

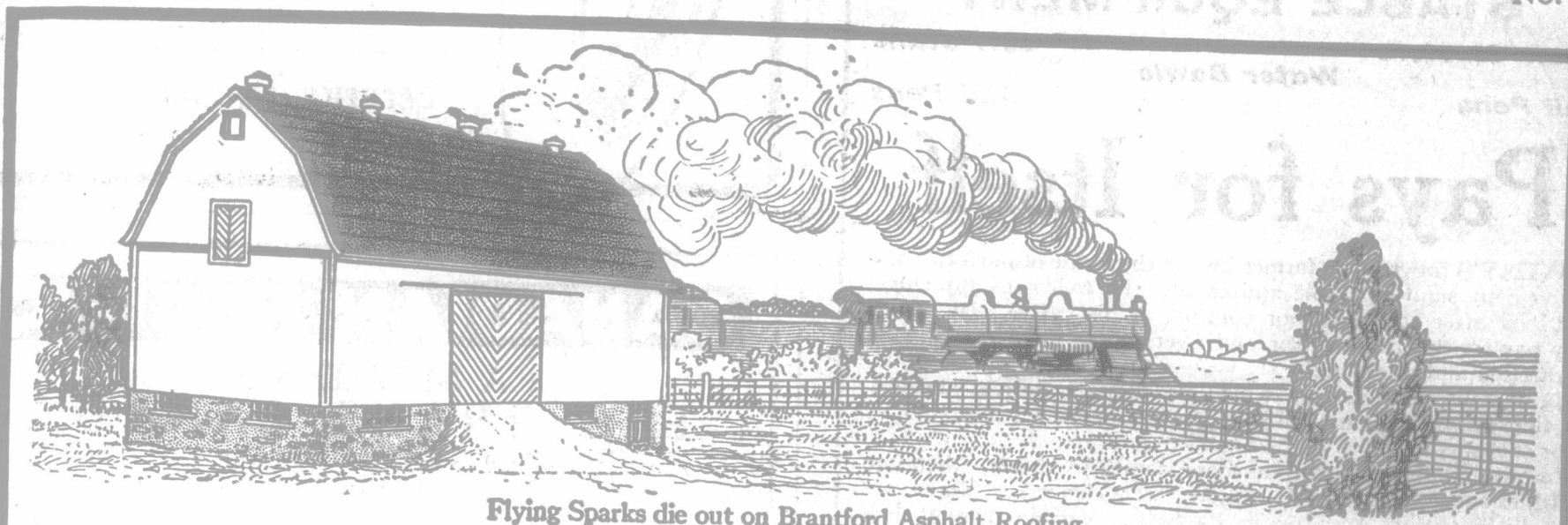
PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 29, 1919.

No. 1392



Flying Sparks die out on Brantford Asphalt Roofing

The best way to economize

The best way to economize is to buy roofing with the quality put into it that will make it last longer than ordinary roofings.

Asphalt is one of the most enduring materials known to science—especially if the hard, brittle asphalts are blended with the soft, pliable kind, which produces an asphalt of remarkable toughness, elasticity and durability. This is what we do to get the very best grade of asphalt for the saturation and coating of

Brantford Asphalt Roofing

The saturation of the felt in Brantford Roofing is done at the high point of more than 350 degrees. This makes the saturation complete, every fibre of the felt being soaked through and through with the asphalt.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing does not evaporate under the heat of the sun. Neither does it absorb moisture, freeze or crack. It is also a wonderful fire-resistant, the insurance companies classifying it as a non-combustible. Farmers need not hesitate to put it on barns or other buildings close by railroad tracks, because flying sparks from locomotives or threshing engines that fall on Brantford Asphalt Roofing are harmless and quickly die out without injuring the roofing.

If the interior of a building should catch fire, a Brantford Asphalt Roof acts as a blanket and helps smother the fire. It never sends embers flying through the air to spread a fire.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing has been on the market for many long years—long enough to have proven its lasting quality beyond question. The first roofs covered with it are still doing yeoman service in resisting rain, snow, hail, frost, heat and wind.

Farmers who have roofed one building with it, choose it for the next building requiring a lasting roof. Unlike most other things, Brantford Asphalt Roofing has had a very small advance in price since the start of the war. By enlarging our output and installing new labor saving machinery we have lowered the cost of production, which helps offset the increased cost of raw materials. You need, therefore, not postpone doing the necessary roofing this spring on account of a price consideration. The outstanding value of Brantford Asphalt Roofing, considering to-day's conditions, makes roofing with it a real economy.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing is made in three thicknesses. No. 1 is 60 lbs. per square. No. 2 is 70 lbs. No. 3 is 80 lbs. Both surfaces are sanded, which adds to the weight and durability of the roofing.

Brantford Rubber Roofing

has the same high quality asphalt saturation and coating as Brantford Asphalt Roofing, but it has a smooth rubbery surface instead of being sanded. It is also in three weights.

No. 1 is 40 lbs. No. 2 is 50 lbs. No. 3 is 60 lbs.

Leatheroid Roofing

Slightly lower quality than Brantford Rubber and used for same purposes. Has a leathery surface. Exceptionally good roofing at a low price. 35 lb., 45 lb., and 55 lb. weights. Samples and prices mailed on request.

Standard Mohawk Roofing

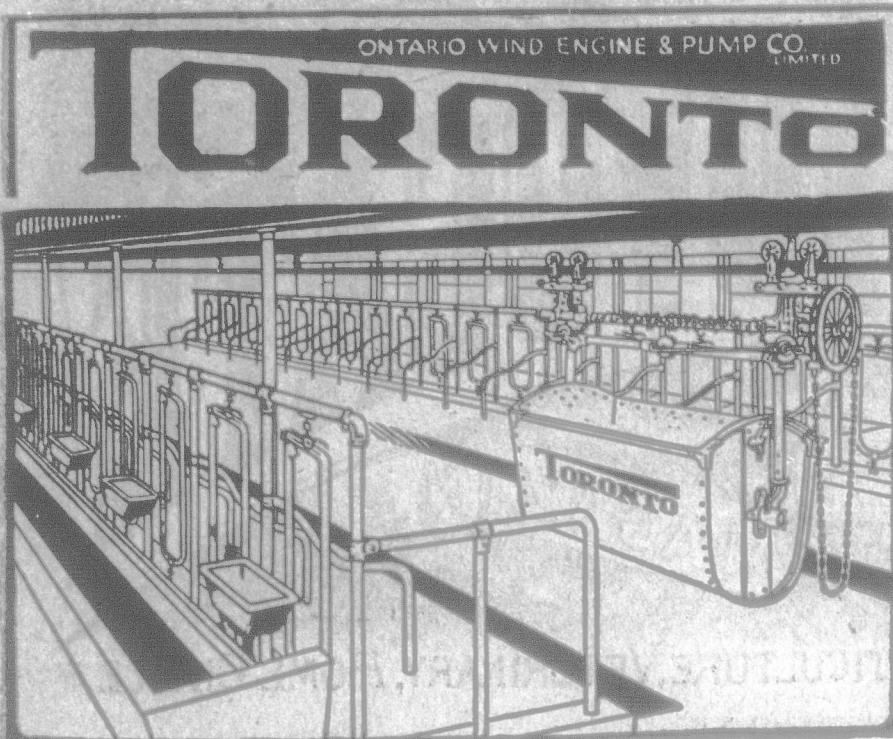
This roofing is made of same materials as Brantford Asphalt but is lighter in weight. It is the best quality of any low price roofing on the market. It is a standard that has been tested for years and given entire satisfaction. Sanded on one side. One weight only—40 lbs.

Climax Sheathing Paper

A tough kraft paper coated with high-grade asphalt. For use between footing and foundation of a building, between foundation and wall, between foundation exterior and the earth, below basement cement floors, underneath floors in houses, on walls before lath and plaster are put on—unequalled for damp-proofing and wind-proofing purposes.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited

Head Office and Factory: BRANTFORD, CANADA
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax



STABLE EQUIPMENT

Litter Carriers Cow Stalls
Bull Pens Water Bowls Calf Pens

Pays for Itself

TO-DAY'S progressive farmer knows the value of modern, convenient, sanitary stable equipment. He welcomes appliances that look after the health or comfort of his cattle. He knows they pay for themselves over and over again in increased milk production and purer milk.

He installs devices from which he himself derives benefit. His time is worth money, and equipment that saves him time or labor saves money.

Toronto Stalls give you a more sanitary stable, therefore healthier cattle. The stable is more easily cleaned. There are no solid partitions to obscure daylight. Vermin cannot live where Toronto Stalls are installed.

Toronto Litter Carriers completely eliminate unpleasant dripping or splashing. They carry the manure any distance from the barn and dump it right where you want it. One man with a Toronto Litter Carrier can do the work of three with the old-fashioned wheelbarrow.

It is most important to have fresh water constantly before the cows. Toronto Water Bowls are the proper shape and size to permit easy access and are built to withstand the severest strain.

The Toronto Stanchion is the best on the market. It is more than a cow tie, it holds the cow in place yet gives her practically the same freedom

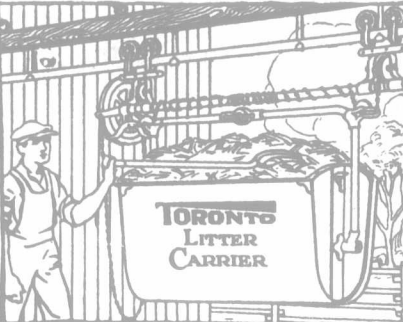
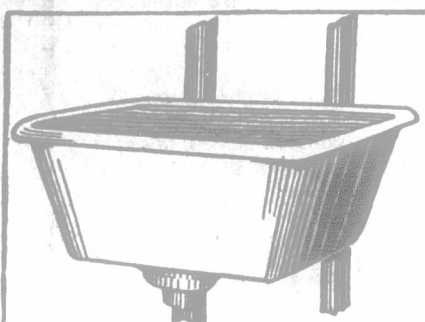
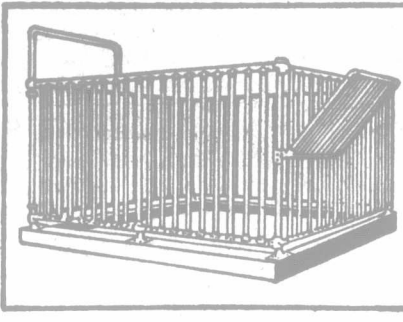
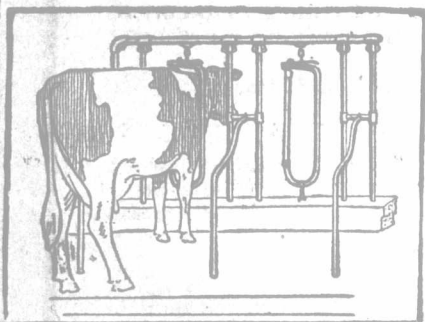
enjoyed in the field. The Toronto Stanchion is easily removed both top and bottom.

Toronto Bull Pens are unusually strong and durable. Made of the best steel tubing, they have special features that make them second to none.

You need the extra profits that Toronto Stable Equipment brings by increasing milk production, saving time and labor, just as much as the hundreds of farmers who have installed it.

Write to-day for our free, fully illustrated book on Stable Equipment. It has a big message for the farmer who wants to succeed.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED
Atlantic Ave., TORONTO MONTREAL



Save \$10 to \$30 Each!

New Tires at a Big Reduction

Sent Express Paid to any Address in Ontario—Subject to Examination.

Here is an opportunity to buy absolutely new tires—not seconds, at prices unequalled elsewhere.

These tires are the product of one of the largest Canadian Manufacturers—and will give you more mileage per dollar than any other tire—regardless of price.

BUY BY MAIL

If you need Tires: Send us your order. We will ship your requirements, express prepaid, to your nearest Express Office C.O.D.

Examine the Tires carefully; if not as represented—ship them back. Could anything be fairer?

Order to-day. State style of tire—Clincher, Straight Wall, Plain or Non-Skid.

We Pay Express Charges Anywhere in Ontario

Size	Plain	Non-Skid	Size	Plain	Non-Skid
28 x 3	\$10.50	\$11.50	36 x 4	\$26.00	\$29.20
30 x 3	13.45	15.45	38 x 4 1/2	26.50	34.00
32 x 3 1/2	14.50	16.70	34 x 4 1/2	27.00	35.00
31 x 4	20.20		35 x 4 1/2	28.00	38.00
32 x 4	21.40	25.65	36 x 4 1/2	29.00	39.00
33 x 4	22.60	27.10	36 x 5		42.50
34 x 4	23.40	28.10	37 x 5	35.00	45.00

Special Value—Tubes, 30 x 3 1/2 fully guaranteed, \$2.50 each.

Security Tire Sales Co.

516 1/2 Yonge St. TORONTO

210 Sherbrooke St. W. MONTREAL

CANADIAN PACIFIC

A NEW TRAIN THE TRANS-CANADA

ALL SLEEPING CARS DAILY

BETWEEN TORONTO AND VANCOUVER

FIRST TRIP SUNDAY, JUNE FIRST

Leave TORONTO 7.15 p.m.
Arrive WINNIPEG 9.05 a.m. 2nd day
" CALGARY 9.30 a.m. 3rd day
" BANFF 12.40 p.m. 3rd day
Arrive VANCOUVER 10.00 a.m. 4th day

FIRST CLASS SLEEPING CAR PASSENGERS ONLY

Full particulars from any agent.

W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto

HYLO SILO

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 Low Lost Yellow Pine. Built to last a life-time. Stands rigid when empty.

Write for prices and catalogue. AGENTS WANTED. Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd. 49 York St. Guelph



How To Run A TRACTOR

Our complete practical course by mail on the construction, operation, care, and repair of all kinds of Gas, and Gasoline Tractors. A simple home course, also ask about our course on automobile construction, running, etc. Write for free literature.

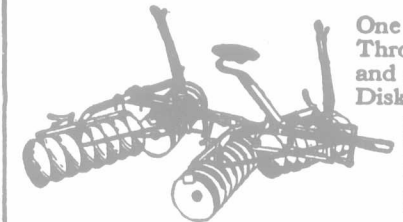
Canadian Correspondence College, Limited, Dept. E, Toronto, Canada.

Sweet Clover

WHITE BLOSSOM (2nd grade) \$10.00 per bushel f.o.b. Stouffville. Bags extra, at 65c. each. Terms—Cash with order.

TODD & COOK Seed Merchants Stouffville, Ont.

BISSELL Double Action Harrows will thoroughly cultivate and pulverize any soil.

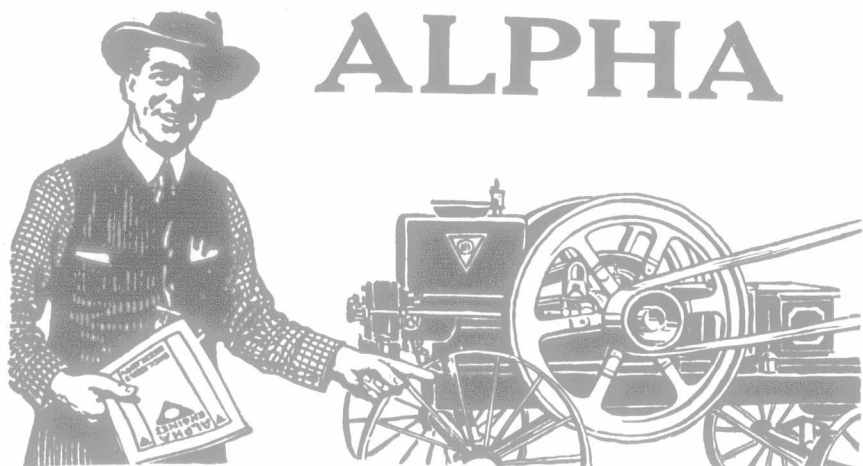


One Harrow is Out Throw; the other is In Throw. They are simply constructed, rigid and durable. The Gangs are flexible and the Disk Plates are so designed that they "hang" right into the soil. Bissell Harrows are built in sizes and weights suitable for horse or tractor use. Write Dept. W for free catalogue. 98 T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., Elora, Ont.

We have doubled our factory capacity and are determined to supply our customers far and near. See ad. also on page 1053.

You get more years of service and lowest fuel cost when you use an

ALPHA



YOU may be able to buy a gas engine for less money than you would pay for an Alpha.

But first cost is not by any means the important consideration.

What you are looking for is many years of good service, low fuel bills and freedom from repairs and trouble.

With these points in mind, carefully investigate the performance of the Alpha on any of the thousands of Canadian farms where they are in use.

That will convince you that the Alpha is the most economical engine you can use. It is simple and unusually *dependable*.

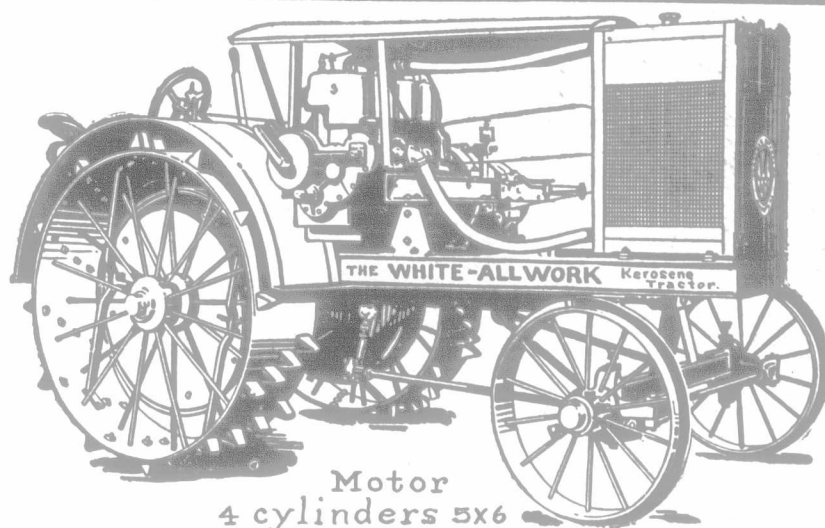
Before buying an engine, write to nearest office for our illustrated catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.

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

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



Motor
4 cylinders 5x6

High Power—Light Weight

You can put a White-Allwork on wet land or use it for seeding and harrowing. The White-Allwork weighs only 4800 lbs., yet it has 3000 lbs. drawbar pull on high gear, or 4000 lbs. on low gear. It has a 4-cylinder (5 x 6 inches) motor, the largest engine on any 3-plow tractor. It is compact, sturdy, and easily handled—turns inside of 12 feet radius. You can use it on rolling land and work in close to fences.

The engine is set cross-wise on the frame, doing away with bevel-gears and giving a belt pulley on direct line with the crank shaft. All gears are self-oiling, and well protected from dust.

The White-Allwork is a worthy addition to "The First Quality Line."

You know best what a White-Allwork will save you.

You know what horse work or other tractors are costing. Let us tell you what it costs to use the White-Allwork on every power job on the farm. Then decide for yourself whether this practical tractor will save you money or not.

Write for full information

The Geo. White & Sons Co., Ltd.,
Moose Jaw, Sask. LONDON, ONT. Brandon, Man.

"THE FIRST QUALITY LINE"

Steam Tractors Threshers Gas Tractors

1

The White-Allwork Kerosene Tractor



Stumping

—means bigger farm profits

It is the modern way to farm—the way to develop the new farm or improve the old. C. X. L. Stumping Powder is your means of speeding up labor and of increasing acreage or crops.

C. X. L. will clear away stumps and boulders, drain or irrigate your land, and is an invaluable aid to the fruit grower. C. X. L. Stumping Powder will do the work of a man, two horses and a stump puller in removing stumps, and do it twice as fast at less cost. It will ditch bog land in half the time it can be done any other way.

C. X. L. will make the holes and break up the hard pan for tree planting—insuring earlier maturing, healthier trees than those that are spade-planted.

Our book—"Farming with Dynamite"—is valuable to you if you are farming for profit. Send for your free copy today.

Canadian Explosives Limited
816 Transportation Building, Montreal

12



LOST!

A PARTRIDGE NON-SKID TIRE

Description

Had travelled 7,000 miles yet was practically good as new.

Only slightly worn in centre of tread.

Valued by its owner for its wear-resisting qualities.

If you judge a tire by the mileage it gives, equip your car to-day with Partridge Tires —They are game as their name.

Made by The F. E. Partridge Rubber Company Limited Guelph Ont

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new tires—
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the largest
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less of price.

We will ship
your nearest

represented
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— Clincher,

in Ontario

Min	Non-Skid
1.00	\$29.20
.50	34.00
.00	35.00
.00	38.00
.00	39.00
.00	42.50
.00	45.00

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page 1053.

Install a City Lighting System on Your Farm

A Fairbanks-Morse Type "F" Electric Lighting Plant makes it possible, no matter how remote you are from the city. Whether your requirements are for 50, 65, 100 or 200 lights there is a

Fairbanks-Morse

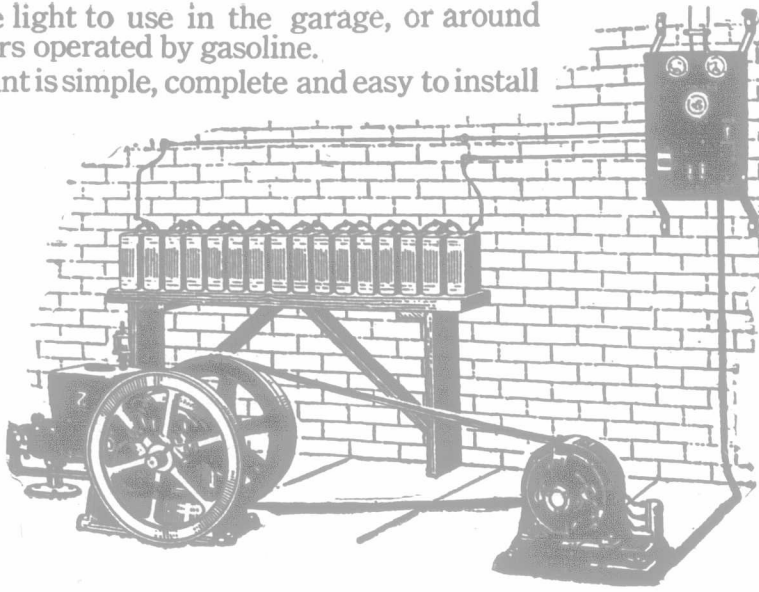
Type "F" Electric Lighting Plant

to meet those requirements and furnish a 24-hour-a-day service. An electric lighting system eliminates many of the dangers of fire arising from the use of coal oil lamps and is economical and convenient around the house, the stables or the cow barn. It is the only safe light to use in the garage, or around engines or tractors operated by gasoline.

The Type "F" plant is simple, complete and easy to install and operate. Once started its action is automatic.

The engine is a separate unit, easily and quickly detached for other uses or for service elsewhere when power is required.

Write today and ask for full details on this complete electric lighting plant for



6



The Canadian
Fairbanks-Morse
CO., LIMITED

St. John Toronto Quebec Hamilton Montreal Windsor Ottawa

TOWERS FISH BRAND REFLEX LONG COATS

"Takes the Wet Out of Rain."

Fish Brand Reflex Long Coats

THIS is a coat suitable for freight handlers, delivery men and all outside workers. Made of heavy material—double throughout, finished with corduroy lined collar—has inner cuffs in sleeves and inner breast piece. Made with the celebrated Reflex Edges, so that when the coat is buttoned, rain is prevented from running in at the front.



Tower Canadian Limited
Toronto, Halifax, Vancouver

Coast to Coast Service

1

PATENT SOLICITORS

Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm. Patent everywhere. Head office: Royal Bank Buildings, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Book-let free.

USE

RAMSAY'S BARN PAINT

"The right Paint to paint right"

A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY

Makers of Paints and Varnish since 1842

Toronto MONTREAL Vancouver

Let Us Know Your Brick Requirements Now

Once the building season really opens up it is hard to meet the demand for a quality product like—

MILTON BRICK

We can ship NOW, from full stocks of Red and Buff Pressed, or the famous Milton "Rug" in varied shades. Let us know your needs.

MILTON PRESSED BRICK CO., LIMITED

Head Office: Milton, Ont. Toronto Office: 48 Adelaide St. W.

"This makes house-keeping easier."



Floglaze

"The Finish that Endures"

Enamels Lac-Shades

Mrs. Goodwife says:--

"I find it so easy to keep my floors, woodwork and plumbing clean and sanitary because I finish and renew them with that glossy, hard-wearing finish—Floglaze.

"Whenever my furniture is scratched or becomes untidy, a few minutes spent applying a few cents worth of Floglaze makes it look brand new again.

"I find that it wears as well outdoors as in, on verandah furniture, buggies, garden implements or wagons. Keeps them protected and always ready for use."

It Lightens Housework

Send 10c in stamps for a sample of Floglaze-Lac for renewing furniture. State color desired.

MADE IN CANADA

IMPERIAL VARNISH & COLOR CO.
WINNIPEG TORONTO VANCOUVER
CANADA



SARNIA FENCE

AT LOW

Factory prices—shipped promptly—freshly made from our factory direct to you. You will save money and miss a profit, saved if you buy fencing—either woven wire, barbed wire, galvanized or other materials for fence building, if you do not first get our illustrated and honestly descriptive literature, price list and order blank on

SARNIA

Fencing. Ours is a money saving proposition for farmers. Sarnia Fence and Sarnia plan of direct selling and prompt shipping has earned the name and the fame of being the "best in Canada." Lowest in price. No profits but yours and ours. None but best materials used in manufacture. Skilled workmen employed. Business methods and honest dealing used with farmers. Satisfied customers and bank references to prove quality and our reliability. The money we save speaks loudest for that phase of the square deal. Write about your fence plans. Let us tell you exact cost to your station. Let us help you work out your fence problems.

The Sarnia Fence Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba. Sarnia, Ontario

We have supply of



glaze

Lac-Shades

wife says:--

to keep my floors, plumbing clean and I finish and renew glossy, hard-wearing

furniture is scratched, a few minutes spent cents worth of Flok brand new again.

wears as well out- verandah furniture, complements or wagons. tected and always

Housework

amps for a sample of renewing furniture.

IN CANADA by WISH & COLOR Co. TORONTO VANCOUVER

SARNIA FENCE

AT LOW

actory prices—shipped promptly—freshly made from our factory direct to you. You will lose money and miss a profit saved if you buy fencing either woven wire, barbed wire, galvanized iron or other materials for fence building. If you do not first get our illustrated and honestly descriptive list and order blank on

SARNIA

money saving proposition. Sarnia Fence and Sarnia and prompt shipping and the fame of being lowest in price. No more. None but best manufacturers. Skilled Business methods and with farmers. Satisfied references to prove ability. The money we for that phase of the about your fence plans. oct to your station. Let your fence problems.

Fence Co., Ltd. Sarnia, Ontario



Drink Pure Water

—not from a wooden storage tank, but direct from the well, spring or cistern—by means of an Empire Water Supply System.

Just turn a faucet—saves all carrying. Also saves your time and strength. The progressive farmer looks upon the

Empire WATER SUPPLY System

as a sensible investment that brings health, comfort and happiness to every member of the family every day in the year.



Fresh Water — and plenty of it—also improves the health of live stock and cuts down feeding costs.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET TO-DAY

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.

EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

Head Office and Factory: London, Ontario

Branch Office and Warehouse:

119 Adelaide Street West. - - - Toronto, Ontario



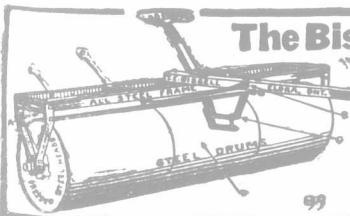
SHIP US YOUR CREAM

WE Supply Cans and Pay All Express Charges. within a radius of 100 miles of Kitchener. Send a Statement with every Check. Pay Every Two Weeks.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

ROSEDALE CREAMERY CO.

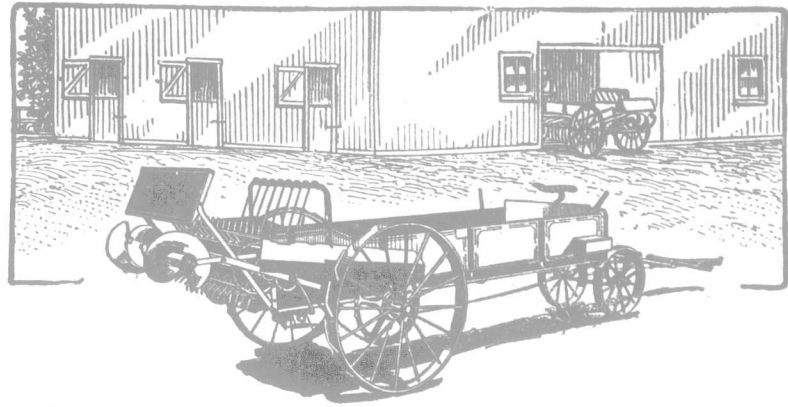
Kitchener - Canada



The Bissell Steel Roller

has a rigid steel frame—no wood whatever. Large roller bearings and strong 2" axles insure durability and great strength. The Bissell is a 3-drum Roller of good weight, built to stand hard usage and give great service. Write Dept. W for free catalogue. T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., Elora, Ont.

We have doubled our factory capacity and are determined to supply our customers far and near. See ad. also on page 1050.



Fertilize the Whole Field

ONE great feature of the McCormick spreader is that it fertilizes every particle of soil, spreading an even coat of manure, light or heavy as desired, up hill or down.

This evenness of spreading is due to McCormick design. The reversing apron is driven by a worm feed which maintains the same relative speed of apron to beater at all times. The manure is thus fed steadily to the beater, which tears it into small pieces and delivers it to a spiral beater. The spiral gives the manure a second beating, makes the pieces still smaller and spreads evenly beyond the wheel tracks. Each particle of the soil is thus properly fertilized, and the whole field put in condition to produce a bumper crop. No manure is wasted. A McCormick spreader makes twenty loads do the work of forty spread with a fork.

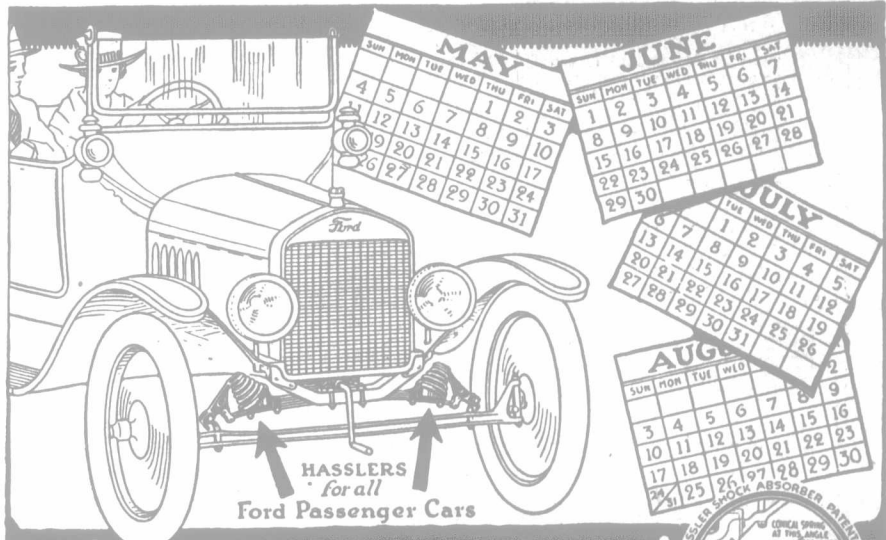
McCormick spreaders are made in three sizes. No. 8 is a 49-bushel machine; No. 5, 55 bushels; and No. 6, 63 bushels. All are of the popular low type, with narrow boxes, cut-under front wheels, and strong steel frames.

See the McCormick local dealer, or write the nearest branch house for catalogue and full information.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

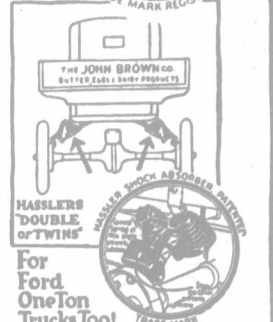
BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask. EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.



4 months free driving!

FOUR whole months of driving at no expense to you for repairs or tires. Four whole months in which there will be no depreciation in your car. This is exactly what will happen when you equip your Ford Car or Ford One Ton Truck with Hassler Shock Absorbers. They mean a saving of at least 30%—in all of these costs—the equivalent of four months of driving. Hasslers accomplish these things so easily because they protect the vital parts of the machine from road shocks and vibrations. It doesn't seem like the same car—and you'll say that Hassler Shock Absorbers far more than pay for themselves in improving the riding qualities. They will convert your Ford into an easy-riding, comfortable car for any purpose—more economical—a machine that will last two or three years longer. You can satisfy yourself regarding the value of Hasslers without risking a penny.



HASSLER Shock Absorber

The Hassler Guarantee: "Absolute satisfaction or your money back"

10-DAY TRIAL OFFER Don't ride without Hasslers because someone tries to discourage you. They are a quality product—worth their price. The Hassler dealer in your vicinity will put them on for 10-days' trial. Your money refunded if you say so. Write for name of dealer and Trial Blank.

ROBERT H. HASSLER, Ltd. 352 Sherman Ave., N. Hamilton, Ontario, CANADA

When writing advertisers please mention Advocate.

"Save the surface and you save all" - Paint & Varnish

Why Some Furniture Never Seems to Grow Old

Expensive repairs can be avoided by taking a little pains to protect the surface of the metal trim on your buildings. Remember how it is exposed. Keep it well protected and rust won't have a chance.

OLD in its associations, yes. Old in that beautiful intimate sense of affection we sometimes have for even inanimate things—but not old in the sense of shabbiness.

Protection of the surface is the secret of the continued good looks of furniture. It is the surface of the furniture that bears the burden of constant wear. It is the surface we see. As long as the surface is kept protected good furniture stays good and grows more valuable yearly.

And furniture, after all, only illustrates a point. It may be something very different—the metal trim of your buildings or the steps of your house.

What use will do to your furniture, rust will do to the metal and scuffing feet to the doorsteps. Again, what these things will do the elements will do to your wooden house, or to stucco, or sometimes even cement.

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL"

Surface gives the first foothold to wear, rust, decay, and all destruction. The gospel of thrift as applied to the things we own is the gospel of preserving the surface.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is issued by the Canadian Save the Surface Campaign Committee, for the purpose of educating the public in the preservative and protective value of Paint, Varnish and Allied Products for the Conservation of Property, and has received the approval of the Canadian Trade Commission in the following words:

"The realization of the above objects will lead to employment during the Reconstruction Period and bears our entire approval.

THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION

Commissioner.

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL" Paint & Varnish

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

Ask the Man Who Has Used It

Whether or not he has made good crops with Nitrate. Why speculate with Non-Nitrated forms of Nitrogen when, by using Nitrate, you can insure crops against adverse conditions? With the rational use of Acid Phosphate, always recommended by us, there will be no interference with normal soil conditions, either in one year or in one hundred.

Wm. S. Myers
Chilean Nitrate Committee
25 Madison Ave., New York

SHARP-POINT STEEL POSTS

Don't break your back digging post holes. Don't waste your time replacing rotten posts every few years.

**NO HOLES TO DIG
NO POSTS TO REPLACE
NO FREIGHT TO PAY**

SHARP-POINT POSTS save money, time and work. They give you an all-steel fence stronger, better and cheaper than any combination of wood and steel. They are 1 1/2 ins. x 1 1/2 ins. x 1/4 in. thick x 7 ft. 4 ins. long, and weigh 9 lbs. each.

PRICE, 48c. each. Freight paid on orders of 50 posts or over.

Farm and Lawn Fence.—Get my prices. Order your posts at the same time you mail your order for fence. Save in time, freight and hauling to the farm. Mail your order with Cash, Money or Express Order, or Bank Draft to

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 29, 1919.

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EDITORIAL.

Increase the acreage of corn and roots.

Has no one any "pull" with the weather man?

This spring bears a striking resemblance to that of 1916.

What have the prophets to say regarding weather in June?

If the wool is not yet disposed of keep it in a dry place until marketed.

Potatoes might be grown on some of the unseeded fields if the soil is suitable.

A wet spring always gives the weeds a start, and they will require a hard season's fighting.

As a general thing clover meadows are not good, but old meadows give promise of a fair crop.

Corn planted even as late as the first week in June will give a crop of silage quality in a favorable season.

Germany and her allies are beginning to realize that "war is hell," and more especially so for the losing side.

If farmers' organizations join hands with labor unions will they be expected to put on a sympathetic strike?

Up to the middle of May 25,000 lbs. of wool had been received at the Winter Fair Building, Guelph, to be graded and sold.

Are you reading our Ottawa report? Some weeks there is not much of importance to comment on, but that is not our fault.

Sometimes it is expedient to "mud-in" the seed, and those who worked the land before it was in the best tith this year were not unlucky.

It is said that even in the darkest days of war there is always something ludicrous to laugh at; here in Canada we had fair price committees.

Give the teacher some help in slicking up the school grounds and starting the garden. This is a splendid way to give expression to a community spirit.

Enlarge on the area to be sown to roots. Young stock can be carried through the winter in excellent condition with plenty of roots and dry roughage.

It has been a good spring for transplanting trees and shrubs. Have you made the best of the bad weather and improved the appearance of the farm and dwelling?

Those who planted fall wheat are not sorry; the stand is good this spring and, with the exception of patches which have been drowned out lately, the fields promise a good harvest.

There is a splendid demand for dairy products, but even at the price they fetch a poor cow will not pay her way. Weed out the slackers and put good ones in their places.

The Seat of the Trouble.

The general and serious unrest which has been the subject of paramount importance in Canada during the past two or three weeks is the result of bad administration throughout a period of many years, both in Canada and abroad. Naturally enough the uprising occurred in the country where the administration was worst, namely Russia, and from there the ripples have spread with remarkable speed until the most democratic peoples of the world find themselves more or less perturbed by the vibrations on the sea of discontent.

At one time Canada, like all new countries, was strictly agricultural, and her small population was engaged in the peaceful pursuit of extracting wealth from the soil in exchange for the hard and honest labor expended on the land. As time went on and our numbers grew we attracted world-wide attention owing to the volume of our product. Canada became known as the "granary of the world," and even at the present time this Dominion is universally spoken of as an "agricultural country." This conception is based, we believe, on the enormity of our possibilities and the wonderful achievements of the remaining stalwarts who have been loath to abandon the plow for the more attractive but illusory pursuits incident to urban life. Agriculture is our basic industry, no doubt, and our broad, undeveloped acres may entitle us to still proclaim Canada as an agricultural country. Nevertheless, the distribution of our population is fast altering the appearance of the landscape and the very complexion of our national life. The Census of 1891 revealed a population of slightly less than five million, 70 per cent. of which was rural. By 1901 Canada was the home of five and a third million people, but 62 per cent. only were found to be rural. The last Census, or that of 1911, showed a total population of 7,204,838, but the percentage of rural people dropped to 54. This trend cityward has been obviously accelerated during the last decade, but Senator G. D. Robertson, who is also Minister of Labor, made a statement in the "Upper House" on May 15 which is surprising, but at the same time illustrative of present-day conditions. Speaking in regard to the shortage of foodstuffs, Senator Robertson said:

"Canada is an agricultural country; and, with approximately 37 per cent. of our population engaged in agriculture, what can we expect? Many men are to-day unemployed and desiring employment in their particular trade or calling, in many lines of industry the market for which has entirely disappeared, hoping that new markets will be created or found whereby they may continue to live in urban centres and work at their chosen calling, believing that after the war prices will decrease and they will soon be back to pre-war conditions. I think it is right that these men should be warned not to expect immediate relief in the direction in which they are looking."

In the foregoing paragraph the Minister of Labor has sized up the situation and suggested a remedy. During the last two decades there has been a scramble for employment other than on the farm. The patronage system was worked to death in order to find a berth for many tired beings. Government jobs, however, menial and unremunerative have been sought after with wonderful ingenuity. Employment in towns and cities has been accepted so long as it provided the bare necessities of life. People would not work on the land so long as they could keep the wolf away from the door of their urban dwelling.

We have now a top-heavy structure with an unreasonable majority of our population alienated from the land. By joining hands labor has secured ever increasing wage concessions, but this simply means enhanced production costs in every line (including farm products); and a higher cost of living. When manufacturers or merchants raise wages it is the buying public who suffer, and thus labor has, like the man

mired in the quicksand, only got in deeper by trying to get out.

The war has, of course, hastened the evil day. Money flowed freely in high places. Plants working on war orders drew labor from far and wide, and left the country still more destitute.

We shall have to perform a complete "right-about-face" and make it possible for those engaged in agriculture to be thrifty and prosperous. Farming must be made attractive. It will not alleviate the situation by bringing in immigrants to settle on the land if those already there are not induced to remain. No volume of admonition or cajolery will populate the vast stretches of good agricultural lands, or more thickly inhabit the settled districts of older Canada. There must be returns from labor expended on the land. The product of the soil must find a remunerative market that will leave a profit over and above the cost of production so that rural people may improve their surroundings, have home conveniences, better educational facilities and an all-round fuller life. With these things possible rural life will be brighter, the rural population will constitute a larger percentage of the whole, and discontent will be less common. Our Government has a great responsibility on their shoulders at this time. We can never get anywhere in an agricultural country with only 37 per cent. of the population engaged in farming. The Government should turn their attention to the seat of the trouble, which will be found in the country, not in the city.

Another Fair Price Committee Breaks Out.

The fair price committees with which the Government decorated the towns and cities of this country have been silent for a considerable time, but one broke out recently in the city of Guelph and proclaimed to the world:

1. That the fair price for potatoes should not be more than \$1.25 per bag.
2. That 40 cents is a good price for butter.
3. Fresh eggs should not exceed 30 cents per dozen during the month of May.
4. That the present price of meat is too high considering the quantity in storage.

These fair price committees were, no doubt, conceived in good faith, but in common street parlance they have been nothing more than a "joke." In the majority of cases they were composed of business men, or retired citizens with little to do, and instead of investigating prices of commodities regarding which they might be expected to know something, they have attempted to vindicate their existence as a committee and curry local favor by pronouncing on the value of farm products. As a rule, these committees have shown a lamentable ignorance concerning the cost of production and the world-wide demand for foodstuffs produced on the land. The only power they have is to investigate, but without doing even that they issue a statement which is usually so far from correct that it is ludicrous.

One would expect such a committee before making a statement to take into account the cost of hay, grain, millfeeds and labor. This would give some cue to the cost of production. On the other hand, demand ought to be studied, and in regard to butter they would find some enlightening information in a report issued by the United States Bureau of Markets, which says: "The production of butter in Denmark in the calendar year 1914 amounted to 257,400,000 pounds. For the twelve months from October, 1917, to October, 1918, the production was only 130,900,000 pounds; of this quantity 92,400,000 pounds were absorbed by the home market, leaving only 38,500,000 pounds for export.

"In 1912 the daily average amount of butter reaching Paris was 121,000 pounds. During the first week of

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February, 1919, it was 55,000 pounds, or less than half of pre-war receipts. A French investigator sent to one of the large dairying provinces, Normandy, reported that the shortage was caused by the slaughter of cows for meat, which brings relatively higher prices than milk."

The foregoing gives some indication of conditions in Europe, where a large volume of our dairy products are now going. The Minister of Labor says that if Canada produces this year the same quantity of butter that she produced in 1918, with our army returning and our increased consumption, we shall be about 15,000,000 pounds short of our requirements.

Fair price committees have proved themselves of very little value, but if it is the Government's intention to continue them they might be serving a useful purpose by investigating such conditions as the Minister of Labor commented on in his address before the Senate on May 15, when he said: "Perhaps we shall have to ask some people in this country why it is that a pair of shoes that the manufacturer sells for \$6 is sold to the consumer for \$12. It may be necessary to ascertain from some gentlemen why it is that the profit on certain plumbing supplies exceeds the sale price of the manufacturer. It may be desirable and necessary to ascertain from some gentlemen in certain classes of trade why a lady's gown sold by the manufacturer for probably from \$16 to \$18, is sold for twice that amount to the consumer."

A Plea for More Thought.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

In a world where life is so short and time so valuable and money so hard to get it seems a pity that so many of us do so much work for nothing. The majority of mankind learn mainly through hard experience I suppose, but there ought to be a quicker way, one would think, now that humanity has developed a brain that can be used for such a purpose as the reasoning out of our problems and coming to a correct conclusion in regard to them.

But here is just where so many of us fall short. We run along in the "good old way that our fathers trod" and never think of stopping to find out if there isn't a better way of doing the particular piece of work that we happen to have on hand. We're as strong on "precedent" as most of the judges and lawyers in our law courts. We stay in the rut that has been made by the generations of the past. Only once in a while does some

one develop originality enough to bring out a new idea in connection with our farm practice.

If the long working day of the farmer, that we hear so much about, were cut down by about one-third and these extra hours given to the study of our problems and to thinking out a practical solution for them, there isn't much question but that we would be further ahead at the end of each year than we are.

A man who works too long and too hard with his muscle destroys, to a great extent, his power to work with his brain. As a consequence he doesn't "get ahead" as he should and becomes a sort of slave to his farm, or whatever branch of labor he may be engaged in.

I have known men who were habitually "too tired to think" and who did practically nothing but work and eat and sleep. Anything in the line of thinking out the best way to do the work they were so earnestly engaged in wasn't for them. They just worked and let someone else do the thinking. They are something like the men that St. Paul speaks about who, he says, have a zeal, but not according to knowledge. Or as the broker on the Stock-Exchange would put it, they are "long" on muscle but "short" on brains.

Now it is only fair after making these charges, as we might call them, that we should give a few examples of this lack of thought in the way the work of the farm is so often carried on. A statement isn't of much value unless one can back it up by a fact.

Well, for instance, have we not all seen the man who, when getting a field ready for corn, will spread a light coat of manure on a three-year sod and then plow the whole thing down, perhaps six or eight inches deep. The next year's crop may get some of this buried fertilizer when it is turned up again but the corn never does. And a good part of it has leached down so far that it may be said to be gone for good. A little thought would have helped this man to see that the common-sense place to keep the manure was in the upper two or three inches of the soil and then as it decomposed it would be taken up by the roots of his corn plants.

Then there is the occasional farmer who practices "green manuring" as it is called. He takes a whole year to grow a crop that has comparatively little fertilizing material in it, and then plows it down and the part of his field that has least need of it gets the most and the poorer soil, that can only grow a very light crop of this "green manure," gets the least. As is usually practiced, this system of renewing soil fertility is expensive and not very efficient. And the reason ought to be plain to the man who thinks.

A third source of loss is along much the same line. It is the use of the commercial fertilizer. We have had first hand experience on this score ourselves, so we can speak with some feeling. The man who buys nitrates and potash and phosphates at present prices and who hasn't a thorough knowledge of the whole subject, such as the varied requirements of particular fields and the exact time to apply the fertilizer and so on, needs to give the matter more study or he will find that he has thrown away a lot of good money. Commercial fertilizers have their place but it isn't on the farm of the man who won't take the time to learn something about them.

Another individual with a sort of automatic brain that keeps him travelling over the same road year after year is the man who thinks so much of his horses that he keeps them eating hay continually when they are not working. If all the good hay that has been wasted in this way during the past twelve months were still in the country it would not be selling at forty dollars a ton, as it is in some places at the present time. It has been proved that twenty-five pounds a day is enough hay for the average horse while at steady work and that he will remain in better condition on this amount than he will if he is fed more. But it is the habit for some men to keep the mangers full and as it was the custom of their fathers they never stop to think out a better and more common-sense method for themselves. They believe in economy all right and practice it to the limit in some lines but it seems hard for them to be consistent.

One more instance of how we seem to have wasted effort and time through our thoughtlessness and lack of observation. During the past twenty years or so the disc-harrow and other deep running cultivators have come into general use. And it is beginning to be realized by some farmers that we are overworking them. This applies to the case of the loose porous soil in particular. We cultivate and stir it up to such a depth that the upper part of the ground is dried out and the water is kept at such a depth that the roots of the plants cannot reach it. I can recall working the soil to such an extent with the disc-harrow that the axle would be covered as the horses dragged the machine along and I used to be very much surprised that I didn't get results to justify me for all my effort to say nothing of my horses who must have found it considerably worse than even I did. I feel sure now that a lot of this extra work did harm, rather than good. On the grain-fields of the West they now use the packer, a machine that firms the soil instead of loosening it, that is, all but an inch or two on the surface. We've got to get the moisture to the seed and in contact with the roots of the plant if we are to expect the best results.

Now if this idea has some foundation in fact one can form some sort of an estimate of how much time he may have put in following a disc-harrow and a team of over-worked horses, when he might better have been sitting on the back porch, smoking his pipe.

The disc-harrow is all right. It is a good machine in its place. But if our ground was plowed in the fall and the frost has loosened it up and given us a good bed for our seed, we want to "think" before we go to undoing Nature's work that it has taken her all winter

to accomplish in our behalf. The drag-harrow may be all that is needed to leave things ready for the seeder.

Most of us have heard about the small boy who was learning his Catechism and being asked by the minister what was "the chief end of man" said, "the end with the head on." Mankind would be lucky if that was true of them all.

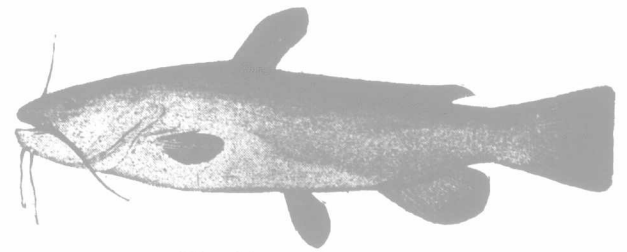
Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

Some fish are very fastidious in regard to the water in which they live, some demanding clear, rapidly running streams, others clear lakes with considerable depth to which they can descend in the heat of the summer, and so on. But there is one species which is very easily satisfied, which will live in any body of water no matter how stagnant or warm, and yet which is a valuable food-fish—the Common Catfish.

This species, which is otherwise known as the Bull-head, Bull-pout, Mud-pout and Horned Pout, is common in ponds, lakes and slow-flowing streams, particular in those with a muddy bottom, from the Maritime Provinces to Manitoba. It attains a maximum length of eighteen inches and a maximum weight of four pounds, but the average size is a good deal less.

The Common Catfish will live and thrive in the muddiest and most stagnant waters. If the air-supply of the water becomes insufficient it will rise to the surface and take in air through the mouth. If the pond dries up it remains buried in the mud at the bottom, sometimes for weeks. A water temperature of 79 degrees F, which is fatal to most northern species of fish, suits the Catfish admirably and is favorable to the development of its eggs and young.



The Common Catfish.

During the winter this species hibernates in the mud at the bottom, the scaleless, highly vascular skin undoubtedly functioning in respiration in the same manner as the skin of frogs under similar circumstances. It emerges early in the spring, lean and hungry, and swims about seeking what it may devour. It is omnivorous but prefers animal food, feeding mainly on small mollusks (clams and snails), aquatic insects, etc., though it also eats the spawn of other fishes. Because of this latter food-habit, a habit which by-the-way, is quite common among a good many fishes, it should not be introduced into waters in which it is desired to raise other species of fish. It has been found that Catfish reared in ponds do very well on entirely vegetable food, such as corn, wheat, shorts and apples. It feeds very largely at night, and the long, sensitive barbels about the mouth are probably of assistance in locating its food.

The Common Catfish spawns early in June. It makes a nest among aquatic plants in water from 1.5 to 6 decimetres (6-18 inches) deep by clearing out an oblong depression in the mud, both sexes taking part in this operation. In this depression about 2,000 eggs are laid in a gelatinous, adhesive mass about 10 cm (4 ins.) wide, 13 cm (5 ins.) long and 2 cm (¾ ins) thick. The eggs are light orange in color and one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The eggs are constantly tended by the parents, who not only fan them with their fins, and stir them with their barbels to aerate them, but take them into the mouth and force them out again to further aid in aeration. In water at a temperature of 79 degrees F the eggs hatch in about twenty hours, the period being more prolonged the colder the water. The young are 4 millimetres (1/6 in.) long when newly hatched, and for about 6 days they remain in a dense mass at the bottom, the parents continuing their fanning and mouthing operations. In about a week they are about ¾ inches long, and are led about in a school by the female, who keeps them rounded up, and stirs up the bottom to provide food for them, until they are about one and a half inches long when they join with other families of their own age. They attain maturity in three years.

The Catfish is not of a prepossessing appearance and its appearance seems to militate against its use as food. As a matter of fact, it is a food fish of high quality, the flesh being firm and of good flavor, while it is more free from bones than any other species of fresh-water fish.

Its hardness makes it an extremely easy fish to raise, and those who have tried raising this species, whether in natural or artificial ponds report that it provides them with a plentiful supply of fresh fish at very little cost. As we have mentioned above it should not be introduced into waters containing game fishes which it is desired to conserve, on account of the possibility of harm through its spawn-eating habits, but in the case of stagnant ponds there cannot be the slightest objection to its introduction. It is moreover very easy to obtain adults with which to stock such ponds, as they may be caught in almost any creek or muddy lake.

Supply and Demand in the Bacon Market.

BY H. S. ARKELL, LIVE-STOCK COMMISSIONER.

It will be difficult to put into a few words an analysis of my visit overseas, but as I understand it to be your wish, I shall try as definitely as I can to indicate what seemed to be the situation as regards the outlet, both immediate and future, for our bacon product. Now it may be of interest, first, to say that the Continent of Europe is unquestionably short of fats and short of hog products generally. This is true of enemy countries and allied countries alike, and particularly true of Germany and Austria. I don't know that accurate figures are available, but reports have come in indicating the extreme shortage of live hogs, with the result that there is a general shortage of fats.

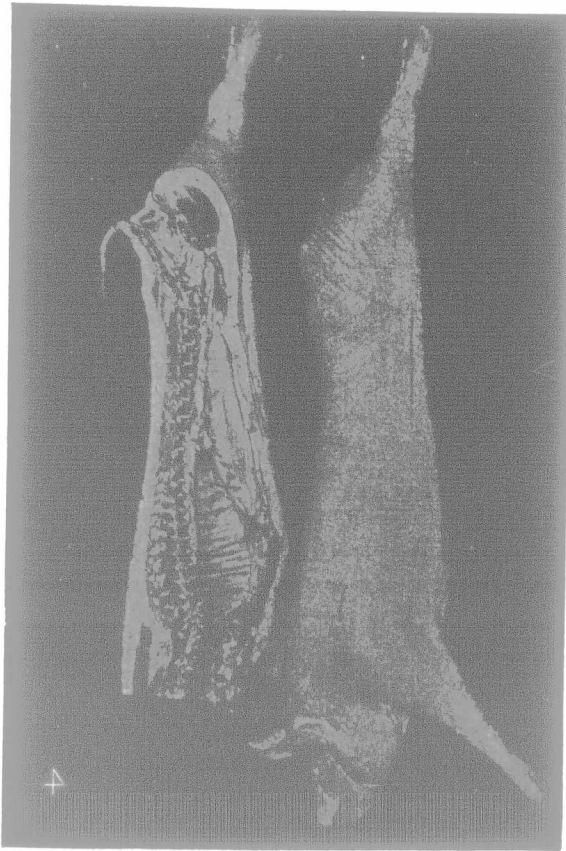
Now, it might seem that it would be to the advantage of Canada to avail herself of the market on the Continent of Europe, in view of this existing shortage. Unquestionably, some of the neutral countries are taking advantage of this situation at the present time. It is clear also that the United States has exploited that market in the interests of the sale of its products. I came to the conclusion very quickly, however, that it would be distinctly to the disadvantage of Canada to attempt to push the sale of her product on the European market, and that we should concentrate our efforts in supplying the United Kingdom, where the shortage of Wiltshire bacon is as much to be emphasized as the shortage of fat on the Continent. I think I am sound in this judgment. In the first place, the United States is in a better position to cater to the European market than is Canada, in view of the fact that she produces the lard hog. The market in the United Kingdom is for a high-class bacon product, for which proportionately high prices will be paid, and that market in the end is likely to be the outlet for our Canadian bacon. That we will do well to make a special effort to secure permanent footing in the markets of the United Kingdom was the first general conclusion reached.

Following that the question naturally arises as to what is exactly the Canadian position in her effort to establish a trade with the United Kingdom. First, the home production of hogs in England, Scotland and Ireland, is at rather a low mark. Irish killings have been reduced very materially, and Ireland is not sending to the London trade anything like the quantity which she forwarded previous to the opening of the war. This condition is due perhaps to the fact that hog production has suffered in the United Kingdom to a greater extent than the production of other classes of animals. The policy followed by the Government toward the end of the war, was rather to discourage hog production, owing to the very great need to conserve cereals and concentrated feeds of all descriptions.

We may now make reference to the other European sources of supply, Denmark and Holland. Denmark has been forced or induced to trade with Germany rather than with the United Kingdom. Danish and Dutch bacon are now going into Germany rather than into England. Denmark's whole trade connection with the United Kingdom so firmly established before the war is being broken down. This is a particularly favorable factor in determining the outlook for Canadian export business. It is to be noted that even now, on the London market, Irish bacon is quoted highest in price, while Canadian is second and Danish third. I regard it as an established fact that it will take a period of years for European hog production to come back to normal conditions again. During that time Denmark will probably find it more profitable to sell to Germany than to Great Britain.

Respecting the general European situation as regards foods, all the European countries find themselves in

The accompanying article is a statement given by H. S. Arkell, Live-Stock Commissioner, before a few representative swine breeders, and gives first-hand information relative to the hog situation of Great Britain and Europe. Fats are scarce across the water. It will take several years for hog production to get back to normal. Canadian bacon meets with favor in Great Britain. This is Canada's opportunity, but to hold the trade high-class bacon in quantity must be supplied regularly. Canadian farmers can supply it.



A Prize-winning Wiltshire Side.

such a financial position that they are forced to hold their purchases down to the lowest possible figure. They refuse to import other than the bare necessities of life. Roumania has intimated that her people would have to live on cereals, and France simply states that she will refuse to let gold leave the country. The general European demand, therefore, will not be for meats, other than what is required in the way of live animals for production purposes. The demand will continue, however, for cereal products until wheat production comes back to normal, and it may be pointed out that European wheat production, on account of lack of seed, cannot be brought back to normal this year.

In addition to cereals, Europe will import fats. This indicates the demand that there will be for a considerable time for that class of product. But it leaves Great Britain bare of European supply and, for the special product which her trade demands, she is, therefore, obliged to turn to America. As between the Canadian product and the American, this comparison may be made. The American product was purchased by the Allied Purchasing Commission, during the war period, to the extent of available supply—fat bacon and lean bacon, and at practically the same prices. Further, the Americans used the dry salt cure and, in view of the necessity of preserving the bacon for indefinite periods, they used a great deal more salt in the cure than is desirable or necessary for ordinary purposes. Under control, therefore, the British consumer was obliged to buy and eat American fat bacon so salty that it was almost unpalatable. Great Britain still has stocks of American bacon on hand, and it is still an unsatisfactory and partially unmarketable article.

All the time that this business was going on, Canadian bacon, cured in brine, all lean Wiltshire types, was being purchased and sent to the smoking houses in London by the British Ministry of Food. The British trade, therefore, had full opportunity to compare the high-class Canadian product with the dry-salt cured, heavy American types, and were then obliged to look on while the Canadian bacon was taken out of civilian use entirely and immediately shipped to the armies. You can very well understand how the demand or desire to secure this product grew in the mind of the British trade coupled with the feeling of annoyance that they were forced to take the American bacon, although they had always been willing to pay the price for the better article. Under control bacon was sold at a single price, no matter what the quality, and that, notwithstanding the high-class fastidious demand of the particular trade of London. In this way, the British consumer was obliged to eat this salt bacon and pay the same

price for it as for the very best that came to the market. This explains the situation and, while I am satisfied that the feeling of annoyance against the American product is partially unwarranted, nevertheless it exists and for the reason I have indicated.

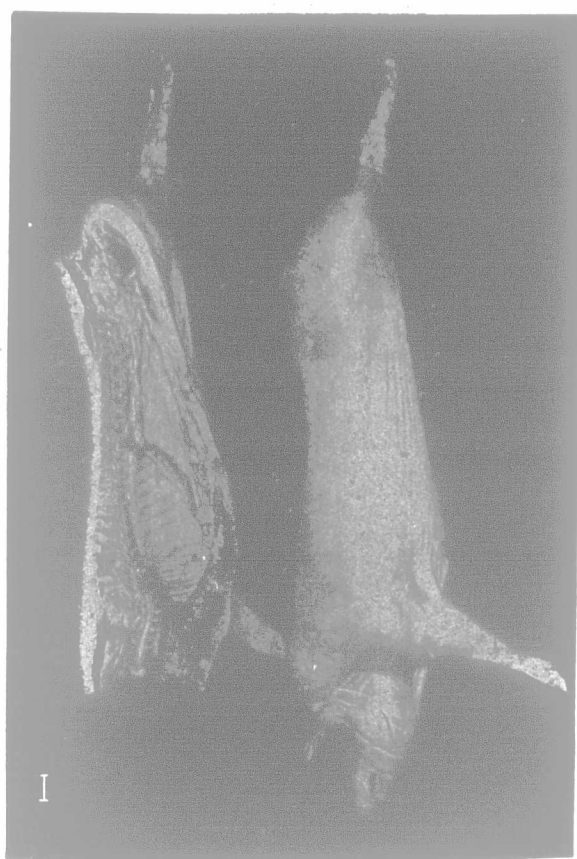
The demand, therefore, for Canadian bacon now far exceeds the supply. It is to the credit of Canadian packers that they have produced and marketed such a high-grade product under continuously difficult circumstances. Canadian producers also deserve the satisfaction that must now come to them in consideration of their special war effort to secure the bacon supply of the armies and for the reputation that Canadian bacon now holds. It should be known that that reputation has never been so high as at the present moment.

What, then, exactly is the existing situation on the British market? First, that Canadian packers are not able to supply anything like the demand and are quite unable to fill their orders. That is true of the London market. The same is true of the Glasgow market. In the same sense as in London, the people of Glasgow are forced to eat American bacon. This will be of interest to you that, to a degree never before known, British traders are asking how to secure trade connection with Canada. A number of produce men asked how trade connection could be built up with this country in the handling of dairy products, butter, cheese, bacon and beef, and I had an opportunity of placing certain of these in touch with Canadian packers. The British consuming public has never been so eager to trade with Canada on account of the good quality of stuff sent forward, and due also to the fact that Canada, as they say, "played the game" during the war. We get these facts emphasized wherever the situation is discussed, and I am satisfied that we shall find little difficulty in increasing our trade connection, for the two reasons indicated.

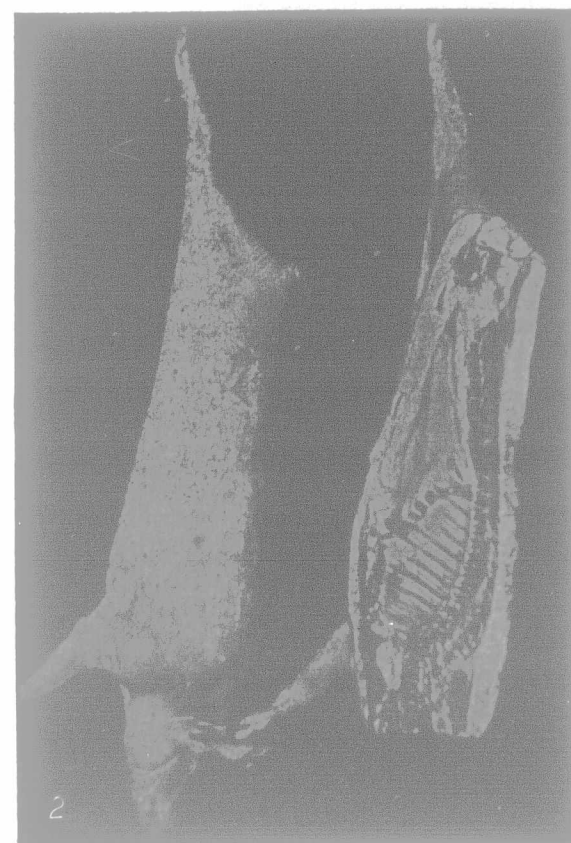
What does that signify as regards our position here? Our farmers here were formerly obliged to face Danish competition. We were also face to face with a popular growing trade with Holland, with Russia and with certain other countries. As against the difficulties we previously had to face, I have now indicated the whole European situation in a general way. I need not summarize, for the importance of our opportunity will be clearly apparent. We must, however, consider what we must do to properly meet this situation. In my judgment, there are two things which stand out prominently. First, volume of supply. We must increase our supply very materially and with reasonable speed to enable us to hold our positions satisfactorily in competition with other countries. Second, we must supply a product of standard quality. High-class Wiltshire bacon alone will meet the requirements of this trade. If, however, Canada can supply a product regularly in sufficient volume and of proper quality, I look upon the development of the bacon industry as one of the most profitable we can undertake.

How long will this trade last? The Danish hog population has decreased from 2 1/4 millions to 700,000. Denmark is not in a position to supply this trade, nor will be for some time. Hog production is dependent upon feed and feed is not available in Europe and will not be as quickly as people think. Europe will only have a partial harvest this year owing to scarcity of seed. I look for low hog production on the European Continent for two or three years as the supply of feed is away below normal. It will take some little time to fully meet European requirements and to bring European hog production back to normal levels again. In the meantime, Canada

Continued on page 1058.



Too Short a Side for Best Market.



Plenty of Length but Fed Too Long.

the drag-harrow may be ready for the seeder. The small boy who was asked by the minister said, "the end with the lucky if that was true

ary.

in regard to the water standing clear, rapidly takes with considerable and in the heat of the is one species which is ve in any body of water m, and yet which is on Catfish.

se known as the Bull-Horned Pout, is common in flowing streams, par-tottom, from the Mari-t attains a maximum maximum weight of is a good deal less.

ve and thrive in the s. If the air-supply of will rise to the surface If the pond dries up the bottom, sometimes of 79 degrees F, which of fish, suits the Cat-to the development of

fish.

hibernates in the mud ly vascular skin un- in the same manner circumstances. It is hungry, and swims It is omnivorous ly on small mollusks etc., though it also because of this latter ay, is quite common id not be introduced o raise other species fish reared in ponds food, such as corn, eds very largely at els about the mouth g its food.

early in June. It ts in water from 1.5 by clearing out an h sexes taking part on about 2,000 eggs mass about 10 cm 2 cm (3/4 ins) thick. nd one-eighth of an nstantly tended by with their fins, and ate them, but take out again to further temperature of 79 twenty hours, the colder the water.) long when newly remain in a dense inuing their fanning at a week they are out in a school by ed up, and stir up until they are about they join with other attain maturity in

ing appearance and inst its use as food. sh of high quality, or, while it is more species of fresh-water

emely easy fish to raising this species, port that it provides h fish at very little e it should not be game fishes which of the possibility of s, but in the case of slightest objection very easy to obtain ds, as they may be lake.

THE HORSE.

Economic Production of Farm Horse Power.

The University of Illinois has done a great deal of investigational work during the last seven years regarding the cost of farm operations in which the horse is a very important factor. W. F. Handschin has been in charge of this work and before the Illinois Draft Horse Breeders' Association which recently met he had the following to say regarding the draft horse on the farm:

In the economic production of farm horse-power, one of the chief factors to be considered is the securing of the lowest possible costs per unit of work done. Unit costs may be reduced mainly by the following means:

First: By so organizing the system of farming as to secure a large amount of productive horse use per year. If we assume that a horse works 10 hours per day, and that there are 300 working days in the year, we should have 3,000 horse hours per year, providing the horse were able to work 10 hours per day every working day. In actual practice, however, we find that the farm horse frequently does not work over six to eight hundred hours per year; that is, from 60 to 80 days of 10 hours each. Some farms carrying on representative types of farming are able to secure from 1,200 to 1,400 hours of labor per horse per year, that is an increase of 40 to 50 per cent. over the average secured on good farms.

One of the most fundamental factors in making possible a large use of horse labor is a good crop rotation, in which the crops selected are such as to distribute the horse labor as evenly as possible throughout the entire growing season.

It is of interest to note that as we introduce better systems of farming, both from the standpoint of maintaining fertility as well as increasing profits, the horse becomes increasingly more efficient because he can be used more hours per year on productive work. Thus every improvement in the direction of more permanent and better farming is a step in the direction of a better and more economic use of horse labor.

Second: The unit cost of horse labor may also be reduced by paying closer attention to economical feeding, shelter and management of the horses carried on the farm. Important economics, particularly in feeding, may be effected.

Third: Unit costs of horse labor may also be reduced by using brood mares to supply a considerable part of the farm power. Under this plan the number of animals carried may well be somewhat larger than where no foals are raised. This increase in numbers is justified by the fact that this plan makes possible two sources of revenue rather than one. It goes without saying that if the raising of foals is to be a factor in reducing horse costs such foals must be of the best type, otherwise, the enterprise may prove a liability rather than an asset. The question of the type of horse to be raised I shall discuss a little later.

Fourth: In reducing unit costs of horse labor, the farmer may also reduce his total carrying cost somewhat by shifting a part of his depreciation on horse equipment. Since approximately 90 per cent. of all work horses in the country are on farms, it is evident that no large amount of the depreciation can be shifted to the city user. City horses, however, wear out in from four to five years on the average, while farm horses last from eight to ten years. It is evident, therefore, that approximately 20 per cent. of the horse consumption of the country takes place in cities. Inasmuch as other factors than age contribute most to the wearing out of the horse on the city street, it will be advisable for the farmer to sell off his surplus horses which the city requires before they depreciate on his own hands. In this way 15 to 20 per cent. of the depreciation costs of all farm horses may be shifted to the city.

Fifth: In the reduction of the unit costs of horse labor, one factor which is very frequently overlooked should be given primary consideration. I refer to the question of the type of horse to be used. As a matter of fact, only a small percentage of the horses actually in use even approximate what we might call standard requirements from the standpoint of weight, conformation, speed, quality and temperament. We are discussing very much these days the question of design in farm tractors and farm machinery in general. The same question is quite as important as applied to the farm horse. In the case of the horse, however, the problem of securing the right type in any large number is a difficult, long-time proposition, even though we have many excellent examples of the right design.

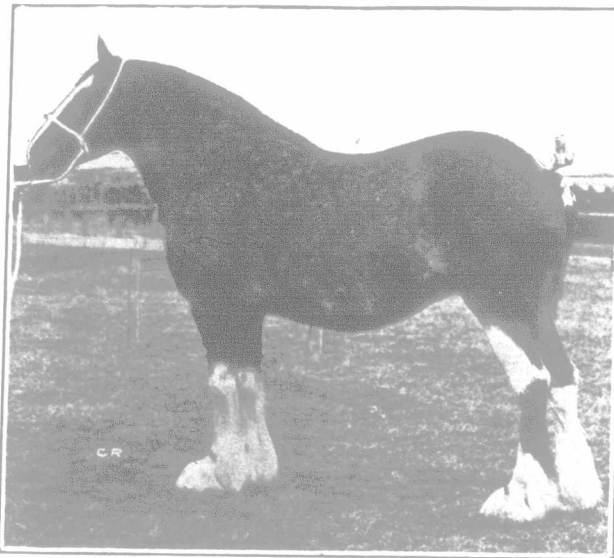
The horse which is to meet our farm requirements must have weight; first, because the unit of man labor which now goes with the unit of horse power, as well as the machinery used, is adapted to anywhere from five or six to eight or ten horses. In the case of the tractor the unit of power which goes with one man may be even larger. On the basis of our methods in modern farming and the size of the farm, the unit of horse-power must be large if it is to be best adapted to the utilization of man labor. I have already pointed out the importance of using economically, both man and horse labor.

The horse must not only have weight, but he must combine with this weight correct conformation, if we are to get the greatest amount of power for a given amount of weight. He must have the right conformation, if he is to be able to develop satisfactory speed. That is, he must be able not only to walk at a good

rate, but also to trot when necessary, regardless of whether he weighs 1,600 pounds or a ton.

The horse must have the right quality and temperament, if he is to wear and perform his work intelligently. Quality and temperament will, no doubt, also be of importance from the standpoint of developing a given amount of horse power per unit of weight.

Unfortunately we know practically nothing regarding the horse from the standpoint of his efficiency as a motor. If we are to deal intelligently with the problem of economical horse-power, whether furnished by the horse or by a machine, we must know much more about the efficiency of these various types of motors. Unquestionably, however, the horse with size, right conformation, quality and temperament—as these terms are understood at the present time—will prove to be the most economical producer of power as compared with other animals which do not meet our standard requirements. In the competition for the most economic source for farm power, the man who cannot produce a horse which meets the best requirements will play a losing game. And this is as it should be. The horse, as well as every one else, must make good on the basis of what he can deliver.



Rosalind.

Champion female Clydesdale, Kilmarnock, 1919.

LIVE STOCK.

Parting with the best females in the herd is like killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

If a cow has aborted be careful about breeding her as she may infect the bull and he spread it to clean cows.

Bovine tuberculosis exacts a heavy tax from our live-stock industry. Every effort should be made to prevent and eradicate this plague.

Canada's war record and the high-quality farm products she has been exporting to Great Britain has resulted in the British consuming public becoming eager to trade with Canada. Our part is to produce quantity so as to meet the demand.

Live-Stock Commissioner, H. S. Arkell, speaking before a few representative swine breeders contended that "the demand for Canadian bacon is so great on the British market it that is impossible to adequately supply the trade." More hogs on the Canadian farms is the solution.

If a cow does not clean properly within twenty-four hours after calving the afterbirth should be removed by an experienced person. If the smallest particle remains there is danger of blood poisoning. It is advisable to flush out the womb several times after the cow freshens.

Feeding and caring for live stock is a job calling for close observation, intelligence, initiative, carefulness, a knowledge of feeds and animal nutrition, and ability to diagnose and treat many of the minor diseases and troubles to which live stock are subject. Not every man can qualify for the position of herdsman; in fact, real good herdsmen are very scarce.

The Western Canada Live-Stock Union has been doing good work for those interested in live stock in the Western Provinces, while the Eastern breeders have been quibbling over getting a similar organization under way. There are many matters needing adjusting and the Union could be a medium through which the breeder of commercial live stock, as well as the pure-bred breeder, could look to have any injustices righted. May the Eastern Live-Stock Union be helped to fill the biggest men in live stock must be at the helm and give the movement loyal support. Let cliques and self be forgotten in an effort to make the Union a power of strength for the live stock industry.

Supply and Demand in the Bacon Trade.

Continued from page 1057.

has her opportunity, and, if during this period, she can firmly establish herself on the British market and in the good will of the British consumer, she need have little to fear from whatever competition she has to face in the future. British trade still dearly loves to follow precedent and will be loyal to its connections. Now what of prices? I can best illustrate by the feeling that exists in London. On one occasion, officers of the British Ministry of Food said to me, "What do you think will be the price of bacon if we take off control?" They were afraid prices would mount if control were taken off and that the consumer would have to pay high. The history of the market since de-control makes it clear that their fear was not without foundation and that a general European fat and bacon shortage really exists. Further, the high prices being paid in Canada at the present time should serve as a clear indication of the opinion of the packers and as reflecting the general judgment of the trade as regards future prices and future demands.

Asked as to his opinion as to what should be done to promote confidence amongst farmers, Mr. Arkell said: "I am satisfied that one thing should be done, namely, that there should be a regular supply of information from the export market. If we can furnish for you a regular supply of information available weekly from the export market as to receipts, prices and the tone of the market itself, I think that will go a long way to promote confidence and to check the fluctuations that occur here. I think that should be done and I hope that it will be arranged. First of all I am myself instructed by the Minister to return to England, not principally for that purpose alone but with a view to organizing our work over there and I have already recommended the securing of a man, trained in the marketing of meats and produce, who will act as our agent in obtaining and transmitting just such information from the export market. This man should be competent to analyze the whole trade and report his information in a manner that will be of real service to Canadian farmers. I understand that this is done in Ireland. The Irish farmer knows almost, from day to day, what the fluctuations are in the bacon market and he calculates the value of his hogs on the price quotations for Irish bacon. If we can develop a similar system of export information, it will go a long way to establish confidence amongst our farmers."

Asked regarding the possibility of establishing a guaranteed price for hogs, Mr. Arkell went on to say: "It is impossible to guarantee prices and what is more it is unfair for the farmer to ask it. There has not been a time during the past four years that the farmers have not made money in hogs, and I am personally satisfied that the Government was justified, understanding the situation, in deliberately asking farmers to produce. We just now face the period of reconstruction and it represents a very big problem getting back to normal levels again. I think Canada is as well situated from an agricultural point of view, as most countries. I believe that our future, financially and nationally, depends, to a large extent, upon the development of our live-stock industry. It is live stock that is going to establish our future. The country is in this position. We have a big debt on our hands. To secure prosperity, Canada must discharge that debt and must develop our industries to do so. The only way to discharge that debt, to make the whole country prosperous is to develop our live-stock industry as one of our most important and promising assets. We are trying to analyze for you the situation as regards the future of this business, with the view of definitely developing an export live-stock trade. We have already attained certain results but we are only on the fringe of what is possible. Are we as Canadians simply going to sit down and lose this opportunity? Or are we willing to exert the energy required to secure what is opening up before us when we investigate market conditions and consider demands?"

I come back after having been over the whole Canadian war area from Amiens to Mons, Mons taken by the Canadians the day on which the armistice was signed. I frankly went there with the idea of being able to tell the story to our Canadian producers, to our Canadian farmers, and I could only wish that a sufficient number of them could see what I saw. A man goes through that country with his hat off. I won't say very much more. It is not in a man to describe it. Those men had a great work to do and they gave what they gave for civilization, gave it to save Canada.

Gentlemen, as I say, we too have a problem, the making of Canada, and I believe that the making of it is going to be done on the farms of Canada, perhaps more there than anywhere else. I don't believe that it is right for us to quietly sit down and let the future take care of itself. I believe that every honest Canadian is going to face the situation as a man. We have a chance to build up a big industry to develop a big export business. You say the Government should assist. Certainly the Government should give assistance and be expected to give it. But the farmers also should be asked to co-operate in this great movement and that can't be done by a williness on their part to come in and go out at pleasure. And I believe that if the farmers of Canada are prepared to face the issue on this basis they are going to accomplish something that is worth while.

Grubs

each year depositing in fly time. chambers, sinuses or the mucous grubs. Some fully mature quarters, but into the gatus contin

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Catarrh wet and col

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Wool

Many la each year, a the cause. one or more many cases (the opening which cause may occlude and during is shifted an attacks ma unthrifty an caused by an or lambs u rounding or frequently above. Wh effective tr consists in wool on an should be c the ewe has ambs, cow

Some Common Diseases of Sheep.

Grubs in the Head.

Grubs in the head cause the death of many sheep each year. They are caused by the sheep gad fly depositing its larvae in the nostrils of the sheep during fly time. The larvae make their way up the nasal chambers, pass through the small openings into the sinuses or cavities of the skull, attach themselves to the mucous membrane, remain there and develop into grubs. Some of these grubs escape when nearly or fully mature. A percentage of these find favorable quarters, burrow in manure or other material, develop into the gad fly to attack the sheep during fly time, thus continuing the trouble.

SYMPTOMS.—During the early spring months the sheep affected are noticed to be uneasy, shaking their heads and sneezing. There is usually a nasal discharge, at first watery but soon becoming purulent. These symptoms increase in severity (some of the grubs doubtless being forcibly forced into the nostrils and escaping), the patient loses appetite, generally seeks solitude, cough and sneeze a great deal and become emaciated. In some cases the violent sneezing apparently dislodges all the grubs and the patient recovers. In most cases at least some of the grubs die and remain in the sinuses and keep up more or less well-marked irritation, and while the patient may continue to live it does not thrive well.

TREATMENT.—Preventive treatment is more important than curative, hence the discussion of the trouble may not be considered untimely. Prevention consists in preventing the attacks of the fly. This can be done by keeping the sheep housed during the day time, when the gad fly abounds, especially during July, August and the first half of September. Reasonable success results from smearing the lips and nostrils of the sheep 2 or 3 times weekly with pine tar, or by mixing pine tar with the salt, to which the sheep have access.

CURATIVE TREATMENT is very difficult and often ineffective. Some recommend elevating the head until the nostrils are on a higher level than the throat, then injecting into one nostril about 2 teaspoonsful of oil of turpentine and freeing the head so soon as the patient shows distress by coughing. After coughing ceases treat the other nostril in the same manner. This is done with the hope of sufficient turpentine entering the sinuses to destroy the grub. This method of treatment is dangerous, and unless very carefully conducted, liable to cause death by suffocation, and even when carefully conducted is often ineffective.

Another method is to shut the patients in a close compartment and burn sulphur so long as the operator can withstand the fumes, then opening a door or window to gradually admit air. This may be repeated in 10 days or two weeks. This treatment is comparatively safe and probably more effective than the former.

Catarrh.

Catarrh occurs in sheep that have been exposed to wet and cold.

SYMPTOMS.—Depression and loss of appetite. The lining membrane of the nostrils and nasal chambers become red and inflamed, and at first there is a thin, watery discharge from the nostrils, which soon becomes thick, purulent and sometimes tinged with blood. There is a more or less well-marked cough, at first dry and hacking, but soon becoming moist. The eyes are usually watery, half closed, and the lids are often gummed together by a yellow secretion. In severe cases prostration and emaciation are rapid and soon followed by death.

TREATMENT.—In the early stages the sheep should be placed in dry, comfortable, but well-ventilated quarters. If the bowels are constive 4 to 6 oz. of raw linseed oil or Epsom salts in solution should be given.

If appetite be entirely absent each patient should be carefully drenched every 4 or 5 hours with boiled linseed meal or new milk and eggs, to which has been added 2 to 4 oz. of whiskey or half the quantity of sweet spirits of nitre. About a teaspoonful of chlorate of potassium should be placed well back on the tongue out of a spoon 3 times daily. It is good practice to rub the throat well with mustard mixed with equal parts of oil of turpentine and warm water and then wrap well with flannel bandages, and keep the throat wrapped until better. It is also good practice to steam the nostrils 2 or 3 times daily by holding the nostrils over steam escaping from hot water to which has been added a little carbolic acid or tincture of benzoin.

Wool Balls in the Stomachs of Lambs.

Many lambs, especially early ones, die suddenly each year, and the owner is often at a loss to discover the cause. A careful post-mortem will often reveal one or more balls of wool in the 4th stomach, and in many cases the ball is firmly implanted in the pylorus (the opening from the stomach to the small intestine) which causes immediate death. In other cases the ball may occlude the passage and cause well-marked distress, and during the struggles of the patient its position is shifted and the patient becomes easy. These periodic attacks may continue for months, the lamb being unthrifty and eventually dying. The trouble is usually caused by an insufficiency of the dam's milk. The lamb or lambs under such conditions suck the wool surrounding or on the mammae and swallow a few fibres frequently. These collect into a ball and result as above. When once a ball or balls have formed no effective treatment can be resorted to. Prevention consists in preventing the swallowing of wool. The wool on and immediately surrounding the mammae should be carefully clipped off before parturition. If the ewe has not sufficient milk to satisfy the lamb or lambs, cow's milk to which has been added about

one-third of its bulk of warm water and a tablespoonful of sugar to each pint, should be substituted. As soon as the lambs will eat they should be supplied with finely-pulped roots and a little chopped oats with the hulls sifted out placed in such a position that while they have free access, the ewes cannot reach.

WHIT.

Keep the Pigs Free From Vermin.

As the warm weather approaches it is not uncommon for vermin to give considerable trouble in the piggery. It is unreasonable to expect pigs to do well if they are bothered by these pests. Ridding pigs of lice is not a difficult task. They may be washed with some of the coal-tar products, or if ordinary machine oil is applied to the body it will destroy the lice. It is not enough, however, to treat the pigs as the vermin will be found on the walls and partitions of the pen. It is a good plan to give the



A Dipping Tank for Hogs.

pen a thorough spraying, using lime and crude carbolic. In the accompanying illustration a tank is used for destroying the vermin on pigs. This would not be difficult to construct and it could be used with beneficial results. Of course, it would take considerably more material than if the pigs were treated individually. There is no use allowing the vermin to decrease the profits on the porkers.

When the pigs become covered with scurf, as they sometimes do under certain conditions, it is a very good plan to give them a thorough scrubbing, using warm water and soap. This removes the scurf, opens up the pores of the skin, and the pigs usually thrive better afterwards. While a pig evidently enjoys wallowing in the mud it requires clean quarters to sleep in, and if its body is kept clean it will thrive better than if the pores are continually closed by mud or scurf. On some farms a shallow concrete tank is built and filled with water for the hogs to wallow in during the summer.

Now that the warm weather is coming on do not forget that the hogs require more water than they did during the cold weather, and they evidently enjoy clean, cold water on a hot day as well as a human person. When the hogs are running on pasture see that there is water in the trough every day. Also, provide shade of some kind. If there are no trees in the paddock, a shed roof can be erected under which the hogs may sleep during the heat of the day. Care and attention are necessary if the hogs are to make the maximum profit.



Contented with Their Surroundings.

THE FARM.

The Proposal by Mr. Parliament.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Looking over the excellent resume in "The Farmer's Advocate" of "What the Ontario Legislature did for Agriculture" during the last session, with such a program in process of achievement by means of appropriations, chiefly, it might savor of ungraciousness to look for more. One could imagine indeed, the well-satisfied omission of any ritual confession of things left undone. Detailed reports of its proceedings show that the Legislature did not place the stamp of its distinguished approbation upon the proposal of Nelson Parliament, whose name should carry weight as well as the famous constituency of Prince Edward, which he represents. His resolution for a non-partizan committee to be appointed by the Government to enquire into the conditions which account for the continuous diminution of rural population in the province would seem innocent and reasonable enough, but in the astute eyes of the Powers that Be, it must have been equipped with political horns and hoofs for upon division, it went over board kerplunk. At Queen's Park, Toronto, His majesty's Loyal Opposition as yet moves in a serious minority, though perhaps not hopelessly so, for the battle is not always to the strong and the forces of The United Farmers are gathering. Mr. Parliament's motion cannot be regarded just as a "hardy annual" for in important respects, no graver problem confronts the province.

The incident recalls an investigation measuring up to a commendable standard, instituted in 1880 during the regime of Hon. S. C. Wood, then Commissioner of Agriculture. It was called "The Ontario Agricultural Commission," and in scope covered a wide field embracing soil, climate, grain growing, live stock, dairying, fruit growing, special crops, appliances, farm accounting, associations, exhibitions, bureau of industries, etc. In short, it proved a thorough stock taking. Non-partizan in its personnel, it included such able men as the late Wm. Saunders, John Dryden, Richard Gibson, Thos. Ballantyne, John McMillan, Francis Malcolm and A. H. Diamond. Recalling sessions attended by the writer in several counties, its proceedings were preserved free from partizanship and were so treated by the leading newspapers which gave it wide and well reported publicity. Some eighteen representative points were visited, over 150 witnesses examined and several special side enquiries made, one by Mr. Gibson into live stock and other matters in England. Coming at a formative period, the current and official reports were a stimulating mine of information of great value from a practical point of view and in awakening and shaping policies for years to come. During recent times, Government by Commission or Order-in-Council has been nearly worked to death but the undertaking mentioned proved an exception though not prophetic enough to avert contingencies long afterwards.

Beginning with the axe in the forest, Ontario has undergone trying experiences. One was the tremendous exodus to the Northwest when huge train loads of the best blood, brain and brawn of our choice farming sections rolled westward week after week. That some counties survived such an amazing drain certified to their natural advantages and the fidelity of those who remained to keep the old home fires burning. The trek to Michigan, Nebraska and other Western States though severe, was less spectacular. Recovering from these losses the Province began to realize the existence of a steadily increasing current sweeping rural population into the commercial, industrial and professional life of the towns. This has been intensified by the mad rivalry of cities and towns for industries and population. The detrimental effect upon rural schools is well recognized. As between the census of 1901 and the last, a falling off in the rural population of Ontario was disclosed which one private investigator (John McDougall) claimed to be very much more serious when natural increase and what should have been retained

from immigration were considered. As reported, Mr. Parliament stated the decline at 152,000 or putting it in another way that the rural population was 100,000 less than forty years ago. It is conceded in a publication by the Conservation Commission that the production of food has not been commensurate with the demand because the population is not properly distributed. War aggravated the situation and demobilization has apparently not effected improvement. Here is the substance of a typical news report from the Toronto Globe of recent date:

"Several farmers on 100-acre farms, (Norfolk Co.,) have no help save that furnished by women folk. Farms are changing hands and owners retiring to cities and towns. Scarcity of help is given as the reason in most cases. In another county never have there been so many sales of farms. Some are retiring on account of infirmity and old age, others are going west while others are quitting on account of the scarcity of suitable help and high wages. Other farmers have seeded their land and are turning to grazing stock instead of raising grain. But for the help of school boys in another district farmers could not stick it out. High School students will be needed as much this year as last both for outdoor and domestic work.

In other localities mention is made of farmers taking up store-keeping, agencies and auctioneering sometimes as a side line. A certain amount of shifting about may always be expected but this unrest can hardly be looked upon as healthy. Places sold may of course be occupied by other persons but often they become part of larger farms.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has indicated the underlying cause of the main drift as economic, that is the matter of returns from the farm for the labor, intelligence and capital required. For years correspondents of the paper have presented a great variety of reasons with corresponding suggestions, especially in relation to young people. The school system has been censured and drudgery in farm work specified, overlooking drudgery and drawbacks in other pursuits. What with rural phones, motor cars, boys' clubs and many other young people's societies, women's institutes, school fairs, rural church doings, and home improvement rural life is not quite so devoid of interest and pleasure as some town folk imagine. The next man you meet will likely assert that as a primary cause of the drift, lack of recreation has about as much to do with it as the curl of a pig's tail with the tides. Young people say they want to better themselves financially. Normal young men and women desire to settle in homes of their own before they grow grey headed but with farms growing bigger and the outfit more costly the prospect looks remote so they hike for town.

The ills usually attending urban congestion are admittedly many and serious. Just now costly food looms large. Notwithstanding labor-saving machinery, farmers because of the pressure of work which the "new time" fad accentuates in some cases, do not have the requisite leisure desired for self-improvement. If he covered a larger acreage in war time he wrought harder. If people are to get the best out of life they cannot maintain such a pace. Parliamentary representation also, shifts with population and readers of the weekly reports from the Ottawa House, see clearly some of the consequences. Now, instead of the Legislature adopting an amendment patting the farmer on the back for being a fine war time producer and another congratulating the Government upon its activities, which nobody disputed, why not have faced the real issue. Useful county surveys regarding the profits of dairying and other subjects are being conducted. Here is an unsettled question of vital concern to the whole province. Without resort to an elaborate commission surely a capable committee representing both sides of the House could have got together and, setting a wholesome object lesson in dropping party politics, devised or conducted an enquiry that would have afforded the public representative hearings in order to ascertain the extent of the decline in country-side population and its causes. It was objected that because of present unsettled conditions the proposed investigation was inopportune. Exactly the reverse is the case. When the province is entering upon a reconstruction period is the very time to courageously take up the subject. Out of a multiplicity of ascertained or ascertainable fact, opinion and suggestion an authoritative body of information could be collected and sifted in order to framing a deliverance that would clarify the subject, afford the people a clearer apprehension of the advantages of rural life and pursuits and formulating measures public and private tending more effectively to a better distribution of population.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

W. T.

Clover-Leaf Weevil Present This Spring.

The clover-leaf beetle, or clover leaf weevil, as it is sometimes called, has made its appearance in certain counties of Ontario this spring. R. A. Finn, Agricultural Representative for Middlesex, reports its appearance in London Township, and E. N. Neff, Representative for Norfolk County has also discovered it there. This is not a common pest but it is worthy of attention when present in the fields. The adult is a plump beetle about three-eighths of an inch in length. It is quite commonly seen during the autumn on roadside plants and sidewalks, and on buildings. It is in the larval stage, however, that most of the damage is done. A Michigan State bulletin describes the young grubs or larvae and their work thus: "At night they venture boldly out and devour the leaves, but during the daytime are more or less concealed near the bases of the

plants. In appearance these larvae are almost slug-like, footless, and green in color, with a lighter stripe running down the back. They reach the length of about half an inch when full grown, at which time they spin beautifully fine-meshed, lace cocoons, usually though not always at the surface of the ground."

"Fortunately the clover weevil which has all the characteristics of a first-class pest is kept in check by a fungous disease. Curiously enough, larvae attacked by the disease are impelled to climb up on spears of grass around which they wrap their bodies and die. The spores or seed-like bodies of the fungus are thus thrown some distance, and falling on other larvae spread the disease."

The fungus which keeps, or helps to keep, the clover-leaf weevil in check is, however, poisonous to live stock when eaten in sufficient quantity. Serious illness in cattle, due to eating quantities of the dead larvae, has been reported in the past although we know of no fatalities resulting therefrom.

The weevils seen this spring are apparently very effectively infested by the fungus and their spread is unlikely.

Some Catch Crops For a Backward Season.

The work of seeding and planting has been so seriously delayed by the rainy weather that many fields may have to be planted to crops which do not receive much consideration in a normal season. Fields have been drenched with water for weeks, and altogether quite unsuitable for cultivating and drilling. A few fine days up to the end of last week permitted farmers to seed small fields, or parts of larger ones, and where the work was done some time ago both grain and small seeds are coming along nicely. However, there is this consolation and encouragement, the season is late; vegetation of all kinds is backward, and in this respect farmers are not so far behind in their seeding as the calendar would indicate. The situation is serious enough, but when vegetation is late one is safer in seeding past the customary dates than when everything is early. A great many will prefer to sow oats very late in May or early in June rather than resort to less desirable crops such as buckwheat or millet. Even if oats do not mature properly and produce a heavy, well-filled kernel they will surely make a nutritious hay and, taking everything into consideration, we do not consider it wise to make serious changes in the crop rotation just yet, except in regard to spring wheat or barley, for which it is already too late.

It is not advisable to change from regular crops to catch crops until it becomes absolutely necessary. When it becomes too late for grain, mangels can still be sown, which is better than summer-fallowing the land. One does not, of course, care to plant mangels or dity land, but anything intended for grain would likely be all right for mangels in this respect. One should be able to produce a very satisfactory crop of mangels, planted as late as the first week in June. Where the season is altogether too late for this type of roots, there are still Swede turnips. They are a splendid succulent roughage and go well along with hay or straw. They will yield almost as much as mangels; they require a little less labor, and can be sown even to a late date in June with a fair chance for success, although one should endeavor to get them in by the middle or 20th of the month. The one great trouble with roots is the labor involved in their production, and under present conditions it is unreasonable to expect that a farmer, finding himself too late for grain, could, unless happily situated in regard to help, put a very large acreage down to roots. Nevertheless, with a slight readjustment of plans one might enlarge on the area intended for corn, seed a small area to roots, and thus make up for the deficiency in cereals. The yellow leviathan mangel, which is of the intermediate type, is a favorite. It varies somewhat in productiveness according to the source of the seed, but on the whole it is a popular variety and quite trustworthy.

In some districts potatoes might suggest themselves as a substitute, and if the farm promises to produce enough grain and roughage to carry the live stock, a cash crop such as this might not prove unprofitable. A large area of potatoes, however, requires special equipment, thus necessitating an expenditure which the grain and stock farmer would not care to lay out. However, potatoes offer one alternative that can be considered by many up to the middle of June, and in some sections well on to the end of the month.

Any of the crops so far suggested do not solve the problem where a shortage of grain and straw is feared. Where the season is considered too late for oats, buckwheat might be resorted to. Buckwheat is all right in a mixture of grains for shotes, and growing stock, and the straw is useful as bedding. In the Eastern Provinces, where considerable buckwheat is grown, it is mixed with other grains and fed to good advantage. It tends to produce a soft flesh, and the results are much better when there is a liberal proportion of corn in the ration, especially in the case of hogs, and more particularly near the end of the finishing period. Eastern farmers find a wide and varied use for buckwheat, and it would not come amiss this year where straw and cereal grains are likely to be in short supply.

Buckwheat can be sown late in June or the first week in July. In fact, one gets a better crop of grain when it is not sown too early. Three pecks to the acre is a reasonable amount to sow, but some seed a little heavier, and others claim to get good results from less than three pecks. However, where grain is the aim it would be safer in the long run to use not less

than three pecks of seed per acre. At the Ontario Agricultural College, where varieties have been tested for 13 years, the rye or rough buckwheat has proved itself the best grain yielder, but not quite so good as some other kinds in regard to straw.

Millet has been used on many past occasions to partially overcome difficulties such as we are experiencing this year, and most farmers are now acquainted with this crop. It makes a fairly good roughage for cattle, but it is not, of course, to be classed along with clover or timothy hay. It yields heavily; it can be sown when the season is past for the staple crops; it smothers out weeds that would surely grow on idle land, and in other ways commends itself in an abnormal year. Both millet and buckwheat can be left unsown until the land is well worked down, and the weeds and grass now growing are killed or brought into subjection.

If the seeding is done early in June Japanese panicum will probably prove to be the best yielder, but if seeding is delayed till very late in June or July the Hungarian grass would be more dependable. Dr. Zavitz reports that the best yields were obtained at Guelph from seedings made on June 1, but of course millet can be sown on the later dates with satisfactory results. From 25 to 30 pounds of seed per acre is considered about right.

Farmers could yet well trust considerable land to corn, but early-maturing varieties should be planted. We have, in the past, seen corn planted in Middlesex County during the first week in June, and it made good silage. It would be better now to sacrifice some volume in the crops for maturity. The autumn may be an open one, but on the whole one is safer to use an early strain of White Cap Yellow Dent, or a variety that will ripen as early.

As this is being written some fall-plowed fields have already become so grassy that perhaps, in the end, a summer-fallow followed by wheat would be the wisest treatment. Summer-fallowing in Ontario is generally considered unnecessary, but if the land continues wet and one has no use for buckwheat or millet there will be no other practical alternative. Many will be inclined to take chances this spring, planting oats, corn and roots much later than usual; in such cases early-maturing varieties should be selected. Get in touch with your nearest experiment station and learn the opinion of those in charge concerning crops and varieties. They will also be in a position to state the number of days usually required to bring the different varieties to maturity. There will be much haste when the land becomes fit to work, but the results will be more gratifying if caution is not abandoned.

CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

Father and Son in Share Farming.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the issue of March 27 I saw a question by I. T. Cole, re working a farm on shares. There are different ways of working farms on shares; the one way to work a farm would be to work on third shares, and the other to work on half shares. I have worked a farm both ways, and shall describe the conditions under which I operated.

I shall first discuss farming on the one-third share plan. In this case the farmer should furnish the farm and all the live and dead stock, furnish all the seed to crop the farm, and bear all the expenses in regard to stock and machinery which will be his property. The man who works the farm is to have one-third of all that is grown and raised and one-third of all the increase in the stock. The different items I had to pay were as follows: I had to do all the work on the farm and what I could not do I hired done; paid one-third of the threshing bill and cost of binder twine; did the road work, and carried the fire insurance on my third share. Of course, I had the privilege of selling my third of the grain and hay off the farm.

To work a farm on half shares the farmer would need to have all the stock and machinery valued, then each party should own half of said stock, bear half the losses and expenses on all that is grown and raised on the farm, pay half the taxes and half of the insurance on the grain and stock, and the farmer should insure his own buildings and keep up the repairs on them. Of course, I am writing as an outsider, but if a farmer's son is working a farm on either condition the son ought to have better privileges than a man from outside. I think there ought to be a little give and take on both sides; that would be the best way to get along. Of course, most farmers know their job, and it is just as well for the man who is working the farm to take some good advice from the owner. If the farmer can see where he can make a dollar in regard to working the farm, there would be fifty cents coming to you, so the only way to get along is for both to pull together.

Norfolk Co., Ontario.

J. M.

Father and Son in Partnership.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

As there are a great many different cases with regard to father and son working together, it is quite difficult to discuss the most appropriate one to suit I. T. Cole's case, mentioned in the issue of March 27. One point I should like to impress on readers, more especially upon farmers' sons, is never to insist on getting your father away to town, making him believe his working days are over and that it would be easier for him to live

retired.

There is that is run very good.

The father's age, and at ranch over an idea of his course, then about to do had chosen her, as he d in the same mistake too seldom seen in harmony there will b This young a small but town but r did not belo mortgage w they drew u share of the lived. The the young trying to do

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Carleton C

acre. At the Ontario societies have been tested buckwheat has proved not quite so good as raw.

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FARMERS AND OWNERS.

Share Farming.

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the one-third share uld furnish the farm rnish all the seed to penses in regard to his property. The one-third of all that of all the increase had to pay were as k on the farm and ne; paid one-third f binder twine; did re insurance on my privilege of selling e farm.

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J. M.

Partnership.

t cases with regard t, it is quite diffi- one to suit I. T. of March 27. One ers, more especially st on getting your elieve his working sier for him to live

retired. This step is unwise, and I have too often seen it taken with very unsatisfactory results.

There is one farm which I know of particularly that is run on the partnership basis, and it is giving very good results. This farm consists of 150 acres. The father managed the affairs until his son became of age, and at this period was obliged to turn the whole ranch over and move away. The boy did not like the idea of his father quitting him all of a sudden. Of course, there had to be something done as "Mac" was about to do the same as his father did in his day—he had chosen a partner and had to provide a home for her, as he did not like the idea of bringing her to live in the same house with his parents. This is a very sad mistake too many young people make. It is very seldom seen or heard tell of where two families can live in harmony under the same roof, and once they disagree there will be strife and hard feelings for a long time. This young man of whom I write was wise and built a small but comfortable house for his parents, not in town but right on the old homestead, and, as they did not belong to the wealthy class, instead of raising a mortgage which would leave the son heavy in debt they drew up an agreement which called for a certain share of the returns to go to the parents as long as they lived. The old folk kept the wheels turning when the young couple were away, and never wearied of trying to do them a good turn.

I think if more of the parents would try to arrange matters, and show their boys they are willing to let them try their luck and not keep them as little boys until they are up in the thirties, there would not be so many of our good young farmers drifting toward the city.

Carleton Co., Ont.

"HAL."

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

Operation of the High Tension Magneto.

The only parts of the magneto that require oil are the two bearings supporting the shaft, and the bearings on the distributor spindle, and these should be oiled very sparingly. Two drops of oil are enough for each ball bearing at one time, and should not be applied oftener than once per month. You are specially warned against flooding the magneto bearings with oil for the reason that the excess oil will get on the insulation of the high-tension wire and short circuit it. Many magnetos have been ruined in this way. Never allow the magneto to become damp, for moisture not only reduces the insulation but is liable to rust the armature tight to the magnet pole pieces. If exposed to the weather or to dirt, the instrument should be provided with a rubber, leather or brass cover. Never cover magneto with sheet iron.

Never oil the circuit breaker or circuit breaker mechanism, unless for a drop of sperm oil that may be applied to the cam roller by means of a toothpick. If oil gets on the circuit breaker contact points, it will cause them to spark badly, resulting in pitting or destruction of the points. If the oil is occasionally applied to the cam roller or should oil accumulate on breaker points, the breaker should be rinsed out with gasoline to remove the surplus. Pitted or carbonized contact points are capable of causing much trouble, and gummy oil or dirt will develop this trouble quicker than any other cause. Use only the best grade of thin sperm oil on the ball bearings. In the course of time the circuit breaker contact points will wear or burn, causing imperfect contact and too great a separation between the points. The contacts should be examined from time to time, and if rough or pitted should be dressed down to a flat, even bearing by means of a dead smooth file, and the distance readjusted. The contacts should not bear on a corner or edge, but should bear evenly over their entire surface to insure a maximum primary current.

The amount by which the contact points separate is of the utmost importance to the successful operation of the magneto, as points that open too far will generally cause the cylinder to overheat. Always maintain this distance equal to the amount specified by the maker, but in the absence of his specific instructions observe the following:

The breaker points should just barely open. About the thickness of a piece of writing paper is correct for the "K. W.," and about .5 mm., or 1/50 of an inch for the Bosch.

See that the spring that forces the cam roller into contact with the cam has not weakened nor broken, and also observe the condition of the cam roller.

Sometimes the cam roller furnished with the magneto will be soft, and will develop a flat spot. If the roller is flattened a new one should be substituted for it, as such a condition will change the time, and result in misfiring. There should be no lost motion in the breaker mechanism or loose joints. Try these occasionally, and if much worn they should be renewed, as worn joints cause the timing to change. The engine is stopped by short circuiting the primary circuit to the engine frame. This control is usually affected by means of a wire run from the primary terminal of the magneto to one contact of a switch, the other terminal of the switch being connected with the engine frame. When the switch is closed the magneto is short circuited, and stops generating. Wear of the gearing causes backlash or lost motion, which results in the magneto sparking out of time. Slipping of the shaft coupling also causes a change in the timing. See that the keys or

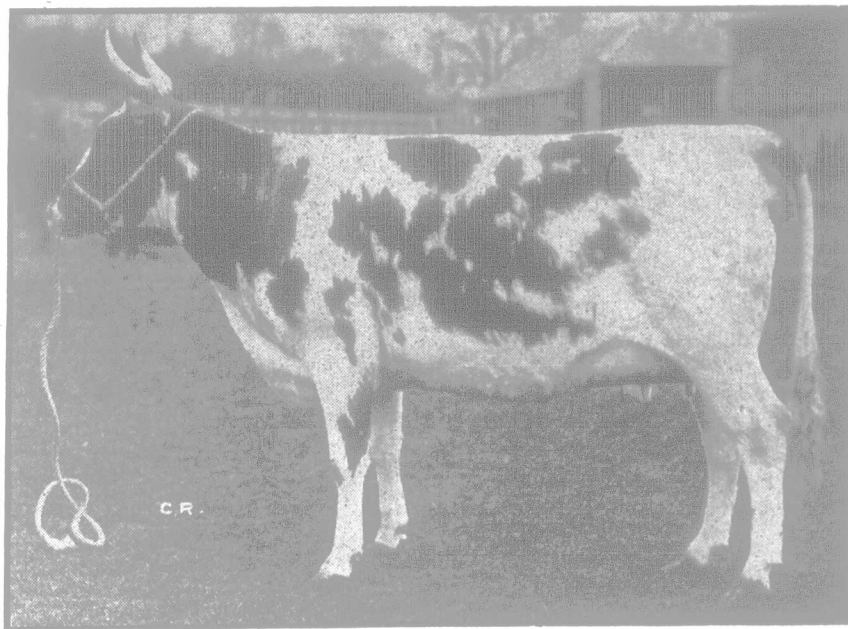
pins are in their proper places. If the bearings are much worn, the armature will strike the pole pieces. This hammering will result in the destruction of the armature; provide the magneto with new bearings immediately after knocking develops. If the gears that drive the magneto are removed for any reason, care should be taken to put them together in exactly the same relative positions that they were in, before dismantling.

Always mark the teeth of the gears before taking apart; that is, scratch a tooth of one gear, and also the two teeth of the other gear that lie on either side of the first tooth. If marked in this way it will be an easy matter to get the gears meshed in the proper relation when the machine is reassembled.

Do not put oil into the distributor, as oil will surely short circuit the high-tension current. After the magneto has been in service for some time, carbon dust will collect in the distributor from the wear of the revolving brush. If the dust is not removed frequently short circuits are liable to take place, which will result in misfiring. The distributor cover should be removed about once per month, and the interior wiped out with a handkerchief moistened with gasoline; clean off brush and see that it makes good contact.

Make sure that the brushes are not stuck in the holders so that they cannot make proper contact with the segments of the distributor or the slip rings on the armature. Gummy oil or rough spots on the brushes will cause sticking, and should be remedied by scraping or by rinsing in gasoline. See that the high-tension cable is in good condition and does not touch metal work of engine or of magneto at any point, causing a short circuit. Do not allow oil to be thrown on the high-tension wire, as oil rots the rubber insulation rapidly, and if the insulation becomes oil soaked the current is liable to jump to the frame work or across the wires themselves; leaky high-tension cables are the cause of much trouble in the ignition system.

High-tension magnetos produce a spark of different character than that developed by battery coils, the magneto spark being of lower voltage but of much greater volume than the battery spark. This results in a difference in the adjustment of the spark gap of the plug, the lower voltage of the magneto demanding a shorter gap. If the spark points of the plug are too far apart the compression in the cylinder will prevent the spark from passing, which will either cause the engine to stop or misfire. If the spark gap is long enough to suppress the spark, sparks will be seen jumping across the safety gap of the magneto.



Grace 3rd.

Champion Ayrshire cow at Kilmarnock, 1910.

The spark gap distance most commonly recommended by magneto manufacturers is 1/64 of an inch, or a little greater than the thickness of an ordinary business card, which is about 1/2 of the gap usually specified for the battery and coil spark.

Do not attempt to take the magneto entirely apart unless you are an expert in electrical matters, and you are especially warned against removing the magnets from the frame. All the parts that need adjustment by the user are arranged so as to be readily accessible, and any amateur tinkering with the armature or magnets will place matters in a far worse shape than they were in the beginning. Examine spark plugs occasionally and see that the spark gap has not increased from the original 1/64 of an inch by the burning action of the spark, or by the warping of the plug.—From "Gas Engine Trouble and Installation."

THE DAIRY.

Warm milk readily absorbs odors. Do not leave the can of milk near the barnyard.

Those calves which have a slight touch of scours will be benefitted by adding lime-water to the milk.

Mixing warm and cold cream is not a good practice. Cool the cream as soon as it comes from the separator.

It does not pay to dog the cows, but yet a well-trained dog may be used to advantage on the dairy farm.

Feed the calves before the milk gets too cold, if you would avoid digestive troubles and their attendant disorders.

In order to enhance the cream cheques next winter it is advisable to provide corn silage or roots in abundance for the succulent part of the ration. These feeds, along with clover hay and a little grain, will assist in getting the best results from the cow.

Are you doing all you can to market high-grade milk or cream? Remember that your can of lower-grade dairy product will tend to lower the grade of the entire vat of milk or churnful of cream. It is impossible for the cheese or buttermaker to manufacture a high-grade product from low-grade milk or cream.

The milking machine is a labor-saver and some dairymen have been using it for a number of years with satisfaction. It is essential, however, with any make of machine, that it be handled properly and kept thoroughly clean. Defective milk with a milking machine is as often the fault of the operator as it is of the machine.

It is estimated that a two-year-old heifer will give about seventy per cent. as much milk as she will when mature; a three-year-old, eighty per cent.; and a four-year-old, ninety per cent. At five years of age a cow is, as a rule, at her best. Some two-year-olds make a poor showing in their first lactation because they were stunted as calves and yearlings.

The present price of cheese and butter is unprecedented for this time of year. This is due to the supply not equalling the demand. Give the cows a chance to do their best. This may be done by changing the pasture occasionally; feeding grain, hay or silage when the grass commences to dry up; seeing that the cows have water regularly; giving a liberal supply of salt, and milking regularly.

Success Comes to Those Who Try.

The ambitious person ever endeavors to excel. No task is too hard for him to undertake and with each success he gains strength for greater achievement. Canadians have produced their share of champion cows, fat bullocks, grains, etc., all honor to those who succeed. There are those who contend that the winning of these championships is the result of good "luck" or they just happen. However, behind each winning is the man or woman who has given many hours, days, months and years of careful planning, and working with a definite goal in view. One reason why we do not have more high record cows, more champion steers, more bushels of grain that will win in world competitions is due to lack of an ideal, energy and concentrated effort on the part of the individuals. Some say that the moneyed men have the advantage as they can afford to buy the best cows available and then purchase or grow the feeds necessary. True, they can, but are the champion cows always found in the herds of "gentlemen farmers." It requires something besides

money to breed, feed and develop animals that can win against all comers at the pail or in the show-ring. Champions crop up from unexpected places which should be an encouragement to every ambitious man. Elaborate barns, rich fertile fields with luxuriant crops are not the essential. Although the crops are needed. Cows which have turned out champions in many breeds of kine have changed hands at very moderate figures well within the reach of the average dairyman. Rolo Mercena De Kol, the Oxford County cow which recently caused a sensation in the dairy world was bought by her present owner at below the four-hundred dollar mark. Other instances of similar nature have occurred. The above mentioned cow was not especially fitted for winning a championship; she performed the feat under what might be termed ordinary conditions but she possessed the blood of heavy producers and she was in the care of a young man intensely interested in his work. The producing ability of a herd may be increased by the use of a sire of right conformation and ancestry. But, breeding above is not enough. The calf, heifer, cow must be fed on a ration which produces growth, substance and later milk and fat. There is always room at the top and even if some cows have reached a high rung in the production ladder there are yet a few rungs to climb. In your herd may be a cow capable of going a rung higher than such cows as May Echo Sylvia, Rolo Mercena De Kol, Jemima Johanna of Riverside, Sunbeam of Edgeley, Jean Armour, etc. Too many dairy-

men do not set there standard high enough and as a result do not get within the inner circle of world championships. Every young man should strive to do something better than it has ever been done before. Develop a champion in your herd if possible and if you do not succeed in winning the coveted honors your herd will be that much better for your having tried. Do not be held down by boarder cows; get rid of them and breed the select few to the best sire of the breed available. Again cull, keeping only the best in your own breeding herd, and feed and care for them to the best of your ability. You may have a champion in your herd. Use the scales and tester to discover her.

FARM BULLETIN.

Parliament Has Most of Its Work Still Ahead.

Citizens of Canada from coast to coast must have viewed with amazement the degree of procrastination developed by Parliament during its "reconstruction" session. In an earlier report we called attention to the amount of work still to be done, if the legislation forecasted in the speech from the throne is to be dealt with this session. Up to the present little further progress has been made in spite of the fact that the House has been sitting over three months, during which time actual sittings of the House have occurred on more than 65 days. During this time about 125 bills have been introduced into the House, the majority of which required no discussion of any length. In addition to these bills there were, in the earlier part of the session numerous resolutions put forward by private members and withdrawn, since their principal purpose was to draw the attention of the Government to matters of more or less public importance without any desire to force a vote. If Sir Thomas White's statement actually represents the reason for delay in more important matters affecting actual reconstruction, the Government has been desirous of affording private members every opportunity of bringing to the attention of the House matters of local importance to their constituents that have been submerged in the pressure of war work for the last four or five years.

This is a very reasonable and, generally speaking, a very laudable purpose on the part of the Government, because, taken en masse, these private bills and resolutions affect a very large percentage of the population of the country. Nevertheless, one is inclined to the belief that reconstructions problems are still of greater importance than those of more local character and as such, should receive first consideration. No doubt there is some truth in the argument that vital matters affecting the country as a whole could be more intelligently dealt with once the problems of war have been decided by the peace conference and the map of the world re-drawn. This would naturally bring about a greater degree of financial stability everywhere and matters of national finance cannot of course be restricted to the country immediately concerned. But events that have transpired throughout the world since the armistice and even in Canada where opportunity is abundant, have shown that facilities for once more reaching normal conditions cannot be provided too soon. Canada accomplished great things under the fervor of a war spirit, but to view the stupendous increase in our national debt and the increasing unrest in labor circles is only to conclude that a slackening in our endeavors at this time is dangerous. There has been such a slackening and Parliament is not blameless. The Government has, to be sure, been working under a serious handicap due to the fact that Sir Robert Borden has been in Europe with four of his colleagues during all of this session. Sir Thomas White may be ever so capable an Acting Premier, but the fact remains that the man who is actually the leader has not been at the helm and progress has naturally been slow. It is difficult to place a finger on any other spot in the tangle of political affairs in Canada that will satisfactorily explain to the average voter the delay in dealing with after-the-war problems.

The railway problem, the immigration question, the franchise and educational bills and the schemes for highway improvement and housing are all of the utmost importance as viewed from various angles while the same could be said with equal force of the land settlement scheme for returned soldiers. Notwithstanding these important matters, however, the one item of business of immediate, vital and national importance is the annual budget. The problem of "finding the money" is, we believe, the most important one facing the Government to-day and with an estimated expenditure for the coming year of nearly \$800,000,000 for all purposes, the people are not content to sit quiet under a prolonged uncertainty as to how they are to be asked to meet such a heavy demand. Sir Robert Borden should, according to the best information at hand, be back in Canada by the time this reaches our readers and there would seem to be no reason why the budget speech should be delayed more than a very few days thereafter. How long the budget debate will last is a matter that "depends," but almost certainly the month of June will be badly spoiled before it concludes. As to the consequences of the debate, speculation is futile now. It is likewise impossible to say how long the session will last. There have been so many things promised for this session that one's opinion is probably of little value, although prorogation short of another six weeks would seem almost impossible.

\$25,000,000 Loan for Housing.

The Housing scheme came up for consideration on May 16. The sum of \$25,000,000 is to be loaned to

the various provinces at 5 per cent. for the erection of dwelling houses in congested districts throughout Canada, under the terms set forth in an Order-in-Council passed December 3, 1918. The money will be loaned to the various provinces in proportion to the population as shown by the last Federal census and is repayable in twenty years. Hon. N. W. Rowell who introduced the item, stated that the war has stimulated early marriages and that returned soldiers for whom the scheme was first devised are finding it very difficult now to get suitable housing accommodation in cities. Another consideration was the importance of providing employment. The Minister pointed out that Great Britain and the United States have both entered upon housing programs and thought that Governments could contribute to social welfare in no better way than by aiding in a housing program. While the Government is loaning the money it was pointed out that 5 per cent was a lower rate of interest than the Government could borrow the money at and this, together with the fact that the loan need not be repaid earlier than twenty years, provided substantial assistance from the Federal Government.

The object of the scheme is to improve housing conditions "particularly in our larger cities", but it was pointed out by Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer., that the whole \$25,000,000 would only provide about 8,000 homes affecting no more than about 40,000 people. Sir Herbert Ames objected to the item because it really does not propose to relieve congestion in large cities where houses for individual families, costing about \$3,000, are not practicable in dense areas. A. R. McMaster, Brome, argued that provision should be made for farm cottages and said, "If you are going to endeavor by governmental aid to effect a return to proper living conditions it is your duty to encourage the flow of population from the city to the soil. I believe that one of the obstacles that keep people from rural pursuits is the fact that the young man who goes on the farm has to live with his employer, very often to the disadvantage of the latter as well as unpleasant to the hired man. The great obstacle to the development of farm life is the fact that the hired man cannot look forward to marriage, because he cannot get a house of his own, with facilities for founding a family." Dr. Clarke, referring to another aspect of the matter said, "if this country were properly governed and its wealth properly distributed, as far as it can be distributed by wise acts of Governments, every man with much in him would soon get his own house."

Fertilizers Act Amended.

Bill number 74, amending the Fertilizers Act was given its third reading on Friday, May 16. Several amendments to the bill have been added since it was first introduced and one useless, and obnoxious feature eliminated. This had reference to the affixing of a one cent stamp to every hundred pounds of fertilizer sold in order to provide part of the cost of administering the Act. As it now stands, this revenue will be collected from license fees paid by the manufacturer on each brand he sells. The fee will be \$8, \$16 or \$24 according to the number of fertilizing ingredients the fertilizer contains, such as nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The certificate of the Chief Analyst of the Department of Trade and Commerce will be accepted as legal evidence in the courts as to the contents of a fertilizer and farmers who purchase fertilizers and think them below the legal standard may have them analysed by the Department for a dollar. As is well known, free analysis can be secured from various Department of Agriculture officials, but under the act, these analyses will not be accepted as legal evidence in the courts. Samples sent as above, however, must be enclosed in glass jars or bottles properly sealed and must be taken in the presence of the vendor or his representative. The probability is that not many farmers will ask for analyses at the hands of the Department of Trade and Commerce. It may be pertinent to remark here that the Department of Agriculture and not the Department of Trade and Commerce should enforce this Act. The same also applies to inspection of feeding stuffs.

After 35 years without a Dominion law on the subject Canada at last is going to have a Bankruptcy Act. The third reading was given on Friday, May 16, and farmers are exempted from the provisions of the Act. The Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act was also discussed in Committee and progress reported. There was a strong tendency to ban the use of harmful drugs in these medicines.

Thursday, May 22, was set aside for consideration of the report of the committee on Titles. The opportunity was eagerly seized, as usual, to spend a whole day in debating something that could have been decided in short order by a speedy vote. Each opportunity of this kind brings forth greater oratorical efforts and on this occasion Dr. Sheard, South Toronto, excelled himself in effusions of this kind. The Doctor pleaded with tears in his eyes for a continuation of an institution for the encouragement of human vanity—although, of course, he did not so explain his reasons. W. F. Cockshutt, Brantford, the high priest of protection and Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer, the apostle of free trade for once joined hands and endeavored to support the tottering custom, but without result. By a vote taken at midnight, after nearly seven hours of animated debate, Parliament put itself on record, to the tune of 96 to 43, in favor of abolishing all titles in Canada. A rather weak attempt was made to raise the cry of disloyalty against those who frowned on titles for Canadian citizens and threats were made that their abolition would break "the slender threads that bind us to the Empire." Common-sense came to the fore, fortunately, and such talk was discounted freely. Loyalty or disloyalty have no concern in the matter.

Without attempting to discuss the various features of the debate, some of which were both funny and ridiculous we quote the following from J. H. Burnham, Peterboro West, which sums up the matter very fairly:

"Do not entangle these great men with these little trappings of titles that hang like spit curls at the side of a woman's head, and that amount to nothing. These great men tower majestically over all these little things which arose from what? They arose from property owners, and not from the people. They were not recommendations of the people. They were what the aristocracy gave to themselves before the people had the right of franchise or had any liberty at all; but when the time came that the people rose strongly in their own might and shook off these things, they shook off class distinctions, and these hon. gentlemen here to-day who have spoken so strongly in favor of titles, so insidiously and in many ways, so cunningly, are compelled to acknowledge that the rottenest branch of the whole tree is hereditary titles, the greatest and highest of all. If it be the case that the topmost branch, the great culmination, the apotheosis of the whole titular business is absurd, it follows that the lesser is only less absurd, unless logically you choose to argue that it is more."

At a meeting of the special committee appointed to consider the possibility of reducing the staff of the Civil Service two Deputy Ministers were heard with reference to their particular departments. Curiously enough both complained of undermanning and both explained the astonishing absences of employees from work for long periods on the ground of sickness. It was no wonder that Dr. Michael Steele, South Perth, the chairman, suggested that medical assistance appeared to be urgently required. The committee apparently are considering the advisability of superannuation, but if the advice of one deputy were followed, men of middle age who are of frail health and should not be working at all, would be superannuated. Apparently it is this Deputy's idea that every physically infirm person in the country should be provided with a superannuation at the charge of civil government. Why not do it up right and put them all in the Senate?

In addition to passing the Prohibition Bill the Government has appointed another commission last week. This time it is one to make an enquiry into the possibilities of Canadian Northlands for grazing and food production purposes. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, well known in live stock circles from coast to coast is chairman of the commission. Viehjalmar Stefansen, the arctic explorer whose report serves as a basis for the commission to work upon, is another member.

Secretary and Treasurer for National Dairy Council.

It is been announced that D'Arcy Scott has received the appointment of General Counsel and Secretary of the National Dairy Council for one year, and that John Bingham, Ottawa, is to act as Treasurer for the same length of time. The duties of the Secretary will consist of all legal and secretarial work for the Council. He is required to watch carefully transportation and freight rates before the Railway Commission; also legislation and Government regulations both in the provinces and Dominion where dairy interests are concerned.

It may be recalled that D'Arcy Scott served a term of years as Assistant Chief Commissioner on the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, his ten-year period expiring on September 17 last.

Dr. Grisdale Now Deputy Minister.

The Minister of Agriculture has announced the appointment of Dr. J. H. Grisdale as Deputy Minister in his Department. Since June of last year Dr. Grisdale has been acting in this capacity and the actual appointment is only a matter of form. Acting as agriculturist on the Experimental Farms system for a period of twelve years, and later as Director for another eight years, Dr. Grisdale has become well known from one end of Canada to the other and intimately acquainted with the various phases of agriculture in this Dominion.

The Bright Memorial Ceremony.

The memorial stone, contributed by the friends and co-workers of the late Live-Stock Commissioner for Canada, John Bright, and which was erected over his grave in Groveside Cemetery, Brooklin, Ont., was completed and unveiled on Saturday, May 24th. A suitable ceremony was held on that date at 2.30 p.m. in which Hon. Martin Burrell, former Minister of Agriculture, J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa and other friends of the late Commissioner took part. The Groveside Cemetery is situated a few miles north of Whitby, Ont., and is also easy of access from Myrtle Station.

Ladder of Light Wins Kings' Plate.

Ladder of Light, from the Beardmore stables, and piloted by Jockey Lyke, ran under the wire a full length ahead of his nearest competitor in the annual meet at Toronto on May 24. Doleful and Hong Kong 3rd, Seagram entries, were second and third respectively.

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Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending May 22.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price		Good Steer (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 22	1918	May 15	May 22	1918	May 15	May 22	1918	May 15	May 22	1918	May 15
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	7,164	5,953	6,191	\$15.00	\$16.00	\$15.25	2,485	1,837	2,373	\$17.00	\$16.00	\$17.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	895	680	697	16.00	13.50	15.00	1,892	2,556	2,813	14.50	13.50	12.00
Montreal (East End)	627	594	696	16.00	13.50	15.00	1,815	2,062	2,310	14.50	13.50	12.00
Winnipeg	1,755	1,906	2,968	14.00	15.00	15.00	101	101	165	15.00	16.00	17.00
Calgary	1,414	1,614		14.50	15.15							
Edmonton	580	132	720	16.00		16.00	119	66	43	14.50		13.00

	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 22	1918	May 15	May 22	1918	May 15	May 22	1918	May 15	May 22	1918	May 15
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	5,729	7,179	5,278	\$23.00	\$21.00	\$22.25	417	178	194	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$20.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,516	1,608	1,576	22.25	21.25	21.25	208	62	205			15.00
Montreal (East End)	814	880	732	22.25	21.25	21.25	218	101	212			15.00
Winnipeg	4,240	4,975	5,271	20.50	20.00	21.00	247	9	66			
Calgary	2,255	4,170		20.25	19.25		3,748	5		15.00		
Edmonton	614	135	449	20.00		21.00			10			

Markets Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards).
Reductions ranging from 25 to 50 cents per hundred were made on all grades of cattle during the week. The run totalled over seventy-one hundred head and included many well finished cattle varying in weights from nine hundred to thirteen hundred pounds. Most of the week's offering was on sale on Monday on which day trading was inclined to be slow, and weighty cattle of eleven hundred pounds up, received bids which looked a good 50 cents per hundred weight lower, handyweight butcher steers and heifers 25 cents lower, and cows and bulls steady to 25 cents off, compared with the closing prices of the previous market. The lower prices prevailed throughout the week, although it was contended in some sections of the market that there was a further decline of 10 cents per hundred on Wednesday. Quotations on weighty steers are now ruling from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hundred lower than the prevailing prices of six weeks ago, while other grades of cattle are from 50 cents to \$1.00 per hundred off. Only limited quantities of beef are being shipped from this continent to Europe at the present time, and buying on American Government account having practically ceased during the past few weeks, prices across the border have receded from \$1 to \$3 per hundred. As we have been depending to some extent on the American market for an outlet for our surplus cattle, lower quotations there have affected the price on Canadian markets. Buyers for the Belgian Government continued to operate and several hundred thin cows, heifers, and steers have been purchased for overseas demand during the past two weeks. An extra choice load of heavy steers of fourteen hundred pounds average sold on Monday at \$15.60 per hundred weight, while other steers above twelve hundred pounds sold from \$14.50 to \$15. Of steers from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds a few small selected lots sold at \$15, while \$14.65 was the top price for a straight load; numerous other good loads were weighed up from \$14 to \$14.50, and medium quality loads from \$13.25 to \$13.75. Small lots of handyweight butcher steers sold up to \$14.25, and straight loads went to the scales at \$14. Most of the best quality handyweight steers moved at \$13.25 to \$14 per hundred. Cows and bulls were in good demand and prices on these were fairly steady; choice cows sold up to \$12.75 and bulls at \$12.50, medium cows sold from \$10 to \$11, and common cows and bologna bulls from \$9 to \$10. Stockers and feeders were in fair demand and several hundred went back to Ontario farmers. A load of twenty-two choice feeders of ten hundred and fifty pounds average sold at \$14.12, while another load of equal quality but one hundred pounds lighter sold at \$14.10; other sales of good feeders were made from \$13 to \$14 per hundred, while breedy stockers sold from \$11.75 to \$12.50 per hundred. Choice veal calves were in demand at prices ranging from \$15.50 to \$17 per hundred. Good calves sold from \$13 to \$15, and common calves at \$10 to \$12.

Sheep and lambs met with a steady inquiry at unchanged quotations. Year-

TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)				MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)			
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Top Price	
STEERS heavy finished	456	\$14.75	\$15.00				
STEERS good	1,141	14.18	14.50	62	14.40	14.50	
STEERS 1,000-1,200 common	199	12.98	13.50				
STEERS 700-1,000 good	1,637	13.73	14.00	125	13.50	14.40	
STEERS 700-1,000 common	397	11.50	12.00	185	11.25	12.00	
HEIFERS good	906	13.75	14.25	10	13.00	14.00	
HEIFERS fair	261	11.69	12.00	2		11.50	
HEIFERS common	33	10.00	10.50	34	8.75	9.75	
COWS good	591	11.77	12.50	14	10.50	11.50	
COWS common	732	9.75	10.25	55	8.50	9.75	
BULLS good	122	11.52	12.25	5	10.50	11.00	
BULLS common	126	9.51	10.25	257	9.25	10.00	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	87	7.00	7.50	29	6.00	7.00	
OXEN				68	10.75	11.50	
CALVES veal	2,484	14.25	15.50	1,873	12.25	14.50	
CALVES grass	1			19	6.00	6.00	
STOCKERS good	201	12.03	12.50				
STOCKERS fair	115	10.98	11.50				
FEEDERS good	142	13.94	14.25				
FEEDERS fair	18	13.00	13.50				
HOGS selects	5,334	22.39	23.00	1,341	22.00	22.25	
HOGS heavies	13	22.19	22.85	37	21.00	21.25	
HOGS lights	170	20.27	20.85	66	19.00	20.25	
HOGS (fed and watered) sows	194	19.29	20.85	62	18.00	18.25	
HOGS (fed and watered) stags	18	17.19	17.85	10	15.00	15.25	
LAMBS good	154	18.42	20.00	26	*11.00		
LAMBS common	6	16.00	17.00	4			
SHEEP heavy	113	11.61	13.00				
SHEEP light	95	13.87	15.00	33	13.00	13.00	
SHEEP common	49	8.00	9.00	145	10.50	12.00	

ling lambs sold from \$18 to \$19, light sheep from \$13 to \$15, and spring lambs from \$10 to \$12 per head. Clipped sheep were \$3 per hundred below these quotations.

A strong demand existed for hogs and prices advanced about \$1 per hundred during the week. On Monday \$22.25 was paid for fed and watered hogs. An advance of 60 cents occurred on Wednesday, when \$22.85 was the ruling quotation, while some sales were made on Thursday on a basis of \$23 per hundred. The unlimited overseas demand is responsible for the strong tone of the hog market.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending May 15, Canadian packing houses purchased 1,277 calves 4,134 butcher cattle, 6,012 hogs and 106 lambs. Local butchers purchased 1,035 calves, 526 butcher cattle, 3,44 hogs and 137 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 19 calves, 74 stockers, 402 feeders and 6 sheep. Shipments to United States points consisted of 242 calves, 74 butcher cattle and 53 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1 to May 15, inclusive, were: 115,188 cattle, 22,694 calves, 137,036 hogs and 27,362 sheep, compared with 97,745 cattle, 25,036 calves, 153,671 hogs and

11,011 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Montreal.

The offering of six or eight loads of steers from the Toronto market, about the same number of cars of bulls and steers from the East, together with fair receipts from the local drovers gave buyers an opportunity to cut prices on cattle and the market was lower by 75 cents to \$1 per hundred. The quality of steers was better than during the previous week and for that reason top prices were equally as high. One pair of young steers averaging eleven hundred pounds sold at \$16; these were well bred and fat. Twenty-five head of steers averaging eleven hundred pounds sold for \$14.50, twenty-three head averaging ten hundred and fifty pounds sold at \$14.50 and fifteen head averaging ten hundred and sixty-five pounds were weighed up at a similar price; medium steers sold around \$13 and common steers down to \$9. A few head of common lean steers weighing around eight hundred pounds sold up to \$12.50 for export to Belgium. The best cows sold around \$11.50, some very good cows at \$10.25 and \$10.50; common cows from \$8 to \$9 and the poorest canners at \$5. There were a number of car loads of Eastern bulls offered. These

were very common ill-bred animals, but they had been well stabled and fed; bulls of that quality and finish sold from \$9 to \$9.50 per hundred, as compared with \$10 to \$10.50 during the previous week. Good bulls sold at a top of \$11, and poor ones down to \$7.50. There was a sharp increase in the price for veal calves, the majority of sales ranging from \$12 to \$13.

Sales of sheep were made as low as \$8 for very poor clipped sheep with \$13 for the best. Lambs sold at \$8 to \$11 each.

Hogs were weighed up at \$22.50, off cars, with a cut of \$4 per hundred, on sows and \$7 on stags. Hogs under one hundred and forty pounds were cut \$2 per hundred, and heavies from \$1 to \$2.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending May 15, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 2,227 calves, 50 canners and cutters, 137 bulls, 443 butcher cattle, 1,576 hogs and 176 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 66 milch cows. Shipments to United States points consisted of 586 calves, and 29 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to May 15, inclusive, were: 12,028 cattle, 27,741 calves, 25,007 hogs and 5,912

the various features of both funny and ridiculous H. Burnham, Peterboro very fairly: at men with these little like spit curls at and that amount to er majestically over all from what? They arose not from the people tations of the people. ty gave to themselves ight of franchise or when the time came in their own might ey shook off class dis- en here-to-day who have of titles, so insidiously y, are compelled to ac- ranch of the whole tree and highest of all. If branch, the great cul- whole titular business er is only less absurd, ue that it is more," l committee appointed ducing the staff of the isters were heard with eparments. Curiously ndermanning and both ces of employees from ground of sickness. It el Steele, South Perth, medical assistance ap- The committee ap- advisability of super- deputy were followed, rail health and should e superannuated. Ap- that every physically ld be provided with a of civil government. put them all in the

Treasurer for Council.

Mr. Scott has received counsel and Secretary for one year, and that as Treasurer for the of the Secretary will work for the Council. y transportation and ommission; also legis- ions both in the prov- terests are concerned. Mr. Scott served a term essioner on the Board Canada, his ten-year st.

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has announced the as Deputy Minister of last year Dr. Gris- and the actual orm. Acting as agri- Farms system for a Director for another me well known from and intimately ac- of agriculture in this

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by the friends and Commissioner for was erected over Brooklin, Ont., was urday, May 24th. that date at 2.30 ell, former Minister Deputy Minister of ds of the late Com- eside Cemetery is nitby, Ont., and is tion.

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nd more stables, and he wire a full length the annual meet at Hong Kong 3rd, rd respectively.

Incorporated 1855

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sheep; compared with 12,698 cattle, 24,986 calves, 24,480 hogs and 5,280 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

East End.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending May 15, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 2,310 calves, 696 butcher cattle, 712 hogs and 212 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 210 hogs.

The total receipts from January 1 to May 15, inclusive, were 14,379 cattle, 19,333 calves, 13,739 hogs and 6,233 sheep; compared with 11,081 cattle, 22,115 calves, 14,625 hogs and 5,102 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle prices on steers showed some strength at Buffalo last week. Shipping steers sold generally 15 to 25 cents higher, and the trade showed a satisfactory action. There were in the neighborhood of a hundred and better, cars of steers running from ten and a half up to thirteen hundred and better. In the neighborhood of sixty cars of Canadian cattle were offered for the week, running mainly to shipping steers and handy steers and heifers. Best native steers sold from \$16.50 to \$17.50, with best Canadian steers ranging from \$15.25 to \$15.75, the latter price being paid for a load of choice, good weight steers. Butchering stuff of all kinds ruled from a quarter to a half higher, as the warm weather approaches demand being partial for the handier cattle. Stocker and feeder trade ruled strong to higher. Bulls of all classes sold firm. On milk cows and springers, kinds running from \$100 up sold very strong, other kinds bring about steady prices. The highest price within the history of the trade here was paid for a Holstein springer—\$250. Offerings for the week totaled 5,275 head, as against 4,350 for the previous week and as compared with 3,475 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

Quotations:
Shipping Steers, Natives.—Choice to prime weighty, \$16.50 to \$17.25; fair to good, \$15.50 to \$16; plain and medium, \$12.50 to \$14; coarse and common, \$10.50 to \$11.

Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$15 to \$15.50; fair to good, \$13 to \$14.75; medium weight, \$12 to \$15; common and plain, \$10.50 to \$11.

Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, choice to prime, \$15 to \$15.50; choice heavy, \$14.50 to \$15.50; best heavy heifers, \$13.50 to \$14; fair to good, \$12 to \$13.50; light and common, \$11 to \$11.75.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; good butchering heifers, \$11.50 to \$13; fair butchering heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; light common, \$8 to \$9; very fancy fat cows, \$12 to \$12.50; best heavy fat cows, \$11 to \$11.50; good butchering cows, \$9 to \$10; medium to fair, \$7.75 to \$8.50; cutters, \$6.75 to \$7; canners, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$11.50 to \$13; good butchering, \$10.50 to \$11; sausage, \$9 to \$10; light bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.

Stocker and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$11.50 to \$12.50; common to fair, \$10 to \$11; best stockers, \$11 to \$12; fair to good, \$9.25 to \$9.75; common, \$8.75 to \$9.

Hogs.—Prices were on the jump the first of last week, Wednesday's trade at Buffalo being the highest on record.

Monday the general price for good hogs was \$21.75; Tuesday's top was \$21.90, with bulk selling at \$21.85, and Wednesday the better weight grades reached \$22.15 and \$22.25. The next couple of days the receipts were somewhat heavier, and as a result were on the decline. Thursday the bulk of the good hogs had to take \$21.75, and Friday the majority went at \$21.25. The week opened with pigs selling at \$21, the next couple of days the bulk went at \$21.25, and Thursday and Friday the majority moved at \$20.75. The latter part of the week showed roughs selling from \$18.50 to \$19, and stags ranged from \$15 down. Receipts for the past week were 22,600 head, being against 23,785 head for the week before, and 14,700 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices were somewhat lower again last week. Monday's top for shorn lambs was \$15.75, but the general range was from \$15.25 to \$15.50, and culls went from \$13 down. Tuesday no lambs sold above \$15.35; Wednesday's trade was steady; Thursday one load made \$15.50, and Friday the best went from \$15 to \$15.25. Heavy throwout lambs sold down to \$13.50. Sheep prices also showed a decline the past week, closing quotations for the week being as follows: best wethers, \$11 to \$11.50, and ewes, \$10.50 down. For the past week receipts were 19,300 head, as compared with 16,421 head for the week previous, and 21,900 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Demand was strong last week, and notwithstanding that receipts were liberal, prices were somewhat stronger than the week before. Monday top veals sold mostly at \$17.25, with a few up to \$17.50, and by Thursday the choice lots ranged up to \$18.75. Friday's market, however, was lower, bulk going at \$18.25. Cull grades the fore part of the week sold from \$15 down, and during the latter part of the week the best desirable throwouts sold up to \$16. Receipts for the past week totaled 7,900 head, as against 7,191 head for the week before, and 6,100 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, May 26, numbered 169 cars, 2,725 cattle, 761 calves, 2,578 hogs, 134 sheep and lambs. Heavy steers, steady; top, \$17.00 per hundred for 32 head averaging 1,480 pounds. Other loads up to \$16.25. Butcher steers and heifers low, and 25 cents lower. Cows and bulls steady. There was no change in stockers, feeders, milkers or springers, but calves were 50 cents lower; sheep and yearling lambs lower. Spring lambs steady. Hogs, \$23.25, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs and Feeds.

Wheat.—Ontario (f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights)—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.10. Manitoba (in store, Fort William), No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11.

Oats.—Ontario (according to freights outside)—No. 3 white, 75c. to 77c. Manitoba (in store, Fort William)—No. 2 C. W., 73½c.; No. 3 C. W., 70½c.; No. 1 feed, 70½c.; No. 2 feed, 65c.

Corn.—American, (track, Toronto, prompt shipment), No. 2, 3 and 4 yellow, nominal.

Peas (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$2.10, nominal.

Barley (according to freights outside)—Malting, \$1.16 to \$1.21.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—No. 2, nominal.

(Rye according to freights outside)—No. 2, nominal.

Flour.—Manitoba (Toronto)—Government standard, \$11; Ontario (prompt shipment, in jute bags). Government standard, \$11 in bags, Montreal and Toronto.

Milled.—Car lots delivered, Montreal freights, bags included)—Bran, per ton, \$12; shorts, per ton, \$14; good feed flour, \$2.70 to \$2.75.

Hay.—(Track, Toronto)—No. 1, per ton, \$32 to \$35; mixed, per ton, \$20 to \$24.

Straw.—(Track, Toronto)—Car lots per ton, \$10 to \$11.

War Bond Interest Coupons and Cheques Cashed Free.

The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service.

If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with This Bank?

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Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 27 Branches in Manitoba, 41 Branches in Saskatchewan, 69 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 119 Branches in Ontario, 37 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia serves Rural Canada most effectively.

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We have large resources and the vast experience of 87 years to draw upon to serve you; but we have something even more important—we have the earnest desire to do so.

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Special facilities for banking by mail. We invite your account. One hundred and ninety branches. General Office, Toronto.

Paid-up Capital - - \$ 9,700,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits - - 18,000,000
Resources - - - - 220,000,000

The Bank of Nova Scotia**Hides and Wool.**

Price delivered in Toronto:
City Hides.—City butcher hides, green; flat, 18c.; calf skins, green, flats, 30c.; veal kip, 20c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3 to \$4.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 18c. to 20c.; green, 16c. to 17c.; deacon and bob calf, \$2 to \$2.75; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$4; horse hair, farmer's stock, \$28.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 8c. to 9c.; country solids, in barrels, 6c. to 8c.; cakes, No. 1, 7c. to 9c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool as to quality, fine, 40c. to 55c. Washed wool, fine, 70c. to 75c.

Farm Produce.

Butter.—Prices firmed slightly on the wholesales during the past week, selling as follows: Creamery, fresh-made lb. squares at 56c. per lb.; creamery solids at 51c. per lb.; dairy, 50c. per lb.; other grades, down to 40c. per lb.

Oleomargarine.—34c. to 37c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs again firmed slightly on the wholesales, selling at 52c. per doz. for case lots, with selects in cartons bringing 57c. per dozen.

Poultry also kept firm at stationary prices. The following prices being quoted for live weight to the producers. Spring chickens, 60c. per lb.; chickens, 30c. per lb.; hens, under 4½ lbs., 32c. per lb.; hens, over 4½ lbs., 34c. per lb.; roosters, 25c. per lb.; turkeys, 30c. per lb.

Honey.—There is no demand for honey, which is being offered at 23c. to 25c. per lb. for 5, 10 and 60-lb. pails, respectively.

Cheese.—Cheese firmed slightly on the wholesales, old selling at 34c. per lb., and new at 31c. to 32c. per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.
Apples.—There are very few apples on the market; a few choice Spys which came in selling at \$13 to \$15 per bbl.; Ben Davis at \$7 per bbl., and Western Winesaps at \$7 per box.

Cherries.—California cherries came in freely, selling at \$4 to \$6 per case (8 lbs.).

Grapefruit.—Advanced slightly; Cuban selling at \$5.50 to \$7.50 per case, and California at \$6 to \$7 per case, and \$2.75 to \$3.25 per half case.

Lemons kept stationary at \$4.50 to \$5 per case.

Oranges showed a slightly firmer tendency, selling at \$5 to \$7 per case.

Pineapples arrived freely and were a

little firmer, selling at \$5 to \$6 per case, the bulk going at \$5.50.

Rhubarb.—Outside grown rhubarb was shipped in in larger quantities and was of better quality, selling at 40c. to 50c. per dozen bunches.

Strawberries advanced in price, selling at 35c. to 43c. per quart box.

Tomatoes of better quality came in, Floridas selling at \$7.50 to \$8.50 per six, basket crate; Mexican at \$6 to \$7 per case; hot-house at 38c. per lb.

Asparagus was shipped in heavily during the past week, and prices declined, closing at \$1.75 to \$2.50 per 11-qt. basket.

Beans.—There are practically no beans on the wholesales here, as there is no market for them. New wax beans sold at \$5 to \$6 per hamper.

Beets.—Old beets are scarce and a little firmer, selling at \$1 to \$1.25 per bag; new ones at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per hamper.

Cucumbers.—Hot-house cucumbers keep practically stationary at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 11-qt. basket for No. 1 grade, and \$1.50 for No. 2 grade.

Carrots.—Carrots brought \$1.75 to \$2 per bag, and new, \$3 to \$3.50 per hamper.

Cucumbers.—Hot-house cucumbers keep practically stationary at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 11-qt. basket for No. 1 grade, and \$1.50 for No. 2 grade.

Lettuce has been scarce at 35c. to 50c. per dozen for Leaf, 80c. to \$1 per dozen for Canadian Head.

Onions did not vary much, Texas yellows selling at \$5 to \$5.50 per crate, and silver skins at \$6 to \$6.50 per crate (50 lbs.).

Potatoes showed a firming tendency; Ontarios selling at \$2 to \$2.15 per bag; Ontario seed at \$2.50 per bag.

Turnips were quite firm at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bag.

Chicago.

Hogs.—Top, \$20.75; bulk, \$20.40 to \$20.65; heavy weights, \$20.50 to \$20.75; medium weight, \$20.35 to \$20.75; light weights, \$20 to \$20.55; light lights, \$19.25 to \$20.40; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$19.85 to \$20.25; packing sows, rough, \$19.25 to \$19.75; pigs, \$18.50 to \$19.25.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago good and choice heavy steers, 75c. to \$1 lower; common and medium grades and yearlings, mostly 40c. to 75c. lower; best cows and heifers, 50c. to 75c. lower; canners and medium grades under \$11 steady to 25c. lower; bologna bulls

Continued on page 1074.



"The Cl

[This new commemorative, of the border-line countries, statue was of long quar as an emblem peace should appeared in footnoted stretched ha possible shel

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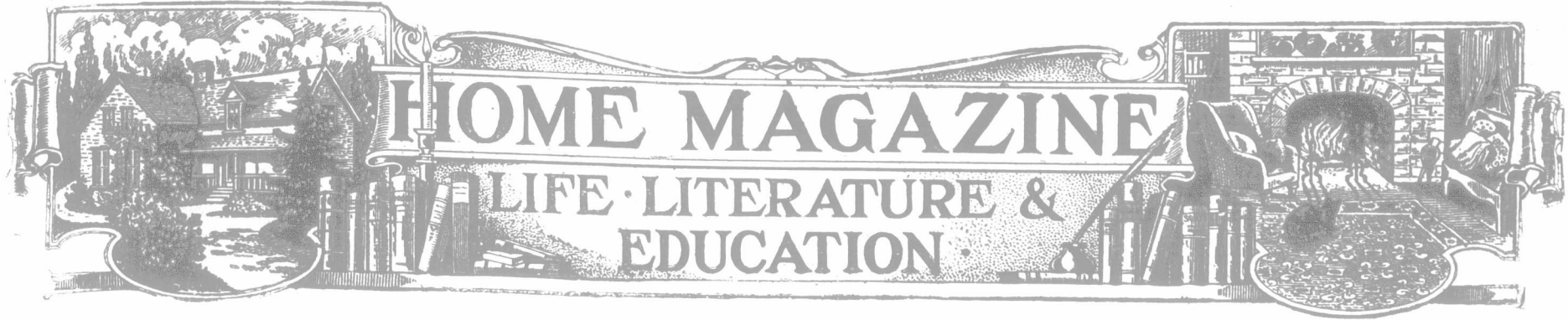
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"The Christ of the Andes."

BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

[This new poem, by Edwin Markham, commemorates the erection, some years ago, of the famous statue of Christ on the border-line between the South American countries, Chile and Argentina. The statue was erected, upon the settlement of long quarrels over the boundary-line, as an emblem of peace and pledge that peace should be maintained. The poem appeared in *The Christian Herald*, with a footnote written by the poet: "The outstretched hands of the Christ are the only possible shelter over the world."]

After volcanoes hushed with snows,
Up where the wide-winged condor goes,
Great Aconcagua, hushed and high,
Sends down the ancient peace of the sky.

So, poised in clean Andean air,
Where bleak with cliffs the grim peaks stare,
Christ, reaching out His sacred hands,
Sheds His brave peace upon the lands.

There once of old wild battle roared
And brother-blood was on the sword;
Now all the fields are rich with grain
And only roses redden the plain.

Torn were the peoples with feuds and hates—
Fear on the mountain-walls, death at the gates;
Then through the clamor of arms was heard
A whisper of the Master's word.

"Fling down your swords: be friends again;
Ye are not wolf-packs: ye are men.
Let brother-counsel be the Law:
Not serpent fang, not tiger claw."

Chile and Argentina heard;
The great hopes in their spirits stirred;
The red swords from their clenched fists fell;
And heaven shone out where once was hell!

They hurled their cannons into flame
And out of the forge the strong Christ came.
'Twas thus they molded in happy fire
The tall Christ of their heart's desire.

O Christ of Olivet, You hushed the wars
Under the far Andean stars;
Lift now Your strong nail-wounded hands
Over all peoples, over all lands—
Stretch out those comrade hands to be
A shelter over land and sea!

Among the Books

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse.

[*The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*, Translated from the Spanish of Vicente Blasco Ibanez. E. P. Dutton, Pub. Co., New York. Price \$1.90 net.]

ONE can never foretell what the public craze will be in regard to books. In *Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* there are few of the attributes of the ordinary popular novel. The book is long—very long. There is no complicated plot, indeed very little plot of any kind. The quality of humor is almost lacking. There is no outstanding hero or heroine. The thread of love-story is thin; with the exception of the elder Desnoyers, Chichi and her betrothed, Rene Lacour, the characters are peculiarly unnormal in some respects. Yet as long ago as February the book had run into fifty-seven editions. Countless numbers had read it, and countless numbers are reading it still.

Perhaps the secret is that this book is the first one of importance which has undertaken to run through accurate history of a portion of the War the thread of romance. Unquestionably the vast majority of people nowadays prefer to absorb facts and thought-stimulation from story, and so the novel has advanced from a mere summer day's amusement to a serious medium for the presentation not only of character study, but also of history and philosophy.

It has been remarked above that there is no outstanding hero in *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*. Perhaps it was a masterstroke of genius on the part of Blasco Ibanez which led him, in the days of such a mighty world-convulsion as that through which we have just passed, to make the War itself the outstanding figure—if one may speak so—of the book. In the world-sweeping power of the Great War everything else, everyone else is overshadowed; and so, when one thinks of the book after reading it, a moving picture arises: Paris filled with farewells and hurrying soldiers making way to the railway stations; the rapid descent of the Germans upon the Marne; the retreat, quite as rapidly of their ruthless green-gray legions; all the thunder and roar of conflict, and lastly, the fields upon fields of crosses through which the broken-hearted M. Desnoyers and his wife, with Chichi and her battle-battered husband, go, as through an almost trackless forest, searching for the one little grave upon which appears the name "*Desnoyers*." And as they look, their grief is mingled with pride, for they know that in his

limb from limb, and at last when there is a way through the smoke and blood and fire he creeps back over a blasted land strewn with dead, over the Marne and thence back to Paris. Henceforth he is a dazed, but kinder and gentler old man.

Later the visit of M. Desnoyers and M. Lacour to the front, armed with passports, that they may see their sons, gives a chance to describe in wonderful detail, a battery in action, and the life in trench warfare.

Many of the critics pronounce *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*, "the great novel of the war." Perhaps it is. If so, it is a happy incident that it was written by an author who belongs to a neutral country. There are those, too, among the critics, who point out that we should know more than we do about the literature of other countries. "The war has made the human heart bigger and the world smaller," says a writer in the *New York Tribune*, "Both these occurrences augur well for an increasingly more adequate understanding of one another, not only in the world of business but in that of art. An international mind is being developed, and there could be little better for such an excellent purpose than a widening of our acquaintance with foreign writers."

"The man who may precipitate us out of our parochialism," comments *Literary Digest*, "is Vicente Blasco Ibanez."

Ibanez was born in January, 1867 in Valencia, Spain. He is the author of many other books, some of which, such as *La Barraca* (The Cabin, or Farm-house) and *La Catedral* (The Cathedral) are being hailed as masterpieces.

THE story begins with a ranch in Argentina, South America, an enormous ranch, owned by a wildly living old Spaniard, Don Madariago, who had amassed millions upon millions in dollars, and cattle, and lands, in that far-away region. He has two daughters, —Luisa who marries the Frenchman, Desnoyers, and Elena, who marries a German, Karl Hartrott. This complication of nationalities gives Ibanez his chance for presenting the French and German psychology in regard to the War, and it is clear enough from the very beginning, that he sees eye to eye with the Allies—the book is not pleasant reading for a German militarist. Later the advent of a Russian socialist, Tchernoff, gives opportunity for the expression of yet other opinions. And so, while reading the story, one feels that he is grasping the real spirit underlying the War, and wonders not that Ibanez should choose for the title an allusion to the four grim horsemen of the Apocalypse, as seen in John's vision—representing War, Pestilence, Famine and Death.

The story is very strongly written, with passages, here and there, of great beauty as well as of marvellous power over words where the merely terrible is to be presented. Perhaps one of the most striking chapters in the book is that which describes the journey of the elder Desnoyers to his castle Villeblanche, when everyone else is fleeing from that part of the country. It is his castle, in which his choicest treasures have been collected, and he feels that he must guard it. And so he is there when the great gray-green legions

limb from limb, and at last when there is a way through the smoke and blood and fire he creeps back over a blasted land strewn with dead, over the Marne and thence back to Paris. Henceforth he is a dazed, but kinder and gentler old man.

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Dental Inspection for Ontario.

Dr. Conboy and His Work.

Dr. Fred Conboy, Supervisor of Dental Inspection for the Province of Ontario, on May 19th entered upon his duties in connection with the general propaganda for Dental and Medical Inspection, the object of which is to secure the appointment of local Dental and Medical Officers and Nurses under the Regulations of the Department of Education.

In his work Dr. Conboy expects to make, with the co-operation of the Ontario Dental Society, the Women's Institutes, and other local organizations acting through the local practitioners, a complete Dental survey of the Province and will endeavor to arrange for the treatment of cases where for any reason it is difficult to secure such treatment through the ordinary channels.

Dr. Conboy was educated in Toronto and is a graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons; the degree of D. D. S. was conferred upon him by Toronto University. He has always taken great interest in educational matters, especially in connection with the establishment of Medical and Dental Inspection and open air schools in Toronto, and in recognition of this interest he was selected as one of the committee sent by and at the expense of the late John Ross Robertson to study the system of Medical Inspection in the city of New York. He has also taken a keen interest in the welfare of the mentally deficient, and was for some time Chairman of the Ontario Association for the Care of the Feeble-minded.

At present he is a member of the executive of the Health Section of the Ontario Educational Association.

With one so fully qualified as Supervisor rapid extension of Dental Inspection in the schools is to be looked for, and,



A "Fighter from the First."

The author of the "*Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*," Blasco Ibanez, whose novels cover the various problems of modern Spain.

great offering of himself the once frivolous, dancing, dissolute Julio, "found himself." He has become Sir Galahad. Perhaps the father is remembering that the young sergeant had said, in the very midst of of the front-line trenches.

"Yes, I am content, father. . . very content. . . When all this is over, men will be better. . . more generous. Those who survive will do better things."

come; and he sees them spread over the land like a horde of locusts; and he witnesses their hideous revels in his house, drunken with wine from his own cellars; and the looting of the treasures which have been as the breath of his life. Then the tide ebbs, and the victorious Frenchmen sweep up from beyond the Marne, and all the beautiful park land is strewn with the dead. As the shells burst his towers topple, and his trees are torn

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n page 1074.

it is to be hoped, will be followed by thorough medical inspection and the taking of steps to prevent the spread of feeble-mindedness. The Provinces might well vie with one another in the attainment of all these good ends.

Wild Flowers Worth Knowing.

Star Flower (Trientalis Americana)

This pretty little plant belongs to the Primrose family, and even more pretty and dainty is it than its taller and more stately cousin, the evening primrose. The star-flower grows only from 3 to 7 inches high, and is found in moist places in the woods where its little white flowers shine up from the moss like little stars. The star in the accompanying picture seems to have lost one or two of its points for the flower really has 6 or 7 petals.

Wild Columbine (Aquilegia Canadensis) sometimes called "Wild honeysuckle" although it is not a honeysuckle at all, notwithstanding the sweet drop to be found at the end of the long red, yellow-lined spurs. This is one of our most beautiful flowers, and is to be found growing everywhere, sometimes in high rocky places, sometimes in moist deep woods, and even, occasionally, on the edges of streams upon high tufts and mossy logs. It belongs to the Crowfoot family. Little as this may appear superficially, it is related to the clematis, the anemone, hepatica, buttercup, larkspur, monkshood, and others of the Ranunculus kin. It blooms in May.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

For Their Sakes.

For their sakes I sanctify myself.—S. John 17:19.

"He forgot his own soul for others, Himself to his neighbor lending; He found his Lord in his suffering brothers, And not in the clouds descending."

Yesterday I heard a man (who had been singing to the patients in the hospital) make this remark: "I first began to sing in a choir when I was twelve years old, and from that day to this I have consecrated my talent to God's glory. I know it does not belong to me, but it is lent to me to use for God." I can't remember his exact words, but that was the import of his statement. We have all been given at least one talent to use for God's service. It is a serious responsibility to be alive in the midst of a world of brothers—God's family—and those who live for themselves alone are like the man who buried his talent in the earth for safety. Though he offered it to his master on his return, the master considered that he had criminally wasted his opportunities. There is a tone of self-satisfaction in the words of the servant: "Lo, there thou hast that is thine." But how stern was the Master's condemnation of his unfaithfulness: "Thou wicked and slothful servant, . . . from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." He was a "servant" who did not serve.

The words of our text are taken from that wonderful prayer of our Great High Priest, uttered a few hours before He laid down His life for His people. "For their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified through the truth," He said. In the margin of the revised version the word used is "consecrate": "for their sakes I consecrate myself, that they themselves also may be sanctified in truth."

We talk lightly about things "religious" and things "secular," but the Life of our Lord was never secular (wordly) even when He was earning His living as a Carpenter in His village home. His whole life was consecrated to His Father's business. Even at twelve years old that business was His everyday concern.

During the war it was considered a disgrace to be a "slacker". Every man, woman and child was eager to help. Even people who were growing a few vegetables in a city garden felt that the work was of importance because it was done for the "Cause." Why should we lose that point of view now? The ordinary

work of life may be consecrated and therefore ennobled. A life that centres all its interest on self is mean and low, but a life that is consecrated to God is linked with the Great Life of the world's Saviour.

One of our readers recently sent me a book called "Retreats for the Soul," which contains the letters of "Brother Lawrence." He was a poor lay brother, —servant in a monastery,—in the 17th century. He accustomed himself to do his work in the kitchen for the love of God, with prayer; and declared that he had found everything easy during the fifteen years he had worked there, because he formed the habit of doing little things for the love of God. When he began his work he said: "O my God, since Thou art with me, and I must now, in obedience to Thy commands, apply my mind to these outward things, I beseech Thee to grant me the grace to continue in Thy Presence."

Other people noticed that he was always calm and tranquil, even in the greatest hurry of business in the kitchen. "The time of business," he said, "does not with me differ from the time of prayer; and in the noise and clutter of my kitchen, while several persons are at the same time calling for different things, I possess God in as great tranquility as if I were upon my knees at the Blessed Sacrament."



Star Flower.

Brother Lawrence—like many another kitchen saint (unknown to men but dear to God)—was "assured that his soul had been with God more than thirty years."

There is a story told of a famous man who was asked how he found time in his busy life to take thought for his own soul. "Madam," he said to the curious questioner, "I had forgotten that I had a soul."

If that story is true—and it is often apparently true in the life of busy workers—it is not the best way of helping one's fellows. If we see a great door of opportunity opened before us, let us remember that there are many adversaries. We wrestle against mighty forces of evil (Eph. 6:12) and in our own strength we can do nothing. With God all things are possible. If we want to help the world, to any purpose, then it should be our first business to get into living touch with God. Before Moses could do his great work for Israel he had to spend forty years in the wilderness with God. Before St. Paul went out as a missionary for Christ he spent three years in prayerful preparation. Before our Lord began His preaching He spent forty days in the wilderness—led there by the Spirit. But those forty days were not enough. Again and again He slipped away from the eager people to be alone with the Father. It was when people claimed His help so urgently that He and the apostles "had no leisure so much as to eat," that He called them to drop their work and go apart into a desert place to rest a while. Their bodies needed rest, and their souls needed to be strengthened and refreshed by quiet leaning back upon God. Just because others needed their help they must gain power to serve. For "their sakes"—for the sake of the people we want to serve—we must not forget the needs of our own souls. If we have no messages to deliver for our Master, it is because we have not taken time to listen to His words. You believe in God and want to help others to believe in Him. Does He care

only to win the attention of those other people? Does He not want you to listen to Him, too? We have nothing to give and must go to God for each crumb of the bread of life; as the disciples went to Christ and carried the broken bread to the hungry people in the wilderness. "For their sakes" we must take time to realize the Presence of God. We are defrauding others of the help we might carry to them if we have no time to sit quietly at the feet of our Lord.

A young soldier in Egypt said: "That's what I want, to feel that I have God for my chum." God offers Himself as the confidential Friend of each soul; but we must not be selfish even in our communion with Him. We must take our share in the wave of "service" that is rushing through the world in these days. Men have discovered that Christ was stating a great truth when He said that a person who wished to be great must serve all his fellows. Though He said that Mary had chosen the better part—she certainly was pleasing their honored Guest better than her sister who was interrupting His conversation by offers of food—I am sure He would not have been pleased if Mary had been accustomed to leave all the household duties to Martha. It is evident that she usually did her full share, or Martha would not have been indignant at her apparent idleness that day. There is a time to be busy, and a time to wait quietly on God.

"Then, fresh from converse with your Lord, return And work till daylight softens into even: The brief hours are not lost in which ye learn More of your Master and His rest in heaven."

Martha accused Mary of wasting time, and Judas accused her of wasting ointment, which was worth a lot of money; but the Master she loved expressed His full approval on both occasions. It is a very small thing to have the admiration of our neighbors—to be called "a splendid worker"—if our Master be not pleased. His "well done!" is the only praise that can really satisfy a heart.



Wild Columbine.

After all, the work we are trying to do is not our work but God's. We are not to ask God to help us with our little, battle, but—remembering that we are His soldiers and servants—we are to consecrate ourselves and our talents, and stand ready to go where He sends us. As one has said: "I no longer say, 'I will do this, God helping me.' I say only, 'I will help God to do this.'"

If we live with that thought in mind we may be sure of victory. The powers of evil may be great and terrible—like a strong man armed in his palace—"but when a stronger than he shall come upon him, and overcome him, he taketh from him all his armour wherein he trusted, and divideth his spoils." Those who consecrate themselves, and do their everyday work for God and in God's strength, never need be discouraged or afraid. Can Satan's cause triumph over the Cause of God? Can the world be lost when Christ declared with calm certainty: "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto Me?"

But—before the Good Shepherd sent out His under-shepherds to seek straying

sheep—His sheep—He lived with them for years in closest intercourse. Let us also live with Him every day; then we shall learn to co-operate with Him in carrying out His great Plan, instead of insisting that our plans are the wisest and best.

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Needy.

Three donations for the needy came from readers of the "Advocate" during the past week. "Yours truly," Edge, Ont., sent fifty cents; W. B., Millbank, Ont., "Another Well-wisher," Wilton Grove, Ont., sent two dollars each. This money passed swiftly through the Q. H. P. on its errand of good cheer. Many parcels of S. S. papers, and other literature for the "shut-in," also arrived and have been passed on. Your stream of kindness is like a river that never dries up.

DORA FARNCOMB, 6 West Ave., Toronto.

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.]

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends.—I wonder what you all are looking at, at this blessed minute. Out of doors I am sure many of you are either cleaning up the back yard and making it look spick and span for the summer, or else putting in your first hours at the garden. And, in the midst of it all, there under the mild spring sunshine, you often stop, I am sure, to look about you, and think how beautiful everything in Nature is. Spring is, somehow, such a hopeful season. It makes one look always to the sunlit side of the cloud—provided one has half a chance at all.

This morning as I look out of the window beyond my writing-table, I can see the little leaflets spreading out like a cloud of pale yellowish green about the uppermost branches of the trees—my trees, as I call them—over there behind the Opera House. And it does not take much conjuring of the "inner eye" to bring up the picture of an old road that I know as it must be just now,—the trees of the swamp-land on either side bursting into a mantle of green, and pink and bronze above, the grass by the roadside turning to brightest emerald, "fiddle-heads" creeping up from the dun brown remnants of last year's herbage, slanting sunshine shooting into the depths of the swamp and striking the depths of the black standing water into patches of amber and gold, while the red willow osiers all about send rosy reflections down through the mirror-like surface. Closing my eyes I can see it all, and closing my ears to the rumble of the printing machinery, I can hear the almost unceasing chorus of frogs. What a gamut they cover from the deep basso profundo of the big fellow on the half submerged root, to the shrill high chirr-r-r-r of the little ones that can seldom be seen at all. I think these last must be in the great majority since they fill all the air with sound. . . . Only at intervals does the loud song stop, suddenly and inexplicably. Perhaps a danger signal has been sounded. Perhaps some loosened thing has plopped into the water, or some suspected enemy has come near. But in a moment, reassured, they are all at it again.

And how tremendously many eggs the females lay! I think if you make way over the hummocks and peer down into the glassy water you may find some great masses of them, like globules of clear tapioca all clinging together, a black speck at the heart of each.—So very, very many, to allow for accident and still perpetuate the noisy, homely, yet lovable "race."

Perhaps these things almost miss some of you, because you are out there among them and are so used to them. But if ever your lot should take you away from the country and put you among brick walls, and chimneys, and sidewalks, I think you will think of them.

JUNIA.

Some of Us

Boston Bro meal, graham milk, sour milk, salt and 1 lb the meals are soda into the add the sour pour into a t into a kettle and steam 3 c

Rye Muflin cup rye mea teaspoon sa cake dissolv warm water i In the morn dissolved in 2 stir well. Ba

Old Time milk, 3 eggs, teaspoon salt with pie crust up a little edg the eggs thoro and beat ag stirring well. bake just unti it too long it should be gra fore putting in

Rich Pie 1 cup lard, salt and lard in with the fi to barely wet.

Dip Toast- inch thick an delicate brow salted milk a Lay them on a little butter

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to co-operate with Him
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DORA FARNCOMB.

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DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

ngle Nook

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Nook Friends.—I wonder
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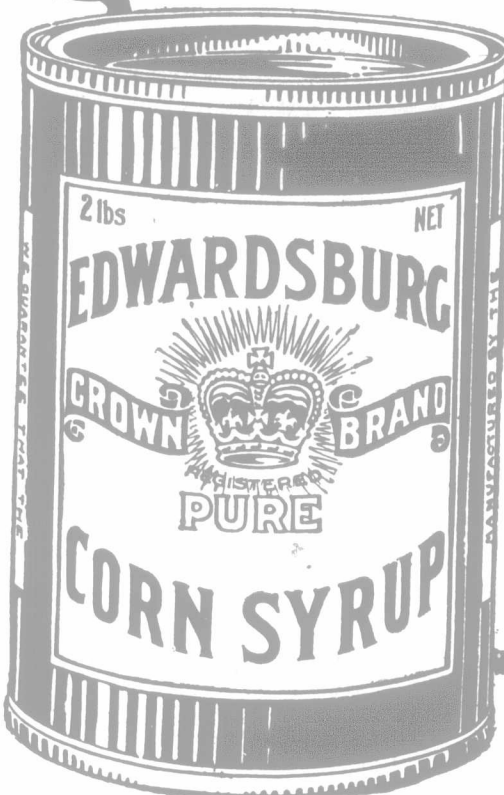
JUNIA.

It's a matter of choice!

**LILY WHITE
CORN SYRUP**

Some people prefer the white (Lily White) corn syrup for table use; others, the golden, cane-flavored, Crown Brand.

Authorities strongly recommend Lily White for PRESERVING, and candy-making.



**CROWN BRAND
CORN SYRUP**

Lily White and Crown Brand Corn Syrup can be used for all cooking purposes.

Both are pure food products, nourishing, high in food value and are great helps to household economy.

Sold by Grocers everywhere—in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

The Canada Starch Co. Limited - Montreal

**Some of the Things Mother
Used to Make.**

Boston Brown Bread.—One cup each rye meal, graham flour, Indian meal, sweet milk, sour milk, and molasses; 1 teaspoon salt and 1 heaping teaspoon soda. Stir the meals and salt together. Beat the soda into the molasses until it foams; add the sour milk, mix all together and pour into a tin pail (greased) if you have no mould and steamer. Set the pail into a kettle of boiling water, cover tight and steam 3 or 4 hours.

Rye Muffins.—Two cups flour, 1 cup rye meal, 3 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ cup yeast or 1 yeast cake dissolved in water. Mix with warm water to make a batter at night. In the morning add ¼ teaspoon soda dissolved in 2 tablespoons boiling water; stir well. Bake in gem pans.

Old Time Custard Pie.—One pint milk, 3 eggs, 4 tablespoons sugar, ½ teaspoon salt. Line a deep pie plate with pie crust left large enough to pinch up a little edge around the plate. Beat the eggs thoroughly, add sugar and salt, and beat again. Next add the milk, stirring well. Pour into the plate and bake just until it sets well. If you leave it too long it will whey. A little nutmeg should be grated over the top just before putting into the oven.

Rich Pie Crust.—Three cups flour, 1 cup lard, 1 dessertspoon salt. Put salt and lard into the flour and work in with the fingers. Add ice-cold water to barely wet. This will make 2 pies.

Dip Toast.—Cut slices of bread ½ inch thick and toast each side to a delicate brown. Dip these into hot salted milk and leave until softened. Lay them on a hot platter and spread a little butter over each slice. Over all

now pour a sauce which has been made as follows: Take 1 quart milk (more or less according to size of family); heat in a double boiler, and salt to taste. Wet 2 tablespoons flour with a little water, stir until smooth and pour into the milk when boiling. Stir all the time until creamy, add a piece of butter size of a walnut and pour over the toast. Serve at once on hot plates.

Crust Coffee (A good substitute for coffee and much more wholesome). Take the crusts or any pieces of stale brown bread and bake in the oven until hard and brown. Crush in stout paper bags with a rolling pin and store away in jars. When needed boil a sufficient amount in an agate or earthen tea-pot, pouring the water on boiling hot, and boiling for 15 minutes. Strain and serve like any coffee with cream and sugar.

Quick Graham Bread.—One pint graham meal, ½ cup molasses, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt. Stir the soda into the molasses, add sour milk and salt. Add all to the meal, beating well. Bake 30 minutes, about, in a moderate oven.

Home-made Potato Yeast.—Four good-sized potatoes, boiled and mashed; 1 quart boiling water, ⅔ cup sugar, ⅓ cup salt, 1½ cups old yeast. If old yeast cannot be obtained use 1½ cakes compressed yeast. Put all in a jug and leave in a warm place to rise, closely covered. Use ⅔ cup to 1 quart flour for making the bread.

Corn Meal Gems.—Two cups flour, 1 cup corn meal, 2 cups milk, 2 teaspoons cream of tartar, 1 teaspoon soda, ½ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt. Stir the flour and meal together, adding cream of tartar, soda, salt and sugar. Beat an egg, add the milk to it, and stir into

other ingredients. Bake in gem pans 20 minutes.

The Scrap Bag.

Rhubarb.

Unless the pieplant is very young and tender it is better to remove some of the surplus acid, which can be done in this way: When already for cooking, pour boiling water over it, let it stand a few minutes, then pour it off add fresh water for cooking.

Porch Rugs.

A writer in an American Magazine says: I make very pretty and inexpensive porch rugs by taking two yards of matting and raveling the straw at the ends sufficient to tie the threads securely, then cut twenty pieces of one-quarter-inch sea-grass rope, each piece being twenty inches long. With threads or cords that will harmonize with the matting, tack the pieces of rope at equal distances apart at the ends of matting, coiling in the middle of pieces to make them almost oval shape, leaving ends about five inches long, then wrap and ravel these ends for fringe.

For Planting Cucumbers.

When I first started to raise cucumbers, they were a failure, until one of my neighbors told me of a way which was very successful, a way of propagating that was done in Germany. In the first place, do not be in a hurry to plant them, but wait until the frost is all out of the ground; second, be sure you get fresh seeds; wait till the nights are warm;

then soak the seeds in luke-warm water for half an hour or more; next, get a piece of an old cotton sheet or pillow-slip; wet thoroughly in warm water, don't wring; put the seeds in the wet cloth, roll up and put in a dry cup; keep on a shelf in a warm place for two or three days, when they will be well sprouted and ready to plant do not let the cloth get dry while the seeds are in it; dip it, with the seeds in it, in warm water whenever needed during the two or three days. Plant just before, or right after a rainfall; the ground will then be in the right condition to receive them. I was also told never to put water on the vines, but to leave that to the rain. I planted the "Early White Spine" which is a fine sort, very prolific and suitable for all purposes.—Progressive Advertisers.

Cleaning Windows.

Use ammonia and water for cleaning windows, rubbing off with plenty of dry cloths. It is also good for washing cut glass. Put a tablespoonful into a dishpan of quite warm water, plunge in the vases and other pieces, and scrub with a stiff nail brush. Rinse with clear warm water and the articles will glitter like diamonds.

Hammock Hints.

It is often difficult to get a hammock to hang properly when the walls are brick or stone. To overcome this place hammock hooks or ring screws in ceiling and floor of porch. Hang the hammock as usual to hooks in ceiling. Then fasten a stout rope in the floor ring and tie to the hanger of the hammock. A few trials will find the right adjustment for comfort in height.



Tested for More Than 11 Years

The "Phonola" is far beyond the experimental stage. It has been on the Canadian market for more than eleven years—each year growing more popular. In fact, this company is the pioneer in the cabinet phonograph industry in Canada. Two completely equipped factories are now required to make enough "Phonolas" to supply the insistent demand.

Phonola
REGISTERED

You'll Like the "Phonola" Discs

They are played with the sapphire point, with which the "Phonola" is always equipped. No needles to change. Leading singers, instrumentalists and bands make "Phonola" records. A new list of selections every month. Buy one "Phonola" record. You'll like the tone so well you'll get a dozen right away. Double-Disc—90c.



The Phonola Co. of Canada, Limited
Kitchener, Canada

The beauty of the "Phonola" cabinets is remarked by everyone who sees them. The mahogany and oak is of the finest quality and the workmanship and finish are a credit to the cabinet-maker's art.

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that in the future the Phonola will be equipped with a new Universal Seamless Tapered tone arm which does away with all attachments. The entire arm is beautifully designed and finished, and is a marked contrast to the cheap dye cast arms seen on other makes of Phonographs.

It is the only Universal tone arm that is scientifically designed and the only one that will play all makes of records perfectly.

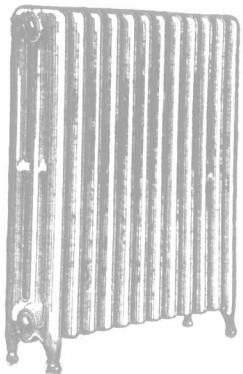
The Phonola will also be equipped with a new Aluminum Reproducer fitted with a special insulated rubber connection which eliminates metallic sounds from being transmitted to the Amplifier.

Equipped with these two new devices the Phonola takes another step in advance of all competitors as furnishing the truest, clearest and sweetest tone it is possible to reproduce.

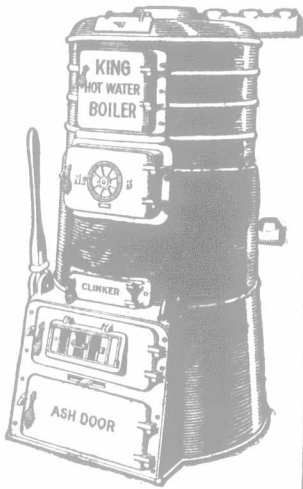
"Phonolas" from \$25 to \$340.

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Write for Free Copies

STEEL AND RADIATION, LIMITED

Manufacturers of Hot Water and Steam Boilers and Radiators; Fenestra Steel Sash and Concrete Reinforcing
123 Fraser Ave., Toronto

Lettuce and Radishes.

Sow some lettuce and radish seeds in succession at intervals of ten days or two weeks to keep up the supply. Give them a rich part of the garden and plenty of water if needed. Thin out enough to let the plants develop. The plants taken out may be transplanted.

Our Serial Story.

The Forging of the Pikes. A Romance Based on the Rebellion of 1837.

Serial rights secured by The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Skirmish.

December 18th, 1837.

It seemed that I was at home, and father was calling, "Ho there, Alan! Time to get up!" Presently the voice seemed not to be father's. It was Hank's, down by the swimming pool, and it was saying, "Alan, wake up, old boy! What are you doing here? Wake up!" Then my feet seemed to be cold.

The voice came again, accompanied by a shake of my shoulders and the flashing of light in my eyes—"Hello, Alan! Hello, I say! You'll freeze out here."

I opened my eyes wide, and sure enough there was old Hank, in greatcoat and fur cap, bending over me and holding a lantern.

Straightway I jumped to my feet, forgetful of the numbness of them, and we almost hugged each other.

After that it came to me where we were.—It was not yet daylight, but crowds of men were walking about the building and in and out of the open back door, through which came the glimmer of candle light.

"Come on in," urged Hank. "You must be nearly frozen. What did you lie down there for?"

"Hold on a minute," I said, stamping my feet to restore the circulation. "When did you come?"

"Some half an hour ago. The rest of the fellows are here,—The Schoolmaster, too."

"And how in the world did you find me so soon?" I asked.

"Oh I knew you'd be here somewhere," replied he, "so when I couldn't find you in the house I got a lantern and prowled around the stables. Of course the last place I thought of was here.—Of all the fool places to lie down for a sleep!—Are you sure you aren't frozen anywhere?"

"Oh, no," I said, "the blankets looked out for that. I hooked them out of the stable. I'd better put them back."

After we had put them in place, we went to find The Schoolmaster and the boys. The Master was in the hallway, very much awake, and very busy getting hold of things by asking information of everyone in sight, but most of the rest were looking for somewhere to catch a nap.

Jimmy Scott and Red Jock we found sitting on a bench in a corner of the kitchen, Jimmy less smiling than usual and quite lost as he looked about at the unaccustomed scene, while Jock, who appeared to be sizing up the situation in general, looked rather "dour." His countenance lighted up, however, when we appeared, with the old home look that was good to see.

Jimmy sprang to his feet at once and slapped me on the back for half a minute.—Yes, Hannah was fine. She was over at her aunt's, and the oxen, cow, calf, pig, chickens and ducks likewise. They had had a "devil" of a time getting the things all out.

Jock did not get up at all but he gave me a grip that almost cracked my fingers.

"I've been speirin' fer ye," he said, "ben the hoose an' but, an' wis just arrivin' at the conclusion ye're no vera weel kent hereabouts. It's fine, mon, tae get a glint o' ye again!"

There was a little more talk, and I told him about Elizabeth, then, suddenly recollecting, Hank exclaimed.

"Where did you put Alan's rifle, Jock?"

"Dinna leap out o' yer skin; it's safe enough," said Jock, and, stopping, he pulled it out from beneath the bench—my own old rifle from home! —The dear

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lads had carried it in turn, along with
 their own arms, all that long weary march.
 "I doot ye're juist lovin' it" said Jock
 as I rubbed my fingers over the smooth
 stock and glistening barrel, "An' weel
 ye may. It's the best bit o' airn in oor
 pairts—trim an' slick as a filly!"
 —But I must hurry on..

As morning broke, gray and cheerless,
 everyone about the place was astir,
 and men came out from every conceivable
 corner, unwashed and with hair disheveled
 eager to know if there was to be any
 breakfast and if anything new had
 happened. But there was very little
 liveliness or good cheer. Indeed a spirit of
 deep gloom seemed to have settled upon
 the place, partly because of Colonel
 Moodie's dead body, still in the building
 and partly because Colonel Van Egmond
 and his men from the west had not arrived,
 which was quite to be expected since it
 was not likely that he had received word
 of the change of the day.

During the forenoon there was a little
 drilling, over much confusion, on the
 whole, and very little definiteness about
 anything.

Over and over Hank and I wondered
 how things were going in the city, then
 we received rather unexpected informa-
 tion.

About ten of the clock we stumbled
 upon a small boy loitering in a fence-
 corner, staring at the crowd with all his
 might. He looked as though he might
 be a young gaffer from the city, and his
 eyes were very wide and his face keen as
 a ferret's.

"Hello, Bub! Where did you come
 from?" I said.

"Toronto," he answered, jerking a
 thumb back over his shoulder, and
 continuing to stare at the men.

"But how did you manage to get here?"
 I asked. "Didn't you run into a picket
 or anything?"

"Oh, I just ducked around by the rail
 fences," he explained. "I wanted to see
 what was goin on here."

"And what's going on in the city?
 we both asked, in a breath.

"Why, all the stores is closed," he
 said, interested in us now, "an' they're
 barricadin' the Bank an' ever so many
 places with planks, an' they're givin' out
 guns—hundreds of them—at the City
 Hall."

"Whew!" whistled Hank, "This is
 worth while."

"You bet!" I said. "For seeing things
 take a young gaffer like this every time.
 Let's hunt up the Master.—Come on,
 Bub."

With a hand of each of us on the lad's
 shoulder, lest he should bolt, which,
 apparently, he had no intention of doing,
 we pushed our way through until we
 found The Schoolmaster, who took the
 questioning in hand.

The young gaffer was anxious to tell
 all he knew, and was becoming much
 filled with a sense of his importance.

"There's awful crowds of men comin'
 in to-day from the lake way," he said,
 —"from Hamilton, an' oh ever so many
 places.—An, the Heads' an' Robinsons'
 women folks has all been put on the
 Transit foot o' Yonge Street, so they
 kin be steamed off if the city's took."

And then he spied someone. "There's
 my Uncle Jerry!" he exclaimed, and, that
 time, bolted, nor did we see another sight
 of him.

"The trouble is," remarked The School-
 master, "that one hardly knows just how
 far to believe a lad like that."—Whether
 The Schoolmaster communicated what
 we had heard to the leaders or not, I
 have not since heard, but I have no
 doubt that he did.

About an hour later we were all drawn
 up in front of the tavern, somewhat over
 seven hundred in all, perhaps, with the
 riflemen ahead, the pikemen next and the
 cudgel brigade in the rear—where I
 should have been had it not been for my
 sudden promotion, — and there Mac-
 kenzie, sitting on a little white horse,
 with his overcoat buttoned up to his
 chin, talked to us for a while. We
 understood that our army was to be
 divided in two, one division to go down
 Yonge Street, with Lount as its leader,
 while the other was to branch off and go
 down the College Avenue with Mac-
 kenzie.

After a time we actually set off, Hank
 and I finding ourselves trudging along
 a few lines back in Lount's division.

At Gallows Hill we were halted, but
 before the word came to advance again
 a most unexpected event happened.

Riding at a gallop came three men-
 bearing a flag of truce. One of them, it
 was quickly noised about, was none other
 than Dr. Rolph, the others being Mister
 Baldwin and a Mister Carmichael; and,
 indeed, we were no little surprised to see
 those two good Reformers there with a
 flag of truce, nor, though we saw them
 talking at a little distance with our
 leaders, could we form any idea of what
 was in the wind.

After a short time they rode back
 again with their flag, and we got the order
 to go forward towards the toll-gate,
 where again we were halted, with Mac-
 kenzie's men to the right of us, wondering
 much what we should be expected to do.

By this time the men seemed to have
 become greatly dissatisfied, and to have
 lost confidence in Mackenzie. Indeed the
 word went round that he was "off
 his head," for which, I suspect, Red
 Jock was responsible, for earlier in
 the day, more than once, I heard him
 express the opinion that "Wee Mac"
 was "aff his heid."

Not far from the toll-gate, it being now
 past noon, some bread and stuff was
 served out to us, not very plentifully,
 and while we were eating it Mackenzie
 and a few others went in about Dr.
 Horne's house, which was near by. Be-
 fore we had finished eating they came
 out again, and in a few minutes flame and
 smoke began to burst from the windows.
 We watched until the place was quite
 burned down, and some of the men said
 that Mackenzie himself had set it afire,
 but of that I do not know.

Afterwards there was an attempt
 made to get us to march on into the city
 but so many objections were made that
 finally we were told to go back to the
 tavern, which we did in any order that
 pleased us.

On the way Hank and I caught up
 with The Schoolmaster and Clinken-
 bocker.

The Schoolmaster was very much
 annoyed. It was poor soldiering, this,
 he said. The date should not have
 been changed. No advance should be
 attempted until Van Egmond arrived,
 and so forth. But the Sea Lion said
 nothing at all.

Coming on towards evening, our
 leaders talked to us again, and requested
 us to follow them once more to the city.
 Preparations, they said, were going on
 there so fast that if we did not strike at
 once it might be useless to strike at all.

So we all set off again, with our rifles
 and pikes, and wearing our white badges,
 and by six o'clock had arrived at the
 toll-gate.

The next event was so comical that
 even yet I cannot write about it without
 laughing. I have heard of comedy. This
 performance, of which I will now tell,
 was, I think, the comedy act in our
 tragic little adventure at Montgomery's.

Finally, as we stood there at the toll-
 gate, with the stars beginning to come
 out above, the word was given for our
 party to advance, and off we started,
 with Lount leading us,—all fairly well
 excited, if my own feelings were any
 index to those of the rest.

We proceeded along well enough until
 we had reached a point not far from
 the Green Bush tavern, where, at Jona-
 than Scott's house, there is a high fence.

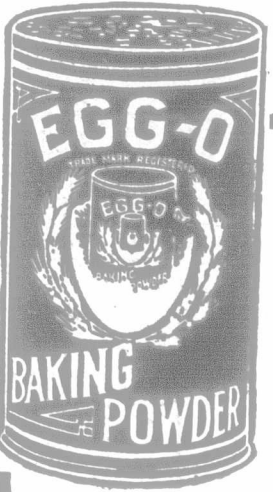
At this place, all unknown to us,
 Sheriff Jarvis was stationed with a
 small body of men, and as we advanced,
 all of a sudden from behind the fence,
 they fired on us.

The first row of our men, in which was
 The Schoolmaster, discharged their rifles
 and then threw themselves down so that
 those behind might fire unimpeded. But in-
 stead of that our men, some of whom
 thought that all who had dropped were
 killed, were seized with a panic, and the
 most of them took to their heels and fled
 back up Yonge Street as fast as they could
 go. For a few minutes some of us stood
 our ground, when we saw that the loyalists
 were also running down Yonge Street, in
 the opposite direction as fast as they
 could go.

It was the look of Hank that set me
 laughing.

In the darkness I could see him stand-
 ing there, with his cap off, looking first
 up and then down the street.

"Good Lord!" he said, "Are they
 running both ways?"



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 ing powder and the pure,
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Spoiled bakings not only cost you money, but they
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By that time very few were left but Lount and one or two more who were following also. So we trudged back again—provoked, dissatisfied, yet amused. Someone said on the way that one of our men was lying back on the road dead. A few more were tying up wounds.—And then Hank took off his cap and made me feel the inside of it.

"That was a pretty close call," he said, coolly.

—And sure enough, there in the lining front and back, was the hole left by a bullet.

During that night many of the men deserted, some being now convinced that the undertaking was hopeless, while others, having found that more than a mere "demonstration" was intended, refused to have anything further to do with the affair, declaring that such business as was now afoot was nothing short of treason. The majority however, remembered their grievances and grimly determined to "see the thing through" to the end, whatever that might be. If they returned at this juncture, they reasoned, they would only be arrested anyhow.

Apparently it had now been determined that we should wait for Colonel Van Egmond and his men, for all that day was spent rather idly, with intermittent drillings, the one event of importance being that Mackenzie rode with a small party and intercepted the mails from the West, bringing the mail-bags back to the tavern.

It was wonderful, however, how news managed to filter through to us from the city; for during the day reports continued to come in, in one way or another, confirming all the boy had said and adding many things of greater import. By evening had come to us: that Sir Francis had fortified the Parliament Buildings; that loyalists were arriving in great numbers, including the men from Gore with Colonel Allan MacNab as their leader; that Colonel Fitz Gibbon had been appointed Commander of all the loyalist forces; and finally that Dr. Morrison had been arrested for high treason and that Dr. Rolph had fled to parts unknown;—all of which did not tend to raise our spirits.

That night, very down-hearted but determined to see the affair out to its finish, we lay down early, wherever we could find a spot, to try to snatch some sleep so that we should be ready for the "battle" which, we felt, was pretty sure to come next day.

Hank and I had chosen to bivouac in a corner of a loft above the stable, which was open to the stars on one side, but somewhat secluded, although a hard enough resting-place, for all the hay had been fed to the horses.

"Wonder where The Schoolmaster is," I remarked, as we lay there.

"I saw him and Jock starting for a farmhouse a little while ago," said Hank. "What do you think 'll happen to-morrow Alan?"

"To tell the truth," I answered, "I'm afraid we're going to get the worst of it."

"Well, if we do," returned Hank, "we'll have the satisfaction of knowing we failed in a good cause. I understand now, Alan, how soldiers face death as they do."

"And always," I added, "they are sure their cause is the right one. Their leaders—political and otherwise—see to that."

"But in this case"—began Hank.

"Oh, in this case," I interrupted, "we have the weight of the balance on our side, 'of course.'"

"Weight?—Why they haven't a leg to stand on, exclaimed Hank, mixing our metaphors woefully.

"All right," I responded. "Now go to sleep, you old doughhead."

"Thank heaven, it isn't so cold," said he, and he rolled over in his blanket and was soon asleep.

But I lay for a long time, gazing up at the stars, and raising my head from time to time, to look out at the men, with their twinkling lanterns, who continued to move about the yard. Once or twice during the night, also, I heard—and saw—the arrival of small parties of reinforcements, men from a distance, no doubt, weary and footsore, who had arrived to be in time for "Thursday."

NEXT morning Thursday, the 7th of December—we were up bright and early.

The day was clear and sunshiny, and, somehow, we were in better spirits, the more so when, at about eight of the clock, Colonel Van Egmond arrived, for we now felt that we should be under real military leadership. His very presence, seemed to make my blood bound although I saw nothing of him for a time, save, once, the top of his kindly gray head, for immediately he was closeted with the leaders.

Very soon, however, the military tactician was apparent, for the Colonel's first move was to send a party of 60 men, under Captain Peter Matthews, down the Don Valley, as a ruse to distract the attention of the city in that direction while we should make our main drive.—There, it was learned afterwards, they set fire to the bridge and to a house or two. But the loyalists were by this time too well aware of our doings to be misled by any ruse.

During the next hour or two the Colonel reviewed us, and at the first word the evidence of the practised soldier was clear to see. But I am sure he was deeply disappointed, for by this time there could not have been more than five hundred men in all, and the reinforcements expected that morning did not arrive. About two hundred of us were armed with rifles, a few with old fowling-pieces, while the rest had nothing better than the pikes and cudgels. I doubt not but that to him we seemed but a sorry rabble.

He had just begun to tell us what we were to do in case of obstruction, when one of the scouts came running in with the word that a whole army, with a band, was coming out Yonge Street to attack us.

For a few moments there was intense excitement among us, then we got a hold upon ourselves again, and waited grimly, in the bright sunshine, while Van Egmond and Mackenzie, mounting to horseback, rode away south to reconnoitre.

In a few moments back they came, and placed those of us who had arms in the bit of woods about half a mile south of the tavern, while those with the pikes and cudgels were left at the tavern itself. A few riflemen, also, were stationed in the field to the east of the building.

Hank and I found ourselves in the woods, and there we waited watching, for although the trees were large they were so thinned out that we could see clearly. I may confess to my journal that my heart was thumping, and, glancing at Hank, I wondered if his was also, although he was kneeling by a stump very coolly trying the sight of his rifle.

Looking about I saw The Schoolmaster and Red Jock and Jimmy all behind a clump of cedar close to the fence, the Master's long lean face outlined against the darkness of the cedars, Jimmie chewing tobacco, while Red Jock leaned forward peering between the bushes.—They had kept together pretty closely, those three, for the past two days.

Then, suddenly a thrill ran through us, for we heard the strains of a band, and the beating of drums.

Like frozen statues we stood, holding our breath, while the music grew louder, and we could distinguish quite easily *The British Grenadiers*, lilting out gaily on the clear morning sunshine.

A moment later from over the top of Gallow's Hill hove in sight a dark body of men, marching in order, with flags gaily waving.

Hurriedly we looked to our rifles. On they came, nearer and nearer, their steady tramp smiting on our ears, in a dull thud, thud, thud!

Then all about us arose low cries, "The cannon! The cannon!"

Yes, there it was—cannon drawn by horses,—we could not distinguish how many.—Nor could we form any idea as to the number of men; but they seemed legion as they came, pouring steadily on and on toward us like a black torrent down the road.

A few moments later, and we heard the sharp command "Halt!" followed by other indistinguishable orders, and then "Fire!"

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Simultaneously with that word came our own order to fire, and then I knew nothing save that shots were rattling in the trees and that I was handling my rifle as fast as I could.
At the next instant there came a great crashing into the tree-trunks. The cannon were pouring out their grape-shot and caister!

It was serious—that much I knew, but I continued to load and fire. My mouth seemed dry.
Glancing at Hank I saw him still kneeling behind his stump, working coolly as ever, but with flushed cheeks.

Into the trees came broadside after broadside from the loyalists. Then, somehow I knew that our men were flying at top speed—back and back from the roadway—some of them turning to fire parting shots as they ran!
"The cause" was lost! Our little army of "patriots", was scattered to the winds!

It was now "save himself who can!" and in a moment Hank and I were running side by side, further into the woods, while the shots continued to rattle upon the tree-trunks, and great branches came crashing to the ground.
Evidently our men were making for the deeper forest beyond and there also we made way as speedily as we could, leaping over down-fallen logs and sharp little hollows. I saw some of the fugitives bleeding but no one fell.—Afterwards I learned that although many were wounded only one then met his death, and he was in the field near to the tavern. He was shot through the head. Later four of our wounded died in the hospital.

"It's run or pay for it now," said Hank, when he could find his voice. "If we're caught we'll be arrested."
"Yes," said I, turning my head to look back at the road before we should plunge into the deeper woods.
As far North upon it as I could see, were galloping horses.
Then there came a puff of smoke from the tavern windows.
"For heaven's sake, look there, Hank!" I exclaimed.
"Yes, they've fired it!" he said, and for just an instant we stood looking. All along the road the loyalist troops were scattered, men running and shouting, and horses galloping with the lash to them, but some of the foot-soldiers were running toward us through the woods, so again we took to our heels.

And now I can write no more at this time.
The story is a long one, and, I fear, for some of our poor patriots is not yet ended.
I will just add that since that dark day I have learned that the Lieutenant-Governor himself was with the troops, as were also Judge Jones and most of the prominent men of the city. The main body of the loyalists, perhaps seven hundred men, was led by Colonel MacNab, while there were also two wings, which came for the most part by the fields, the right officered by Colonel Jarvis and the left by Colonel Chisholm and Judge McLean.

In the city, as the army left, there must have been great excitement, for they say the windows and porch-tops, and even the tops of the houses, wherever a footing could be gained, were crowded with people, who cheered and waved flags and handkerchiefs as the men marched by.
But now—another day for the rest of the story.
(To be continued.)

Out in New Mexico even public signs come direct to the point. They do not waste any time in wondering how the reader will feel about it.
In a garage at Albuquerque is posted: "Don't smoke around the tank! If your life isn't worth anything, gasoline is!"—London Opinion.

But How Was He Cured?—"I'm troubled with a buzzing noise in my ears all the time."
"Have you any idea as to the cause?"
"Yes, my wife wants an auto."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Dollar Chain

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Dollar Chain, for blind and maimed Canadian soldiers and other requested purposes, continue to come in splendidly. Because of them during the past week we have been able to send, as your gift, \$75.00 more to the Canadian Institute for the Blind, and \$75.00 to the Armenian Relief Fund. Both of these have been gratefully acknowledged, the former in a note, beautifully type-written, which was dictated to the dictaphone and transcribed by a blind typist.
Contributions from April 25 to May 23rd:

Sarah MacMillan, Birch Grove, Ont., \$1; "Toronto," \$2; Wilberforce Red Cross Society, R. R. 6, Eganville, Ont., \$32; J. Mitchell, Nashville, Ont., \$5; Nissouri Friend, \$2 (for Y. M. C. A.).
Previously acknowledged.....\$5,991.50

Total to May 23rd.....\$6,033.50
Kindly address communications to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont.

Current Events

Many thousands of Canadian soldiers arrived in Canada during the past fortnight.
The Quebec Provincial elections will be held on the 23rd of June. It is said that a general Federal election will be held in the fall.

A series of conventions of farmers for the purpose of organizing for independent political action, are being held throughout Alberta.

A great world's prohibition convention with its slogan "The whole world dry," was held in Massey Hall, Toronto, last week. On May 23 the Dominion Alliance section drew up a manifesto to be sent to the Government, asking that war-time prohibition, which has been extended for a year, be made permanent.

Col. Collisham's all-Canadian air squadron for Southern Russia leaves London, Eng., on May 29th.

By a vote of 94 to 43, the Dominion House of Commons, on May 22, decided against hereditary titles, knighthoods, and such decorations as C. M. G. and C. B., for Canadians.

The Prince of Wales will open the new Parliament Building at Ottawa, and will also open the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

The Australian aviator, Harry G. Hawker and his pilot, Lieut.-Com. Grieve, who set out from Newfoundland on May 18th in their Sopwith British biplane, for their flight across the Atlantic, aiming to land in Ireland, were picked up 1,100 miles from Newfoundland and 800 miles from Ireland by the little Danish steamer "Mary." After being reported "missing" for 6 days, their safety was signalled by flags to the Butt of Lewis, north of the Hebrides Islands, near the coast of Scotland, and British destroyers were sent to bring them to England, where they arrived on board the flagship "Revenge." They reported that they had been obliged to alight because of difficulty with the machinery. In the meantime English airman Raynham was detained in Newfoundland because of an accident to his plane. On May 16th three United States airplanes left Newfoundland in the great race, choosing the Azores route, Commander Tower in the flag-plane NC-3, Lieut.-Com. Bellinger in the NC-1, and Lieut.-Com. Read in the NC-4. Read's airplane arrived at Horta, Island of Fayal, one of the Azores, on May 17, having been on the course from Trespassey, Newfld., 13 hours, 13 minutes, and subsequently left for Lisbon, Portugal. The NC-1, caught in a storm, came down 80 miles from the Azores, where the navigators were picked up by U. S. ship "Columbia," the plane being lost. Later Tower was also picked up in safety. At present Alcott and Brown with their Vimy bombing plane, and Lieut. Leth Jensen, a French war aviator, are now in Newfoundland, and will undertake the race. The Handley-Page machine which, it is announced, will leave at the full of the moon, will carry a special emergency wireless.

The Time Tried Cultivator





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SEED must be deposited in a well-opened, finely pulverized, well-aired soil with plenty of moisture. The young plants and roots must have a well prepared seed-bed, else they cannot stool out and form a strong system. Fail at this vital point and your chances of a good crop are gone. The roots cannot spread out, the crop will be stunted in growth.

Peter Hamilton Spring Tooth Cultivator

will work your soil into a good seed-bed. It is designed to cut every inch of ground and thoroughly pulverize it to an even depth.

The arrangement of the sections to which the teeth are attached is such that the front and back rows act independently. There is no danger of one set of teeth cultivating deeper than another or vice versa. Furthermore, having so many sections gives the teeth more freedom of action, and when one tooth catches on a stone or root only two or three are jerked out of the ground instead of one half or all of the teeth. The teeth are made from very high grade steel and are reinforced with our patented helpers. The points of teeth are reversible, giving double wear. There is no chance of clogging when the teeth are in three rows.

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DO NOT think us philanthropists because we make this offer. It is a sound business proposition, whereby we are going to give away a certain number of ton lots of SYDNEY BASIC SLAG. We realize that once you get to know the merits of these goods you and your neighbors will purchase in large quantities. The conditions under which these trial lots are distributed are as follows:

1. Applicant must be the owner of farm containing not less than 100 acres, and must state Township, Concession and Lot number, also Post Office address and railway station.
2. All applications must reach us by June 5th, 1919.
3. No Slag will be given for districts where we are already sending goods.
4. The parties receiving ton lots will require to pay the freight on same, but we will make no charge for the goods.
5. We reserve the right to reject any or all applications in excess of the amount of goods we have set aside for this purpose.
6. Mention this paper when writing.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

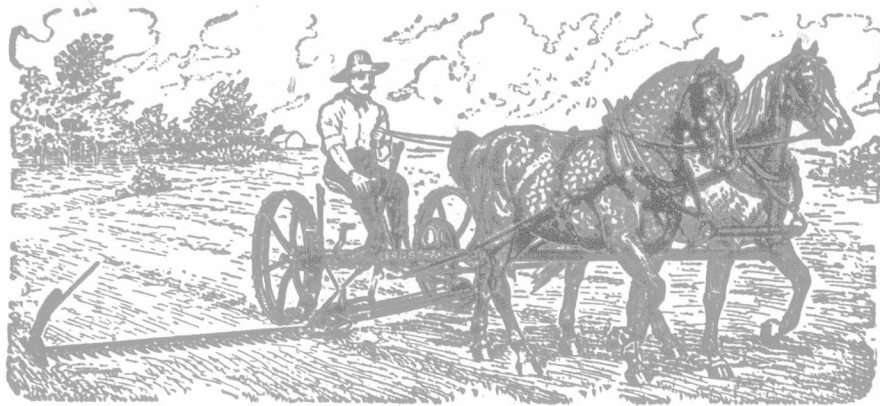
Address applications to our General Sales Agent:
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We can tell by letters from hundreds of enthusiastic farmers all over Canada who use the

FROST & WOOD MOWER

that thousands of hay crops have been saved because the Frost & Wood Mower, with its superior; life-long efficiency was on the job, tackling any kind of crop, "down" or standing and on the roughest kind of ground, and always ready for good work.

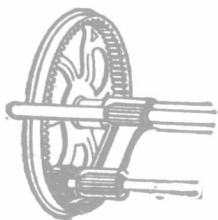


As soon as the wheels move the Knives start cutting

Light, but immensely strong, high carbon steel—and high grade roller bearings at every friction point give the famous F. and W. light draft. Convenient and easily operated levers give quick control—the knives go on cutting when bar is raised to clear an obstruction, saving time and crop.

FROST & WOOD "INTERNAL DRIVE" MEANS GREAT EFFICIENCY

See the little cut at the left—it shows a splendid F. and W. feature. Here is where the power is taken to operate the knives—a small wheel or pinion revolves on the inside of the power wheel, the cogs on each travel in the same direction, no tendency to fly apart, loosen or snap off,—means quicker-acting power and longer life.



Why not have "the best" on your farm too? See the Frost and Wood Mower when next in town. It's the Mower for you. You'll say so yourself. Write to-day for illustrated folder.

The Frost & Wood Co.
LIMITED
Montreal, SMITH FALLS, St. John.

Sold in Western
Ontario and Western
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Cockshutt Plow Co.
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The CONNOR "Ball Bearing" Washing Machine runs; Oh! so easy—and so thoroughly. It will not injure the most delicate fabrics and it will pay for itself in the saving of clothes alone over the old fashioned ruinous way of the wash board and tub and besides it's so easy to operate and so quick. Write for beautifully illustrated booklet which tells how easy Wash-Day can be made.

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26 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar.

Some semblance of order again reigns in Winnipeg, where on May 17th, at the call of the Central Strike Committee of the Trades and Labor Council, a great strike began which practically paralyzed every industry in the city, and for a couple of days, completely isolated it because of the default of the telegraphers and pressmen from their posts. On May 20 negotiations began with a view to settlement, the employers signified their willingness to resort to conferences in case of differences, and the situation began to ease up pending further settlements, which, however, have not yet been effected.

At time of going to press it is announced that to-morrow (May 27th) the reply of Germany to the terms of the Peace Treaty will be given at Versailles. As expected, the German Government objected to the terms, and a delegation made up of Erzberger, Dernburg, Shiedemann and von Bernstorff, was sent to Spa to consult with Count von Brockdorff Rantzau concerning the wording of the German case to be presented to the Allies. In the meantime on May 23rd the Independent Socialists organized a great demonstration in Berlin, and hundreds of thousands of people paraded the streets crying for peace and bread, cheering Haase and other speakers when they said the only hope for Germany was to sign the peace terms. In the meantime Foch's forces have been grimly ready on the Western side of the Rhine, to take action if necessary. It is understood that the section of the Peace Treaty regarding the Saar Valley has been amended to make it easier for Germany to redeem the mines in 1934 in case the people of the Valley decide they wish to return to German rule.

The Dalmatian Coast difficulty still remains unsettled, and further friction has been caused by the landing of Italian troops in Turkey, a proceeding which has brought about the sending of a note requiring explanation from the Italian Government to the Conference at Versailles. The Italians agree to recognize Fiume as a free city, but refuse to give up Zara and Sebenico. They are, however, satisfied with other economic reparations as awarded by the Conference. The problem of what to do with the Sultan of Turkey, has been a puzzling one to the Conference. It has been suggested that the United States accept a mandate over Constantinople, but the American dele-

HIGH PRICES OF PAINTS MAKE PAINTING LOOK SERIOUS

The high cost of white lead and paint is making painting a serious problem for a number of residents this season. With the boys coming home and the holidays about to break upon us with their visitors, it will mean a lot if the old homes look their best.

What is more depressing than a faded, washed-out looking house? The inside of a home can be made so much brighter by the application of a little paint that it seems a great pity if the work has to be neglected, just because that "little paint" costs more than a whole lot of paint would have cost a few years ago.

There is a way, though, to cut the cost of painting in half. Inside painting especially, the grease that accumulates on the woodwork has required more than one coat to cover it up. If that grease was removed the paint would go on smoothly, and one coat would be sufficient to give a clean, bright finish to the woodwork. A thorough wash with a solution of water in which Snowflake Ammonia has been dissolved will remove grease from all surfaces that are to be painted or varnished, giving a much finer finish to the work and requiring much less paint. The same can be applied to outside painting. The Snowflake Ammonia wash will remove the dirt with less difficulty than the grease. Snowflake can be obtained from all grocers.—Advt.

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Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

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gates are reluctant. Great Britain wished that the Sultan remain there, but with purely spiritual powers. In Russia the Bolsheviks seem to be losing on all fronts. Last week they were again defeated by the Allied troops in the north, in the Archangel district; Estonian forces are bearing down upon Petrograd from the west; and in the Ural district a whole Moscow regiment went

over to Kolchak's Siberian army. At time of going to press a great battle is said to be raging at Kiev, in the south, between revolted Ukrainian forces and the Bolshevik army commanded by Trotsky in person. Lenine is also said to be at Kiev. The Czecho-Slovaks, formerly of the Austrian army, who deserted to Russia and later freed Siberia from the Bolsheviks, are returning home to Bohemia. Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk Government, has issued a mandate providing that if he is victorious the peasants will own the land confiscated from the big estates. The French are eager to recognize his Government as the head of Russia, but the American delegates decline because they say he is a reactionary. They favor, rather, sending aid to the Finnish troops who are advancing upon Petrograd from the north. Kolchak has been notified by the Conference, however, that as soon as he has established a stable, responsible Government, it will be recognized as the Government of all non-Bolshevik Russia.

Taxation and the Standard of Living.

BY W. W. SWANSON, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Canadian farmers as a class, are willing dispassionately to consider the fiscal situation as it affects them and to accept a taxation program that will do substantial justice to all. They are no longer willing, however, to stand aside and accept what other organized interests may be pleased to grant them. The writer has had the opportunity and the privilege of working along with the farmers of the Prairie Provinces and discussing both national and local problems with them, and the conclusion has been forced upon him that the farmers of the West, despite all that has been said to the contrary, have no desire or intention of injuring any legitimate interest in this country. All that they ask is a square deal—the application of the Golden Rule in the administration of the nation's fiscal and economic life.

The war has jolted the farmers as well as every other class from the complacency in which, on the whole, they found themselves at the outbreak of the hostilities in August, 1914. True, the farmers of that day felt the burden of certain fiscal disabilities and chafed under them. Nevertheless, they were content to wait until the constituted authorities, in process of time, should remove them. The Great War has altered all that. Somehow or other it has got deep down into the very being of the people that ideas and ideals, if they are worth anything, are capable of being translated into life and action. To contemplate the glories of a better world to come may do no one any particular harm; also it will do them little present good. As the rugged, hard-headed and clear-thinking Carlyle, fifty years ago, said: "Your Heaven is here or nowhere!"—and the farmers of the West want a little of that better and more abundant life right Here and Now.

There is a cloud on the horizon no bigger than a man's hand, but it is portentous. Let no one take needless alarm, however, in the wave of unrest that is tumbling over the world, washing out and utterly obliterating much that was merely the outworn survivals of a savage and unjust age, the farmers will stand steady and true. They will be neither hurried nor harried by the demagogue on the one hand, nor by the reactionary on the other. The cloud that threatens menaces no worthy interest or class. It bodes ill only to those who have been able in the past to shirk their responsibilities while reaping the largest rewards.

To be more specific: both Canadian and American farmers have experienced for the first time, at least on any considerable scale, the benefits that accrue from protection. That is to say, in the fixed price that has obtained for wheat—fixed rather to protect the Allied nations

than the farm grain grower what it means to others than the tariff the West, a problem at cultural into will be stand them. The priated one price of \$2.2 when that farmers will the value of t attractions th past to win tenance of American gra forget, either were fixed at costs of prod ton planters porters of th permitted wherence whate wards from t pears, did not the South, at

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Siberian army. At a great battle in Kiev, in the south, Ukrainian forces and my commanded by Lenine is also said The Czecho-Slovaks, Austrian army, who and later freed Siberia, are returning home. Kolchak, head of ment, has issued a that if he is victorious in the land confiscated. The French are his Government as a, but the American because they say he is y favor, rather, send- nish troops who are Petrograd from the s been notified by the r, that as soon as he stable, responsible be recognized as the on-Bolshevik Russia.

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than the farmer on this side of the water—grain growers have got an inkling of what it must mean to manufacturers and others to enjoy protected prices under the tariff. Canadian farmers, notably in the West, are keenly concerned with that problem at present; to-morrow the agricultural interests of the United States will be standing shoulder to shoulder with them. The American Congress appropriated one billion dollars to guarantee a price of \$2.26 for wheat at Chicago; and when that protection is withdrawn the farmers will begin to seriously investigate the value of the "home market" and other attractions that were offered them in the past to win their consent to the maintenance of a protective tariff policy. American grain growers will not readily forget, either, that while wheat prices were fixed at a comparatively low figure—costs of production considered—the cotton planters of the South, strong supporters of the Democratic Party, were permitted without any government interference whatever, to reap unheard of rewards from their crops. Politics, it appears, did not make the cotton growers of the South, at least, poor.

There are still those among us who calmly talk of falling grain prices and a return to "normal" conditions as though the position and condition of the farmer were of small national concern. A sudden fall in the prices of agricultural products, the cost of other commodities remaining high, may well provoke an agricultural depression from which it will take years for this continent to recover. There are plenty of examples from history, to illustrate this point, the closest analogy being conditions in Great Britain, both during and after the close of the Napoleonic Wars.

When war broke out with France Great Britain was dependent upon external sources for food supplies. It was difficult and dangerous to secure agricultural products from abroad, hence the farmers were called upon to make good the shortage. The cost of foodstuffs of all kinds soared, and with rising prices for farm products, rents and land values arose also. Lands in the County of Essex, for example, which had rented at 10 shillings an acre in 1800, rented for 50 shillings in 1810, and rents and prices of land rose everywhere. With the close of the war, the tenant farmers and landowners were threatened with ruin for prices showed a tendency to decline rapidly. To prevent agricultural depression the Corn Laws were enacted, not to be repealed until Cobden made his famous fight for economic freedom. In this case it was the traders, the manufacturers and consumers however, who combined to break down the protective tariff that was responsible for high food prices and general scarcity. The repeal of the Corn Laws dealt a hard, almost crushing blow to British tenant farmers, many of whom were ruined. Land values fell and agricultural prosperity for the time being vanished. This is surely a sufficient example to those who ask Canadian and American farmers to seek a solution of the post-war price problem in a protective tariff. It is obvious also, of course, that a tariff can give no real protection to the farmers of this continent as long as they produce a surplus which must find a market abroad. In normal times wheat prices are determined at Liverpool and not in Canada and the United States.

It is impossible to predict with even approximate accuracy what may be done in the field of price fixation in the future, but it may be said that neither farmers nor consumers will regard with favor the fixing of food prices, and particularly wheat prices, at the present high level. The average family, of five consumes 25 bushels of wheat a year; and wheat at \$2.00 means an added burden of \$25 to the average family, leaving out of consideration the labor and other costs that at present make the price of bread so high. It is fair to add that \$2.00 wheat is one of the cheapest commodities on the market to-day; but farmers in general will not demand protected prices at the expense of the masses. What they will insist upon, and justly, is that protection and special favors to other producers shall be swept by the board.

There are financial writers in the East, who seem to imagine that the fixed prices hitherto guaranteed for wheat have been a special and discriminating bonus to agriculture, placing farmers in a favored class. Leaving out of consideration altogether that this has been solely a war measure it yet remains true that farmers for the first time have got what has been

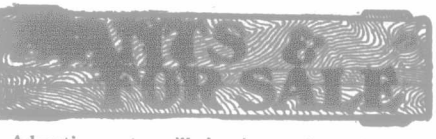
granted to iron and steel manufacturers in the past, namely a cash bonus on each unit of output produced. In addition, as mentioned above and as must be clear to all, the fixed price was made not to protect agriculture so much as to reduce the cost of living at home and abroad. It has been made clear to the agricultural community, as never before, that the protective tariff brings no benefits to any class save those whose industries are protected thereby. And Canadian farmers henceforth will not be obliged to wage the fight against this injustice alone. The farmers of the United States hold the balance of power; they can destroy any political party that seeks to perpetuate class legislation and social and economic injustices. The Non-Partisan movement in North Dakota has already caused trepidation in Wall Street and at Washington. We may not be wholly enamored with the North Dakota movement and the Non-Partisan program, but both are symptomatic. They show that the farmers are able to take hold and even audacious action on their own account, and to strike out along new lines, should the occasion call for it.

From the experience of the four years of war one fact becomes plain; if there is to be a program of protection for any one class it must be extended to all, or be swept aside into the discard. Many have taken umbrage that some farmers, particularly wheat-growers in the West, advocate fixed prices for the wheat crop of 1919. One would imagine that the manufacturers know little of the policy of fixing prices. And yet before the war the majority of staple manufactured products advertised nationally, both in the Dominion and the United States, were sold at fixed prices. During the so-called "golden age" of the merger and combine movement in Canada, especially for the years 1909-1913, the benefits set forth as arising from a consolidation of previously competitive interests concerned themselves largely with this very question of prices.

To the farm producers of this country there should be guaranteed as far as possible a reasonable standard of living! That standard of living will depend as much upon what their money income will buy as the prices received for their products. While there is little doubt that agriculture has bettered its position during the war, it is equally true that costs of production have soared and that the purchasing power of the dollar has fallen—fallen as much as 50 per cent. in its command and of goods in general. Rumania, the Ukraine, the Argentine, India, Australia and other countries will pour upon the world market mountains of wheat in the days to come. In some of these countries the standard of living is low, and the farmers can produce and sell dollar wheat and still make a profit. It is exceedingly doubtful, if other commodities do not fall in like proportion, whether Canadian and American farmers can do so. True, the West can produce more wheat per man and per acre if the farmers consent to lower their standard of living; but upon these western plains we do not desire to reproduce the condition of life and living obtaining in India and China.

What must be safeguarded at all costs then, for the agricultural community in the Dominion, is a rational standard of living. Sometimes farmers are attacked for their apparent extravagance in the purchase of automobiles and the like. It is admitted, however, by all who have gone into the fundamentals of the problem that such expenditures are justified on the basis of time and energy saved. Anything that increases the output and widens the gap between cost of production and selling price on the farm does not need any special defence. It is from this "net" product that the permanent tools and machinery of production are made possible. This is no plea for extravagance; but extravagance is purely a relative term. The savage is satisfied with a few of the primary essentials of life—and remains a savage. Man progresses, notwithstanding all that the moralists have said upon the question, by the multiplication of his wants. The Negro has been difficult to raise to the level of the white man's culture and civilization simply because he is satisfied with food, shelter and clothing—and often little of the last. In our judgment the farmer and his family in particular, and agriculture in general, have gained immensely by broadening the wants of the individual and ministering to their satisfaction. The individual who desires

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MAN TO OPERATE TRUCK OR FURNISH team to collect cream and produce. State rate expected and references. Box 27, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Young man, owning bicycle, to canvass for subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. We prefer one who is a member of a subscriber's family. If applying by letter, give age, state qualifications, and give references. Apply FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

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BEULAH FARM WHITE WYANDOTTES— I have more 200 egg ribbons won by my hens at American Egg-Laying Contests than all the other White Wyandotte Breeders in Ontario combined. Hatching eggs now two and three dollars per setting. N. V. McLeod, Stoney Creek, Ont.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE AT reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write John Pringle, London, Ont.

CYPHERS WYCKOFF BRED-TO-LAY S.-C. White Leghorns, baby chicks and hatching eggs. Catalogue free, giving description and prices. Cooksville Poultry Farm, Cooksville, Ont.

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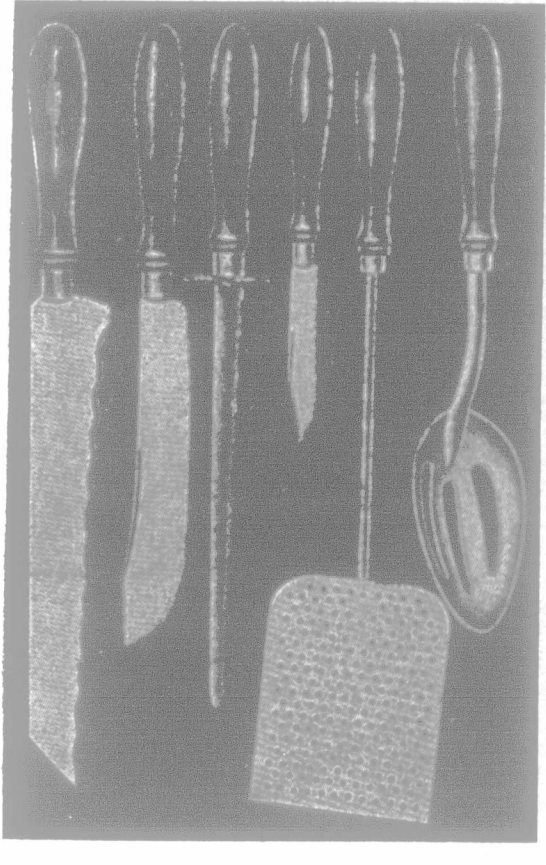
PLYMOUTH ROCK LAYING STRAIN, FROM Agricultural College—\$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Berry, 52 Queen St., Guelph.

PURE-BRED ROUEN DUCKS MATED WITH imported drakes. Eggs \$1.50 per eleven. A. F. Thornton, Thamesford, Ont.

EGGS WANTED
Highest cash price paid.
POULTRY WANTED
We require a large quantity of heavy live hens. It will pay you to sell to C. A. MANN & CO.
78 King St. London, Ont.

"Bertie", said the fond mother, "how would you like to be a banker like Uncle Joseph when you grow up?" Bertie looked critically at his uncle's red face and unwildly figure. "Couldn't I be a banker," he asked anxiously, "without being like Uncle Joseph?"

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These kitchen sets were previously offered to subscribers for sending in the names of Two New Subscribers, but as we have a large stock of them, we will send one of them to any subscriber sending us a new name and the \$1.50 collected from the new subscriber.
IMPORTANT:
A great many of our subscribers are promptly taking up this offer, which holds good only while the supply lasts. **Don't Delay.**
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The William Weld Co., Limited LONDON - ONT.
Gentleman:-
Enclosed is the name of a new subscriber to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, and \$1.50 to pay his subscription for one year. Please send the Complete Kitchen Equipment, as advertised.
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Mr. DAVIDSON of Little Britain says: Your Tractor is everything you claim it to be. It worked with ease on the softest ground, on stiff clay soil and going up grades. I had no trouble plowing the first round, finishing headlands or plowing up close to fences and ditches. Any intending purchaser should investigate the AVERY before buying.

Mr. McCLELLAND of Mono Road says:

I am writing to express my appreciation of the AVERY Tractor. It pulls the plough without the slightest difficulty in good stiff clay. I have all the power I need even for threshing. The belt power is wonderful.



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"In unsettled times the thoughts of men turn instinctively to the sound security of Life Insurance."
The first step to securing suitable and adequate Life Insurance is to obtain dependable information.
Permit the Great-West Life to give you that information—by mail, if you wish, for leisurely consideration.
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nothing very much nor intensely generally produces little, and is of little value to himself or his community.

It should be observed, however, that the farmer, like any other producer, must have the opportunity to save, as well as to meet his physical and cultural or—if the term be preferred his spiritual needs. A fiscal system that leaves the producer nothing above the sum sufficient to cover physical requirements, not only starves his mental and cultural life, but kills the community spirit and all progress. He is a poor person indeed who sneers: "What do we owe to posterity? What has posterity done for us?" We owe everything to our children and those who will come after them. Moreover, among other things this generation, through the war and otherwise, has rolled up a net national debt of \$1,600,000,000 which posterity must in large part pay. Our children and those who come after them must, in a large measure, meet that obligation. They can do so only if the economic equipment at their command is adequate to the need. Roads and railroads, fluid and fixed wealth, are possible only through saving. It is of imperative importance, therefore, that the income of all classes in the community should be such as to yield a net product to provide for such betterments. A country such as the Dominion, still in the pioneer stage, cannot stand still. It must go forward or sink into stagnation and decay, and only an expanding progressive State can draw immigration to its shores. That increase in population Canada must have if the per capita debt is to be lowered and the average burden of debt and taxation so reduced as to stimulate production and increase capacity to pay.

In this article no attempt has been made to create class bitterness and hatred. For such efforts we have nothing but contempt. What is needed and demanded in Canada under the circumstances of the day is the creation of national solidarity and the spirit of goodwill. Nevertheless, in all fairness it appears to us that the agricultural community has not hitherto received the consideration to which it is entitled. Farming, it cannot be too often emphasized, is the nation's basic industry. Upon its prosperity and progress the Dominion's material advancement largely depends. The tariff should be revived in such a way as to make it more truly a revenue, as distinct from a protective, economic instrument. If the farmers of Canada and the United States are compulsory or voluntarily, to sacrifice all special protective privileges, all other classes in common justice should do the same.

Markets

Continued from page 1064.

strong to 25c. higher; butchers' steady. Veal calves \$1.75 to \$2 higher; fleshy feeders, 50c. to 75c. lower; stockers and light feeders steady.

Sheep.—Compared with a week ago, spring lambs and best shorn strong to 25c. higher; other lambs steady to 25c. lower. Sheep and yearlings mostly 25c. to 50c. lower.

Montreal.

Horses.—Demand for horses was light during the week, but more interest seems to be taken in the market of late. Prices were steady as follows: Heavy draft, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$170. Culls \$50 to \$75 and fine saddle and carriage horses \$175 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Dressed hogs were in steady demand and the market was firm with city abattoir fresh-killed stock selling at 30½ to 31 cents per lb. Demand for smoked and cured meats was good and prices were firm with light hams selling at 39 to 40 cents per lb. medium, weighing 12 to 15 lbs. at 37 to 38 cents and heavies 35 to 36 cents. Breakfast bacon was unchanged 43 to 44 cents per lb. Windsor selects being 46 to 47 cents and Windsor boneless 48 to 49 cents per lb. The market for barreled pork was steady and quiet with Canadian short cut selling at \$56 to \$58 a barrel. Canadian Pure Leaf lard was 34 to 36 cents while American compound was 37 cents.

Poultry: Current receipts of live and

fresh-killed poultry were very light and hardly quotable, while cold-storage turkey sold at 48 to 50 cents for choice, chickens, 40 to 47 cents, according to quality; fowls, 33 to 38 cents per lb.; ducks, 45 to 50 cents and geese 31 to 32 cents per lb.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes were scarce and the market was irregular. Quebec whites were still quoted at around \$2 to \$2.10 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track and Green Mountains at \$2.50, but the offerings were light and stock was not always available.

Maple Products.—While some firms quoted maple syrup at \$2.50 per 13-lb. tin, others say they can get more. Sugar was quoted all the way from 25 to 30 cents per lb.

Eggs.—The market for eggs was exceptionally firm for this time of year and dealers say they have paid as high as 48 cents to shippers in Ontario. Selects were quoted at 54 to 55 cents per dozen, and straight gathered at 52 to 53 cents, while No. 2 eggs were quoted at 49 to 50 cents.

Butter.—Butter is being shipped and is going into consumption as fast as it is produced. The tone of the market was firm and prices were rather higher. Pasteurized creamery was quoted at 56c. to 56½c. and finest creamery at 55c. to 55½c., and fine creamery at 54c. to 54½c. Fine dairy was 47c. to 49c.

Cheese.—The market for cheese is unusually strong and prices have advanced. Sales were taking place at 30½c. to 31c. per lb. These prices were fully 8c. over those of a year ago.

Grain.—Sales of car lots of No. 3 Canadian Western and extra No. 1 feed oats were taking place at 86c., No. 1 feed 84c., No. 2 feed 80½c. Tough No. 3 Canadian Western, 84c. per bushel ex-store.

Flour.—Winter wheat flour was firm and prices have advanced to \$11.30 to \$11.40 per barrel in new cotton bags, ex-store. Manitoba spring wheat, Government standard was steady at \$11 per barrel, ex-track, with 10 cents off for spot cash. White corn flour has advanced to \$10.10 per barrel in bags, while rye flour was \$8.75 to \$9 per barrel in bags delivered.

Millfeed.—Carlots of bran were quoted at \$42 and shorts at \$44 per ton including bags, ex-track. Mixed grain mouille \$60 to \$62; dairy feed, \$48; oat middlings, \$44 per ton.

Baled Hay.—No. 2 timothy hay was quoted at \$36 to \$40 per ton, ex-track. No. 3 at \$34 to \$35.

Hayseed.—Timothy seed was in good demand at 14c. to 17c. per lb.

Hides.—Further advances took place in the market for hides during the past week. The situation was unusually strong. Steer hides were 24c. per lb. cows are 22c. and bulls 19c. Veal skins have advanced to 63c. per lb. and kips were 25c. per lb. Spring lambs were 75c. each and wool skins \$4, while horse hides were \$7.50 to \$8 each.

Cheese Markets.

Montreal, finest easterns, 30½c. to 32 1/16c.; Belleville, 32½c.; Picton, 31½c.; Watertown, 31½c. to 31¾c.

The Root of Real Estate Speculation.

BY W. D. ALBRIGHT.

Wild-cattling in real estate has been one of the great economic evils in Canada. Some years ago Agnes C. Laut wrote a telling article in which I think she said that real-estate speculation had gone to relatively greater lengths in the Dominion than in the big cities of the States. Things are exciting while the boom lasts. Money pours in and changes hands rapidly. Great profits are made on small margins. A hectic prosperity reigns. It seems as if the country were booming ahead on a swelling tide of expansion that could never abate. All of a sudden, hard times come. The bubble breaks. The stream escapes. A limp, flabby condition ensues. Men who rode in limousines have scarcely the price of a crust of bread. Stagnation prevails.

As a boy in Ontario I remember scores of cases in my home neighborhood of people cramped for decades by unfortunate investments made during the boom



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Real Estate

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"The Advocate" Ads. Pay.

in real estate in Toronto Junction. It has happened in the West. It happens everywhere. It will happen again.

Apart altogether from the effects of the inevitable reaction, real estate speculation is a curse. It plants subdivision stakes in good farm land and interferes with its cultivation. It spreads towns and cities out over excessive areas, compelling builders to go further out than they would like in order to escape extortion. The cost of every civic service—waterworks, sewerage, paving, street-car lines, fire protection, lighting, policing—is enhanced. A small army of drones and parasites are supported in the person of landlords, real estate agents, speculators, lawyers, conveyancers etc. Who keeps them? The workers of the world—the inhabitants of the city and the patrons of its industries. It is a gross injustice. It is economic waste.

Real estate speculation is a moral menace. It provides a potent temptation of graft, deception, fraud and political wire-pulling. It supplies incentive for improper activity and influence in location of stream and electric roads and various other public services. Though probably not in all cases deserved, the term "real estate agent" has become synonymous with chicanery. The system which breeds this sort of thing is vicious.

What breeds it? Our system of private property in land. What is the remedy? Public ownership of all urban, if not also rural, real estate. Nothing else will avail. Single tax was the star hope of so-called radicals for many years. Single tax will not control real estate speculation in a thousand million years. It is not radical. It does not go to the root of the trouble. It deals with a condition created. It does not touch the cause.

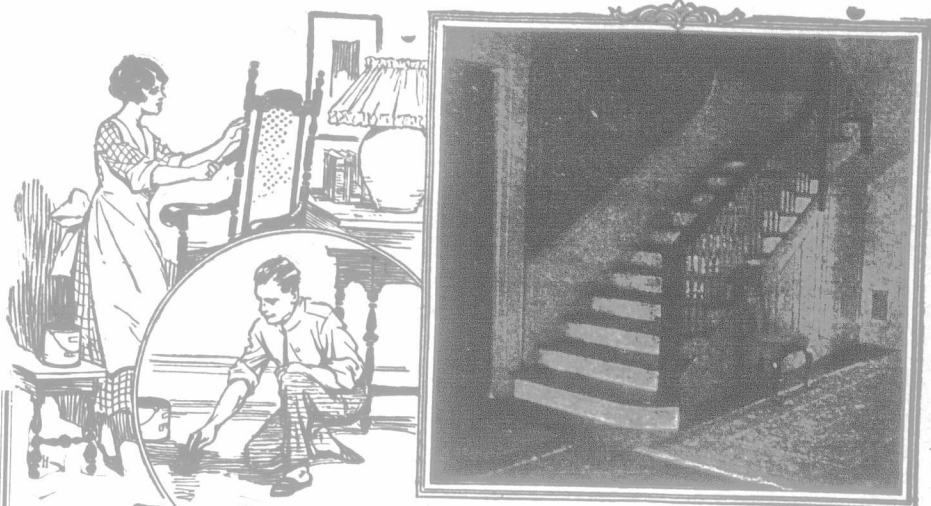
City lots should be owned by the public and not sold but leased to those who wish to build upon or otherwise use them. All increment in value that is produced by the collective effort of the community would then accrue to the public, not to—parasitic class of landlords and speculators. The rents would pay the taxes. Every occupant of city real estate now pays a double burden—rent and taxes. The effect is to increase the cost of everything produced there. This double toll augments the cost of manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing and of every professional or business service rendered by any one living within the city. The cost falls ultimately upon the true producers of wealth—laborers, farmers and others—and is distributed as widely as the nation. All of us pay tribute to the landlord. What service does he render us in return?

I have confined the discussion to city real estate. I am not sure but that it ought also to be applied to farm property but of this I am not clear. Certain objections loom up. Perhaps they are bogies. We shall see. But there is no question whatever in my mind but that private ownership of city land is a vast and almost unmitigated evil. Sooner or later we must get away from it. Why not now?

Let us begin by holding what we have. No more town lots should pass into private control. All new towns should be built on Government or at least municipally owned land. Townsites along future railroads should be on Crown or else pre-empted lands. City lots reverting for arrears of taxes should not be re-sold but held by the municipalities and leased on, say, ninety-nine year leases at a rental subject to periodic revaluation. For this latter suggestion I am indebted to a friend, R. J. Deachman, not unknown to readers of the "Farmer's Advocate." I find through correspondence that he has anticipated me a little in advocating this idea of public ownership of land. He sees as I do that private ownership of land must pass. Neither of us has fished this doctrine of books. We have thought it out independently and almost synchronously as an inevitable solution to practical public problems confronting us all.

Gentle Reader, do not be alarmed. Don't call this socialism; call it co-operation. That means much the same thing—minus the class hatred so many socialists exemplify—but sounds better. Public ownership of city real estate must be adopted as a plank in the farmers' platform. It is as much a farmer's as a city laborer's question if not more so. It rivals the customs tariff in practical importance, if indeed it does not exceed that issue.

Watch this idea grow!



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P. O. and Phone, Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Springfield Farm Angus

I have six bulls from 8 to 15 months. All sired by Middlebrook Prince 6th, a son of Jock of Glencairn. Four of these are show calves. Also have other calves younger, and could spare a few heifers safely bred to same sire. KENNETH C. QUARRIE

Bellwood, Ontario, R. R. No. 5, Bellwood, C. P. R., Fergus, G. T. R. Bell Phone Fergus

Kennelworth Farm Angus Bulls—The strongest offering we ever had, all are sired by Victor of Glencairn, and a number are ready for service. Prices reasonable. PETER A. THOMPSON, Hillsburg, Ontario

ANGUS CATTLE

We have for sale, some nice young bulls ready for service. Also females. J. W. BURT & SONS, Aberdeen Farm, Hillsburgh, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

O. A. C. Examination Results.

The following are the results of the first, second and third year examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College. The names are arranged in the order of proficiency:

- First year examinations, maximum 2,000.—1, Sheppard, 1,590; 2, Shaw, 1,532; 3, Whiteside, 1,523; 4, Leaver, 1,505; 5, Graham, Miss, 1,460; 5, Welland, 1,460; 7, Wilcox, 1,458; 8, Claus, 1,437; 8, Cockburn, 1,437; 10, Raithby, 1,426; 11, Emigh, 1,381; 12, Moore, 1,354; 13, Page, 1,351; 14, Oldfield, 1,349; 15, Matheson, 1,346; 16, Pearson, 1,343; 17, Hocking, 1,337; 18, Shore, 1,336; 19, Ellsworth, 1,324; 20, Davidson, J. G., 1,322; 21, Fraser, 1,321; 22, Magee, 1,319; 23, Birks, 1,316; 24, Waugh, 1,302; 25, Fleming, 1,297; 26, Dishar, 1,290; 27, Casselman, 1,284; 27, Stuart, D. G., 1,284; 29, Hartley, 1,263; 30, Stewart, C. H., 1,259; 31, Armstrong, T. M., 1,254; 32, Ruwald, 1,243; 33, Harvey, 1,237; 34, Toner, 1,227; 35, Heming, Miss, 1,218; 36, Gray, J. A., 1,199; 37, Richardson, 1,193 *2; 38, Davidson, Miss, 1,192; 39, Reder, 1,182; 40, Bradt, 1,180; 41, Sutherland, 1,163; 42, Armstrong, A. E., 1,142; 43, Cowan, 1,139; 43, Dyer, 1,139; 45, Cook, 1,138; 46, Wildman, 1,131 *1; 47, Malkin, 1,117; 48, Osborne, 1,108 *19; 49, Hadden, 1,106; 50, Painter, 1,100; 51, Griffiths, 1,099; 52, St. John, 1,098; 53, Baldwin, 1,088; 54, Brennand, 1,079 *1; 55, McMillan, 1,077; 56, Harley, 1,070; 57, Jackson, 1,065; 58, Copeland, 1,061; 59, Lightbourn, 1,059 *1, 60, Watson, 1,056 *19; 61, Worsley, 1,051 *1; 62, Nelles, 1,041 *2, 3; 63, Burrows, 1,037; 64, Ripley, 1,036 *3; 65, McLennan, 1,029; 66, Tolton, 1,020; 67, Hicks, 1,008; 68, Disbrowe, 990 *3; 69, Graham, T. R. G., 966 *16; 70, Stuart, R. C. V., 963; 71, Glavin, 956 *6; 72, Bichan, 938 *1, 9, 10; 73, Halpenny, 928 *1; 73, Sanders, 928 *7; 75, Smith, 924 *1, 8, 19; 76, Hannan, 921 *1, 2; 77, Riley, 916 *9; 78, Alp, 914 *1, 2; 79, McMullen, 908 *1, 11; 80, Blakley, 884 *1, 3, 16; 81, Elliott, 862 *1, 2, 19; 82, Fulton, 857 *1, 2, 11; 84, Johnston, 844 *1, 3; 85, Bach, 829 *1, 3; 86, Start, 817 *1, 8; 87, Cross, 788 *1, 2, 19; 88, Ings, 763 *7, 8.

* Subjects in which students failed.

- List of Subjects. 1. English Literature. 2. Composition. 3. Arithmetic. 4. Hydrostatics. 5. Soil Physics. 6. Mechanics. 7. Manual Training. 8. Chemistry. 9. Geology. 10. Botany. 11. Zoology. 12. Horticulture. 13. Field Husbandry. 14. Animal Husbandry. 15. Dairying. 16. Poultry. 17. Apiculture. 18. Veterinary Anatomy. 19. Vet. Materia Medica. 20. Surveying and Drainage.

- Second year examinations, maximum 2,800.—1, Jukes, 2,341; 2, McCrimmon, 2,224; 3, Flatt, 2,149; 4, Grant, W. G., 2,148; 5, Ferguson, C. M., 2,055; 6, Frith, 2,011; E 7, Eidt, 2,002; 8, McCague, 1,959; 9, Irvine, 1,928; 10, Deneau, 1,921; 11, Clemens, 1,912; 12, Jamieson, 1,890; 13, Shoemaker, 1,876; 14, Ireton, 1,845; 15, Stirrett, 1,734 *18; 16, Clark, 1,725; E 16, Coon, 1,725; E 18, Christensen, 1,703 *2; 19, Matthews, 1,685; E 20, Sippel, 1,683; 21, Howarth, 1,681 *10; E 22, Cohen, 1,675; 23, Collier, 1,674; 24, Butt, 1,673; E 25, Thomson, D., 1,646 *2; E 26, Laing, 1,642; E 27, Thompson, G. J., 1,620 *2; 28, Snyder, 1,616; 29, Young, 1,587; 30, Barber, 1,548 *10, 11; 31, White, 1,518 *11; E 32, Alexander, 1,517 *18; E 33, Sirrs, 1,507 *1, 18; E 34, Rilett, 1,496 *1; 36, Taylor, H. H., 1,479; 37, Goodeer, 1,451 *19; 38, Lowrie, 1,450 *16, 19; E 39, Taylor, W. D., 1,406 *1, 10; 40, Stott, 1,403; E 41, Lindala, 1,400 *16, 18.

* Subjects in which students failed. E Below 60 per cent. in English.

Continued on next page.

FOR SALE: Niagara Fruit Farms

Situated about three miles from Niagara-on-the-Lake, the Lake Shore Road and the St. Catharines' Stone Road and on the electric railway line from Niagara-on-the-Lake to St. Catharines. The soils are uniform, and the whole acreage is suitable for growing all hardy and tender fruits, especially peaches, and 450 acres are now planted with orchards of peach, plum, cherry, pear and apple trees, from five to fifteen years of age. Properties will be divided to suit purchasers, and possession given on close of sale, or this fall or next spring.

Under Soldier Settlement Act, returned soldiers have opportunity to purchase by paying only 10% of purchase price in cash. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY HOME SMITH AND COMPANY, 18 King Street West TORONTO

Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association

made up of the leading breeders of Herefords in Ontario and seeking to lead the Fraternity in the quality and merit of its herds. Much of the breed's best blood is reproduced in these Ontario herds. Get in the progressive line and produce nothing but the best. For the Herefords have proved their worth—have market Toppers all over the continent of America. For list of members or other information regarding Herefords, Address

J. E. HARRIS, President, Kingsville, Ontario. JAMES PAGE, Secretary, Wallacetown, Ontario.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

We are offering several very choice young bulls of the best breeding. Will be priced to interest prospective purchasers. Inspection invited.

LARKIN FARMS

THE PLASTERHILL HERD of SHORTHORNS

Canada's Oldest Dual-Purpose Herd. Herd headed by Green Leaf Record 96115; sire, Cressida's Hope (imp.); dam, Green Leaf (imp.). The majority of our females are bred to this sire. Others calving now are due to the service of Dictator whose two nearest dams average 12,000 lbs. of milk in one year. We have one high-priced bull calf from Burnfoot Lady, a 10,500-lb. R. O. F. cow. If you want a well-bred bull—a good individual and from good record dams, come and see our present offering. We also have one two-year-old bull by Barrington Record (imp.), and have bred several heifers to him. Inquiry invited. You will appreciate our price list.

Grand River Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Several choice young bulls by our former herd sire, Commander, a son of the great sire, Burnfoot Chieftain, and Missie, the 7,800-lb. R.O.P. three-year-old. These calves are from dams that have milked as high as 72 lbs. per day. We also have females of similar breeding and in calf to our present senior sire, Prince Lavender, which is a son of Buttercup, the 16,600-lb. yearly record cow. Come and see the line-up of big cows in our herd. They have size and quality, good pedigrees and are great producers.

I HAVE FOUR RED BULLS

Two imported, also a few females for sale. J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario

Has EIGHT of the best young bulls that he has owned at one time, good ages and beautifully bred. Also several cows and heifers, some of them with calves at foot, others in calf to Rosemary Sultan, the Grand Champion bull at head of the herd. Everything of Scotch breeding. The prices are very reasonable, and though the freight is high, it will be paid.

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. Cows in the herd with records up to 13,891 pounds of milk. Cows in calf to Dominator priced to sell. WELWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Shorthorns Landed Home

My last importation of 60 head landed at my farm on June the 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed. There are 12 yearling bulls, 7 cows with calves at foot, 24 heifers in calf, of such noted strains as Princess Royal, Golden Drop, Broadhooks, Augusta, Miss Ramsden, Whimble, etc. Make your selection early. GEO. ISAAC, Cobourg, Ontario

Walnut Grove Scotch Shorthorns

Established 1840. Gairford Eclipse and Trout Creek Wonder 2nd in Service. We are in a position to supply bulls and females of the best Scotch breeding fit for either show or foundation stock. We invite inspection of cattle. Write your wants. D. BROWN & SONS, Shedden, Ont. Long Distance Phone, Twelve miles west of St. Thomas. P. M., M. C. R.

Pure Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

We have several choice young bulls of the best of breeding and ready for service. Two are by Rapheal (imp.), one by Right Sort (imp.), one by Sittytan Selection, and several by our present herd sire, R. M. MITCHELL. R. R. No. FREEMAN, ONTARIO

Beach Ridge Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Shorthorn herd headed by Sylvan Power 95871, a junior champion on Canadian circuit in 1915, and sire of the G. Champion bullock at Guelph Winter Fair, 1918. Young stock of all ages, both sex, for sale; also young cows with calf at foot or in calf to Sylvan Power. We can supply any want in Yorkshires. R. D. HUNTER, EXETER, 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, ONT. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride #96365. Present offering includes two real herd leaders. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gem's Pride and from a show cow. A number of other good bulls and a few females. Write for particulars. Telephone and telegraph by Ayr. KYLE BROS., R. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls and Females

Herd headed by Ruby Marquis, a son of the great Gairford Marquis (imp.) Our calves now coming are all by this sire. We are also offering a few females in calf to him. Get our prices before buying elsewhere. PRITCHARD BROS., R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ont. HILLCREST FARM SHORTHORNS

Jealousy, Languish, Amine, Argyle, Vanity, etc. For sale, half a dozen heifers. Also one Scotch-Topped bull 9 months' old. All in good condition. Priced right for quick sale. Write or come and see. W. G. HOWLETT, R.R. 1, Elora, Ontario

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AN... RE... if... Good... I have a... for ser... of my... WI... Maple Sha

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Sho

For sale: 15 English bred right kind to create profits and increase prices and up Pigs. A gre deep, thrifty.

LYNNOR

F. W. Brantford

Grah

Present offe the Duke v of milk and O. P. test: The other spare a num

Charles Gra

Mardel

Herd headed by year-old sire, wh and 474 lbs. of milk at present bulls ready for well as females a breeding, and all Thea. Graham

I HAVE SHOR

All are of service dams. They are Gift herd sire w Prince. Also have herd sire Primrose to him. Inquiry anything in Tam A. A. COLWILL (phone.) Newca

Two Sh

Now reaching milking dams particulars writ HAR (Exeter Station HAY

12 Sho

and young sto cows bred to Four generati males in the he

C. N. Blanshar

(Burli) Dual-Purpose 2nd 58730, and Fir of Benachie imp. 89909. Priced rea VALMER BART

Niagara

ated about three
es from Niagara-on-
-Lake, the Lake Shore
ad and the St. Cathar-
line from Niagara-on-
uniform, and the whole
ender fruits, especi-
h orchards of peach,
fifteen years of age,
and possession given

have opportunity
e price in cash.

reet TORONTO

Association

rio and seeking to lead the
a of the breed's best blood
ressive line and produce
their worth—have market
st of members or other

E, Secretary,
acetown, Ontario.

INGUS

eeding. Will be priced

ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS

HERD

lam, Green Leaf (Imp.). The
to the service of Dictator,
one high-priced bull calf
bull—a good individual and
one two-year-old bull by
invited. You will appreciate

EDONIA, ONTARIO

Shorthorns

son of the great sire,
ld. These calves are
ave females of similar
ch is a son of Butter-
up of big cows in our
ducers.

LEDONIA, ONTARIO

BULLS

DENFIELD, ONT.

ntario

ages and beautifully bred
in calf to Rosemary Sultan,
eding. The prices are very

SHORNS

12 pounds of milk in a year,
to Dominator priced to sell.
ocate, London, Ont.

80 head landed at my farm
udes representatives of the
th calves at foot, 24
hicks, Augusta, Miss Rams-

Cobourg, Ontario

Established 1840. Gain-
ford Eclipse and Trout
by bulls and females of
e. We invite inspection of
em, Ont. Long Distance

Shorthorns

ervice. Two are by Rappahel
by our present herd sire.

FREEMAN, ONTARIO

headed by Sylvan. Power
hampion on Canadian cir-
1918. Young stock of all
Sylvan Power. We can

EXETER, ONTARIO

fering in young bulls, fit
e all of pure Scotch breed-
ellow fellows, bred in the

G.T.R.: Oshawa, C.N.R.

Sea Gem Pride = 96365 =
ides two real herd headers,
the other by Sea Gem's
les. Write for particulars.
R. I. Drumbo, Ont.

Ruby Marquis, a son of
ord Marquis (Imp.). Our
in calf to him. Get our

o. 1, Elora, Ont.

SHORNS

effers. Also one Scotch-
ale. Write or come and

Conclusive Proof

can be furnished that the use
of good Shorthorn bulls on
the farm or on the range in-
creases the size and improves
the feeding qualities of the
produce of the herd.

A Shorthorn bull is a profitable
investment.

Write the Secretary for free publications

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

W. A. DRYDEN, G. E. DAY,
President Secretary
Brooklin, Ont. Box 255,
20 Guelph, Ont.

Shorthorns

ANTICIPATION

will be greater than

REALIZATION

if you are not using a

Good Shorthorn Bull

I have a few imported ones ready
for service, as well as several
of my own breeding. The
price is not high.

WILL A. DRYDEN
Maple Shade Farm Brooklin, Ont.

English Dual-Purpose

Shorthorns

For sale: Bull calves and young bulls.
English bred for milk and beef. The
right kind to head Canadian herds to in-
crease profits. From very moderate
prices and up. English Large, Black
Figs. A great bacon type, long and
deep, thrifty. Come or write.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM

F. Wallace Cockshutt

Brantford - - - Ontario

Graham's Shorthorns

Present offering 2 choice bulls sired by
the Duke whose dam gave 13,500 lbs.
of milk and 474 lbs. of butter fat. R.
O. P. test: One dark Red 8 months.
The other Roan 13 months. Can also
spare a number of females.

Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

Mardella Shorthorns

Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive 4-
year-old sire, whose dam has 13,500 lbs. of milk
and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R. O. P. test. I
have at present two exceptionally good, young
bulls ready for service, and others younger, as
well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch
breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call.
Thos. Graham - - - Port Perry, Ontario
R. R. No. 5

I HAVE FOUR CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

All are of serviceable age and from good milking
dams. They are sired by my former Wedding
Gift herd sire which was a son of Broadheads
Prize. Also have younger calves by present
herd sire Primrose Duke, as well as females bred
to him. Inquiry invited. Write me also for
anything in Tamworths.
A. A. COLWILL (Farm adjoining Village, Bell
phone.) Newcastle, Ont.

Two Shorthorn Bulls

Now reaching breeding age, from good
milking dams. Priced to sell. For
particulars write

HARRY SMITH
(Exeter Station G.T.R., adjoining farm)
HAY - - - ONT.

12 Shorthorn Cows

and young stock of both sexes for sale—
cows bred to an Orange Blossom bull.
Four generations of Scotch-topped fe-
males in the herd. (Special prices before June.)

C. N. Blanshard, R. No. 2, Freeman, Ont.
(Burlington Jct. G.T.R.)

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns—A grandson of
Greenhill Victor
2nd 58739, and First Choice 83253; also grandson
of Benchie Imp. 98057 and Royal Bruce Imp.
89909. Priced reasonable, as I am short of help.
VALMER BARTLETT, R.R. 2, Canfield, Ont.

List of Subjects.

1. English Literature.
2. Composition and Public Speaking.
3. Economics.
4. Thesis.
5. Surveying and Drainage.
6. Agr. Engineering.
7. Electricity.
8. Farm Mechanics.
9. Organic Chemistry.
10. Soil Chemistry.
11. Animal Chemistry.
12. Bacteriology.
13. Entomology.
14. Horticulture.
15. Econ. Botany.
16. Plant Philosophy.
17. Field Husbandry.
18. Feed. and Man.
19. Prin. of Breeding.
20. Stock Judging.
21. Horse Judging.
22. Dairying.
23. Poultry.
24. Vet. Pathology.
25. Vet. Obstetrics.
26. Forestry and Landscape Gard.
27. Roadmaking.
28. Farm Management.

Third year examinations, maximum
1,900.—1, Hopper, 1,483; 2, Eaton,
1,440; 3, Hansuld, 1,408; 4, Currier,
1,401; 5, Strong, 1,378; 6, Porter, 1,362;
7, Fleming, 1,358; 8, Tinney, 1,328 *4;
9, Hood, 1,324; 10, Curtis, 1,313; 11, Mead,
1,294; 12, Chase, Miss, 1,264; 13, Kimball,
1,230; 14, Stewart, 1,221 *2; 15, King,
1,211; 16, Hurst, 1,160; 17, Shorey,
1,000 *4, 12.

List of Subjects.

1. English Literature.
2. Comp., Public Speaking and Journal-
ism.
3. Economics.
4. French.
5. Heat.
6. Meterology.
7. Cold Storage.
8. Inorganic Chemistry.
9. Qual. Chemistry (Practical).
10. Qual. Chemistry (Written).
11. Quant. Chemistry (Practical).
12. Quant. Chemistry (Written).
13. Organic Chemistry.
14. Geology.
15. Cryptogamic Botany.
16. Plant Physiology.
17. Systematic Entomology.
18. Economic Entomology.
19. Bacteriology.

*Subjects in which students failed.

Holstein Herd Book.

Through the courtesy of W. A. Clemons,
Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian As-
sociation, a copy of Volume 22 of the
herd book has been received at this
office. It is a large volume, carefully
indexed, containing the minutes and
proceedings of the last annual meeting,
together with the names and records
of some of the highest producing cows,
the rules governing the test work, names
and addresses of the members, and the
pedigrees of bulls numbering from 33526
to 37850, and of cows from 54151 to
62875. A copy of Volume 39 of the
American Holstein-Friesian Association
herd book has also been received from
the Secretary, F. L. Houghton, of Brattle-
boro, Vt. It also gives the rules and
regulations of the Association, the minutes
of the last meeting, and a list of the
members by States. It contains the
pedigrees of bulls numbering from 230706
to 244871, and of cows from 423671 to
449546.

They had a rough trip home, and most
of them suffered from seasickness. One
who did not and longed for meat three
times a day rushed in from deck one
afternoon and called out:

"Hey, you, Bill, come out here! We've
passin' a ship!"

To which Bill who was not feeling
just right, replied:

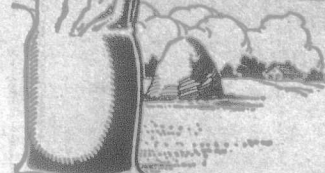
"Ship? Don't you call me until we've
passin' a tree!"

Very Tasteful.—An actor-manager of
Continental experience had taken down to
dinner a lady, a stranger to him, and
indeed a nouveau riche, who had recently
returned from France.

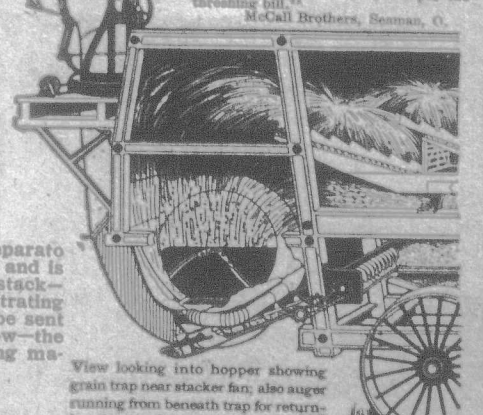
"And what did you most enjoy in
France, madam?" he inquired.

"Well, I think it was the French
pheasants singing the 'Mayonnaise.'"
Tit-Bits.

Save Your Threshing Bill! The Grain-Saving Stacker Puts Your Grain In The Sack—Not In The Stack



REPORTS of leading grain farmers and experiment stations
show the actual saving of 10 to 25 bushels per thousand threshed
last season by the use of the Grain-Saving Wind Stacker.
This was with dry grain and separators never overloaded.
Under ordinary conditions of straw and moisture the Grain-
Saving Stacker makes a much greater saving.



The Grain- Saving Stacker

has a device in the hopper which returns to the separate
the grain that otherwise goes to the straw stack and is
lost. You need never again have a grain strawstack—
sprouting from wasted grain. Booklet fully illustrating
and describing the Grain-Saving Stacker will be sent
you by any of the manufacturers named below—the
makers of North America's standard threshing ma-
chines, agricultural tractors and implements.

View looking into hopper showing
grain trap near stacker fan, also auger
running from beneath trap for return-
ing the saved grain to separator.

Write to Any of These for Booklet:

LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

- Canada**
- Robt. Bell Baines & Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario
 - Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ontario
 - Irmit Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ontario
 - John Goodson Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario
 - Hargrett Bros., Ltd., Millbrook, Ontario
 - MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ontario
 - Sawyer-Massey Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario
 - Stewart Sheaf Lender Co., Ltd., Windsor, Manitoba
 - Sumner Mfg. Company, Ltd., Sussex, New Brunswick
 - Waterloo Mfg. Company, Ltd., Waterloo, Ontario
 - R. Watt Machine Works, Ltd., Bigglesville, Ontario
 - George White & Sons Co., Ltd., London, Ontario
- United States**
- Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio
 - Avery Company, Peoria, Illinois
 - A. D. Baker Company, Brandon, Ohio
 - Banting Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio
 - Batavia Machine Company, Batavia, New York
 - Buffalo Pitts Company, Buffalo, New York
 - Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Missouri
 - J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Racine, Wisconsin
 - Clark Machine Company, St. Johnsville, New York
 - Ellis-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pennsylvania
 - Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Illinois
 - Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Illinois
 - A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pennsylvania
 - Frick Company, Wayneboro, Pennsylvania
 - Garrison Machine Works, Belleville, Illinois
 - Hober Mfg. Co., Marion, Ohio
 - Kock-Gonserman Company, Mt. Vernon, Indiana
 - Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minnesota
 - Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Michigan
 - The Russell & Company, Massillon, Ohio
 - Russell Wind Stacker Company, Indianapolis, Indiana
 - Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., (U. S. Agency) Moline, Illinois
 - Swayne, Robinson & Co., Richmond, Indiana
 - The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, New York

The Grain-Saving Device Originated with The Indiana Manufacturing Company,
Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker

Harnelbell Shorthorns

Herd headed by Gainford Supreme, one of the best
sons of the Great Gainford Marquis.

FOR SALE:

Some choice young cows with calf at foot; also some open heifers and
heifers in calf to Gainford Supreme.
We have also for sale some choice young bulls.
Farm one mile from Islington Station.

SAMUEL TRUESDALE, Manager, Islington, Ont.
HARRY McGEE, Proprietor, 61 Forest Hill Road, Toronto, Ontario

Imported Shorthorns

SIRES IN SERVICE:

Imp. Colymie Ringleader (Bred by Wm. Duthie)	Imp. Clipper Prince (Bred by Geo. Campbell)	Imp. Orange Lord (Bred by Geo. Anderson)
---	--	---

We are offering a large selection in imported females with
calves at foot or in calf. A few home-bred females, 19
imported bulls and 8 home-bred bulls, all of serviceable
age. If interested, write us, or come and see the herd.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT - Freeman, Ontario
Burlington Jct., G.T.R., half mile from farm. Phone Burlington.

SPRUCE GLEN FARM SHORTHORNS

Four bulls (thick mellow fellows) from 9 to 18 months—Reds and Roans. Also a few choice heifers
and two grade yearling heifers from heavy milkers. Priced to sell.

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS - DUNDALK, ONTARIO

GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Lord Rosewood = 121676 = and by Proud Lancer (Imp.). Have a few choice bull
calves and heifers left, sired by Eecanna Favorites, a son of the famous Right Sort (Imp.).

W. G. GERRIE - C.P.R. Station on farm. Bell Phone. BELLWOOD, ONTARIO

29 Pounds Butter—103 Pounds Milk

This is the seven day butter record and the one day milk record of the dam of my last bull of
serviceable age—an exceptional bred youngster and a choice individual. Also have a month old bul
whose dam and sire's dam average 34.36 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 135.07 lbs. of butter in 30 days and
111 lbs. of milk in 1 day. If you want bulls of this breeding I can save you money.

D. B. TRACY - HAMILTON HOUSE
HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY - Cobourg, Ontario.
YOU! MR. HOLSTEIN BREEDER

How would a 16 months son of Duchess Aagie Wayne do for your next herd sire? She is a 26.06 lb
4-year-old and sister to Calamity Snow Mechthilde, the Canadian champion three-year-old R.O.P
cow who has just completed another R.O.P. record of over 25,000 lbs. This youngster is a great in-
dividual and sired by Canary Hartog. We also have others younger, as well as females.

Walburn Rivers & Sons - Pioneer Farm, R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ontario

Proved by Hundreds of Tests

IT IS impossible for the Dairy Farmers to blend and balance their stock feeds as they should be to get maximum results.

CALDWELL'S CALF MEAL

is mixed and blended only after hundreds of tests have been made, that is why we are confident as to results. Further, it enjoys the recommendation of leading stock men.

You can, therefore, sell your whole milk very profitably, and feed your calves Caldwell's Calf Meal. It is a complete substitute for whole milk.

Your dealer most likely carries this meal, if not, we will give you the address of the nearest dealer who does, or ship direct.—Write us.

THE CALDWELL FEED & CEREAL CO., LIMITED
Dundas - Ontario

We operate the largest exclusive feed mill in Canada—and are makers of all kinds of high-grade stock and poultry feeds. We can send you prices and information on any rations you require.

Questions and Answers.

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

Miscellaneous.

Grade Stallion.

Is there any law prohibiting the using of a stallion that is not pedigreed? J. W.

Ans.—A grade stallion cannot stand for service in Ontario. So far as we are aware there is nothing in the Act to prevent a man using a grade on his own mares. However, it is not advisable to do so, as the quality of the colts from a good registered sire will command a higher price on the market.

Muck Soil.

What would you advise sowing on black muck soil that was plowed from sod last fall? J. E. B.

Ans.—You might find that corn would do very well on this soil. The trouble with the cereal crops is that the muck soil being rich in nitrogen produces luxuriant growth which very often lodges before maturity is reached. We believe you would be safer with corn than with some of the other crops. If there was only a small patch and some special crop was desired celery or cabbage should do well.

Dower.

1. If I buy a farm from my wife and she signs off to me at time of buying, can I sell the farm to my son without her will?

2. Does she have to sign off again?

3. Has she any claim on it after signing off the first time?
Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes, assuming that her release to you of all her interest in the land was by deed properly prepared and duly signed, sealed and delivered.

2. No.
3. No.

Sunnybrook Farms

Send for our list of bulls, among which are, 36.51 lb. son of the \$85,000.00 bull, Avondale Pontiac Echo. 32.59 lb. Grandson of May Echo Sylvia and Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. Sire of the \$53,000.00 bull calf at Worcester sale. 30.93 lb. son of Six Lyons Hengerveld Segis, brother to the Sire of the World's Record Cow, Fayne Segis Johanna.

JOSEPH KILGOUR

Eglinton P. O.

North Toronto

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE HAMILTON - ONTARIO

Present herd sire is one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford. We have three of his sons born during May and June last, and also a grandson of Lakeview Lestrangle. Apply to Superintendent.

At Service—Son of Ormsby Jane King

ORMSBY JANE HENGERVELD BURKE

The services of our 18 months herd sire are now open for a limited number of approved cows—at a moderate price. Individually, he is one of the strongest young sires of the breed and his sire Ormsby Jane King is a son of Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie (the great white heifer) 46.33 lbs. of butter and 879.40 lbs. of milk in 7 days. The dam of this great young sire, Dolly Hengerveld Korndyke is a 21.75 lb. two-year-old daughter of Earl Burke Korndyke and he again is a 31.30 lb. grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Write for particulars. Ask us also about our herds.

L. I. METCALF J. D. STEVENS
L. C. SNOWDEN R. R. STEVENS

Bowmanville, Ontario

VALLEYBROOK STOCK FARM

Offers for sale 4 richly bred Holstein heifer calves one to four weeks old. These calves are more white than black and good individuals. They are sired by King Hartog Tensen son of Daisy Tensen Posch ex-Canadian Champion with 19,611 lbs. as a three-year-old, and the three younger calves are sired by Woodland Sir Mercedes, his sire a full brother to Banistone Bell De Kol former world champion for butter in a year. Price \$75.00 each f.o.b. Springfield. Send money order or marked cheque.

JOSEPH NEWELL & SON, Springfield, Ont.

Elderslie Farm Holstein-Friesians

Special offering—One bull fit for service, fine individual; dam gave 195.26 lbs. milk, 782.50 lbs. butter for year. He is a son of Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th, who is a 32.92 lb. grand son of De Kol 2nd. Butter Boy. We have others younger equally as well bred. Write at once for prices or better come and see them. (Take Kingston Rd. cars from Toronto, Stop 37.) A. MUIR, Scarborough P. O., Ont.

Holstein Bulls and Females—Only four bulls left—of serviceable age. All are from good dams, and their individuality spare a few nice straight heifers and young cows bred to our 33-lb. sire Gypsy Pontiac Cornicopia. Prices right. JOS. PEEL, Port Perry, Ont.

6 BULLS BY KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE—Three of these are ready for service and all are show calves. Write us also for females. We are pricing a number of heifers, bred to our own herd sire, Sylvius Walker Raymondale, a grandson of the great May Echo Sylvia. We now have bull calves a few months old by this sire. Let us know your wants. R. W. WALKER & SONS, Manchester Station, G. T. R. Port Perry, Ont., R. R. No. 4.

Silver Stream Holsteins—Choice Bulls

We have six from 7 to 14 months old, sired by King Lyons Colantha, the records of his six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and by King Lyons Hengerveld 5 nearest dams average 31.31 and from R.O.P. tested dams. Individually as good as their breeding. If interested, write for particulars and prices or better come and see them. Jacob Mogk & Son, R. R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

EMPIRE MILKING MACHINES

Add Hours to Your Day

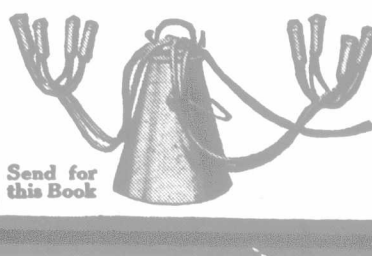
AN Empire Milking Machine will enable you and your help to spend at least two hours more in the field every day. The absolute uniform action of the Empire Milker soothes the cows and generally results in considerably greater milk flow. It also lengthens period of lactation.

If you milk ten cows or more you need an Empire. It will positively save you money 365 days in the year. Investigate. Write for Catalog No. 11. Ask for name of nearest dealer. Start saving now.

THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.

of Canada, Limited.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG.



Send for this Book

Raymondale Holstein-Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pietertje) and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

RAYMONDALE FARM
Vaudreuil, Que.

D. RAYMOND, Owner
Queen's Hotel, Montreal.

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 from good record dams. Choice bull calves at present to offer—average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter to seven days. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkson Ont.

Stations: Clarkson and Oakville.

Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway.

In-breeding.

Is it wise to keep two geese and a gander out of the same flock? I have had the same three for four years and when the goslings are a couple of weeks old they sicken and die. R. A. F.

Ans.—It is not wise to in-breed with any class of stock. The male and female should be unrelated. Weak stock very often results from in-breeding. As a rule, goslings are hardy and easy to raise and we presume that the trouble comes from too close breeding.

Cabbage Culture.

From the most southern part of the province of Ontario to Dawson City and to the shores of the Atlantic the cabbage can be grown successfully. It does best in a comparatively cool temperature. In the warmer parts of Canada the best success with cabbage is obtained by having an early crop which will be in condition for market before the driest and hottest part of the summer and a late crop which will mature after the hot weather is over. Pamphlet No. 23 of the Central Experimental Farm, written by W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist and available at the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, covers the culture, not only of the cabbage but the cauliflower as well which is also a cool weather crop. Of the early varieties of the cabbage the Early Wakefield is popular while the Danish Ballhead and Late Flat Dutch are favorites. In the cauliflower the Early Dwarf Erfurt and the Early Snowball are recommended for a summer crop while Large Algiers and Walcheren are given as the two best for fall use.

Both of these crops are subject to the root maggot. The pamphlet recommends the application of the tar-felt paper disc for the stem of the young plant. The paper disc is split from the centre to the edge and slipped around the stem of the plant.

A Scottish schoolboy, whose school was so far from home that he took dinner with him, said to his mother:—"Mother, does yer specs mak' ye see things bigger?" "A wee bit," replied his mother. "Aweel," he said, "I wad juist like it if ye wad tak' 'em off when ye're packin' ma dinner."

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the most conservat

R. M

R. R. NO. 4,

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Fine, two-year-old

Pontiac Hengerveld

JA

Box 463 Port Co

CITY VI

Bulls ready for ser

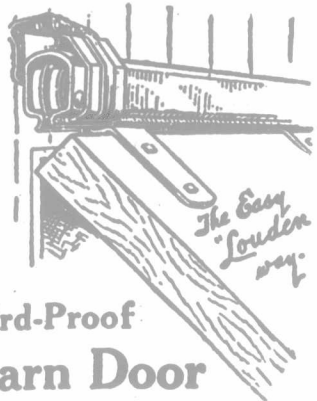
crosses of R. O. P.

Two-year-olds bred

served at present

Thomas, Ont.

Get This LOUDEN



Bird-Proof Barn Door Hanger

and have the barn door hang and run right for all time. This is positively the finest Barn Door Hanger on the market. As its name implies, birds cannot build in the track. The track is hollow with closed ends. No ice or snow in winter or trash in summer can possibly get in to clog it. Runs on two strongly braced roller bearing trolley wheels, always smooth and easy running. Hinged so as to make it flexible and to allow the door to swing outwards and upwards if occasion requires.

ASK FOR LOUDEN LINE

If your Hardware man will not supply you, we will direct; mention his name, width of your door. Over 50 years of experience and practical experiments go to make Louden goods efficient and reliable. We make

"EVERYTHING FOR THE BARN"

including Cow Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carriers, Hay Forks and Slings.

Made in Canada for a Generation

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

513 CRIMEA ST., GUELPH, ONT.

Branches with complete stocks: Martin Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B.

Alberta Dairy Supplies, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. 51

Scratches and Stocking

Are prevalent in cold weather irregular work and overfeed induces both. A system tonic and blood purifier, such as

FLEMING'S TONIC HEAVE REMEDY

will prevent these troubles and when developed, with Fleming's Veterinary Healing Oil will quickly cure them. Per box, \$1.

Fuller information in Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Write us for a Free Copy

FLEMING BROS., Chemists 75 Church St., Toronto

Holstein Bulls

15 ready for service, 1 younger. From dams with 32.7 lbs. butter in 7 days to those priced for the most conservative buyer. Females also.

R. M. HOLTBY R. R. NO. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

FOR SALE

Fine, two-year-old Registered Holstein bull—Duke Pontiac Hengerveld.

JAMES EDSALL Box 463 Port Colborne, Ontario.

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES

Bulls ready for service. Bull calves, some have 7 crosses of R. O. P. blood. Heifers just freshened. Two-year-olds bred for early fall. Nothing reserved at present. James Begg & Son, St. Thomas, Ont.

Gossip.

The Waterloo County Sale.

Holstein breeders should keep in mind the Waterloo County Holstein Breeders' club sale of high-class Black and Whites on June 4, at the Waterloo Skating Rink. The Club intends making this an annual sale, consequently are culling severely so as to offer the public some of the best stock from their consigners' herds. Every animal is guaranteed to be right and most of the cows are fresh or will freshen about sale time. The Secretary, W. A. Rife, and J. S. Knapp, Agricultural Representative for Waterloo County, recently made a tour of inspection and found the cattle in good condition, having size and desirable conformation and with every indication of being heavy producers. Among the lot offered will be a 25.33-lb. junior four-year-old, sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. She is a daughter of King Lyons Hengerveld. There is also a daughter of Sir Echo Beets Posch, a cow with a 15,000-lb. two-year-old daughter that has reached as high as 90 lbs. a day as a three-year-old. There are several R. O. P. cows with records up to 14,000 lbs., and others equally well bred. Plan on attending the sale and getting some of the good things which the Waterloo County breeders are offering. Write W. A. Rife, R. R. No. 2, Galt, for a catalogue, mentioning The Farmer's Advocate.

A. Becker's Holsteins.

The largest individual consignment to the Waterloo County Holstein Breeder's Sale, now scheduled for June 4, is mentioned in a special advertisement appearing elsewhere in these columns over the name of Arthur Becker of Petersburg. Mr. Becker is one of the best known breeders, in the county and his offering on June 4 will consist of 12 head, eight females and four young bulls. Probably the most outstanding individual listed in the offering is the four-year heifer that has, under the first official short term testing done on the farm, just completed a 7-day record of 25.32 lbs. of butter from 454.80 lbs. of milk and 49.87 lbs. of butter and 928 lbs. of milk in 14 days. She also made 10,072 lbs. of milk and 486.27 lbs. of butter in the R. O. P. as a 3-year-old. Others, however, worthy of note is a two-year-old daughter and a 7-year-old full sister of Comelia Victoria, which made 14,624 lbs. of milk and 677.50 lbs. of butter in R. O. P. last year as a junior 3-year-old; Erie Gray DeKol, a 7-year-old with size and conformation, sells with a 587 lbs. butter record from 13,223 lbs. of milk and is one of six of the seven females selling that is bred to Mr. Becker's junior herd sire Sir Echo Beet's Posch, brother to the great May Echo Sylvia. Mary Palma Butter Girl, a six-year-old cow, is the only other mature cow listed in this consignment. She is one of the largest cows that will be in the sale and as a two-year-old made a private record of over 13,000 lbs. of milk. She sells with a two-year-old sister and it is also worthy of mention that their dam, Mary Grey at 11 years of age made 12,091 lbs. of milk and 585 lbs. of butter for the year. The four bull calves listed are all sired by Pamela Butter Boy, a son of Brightest Canary. See the Club advertisement and write for further particulars.

Gidley was paying his first visit to a riding school.

"Here's your horse," said the instructor, and Gidley advanced gingerly and took hold of the bridle. Then he examined his mount minutely, and, pointing to the saddle-girth, asked:

"What's it got that strap around its waist for?"

"Well," answered the instructor without cracking a smile, "all our horses have a sense of humor. They like to laugh, and sometimes when there are learners around we have to put on those straps to keep 'em from bustin' their sides."

A miner explained one day to a bishop why he never went to church. "You see, bish, it's like this," the miner said: "the first time I went to church they threw water in my face, and the second time I went they tied me to a woman I've had to keep ever since." The bishop smiled grimly. "And the third time you go," he said, "they'll throw dirt on you."

Waterloo County Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale

FORTY-FIVE HEAD REGISTERED

HOLSTEINS

AT WATERLOO SKATING RINK, WATERLOO, ONT.

Wednesday, June 4th, 1919

At 1.30 p.m., "D.L.S."

Consisting of cows and heifers (fresh) and a number of heifers bred; also four males.

Daughters or granddaughters of "Dutchland Colantha Sir Abberkerk," "Inka Sylvia Bos," "Sir Echo Beets Posch," "Sir Korndyke Boon," "Paladin Ormsby," "Hengerveld Korndyke King," "Sir Creamelle," "Grace Fayne 3rd Sir Mercena," "King Mangeloch Walker," "King Segis Calamity Alfaretta," "Riverside Sir Aaggie De Boer," "Vale of Ferndale De Kol Boy," "King Lyons Hengerveld," "Prime Abberkerk Mercena."

The best lot of cattle ever offered in Waterloo Co.

For catalogues, apply to

W. A. RIFE, Secretary, R. R. 2, Galt, Ont.

J. S. KRAPP, Sales Manager, Galt, Ont.

12 High-class Holsteins

BECKER'S CONSIGNMENT TO THE WATERLOO SALE

This consignment comprises eight females and four young bulls—the choicest offering ever listed from Waterloo County. Included in the lot is a 25.32-lb. four-year-old heifer, a two-year-old daughter and a seven-year sister of a 14,624-lb. junior three-year-old heifer, a 7-year-old show cow with 13,223 lbs. of milk and 587 lbs. of butter as a five-year-old, one other big 7-year-old cow with a private yearly record of over 13,000 lbs., etc. The majority are well forward in calf to the great young sire, Sir Echo Beets Posch, brother to the world's greatest milk producer, May Echo Sylvia. The bulls referred to are all six months' calves, and sired by a son of Brightest Canary. Look up this consignment before the sale. Don't forget the date—

Waterloo, Wednesday, June 4

ARTHUR BECKER

Petersburg, Ontario

Highland Lake Farms

For Sale: Two extra good (30-lb.) thirty-pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.

R. W. E. BURNABY - JEFFERSON, ONT.

Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial

Alluvialdale Stock Farms Offer For Sale

Two young Registered Holstein bulls fit for service. Dams official tested of Johanna strain, sire, Sir Gelsche Walker whose 7 nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Write for price and pedigree.

T. L. Leslie

Norval Station, Halton County, Ont.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

Our bulls took the Senior Championship, Junior Championship and Grand Championship in Sherbrooke, and first in their respective classes at Quebec, in addition to taking the special prize for the best bull on the grounds any breed. We have others like them. Write for catalogue.

Geo. H. Montgomery

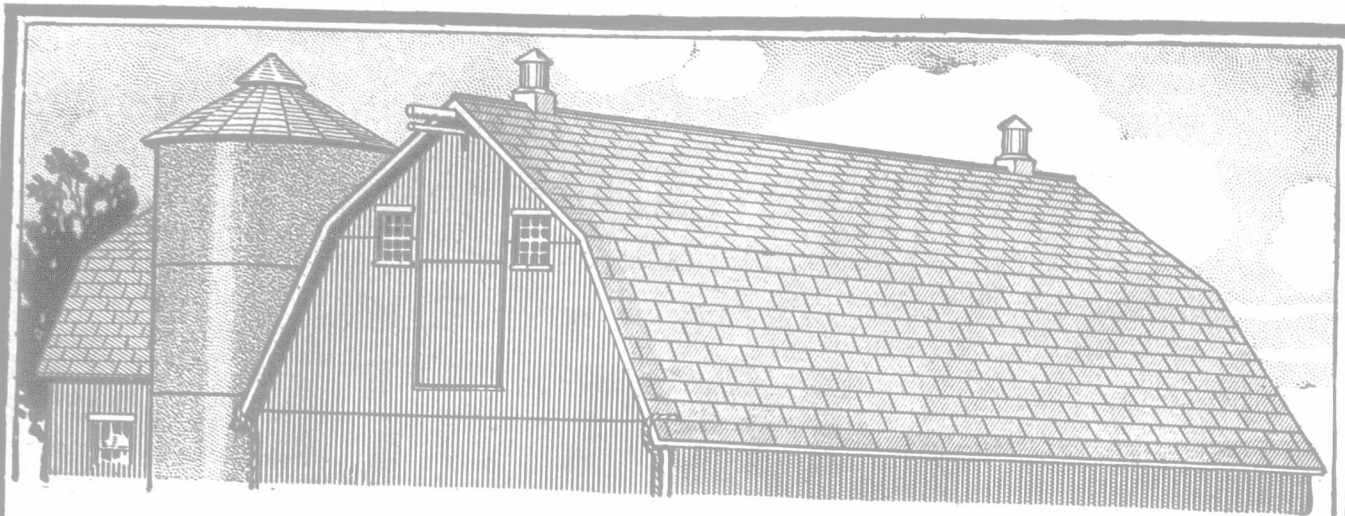
Dominion Express Building, Montreal

D. McArthur, Manager

Phillipsburg, Quebec

Westside Ayrshire Herd—I can price females with records up to 12,000 lbs. milk, and have one fine, young bull, 14 months old, a maternal half-brother of Snow King, and closely related to Briery 2nd of Springbank and Lady Jane on his sire's side. Also two young bull calves, with dams giving 65 lbs. per day in mature class and 45 lbs. per day as 3-year-old. Write, or come and see them.

DAVID A. ASHWORTH, Denfield, R. 2, Middlesex Co., Ont.



Striking Features of METAL Roofs

THERE is no other roofing with so many worth while features as Galvanized Steel Shingles.

First of all, they are absolutely fire-proof, not merely "fire-resistant." You cannot set them on fire. But hold a match to the edge of these so-called "fire-resistant" roofings and watch them burn.

Lightning-Proof

Metal is also lightning-proof. There has never yet been a single case reported of a metal roof, properly grounded, that has been struck by lightning.

It is also waterproof. A month's steady downpour would have no more effect on galvanized steel than an hour's rain.

Having a smooth surface, the snow does not stick to it and heap up. Therefore, there is no chance for "backwatering," and huge, heavy, dangerous icicles do not form along the edges.

Neither does the dust from the road or the chaff from the threshing engine cling to metal. The first wind blows it off, whereas it sticks to wooden or other roofings, and assists in rotting the roof.

Clean Rain Water

Naturally rain water running off a metal roof is cleaner, purer, and more desirable. Metal further has the unique property of condensing and shedding the dew. A fair area of metal roof often sheds a quarter or half barrel of dew in a single night in an otherwise dry season, when every little particle of water is precious.

The hot summer sun does not make a metal roof soft and cause the water-proofing materials to evaporate, as too often happens with certain roofings.

Unlike wooden shingles, metal does not "curl up," warp, twist, and blow off.

But the outstanding feature of galvanized steel shingles is their durability. Thirty years of service is common. The first roofs covered with metal shingles, at the beginning of the metal roofing industry in Canada over thirty years ago, are still giving satisfactory service, and appear good for many more years.

Lasts Longer

Of course, galvanized steel shingles cost more than wooden shingles and other cheap roofings on the market at present. Steel is worth more. And galvanized steel gives so many more years of service that it costs less in the long run.

Furthermore, the big item of cost in a galvanized steel roof is material. The small item is labor. It costs \$1.00 to \$1.50 per square less for labor to put on the more quickly-laid metal roof than one of wooden shingles. The bulk of the money you invest in a metal roof, therefore, actually enters into the life and service of the roof.

Lighter Supports

And if you also side the barn with galvanized steel sheets, you can use lighter and less expensive supports, and also erect the barn in one-

third the time. The saving on supports, on labor, and on board for the men will go a long way towards making up the difference in first cost between metal and an inferior material.

A further saving will be effected in your fire insurance premium, because most companies will give you a lower rate on a steel clad building than on a wooden one.

No Painting

Last but not least—You do not have to spend money for expensive paint and labor to repaint a metal roof every few years. The heavy galvanizing is a far better protection than paint.

Go into the roofing question as deeply and as thoroughly as you like. You will conclude in the end that the advantages, durability and economy of metal, make it the roof for the wise investor.

Catalogues and further information will be gladly supplied by any of the firms listed below.

STEEL "Not Tin"

There is no "tin" plate such as is used in tin cans, etc., used in Galvanized Steel Shingles or Sheets. They are of sheet steel heavily coated with zinc spelter. To call metal shingles a "tin" roof is like calling a steel armoured battleship a "tin" boat.

The Metallic Roofing Company, Limited, Toronto.
The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston.
The Galt Art Metal Company, Limited, Galt, Ontario.
The McFarlane-Douglas Company, Limited, Ottawa.
The Pedlar People, Limited, Oshawa.

Roof with Metal

for safety and permanence

Cream Wanted

Ship yours to us, as we must have it to supply our well-established trade with good quality butter. Therefore, we are prepared to pay you highest market price paid. We furnish cans and pay express charges. References any bank.

Mutual Dairy & Creamery

743 King Street West
Toronto Ontario

JUST JERSEYS
Baldwin's
REGISTERED
COATICOOK, QUE.

Please mention Advocate

FOR SALE JERSEY BULL

Two-years old, Hood farm breeding. I think this is the best bred bull offered for sale in Canada today. His dam has a record of 10,027 lbs. milk and 617 lbs. of butter as a two-year-old. Also a bull calf and two-year-old heifers. For full particulars, pedigree, price and reason for selling, apply to E. A. SMITH, Maplehurst Jersey Farm, 42 Roseberry Place, St. Thom's, or 'phone 400.

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.

Brampton Jersey Bulls

We are offering a half dozen young bulls of serviceable age at prices that should clear them fast to make room for our coming importation. These bulls are all from R. O. P. dams and sired by our Bright Prince and Raleigh herd sires.

B. H. BULL & SONS

BRAMPTON

ONTARIO

The Edgeley Champion Herd of Jerseys

Our present offering is a year-old bull calf, the 20th May. His two grandams will average 1,100 lbs. butter, and 17,500 lbs. milk. His sire is a son of Sunbeam of Edgeley, and his dam's dam is Fanny of Edgeley. His two grandams won 1st at Guelph, in aged class, in 1916 and 1918, and a double record in 6 months have given 9,000 lbs. of milk, and are giving 47 lbs. a day now. He is a double grandson of the James Bagg & Son. (Woodbridge, C.P.R.; Concord, G.T.R.) Edgeley, Ontario

The Woodview Farm
JERSEYS

London, Ontario
JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

Herd headed by Imported Champion Ronner, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize-cows and show our work cows. Prices right. We work our show

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Good Fishing.

Is it legal for a person to fish in the streams of Ontario without permission from the owner of the land through which the stream flows?

Ontario. SUB.
Ans.—No.

Feather Eating.

What is the cause of hens eating their feathers? They are fed well on mixed grain and given plenty of grit and water.

M. M.

Ans.—This depraved appetite is sometimes brought about by lack of meat food in the ration, and from crowded conditions. There is very little that can be done unless detect some of the worst culprits and remove them from the pen. This may prevent others from contracting the habit. Making the ration about ten per cent. meat food will also help. Giving the birds skim-milk to drink will take the place of meat.

Marking Chickens.

What is a good way to mark chickens when young? Would it do to cut off one of the toes? Which toe should be cut off, or is there any better way of marking?

C. W.

Ans.—It is not advisable to remove one of the toes. It is customary to mark the young chicks by punching a hole in the web between the toes. If this hole is punched when the birds are about a day old it will not fill in, and can be used to distinguish the birds until they are old enough to wear a leg band. There are special punches on the market for making these holes.

A Sister's Services.

There were living together two unmarried sisters and their brother. The oldest sister took sick seven years ago. A widowed sister was sent for to come and take care of her sister. Two years ago the sister who took charge of the house died, leaving the widowed sister the care of the house. At the same time the brother took sick and was cared for and nursed by her. She also had the care of looking after the house and nursing him for two years. Can she collect pay from his estate.

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Ans.—Probably she can, provided she is in a position to show an express agreement by him for payment for her services or at least circumstances from which such agreement can reasonably be inferred.

Kale for Feed.

Will thousand-headed kale have any effect in smothering out couch grass?

2. Is kale recommended as pasture for dairy cows?

3. In what way is kale used as fodder for cattle?

4. Which is the most profitable as a crop for dairy cows, kale, rape or millet?

T. J. W.

Ans.—1. Kale is not as good as some of the other crops for smothering out couch grass. It is a crop, however, which may be sown in rows and cultivated throughout the season. In this way the grass may be kept in check. We have found rape to be a very good crop on weedy land. The soil is summer-fallowed up till the first of July, and then the rape is sown in rows and cultivated once or twice during the growing season. The leaves of the plant soon cover the row and prevent grass growing up after the last cultivation.

2. Dairy cows will do well on kale, but as it is of the nature of rape it will taint the milk. For this reason it is seldom fed to cows. It is an excellent feed for sheep and swine.

3. We have never heard of this crop being used as feed for dairy cows in this country, but it is a pasture crop.

4. Both rape and kale will taint the milk. Millet is really not a pasture crop. It may be grown for hay and fed to cattle and sheep, but it is injurious to horses. If wanting a pasture crop for this summer, you might sow oats and clover. The oats would be ready to pasture by the first of July and would give a considerable quantity of feed. If wanting a succulent feed for winter for dairy cows, you might grow mangels, or else corn for the silo.



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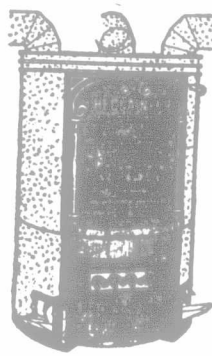
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Our School Department.

Our School Garden.

About the first of March we began our garden. First we got ready, obtained our seeds, and next we built a hot-bed, as it is necessary in our climate to plant tomatoes, cabbage, celery and cauliflower in a hot-bed, later transplanting them into flats and then into the garden. The soil was clay-loam, well manured, and the plot contained one-sixteenth of an acre.

In preparing it we spaded, then hoed, cultivated and raked it, making the plot smooth and even. Then it was marked out in beds for celery, corn, cauliflower, cabbages, tomatoes, peas, beans, carrots, onions, turnips and potatoes, two kinds of oats, one of wheat and one of barley. A trench was made (kept straight by a board) and the seed sowed thinly and covered lightly, afterwards firming.

In transplanting, the flats were taken to the plot. With the corner of a hoe

solved. The suggestion set forth in the article is a good one.—EDITOR.]

Conservation of Soil Moisture.

BY J. G. ADAMS.

In the spring when cultivation is beginning, a study of some of its effects will be profitable and opportune. One of these, the conservation of soil moisture, may be demonstrated by class room experiment and should be demonstrated practically in the school plot.

Conservation of soil moisture is necessary because the supply from precipitation during the growing season is usually insufficient to supply the needs of the growing crops. During the autumn, winter and spring the moisture precipitated as rain and snow will be stored in the soil to the full capacity of the latter. But during the warm days of summer large quantities of this are lost by evaporation. The amount of rainfall usually decreases and the demand of the crops on the water supply increases. Hence it is essential that the farmer should endeavor to prevent the loss of soil moisture which occurs chiefly through evaporation.

This loss of moisture from the surface may be prevented by mulching or by keeping a layer of loose soil on the surface. This may be demonstrated by weighing out into two soil tins or shallow cans of the same diameter equal quantities of thoroughly dried clay or clay loam. Samples of soils may be obtained from the Physics Department of Ontario Agricultural College if they are not obtainable locally. Add to each sufficient water to thoroughly moisten but not to puddle them. Keep records of the weights and set aside in a warm place. Do not disturb the one, but two or three times each day thoroughly stir up the surface of the soil in the other can to a depth of about one-half inch until it is well pulverized, being careful to lose no material from the cans. Make weighings of each once a day for a week. Which can loses weight the more rapidly? To what is this loss of weight due and what causes the difference?

This loss is prevented in practise by getting on the land early in the spring, just as soon as may be permissible without puddling the soil, and loosening the surface layer to a depth of two or three inches with the cultivator or harrow. This should be continued at frequent intervals until a good soil mulch is produced and repeated after heavy rains which will tend to pack the soil and destroy the effect looked for. This should be a good topic for experiment in the garden where the effect of early and frequent cultivation on plants may be contrasted with that produced when the surface is allowed to remain packed and undisturbed.

Would it not be a good plan to plant a few potatoes of the standard types described in the issue of May 22 and get acquainted with them? A splendid lesson could be taught on potatoes if these types were produced in the school garden.

Small hand-sprayers can be purchased for \$1 to \$1.50 and used to advantage in controlling insects in the garden.

The teacher and pupils should devise some means of keeping the garden clean during the summer holidays.



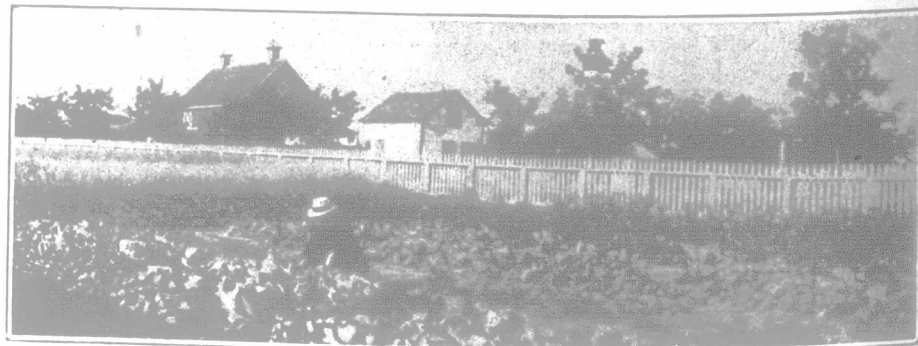
The Pupil-Farmers of S. S. No. 2, Devlin.

some holes were made, the plants carefully lifted out and placed in these holes, and the earth carefully packed around them. If the sun was not shining they were watered, otherwise they were left. Through the school days pupils hoed and weeded the garden twice a week.

Holidays came near the last of June and we had to find some way of tending the garden. A scholar who was good at weeding and hoeing a garden was chosen to be captain of the school children; then there were four assistants appointed who went with four other smaller children to work in the garden. When the captain thought the garden needed to be hoed she would telephone to one of the assistants and he or she got the bunch out to help. When school opened in the fall there still remained the carrots, potatoes, red beets and grain to be harvested. The carrots and beets were pulled, potatoes dug, grain cut and threshed, by rubbing between the hands and blowing the chaff away. The roots were stored and sold in the spring and the grain was kept for seed. The total amount realized for the sale of produce was fifteen dollars.

And for the land, the stalks and roots were cleared away and the land left ship-shape for the following spring. This is how we managed our garden and we hope it will help others with their gardens.

[NOTE.—The foregoing article was contributed to the School Department by Beth Smith, Lottie Cook and Grace Dustin of S. S. No. 2, Devlin, Rainy River, Ontario. The method whereby the garden was kept clean during the summer holidays is worthy of consideration. The holiday season constitutes a problem in school gardening which, in the majority of cases, has not yet been



A Part of the School Garden of S. S. No. 2 Devlin.

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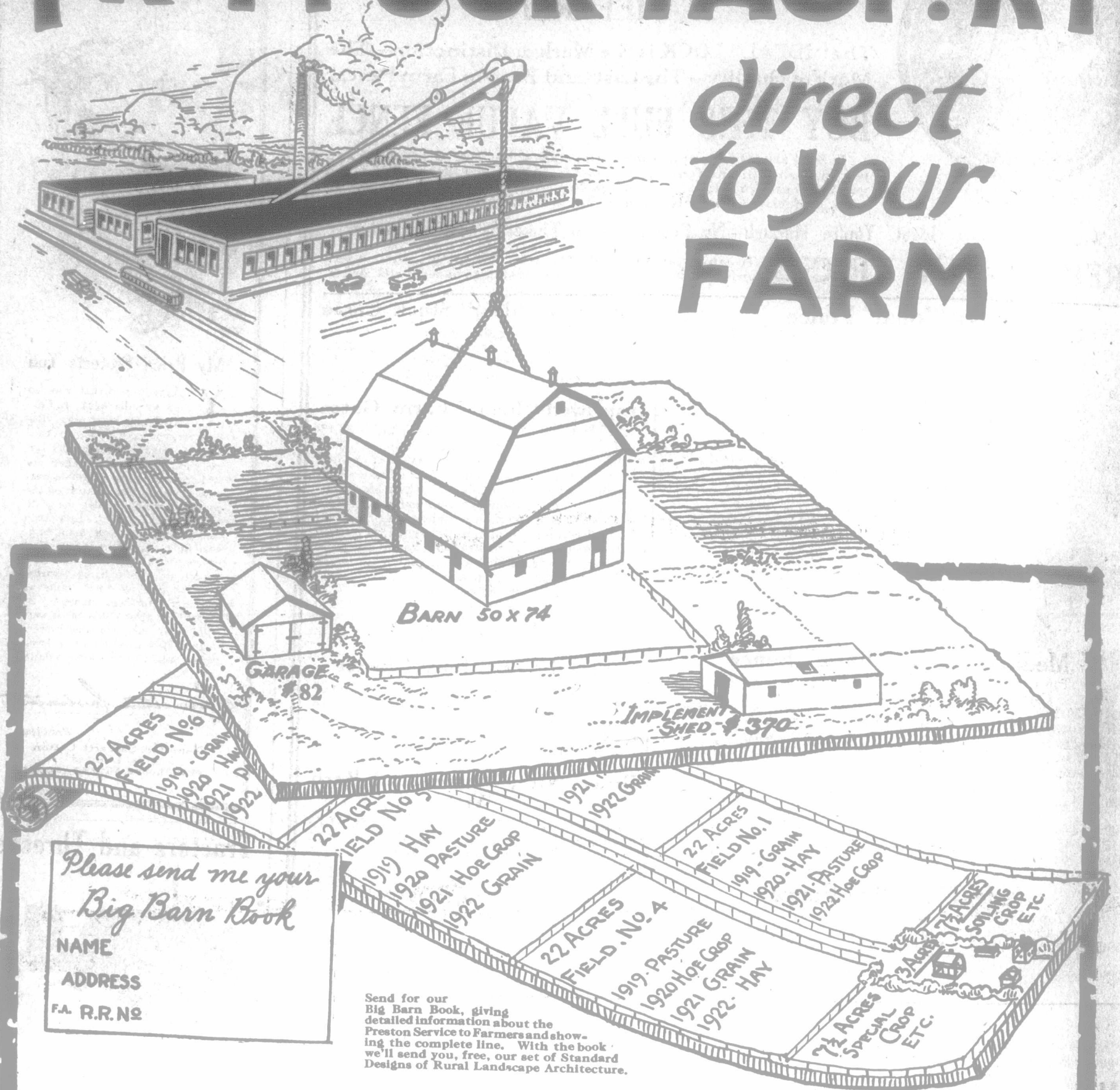
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