

Thousands of others have made the same finds his new product cheap a smaller profit than did the true of other jumps and par- visable to put to naught the building up a stud, a herd or a only because of a few months If not live stock for the gen- Grain growing cannot suffice. It is: "GET A GOOD THING T"

## and the Product.

ness to get all one legitimately offered for sale. A good article for it should satisfy buyer and is not good business when the to sell at a price below the production, but sometimes such e heard some complaints about price of wheat this fall, and, producer looking for—\$1.50 or bringe a little when offered 90 per bushel for his crop. We ter from a Western farmer who (95 cents Ft. William) per op which averaged 35 bushels and summer-fallow all told. it is good, will at time of und 90 cents per bushel. True, lower than the \$1.25 and \$1.60 but stop a minute and con- sider wheat has not yielded in this year. Threshings of forty ere common, some running to to fifty. The Western wheat atest in history, not only in ere Will not the increased hat the drop in price? We the man who grumbled because s "powerful hard on the land," ok for trouble. The average wheat on Toronto market in 2 and 1913 was 88 cents per itoba wheat the average in me three years on the same ts for No. 1 Northern. When cures it does not seem that the normal this year, and when ve are inclined to forget that easily from 10 to 15 bushels normal. Wheat, in Ontario, er acre more often than it does Wheat in the West yields from per acre more years than it els. The returns from wheat e larger per acre of crop than en if the price falls consider- which it has not done up to The main thing now is trans- t. This must be attended to. et a market for his crop. If a normal price he will have a standing the fact that the s the worst in years. And for aged wheat let him feed it if it is well also that the wheat mated in war time. The peo- nations must be fed. On the ner should not be called upon ow prices for his products if d favored business is to reap normal prices. There is no d-worked farmer. His chance returns are always slim. He crop of anything and a big me year. Nevertheless if he is year at prices which now the money for it business is a Canada.

## ure's Diary.

B. Klugh, M.A.  
One to associate large and e with tropical climates, but any of these forms it is not uident of nature to go outside anada. On the Pacific Coast s of marine life which would tion in a museum. This ly rich in crabs, and some of tremely interesting. Fig. 1 rab, a species which is found low tide. In Fig. 2 we see Crabs, remarkable for their nd which are found in deep Crabs belong to a group "decorators" from their habit seaweed and Hydroids on ir bodies. These forms con- the crab and aid in concealing emies and its prey. Some of mpletely covered with a thick y forms of animal and plant

life; others are practically free from them except on the rostrum ("snout") in which position it is apparently most useful. The Hydroids mentioned above are forms of animal life, which when looked at with the naked eye seem much like seaweeds. They are in reality allied to the Jelly-fishes and Sea Anemones, and in one stage of their existence are small jelly-fish.

There are also many species of Hermit Crabs on our Pacific Coast; most of them living in old shells of various species of shell-fish, but some of them in sponges. Some of the shells which they inhabit have colonies of Hydroids growing upon them.

Then there is the gigantic clam known as the Horse Clam which is common in the mud and sand flats. It is about eight inches in length by some four inches across. All clams respire by means of siphons. In the fresh-water species these are very short, but are fairly long in most of the marine forms. In the Horse Clam they are often some sixteen inches in length when fully extended.

Of Starfishes there are a great many species, some of them decidedly peculiar. The large Pycnopodia has many arms and reaches a size of over thirty inches. Most of the Starfish are very rough and spiny, but the little Leather-star has a perfectly smooth surface. In color the species vary a great deal. The Common Pacific Starfish is usually a rich purple, but many individuals are red or yellowish. The Leather-star is black with orange markings. Pycnopodia is red, as are also many of the other species.

There are also a large number of worms which live in tubes in the sand. These tubes are secreted by the worms as they grow, and some of them are over three feet in length and over an inch in diameter.

We are so accustomed to think of all fish, with the exception of the Sharks and Dogfish, reproducing by eggs which hatch in the water that it strikes us as most peculiar to find fish which give birth to living young. But on the Pacific Coast there are fish, locally termed the Sea Perch, which have the young born alive. And not only alive, as in the case of many animals, but perfect in every detail and ready to shift for themselves the moment they are born.

Sponges exist in great profusion, mostly at a depth of several fathoms, though a small pink species is common near low tide mark, and at every low tide a large red Sponge is exposed in some localities. Some of the Sponges resemble long baskets of woven glass.

A very common seaweed on the British Columbia Coast is the Giant Kelp, a species which attains a length of ninety feet. It has a long cylindrical stipe, at the end of which is a globular float. From the float the long blades spring, and lie along the surface of the water.

## THE HORSE.

### Hints On Harness.

It is of some importance that horses should be quite comfortable in their harness. Brown leather which is tanned without the addition of artificial coloring should be preferred to black leather which is produced by the use of a dye, into the composition of which iron enters largely, and which has a tendency to injure the surface of the leather. In some cases the surface of some leather peels right off, owing to the dye having gone too deep, or to neglect on the part of the tanner. With good leather and well-made harness, care and attention will keep it in good order for a long while. The harness should not be hung up by the straps, or left out in the weather. There should be a proper place in the stable to keep it when not in use. If it gets mud on, scrape as much as possible off with a very blunt knife or piece of hard wood cut into convenient shape, then use warm water. The water should not be hot, and is best applied with a sponge or soft brush. Place the harness where it will be dry—not too close to a fire—and give it a coat of neatfoot oil or other animal fat. This dries in and nourishes the leather. Mineral or vegetable oil is not good. The harness dressing, applied with sponge or clean cloth, improves the appearance of the leather. The buckles, hames, and other parts made of nickel or German silver are better to be cleaned with polishing paste. Rub the tongues of the buckles with an oiled rag. Buckle the collar, and, where possible, shift the straps occasionally, so as to buckle into different holes.

In regard to fitting collars, most horse owners want a collar larger than necessary. For draft horses the pipe collar is, perhaps, best, as it is in the shape of the horse's neck, whereas the round collar is not. A new collar is better to fit fairly tight, as it gets larger with use, whereas a collar that is too large cannot be made to fit without chafing at some point. Some ask that the collar be lined soft, but the firmer the collar,

providing it fits the horse, the better. In regard to repairs, the copper rivet, properly used, is a very useful article. Often, however, they are used too long, with the result that the shank bends, and will not bear up as it should do. For joining two pieces of medium leather a 3-inch rivet will do, but for stout leather use 4-inch rivets. A No. 4 saddler's punch, a piece of lead or hard wood to punch on, a rivet set, a cutting tool, and a hammer are all that are required for mending work. If hard wood is used for punching on, they require to punch with the grain, or the tool will be spoiled. There are various other kinds of rivets, or staples, for mending harness, but none equal to the copper rivet for strength and durability. In rivetting the reins the work requires to be well and neatly done, otherwise the rivets might catch and cause an accident.—The Farmer's Gazette.

### Proof that the Big Gelding Pays.

Those of our readers who have been privileged to visit the International Live Stock Show, held at Chicago, or those who visit the Canadian National at Toronto regularly will remember that smashing six-horse team exhibited by the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., of Chicago. A writer, "H. T. M." in The Country Gentleman, recently described the work of one of these big geldings, and his description makes interesting reading for lovers of the draft horse. It also shows that a big drafter is a money maker in transporting heavy loads. Here is what one who knows says about this big horse:



Ivanhoe, or 2,250 Lbs. of Horse Efficiency.

"We purchased this gelding as a three-year-old," says his history, "paying \$385. For six years his daily work, five days in each week, has been as follows: He hauls four loads of shelled corn, with a capacity of eighty-five bushels each, to the hog houses in the forenoon. He delivers four wagonloads of hay, 6,000 pounds each, in the afternoon. This makes a daily haul of 44,000 pounds; an annual haul of 11,440,000 pounds; and for the six years he has been in our service a grand total of 34,320 tons.

"At twenty-five cents a ton his gross earnings in six years have been \$8,580. Deducting teamsters' wages at fifty-five dollars a month, stable charges of eighteen dollars a month and shoeing charges of one dollar and fifty cents a month for six years, he has shown a net earning capacity of \$3,216.

"In addition to the handsome sum represented in his six years' net earnings we now have a \$750 gelding for which we paid \$385 as a three-year-old. Are such drafters in danger of being supplanted by motor trucks? I do not believe they are, so long as their services cost less than half that of motor trucks.

"We regard this gelding as a marvel of perfection in form and freshness, and in addition to being absolutely sound he is carrying more bloom of youth than any other gelding of his age I have ever seen. We have within the past year refused an offer of \$1,500 for Ivanhoe and mate.

"Ivanhoe is nine years old and weighs 2,250 pounds. The company uses fifty or more big geldings. Robert Ogilvie, secretary of the American Clydesdale Association, declares that in six years Ivanhoe has performed labor that would have worn out two \$1,500 motor trucks, yet this gelding is worth at the present moment twice the amount of money he cost six years ago."

We reproduce an illustration of this great gelding herewith.

## LIVE STOCK.

### "Thoroughbred" and "Durham" Will Not Down.

After all that has been said regarding a better classification of stock at fall fairs, and the times without number that the attention of the reading public has been called to the erroneous use of the words "Thoroughbred" and "Durham" people still persist in going wrong on these things. When these two words are used incorrectly in the prize list of an agricultural society, whose prime reason for existing as such is the educative value its annual fall fair has in the community, it is time something happened to bring those who have been allowing their minds to wander back to the days when most cows in Canada were called "Durham" and most horses with any breeding at all "Thoroughbred" to their senses. This may have been sixty years or more ago and the officers of some agricultural

societies, abhorring changes, have stuck to them without a break. Here is a sample of what is put out in prize lists and it comes from the prize list of a prominent agricultural society in Middlesex Co., Ont. Now do not chuckle when you read this until you have looked over your own prize list and found it correct. This is not the only society badly astray. This year it celebrated its sixtieth anniversary with a good fair, but in the prize list among other things we find classes for "Thoroughbred Durham Cattle"; "Thoroughbred Ayrshires"; "Thoroughbred Jerseys"; "Long Woolled Cotswolds"; "Long Woolled Leicesters and Lincolns"; "Short Woolled Shropshires" and "Short Woolled Southdowns." Is it possible that the officers of an agricultural society do not know that the word "Durham," as applied to Shorthorn cattle, is now obsolete and that "Shorthorn" is the only recognized name of the breed? And then to add

to place the word "Thoroughbred" before the word "Durham!" Surely these officers know that the only correct use of "Thoroughbred" is in designating a particular breed of light horses. Thoroughbred is just as incorrectly used in connection with Ayrshires and Jerseys or any other breed of stock other than the one light breed of horses. Then the terms "Long Woolled Cotswold" and "Long Woolled Leicesters and Lincolns" are ridiculous as are also the terms "Short Woolled Shropshires" and "Short Woolled Southdowns." All Cotswolds, Leicesters and Lincolns are long-wooled, just as all Shropshires and Southdowns are short-wooled. The prize list obviously required looking over, not overlooking. Under the heading of SHEEP there should be two classes "Long-Wooled" and "Short-Wooled" and the breeds coming under these classes should be enumerated without further comment.

The classification for SWINE as given in this particular prize list was as follows: "Class P—Hogs, Berkshires"; "Class Q—Tamworths"; "Class R—Yorkshires"; "Class S—Poland China Hogs." Some lack of system! As one who visited the fair remarked, those who got up the prize list must have been afraid that the Berkshires and Poland Chinas might, through some mistake, get mixed up with the crockery or fancy work.

The classification also placed all Heavy Draft