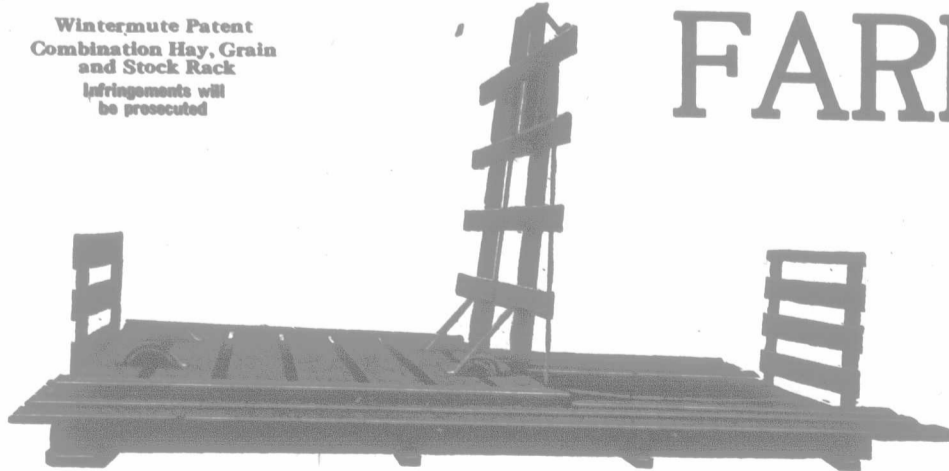
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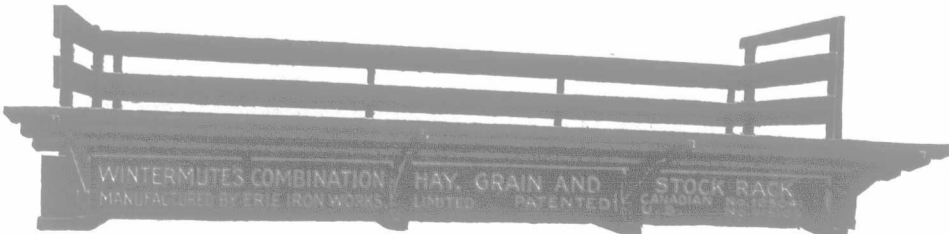
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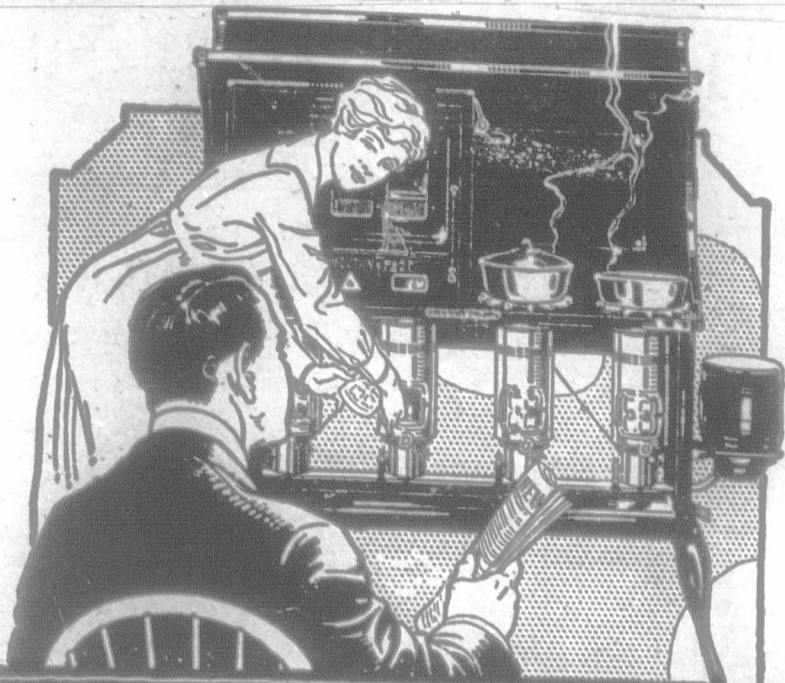
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polish to windows or glass cabinet doors. A little laundry bluing in the rinsing water has also been recommended; but the quickest and most satisfactory thing to use on windows is denatured alcohol. Simply wet a cloth with the liquid and wipe off the glass.

Camphorated oil will remove white spots from furniture as will also a shovel of hot coals or a hot iron held over the spot. Floor wax will cover up any scratches. Neat-foot oil will restore, and sweet milk is a good tonic for leather.

Rub white or tan window shades with block magnesia, roll up and let stand a day or two, then brush off. Cracked and faded shades may be given a new lease of life by an application of paint. Two coats will be necessary, but the paint should be thin and flowing, and both sides should be covered.—Sel.

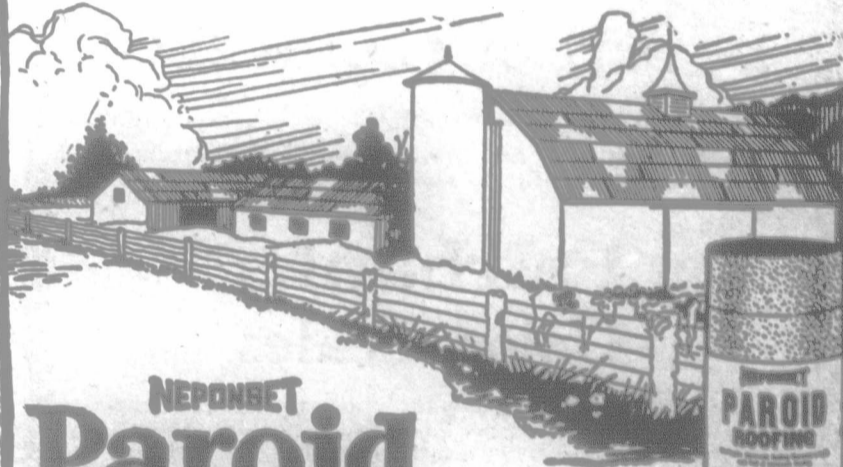
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Cultivation in a well-kept garden is so persistent that very little weeding has to be done. It means, you know, very shallow hoeing between the rows twice a week, which serves both to keep out the weeds and to form a dust mulch that caps in the moisture from below. Between the plants in the rows, however, weeds will grow, and these must be removed by hand. It is not wise to stoop over when taking them out, as that causes weariness and dizziness and is an undue strain on the heart. Better "sit on one's heels" or kneel. If the latter be the habit a good idea is to have a cushion made of any old sacking filled with straw, which will afford protection to both clothes and knees.

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Anyone returning this coupon with 10c. in stamps will receive FREE a full-sized 25c. tin of CRUDE MECCA. Address:

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Crisp Lettuce and Radishes.
Lettuce and radishes require rich, warm soil and plenty of moisture to make the rapid growth that means delicious crispness. Put in a row or two of fresh seed every two weeks to keep a succession of tender young plants ready for use. When the sun becomes hot put a screen of cotton over the lettuce bed, high enough up to permit free access of air. This will prevent the lettuce from becoming tough and bitter. Feed lettuce a little liquid manure, after the leaves are well developed, taking care to keep it off the foliage.

Small Beets.

Have you ever tested the deliciousness of young beets? If you have you will plant some beet seeds every three weeks during the first part of the summer to make sure of a succession. They may be canned as easily as tomatoes, by adding just a little vinegar to the water in which they are kept, and are excellent either chopped up and served as a salad, with dressing, or served hot, as a vegetable with meat, dressed very simply with a little butter, pepper and salt.

Conserving Seed.

Don't waste seed. Sow it thinly, and when plants have to be taken out in thinning transplant them some evening, watering well. In the morning put a dust mulch about each plant, and, if the sun is very hot screen in some way until the roots have taken hold. Old shingles, pieces of newspaper, even large burdock leaves will do for screens.



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Be certain the goods you buy and sell are correct weight. Mistakes are always possible but accurate weight is assured by

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They save their cost every year by eliminating short weights in buying and overweights in selling. They are the most convenient size scales for general light weighing anywhere. They replace the old time spring balance scales condemned by the Canadian Government.

Complete with tin scoop, 10 1/2" x 13 1/2" platform, single brass beam and extra weights. The scoop capacity of Fairbanks Union Scales is 30 pounds by half ounces—the platform, 240 pounds by quarter pounds.

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BABY CHICKS FOR SALE—I AM A specialist in baby chicks, and I have at all times thousands of chicks for sale. My chicks will fill the egg basket at a time when others fail, because they are bred along scientific lines of egg production. June prices: Single-comb White Leghorns, Wyckoff strain, 29 cents each; Barron strain, 23 cents each, \$22 per hundred; White Wyandottes, 28 cents each, \$25 per hundred; Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, 25 cents each, \$23 per hundred. Fred. J. Hind, 364 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

BABY CHICKS, WHITE LEGHORNS: 100 strong chicks delivered safe \$15.00, 20 cents in smaller lots. A few yearling hens for sale to make room. Bradley Linscott, Brantford.

CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—Bred-to-lay strain, 241-egg kind; trappessed; heavy winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 setting, guaranteed. F. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

CLARK'S ORPINGTONS, BUFF, WHITE and College Rocks. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per 15. One good hen and 12 chicks, \$5; safe arrival guaranteed. Free mating list. Eighteen years a breeder. J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ont.

EGGS AND CHICKS FROM THE BEST laying strains of white and brown Leghorns. Chicks, twelve dollars per hundred; eggs, five dollars per hundred. M. Shantz, Ayt., Ont.

FOR BALANCE OF SEASON—BRED TO LAY Single-comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.25 per 15, \$3.25 per 45, \$6.00 per 100; carefully packed, broken eggs replaced. Addison H. Baird, R.R. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.

HATCHING EGGS—BABY CHICKS—utility laying strains. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, White Rocks, Non-Bearded Golden Polish. Write for price list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tay Poultry Farm, Perth, Ont.

INDIAN RUNNER AND MUSCOVY DUCKS, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Spanish, Guinea, Campines, Hamburgs. Eggs only. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

LARGE PEKIN DUCKS—BALANCE OF SEASON. Eggs, dollar fifty per fifteen. Wainwright and Woodcock, Seagrave, Ont.

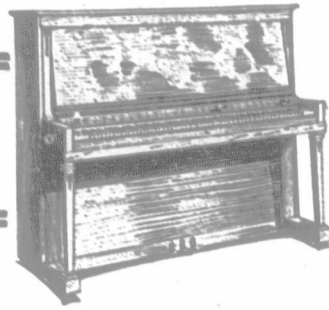
Saving Fat.

Not a scrap of fat should be wasted. What is not fit for use as food should be made up into soap. Human bodies need fat as well as protein and carbohydrates. It is contained not only in the fat of meats and in butter, but also in whole milk, cheese, lean meat and oil-producing fish. Kippered herring is rich in fat; so are tinned salmon and sardines, while sprats, bloaters and salt herrings also contain a certain amount of it. Oatmeal and cornmeal contain vegetable fats, while nuts are very rich in them. There is also a small amount in potatoes, but it is wasted if the peel is taken off. Cream should be served with rice or barley, which are comparatively poor in fats. Butter or rich gravy served with potatoes adds to the fat content, or cheese may be added if the potatoes are boiled, mashed and beaten up with cream. The cheese should be grated before mixing with the potatoes, and the dish should be baked in the oven until slightly browned on top. All such dishes should be served in the dishes in which they are baked, hence every house should possess an attractive baking dish of green or brown earthenware or of pyrex, which looks like glass. If a granite baking dish must be used a napkin should be pinned about it before it is brought to the table.

Drying Rhubarb.

Rhubarb, when well prepared, will keep good for an indefinite period. The stalks should be broken off while they are crisp and tender and cut into pieces about an inch in length. These pieces should then be strung on a thin twine and hung up to dry. Rhubarb shrinks in drying more than any other plant, and when dry strongly resembles pieces of soft wood. When wanted for use, it should be soaked in water all night, and the next day stewed over a slow fire. None of its properties appear to be lost in drying

THE LANSDOWNNE



BUILT BY
NORDHEIMER'S

THE LANSDOWNNE possesses a tone of good volume and refined quality. It is built on the new LANSDOWNNE Scale, which although different from the Nordheimer Scale, possesses many of the characteristics found in Nordheimer instruments.

Here is a high-quality piano, built by the makers of the renowned Nordheimer—and sold at a moderate price, by reason of the manufacturer's elimination of the lesser essentials. It has a plainer case than the more expensive product of the same factory, but reveals the same high type of workmanship, and is made under the same rigid rules of supervision. Obtainable in mahogany or oak.

The name "Nordheimer" eliminates all risk, and safeguards your entire investment.

Write for Design Book, showing entire range of Nordheimer Pianos and giving full particulars and prices. Address:

Dept. F, The Nordheimer Piano & Music Company, Limited
Nordheimer Building, Toronto

Get Rid of Lice
They keep hens from laying and result in a loss to you.

Pratts POWDERED LICE KILLER

quickly kills all poultry lice. Keeps nests, litter and dust baths clean. Does not irritate the skin or lungs. Can't injure the fowls. At your dealer's in after-top cans. Write for FREE book, "Poultry Wrinkles."

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CAN., LIMITED
68-J Claremont St. Toronto. P-10

LIVE POULTRY

We are open to handle large quantities of live spring chickens or live poultry of any kind; highest market prices paid according to quality. Write us for quotations; Prompt returns.
Henry Gatehouse & Son, 348 Dorchester St. W., Montreal

FLINTSTONE FARM

Breeders of—
Milking Shorthorn Cattle
Belgian Draft Horses
Berkshire Swine

A cordial invitation is extended to all interested to be present at the joint Field Day of the Massachusetts Swine Breeders' Association, the New England Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the New England Berkshire Club and the Berkshire County Farm Bureau to be held here at Flintstone Farm on Wednesday, June 26th. Prominent speakers will give short talks on farming problems of current interest. Cattle, Horses and Swine will be judged.

Dalton, Massachusetts

WANTED

Live Fowl

Waller's, 704 Spadina Ave., Toronto
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Choice Eggs for hatching, from free range flocks—S.-C. White Leghorns (Barron's 282-egg strain), Bred-to-lay S.-C. Brown Leghorns, (O. A. C. and Guild strains), Barred Rocks—\$2 per 15, \$10 per 100. Fawn I. R. Duck eggs, \$3 per 10; Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs, \$5 per 9 (show stock). Also choice Yorkshire Hogs, all ages. T. A. KING, Milton, Ontario

Rose-Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rock eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Rose-Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels \$3 each. Alex. McKinney, R. R. 1, Erin, Ont.

Locharbar Poultry Yards
Barred Rock Rhode Island Reds, \$1.50 per 15 eggs; Rouen duck eggs, \$1.00 per 10; M. Bronze Turkey eggs, 40c. each.
D. A. Graham, R. R. No. 4, Parkhill, Ontario

IRON
Farm, Garden
Answer the question
How can I care for my
crops when help is
not at my crops
might?
IRON
makes the most of
your power. Covers 4
4 or 6 rows

THE BATEM
41 Symington

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38 HEAD
Short
Having
Englehart &
Glenview h
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Church Street,

IRON AGE

Farm, Garden and Orchard Tools
Answer the farmer's big questions.
How can I get my crops sprayed
when help is scarce? How pro-
tect my crops against bugs and
blight?

IRON AGE Traction Sprayer
meets the need for a fast-working, high-pressure field
sprayer. Covers 4 or 6 rows—25 or 100 gal. tank. Write to-
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4 or 6 rows



THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., Ltd.
41 Symington Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

Auction Sale
of
38 HEAD OF PURE-BRED
Shorthorn Cattle

Having purchased from J. L. Englehart & Co., their well-known Glenview herd of pure-bred Shorthorns, I will sell by Public Auction at the Roche House,

Watford, June 11,
at 2 o'clock, the following stock, namely:

12 cows in calf.
16 choice 3-yr.-old heifers in calf.
6 " 2-yr.-old "
6 " year-old heifers.
6 " bulls.
2 bulls, 2 and 3 years old.

These heifers are all bred to that well bred bull, Augusta Boy, No. 100961, which will also be sold.

This is one of the best herds of pure-bred cattle in this part of the country; as for quality and breeding, they are hard to beat.

Intending buyers would do well to attend this sale.

For further particulars apply to:

G. HOLLINGSWORTH
Box 65
Watford, Ont.

TERMS: 4 months credit on bankable paper; 6% per annum off for cash.

J. F. ELLIOT
AUCTIONEER

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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

WANTED — THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man and wife, as working foreman and house-keeper, respectively, for large farm, having 150 acres clearance, located near river bank; good buildings, with running water; all necessary machinery for proper operation. Also a competent cattle-man to look after herd of milking Shorthorns on this farm. Apply, stating previous experience, qualifications, references and other necessary particulars, to Box B, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario.

CREAM

We buy cream every day in the year except Sundays and Xmas. We have been engaged in Creamery work twenty-five years and have established extensive business connections. Our trade is growing. We simply must have cream and are prepared to **PAY THE PRICE** and in addition guarantee a satisfactory service.

One of our regular shippers east of Toronto milked 12 Ayrshires last year and received from the **TORONTO CREAMERY CO. LTD.** \$1,922.00 for his cream. Another regular shipper west of Toronto milked 11 Holsteins, 6 of which were heifers freshened for the first time, and his receipts from The Toronto Creamery Co. Ltd. were \$1,505.54. In addition, he sold some milk locally and vealed some calves on whole milk for which he received \$235.00, making a total herd cash receipt of \$1,740.54. **The skim milk is not included** in either case. **Think it over!** Neither of these men are new shippers. They have shipped to us for years. If these figures interest you, write for particulars of our service **The Toronto Creamery Company, Ltd.,** Church Street, Toronto.

Current Events.

A discovery of oil has been made on the C. N. R., about 70 miles northwest of North Bay, Ont.

The long range bombardment of Paris, by a new gun, was resumed on May 28th.

German troops have seized some of the forts at Kronstadt, the Russian fortress that guards Petrograd.

On May 29 the British troopship, Leasowe Castle, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean with the loss of 101 persons, including 79 soldiers and 33 officers.

Sixty-nine Sinn Feiners have been deported from Ireland for internment in England. It will be remembered that on May 18th, 500 were arrested, including Edward de Valera and other leaders. The probability that Ireland is being made a plotting ground for German influence has made these steps necessary.

On May 31 enemy airmen made a most dastardly attack on a large Canadian hospital in Northern France. This time there was no excuse, as the airmen lit flares to give them aim, and the hospital was well indicated by huge red crosses. One wing was burned and many of the wounded, with some doctors and sisters were killed.

On May 27th the enemy launched a big attack against the French and British lines in the district north of Paris, using tanks and poison gas shells in great numbers. The drive here was nominally under the Crown Prince, but really under Generals von Boehme, von Below and von Hutier. Simultaneously a camouflage attack, which was repulsed, was made by von Arnim's men in Flanders. Within four days the southern drive had advanced 26 miles. Von Boehme's army took the Chemin des Dames, the battle being watched from a post of safety by the Kaiser; von Below's army, meanwhile advanced along the Aisne; while intense artillery bombardments were set up along the Somme and the Avre. On May 29, after desperate fighting, the French evacuated Soissons, while the British and French troops northwest of Rheims were pressed back. At time of going to press it is likely that Rheims will be given up, and the apex of the German army has reached the Marne. The Germans claim 45,000 prisoners, but it is believed that the majority taken, whatever the number, are wounded men.

At present the sharpest fighting is going on between Soissons and the Oise, on the Ailette front. Despatches from the front state that, since it was impossible to hold with equal strength both Paris and the coast, Foch and his advisers in high command decided that the coast must be held at all costs, therefore left the southern line the weaker. This would give more time for manoeuvre, and more time for American troops and reserves from England to arrive. Thus it was that the Germans found it possible to drive back the lines of the Allies attacked, outnumbering them greatly in both men and war machinery. Among the men who met the terrible impact were the 21st, 25th and 50th British Territorials, fighting with French troops—men who bore the brunt of the German onslaught of March 21 and the following weeks. American troops have won great praise through hurling back a number of attacks on their lines, and capturing the village of Cantigny.

At time of going to press it is believed that a bigger push is yet to come, as the enemy has many reserves, and the Allies are rapidly preparing for it. In the meantime our forces are constantly harassing the enemy by artillery and bombardment from air-planes, which do not pause in dropping bombs on railways, bridges and cantonments.

In England the people are anxious, but confident. There is no excitement. It is recognized that the Germans are staking their all on the present drive, regardless of the cost of men. On May 31st the Greeks struck a clever blow on the Struma front in Macedonia, capturing 1,500 Bulgarians and Germans, with 33 officers; and on May 29th the Italians attacked the Austrian lines on the lower Piave, taking 450 prisoners.

Kill Potato Bugs NOW!

Get the big yield by keeping the potato bugs down from the moment the plant shows its head above the ground.



ACCO SPRAY
THE KING OF BUG KILLERS
Is Sure Death to Potato Bugs

Acco does the work quickly and surely. It sticks on and is easily and simply applied.

Acco Chemical Co., Limited
TORONTO
Harold F. Ritchie & Co.
Sole Agents
10 McCaul Street
Toronto

The Dollar Chain

For the soldiers and all who are suffering because of the war.

Contributions from May 24 to May 31:
Mrs. A. McKnight, Kirkwall, Ont., \$1;
"Toronto", \$2; Mc. C. F., Toronto, \$1;
"Scotia", London, Ont., \$1.

Previously acknowledged \$5,520.25

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

While others are giving their lives and limbs, what are you giving?

Markets
Continued from page 975

pure grain mouille were taking place at \$72 per ton, in bags, and of bran at \$35, and shorts at \$40.

Baled Hay.—Prices were easier at \$15.50 per ton for car lots of No. 2 hay; and \$13.50 to \$14 for No. 3 hay, while clover mixed was dull at \$6 to \$9, per ton, ex-track.

Hides.—Prices were unchanged at 18c. per lb. for cow hides; 16c. for bulls; 22c. for steers, flat; and 20c., 19c. and 18c., Montreal inspection. Calf skins were 45c. and 48c. per lb.; spring lambs, 75c. each; sheep skins, \$4.50 to \$4.75 each; horse hides, \$5 to \$6.50 each; tallow, 3 1/4c. per lb. for scrap fat; 8c. for abattoir fat; and 16c. to 16 1/2c. for rendered.

Chicago.
Good.—Butchers, \$16.20 to \$16.60; heavy packing, \$15.40 to \$16.10; selected light, \$16.45 to \$16.65; medium and light mixed, \$16.15 to \$16.35; pigs, \$16 to \$16.75.
Cattle.—Choice to prime steers, \$16.75 to \$17.75; medium to good, \$14.50 to \$16.75; common and rough, \$12.25 to

\$14.50; fat cows and heifers selling largely, \$10.25 to \$14; canners and cutters, \$7.50 to \$8.25; veal calves, \$14 to \$14.60.

Sheep.—Good to choice shorn lambs, \$17 to \$17.60; good to choice spring lambs, \$19 to \$19.50; good to choice fat ewes, \$14.50 to \$15.

Cheese Markets.
Montreal, finest easterns, 22c. to 22 1/2c.; Watertown, N. Y., 21 1/2c.; Belleville, 22 1/2c.; Vankleek Hill, 22 11/16c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 22c.; New York, specials, 23c. to 23 1/2c.; average run, 22 1/2c. to 22 3/4c.

Canada's First 43-lb. Cow.
We are advised by Lakeview Farms, Bronte, Ontario, that the six-year-old cow, Lakeview Dutchland Lestrage, has just completed an official 7-day record of 654.5 lbs. of milk, testing 5.26 per cent., which, computed on the 80 per cent. basis gives her 43.06 lbs. of butter and makes her the champion 7-day butter cow for Canada. Her highest days milk was 100.4 lbs. and her sire is Lakeview Dutchland Sir Mona. She is therefore a sister to Lakeview Dutchland Calamity Rose, the Canadian champion senior 2-year-old. As a 3-year-old she made 34.66 lbs. of butter in 7 days which was then, and is still, the Canadian record in this division.

Cabbage Plants

Of all leading early and late varieties, 45c. per hundred, mail prepaid; \$2.50 per thousand, express collect. Also cauliflower, brussels sprouts, celery, onion and tomato plants. Ask for price list.

HEROLD'S FARMS
Dept. E., Fruitland, Ontario. Niagara District



PUBLIC NOTICE

DOCUMENTS TO BE CARRIED

by every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, who for any reason may have claimed that he is not within **Class One** under the Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the provisions of an Order in Council (P.C. 1013), of the 20th April, 1918, upon and after the 1st day of June, 1918, every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, by whom or on whose behalf, it is at any time affirmed, claimed or alleged that he is not, whether by reason of age, status, nationality, exception, or otherwise, within **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, as defined for the time being or that, although within the said **Class**, he is exempted from or not liable to military service; shall have with him upon his person at all times or in or upon any building or premises where he at any time is,

AGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the class by reason of age, an official certificate of the date of his birth, or a certificate of his age signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the fact; or

MARRIAGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of marriage, a certificate, either official or signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the facts, certifying to his marriage and that his wife is living; or

NATIONALITY

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of his nationality, a certificate of his nationality signed by a Consul or Vice-Consul of the foreign State or Country to which he claims his allegiance is due; or a passport issued by the Government of that Country establishing his nationality; or

ACTIVE SERVICE

If it be claimed that he is expected as a member of any of His Majesty's Forces or as having since the 4th August, 1914, served in the Military or Naval Forces of Great Britain or her Allies in any theatre of actual war and has been honorably discharged therefrom, official documents or an official certificate evidencing the fact; or

CLERGY

If it be claimed that he is excepted as a member of the clergy, or of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, or is a minister of a religious denomination existing in Canada on 29th

August, 1917, or as being a member of any other society or body, a certificate of the fact signed by an office-holder competent so to certify under the regulations of the church, order or denomination, society or body, to which he belongs; or

EXEMPTION

If it be claimed that he is exempted from or not liable to military service by reason of any exemption granted or claimed or application pending under the Military Service Act, 1917, or the regulations thereunder, his exemption papers, or a certificate of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the district to which he belongs evidencing the fact; or

OTHER CLASS

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class, or that he is exempted, not liable or excepted upon any other ground, a certificate of two reputable citizens residing in the community where he lives having knowledge of the fact upon which the claim is founded and certifying thereto;

FAILURE TO CARRY REQUISITE EVIDENCE

If upon or after the 1st day of June, 1918, any such male person be found without the requisite evidence or certificate upon his person or in or upon the building or premises in which he is, he shall thereupon be presumed to be a person at the time liable for military service and to be a deserter or defaulter without leave;

PENALTY

And he shall also be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and moreover, any such person may forthwith be taken into military custody and may be there detained and required to perform military duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces so long as his services shall be required, unless or until the fact be established to the satisfaction of competent authority that he is not liable for military duty.

FALSE CERTIFICATE

The use, signing or giving of any such certificate as hereinbefore mentioned shall, if the certificate be in any material respect false or misleading to the knowledge of the person using, signing, or giving the same, be an offence, punishable, upon summary conviction, by a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and not less than one month.

ISSUED BY THE MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Ottawa, May 22, 1918.

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Questions an Veterin

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Miscellan

Parliamentary M

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Ans.—1. No.
2. None.

Onions—Twit

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2. Onions grown 'f
possibly give a firmer a
onion.

3. Apply to Milit
in your district.

The Power Behind Your Farm Work

Power is a dominant feature on your farm today. Equip yourself with an efficient power plant and your results are half assured.

A Fairbanks - Morse "Z" Engine

does the work of several men better and more economically.

150,000 farmers are daily demonstrating that the "Z" is the greatest engine value ever produced.

Get acquainted with it and save money. You will find it economical and easy to operate. For pumping, lighting, sawing, cutting the feed—the "Z" Engine fills every want.

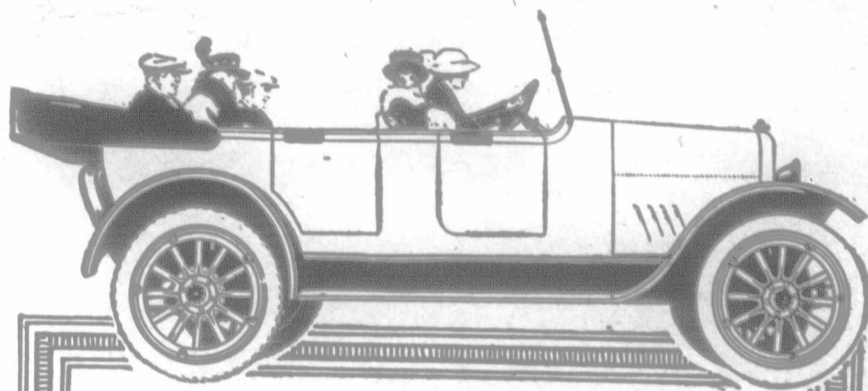
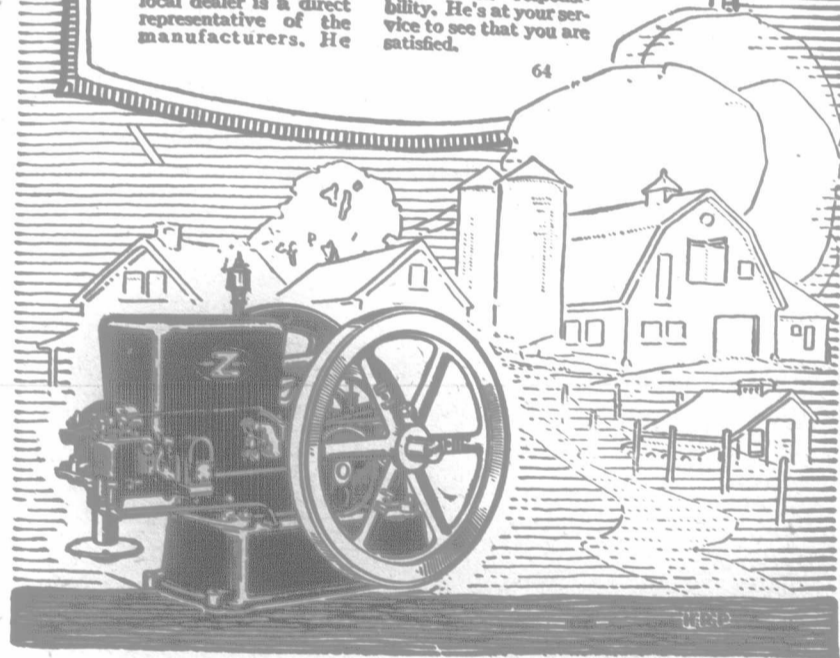
1½ H. P., \$90.00. 3 H. P., \$145.00
6 H. P., \$250.00.

F. O. B. Montreal and Toronto

Get full details today from our nearest branch.

The Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Company, Limited
St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor.

Dealer Service: Your local dealer is a direct representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied.



Come for a Spin in this Beautiful Car

YOU would purchase the Briscoe "on looks"—if that were your only guide to car value—its chassis and body design form a combination of grace and refined elegance.

But you would never choose a car for beauty alone—the Briscoe has earned its supremacy on the strength of a motor that makes possible from 30 to 35 miles on a gallon.

A sturdy car that asks no favors of the road it travels on—through the mud and over the ruts, its powerful engine drives it, with a steady propelling force that instantly responds.

A car that gives you power a-plenty and parlor-car comfort—at a price the average man finds quite enough to pay. And for that price you get more than you usually get when you buy a car; there are no "extras" when you invest in a Briscoe.

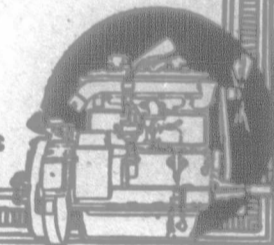
Locate the Briscoe agent nearest you and permit him to take you for a spin in a Briscoe. Touring Car or Roadster, \$1,095, f.o.b. Brockville.

BRISCOE

The Car with the Half-Million Dollar Motor

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO., Limited

Head Office TORONTO Factory BROCKVILLE



Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Perpetual Oestrus.

I have a mare that is always in season and, as a consequence, is in poor condition and tires easily. E. A. A.

Ans.—This indicates diseased ovaries. The animal in such cases is called a "Nymphomaniac." No medicinal treatment is effective. Removal of the ovaries is the only remedy. This is an operation that is not commonly practiced in this province, but some veterinarians operate. V.

Miscellaneous.

Parliamentary Membership.

1. If the majority of voters in a constituency wish their representative to oppose certain legislation, and he refuses to do so, can they force him to resign?

2. In what ways, if any, can a member of parliament be forced to resign before his term expires? T. O. D.

Ans.—1. No.
2. None.

Onions—Twitch Grass.

1. How can twitch grass be eradicated from the garden?
2. Will onions keep better if grown from Dutch sets than from seed?

3. Where are applications made to join the Royal Flying Corps? C. M. H.

Ans.—1. About the only way to eradicate it is to dig it out. This is a laborious task, but it is the most effective means.

2. Onions grown from seed would possibly give a firmer and better keeping onion.

3. Apply to Military Headquarters in your district.

Lightning Rods

This year—more than ever before, there is need to protect your crops, once you have them harvested.

In 1917, fifty-one per cent. of all losses by fire from known causes on farm property, reported to the Ontario Fire Marshall's Office, were due to lightning.

"Lightning Rods properly installed are almost absolute protection."—[Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 220.]

If interested, write for a copy of our new Booklet, "How to Rod a Building." It's free.

THE UNIVERSAL LIGHTNING ROD CO.
HESPELER, ONTARIO

PATENTS Trade Marks and Designs Procured in all Countries. Special attention given to patent litigation. Pamphlet sent free on application.

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IMPORTED AND CANADIAN BRED CLYDESDALES

Columbus Stables. We have on hand at present one of the strongest selections of imported and Canadian bred stallions we have had in the stables in years. A strong combination of size, quality and breeding. We also have 15 in-foal mares, all to the service of horses we are offering.

SMITH AND RICHARDSON, Myrtle, C.P.R., Oshawa, C.N.R., Oshawa, G.T.R., Columbus, Ont.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

I still have some Shorthorn bulls, twelve and thirteen months old. Two grandsons of Old Sort, and four great-grandsons of Royal Blood; these are an exceptionally fine lot; also a number of females. Inspection invited. Apply to J. B. CALDER, GLANFORD STATION, R.R. 3.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

CROWN JEWEL still heads the herd. Present offering is 5 bulls, from 13 to 18 months. Prices from \$200 to \$250. Also some good breeding females, either bred or with calf at foot. All registered and priced to sell.

JNO. ELDER, Hensall, Ontario

Gossip.

B. H. Heide, Secretary and General Superintendent of the International Live Stock Exposition, informs us that there have been numerous enquiries relative to the 1917 Review and Album giving the history of last year's show. This cloth-bound book is now ready for distribution and will be mailed to any address upon the receipt of 50 cents. Live-stock men interested in the show and high-class stock, will, no doubt, find much of interest in this book.

Canadian Goat Society.

The first annual meeting of the Canadian Goat Society was recently held in Vancouver, B.C. The inaugural meeting of this Society was held a year ago last February, but it was not until August that it was formally incorporated. A pure breed registry for goats has been started, and inspection and registration have been commenced on foundation stock. The results show there to be 94 Toggenburgs, 48 Nubians and 35 Saanens. The inspection work was done by J. K. King, of the Sheep and Goat Division, Ottawa. The Society desire that records of production be kept, as milk is the object for which goats are kept, and the larger the record the more valuable the animal. At the end of 1917, the Society had a membership of twenty-one, but a few new members have recently been added from Eastern Canada. The officers urge every owner of a registered goat to join this Society. D. Mowat, of McKay, B.C., was elected President; R. W. Samuel, of Cainsville, Ont., Vice-President; and George Pilmer, of Victoria, B.C., Secretary-Treasurer. The Directors are: A. French, of Vancouver, B.C.; G. H. S. Cowell, Port Alberni, B.C.; C. N. Stetson, Winnipeg, Man.; and G. E. O'Brien, Toronto.

Cedar Posts

For Sale

4-inch, eight feet long.
f.o.b., Moffat, Ontario,
(near Guelph) C. P. R.
\$20 per hundred, sold
only in car-load lots.

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PUSLINCH, ONTARIO

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAVIN ON THOROUGHPIN
but you can clean them off promptly with



ABSORBINE

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankinds, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts. Always pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal.

DR. PAGE'S SPAVIN CURE

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunnies, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavins, thick pastern joints; cures lameness in tendons; most powerful absorbent known; guaranteed or money refunded.

Mailed to any address. Price \$1.00.
Canadian Agents:
J. A. JOHNSTON & CO.
171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Angus - Southdowns - Collies
SHOW FLOCKS
Rams and ewes. Heifers in calf to Queen's Edward 1st prize, Indiana State Fair.

Robt. McEwen, R. R. 4, London, Ont.
SUNNY ACRES
ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Bulls of serviceable age and females not akin.
WM. CHANNON & SON
P.O. and 'Phone - Oakwood, Ont.
Stations—Lindsay, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Alonso Matthews, Manager, Forest, Ontario
H. Fraleigh, Proprietor, Meadowdale Farm, Forest, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

We are offering special values in heifers, and bulls with size, quality and breeding; will promise not to disappoint you if you want good cattle.

Arthur F. O'Neill & Sons, R. No. 2, Denfield, Ont.

Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus

Get high-class Angus bull and breed the champion steers. I have show-ring quality bulls from 10 to 24 months of age; also choice 1 and 3-year-old heifers. T. B. BROADFOOT, FERGUS, ONT.

Rapla Stock Farm

Shorthorns and Cotswolds

Five choice 13-month old bulls, straight Scotch, from good milking dams. Fifteen yearling rams, good flock headers.

CHAS. J. SHORE, Glanworth, Ontario

"MAPLE LEAF FARM"

SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE
CLYDESDALES BERKSHIRES

John Baker, R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont. Bell Phone
Sohna, C.N.R., Bowmanville, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Evergreen Hill R.O.P. Shorthorns

Herd headed by the R. O. P. bull, St. Clare. Nothing for sale at present.

S. W. JACKSON, R.R. No. 4, Woodstock, Ont.
GLENFOYLE SHORTHORNS

College Duke 4th in service—a high record son of Rothschild and Taylor's noted stock. Am offering young cows and heifers, bred to this great bull. Have a few bulls of breeding age on hand. Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ontario

Gossip.

Farewell's Sale at Oshawa.

In calling attention to the last announcement of the "Farewell Dispersal," advertised elsewhere in these columns, a brief review of several more important points in the offering might be of interest to many of our readers. These are best pointed out by reviewing the small circular issued some weeks ago by Doctor Farewell, and sent to many of the more familiarly known breeders throughout the United States and Canada. King Segis Walker, the senior sire, as stated, combines the blood of the great King Segis with that of the Walker family, the latter of which produced six generations of practically 30-lb. cows, starting with the famous old Prilly, 25.3 lbs. of butter in 7 days; Beauty Pietertje, 30.5 lbs.; Lilian Walker Pietertje, 30.01 lbs.; Ruby Walker Pietertje, 30.22 lbs.; Segis Walker Pietertje, 27.85 lbs. (at 3 years), and Queen Walker Pietertje, each of which is a daughter of the preceding one, and all, with but one exception, testing better than 4.4 per cent. His sire, King Walker, has five of his six nearest dams above 30 lbs., while his own dam is a 31.24 lb. daughter of King Segis. His individuality is also on a par with his breeding, and the twenty-four daughters selling on sale day should be one of the strongest drawing cards in the offering. Second, in interest of course, comes the foundation cows, including all of the breeding matrons in the herd, the cows on which the senior sire has been bred, and all of which are listed and go to the highest bidder on June 11, regardless of prices paid. In establishing this herd of females the Doctor points out that he was extremely fortunate in getting among his first selections, three daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and two more of Rag Apple Korndyke. Two of the former have records of over 100 lbs. of milk in one day, and are two of only three daughters of Pontiac Korndyke to give over 100 lbs. per day in all his list of nineteen 30-lb. daughters. There is also a 32.7-lb. daughter of Pietertje Pauline Hengerveld that at one time held the Canadian three-year-old championship record with 31.71 lbs., while Pieter's Lelia De Kol by King Pieter is still another of the foundation lot with a record of 31.43 lbs. These are the highest of the older foundation cows, but from these and other good matrons in the herd there will be twenty-four daughters of King Segis Walker selling, and in summing them up in the catalogue it will be noted that every one of milking age has been tested and, at an average age of two and a half years, they average over 400 lbs. of milk and 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days, with an average test of over 4 per cent. Of these Segis Mechthilde Korndyke, a grand-daughter on the dam's side of Pontiac Korndyke, is the highest. She has a 29.76-lb. butter record with 553.8 lbs. of milk in 7 days with her second calf, and is due again at the time of writing, and looks the part of adding one more to the number of thirty-pound cows by sale time. These daughters of the senior sire will be appreciated by all on sale day, and the service of Pontiac Sir Korndyke Wayne, the junior sire to which they are bred, should increase their worth very materially. Still, others that are now being catalogued and must be mentioned are the four daughters of Sir Lyon's Hengerveld Segis, all of which have three and four-year-old records which range from twenty-five to twenty-eight pounds; then last, but by no means least, comes the Doctor's pride of the herd, Urmagelische Segis and her seven-months heifer by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, the son of May Echo Sylvia (the world's record milk cow), and Spring Farm King Pontiac, a son of the first 44-lb. cow of the breed. Urmagelische Segis has at present only a 27.2-lb. butter record, but prominent breeders always speak of her as a 35-pound prospect, and her dam was the first 31-lb. cow of the breed to make a 6 per cent test. She, along with her two sisters and dam, are the highest butter-fat record families in the offering, the milk averaging over 5 per cent., and when this, with the wonderful flow of milk of May Echo Sylvia, are coupled together as they are in this seven-months heifer, she should without doubt be one of the greatest prospects and one of the most valuable heifers of the Holstein breed. Regarding the offering in bulls, it seems almost sufficient to say that six of the ten offered (including the two herd sires) are from dams with records of

Made in Canada Tarvia

Preserves Roads
Prevents Dust

Tarvia Roads Help To Develop the Dominion

This is the Derby Line road at Sherbrooke which "does its bit" for the Dominion every day in the year.

Frost cannot put it out of commission. Rain torrents cannot wash it away. Automobiles and motor-trucks do it little or no harm for it is bonded with Tarvia for miles, making a tough, frost-proof, water-proof, automobile-proof surface that is always in commission and ready for business.

Along this road loads of farm-products roll easily and swiftly and cheaply to market. It makes a whole strip of agricultural land more efficient. It saves labor and horse-flesh and gasoline.

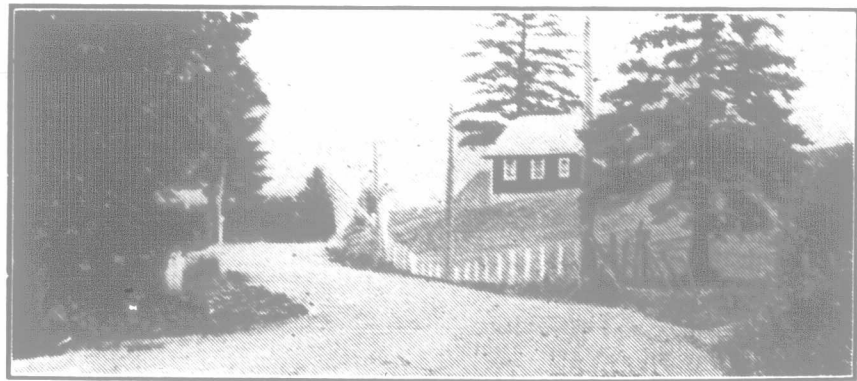
The addition of the Tarvia to that road when it was resurfaced in 1915 cost very little, yet the Tarvia will suffice to make maintenance small for many years to come.

How much more Canada could be doing and saving if all its rural thoroughfares were as efficient as this one!

Booklet telling about the various Tarvia treatments free on request.

The Barrett Company

LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HALIFAX, N.S. SYDNEY, N.S.



Sherbrooke-Derby Line Highway, Que. Constructed with "Tarvia-X" over slag in 1915.

MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS

Present offering, 7 yearling bulls:
One Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster Five Cruickshank Butterflays One Shepherd Rosemary
All pure Scotch, and extra good; also a few young cows with calves, and yearling heifers.
D. BIRRELL & SON, CLAREMONT, ONT.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS

Present offering—A number of good young Scotch cows with calves at foot and rebred to (Imp.) Newton Grand Champion; also a number of 2-year-old heifers bred to same sire. Suitable for good herd foundations; priced to move them. Inspection invited.
GEO. AMOS & SONS, Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R. MOFFAT ONTARIO

IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Our present offering includes 100 imported females and 12 young imported bulls, representing the most desirable lines of breeding. If interested come and see them. Burlington Jct., G.T.R., is only half mile from farm. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS

—T. L. MERCER, Markdale, Ontario—ROSEWOOD CHAMPION, by Nonpareil Archer, Imp., at the head of the herd. I have almost 100 Shorthorns in my stables at present. Marr Missies, Campbell-bred Clarets, Nonpareils, Minas, Rosemarys, etc.—the best of breeding and the best of cattle; bulls or females; also have a few Herefords.

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE

Four richly-bred Lavinia females for sale. Grand lot of bull calves sired by Lochiel (Imp.) for next fall's business. Also nice bunch of Shropshire lambs, sired by Miller ram. Come and see them.
Wm. D. Dyer, R. No. 3, Oshawa, Ont. 2 1/2 miles from Brooklin, G.T.R.; 4 miles from Brooklin, C.N.R., or Myrtle, C.P.R.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd of seventy head, straight Scotch, good individuals. Headed by the great show and breeding bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. We have for sale four as good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females. KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont. (Phone and telegraph via Ayr.)

SEVENTY-THREE HEAD OF SHORTHORNS

Four good young bulls of serviceable age; Nonpareil Ramsden =101081= and Royal Red Blood, =77521=, at the head of the herd. These young bulls range in age from 8 to 15 months, and are for immediate sale. They are out of good dams, which will bear inspection. Our cows and heifers will please, and you'll like the bulls. Also three extra-good grade heifers, from heavy milk-producing dams.
James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ontario

CREEKSIDE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Gay Monarch 79611; dam, Sally 8th Imp., and sire, the great Gold Sultan 75411. My present offering of young bulls includes several 7 to 14 months' youngsters, all thick, mellow well-grown fellows—reds and roans—and priced right. Can also supply females in most any numbers.
Geo. Ferguson, Elora Station, C.P.R., G.T.R.—Salem, Ont.

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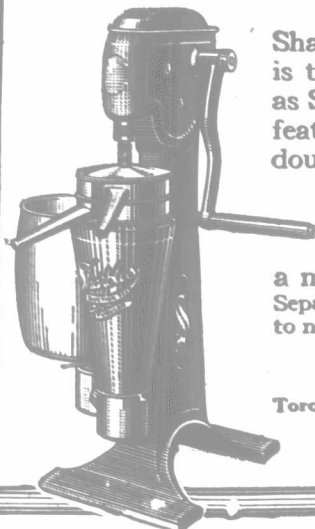
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You Don't Permit Your Hired Man to Throw Away Cream



THEN, why let him waste your cream by using a fixed-feed separator? The moment a fixed-feed separator is turned under speed it begins to lose cream. This loss averages 10 lbs. per cow yearly. And tests have proved that only one person out of 20 keeps up a fixed speed. Eliminate this cream waste by installing a

SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR



Sharples skims clean at any speed! It is the only separator that will do this, as Suction-feed is an exclusive Sharples feature. Sharples Tubular Bowl has double the skimming force of any other; yet is easy to turn. Containing only one piece and no discs, it is by far the easiest to clean. Over a million dairymen are using Sharples Separators. Why not you? Write for catalog to nearest office, addressing Dept. 78

The Sharples Separator Co. Toronto, Ont. Regina, Sask. DC-25



How You Can Get More Money For Your WOOL

When I discovered many years ago the great difference between the amount of money the Farmer usually received from the peddler or small dealer for his wool, and the price at which the peddler or dealer sold the wool to us; I was amazed.



John Hallam, President John Hallam, Ltd., the man who will deal direct with you.

Of course nearly all the wool eventually comes to ourselves and a few large dealers—but the greater number of hands thro' which it has to travel the smaller the price the farmer receives as each one has to have a profit.

Consequently it seemed to me good business to deal directly with the farmer and pay him the much higher prices which we used to pay to the peddlers and middlemen—thus eliminating the peddler and middleman to a great degree.

By shipping direct to us the Farmer secures a very much higher price for his wool which in a good many cases means a profit instead of a loss to him.

The satisfaction expressed by the many Farmers who shipped their wool direct to us for many years is so great that I am encouraged to continue the same policy to a greater extent this year.

For over 30 years I have been buying wool and know the market from A to Z.

Before selling your wool this season don't fail to write me first for prices, stating the number and breed of sheep you have.

The Farmers who ship to me receive their cash in full by return mail—at highest Toronto prices—with no deductions except transportation costs.

I have published a book on "Sheep-raising" and preparing wool for market—that is very useful to all sheepmen. Send me your name and address and I shall be glad to send you a copy free. Write for it to-day sure—address me personally, using Desk number as follows—

John Hallam Limited HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO

WOOL FURS HIDES "The largest in our line in Canada"



above 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and in the case of the herd sires they are guaranteed. The remaining eight are all calves. See advertising copy and be at Oshawa on June 11. Conveyances will meet all trains, and lunch will be served at the farm.

Shorthorns and Berkshires at Sprucedale.

There are but few stock farms in all Ontario more favorably situated than Sprucedale Stock Farm, and owned by Frank Teasdale, of Concord, Ont., visited recently by a representative of this paper. The splendid farm buildings which house the small but select herd of pure-bred milking Shorthorns, as well as the old established herd of Sprucedale Berkshires, are only a stone's throw from Concord Station. The Toronto and York radial cars at Thornhill are only three miles away, in the opposite direction, and a run of twelve miles from the farm by motor brings you into the downtown district of Ontario's greatest city. Being so close to so great a centre, with herds which at all times would stand the closest inspection, naturally Mr. Teasdale has found very little difficulty in the selling end of either the Shorthorns or Berkshires. There has, of course, up until the present, been very little material that could be spared from the Shorthorn herd. Most of the cows have for the past two years been running in Record of Performance test, and were not listed for sale at all. The majority of these have completed the test now, and two of their number have reached the 8,000-lb. mark, with a 4.7 test, while Orma of Northland, a daughter of the R.O.P. bull, St. Clair, and a show individual, will complete the year with considerably over 10,000 lbs. in her four-year-old form. Mr. Teasdale thinks she may even reach the 10,500-lb. mark, in which case she

SHORTHORNS For Profits Write the Secretary for free Publications THE BREED FOR FARM OR RANCH DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION W. A. DRYDEN, Pres., Brooklin, Ont. G. E. DAY, Sec., Guelph, Ont. 10

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855—FLOCK, 1848 The great show and breeding bull, Browndale = 80112 =, by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of Leicester rams, mostly from Imp. ewes. JAMES DOUGLAS CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

NICHOLSON'S SHORTHORNS We have about a dozen young bulls (ages 8 months and upwards), sired by our herd headers. Best Boy = 85552 = and Browndale Winner = 106217 =. Write or come and see. R. and S. Nicholson, Parkhill, Ontario

IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS We have several newly-imported bulls of serviceable age—Cruickshank, Marr and Duthie breeding, as well as a number of choice, home-bred young steers, got by our noted herd sire, Proud Monarch, by Royal Blood. Get our prices before buying elsewhere. RICHARDSON BROS., Columbus, Ont

BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS I have females all ages and bulls of serviceable age. Worth while to come and see or write JOHN MILLER Myrtle Station, C.P.R., G.T.R. ASHBURN, ONTARIO

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple. WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Oshawa, C.N.R

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, and some females that are as good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold for a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid. Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto

FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS AND GLYDESDALES In Shorthorns we can offer you a choice from 60 head, including both bulls and females, of Lavender, Missie, Augusta Duchess of Gloster, Village Girl, Miss Ramsden and Clara breeding—the best of cattle and the best of pedigrees. In Glydesdales, write for our list of winners at Toronto, London and Guelph 1917 shows, Canadian-bred classes. We also have a nice offering in Shropshires. ROBERT DUFF & SONS Myrtle Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R. MYRTLE, ONT.

would head the four-year-old class for Canada. Her ten-months bull, by Butterfly King, is being retained for the coming herd sire, and besides being a choice youngster he has the distinction of having two of Canada's highest R. O. P. bulls at the top of his pedigree. The senior sire, now only a two-year-old, is offered for sale. He is a well-grown bull, roan in color, and his dam is the great cow Bessie of Lowbanks 2nd, with a 11,637-lb. milk record for the year. This bull is guaranteed sure and right, and the entire offering in young things are sired by him. The Berkshire offering includes a number of young litters, all sired by the stock boar, Suddon Viking (imp.), that was bred by Fricker, at Suddon Grange, Summerset, and whose get has often figured prominently in the prize-lists of Ontario's larger shows. Those that are now offered are also of this kind.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Potato Blight. 1. What is the proper treatment for potato blight? How often should the mixture be applied? Should it be sprayed on when Paris Green is being used. L. D. Ans.—1 Bordeaux mixture is usually composed of 4 lbs. of bluestone and 4 lbs. stone lime to 40 gallons of water. The lime and bluestone must be mixed up separately and then poured together. The Paris green may be added to this so that once over applies treatment for both bugs and blight. The number of times it should be applied depends on the season. In damp, hot, weather it may be necessary to apply every ten days or two weeks, commencing when the plants are about six inches high. This treatment has been effective in controlling blight.



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"C.C.M."
Bicycle

"The Fifth Horse on the Farm"

A Bicycle will increase your profits, get you anywhere at a moment's notice, take you to town and back in record time, and enable you to do a better day's work every day. No cost for upkeep—no hitching or unhitching.



This Mark is Your Protection Every "C.C.M." Bicycle bears this design on the rear upright. Look for These Nameplates All these well-known lines are "C.C.M." Bicycles. Write for Catalogue "E" Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited, Weston, Ont. Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver 3-E

Twice as easy as walking
Three times as fast

Heaves CURED

—by removing the cause—and cured to stay cured—If 3 boxes of Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy fail to effect a cure of any case, old or new, we will refund the full amount paid. For Box, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50. Mailed on receipt of Price. Scratches Disappeared Gentlemen—I gave a course of your Tonic Powders, which has put a horse and his mate in fine shape, and a touch of scratches has quite disappeared. Geo. A. Miles, Orville, Alta. Full information in Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser Write us for a Free Copy FLEMING BROS., Chemists 75 Church St. - Toronto, Ont.

Mardella Shorthorns

Dual purpose bulls, 20 young cows and heifers—bred, some calves by side. Size, type, quality, some full of Scotch. The great, massive Duke, dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat, at the head. THOMAS GRAHAM Port Perry, R. 3, Ontario

BULLS

I am offering, for immediate sale, three good bulls. One roan, imported, 13 months, and two others, extra well bred. Anyone wanting a bull of the better sort should see these.

A. G. FARROW, OAKVILLE (Half Way Between Toronto and Hamilton)

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE

Good animals of both sexes. Burlington phone and G.T.R. Jct. Radial every hour from Hamilton.

C. N. Blanshard, R. R. 2, Freeman, Ont.

Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths For Sale:—2 boars, 8 and 12 months old, several boars and sows, 2 to 6 months old. Young sows, bred, and 2 show sows, 2 years old, safe in farrow. All descendants of Colwill's Choice, champions at Toronto Industrial, 3 years in succession, and Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret. Long-distance Phone. A. A. Colwill, Prop., R.R.No.2, Newcastle, Ont.

Brownlee Shorthorns. Offers a choice lot of young bulls, ranging in ages up to nine months, and sired by the Nonpariel bull, Royal Saxon. See these before buying elsewhere. Could also spare a few females. Douglas Brown, Bright, Ont., R. R. 3. Ayr Station, C. P. R.

Shorthorns Pail-fillers for sale. Young bull and heifers out of high record cows. A few young cows and bulls with extra good breeding and quality. PETER CHRISTIE & SON Manchester P.O. Port Perry, Ont. Co.

War-Time Financing.

In normal times Canada had a fairly favorable trade balance. We exported goods somewhat approximating our imports in value. We have always bought more from the United States than we sold her, but in spite of this fact we have never had any trouble in cleaning off the slate at the end of the year. Theoretically, if Smith sent Jones two sacks of flour, and Jones sent Smith only a dozen loaves in exchange, Jones would have to ship the difference to Smith in gold or notes. Moreover, if Jones' resources were not particularly sound, his note would be discounted by Smith.

That is just what is being done in high finance to-day between the United States and Canada. We are importing enormous quantities of expensive goods from the United States—automobiles are an example—our money is being dissipated freely in other directions, and we are not exporting enough to the United States to meet the value of our imports. In plain words, we owe the United States money, and, not having the gold to ship to make up the deficiency, we are offering notes. The only backing these notes can have is our supply of gold and our visible exports. Both of these are inadequate, and so the banks across the line are discounting our Canadian paper money. The discount at present amounts to about two per cent. That is probably supposed to cover interest charges and risk.

In the halcyon days before the war, this national predicament was not encountered, because Great Britain and other countries owed Canada money on the year's trade turnover, and the United States owed money to Great Britain. At intervals the accounts were balanced in the international clearing houses, and the discrepancies cleared up by gold payments.

To-day, however, Great Britain owes the United States, so that Canada cannot say to Great Britain: "Pay my bill to the United States and I will cancel your debt," and so the clearing houses to-day find themselves in possession of bills indicating Canada's indebtedness, with no bills to play off against them. Briefly, that is where Canada stands in the financial circle of the world at present.

A schoolboy could see that if this state of affairs continues, the dollar will continue to depreciate in value, for financiers have a way of insisting on their pound of flesh, sentiment or no sentiment, war or no war. One can see the profiteer gnashing his teeth as he finds that his million dollars is worth only seven hundred thousand dollars.

This depreciation in the value of Canadian currency is, as stated before, the outcome of our spendthrift methods of living since the war started. We have found money plentiful, and we have spent it like drunken sailors, importing luxuries of all kinds and burning up exportable wealth at home. The average man on the street has a feeling that all is well when money is plentiful, and that spending it circulates wealth. Our business men, as a class, also think so. Indeed, it is his foolish so-called optimism that has encouraged the reckless spending that has typified Canadians during the past year or two. Now the accounts are against us. We have called the tune, and we must pay the piper.

Thrift and industry are the only virtues that will bring the dollar back to par value. We must produce more and spend less; we must work more and talk less. Comfortable, after-dinner speeches never count for much in a clearing house. Practical measures to assist in this thrift campaign are ready to hand. Embargos against imported luxuries, for instance, would reduce our national indebtedness. But artificial remedies are obviously not enough. The people of Canada must themselves wake up to realities. If they do not wake up soon, the awakening, when it does come, will be heralded with much wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Great Lakes Steamship Service

Canadian Pacific Steamship "Manitoba" now leaves Owen Sound 10.30 p.m. each Monday, for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William. Steamships "Kewatin" and "Assiniboia" will sail from Port McNicoll Wednesdays and Saturdays commencing June 1st.

Connecting train running through to Port McNicoll will leave Toronto 2.00 p.m., Saturday, June 1st, and each Wednesday and Saturday thereafter.—Adv't.



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Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

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Here at Present—TEN IMPORTED BULLS

Sired by Beau Gaston, grandson of old Beau Brummel. These are all herd headers and good enough to head any herd. Write or phone. L. O. CLIFFORD, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORN BULLS Will. A. Dryden

of my own breeding, around a year old; best families and good colors, are for sale. Also a few young, imported bulls. Brooklin, Ontario Co. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R. Brooklin, C.N.R.

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Herd headed by Gainford Marquis (Imp.), undefeated in England and Canada. Sire of the winning group at Canadian National, 1914, 1915, 1916. Can supply cattle, both sexes, at all times. J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO

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Five Bulls for Sale. One roan senior yearling; one choice twelve months white calf, by Right Sort (Imp.); one select, dark roan, ten months calf; one roan yearling, by Raphael (Imp.); one red roan yearling, for grade herd. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct., G.T.R. J. F. MITCHELL, Limited BURLINGTON, ONTARIO

FIFTY IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

I have fifty head of newly imported Shorthorns (42 females, 8 bulls) which are acknowledged to be one of the strongest lots that have left Britain this season. You should see these if you are wanting some thing choice. GEORGE ISAAC, (All Railroads: Bell Phone) COBOURG, ONTARIO

A Near

EDITOR "THE FA

Returning from a late hour one surprised to find the burning, and on beheld the opening drama. Father ing into the dep basket, and mov we discovered th that peculiar res pigs, with red an

An exclamation explained some dead mother and shall we do wit understood that had heard and he knowledge, the especially bacon, upholding our nat fields, therefore, t decide was a weigh due deliberation, bit, by attempting wriggly mass of into slabs of bac seas.

With character writer at once vo the serving of th these invaders o Obtaining a meas a small pitcher of prepare the light water and one p quantity of sugar Then assisting on to the dignified ele chair, we wrappe coat, the pig vic forcing his head open, we inserted teeth, and were fa method of forced next piggie that possessed of almo and to-day we b where his tooth is tip. By exercising verance, our task v and we tucked t hoped that they w a reasonable leng They did for a sh wailing and weep dim depths of th

Next morning v care-worn father a Believing we ough burdens, we under new care, which n shoulders during o father to keep the

As identification method was this, boxes, partly file each feeding time moved him to th gradually increas from one to two whole milk, and th much larger propo As the orphans i appetites inclined secured bottles w and served the me time between feedi At first there was family, but there m in our methods as madness," for to- of that family of ei piggies, that are r hour the call to th

Trade

The annual stat Bank of Canada, forty-third annual week, shows total and net profits for The dividend on t was twelve per \$200,000 was set preclation in stock \$70,000 for Govern tion and various p cluding the Patrio and Officers' Pensio amount to \$57,100, in deposits during more than \$9,000 adds that the Bank advancements to th and at the same t mercial loans and c same figure as last

A Near Tragedy.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":
 Returning from a neighbor's fireside at a late hour one evening, we were surprised to find the lights of home still burning, and on entering the kitchen we beheld the opening scene of a very tragic drama. Father was disconsolately gazing into the depths of a huge clothes basket, and moving quickly to his side, we discovered that the active inmates of that peculiar residence were eight little pigs, with red and white coats.

An exclamation of surprise, and father explained somewhat sadly and briefly, "a dead mother and eight little pigs, what shall we do with them?" Now be it understood that this particular family had heard and heeded to the best of our knowledge, the call for more foodstuffs, especially bacon, for the boys who are upholding our nation's honor on Flander's fields, therefore, the question before us to decide was a weighty one. Finally, after due deliberation, we decided to do our bit, by attempting to rear this squirming, wriggly mass of squealers, if possible, into slabs of bacon for our laddies overseas.

With characteristic impulsiveness, the writer at once volunteered to assist with the serving of the midnight luncheon to these invaders of our quiet fireside. Obtaining a measuring spoon, a cup and a small pitcher of milk, we proceeded to prepare the light luncheon. Two parts water and one part milk with a small quantity of sugar added was the menu. Then assisting one of the small piggies to the dignified elevation of an old kitchen chair, we wrapped him carefully in a coat, the pig violently protesting, and forcing his head upward and his mouth open, we inserted the spoon between his teeth, and were fairly successful with our method of forced feeding. However, the next piggie that mounted the chair was possessed of almost a Hun-like temper, and to-day we bear the scars of battle where his tooth inserted itself in our fingertip. By exercising patience and perseverance, our task was at length completed, and we tucked them back in bed and hoped that they would "cuddle doon" for a reasonable length of time at least. They did for a short time, and then such wailing and weeping as arose from the dim depths of that basket.

Next morning we greeted a pale and care-worn father at the breakfast table. Believing we ought to bear each other's burdens, we undertook to attend to this new care, which must fall on some one's shoulders during daylight hours, and left father to keep the night vigils.

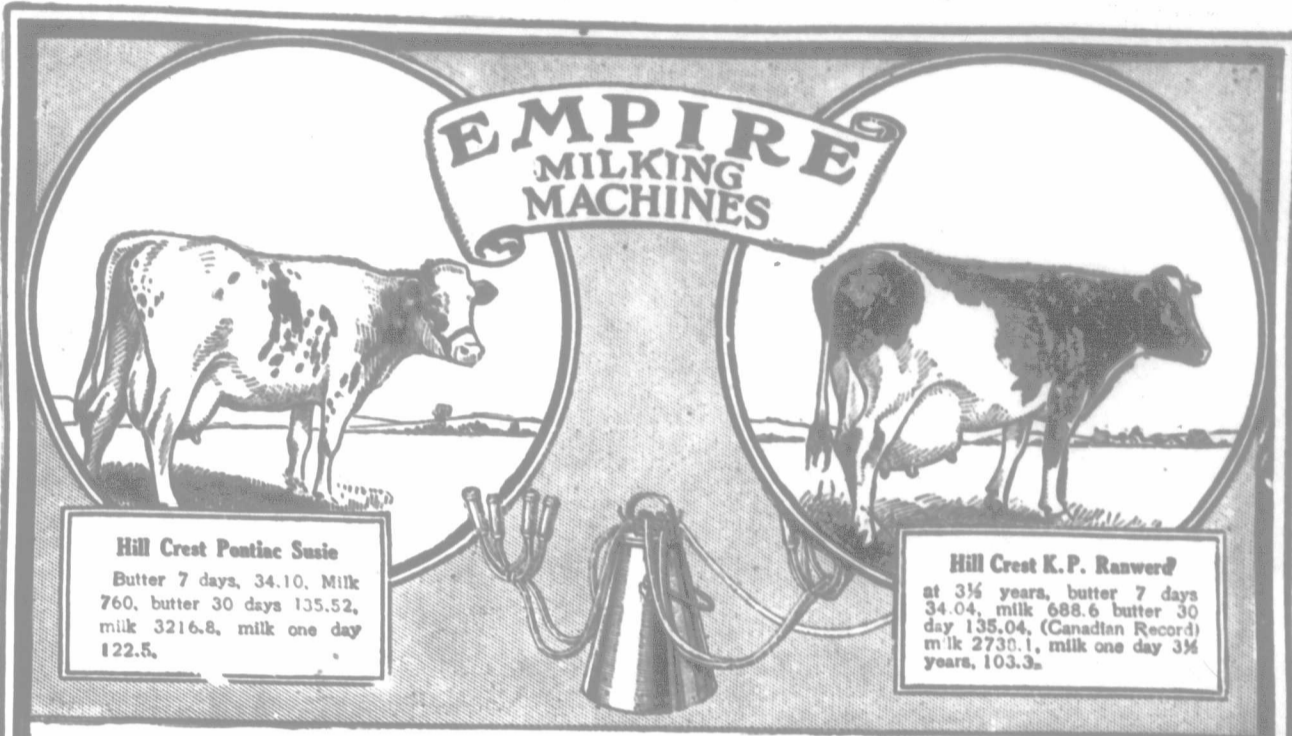
As identification was impossible our method was this, we obtained two old boxes, partly filled with straw, and at each feeding time we fed a pig and removed him to the opposite box. We gradually increased the milk ingredient from one to two parts, and then the whole milk, and the quantity given to a much larger proportion.

As the orphans became older and their appetites inclined to be ravenous, we secured bottles with nipples attached, and served the meal in this manner. The time between feeding was also lengthened. At first there was an individually happy family, but there must have been madness in our methods as well as "method in our madness," for to-day the sole survivors of that family of eight number three sleek piggies, that are ready to answer at any hour the call to the dining-trough.

W. M. A.

Trade Topic.

The annual statement of the Imperial Bank of Canada, as presented at the forty-third annual meeting, held last week, shows total assets of \$101,817,909, and net profits for the year of \$1,185,066. The dividend on the stock for the year was twelve per cent., besides which \$200,000 was set aside as possible depreciation in stock and debentures, and \$70,000 for Government tax on the circulation and various patriotic donations, including the Patriotic Fund, Red Cross, and Officers' Pension Fund. Cash reserves amount to \$57,100,000, while the increase in deposits during the year amounted to more than \$9,000,000. The statement adds that the Bank has been able to make advancements to the Dominion Treasury, and at the same time maintained commercial loans and discounts at about the same figure as last year.



Hill Crest Pontiac Susie
 Butter 7 days, 34.10. Milk 760. butter 30 days 135.52, milk 3216.8. milk one day 122.5.

Hill Crest K.P. Ranwerd
 at 3 1/2 years, butter 7 days 34.04, milk 688.6 butter 30 day 135.04. (Canadian Record) milk 2730.1, milk one day 3 1/2 years, 103.3.

AS OTHERS SEE IT

The endorsement of men who breed and raise cows to record breaking form are safe ones to be guided by.

Championship cows are not experimented with. The best methods only are used in caring for them. Experience, not argument, proved to such well-known breeders as Mr. G. A. Brethin of Norwood, Ont.—that Empire Milking Machines provided the best means of milking even champion, record holding cows.

Mr. Brethin in a letter of March 18th last writes that the official records of Hillcrest Pontiac Susie, Hillcrest K.P. Ranwerd, Hillcrest May Pontiac and Hillcrest Sadie Ormsby were made with the Empire.

He says further,

"We have a 20.81 lb. two year milking up to 77 lbs. in. one day (first calf), a 29.31 lb. three-year-old milking over 80 lbs. with second calf and increasing, and a 34 lb. six-year-old milking up to 122.5 lbs. in one day and 3216 in 30 days. All milked in test with Empire."

Remember, an Empire Milker will do the work of three men and in the same time. It saves time, labor, the cost in wages and board of hired men and eliminates the drudgery of milking.

Empire Milking Machines are used on Governmental Experimental Farms and Stations and by Agricultural Schools and Colleges throughout Canada.



Write for further particulars and opinions of well-known farmers and dairymen.

Ask for Catalogue J

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited
 MONTREAL TORONTO

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SUMMERHILL HOLSTEINS

Present offering: Two bulls fit for service, both show animals, with excellent breeding, will be sold. Cheap if taken at once.

D. C. FLATT & SON R.R. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

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DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Present Offering—A few bull calves.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN ST. GEORGE, ONT.

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Present Offering—six extra well bred bull calves, sired by bulls with 34-lb. backing, and from tested dams, individually as good as their breeding. For fuller particulars and prices, write, or better come and see them.
 J. MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO

Cloverlea Farm Holstein-Friesians

Offers for sale a choice young bull three months old, out of a 20.3-lb. dam. For price and extended pedigree write to

GRIESBACH BROS., COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

PIONEER FARM HOLSTEIN HERD

—the herd that produces champions—offers a very handsome, ready-for-service son of Canary Hartog His dam a high-testing sister of Calamity Snow Mechthilde 2nd, the new Canadian champion three-year-old in R.O.P. Also bull calves from champions, and from dams' sisters and daughters of champions. Don't take time to write—come at once and see them for yourself.

WALBURN RIVERS & SONS, R. R. 5, Ingersoll, Ont. Phone 343L, Ingersoll Independent Line.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM . . . Registered Holsteins

Just now we are offering one choice yearling bull, ready for heavy service. The records of his five nearest dams average over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, and over 100 lbs. milk in 1 day. We have also some high-record bull calves, including one whose dam and sire's dam have records that average 37.66 lbs. butter in 7 days and 127 lbs. of milk in 1 day. A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ont. Bell Phone 48-3

FEEDS

Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed Meal, Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn Meal.

Also a full line of the reliable Good Luck Brands of Poultry Feeds.

Write or 'phone for prices.

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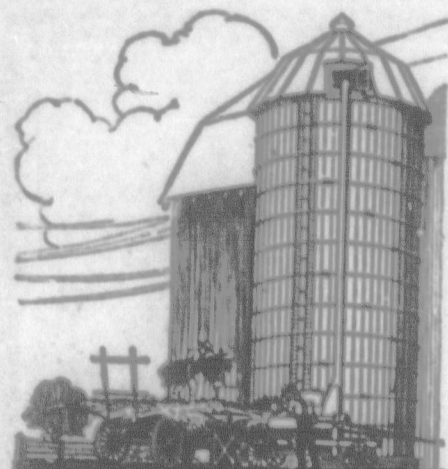
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PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK

of all descriptions. Speciality made of draft horses, beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import. Prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

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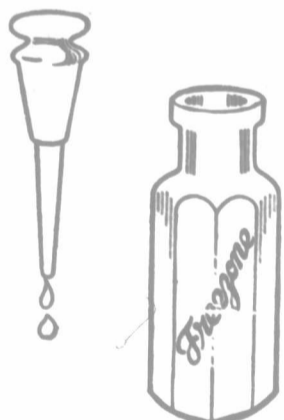


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EXTRA CAPACITY
 THE Toronto Hip Roof adds several tons capacity to this silo, because you can tramp the ensilage right up to the top of the walls. This is one of the many money making advantages of Toronto Silos. Write for the book to-day.—Address. **ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED** 151 Atlantic Ave., Toronto. 12 St. Antoine St., Montreal. Winnipeg Calgary Regina

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Doesn't hurt at all and costs only a few cents

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.

Lump Jaw
 The only reliable treatment for Lump Jaw in Cattle. **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure** Price \$2.50 a bottle. Sold under a positive guarantee since 1896. Your money back if it fails. Write for **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor** 96 pages and illustrated. It is Free. Fleming's Chemical Horn Stop. A small quantity applied when calves are young will prevent growth of Horns. A 50c tube sent postpaid is enough for 25 calves. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ont.**

HOLSTEINS
 1 bull 2 years old; 1 bull 18 mos. old, from a 23 1/2 lb. 3-year-old dam. One bull 13 mos.; others younger. **R. M. Holtby, Port Perry, Ont.**

Tuberculosis—A Disease of Insanitary Living.

The dread disease tuberculosis is receiving more attention now than heretofore. It is becoming so prevalent as to be alarming. There are many who claim that it is a disease of insanitary living and this claim is supported by P. H. Bryce, M. A., M. D., in an article on the subject which appeared in a recent issue of "Conservation of Life". The following excerpts from the article explain how contamination may come through impure air and poorly ventilated houses:

"People who live in temperate climates necessarily inhabit houses requiring to be closed in inclement weather, and have had to establish a harmony with an environment which may truly be called an artificial climate. It is in relation to this house climate that the people of civilized communities have especially to study how they may best establish a complete harmony.

Constituents of Air.

"Normal air everywhere contains the same constituents, which are nitrogen and oxygen in the proportions of nearly four of the former to one of the latter, with incidentally a minute amount of carbonic acid of three parts in ten thousand of air. Such is found everywhere, over great expanses of water, of forest and of mountain where there are few residents, to contain almost nothing else than gases; but where population increases and human industries are carried on, many particles of dust from cultivated fields, streets and yards, stables and factories, and the bodies of men and animals are to be found, these reaching, on a windy day, as many as a million particles in a cubic foot of air, while living particles or microbes in the air of a hospital may reach 40,000 per cubic metre. In addition to such dust particles are the seeds of many plants and the spores of moulds and fungi, some of which live upon dead organic matter, while others live and multiply in the air passages and tissues of men and may become the exciting causes of disease.

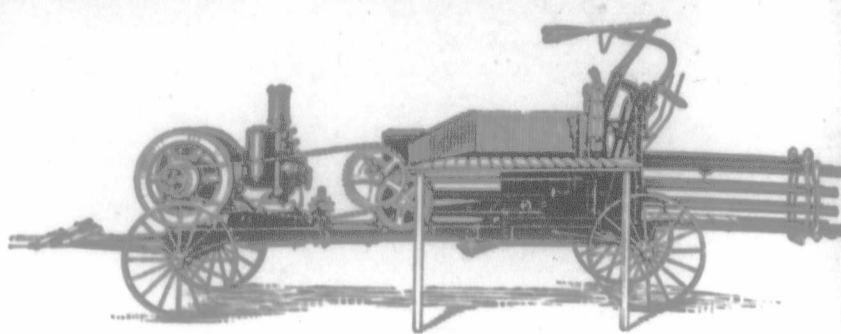
"When it is remembered that air at five miles an hour causes a change of the atmosphere around a person standing still of some 25,000 times, while with warm air moving at the rate of more than six feet a second a draft is felt, it must be plain that, as persons breathe seventeen times a minute, and even while sitting exhale at least 30 cubic inches of air, they not only will inhale a cubic foot of air every three minutes, but will also exhale the same amount, giving off not only carbonic acid to the extent of 25 per cent. of the air exhaled, but also any dried particles from the mucous surfaces of the respiratory passages. In addition to this, particles of epidermis and whatever clings to it are constantly given off from the hands and exposed parts of the body, and these often contain living particles, either vegetating on the skin or picked up from the objects which are everywhere handled. It is under such conditions of life, especially in the houses of our cities and crowded work-rooms and stores, that such particles, being the direct cause of some disease such as smallpox, scarlet fever or tuberculosis, may become, by contact, as they pass into the air and by touch, immediately dangerous to individuals of all ages.

Contamination of Air.

"In addition to this direct source of disease, we have special cases where the dangers are greatly multiplied, as where individuals known to be suffering from open cases of tuberculosis contaminate the air enormously, both by particles of moisture from the throat while speaking and coughing, and by expectorations which contain millions of the bacteria or direct agents of the disease.

"Other special sources, such as the milk supply from tuberculous cattle, do increase the danger of infection from this disease, especially in children; but if the problem of living in houses in harmony with the environment is to be adequately solved, it must be especially realized that it is the particles discharged into house atmospheres and on to walls and floors of rooms which must be dealt with if tuberculosis is to be eliminated from any population.

"The problems of dealing with and of preventing tuberculosis will, therefore, it is apparent, mean the removal, so far as in practice is possible, of the dangers



Own and Use an International Press

WHETHER your hay crop is large or small, it pays to bale it with an INTERNATIONAL hay press. That means profitable marketing, easy and rapid handling and saving in storage space. A one-horse press with a 14x18 bale chamber turns out a daily average of 6 to 10 tons of baled hay. A two-horse press gives you 8 to 15 tons in bales. The motor press averages up to 20 tons, and the belt power press up to 30 tons—smooth, well-tied marketable bales. The bale chamber sizes are uniform and standard, 14x18, 16x18 and 17x22.

Some of the popular features of INTERNATIONAL hay presses—the low bale chamber that saves time and labor in the tying of bales, the spring roller tucker that makes the bales smooth, the block setters, the end delivery of bales, the low step-over of the horse presses, the power economy of all the INTERNATIONAL presses—these are features you should know about before you buy a hay press.

A card to the nearest branch named below, asking for INTERNATIONAL hay press information, will bring you a complete illustrated description of every press in the line, and bring it promptly. Write us now, while you think of it.

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BRANCH HOUSES:

- West—Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; N. Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.
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LLENROC STOCK FARM

On the Boulevard of the beautiful Niagara River

A few high-record Holstein bulls for sale at reasonable prices; also Holstein females in calf to our junior Rag Apple bull.

ADDRESS—W. C. HOUCK, R. R. No. 1, CHIPPAWA, ONTARIO

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All are from good record dams.

Choice bull calves at present to offer — average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter in seven days. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome.

Gordon S. Gooderham Stations: Clarkson and Oakville Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway Clarkson, Ont.

Hospital for Insane, Hamilton

We offer bulls only for sale, but they are from some of the choicest cows to be seen in any herd, and bulls equal to the best.

—Apply to Superintendent

CHOICE BULLS—Ready for Service

- No. 1—By a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA. His two nearest dams (both Canadian champions) average 35.62 lbs. butter in seven days. Price \$1,000.
- No. 2—By a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA. His two nearest dams (one a four-year-old) average 34.17 lbs. butter in seven days. Price \$600.

Some extra choice young bull calves, from \$300 to \$1,000. We have sold 37 bulls this winter.

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

R. W. E. Burnaby - Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial - Jefferson, Ont.

"GOING TO SELL 'EM"

We have 5 thirteen-months bulls and are going to let them go. Three are by Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo and brothers to Het Loo Pietertje (the world's champion heifer) while the other two are by King Segis Alcartra Spofford and Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona. Act quick if you want them. **W. L. SHAW, (Electric cars from Toronto) Roycroft Farm, Newmarket, Ontario**

RIDGEDALE STOCK FARM

offers for sale young bulls from high-testing dams, such as Lakeview Dutchland Wayne Rose, the highest producing cow of her age in the world. It will pay you to inspect these before buying. **DR. F. A. HESLOP, Prop., R. R. No. 1, FREEMAN, ONTARIO. CHAS. HESLOP, Manager**

Special Offering of Yearling Holstein Bull for Quick Sale, \$125.

Ready for service; half white; sire Gelsche Walker, whose 7 nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Dam Johanna Glenice, 18.20 lbs. butter in 7 days at 3 years; she is granddaughter to Johanna Rue Lad 34989. **THOS. L. LESLIE, ALLUVIALDALE FARM, NORVAL STATION, ONTARIO**

Riverside Holsteins

We still have some good bulls on hand, including two half-brothers of Toitilla of Riverside, former Canadian R.O.P. Champion. Write or phone your wants to—**J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.**

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 Farmer direct to than for general **ASK** who has ways, at or, better prices; much you General We pay in the country dealers in shipped us more than assured of

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For good prices, sl We guarantee pay 47 c fat. We express of

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Milks fast and tions for the m parent cellulose to operate, seen used in the priv V. at Windsor 3% in a 17-day Guelph. Wri C. RICHARDS

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Young bulls fo from one to closely to th clough May

COLLIER BE (OX

CITY
 White-Legged Ki in her 12th year; 1917, winning 2nd able bull from her quality? James

Choice Of
 AT SPECIAL of serviceable ag dams. Come and JOHN A. MORR

Glencairn A
 ability from 8,600 production appeal and young bulls fo Rockton, Ont.

Twenty-five Year JERSEYS

We have bred ov champions for lar We bred, and h champion Berksh improvement, wri and prices. **HOOD FAR**

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

ASK ANY FARMER! who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country and are the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment is remitted the same day wool is received. Ship us your wool to-day—you will be more than pleased if you do, and are assured of a square deal from us.

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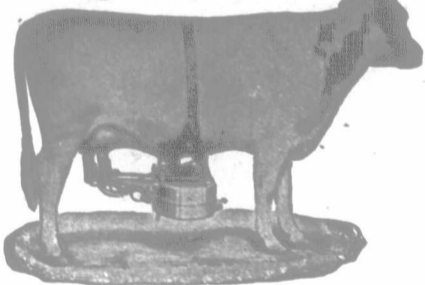
Cream Wanted

For good service and better prices, ship your cream to us. We guarantee the test, and pay 47 cents a pound butter-fat. We remit daily and pay express charges.

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Milks fast and clean, has no rubber connections for the milk to pass through, but transparent celluloid tubes. The Omega is simple to operate, sanitary and easily washed. It is used in the private dairy of H.M. King George V. at Windsor Castle. Increased the milk flow 3% in a 17-day test on ten cows at the O.A.C., Guelph. Write to-day for free booklet C. RICHARDSON & Co., St. Mary's, Ont.

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Young bulls for sale (out of R. O. P. dams) from one to fifteen months old; tracing closely to the world's champions, Garclough May Mischief and Jean Armour.

COLLIER BROS., Beachville, Ontario
(OXFORD COUNTY)

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES

White-Legged Kirsty—11,782 lbs. milk in 304 days in her 12th year; 69 lbs. per day at Ottawa Fair, 1917, winning 2nd. place. Do you want a serviceable bull from her, a right good one—size, color, quality? James Begg & Son, St. Thomas, Ont.

Choice Offering in Ayrshires

AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dams. Come and see them.

JOHN A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario

Glencair Ayrshires

Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Station, G. T. R.

Twenty-five Years Breeding REGISTERED JERSEYS and BERKSHIRES

We have bred over one half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.

HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.

directly attaching to the tuberculous person, such as a consumptive who expectorates enormous numbers of the germs of the disease, and thereafter of cleansing the air, the person's clothing, the furniture, the floors, and walls of rooms which he has occupied, and of providing in all such places the largest amount of fresh air that is possible. Education of the individual stands in the first place in the measures for the prevention of tuberculosis, and all persons, whether physicians or members of families where the sick are, should teach and be taught the principles of personal hygiene. In practice, it is found that nowhere do individuals suffering from the disease receive such education so well as in sanatoria, where expert physicians and nurses establish a routine of daily hygiene, which those who have spent a few months under it will practice after they have returned to their homes or gone elsewhere.

"But even greater good will result from the education of the community at large as to real meaning of fresh air in living houses and living apartments. The weekly sweeping and still more the half-yearly house-cleaning illustrate, as when a carpet is beaten, the infinite number of particles which, unseen, are constantly accumulating in houses. It is further only necessary to leave a room closed in which a carpet is present to appreciate strong odors and the effects of moisture in the decomposition of the organic materials present in it, through the action of microbes which cause decomposition. We thus realize how one of the first steps we must take to keep a house clean is to allow nothing to be on the floors, which will retain particles of organic matter and the microbes which settle upon it, which cannot be readily and frequently removed and cleaned in the fresh air. Thus polished hardwood floors with rugs fulfil best both sanitary and aesthetic household conditions; while in many instances, as in hospitals and places of public resort, nothing serves the purpose so well as well-made modern linoleum, which can be cleaned with a moist cloth, or, still better, frequently rubbed with a weighted felt block, which has been treated with paraffine dissolved in turpentine or with some other wax preparation. What has been said with regard to carpets on floors is similarly true with regard to heavy wool hangings, such as curtains.

Standards of Air Space in Rooms.

"Inasmuch, however, as we have persons always present in rooms, whose boots and clothing, as well as their persons, carry particles of all kinds of matter, and similarly exhale others by mouth and nose, we must provide some systematic means whereby these persons may not only be prevented from polluting the air unduly, but may also be prevented from suffering from the lack of fresh air. Of course, it is apparent that there must be some limit to the number of persons living in any given space, and a standard has been adopted, under Public School Acts, in most progressive countries, whereby each child must be provided with 2,000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour. In an ordinary schoolroom, the space per child is commonly measured by the floor area of 4 x 5 feet in a room 12 feet high, thereby allowing each about 250 cubic feet. It is apparent that this air will require eight changes per hour to supply the required amount. Heating appliances are now available, whereby fresh air is warmed over steam pipes in the basement of schools and other buildings, and delivered by fans through ducts, which will supply the requisite amount by what is known as mechanical ventilation. The ordinary household, however, is not, on the one hand, subjected usually to the limited amount of air space just indicated; but, on the other, it is not commonly supplied with facilities for changing the air, such as that just described. Some have asserted that enough fresh air comes in around windows and under doors, etc., in northern cold climates to provide the requisite amount of fresh air. This, as a matter of fact, is not true; but even when such air inlets exist, they have the constant defect that it means an uneven distribution of warm air and a sense of drafts about the feet and legs, due to cold air near the floor. Hence, some means should be adopted for insuring the entrance of warmed fresh air to our living rooms. Of course, in houses ordinarily heated with furnaces, it is often possible to minimize the evils due to the lack of ventilation by having the windows of



Your After-Supper Job

When the big day's work is over, and the little odds and ends are cleared up—that's about the only time you have to look after your records—to attend to those matters of cost and expense keeping that are pointing the way to more profits in modern farming.

And when these papers and records are kept in a convenient place—a place where you know they'll be when you want them—won't it encourage you to keep them up-to-date instead of "putting the job off till another time!"

An "Office Specialty" Half Section Stack is ideal to put alongside your desk, writing table or book case. In it there's a place for your letters; your machinery, seed and vegetable catalogs; a place for your milk and produce records, labor and expense sheets; there's a place for every thing and in such "get-at-able" form.

Half Section Stacks, built in sections to fit your needs, are furnished in rich, warm oak. So besides serving a useful purpose they fit appropriately into the furnishing scheme of your home. Simply return this ad with your name in the margin and we'll send descriptive folder with prices.

The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Limited
Filing Equipment Stores at:
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GLENHURST AYRSHIRES—ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS

For a half-century Glenhurst Ayrshires have been noted for their depth and size, good tests and smoothness of conformation. Our famous Fios family has produced dozens of 60 and 65-lb.-a-day cows, many on twice-a-day milkings. We have young bulls up to twelve months, and females all ages. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butter-fat—write me or visit the farm. JAS. BENNING, Summerstown, G.T.R.; Williamstown, G.T.R., Williamstown, Ont.

RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES

A few splendid 12-months-old bulls, out of R. O. P. and imp. high-testing dams. January test averaged 4.6%; also younger bulls and heifers. I have three registered Clydesdales for sale, eight months old. Write for prices or come and see stock. W. F. KAY, PHILIPSBURG, QUEBEC 50 miles south of Montreal. St. Armand Station, G. T. R.

JERSEYS

"The Lord might have made a better butter cow than the Jersey, but he didn't."—[Ex. Pres. Green

According to the R.O.P. records, a four-year-old and a mature Jersey cow have each produced more butter in one year than any other cow, of any breed, in Canada. For information, apply to:

CANADIAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
B. A. BULL, Secretary, Brampton, Ontario

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

We bred and owned the dam, and imported the sire of the champion R.O.P. butter cow of Canada. We own the champion four-year-old R.O.P. butter cow of Canada. To make room for 1918 importation, expected to arrive in May, we are making special offerings of females and bulls, all ages.

B. H. BULL & SON

BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

JERSEY COWS

An opportunity for dairymen or those wishing an ideal family cow! We have a choice lot of young, registered cows and heifers in calf. Make your own selection from a large herd. PRICES REASONABLE

Larkin Farms, (Please Mention Farmer's Advocate) Queenston, Ont.

THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS LONDON, ONTARIO Jno. Pringle, Prop.

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD Imported Champion Rower at its head.

This bull, with his get, won first prize on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. Present offering—A few yearling heifers in calf to our great young bull, Woodview Bright Prince (7788), and bred from imported sires and dams. We show our work cows and work our show cows.

THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times, **JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONTARIO**

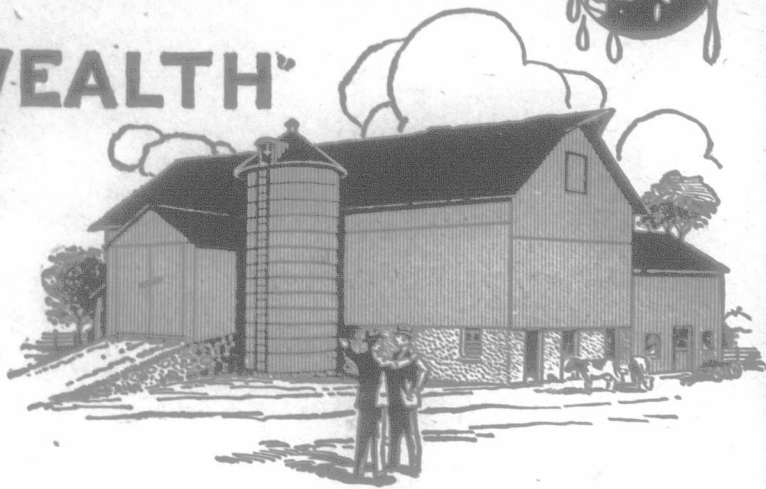
RECORD OF PERFORMANCE JERSEYS CHOICE BULLS AND FEMALES.

We have six young bulls of serviceable age, all from R.O.P. dams. Three are by our senior sire, Brampton Dairy Farmer, and three are by our junior sire, Brampton Bright Togo. Write for records. We also have females. **R. & A. H. BAIRD (G.T.R. Stations—New Hamburg, Bright) NEW HAMBURG, ONT.**

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

'COMMONWEALTH' BARN RED

The Paint for
Barns, Roofs,
Fences, Etc.



S-W COMMONWEALTH BARN RED is a bright, rich Red, that works easily, covers well and dries with a fine, smooth, durable finish. Put up in convenient sized cans, all full Imperial Measure. Why not try it this year to protect your barn against the weather?

You have a heavy investment in farm machinery, implements, wagons, etc. Increase their life and usefulness by protecting them against rust and decay, by using **SHERWIN-WILLIAMS WAGON AND IMPLEMENT PAINT**. The longer they last the less they cost.



It is economy to use **S-W BUGGY PAINT** on your buggies and carriages, and **S-W AUTO ENAMEL** on your car. They give entire satisfaction and are easy to apply.

Color schemes and suggestions for any part of your building furnished by expert decorators, free upon application and without any obligation.

Send for our book:—"The A.B.C. of Home Painting" written by a practical painter, telling how to paint, varnish or enamel every surface in and around your home.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED,
897, Centre St., Montreal, Que. 110 Sutherland Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
PAINT, VARNISH AND COLOR MAKERS. LINSEED OIL CRUSHERS.

bed-rooms open at night, when the body is protected by sufficient covering; but there is the need for some scheme by which house air can be kept practically at a temperature of 65 degrees to 68 degrees F. and yet be sufficiently changed to maintain its freshness and even distribution.

"Nothing has been said about the necessity for maintaining the humidity of indoor air at normal. When it is remembered, however, that air at zero can only hold at saturation point 0.48 of a grain of water in a cubic foot and when it is realized that this outer air warmed up to 70 degrees F. would hold approximately seven grains of water, the result of warming outer air without supplying it with some means of moisture is evident. In practice it is found that such indoor air in an ordinary dwelling does not have more than 25 per cent. of relative humidity, with the consequence that it abstracts moisture from furniture, walls and the bodies of inmates, creating in such a sense of cold due to the insensible loss of body moisture through evaporation and so requiring a temperature of 70 degrees to 75 degrees F. in order to maintain comfort. To obviate such serious defects in house air, it is possible, wherever hot air, hot water or steam is used in a house, to supply a constant amount of steam from a metal heater placed over the fire of the furnace, water being supplied to the evaporator from the water supply.

"Realizing the defects and cost of methods adopted in schools and other places of assembly in supplying enough fresh air with an even distribution, recent experiments have been made tending to prove that the amount of carbonic acid in the air of a room given off from the lungs of persons is not in itself deleterious; but that the essential thing is to have the air which surrounds the individual, whose body temperature is 98.4 degrees F., constantly replaced; or, in other words, that practically all the requirements of ventilation are met so long as the air of a room is kept in motion. While it is true that movement of the air in rooms is most desirable and necessary, the facts as herein set forth seem to supply ample evidence of the necessity of bringing to persons who have to live much indoors a steady supply of warmed fresh air, if they are to maintain themselves in good health and minimize the dangers from those who suffer from tuberculosis to those living with them.

Making the Forest Fire-proof!

Several forest fires have already occurred in various parts of Canada this year. In practically every case the cause was traced to human hands—a tossed-away cigarette, a neglected camp-fire, or similar act that at the moment appeared trifling. Settlers, anxious to burn their "slash" in the hottest weather without obeying Government regulations are a prolific cause of forest fire every year.

The rangers of this province are asking the co-operation of every man, woman and child this year so as to keep the forest losses down to a minimum as a matter of patriotism. Special efforts are being made to provide fire-fighting equipment, but the main task is to prevent fires from starting. This is a comparatively simple matter if every camper puts out his camp-fire, every smoker extinguishes his cigarette and match before tossing away, every settler guards his clearing fire. When a bush fire is seen, instant word should be sent to the nearest fire ranger, railroad agent or municipal officer.

New England Ayrshire Sale.

Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., will be the scene of the New England Ayrshire Club Consignment Sale, which is to take place on June 11 and 12. Arthur H. Sagendorph, of Spencer, Mass., has gathered together, as sales manager, 150 head of high-class Ayrshire cattle. These cattle are being consigned from various States, and from Ontario and Quebec. The following States are consigning cattle to this big sale: Washington, Ohio, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Wisconsin, New Jersey and Connecticut. In addition to these, several well-known and representative breeders of Ayrshire cattle in Ontario and Quebec are listed among the consignors.

Shropshires and Clydesdales
Besides my regular offering of ram and ewe shearlings, I have the three-year Clydesdale stallion, Cairnbrogie Heir 18999. Write quick, don't wait. W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, R. R., Ontario.

Cloverdale Shropshires and Berkshires—40 shearing rams, 70 shearing ewes; an exceptionally choice lot, true to type and well grown, nearly all sired by the show ram, Nock 16 imp. In Berkshires, the usual strong offering, including sows just bred. C. J. LANG, Burketon, Ont.

Yorkshires

We still have a few boar pigs left from spring litters. These are from sows of excellent bacon type which have always given us large litters.

WELDWOOD FARM
Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Meadowbrook Yorkshires

Six large litters of young pigs, about ready to wean; pairs supplied, not akin. Write your wants to G. W. Miners, Exeter, Ont. R. R. No. 3.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns—Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Tamworths, both sexes; boars from 2 to 12 months. Shorthorn bulls, from 5 to 10 months old, reds and roans—dandies. CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES

Three importations in 1918. From the leading prize-winning herds in the U. S. Over 100 April and May pigs, by imported sires.

JOHN G. ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

TAMWORTHS

Young sows bred for spring farrow and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write: JOHN W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario

BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Salls, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age. ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONT. Shakespear Station, G.T.R.

POLAND CHINA

Boar 18 months; sows due in June and July. Also young pigs. Pedigrees furnished and express prepaid. Victor Vance, Box 13, Forest, Ontario

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO. Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial

Featherston's Yorkshires

The Pine Grove Herd I have the choicest lot of young sows of breeding age that were ever on the farm. A few are already bred. Also have 10 young litters. Prices reasonable. J. K. FEATHERSTON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

PROSPECT HILL BERKSHIRES

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right. JOHN WEIR & SON, Paris, Ont., R.R. 1

ENGLISH LARGE BLACK PIGS

We have some promising young stock from imported dam and sire of both sexes for sale. Large Blacks are greatly approved in England and will be a coming popular breed in Canada, and good for crossing. We also offer some young bulls from milking Shorthorns, imported stock. F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT, BRANTFORD, ONT.

SPRINGBANK CHESTER WHITES

Several young sows, ready to breed, and boars fit for service; young pigs, both sexes, ready to wean, by Sunny Mike—15917—first at Toronto in 1917. Satisfaction guaranteed, inspection invited. Wm. Stevenson & Son, Science Hill, Ontario

DUROC JERSEYS

Our herd won all champion prizes at Toronto and London, 1916 and 1917. Pairs not akin. Young stock, all ages for sale. Visitors welcome. For further particulars write: CULBERT MALOTT, No. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

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DR. A

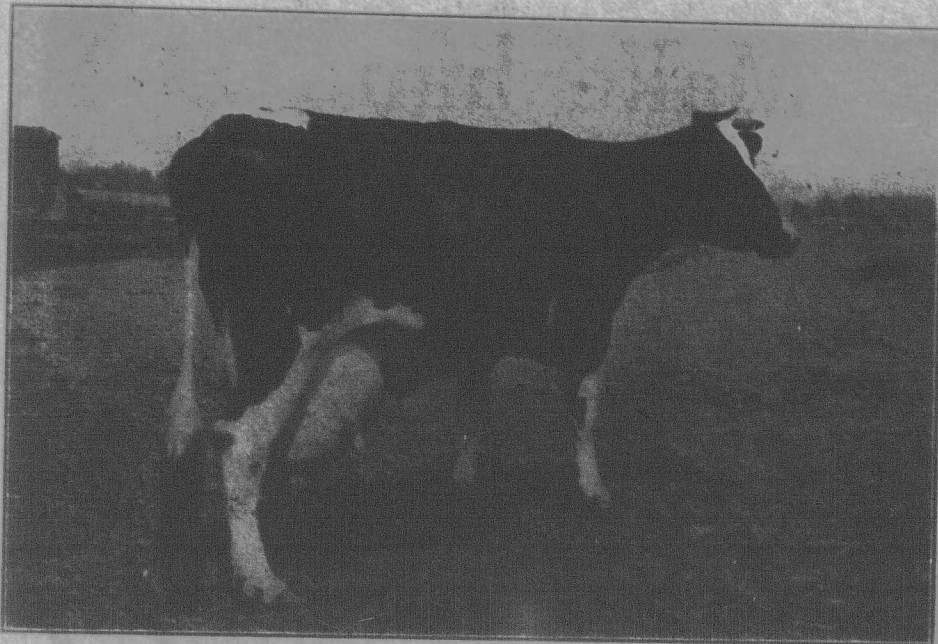
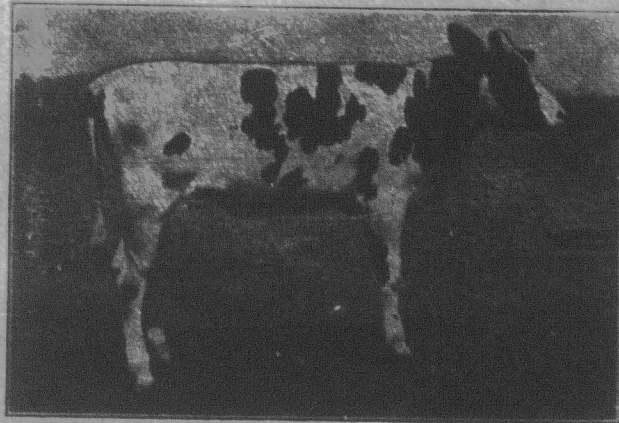
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The little
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We are buyers in car
LUM
Cut inch thick plump—B
Maple 3 1/4, 2 1/4 and 2-inch,
the heart. Also Cedar squ
and Spruce inch and two-in
inspect stock at loading
write us and advise what y
W. L. Palmer & Co., 10

IT'S INDIVIDUALS SUCH AS THESE THAT MAKE THE TOPS FOR THE
Greatest Sales of the Breed

If your foundation is laid with animals of this type and backed by similar breeding, you leave nothing to chance. Benefit by the experience of others — make your selections from the



**60 Head
 Selling at**

ECHO SYLVIA GELSICHE SEGIS.—"The greatest seven months' heifer in all America." Dam, Ermagelsche Segis. Sire, Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac—making a combination of milk and butter-fat unequalled on the continent.

Oshawa, Ont., Tuesday, June 11th, 1918

Breeders will kindly bear in mind that this is the last announcement that will appear in any publication. We ask you to note the date carefully, and would suggest that you wire for catalogue at once if you have not already made your request by mail. As the demand for catalogues has been exceptionally heavy, we would also ask you to kindly conserve by bringing your mailed copy to the sale.

Lunch will be served on the grounds, and conveyances will meet all trains.

COME, AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS

DR. A. A. FAREWELL, Auctioneers—**KELLEY & HAEGER** **OSHAWA, ONTARIO**
 T. S. WOOD in the Box

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

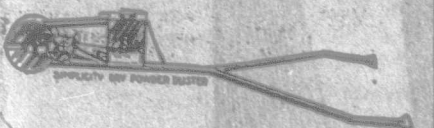
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**Your Summer Holiday
 This Year**

**Algonquin Park
 HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO**

An ideal spot for your Summer Vacation midst wild and delightful scenery.

Excellent hotel service at the
"Highland Inn"

Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.



**The little Gun that
 Kills Potato Bugs**

With Poison Dust it will do 2 rows at a time as fast as a man can walk. Write for Agency contract. Sells on sight. Mafid. by

Illsley & Harvey Co., Ltd.
 Port Williams, Nova Scotia

We are buyers in car lots of the following
LUMBER

Cut inch thick plump—Basswood, Elm, Ash, or Maple 3 1/4, 3 1/2 and 3-inch, from choice logs outside the heart. Also Cedar squares and posts 6 inches and Spruce inch and two-inch, even widths. Will inspect stock at loading point and ask you to write us and advise what you can offer.
W. L. Palmer & Co., 10 Sussex Ave., Toronto

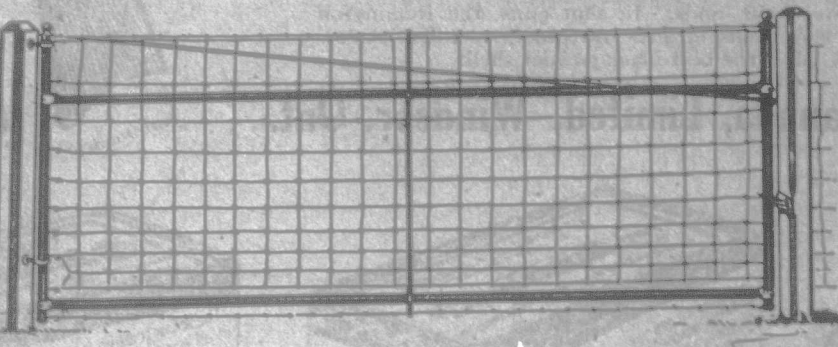
Listing a Few Averages in the Herd of
LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

11 cows average 100 lbs. of milk daily, and 33.38 lbs. of butter in 7 days.	9 cows average 34.59 lbs. of butter in 7 days.
16 cows average 30.86 lbs. of butter in 7 days.	3 cows average 39.53 lbs. of butter in 7 days.
	2 cows average 40.55 lbs. of butter in 7 days.
	1 cow has 43.06 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

Every male and female offered by us are either sons or daughters of these record cows. No herd in Canada has as high an average. We offer for sale a show bull, 3 years old (mostly white), sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and from Lakeview Lestrage, 741.9 lbs. of milk, 38.06 lbs. of butter in 7 days. He is a brother to Lakeview Dutchland Artis, Canada's only 43-lb. cow, and also Lakeview Dutchland Calamity Rose, the world's highest producing 2-year-old with first calf. This bull is priced to sell on terms to suit purchaser. Remember, he is the only bull in Canada whose seven R. O. M. sisters hold nine Canadian records and two world's records for butter. Photo and extended pedigree on application. We also have others.

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 MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

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Direct from Factory to Farmer Our **"CLAY" ADJUSTABLE GATE**
 Bull strong. Guaranteed. Send for descriptive price list.
CANADIAN GATE CO., GUELPH, ONTARIO

When writing please mention **Farmer's Advocate**

DOUGLAS EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

Stops bleeding instantly. Prevents Blood Poisoning. Sure cure for thrush. For Sale by all dealers. Free sample on request.

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has become so popular in its first three years that thousands have been called for to replace, on their old towers, other makes of mills, and to replace, at small cost, the gearing of the earlier Aermotors, making them self-oiling. Its enclosed motor keeps in the oil and keeps out dust and rain. The Splash Oiling System constantly floods every bearing with oil, preventing wear and enabling the mill to pump in the lightest breeze. The oil supply is renewed once a year. Double Gears are used, each carrying half the load. We make Gasoline Engines, Pumps, Tanks, Water Supply Goods and Steel Frame Saws. Write **AERMOTOR CO., 2528 Twelfth St., Chicago**

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Write for our new price list. Remittance made upon receipt of feathers. Let us know your quantities. **The Canadian Carpet & Comfort Mfg. Co., Limited, 340 Dufferin Street, Toronto, Ont.**

REMINGTON U.M.C.



Make him a good shot—

Teach your boy to shoot with a real manly arm—a Remington U.M.C. .22 and get him U.M.C. ammunition. See him become self-reliant, manly—rightly proud of his shooting, as his scores improve.

The Remington U.M.C. .22 Rifle is rugged and durable enough for the boy's use and it's the hardest hitting, safest and most reliable for all small game shooting. No farm home is complete without a handy .22—while using it you are also keeping your hand in for big game shooting, and at small expense.

Three Remington U.M.C. .22's—all are beauties

The Remington .22's are distinguished for clean, graceful lines, safety features, facility of take-down and accuracy of fire. Here they are:

Remington U.M.C. Autoloader

The king of all .22's. Gives you 15 fast, smashing shots as quick as you want to press the trigger. Not the slightest disturbance of the aim. Weighs only 5 1/4 lbs. The solid breech—a feature of all Remington U.M.C. Arms—is a wall of steel between the shooter's face and the firing chamber. Hammerless, simple and very accurate. Nothing to touch this shooting.

Remington U.M.C. Repeater

A beautiful weapon—operates by a smooth-acting slide action; with practise you can stream the 15 shots with lightning speed. Shoots .22 short, .22 long, and .22 long rifle, mixed if you like, and they never clog or jam. Hammerless—nothing projecting to catch in clothing, etc. Side ejection. Made of highest grade steel—accurate, rugged, perfectly finished.

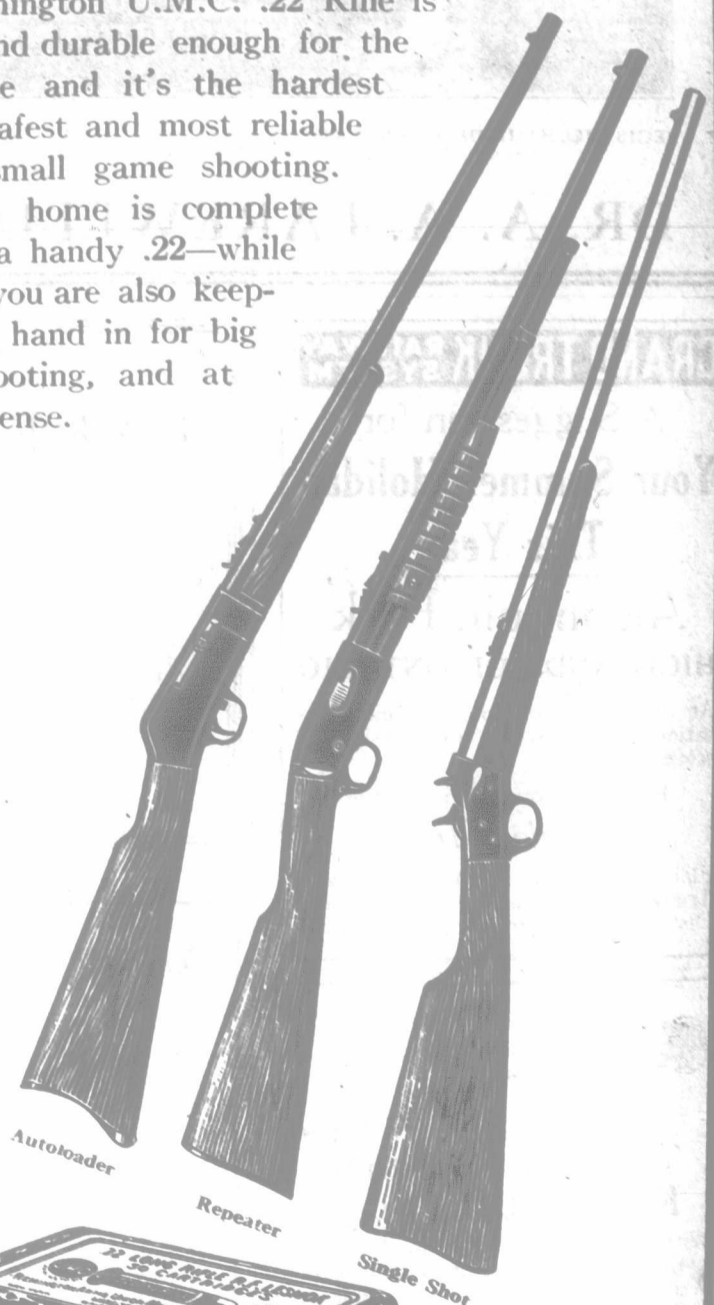
—and the Single Shot

An inexpensive but strongly built weapon that will give years of good service. Solid breech. Safety features, very accurate in shooting because we make it as carefully as our highest price weapons.

Remington U.M.C.—means the best in arms and ammunition

For a big game rifle—see the wonderful Remington 5-shot Autoloader or the 6-shot Repeater. Cartridges—we make over 450 kinds. In shot guns, the Remington "Pump Gun" knows no equal. In shot shells—try the Wetproof, steel-lined Arrow and Nitro Club—very fast. New Club is the best black powder shell.

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Remington U.M.C. .22's are the most carefully made ammunition you can buy