

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
Winnipeg, Man.

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temperature twelve degrees below that of milk that was not stirred.

These factors in the care of milk and cream each have a cash value and are worth an investment to secure them in proportion to their value. A short time ago we were talking to a cheesemaker with many years of experience. We were discussing the yield of cheese, particularly the causes of variation, and the greater part of the difference between 9¼ and 12¼, the extremes in pounds milk per pound of cheese, he ascribed to the gassy condition and over-ripeness of the milk met with during the hot summer months. Lower yields in certain seasons are inevitable, but a low yield due to carelessness is the poorest kind of business.

Money Values.

The value of money or, in other words, the buying power of a five dollar bill is steadily depreciating. A stated sum of money will probably buy less to-day than it would at any time in the history of the world, that is, taking all commodities into consideration and considering the buying power of money the world over. There have been times in the past when, in small, or more local areas, prices have been higher.

This climbing up and up of prices is having a most unsettling effect upon the consuming and wage-earning masses of the people. What else could be expected? They continually hear of the huge profits being made by corporations in almost every line of industry, and yet they are finding it more and more difficult to meet ordinary living expenses even with increased wages.

Under these conditions we may expect that there must be readjustments in economic conditions that will make the necessary comforts of life more available to these classes if they are to continue to give their utmost work and support to the necessary industries at this time. We cannot but feel that there is need for more serious consideration in Government circles regarding this continual increase in prices or, in other words, the lessened buying power of money, that all classes may be affected equally.

We are inclined to believe, however, that prices which have been attributed to the war, have their origin elsewhere, in many cases, and finances are now in such an abnormal condition that unnecessarily high values may be placed on articles and the blame laid to the war with impunity.

Get Through Giving.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

I heard an old farmer say, a short time ago, that if they didn't stop sending collectors around to beg for the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. and the Patriotic Fund and the Belgians, besides the different things that the church is always troubling herself about, that he believed he'd have to get a bag and start out to collect for himself. His idea apparently was to give the impression that he had made himself poor by his generous giving to all the different institutions mentioned. Any one who knew him well, however, wouldn't be much afraid of any such fate as that befalling him. When a dollar got into his hands its chances for escape were small. It was liable to become a prisoner for life.

The old fellow was pretty religious in his way, too, but if he had read all of his Bible he evidently didn't believe it all, for there's a passage in it that goes something like this: "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than he meet but it tendeth to poverty. The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

If he thought there might be any truth in this sample of the wisdom of Solomon he was afraid to run the risk of experimenting. With him a "bird in the hand" was worth two in somebody else's, and he was a firm believer in the motto, "what we have we'll hold." He was the kind of a man who wouldn't go fishing for fear that he might lose his bait. One thing that could be said for him was that he was no gambler. He took no chances. That is, when it came to risking what he already had.

I don't think there are many of us that have much use for this sort of a man, especially if we have happened to have business dealings with him, but when it comes to bringing the matter home to ourselves we sometimes find that there is a little of this spirit of selfishness, or shortsightedness, to give it a better name, in the best of us.

The old instinct of saving and hoarding up comes down to us from some far back ancestor who was compelled by necessity to economize to the last degree or starve. A succession of such ancestors in the case of some of us have made it second nature for us to do as they did and we can hardly be blamed for the tendency we show, but on the other hand we have, of course, our reason to help us to overcome it.

It's all right to be economical but it's all wrong to carry the thing too far, even in war-time. In our business dealings with our fellowmen especially, we've got to be open-handed and willing to give even a little more than what we call a "square deal" if we expect to get the greatest possible amount of satisfaction and profit from these transactions. As we deal with others so others will deal with us, is a rule that has only an occasional exception.

An incident I heard of recently in connection with Edison, the inventor, is in line with the above. It seems he had made a contract with a certain firm to supply them with a large quantity of metal castings at a fixed price. Before these castings could be delivered the price had advanced to such an extent that the filling of the contract meant a loss of money to Edison. The firm he was supplying offered to release him but he refused. When his son, who is engaged in the business with his father, tried to reason with him and get him to change his mind he said to him, "A contract is a contract and must be lived up to. Even from the point of view of straight business it pays in the end." And the son goes on to tell how it did pay in this particular case. Shortly after, conditions were reversed and the firm spoken of were supplying Edison with material. Prices had again risen and Edison offered to release them from their contract. They, in turn, refused and insisted in fulfilling their engagement at the price agreed on. This happened no less than three times, so from the money standpoint alone, apart from the good-will created, Edison was considerably the gainer through his policy of open-handedness. He had given a pretty good illustration of the saying, "with what measure you mete it shall be measured to you again."

It seems to be one of the Natural Laws of the Universe, this getting as we give, but we don't seem to understand, very well, the way it works out, or at least we are not taking full advantage of it. The farmer who refuses to invest in better live stock when he has the opportunity, or to go to the expense of draining and fertilizing his land when it needs it, is not taking his chance to benefit by this law. His miserly instincts refuse to let him "cast his bread on the waters," as the saying is, and as a consequence nothing can ever come back to him in the way of a reward for faith and generosity.

There is something about generous action on the part of any man that brings out the best in him. It sharpens his intellect, increases his self-respect, raises his standards and makes a better business man of him, putting him in a position to take advantage of circumstances in a way that doesn't open up to the narrow-minded man who makes self the first interest.

Selfish men have made money in spite of their selfishness. We have to admit that. They gave their whole life and energy to the one object and were successful to a certain extent. But they didn't make what they might have made if they had known enough to get Nature and the rest of their fellowmen working with them. And, in the true sense of the word, they were always poor and died poor, for they had neither the good-will of the world nor anything in the shape of developed character to show for all the time and labor they had spent here. Money is worth working for, but no man has amounted to much who has to count all his wealth in dollars. The only common-sense reason for making

money is in the fact that it is then possible for us to give it away; helping our fellow creatures and increasing our own returns, making progress possible and continuous for ourselves and others, for without progress we might as well be dead, though we may find sometimes that progress comes by way of our mistakes and having to pay for them. And the one mistake that has cost us more than any other has been in thinking first and last of our own interests and forgetting or overlooking those of our neighbors and fellowmen.

Nature's Diary.

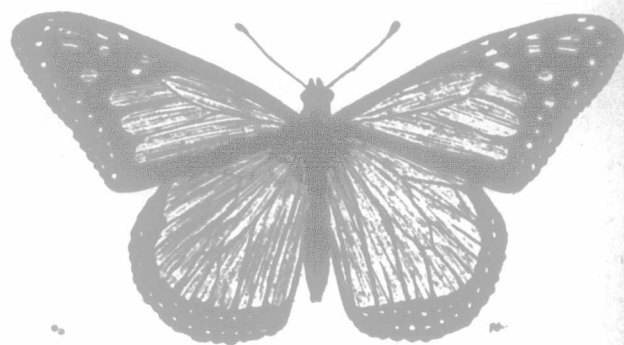
A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

Beneath the blue of the summer skies,
In the golden sunny hours,
Like dainty sylphs dance the butterflies
At play among the flowers.

Among all the multitudinous species of insects there are none which rank as high in popular favor as the butterflies. Many people who take no interest in most insects, and to whom the great majority of insects are "bugs," are entranced by the brilliant coloration and the dainty flitting of the butterflies.

We have in Canada a great many species of butterflies, and some of them are so common and so distinctively marked that they may be recognized at once from a black and white sketch and a few notes on coloration.

A very common, but large and striking, species is the Monarch or Milkweed Butterfly. The upper surface of the wings of this species is reddish brown, with the borders and veins black, with two rows of white spots on the outer borders, and two rows of pale spots across the apex of the fore-wings.



The Monarch.

The outstanding peculiarity of the Monarch is the fact that it migrates, and it is our only Butterfly that does so. In the spring the adults that have wintered over in the southern states come northwards, and as the females find the Milkweed sprouting they deposit their eggs on this plant. The individuals which hatch from these eggs, when mature, migrate still further north, and so the tide of Monarch migration advances until they reach Canada in July. As the cold weather approaches the Monarchs gather in large flocks and migrate southward. I have seen immense flocks of Monarchs in the middle of September on Point Pelee, Essex County, and have seen them striking out directly across Lake Erie. When these flocks come to rest they have the habit of settling on one tree, so that at a little distance the tree appears to be covered with very peculiar leaves. When one approaches closer these leaves take flight and resolve themselves into Monarchs. Immense numbers must perish on these fall migrations, as though the Monarch is very strong on the wing for a Butterfly, it has too much "sail" to handle in a strong wind, and during a heavy blow I have found a great many Monarchs cast up on the shore.

The caterpillar of the Monarch is strikingly marked, being pale green with rings of black and yellow. These caterpillars feed only upon the Milkweed, and they feed both day and night with intervals of rest, during which they are found on the underside of the leaf.

The chrysalis of the Monarch is a very beautiful object, being pale green shading to whitish below, while outlining the lower portion are flecks of gold. At the apex of the chrysalis is a band of gold with a dotted lower edge of jet. After a few days the chrysalis changes to a darker blue-green, and just before the time for the butterfly to emerge it changes to a still darker and duller hue.

The Monarch seems to be distasteful to birds, as it enjoys practically complete immunity from their attacks, both in the larval and adult condition.

The Monarch has a very extensive range, being found over the greater part of North and South America. It has also spread to Australia, probably by means of the chrysalids being transported in baled hay, and from thence it has reached Java and Sumatra. It is well established in the Philippines and the Cape Verde Islands, and has also spread eastward to England.

A butterfly which may be readily mistaken for the Monarch is the Viceroy, a very common species which differs from the Monarch in being smaller, (3 inches across the spread wings), and in having a black line across the middle of the hind wings. So closely does this species resemble the Monarch that it is generally supposed that this is a case of mimicry, in which the Viceroy, belonging to a genus which is not distasteful to birds, shares the immunity of the Monarch. The range of the Viceroy is from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.