

Dogs Were Often Men- in Despatches. Military kennels you from "every walk in size and of all colors. They are nice little canine poilus, says a loving and as care-ater comrades in arms. Thus they make when their kennel is nothing invitation to pet them. explained to me the ed a cantonment, for where some forty were shot with which they the doubt their in- I understand their French warfare, when living in dirt and filth, rats not only en- health but also des- . Nearly every rat catcher a dog part in dispatching the rats, and then, of the Red Cross dogs wounded men, trot articles of clothing, and washed soldier. The former went with his master, use the alarm by anyone approached. an advancing man- ges was of great The liaison dog car- one one of his two- ther. It took about train dogs to travel kilometers in this could be relied up- in both direc- team consisted of trainers who always were, too; no em- ! They shared the dangers of When their re- de guerre, so did they were mentioned ed a small, fuzzy- and-black, tailless Three times he had services. The last ed in a day of all telephone wires and Boue was the mination between his force. It read: Mlle. 1375A. the first order; ful- a perfect manner, ent bombardment, nial crouched to immediately after- way to his desti- for his regularity nor does he allow him when he is military honors to himself. As I tait he seemed TOBOGGAN and Caused Dam- and Property. are moving in at Victoria Vale, the damage collapsed by the were blocked, and her ground. In houses were de- under the impres- is caused by nothing of the bottom of the district; the rain and lodges in the layers of rock gets so spongy to flatten out tip of it slides ish coasts you the same sort of e. Only the a big slide on between Lyn- Part of the Bristol Chan- strip of cliff, mile long, 240 feet high, went slides in mod- all of the Ross- and the great a well known The Rossberg and "conglom- went sud- valley and in- llages and 900 had 25 inches before the big rain is about East of Eng- The steep melted like ring into the of victims to House. monplace, e the way, ed the dawn, the day. ves I passed, bright or fair, fancy there. ve known a house may morn looked at me,



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The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON
APRIL 13.

Lesson II. Christ Our Saviour.
Matt. 20: 27, 28; John 1: 35-51; 3: 16; Matt. 20: 27, 28; John 1: 35-51; 3: 16; Matt. 20: 27, 28. Greatness Through Service. "Even as the Son of man."

Jesus showed His disciples the way of true greatness. Not as the Gentiles, who "lord it" over those who are subject or dependent, but by ministry and as servants, shall they attain greatness in His kingdom. And this was said to men who were eagerly looking and hoping for a kingdom of material wealth and power, an empire greater than that of Babylon or of Rome. He Himself was showing by His own example this true way. For He came to serve. His work from beginning to end was service, and His death was His crowning act of ministry. He did because He refused to turn aside from the way of service upon which He had entered, because He persevered in spite of the opposition and hatred of evil men everywhere who were in places of power, and because He would do the will of God at whatever cost. And so for all men everywhere He has shown the way of the true life, the life that is and shall be, the life eternal. The world will be saved by those who serve, and he that would rule must be like Christ, servant of all.

We see kings and princes in these days falling from their places of privilege and power because they sought lordship rather than service. We have seen, too, great masses of toilers, men who work with their hands, seizing in some countries the reins of power and making themselves masters by violence. Their power will be short lived, because they are no longer willing to serve. The future of humanity is not in the hands of those who seek place and authority and power, but with those who follow Christ in seeking to do good to all. Character is developed by service, and the best character is that which is like Christ. "Only a democracy built upon the highest form of character," says a great modern social and religious leader, "will prove to be that instrument by which the world is to be saved."

John 1: 35-51. The Winning of Men. John, . . . and two of His disciples." John believed that the kingdom of the Saviour, so long foretold, was near at hand. But he believed it would be a kingdom of the righteous. Its coming would be preceded by judgment and a sifting of the hearts of men. John, therefore, preached repentance and preparation of heart, and looked for the coming of the promised King and Saviour. He recognized Him in Jesus. "Behold," he said, "the Lamb of God." For as the paschal lamb whose blood upon lintel and doorpost symbolized salvation to the Jew, so would Jesus, he believed, be the Saviour of Israel. The disciples of John were thus introduced by him to Jesus and some of them followed Him. Jesus was not unwilling to receive them, and those who are here mentioned be-

PRACTICAL FARMING

Feeding and Caring for a Flock of Pure Bred Sheep.

If the greatest profit is to be realized from a flock of pure bred sheep they must receive the very best feed and care the shepherd can give them. Not that they of necessity require greater care and feed than the grade, but the fact that the breeder of a pure bred flock expects to put the most of his surplus stock on the market as breeders means that he must feed the best and give the best care possible, that his stock may reach its best development.

At the Experimental Farm, Nap-pan, this has been well brought out in the feeding and caring of the pure bred flock. It was found that even during the summer season the pure bred flock could not be neglected, otherwise the result would be bound to show in the following season's in-crease and development of the young.

The flock must have a good pas-ture with not too rank a growth; preferably a short, thick bottom growth with an abundance of clover and plenty of good running water to which the sheep can easily get. Sheep take much more water than the average farmer would think. This holds true especially in winter.

Just before the breeding season the ewes should be culled; all un-desirables taken out; and a certain period given between weaning and breeding time for the ewes to get into condition again. Best results are obtained where the ewes are turned in a nice clover field and flushed just before mating season. It is found that where ewes and rams are in the best of health and condi-tion a greater percentage of twins and triplets is dropped. All ewes should be tagged before the mating season. The best time to breed is in the fall. If you have warm quar-ters for the ewes and lambs it will pay to have the lambs dropped early; otherwise it is not advisable to do so. It is also found that a small flock of twenty to twenty-five per-pen is better than a large one. When ewes go into winter quarters they should be supplied with good, well-cured clover hay. The next best is a mixture of clover and timothy. Pulped turnips at the rate of from 2 1/2 to 3 pounds per head per day should be given up to within a month of lambing, with the addition of 1/2 to 1 pound of a meal mixture (100 parts, 100 bran and 50 oilcake). This will keep the ewes in a good, thriv-ing condition. For the best results, ewes should not be too fat, especially at lambing time. We have had our heaviest losses from over-fat ewes. Just previous to lambing (say about a month) the turnips are gradually cut down to nothing. The increas-ing age of bran, if it is good, is increas-ed slightly until after the lambs are dropped. Then the oats are increas-ed, as there is nothing like good oats to stimulate the milk flow. Salt should be supplied at all seasons of the year. A careful watch over the flock at lambing time will often save the lives of many lambs that will, at the end of six or seven months, be worth \$25 to \$30 each.—Experiment- al Farms Note.

Better Plowing Means More Dollars.

If there ever was a time in the history of the world when the farm-er should give close attention to plowing, it is from now on. Strange as it may seem, this most important of all farming operations, this thing from which all cultivation starts, is given the least intelligent thought. The success or failure in the raising of a crop depends more upon the plowing than any other operation connected with crop-growing.

We have not learned, as a nation of farmers, that with the proper use of the plow the weed and trash nuisance of Canada and the United States, a loss which man attempts to estimate at \$700,000,000 annually, can be eradicated. I say as a nation. There are many individuals who realize the importance of good plowing, and the result they get is proof enough; but the vast majority are still at fault. Think what it would mean in 1919, not only to the farmers of Canada, but to every industry, if that seven hundred million dollars could be turned into commercial channels rather than be fed to weeds and insects, both of which the proper use of the plow could exterminate, and which have no earthly use except to keep the farmer on his mettle.

A few years ago Mr. F. Bowman of the State of Iowa, won first prize in a corn-growing contest, with 109 bushels and 40 pounds of corn to a measured acre. Mr. Bowman says his field was blue-grass sod, fall plowed seven inches deep. His neighbors did not grow any such crop of corn, and the fertility of the land was all the same. It was discovered that wireworms and grubs in a number of instances made replanting necessary. Assuming that the average crop was 60 bushels an acre—and this is a high average—the difference between 60 and 109 bushels, or 49 bushels, rep-resents the additional wealth of Mr. Bowman for having fall-plowed that blue-grass sod.

The secret of Mr. Bowman's suc-cess was the freezing of the grubs

Ashes as a Fertilizer.

With potash scarce and high-priced, it behooves every farmer to conserve every bit from every source. Unleached hardwood ashes contain from five to seven per cent. potash and are worth about \$40 a ton for their potash content alone. Besides their potash, they contain from one to two per cent. of phos-phoric acid, about fifty per cent. of lime and a small amount of mag-nesia. The potash in ashes is very soluble; therefore, ashes should be protected from the weather.

Besides their direct action as a fertilizer, the "alkali power" of ashes is great. This power is that which enables ashes to rot weeds and to ferment peat. The mechanical effect of ashes on the soil is also very ben-eficial—binding sandy soils and loos-ening clay soils.

The ashes from soft woods contain less potash and less phosphorus than those from hardwoods, but still they contain enough to make them a valu-able fertilizer. The ashes of twigs and the younger growth of trees are worth more than the ashes of heart wood taken from the middle of an old tree.

Wood ashes make a profitable top-dressing for grass land and pasture, as they encourage the growth of clover and the better kinds of grasses, which crowd out weeds and inferior kinds of grasses. Ashes can be very profitably used for corn. For this they should be screened and ap-plied with a fertilizer drill, 200 to 250 pounds to the acre. They are very excellent for strawberries, putting firmness into the berries—an absolute essential for shipping pur-poses.

It has been found possible by avi-ators to use magnetic compasses by mounting them on horsehair cushions which counteract the vibrations of airplanes.

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Horse Sense

There seems to be a prejudice in the minds of most farmers against using ensilage as a ration for horses. I say prejudice because I believe that in most cases they have never given it a trial.

About six years ago we decided to experiment with ensilage. We con-sulted our veterinary, who advised against it, saying that the stuff was not fit to feed a horse. We, however, spent the greater part of the winter experimenting with different rations with ensilage as the base. We tried at first feeding it once a day, at noon, and found that the horses not only ate it with a relish, but seemed to do well on it. We then began feeding the ration in the morning, and at noon, and were really surprised at the results.

With the ensilage we fed we cut wheat or oat straw, and used for the grain ration a mixture of ground corn, oats, and wheat bran, mixed in equal parts. Our method of pre-paring and feeding this ration was as follows:

In the first place we did not fill our silo until the corn was pretty well ripened, in order that the en-silage would be quite free from acid. We put an abundance of water in with the corn, which helped in pack-

Poultry

The commercial poultryman must catch the birds occasionally for ex-amination and such work requires careful handling and patience. It takes a man with a good temper to catch Leghorn hens during the day. It is not advisable to try to do it as at night the birds can be handled with less confusion. We believe that banding, treating for lice, observa-tion of the laying condition, and culling of the flock should all be done at night. Laying hens are injured by being frightened and the egg pro-duction will surely fall if they are chased around the laying house.

If it is necessary to catch birds during the day, take a piece of strong wire about four or five feet long and bend a crook in the end which will just slip over a hen's leg. Then scatter a little scratch grain where the birds can see it and catch the desired birds with the crook. It is easier than making a grab with the hand, which often results only in a scared bird minus a handful of feathers.

When crating birds for shipment they should be caught at night. Sev-eral crates of broilers can be gather-ed from the colony houses at night in a short time. During the day it will be necessary to frighten and chase many of the birds on the range and this is a waste of energy and injures the birds.

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When Soldier Bob Came Back.

Did you ever plan for some event with all your heart and soul, focus all your hopes upon it, live for it minute by minute, only to have its realization a disappointment you could not have foreseen unless you had been gifted with second sight? If you have, then you will know how Mary felt.

When she watched Bob march away to war in 1915, it seemed as if there were a great big hole in her life.

She did not try to fill it with other interests; she did not try to put into her work a new enthusiasm and zest that might have been feigned and which scores of women did feign because it helped make the time pass quicker. Instead she just accepted the emptiness and let it make her discontented and unhappy.

Then came the glorious news of November Eleven and then, for Mary, the days of anticipation. The vague "sometime" when Bob was to come back to her crystallized into an actual date. Mary ringed it in her calendar and while she watched the days slip by, she planned the home coming down to the minutest detail. Bob came.

He looked different in every way, more stalwart and self-reliant, an outer change that might have warned Mary of an inner change had she been discerning enough to see it.

But she was not. She had not been thinking deeply enough or far ahead enough for that.

She had expected Bob would give all his time and attention to her that first day; he wanted to share the first joy of his home coming with every one he knew.

Then Mary was hurt because he did not notice the new dress she was wearing; she could not understand that to a man who had faced death not once but many times, such a de-tail might at first fade into the whole general background of his home coming.

He was not half as interested as she thought he would be in the Mil-lis-Bangs feud which had been the fa-vorite topic of the countryside when he went away, nor the gossip about the new school teacher nor the rumor that the village sawmill was about to change hands.

The climax came when Mary men-tioned the name of Bud Hill. Bud, suspected of being a trifle foolish at times and the butt of everyone's ridicule, had gone to training camp with Bob. Bob had written home of remarkable changes in him and of a warm friendship that had sprung up between them but Mary had not opened her mind to these miracles of wartime. When Bob caught the uncharitable half sneer in her voice, he became almost angry. And he certainly had reason, for Captain Hill had won the Distinguished Ser-vice Medal for his service in France.

There were other incidents, other little jangling notes that spoiled the harmony of that home coming and all because—

Mary had not tuned her life to meet the stronger, deeper note that now pervaded Bob's.

While he had been filling his mind with new impressions and larger ideas and facing the great founda-tion experiences of life, she had let herself drift along in idleness and discontent, taking to herself none of the lessons of the great war, letting her sacrifices and renunciation em-bitter and not sweeten and deepen her nature. While he was at war she had not tried to put herself in Bob's place, to see life from his new angle in order that she might under-stand him better and fully sympa-thize with him when he came back to her.

She could not realize that his whole mental horizon had broadened and along with it his love and sym-pathy; that the first joy of his home-coming had to include his mother; that he had formed new standards by which to judge people and that petty and unpleasant things like gossip and scandal did not loom as big in his interests as they had done before.

While Bob had been moving, Mary had simply stood still.

Oh, I hope other girls have not made the mistake that Mary made, but if they have, I want them to re-member that it is not too late to awaken to a sense of opportunities lost, to rise to the higher level set by soldier or sailor sweethearts who have come back with their newer and finer vision of life, and to build upon these nobler levels a real com-radeship.—M. S.

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